F. Trend of ZENZOSEN ROKUMI (All-Japan Ship-building Workers' Union).

1. 長崎 The Nagasaki Shipyard Workers' Union of the West Japan Heavy Industry K.K. having about eleven thousand members (11,000) under the command of the All-Japan Ship-building Workers' Union demanded the payment of the summer-time allowance of five thousand yen(¥5,000) including tax to the company on July 2. Several times of collective bargaining was taken for two days on 3 and 4 but because of the company's attitude to give the all-out refusal the union went on the 17-hour-strike on 9.

Further, holding an extraordinary convention at the Union Headquarters in Tokyo for two days on July 17 and 18 decided the continuance of the strike.

2. 東北 The Tohoku Dock Workers' Union of the Ship-building Workers' Union on June 30 filed a claim of the wage-hike up to thirteen thousand two hundred eighty yen (¥13,280) including tax (under the estimation of 2.7 members per family on an average) and the 7-hour-actual labor to the company but the company authority almost refused that claim. Ever since that time, the dispute has continued and the company on July 4 made an answer for the absolute denial against the claim

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of the union stating that the company was gaining the profit due to the construction of ten(10) new ships and the passesion of repair-ships and the dispute is now under way.

G. Trend of Unions Concerned with Government.

(Concerning Organization of HI-GENGYO KANCHO RODO-KUMIAI (Non-Field Government Workers' Union)).

On July 21, 1951 from 1:00 p.m. at the National Museum Hall at Ueno Park, Daito Ward, Tokyo the organization convention of this union was held under the auspieces of the NIKKAN RO (All-Japan Government Workers' Union) and the decision to organize a KANCHO RODO KUMIAI KYOGIKAI (KANRO)(National Council of Government Workers' Union) with the dissolution for the better was made.

The fundumental platform is as follows:

1. Exclusion of all the intervention for control by the outsiders such as Government, political parties and all others, and preservation of independence.

2. In chose cooperation with all the working people the joint struggle for the protection of laborer's interests shall be made.

3. Struggle for the improvement of labor conditions of public employees and increase of their economic

position concentrating all the powers of non-field government workers. To attain this aim, with the devotion with all the power to the solution of concrete problems as well as with the effort to exalt the political conscience an effort shall be made to gain the support of the masses in general extensively in concert with labor class on the other hand.

4. Struggle for realization of the Government democratization.

5. To establish the permanent world peace the democracy must be established which secure the freedom of working masses and economic welfare. The systematization of a labor union by the solidification of us, working people is just the foundation to establish this democracy and paves the way to the world peace.

Based upon the foregoing fundamental platform the movement principles were decided as follows:

1) Immediate payment on the wage-base of seventy-five hundred yen(¥7,500) minimum to secure the lawest standard of living and of the summer-time allowance of fivesthousend yen (¥5,000)

2) Establishment of the social security system.

3) Against personnel retrenchment and reinforcement of labor.

4) Opposition to good-price-increase and heavy tax.

5) Acqusition of the fundamental right of labor and against the Public Officials Law.

6) Security of freedom of speech.

7) Against the revision of the labor laws to worse.

8) Democratization of Government world.

9) With peace protection and the all-out peace oppose to rearmament.

H. Trend of TOKYOTO SHOKUIN RODOKUMIAI RENGO-KAI (TOKOKEN) (Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Office Workers Union).

The federation piled the demand of the summer-time allowance for a month-pay (average twelve thousand yen(¥12,000) on June 15 to the metropolitan management but the management side answered the issue of fifteen thousand yen (¥1,500) as the price of icecandy for children. The Workers' Union shewing dissatisfaction against this answer held a convention for accomplishment of demands for summer-time allowance with the presence of about twenty thousand (20,000) employees at the Korakuen Ground, Koishikawa from 1:00 p.m. July 12 and ordered to carry out the leisure ta

tactics by half employees at each working place during from 13 to 15 with the presentation of the decision at the convention to the directors of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office. The execution of this tactics caused the reduced operation of trolly cars and busses and the persons who abandomed their post demonstrated their spirits assembling at the open ground in front of the main office of the Metropolitan Government. Meanwhile, the Central Committee members after the repeated collective bargaining with the Metropolitan directors recieved the answer to pay three thousand yen(¥3,000) (fifteen thousand yen (¥1,500) out of the sum was to be returned) but because it did not meet the demanded sum they ordered the all-out walk-out on 16 to proceed to the execution by force.

As for the proposal made by the Chairman of Metropolitan Assembly for intermediation (to be entrusted with a clean slate) on the midnight of 15 a heated debate was exchanged between all the individual union under the command of the Federation of Metropolitan Office Workers' Unions through the night and it was decided to entrust the case to the chairman on 16, at 7:00 a.m. At 8:00 a.m. at the Chairman's room the Chairman's Memorandum stating that the sum of thirty-five hundred yen(¥3,500) on an

average was to be payed, fifteen hundred yen(¥1,500) to be loaned and the loan was to be returned by the year's end was announced. The sighing was conditional acceptance of this statement on the union side the struggle continued three days (execution by force) inded and the normal state was restored.

II. None.

III. None.

Masumi Takahashi

For Director of Special Investigation
Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

Takahashi, S, I.D. Third (ホ)(Jul, ヘ, 1951)(ㄸㄸ)602 S.
July 17, 1951.

FROM: Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

FOR: Lt. Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Movement during June of Labor-Farmer Organizations.

I.

