GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2133

(2) Folder title/number: (13)
Labor - Farmer Organizations: General Report

(3) Date: May 1951 - Feb. 1952

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
742	C

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

Seki. J ,I.D. Third (6)(Feb. 1,1952)(555) 11, 5

February 5, 1952.

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

FOR: G.S., G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Movement of Labor Organizations during the Month. (January)

Contents

1. Movement of the National Railway Workers' Union.

2. Movement of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

3. Movement of the All Japan Textile Industry Workers' Alliance.

4. Movement of the Synthetic Chemical Industry Workers' Union.

5. Movement of the National and Local Government Workers' Union.

6. Movement of the Joint Struggle for Wage-Increase centering on the All Japan Automobile Workers' Union.

I.

1. Movement of the KOKUTETSU RODO KUMIAI (National Railway Workers' Union).

The Twenty-Fifth Central Committee of the KOKUTETSU RODO KUMIAI was held at Hiroshima City for four days from January 17.

At the meeting there broke forth the discontent against the arranged amount of wages settled under the agreement between the central struggle committee and the authorities, and, taking advantage of this opportunity, the motion in lacking of confidence in the central struggle committee was submitted from the rightists central committee members, which was voted down by the joined voting of the leftists and the Renovation Alliance. As to the wage question, however, they forced to reject the agreement for the time being.

About the movement policy, YOKOYAMA, leftists and the chief of Planning Section revealed his strictly holding the peace policies centering on the Peace Three Principles which was the original draft of the central struggle committee, on the other hand, the rightists, rejecting the political struggle made too much of, insisted on betterment of labor conditions and strengthening of organization. After the heated arguments between the members of the rightists and the leftists,

the vote supported the draft of central struggle by 65 votes among 93 in all, which gave the feeling that the leftists was stronger.

2. Movement of the SO HYOGIKAI (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan).

The SO HYO held the Grand Meeting for General Stir-up of Laborers Against Oppression Ordinances at the No. 18 Section of Shiba Park on January 26, together with the National and Local Government Workers Union and the other organizations, where about 4,000 members were mobilized.

MUTO of TANRO (Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Union), OKA of NIHON KYOKUMI (Japan Teachers Union), and SHIGEMORI of TOKYO CHI HYO (Tokyo Regional Council) were selected as the members of Chairmen's Board, and a resolution was read by the chief of struggle-measures division SHIOYA, as "--- we would fight against the deprivation of fundamental right on labor movement to the utmost by using force struggle," which they handed to the Prime Minister, the Labor Minister, the Speakers of both Houses and all the political parties, and at the same time, they went on a demonstration parade for the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, where they dispersed at 3:40 p.m.

3. 全繊同盟
ZEN SEN DOMEI (All-Japan Textile Industry Workers' Alliance):

正織興業
The SEISHIKI KOGYO (Seishiki Industrial Company Workers' Union)which is a member of ZEN SEN DOMEI in 岡山
Okayama Prefecture (the number of members of it is one thousand two hundred (1,200)), demanding the wage-hike of one hundred per cent (100 %) of the present average wages four thousand yen (¥ 4,000), had been repeating the collective bargaining several times since last August but, it having come to a rupture, the union dashed into an indefinite strike since January 17.

The headquarters of ZEN SEN DOMEI, having held a meeting of Central Executive Committee on January 17, decided a funds collection campaign of five yen (¥5) per capita to collect from three hundred and twenty thousand (320,000) members of ZEN SEN DOMEI and, moreover, it, despatching the chief 山口
YAMAGUCHI of Strike Policy Section and four (4) secretaries to the spot, is letting them directly lead it. Stillmore, the labor unions of 倉敷
Kurashiki Rayon, Kurashiki Cotton Spinning and Fuji Cotton Spinning Companies in Okayama Prefecture, despatching several ten reinforcement members a day, are aiding it positively.