炭労
(1) TANRO (Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions).
国鉄
(2) KOKUTETSU (National Railway Workers' Union).
私鉄
(3) SHITETSU (Japan General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions).
日通
(4) NITTSU (All-Japan Express Workers' Union).
総同盟
(5) SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions).
全逓
(6) ZENTEI (All-Communications Workers' Union).
全自動車
(7) ZEN JIDOSHA (All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union).
東京電力労働組合
(8) TOKYO DENRYOKU RODO KUMIAI (Tokyo Electric Industry Workers' Union---ex-Kanto Electric Supply Workers' Union).
日本貨物検数協会
(9) NIHON KAMOTSU KENSU KYOKAI (Japan Freight Measuring and Weighing Workers' Association).

1. Condition of the Second National Grand Meeting of Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions.

The Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions had the Second National Grand Meeting for a week from May 27 (4 day's session was scheduled) at the KYOIKU KAIKAN 教育會館 (Educational Hall) and KASEI GAKUIN 家政學院 (Domestic Science College), KANDA 神田, TOKYO 東京. The subjects were "reinforcement of the Union construction" and "wage question after October". As for the former problem the plan of the executive staff --- complete unification of the union --- was almost rejected, and as for the latter, it was decided that the negotiation would be made by the headquarters of the Union and local headquarters divided by each capital bloc, and that the control would be made by the group of negotiation committee members representing the Union and capital blocs, and by the organ of settling a single will, though it would be an ideal to make a unified negotiation.

The executive staff and the left wingers led by the representatives of Hokkaido 北海道 were pitted against each other concerning the peace problem. As a fundamental point they all agreed upon the overall peace where the rights to self-defence or re-armament are unnecessary, but the proposal of executive staff --- early peace --- was adopted on condition that the peace

would be delayed owing to the discord among the nations concerned.

2. State Railway Workers' Union.

The 10th Regular National Convention was held for 4 days from June 5 to 8, at the Niigata (新潟) Municipal Hall.

The focus of discussion being the plan of campaign in 1951, hot controversy was exchanged between the right and left wings around the plan of Centeal Dispute Committee (plan of HOSHIKA (星加)) and plan of YOKOYAMA (横山), leftist.

Explaining the original plan of the Central Dispute Committee, chairman HISHIKA insisted that the three-point peace principle was not necessarily advantageous for the Union, and the plural peace was what they should support because the overall peace had become hopeless seeing from the Japan's condition in the world situation. On the contrary, Central Dispute Committee member YOKOYAMA refuted that there would be no one who protect peace but a worker, and that they had settled to protect peace and to observe the Constitution, and did not concede to HOSHIKA persistent to the three point principle. In the end, after discussion was made by three delegates, two Central Committee members and a Central Dispute Committee member, the vote was taken on the both plans. The result was 293 to 113, and the plan of the Central Dispute

Committee was rejected, and that of YOKOYAMA was adopted.

And the election of staff members followed, and TERAYAMA (寺山 源助) Gensuke was elected to chairmen, YAMATO (大和 孝一) Yoichi to vice-chairman and OTA (太田 末男) Sueo to chief secretary; all of three are left wingers. The central executive staff is occupied by 25 of leftists and 10 of rightists. Thus the leftists took an over-whelming majority. The Union made a copernican turn toward left with the adoption of the three-point peace principle. Its future movement is observed with keen interest, the Japanese Peace Treaty in the sight.

3. Japan General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions.

The 8th National Convention was held for three days from June 25 at Matsumoto (松本) City, Nagano Pref.. Discussion was focused upon the rejection of 14 percent arbitration plan of the Central Labor Committee for the demand of 20 percent increase in wage base from March on, and its consequent problem of exercise of right to strike. Some delegates insisted to accept the arbitration plan and make it a step-stone for the future struggle because it is extremely difficult for

minor unions to struggle in comparison to a big one. But the general trend being overwhelmingly against the arbitration plan, the plan of the Central Dispute Committee was adopted by 212 to 70, and it wad decided to go on 24-hour strike by 263 to 18, the first wave of which would come on July 22 and the second on July 29 and 30 in case of being unable to obtain satisfactory result by the first wave.

As for the campaign plan and peace problem the three point peace principle which was the original plan of the Central Dispute Committee was reaffirmed.

As the result of election of staff members, FUJITA 藤田
Totaro 藤太郎 was elected to chairman (reelected), HORII Katsu- 堀井 勝
toshi 利 (reelected) and HIDA Jiro 肥田 次郎 to vice-chairmen, and
YASUTSUNE 安恒 Ryoichi 良一 to chief secretary.

4. All-Japan Express Workers' Union.

The 6th National Convention was held for 4 days from June 19 to 22 at the Shiobara 塩原 Town Hall, Tochigi 栃木 Prefecture.

The campaign policies in 1951 were the subject under discussion, and the problems of anti-rearmament, anti-military base, unchangeable neutrality and overall peace treaty which were suggested by the Central Executive Committee were discussed hotly.

KOBAYASHI of Niigata Branch proposed that the four-point principle --- anti-rearmament, anti-military base, unchangeable neutrality and overall peace treaty --- should be adopted as a declaration of the National Convention. TANAKA of Kansai Branch protested that, "There is no defference between our four-point peace principle and the Socialist Party's three-point principle. We should have our own. We should race with the real state of the world situation, and take a slow and steady step toward the overall peace treaty. We should strike out the four-point principle from our campaign policies."

After a hot discussion around his protest, TANAKA's plan was rejected by 1 to 332. The plan of KOBAYASHI of Niigata Branch was also rejected by majority. And all the original plans of the Central Executive Committee were adopted, including the plan of demanding 14500 yen wage base from July on, and the draft for the union movement victims relief provisions.

Lastly, the election of new staff members took place, and its result was as follows:

Chairman of Central Executive Committee: MORI Zenji (Kansai Branch)

Vice Chairman of Central Ececutive Committee: UNO Hiroshi (Kanto Branch)

Vice-Chairman of Central Executive Committee: 荒谷 市太郎 ARAYA Ichitaro 北海道 (Hokkaido Branch)

Chief Secretary: 石藤 一三 ISHIFUJI Ichizo 中国 (Chugoku Branch)

The above three staff members were re-elected without voting.