4. 金化労連 GOKA RODEN (Federation of Synthetic Chemical Industry Labor Unions):

(1) GOKA RODEN, holding the third extraordinary national convention at the Shibaura Hall, 東京 Tokyo Metropolis during two (2) days since January 31, resolved the agenda as follows:

A. As the spring wage-hike struggle, each local industrial union, establishing the right of strike within February, fights the anti-suppressive law struggle from the beginning of March to the end of April by means of general-strike. In this case, it decided to fight transferring the right of strike directive to the center.

B. It decided the complete opposition to the military budget, the opposition to the rearmament, that to both Peace and Security Treaties and the knock down of 吉田 YOSHIDA Cabinet.

5. 官公 労組 KANKO ROSO (National Federation of Government and Public Workers' Unions):

(1) All Agriculture-Forestry Ministry Workers' Union, holding the fourth temporary convention at the Central Labor Hall, 芝 Shiba, Tokyo during three (3) days since January 29, amalgamating into one (1) All Agriculture-Forestry Ministry Workers' Union having dissolved.both the first union All Agriculture Forestry Ministry Workers' Union and the second union New All Agriculture-Forestry Ministry Workers' Union, held an inaugural convention and resolved the agenda as follows:

A. Movement Priniciples.

(1) Struggle to protect living.

Increase of the standard of wage to sixteen thousand eight hundred forty-seven yen (¥16,847).

(2) Immediate execution of social welfare policy and social security system.

Strengthening of social insurance medical treatment system and etc.

(3) Policy for administrative readjustment and personnel retrenchment by the reactionary Government shall be brought by the conclusion of the separate peace treaty and the

Security Pact.

(4) Establishment of the fundamental right of labor.
Opposition to the revision of the labor laws to worse.
Acquisition of the freedom of political activity.

(5) Peace and racial independence.
Amendment of the Peace Traty and abalition of the Security Pact.

B. Case concerning Affilliation of Senior Organizations.

(1) Decision on the affilliation of the SOHYO (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan)

(2) Decision on the affiliation of the KAKORO (官公労) (Japan Council of National and Local Govt W.U.)

6. Liaison Council for Joint Wage Struggle.

(1) The Liaison Council for Joint Wage Struggle held the thirty-first liaison council for joint wage struggle at 12:30 p.m. on January 16 at the headquatres of the ZEN-JIRO (全自労) (All-Japan Antomobile Industry W.U.) with the representatives of thirteen (13) labor unions including the KINZOKU (金属) (All-Japan Metal Industry W.U.) present under the chairmanship of NOMOTO Shozo (野本正三) (of the All-Japan Automobile Industry W. U.)

On the struggle report, the condition on the Mi-
tsukoshi Struggle, the supports given by the ZEN-SENI
(National Federation of Fibre Industry W.U.) and the
JICHI-ROREN (National Federation of Local and Municipal Govt W.U.) (problems on the Chiba Prefectural Govt W.U. and the Kyoto Municipal Govt W.U.) to the struggle were reported. To the next, at the proceedings the affirmation on the cases as (1) reaffirmation of the organization of the joint wage-struggle,

(2) formal recognition of the managers'association,
(3) increase of membership fee was unanimously made.

On the Spring struggle, in line with the struggle for wage-increase the report that all the unions affirmed to struggle against the General-Streke Prohibition Law by transfering the right of strike to the central quaters was made.

Following this, the gist of the question and answer at the conversation between Chief of Labor Division Emiss of the GHQ and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Automobile Industry W.U. MASUDA Tetsuo and other one who were invited by the GHQ authorities, on January 4 was reported as follows:

'Q: In the Spring struggle how do you struggle for

wage problem?

A. We struggle the Spring struggle to the last. We, laborers, also cannot ignore at the crisis of smaller enterprisers. The struggle in October last made a success but the lviing of laborers are increasingly going to worse. The peculiar points of the Spring struggle for wage increse is to struggle to level the severe difference of wages between up and down. Namely, the wage system on the position classification system is only serving to torture us, laborers.

Q. What do you think of the laws and regulations concerning security?

A: We, absolutely, oppose to them. We do not please with the intervention by the police. The Yoshida Cabinet never fails to utilize these for the suppression labor unions.