5. Reconstruction National Grand Meeting of Japan Federation of Labor Unions.

200 delegates of ZEN SHOKUHIN (National Federation 全食品 of Food Industry Workers' Unions, NIKKO (Japan Mine 日鉱 Workers' Union), ZOSEN (All-Japan Marine 造船 Workers' Union), SEMENTO (National Council of Cement Workers' セメント Unions), KINZOKU (National Federation of Metal 金属 Industry Workers' Unions) and their local and prefectural federations assembled at the Asakusa 浅草 Auditorium on June 1 and 2, and discussed on the future campaign policies and peace problems aiming at reconstruction of the Federation which disrupted at the Grand Meeting at Kawasaki 川崎 City last December. Secretary-General KIKUKAWA 菊川 stated that, "When we consider the peace problems, we have to strike out the ideologies, single peace or overall peace, and to take them serious as an practical problem. We must exert ourselves to conclude the peace, as earlier as possible, along the course of America's seven-point peace principle. The circumstances have come to be such a state as it is obliged for us to admit

the rearmament for self-defence though we are against the rearmament for war." It is noteworthy for him to have criticized the ideological four-point principle, and mentioned a practical opinion.

At the reelection of staff members, ex-chairman 松岡 駒吉 MATSUOKA Komakichi was elected to chairman again, 前田 種男 MAEDA Taneo, 熊本 虎三 KUMAMOTO Ryozo and 基 政七 MOTOE Masahichi to vice-chairmen, and 菊川 忠雄 KIKUKAWA Tadao to secretary-general.

They agreed unanimously that the present Grand Meeting should be called officially the 6th National Grand Meeting of Japan Federation of Labor Unions.

6. Condition of 2nd Central Committee Meeting of All-Communications Workers' Union.

The 2nd Central Committee Meeting of the All-Communications Workers' Union was held on June 16 to 18 at the auditorium of 上ノ山 Kaminoyama High School, 山形 Yamagata Prefecture.

As a main subject of discussion concerning the peace problem, the following opinion was suggested by the executive organ; "The America's diplomatic policies come all from its national defence policy. The single peace which is advocated by America is nothing but a military pact. The economic cooperation between Japan and America will become a cause of intens-

intensified labor." There ensued confused opinions arising among the delegates; "Even after conclusion of the plural peace, the three-point principle must be cried aloud", or "Unless the overall peace should be withdrawn, peace will be impossible." No conclusion could be got therefrom, and the subject was put aside. At the time of the Grand Meeting of SOHYO 総評 (General Council of Labor Unions), the general trend was against joining the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, but at this occasion, it was decided to join the Confederation to cut through the road toward peace by fusion of workers in the world.

7. All-Japan Motorcar Industry Workers' Union.

(1) The 4th Regular Central Committee Meeting was held on June 6 and 8 at the headquarters of the Union.

There was criticized the spring struggle of the Union, and resolved the meaning, plan and method of summer struggle which is concentrated on the temporary allowance and local taxes, and discussed the problems of sufficient wage to support living in the part-time system, reconstruction of motorcar industries for the peaceful purposes, opposition against bad reform of laws concerning labor union relations, practice of

the Union's campaign plans, and resolution of struggling for protecting peace.

(2) The labor union of NIHON JIDOSHA KOGYO K.K. (Japan Motorcar Industry Co., Ltd.), located at Kawasaki City, seceded from the All-Japan Motorcar Industry Workers' Union being unsatisfied with its struggle plans. The trouble having grown more and more confused, the All-Japan Motorcar Industry Workers' Union is making a desperate effort to cope with the situation.

(3) The labor union of YANO JIDOSHA K.K. (Yano Motorcar Industry Co., Ltd.) in the industrial area of Fukuoka City, has gone on strike, and made it spread and prolonged according to the instruction of All-Japan Motorcar Industry Workers' Union. But the situation has become serious because it has influenced upon the other companies, and the Japan Communist Party has taken advantage there.

(4) In the Mizushima Chapter, Okayama Prefecture, it had been pending since June of last year whether or not to secede from the All-Japan Motorcar Industry Workers' Union, but it was decided not to secede.

8. Condition of the 2nd Grand Meeting of Tokyo Electric Industry Workers' Union.

222 delegates and 500 observers of the Kanto Electric Supply Workers' Union which seceded from the DENSAN 電産 (Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union) assembled on June 16 and 17 at the Prefectural Assembly Hall, Kofu 甲府 City. The subject under discussion was limitted to the questions of economic struggle, and the peace problems were excluded from the meeting under the understanding that it must be argued not from the labor union's viewpoint but from the racial point of view.

9. Condition of strike of the Japan Freight Measuring and Weighing Workers' Association.

The Japan Freight Measuring and Weighing Workers' Association under the influence of ZEN KOWAN 全港湾 (All-Japan Federation of Harbor Workers' Unions) had the 1st Management Conference of this year on March 14. The demands were submitted by the Association,

a, 14,500 yen wage base and other allowances, and

b, welfare funds.

As for the fomer, the employers concede near to the line of demand, but as for the latter, the negotiation had been made again and again being unable to

succeed. At last, the Tokyo and Yokohama (横濱) Chapters went on strike, 7 a.m., June 22, the Moji (門司) Chapter, 4 p.m., June 24, and the Kobe (神戸) Chapter, 7 a.m., June 25, in accordance with the struggle instruction of June 21 from the Tokyo Headquarters of All-Japan Federation of Harbor Workers' Unions.

Among the six chapters, all have gone on strike but Osaka (大阪) and Nagoya (名古屋) Chapters.

II. None

III. None

Masumi Takahashi

For Director of Special Investigation Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.

Takahashi. S, I.D. Third (6)(Jun, 5, 1951)(555) 494, S

June 15, 1951.

From: Director Mitsusada 光貞 YOSHIKAWA 吉河 of Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

For: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

Subject: Trend of Labor and Farmer Organizations During a Month.

I.

1. TANRO 炭労 (Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union).
2. ZEN-SHIN DOMEI 全進同盟 (All-Japan Occupation Forces Workers' Unions Alliance).
3. SODOMEI 総同盟 (Japan Federation of Labor Unions).
4. KOKUTETSU KIKANSHA RODOKUMIAI 國鉄機関車労働組合 (National Railway Engine Workers' Union).
5. ZEN-SENKAI 全専売 (All Monopoly Corporation Workers' Union).
6. ZEN-GINREN 全銀連 (National Federation of Bank Employees' Union).
7. ZEN-JIDOSHA 全自動車 (All-Japan Automobile Industry Workers' Union.

8. ZEN-ZOSEN (All-Japan Ship-building Workers' Union)
9. TEKKO ROKUMI (Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Industries Workers' Unions).
10. GOSEI KAGAKU (Federation of Synthetic Chemical Workers' Union).

Opening of Second National Rally of the TAN-RO.

a. The second nation alrally of the TAN-RO was held on May 25 through June 2 through a week at the auditorium of the Kanda Education Hall, Kanda Ward (only on June 1, at the auditorium of the Kanda Home Management Academy) with two hundred six (206) representatives present and the following slogans wwre taken up.

(1) Down with the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet.
(2) Kick back the unlawful suppression.
(3) Break down the strengthening of labor and low-wage policy.
(4) Crack down the ambition to revise the Labor standard Law for the worse.
(5) Strengthen the TAN-RO to the complete unity.
(6) Concentrate the struggle for peace and freedom in the all-out peace.

b. Decided Principle of Movement.

With the Korean conflict the situation dashed

in the stage of universal expansion of armament and it has made an influence on internal political and economic field to a great extent as well as the politics has increasingly begun to show reactionary inclination and thicken the fascistic trend. In these circumstances, we are confronting to such a situation as if we should fail a step our life and fundamental rights might be destructed and our peace and independence be menaced. Upon the foregoing analysis of the current situation, passing the resolution of wage-struggle, struggle against tax, struggle against retrenchment and the like we sharply were pitted against the Executive Department group and representative members on the problem of the Communist Party shown in the part, "security of permanent connexion with democratic parties" in the item of fulfilment of political activity and the decided attitude of Chief of General Affairs Bureau 川、椿 KOTSUBAKI of the TANRO (Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Union) denying to do with the Communists attracted the attention.

c. Problem on Peace Treaty:

Giving favourable factors to the three principles the real necessity of a early and collective conclusion was approved. In other wards, with

approval of necessity of the appeal to the offering of millitary base, opposition to the rearmament and sequrity guarantee and the argument that the right of self-defence is a natural right, the decision that in case the conclusion of peace treaty should be delayed due to the dissension of the countries concerned the promotion of conclusion should be attempted, has been taken up by the Executive Department as a dicided one.

(2) Trend of The 全國進駐軍 ZEN-GOKU SHINCHUGUN RODO KUMIAI DOMEI (Federation of All Japan Occupation Forces Japanese Employees Labor Unions).

On May 19 and 20, this year, the Federation of All-Japan Occupation Forces Japanese Employees Labor Unions held the sixth convention at the 東交 Tokyo Traffic Hall at 芝 Shiba and the subjects of the revision of a part of the regulations, election of leading staffs, strike for wages and so forth and the struggle principle in 1951 were taken up as the main ones for discussion.

The discussion was focused on the principle of movement to the last and a representative member for 北海道 Hokkaido pursuited the Department saying that due to their special position of workers employed

by the Occupation Forces they had already been set on the sub-wartime situation, so in what way this contradiction should be managed. But, eventually the decision for the principle of movement in future holding up the three principles for peace of the Social Democratic Party was made in accordance with the draft of the Headquarters.

(3) Trend of Reconstruction Faction of SODOMEI (General Federation of Trade Unions).

The reconstruction convention of the General Federation of Trade Unions was held on June 1 and 2 at the 浅草 Asakusa Public Hall by the representative members of respective single-units belonging to the renovation faction which intends to continue and strengthen the General Federation.

The following statement delivered by Chairman of Preparatory Committee 菊川 KIKUKAWA at this meeting was worthy of attention on the point that setting up a theory which had taken a step forward comparing to the three principles for peace of the Social Democratic Party he had drawn a clear line against the abstract three principles for peace upon the standpoint of the right-wing labor union.

"For us, it is necessary to corespond to the

actual international situation before we discuss on whether an all-out peace or a speparate peace should we take. We should make an effort along the line of the seven principles of America.

Labor movement is not a thought movement. It is the one to protect the life of the general masses. Making the theory on racial independence, earnestly aspired by the massive union members of lower grades blaze up we should endevour ourselves in the accomplishment of independence of Japan in the earlest days. Although, about the rearmament problem the self-defense of Japan must depend upon the security guarantee by the U.N., Japan cannot wholly rely upon the U.N..
We against the rearmament for war but we cannot check that for our self-defense."

(4) Trend of KOKUTETSU KIKANSHA RODO KUMIAI (National Railway Engine Workers' Union).

Eversince the administrative readjustment which was made on the Table of National Railway Personnel Organization Law established in 1949 the time to organize a single union with the engine council of fourteen vocational divisions has gradually been ripe centering around the acquisition of eligibility

as a bargaining unit and so many meetings have been continued. Then on May 23 and 24 at the 京都 Kyoto Municipal Labor Hall the convention for the formal organization of the National Railway Engine Labor Union was held and engine employees of formerly formed a single union regularly seceding from the National Railway Workers' Union.

The primary object in view is to form a labor union representing the real interest of union members, excluding a political colour and the fact that the National Railway Workers' Union which had boast of its singleness has become to dissension is worthy of attention.

(5) Trend of the ZEN SENBAI RODO KUMIAI (All Monopoly Corporation Workers Union).

The national convention was held during four (4) days from May 19 to 22 by the all monopoly corporation workers union at the auditorium of the 金沢 Kanazawa Regional Branch Office of the Monopoly Corporation at Kanazawa City, 石川 Ishikawa Prefecture.

Before the convention was held, Communist 太田義久 OHTA Yoshihisa, former responsible person of the acting pedlars' corps of the 電産 DENSAN (Electric Industry Workers' Union), Communist IZUMI 泉芳志夫 Hoshio,

who is former vice-chairman of the Kanazawa Chapter of the ZENSENBAI RODO KUMIAI and active member of the day laborers' Union and OKUWA (大桑) Takao (孝雄), former chairman of the prefectural committee distributed leaflets and gave other pressure to in an attempt to expand the influence of the Japan Communist Party.

The labor union did not pay any attention to them and they failed in their attempt.
And also at the convention this year's movement policy was decided, that is a struggle will be launched by this union which will act as an individual industrial union under the SOHYO (総評) (General Council of Japan Labor Union), and furthermore a thirty per cent (30%) increase in the present wage was decided for wage increase struggle, and among audience there are three(3) persons belonging to the ZEN GAKU REN (全学連) (National Student Self-government Association) and two(2) Korean female Communists, one(1) men and one(1) woman belonging to the MINSHU SEINEN DAN (民主青年団) (Democratic Youth Association) distributed leaflets at the entrance of the meeting place.

(6) Trend of the ZEN GIN REN (National Federation of Banking Institute Workers' Unions).

The eleventh(11) convention was held by the ZENGINREN during four(4) days beginning May 9 at the ZENGINREN headquarters, Aoyama 6-chome, Minato Ward, Tokyo.

In the first day, after the general report was made, the movement policy was discussed and then discussion was concentrated on the peace treaty issue.

In the long run, the phrase "the acceleration of an all-out peace treaty and opposition to re-armament" was deleted. The phrase "Opposition to war and protection of peace" was not deleted.
The aims of the struggle was set at "the protection of the rights of livelihood and labor, democratization of banking institute opposition to war and protection of peace". The struggle policy was set at the strengthening of the organization.
As for the budget issue, three(3) yen increase in membership fee was decided. The partial ammendment of the ruling and the elimination of united struggle were passed.

On the fourth day when the convention was closed down, after the officials were elected, SO Koichiro (Oita Joint Bank) was appointed chairman, TABE Ken

(Bank of 富士 Fuji) vice-chairman and YAMAFUJI 山藤 Tetsuzo 哲三
(Hiroshima 廣島 Bank) vice-chairman respectively.

(7) Trend of the ZEN JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI (National Automobile Industry Workers' Union).

The ZEN JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI is under the influence of Chairman MASUDA 増田 哲夫 Tetsuo of its executive committee who is likely to be expelled from membership by the Nissan 日産, Isuzu いすゞ and Toyoda トヨダ Automobile Industrial Companies because he was left-wing complextioned greatly.

Deserters' movement was launched among members of the NIHON JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI (Japan Automobile Industry Workers' Union) (Membership: three hundred (300) persons) on May 11, they deserted from the ZENJIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI by a vote of 44 to 12.
The NIHON 日本 JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI (Japan Automobile Industry Workers' Union) was established on May 17 with one hundred seventy four(174) signatures obtained from the deserters of the ZENJIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI.

MASUDA and fourty(40) other members rushed to the scene, dissolved the union and put its three(3) leaders on Kangaroo court.

Furthermore, the ZEN JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI is now in dispute.

This is regarded serious on the ground that this is the reactionary action conducted the members of the ZENJIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI towards their union.

(8) Trend of the ZEN NIHON ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union).

The ZEN NIHON ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI held the twelveth (12) regular convention during four(4) days from May 17, 1951 to 20 at the Labor Hall in Hakodate City, Hokkaido.

At the convention, the following peculiar matters were decided.

A majority peace treaty and self-defence were admitted. The participation of this labor union in the KOKUSAI JIYU RODEN (International Federation of Day Laborers' Union) was decided. The posts of officials of the Central Executive Department are occupied by those belonging to the MINDO (Democratic League).

The posts of the branch officials which left-wing elements held were deprived of due to the amendment of the ruling.

Unemployed persons' Sub-Chapter which is consisted of red purgees has victually ceased to exist.

(9) Conditions of Compromise for Wage Increase and partial Strike conducted by the TEKKO ROSO (Iron of Steel Industry Workers' Union).

a. The TEKO (K) ROSO (労組) with a member ship of approximately sixty thousand (60,000) of which member company totals forty six (46), dimanded each company to rise wage base by one thousand five hundred (1,500) yen at the minimum and four thousand eight hundred (4,800) yen at the maximum in the middle of February.

As of May 18, approximately twanty (20) companies and twenty(20) labor unions came to an understanding as mentioned in the following annex paper.

b. The labor union which has used force (has gone on a strike) up to now is the following one company.

The FUJIGOSHI KOZAI (富士越 鋼材) K.K. (Fujigoshi Steel Materials Company) workers' union in Toyama (富山) City with a membership of one thousand two hundred (1,200) demanded its management to rise wage base, by four thousand (4,000) yen in the middle of April (the present wage base is eight thousand yen (¥8,000).

The company replied early in May that it would pay ten thousand yen (¥10,000) a month effective

coming August. However, the labor union disagreed with this company proposal and went on a twenty-four(24) hour strike on June 1.

Condition of Compromise for Wage Hike
Between Labor and Management in Iron
and Steel Industry as of May 18, 1951.

Name of Company	Demand by Labor Union		Compromise		Former Wage Base
	Date	Contents of Demand	Date	Contents of Compromise	
三機工業 SANKI KOGYO K.K. (Sanki Industrial Company)	3.8	30% increase in standard wage	3.26	Lum-sum payment of ¥ 6,000 with tax for April-June Regular wage increase --- 6% of wage	¥ 12,500
新理研 SHIN RIKEN KOGYO K.K. (New Physicochemical Research Institute Industrial Company)	3.1	To increase wage base by ¥ 2,000	3.29	To increase wage base by ¥ 1,500 itemized as follows: Duty Allowance ¥ 844 increase age allowance ¥ 580 increase Family allowance ¥ 76 increase	
尼崎製鈑 AMAGASAKI SEIHAN (Amagasaki Iron-Plate Manufacturing Company)				To increase a take-home wage by ¥ 1,500	¥ 11,000 (take-home wage)
東北金属 TOHOKU KINZOKU KOGYO K.K. (Tohoku Metal Industry Company)			2.	Provisional allowance of ¥ 1,200 (each month from January to March)	5,700
製鉄 AMAGASAKI SEITETSU (Amagasaki Iron Works) (Kure Plant) 呉	1.27	To increase wage base by ¥ 1,500	2.10 2.	To increase wage base by ¥ 1,500	

矢作 Yasaku Iron Works	1	To increase wage base by ¥ 1,500	3.8	¥ 10,750 wage base working hour to be extended by one hour	¥ 7,000
大同鋼板 DAIDO KOBAN K.K. (Daido Steel Plate Company)	3.10	To increase wage base by ¥ 5,430 (no tax)	4.7	1. To increase wage base by ¥ 700 (no tax) during the period from January to March 2. To increase wage base by ¥ 2,700 with no tax effective April. 3. Lump-sum payment of ¥ 8,000 with no tax (for six months beginning April)	¥ 10,300 (take-home wage)
日亜製鋼 NICHIA SEIKO K.K. (Japan-Asia Steel Manufacturing Company)	3.31	To increase wage base by ¥ 4,396. itemized as follows: Prices allowance ¥ 2,308 increase Family allowance ¥ 458 increase Compensation money ¥ 831 increase Diligence allowance ¥ 500 increase Continuous service allowance ¥ 300 increase	4.22	1. To increase wage base by ¥ 1,500 effective April 2. Lump-sum payment of ¥ 6,000 for April-June.	¥ 13,790
AMAGASAKI SEIKO K.K. (Amagasaki Steel Manufacturing Company)	3.31	To increase wage base by 30% of wage base	4.21	1. Special results Take-home allowance -- ¥ 1,000 2. Lump-sum payment with no tax ----- ¥ 10,000 Special lump-sum payment ----- ¥ 1,000	¥ 14,221 (take-home wage)

國光製鎖 KOKO SEISA K.K. (Koko Chain Manufacturing Company)	4.10	To increase daily wages by 30%	4.19	About ¥ 4,600 increase itemized as follows: Prices allowance: Newly-fixed daily wages x 30% Production allowance: Newly-fixed daily wages x 20%	
神戸 KOBE SEIKO K.K. (Kobe Steel Manufacturing Company)	3.29	To increase wage base by ¥ 4,300 (Regular day-off of male workers of the main office set at the 25th every month)	4.19	As for provisional measure for wage for April. 1. To increase wage base by ¥ 1,500. 2. Payment of Compensation maney of ¥ 500 in or der to do good business as for wage for and after May, further negotiation with be made.	some ¥ 10,000
日本 高周波 NIHON KOSHUHA K.K. (Japan High Wave Company)	3.10 3.23 3.23	川 Shinagawa Plant: To increase wage base by ¥ 3,000 Toyama Plant: To increase wage base by ¥ 3,000	4.16 4.14	To increase wage base by ¥ 1,000 Ditto	¥ 9,500
冶金 NIHON YAKIN K.K. (Japan Metallurgy Company) → 川崎 (Kawasaki Plant)		To increase wage base by ¥ 2,000	4.4	To increase wage base by ¥ 1,300	
NIHON KINZOKU KOGYO K.K. (Japan Metal Industrial Company)				To increase wage base by ¥ 1,600	
大和 DAIWA SEIKO K.K. (Daiwa Steel Manufacturing Company)				To increase wage base by ¥ 600	Monthly pay ¥ 16,000

東洋 TOYO KOBAN K.K. (Toyo Steel Plate Company)	3.20	To increase wage base by ¥ 3,370 (excluded tax)	4.24	1. To increase wage base by ¥ 2,010 (with tax) 2. Subsidy with tax --- ¥ 650	¥ 13,000
富士 FUJI SEITETSU K.K. (Japan Steel Manufacturing Company) (Muroran Plant)	3.16	Lump-sum payment of ¥ 5,588	4.6	Provisional take-home bonus ¥ 5,000	Approximately ¥ 12,000
NIHON SEIKO K.K. (Japan Steel Manufacturing Company) (Muroran Plant)	3.9	To increase wage base by ¥ 3,000	5.16	1. ¥ 2,015 pay hike 2. Lump-rum payment of ¥ 1,000 to married employees and ¥ 500 to single.	¥ 8,600
電気 TOHOKU DENKI SEITETSU K.K. (Tohoku Electric Iron Works)	3.27	To increase wage base by ¥ 4,800	5.12	To increase wage base by ¥ 2,100	¥ 7,900
日曹 NISSO SEIKO K.K. (Nisso Steel Manufactoring Company)			5.7	To increase wage base by ¥ 2,660	

Trend of the GOSEI KAGAKU 産業 連合会 RENGOKAI (Federation of Synthetic Chemical Industry Workers' Unions)

The GOSEI KAGAKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI RENGO KAI held the second convention during two days from May 29 to 30 at the Toyama Municipal Labor Hall.

After its movement policy, struggle against the amendment of the Labor Standard Law, the establishment of Financing Bank for Strike, regulation for the relief of sufferers caused by labor movement, debate on budget, the amendment of regulations and provisional general meeting being debated there, they were approved.

The individual industrial unions affiliated with the GOSEI KAGAKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI has just participated in the GOSEI KAGAKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI. Their structures are not powerful. In this point the structure strengthening issue seems to be hotly debated at the convention. During the convention, each individual industrial union seems to be guided by the executive department.

Therefore, it can not be said that it reached a climax.

II. None.

III. None.

M. Yoshikawa

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.

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Takahashi S, I.D. Third (6) (May, 14, 1951) (555) 398. S.

May 18, 1951.

FROM: Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA (吉河) of Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Trend of labor-farmer organizations seen in April.

I.

(1) 炭労 日本 炭砿 労働 組合
TANRO or NIPPON TANKO RODO KUMIAI
(Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union).

(2) 全 鉱連 全 日本 金属 鉱山 労働 組合
ZEN-KOREN or ZEN-NIHON KINZOKU KOZAN RODO KUMIAI
連合会
RENGOKAI (All-Japan Federation of Metal Mining Workers' Unions).

(3) 国鉄 日本 国有 鉄道 労働 組合
KOKUTETSU or NIHON KOKUYU TETSUDO RODO KUMIAI
(National Railways Workers' Union)

(4) 全港湾 全日本 港湾 労働 組合 連合会
ZENKO WAN or ZEN-NIHON KOWAN RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI
(All-Japan Federation of Harbor Workers' Union).

(5) 私鉄 日本 私鉄 労組 組合 総連合
SHITETSU or NIPPON SHITETSU RODO KUMIAI SORENGO (Japan Federation of Private Railways Workers' Union)

(6) 農民 組合
NOMIN KUMIAI (Farmers' Unions)

(7) 総評議会 日本 労組 組合 総評議会
SOHYOGIKAI or NIHON RODO KUMIAI SOHYOGIKAI (General Council of Japan Labor Unions)

(8) 全 自動車 労組 組合
ZEN-JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Motor-Car Industry [illegible] Workers' Union)

The trends of the above Mentioned unions are as follows:

a. 1. 炭労
TANRO

(1) Negotiation on wages.

The wage negotiation of the 炭労 TANRO was almost settled in March prior to the Spring Offensive to be driven by the 全斗 ZENTO (National Joint Struggle Committee). The 宇部興産 UBE SANGYO (Ube Industrial Co. Workers' Union) in 山口 Yamaguchi District made a negotiation apart from the main current of the wage-struggle of the TANRO on April 13, and the talks broke down on 20, the same month. Though it announced a strike, the issue was settled on the same day befor the strike had not been actually staged.

In Hokkaido, the Hokkaido District Labor Relations Committee showed a propasal (the amount of wages was ¥363 for those inside the pit, and ¥216 for those outside the pit) to both parties, management and labor, of the Teshio Works, NISSO (Japan Soda Co.) on April 9. Thereupon the management accepted it, but the babor refused it. Thus it was decided to settle it by independent negotiation.

The wage negotiation driven by medium and small coal mines in Kyushu has almost been settled excepting only for Takamatsu and Kaho Coal Mines being unsettled yet.

(2) Local election struggle.

Supporting seventeen local leaders as officially adopted candidates, the coal mine workers' unions asked all the central leaders to go around the local districts electioneering for them, and were successful to get the below mentioned nine elected by dint of three hundred seventy thousand members' organization.

(a) AGUNE Noboru Socialist
Chairman of the Miike Coal Mine Workers' Union. Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

(b) TAKAGUCHI Hitoshi 高口 等 Socialist
Chairman of the Kaishima 奥島 Workers' Union.
Fukuoka 福岡 Prefectural Assembly

(c) TAGAYA Sanenori 多賀谷 眞稔 Socialist
Chief of HOKI TAISAKU 法対策 BU 部 (Legal Counter-plan Section), Fukuoka 福岡 Coal Mine Workers' Union. Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly

(d) KIMURA Hideo 木村 秀雄 Socialist
Chairman of the Yamaguchi 山口 Regional Committee, Coal Mine Workers' Union.
Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly.

(e) IKETO Yoshikazu, 池戸 芳一 Labor Farmer Party
Chairman of Hokkaido 北海道 Coal Mine Workers Union. Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(f) OKA~~MURA~~ BAYASHI Nobuyoshi, 岡林 叙嘉 Socialist
Vice-chairman of the same.
Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(. . .)

(g) SAKAKIBARA Motokazu, 榊原 基量 Socialist
Chairman of the HOKUSANREN 北三連 (Hokkaido Mitsui 三井 Coal Mine Federation)
Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(H.P.A.)

(h) 塚田庄平 TSUKADA Shohei, Labor-Farmer Party
北炭勤連 Ex-chairman of the HOKUTAN SHOKUREN
(Hokkaido Coal Mine Employees' Federation)
Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(P. 2...)

It attracts attention that 塚田 TSUKADA Shohei
who was formerly chairman of the 北炭勤連 HOKUTAN SHOKUREN
and subjected to the Red-purge last year, has
been elected a prefectural assembly man.

2. 全鉱連 ZEN KOREN

As to the wage struggle driven by the ZENKOREN since April, the struggle formula was devided into three sectional meetings, that is, the first one (Six big scale companies), the second one (Medium and small mines passible to make negotiations at the centre), and the last one (Medium and small mines to make negotiations at the spot) in accordance with the resolution made by the Fifteenth Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 5. Then a wage negotiation started under the leadership of the First Sectional Meeting. The labor would demand for share of interest caused by the Korean Distrubance,

at the same time would win an increased basic wages. On the other hand, the management would not want rise the base of a permanent nature but want to pay a temporary allowance. The difference between the both parties caused the NIPPON KOGYO (Japan Mining Co.) to walk out on April 27, and five big scale companies entered strike in succession.

Though the KAMIOKA (Kamioka Mining Co.) was expected to enter strike, it reached a settlement on April 30, and did not go so far.

3. KOKUTETSU.

(1) ZENKOKU KIKANSHA DAIHYOSHA KAIGI

(All-Japan Locomotive Representatives Conference)

About forty thousand out of about seventy workers in the field of the locomotive, National Railways, seceded from the Workers' Union of the Railways befor,formed a preparatory society for forming a seperate laber union and now is in a state of actual seperation. On the other hand, the Headquarters of the foregoing union, calling one hundred thirty representatives of the KIKANKU (Engin-Shed) and of KANRI-BU (Railway Subdivision), held the All-Japan Locomotive Representatives

Conference at the Hall of the Narita-machi Primary School on 14 and 15, April, in order to reestablish the KIKANSHA KYOGIKAI (機関車協議会) (Locomotive Council) and to carry on the function of a union.

It is understood that the conference was held to strengthen the Locomotive Council with an intention of collecting seceders so as to adhere strictly to the single organization of the National Railways Workers' Union.

4. ZENKOWAN (全港湾)

Since December, last year, the ZENKOWAN had been demanding the employers of the unionists for the "Establishment of the system of retiring allowance", and the labor unions affiliated with the Osaka Regional Headquarters, carried out strike from 1 to 19, April, in accordance with the struggle directive issued by the Fourth Secsion of Central Struggle Committee, ZENKOWAN, on February 2, this year, but through the good offices of Kinki Port and Harbor Bureau, the issue came to be settled.

5. SHITETSU (私鉄)

A collective bargaining had been held concerning the issue of the revision of the Retiring Allowance Agreement since March 19, but the negotiation was

broken down on 24. Thereupon, the labor announced to carry out a twenty four hours' strike from April 8. The CHUROI (Central Labor Relations Committee), however, showed a mediation proposal on April 5, consequently the bargaining was settled according to that proposal, and the strike was avoided. Besides, a petition was filed with the CHUROI to mediate the issue on wages on April 27.

6. NOMIN KUMIAI (Farmers' Unions):

The Farmers' Unions were dull in their activities throughout the country, but each Union held a general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting in each Prefecture, aiming at the local elections slated to be held at the end of April and endeavoured to regain its influence by effecting its election policies, thus showing the most active moves ever seen in recent months.

7. SOHYOGIKAI (General Council of Japan Labor Unions):

SOHYO (the General Council of Japan Labor Unions) had a plan to force its May Day rally with all its might through the loitering tactics, neglecting the Government's prohibition of the use of the Palace Plaza, but was compelled to give up any May Day event in the palace plaza as a result of the Supreme

Commander's statement of April 28 to prohibit the use of the place for any purpose of that sort.

The General Council held an Executive Committee meeting at once on the same day (April 28) to deliberate the concrete counter-measures and came to the conclusion that it should have a silent May Day on May 1 and encourage each member union to hold a celebration at each workshop of its own free will onthat day, but mobilize all union members under its influence to the Constitution Day Celebration to be held at the Palace Plaza on May 3 in order to give pressure to the Government.

On the celebration day of May 3, only about 3,000 unionists were mobilized far less than expected. In spite of the Government's prohibition of the carrying of flags and placards, the singing of labor songs and the staging of a demonstration, about 300 members began to leave the place about 11.20 a.m. when the celemony was about to close, and went on demonstration in scrummage in the direction of Babasakimon (馬場先門), loudly singing labor songs, with Chairman of the Council MUTO Takeo (武藤 武雄), Political Section Chief SHIMAGAMI (島上), Accounting Section Chief WADA (和田), Organizing Section Chief YANAMOTO (柳元) and other council leaders in

the lead. Thus followed a free fighting between this band and the guarding policemen who tried to check and dissolved it and it resulted in an arrest of 36 members in total including the said Council leaders for violation of the provisions of the Cabinet Order No. 325, the Metropolitan Ordinance concerned and for the interference with officials in exercising their official duties.

Chief of the Council Secretariat 高野 TAKANO was also arrested on the night of the day on suspicion of his having planned that demonstration. The Metropolitan Police Board sent the said five leaders to the District Public Procurator's Office, the following day afternoon, regarding them responsible for the disturbance and released all others. Those leaders were, however, released, too, at 11.00 p.m. on that day after examined, without deciding any punishment against them.

The General Council Headquarters held a standing Committee meeting from 10.00 a.m. and a meeting of the Board of Trustees from 1.00 p.m. on May 3 to discuss its future struggle policy and seems to have decided to hold a great resist rally including a mass demonstration. Its future moves must be strictly watched.

8. 全自動車労働組合 ZEN JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union):

The All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union held its fourth regular meeting at Shuzenji, in Izu Provinee for three days from April 7, and decided the following matters.

(1) The decisive power of exercising the right of strike will be given to the Executive officers of the Union for one year.

(2) The Union will secede from the membership of DAI-KINZOKU (All-Japan Council of Metal Industry Workers' Unions).

(3) A motor-car labor association will be established in order to protect the Union's properties against any suppression.

The Nissan, Isuzu and Toyoda Motor-car Workers' Unions which are under the influence of the said Union started to stage a forcible struggle since April 22, demanding for wage-raise. There is no hope that the dispute will be soon settled.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union MASUDA Tetsuo is active in promoting the said strike as a supreme leader.

II. None

III. None

M. Yoshikawa

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.