The management is trampling the labor agreement under foot taking aduantage of this opportunity.

II. None.

III. None

Tokio Yoshikoshi

Chief of Investigation Division

For Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

A 30 gen

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Seki. J ,I.D. Third (6)Jan. 4 ,1952)(555) 2 . 8
Jan. 7 ,1952.

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

For: G.S., GHQ.

Subject: Movements of Labor Unions for the Month(December, 1951)

I As annexed.

II. III. None.

Toshio, Yoshikawa

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

January , 1952.

Movements of Labor Unions for the Month (December, 1951).

Contents:

1. Movement of the National and Local Government Workers Union.

2. Movement of the All Automobile Workers' Union.

3. Movement of the All Monopoly Workers' Union.

4. Movement of labor unions of ten cotton spinning companies under control of the All-Japan Taxtile Workers' Unions' League.

5. Movement of the Ship-building and the iron and steel workers' unions.

6. Movement of the All Mitsukoshi Department Store Employees' Union.

1. Movement of the National and Local Government Workers Union.

Discontented with the government's decision of year-end allowance payment, 80 percent of a month-wage, the workers union settled the request of additional year-end allowance of two months amount of wage at the joint struggle of the national and local government workers' union and the unions of the all Communications Workers, the All Electric Communications and the Agriculture-Forestry Workers set on the stubborn demand struggle to respective minister or bureau-chief, with sit-down tactics at the corridor of the minister's room in government office from December 20 to around 28.

The All Monopoly Workers' Union and others went on the hunger-strikes, too. In spite of these active struggles, the government made an announcement on reassertion of the cabinet's decision and put an end to the movement by the additional payment of over-time allowance.

2. Movement of the All-Japan Automobile Workers' Union.

With the surplus energy of the splendid victory of wage-increase struggle in the last fall, the unit

labor unions under control of the All-Japan. Automobile Workers' Union set forth requests respectively in the end of last November, for the standard as those of the TOYODA, the NISSAN and the ISUZU's requests of ¥10,000 - ¥15,000 year-end allowance proposed. However, all the labor unions except the ISUZU got a conclusion on their requests, respectively.

Receiving the management's answer of ¥9,000 plan against that of ¥13,000 of the ISUZU Workers' Union, the union went on 24 hours strike for seven days from December 1, but the management concluded it on December 8 by accepting the request.

3. Movement of the All Monopoly Workers' Union.

The All Monopoly Workers' Union held the Eighth Central Committee at the dining room of its Odawara Factory in Kanagawa Prefecture on December 8 and 9, where they discussed about seven items, such as, acqusition of year-end allowance, opposition to the enforced labor and other matters.

4. Movement of labor unions of ten cotton spinning companies under control of the All-Japan Taxtile Workers' Unions' League.

The said 10 Workers' Unions including the Workers' Unions of the NICHIBO K.K. (Japan Textile Co., Ltd), the KURABO K.K. (Kurashiki Textile Co. Ltd) and of the NIPPON BOSEKI K.K. (Nippon Textile Co., Ltd.), through collective bargaining, demanded the supply of two-month-saraly as the year-end allowance to their capitals, and their negotiation was broken down on December 18.

Therefore, the Unions dividing into two parts went on strike in waves from December 20, and on the 28th seven (7) Workers' Unions out of ten including Workers' Union of the KANEBO announced their going on the indefinite strike. But they started their negotiation with the company's authorities respectively on the 26th, and they reached at the compromise point on the 28th.

In connection with this strike, the Japan Communist Party proposed a joint-strike to the said Workers' Union and was refused, so the Party carried out a leaflet-distributing-operation in the neighbourhood of their work-shops.

5. Movement of the Ship-building and the iron and steel workers' unions.

Both Shipbuilding and Iron Workers' Unions carried out their year-end struggle, and the Shipbuilding Workers' Union started a negotiation with its capital regarding supply of ¥6,000 considering red-ink economy of the companies, and the Iron Industry Workers' Union negotiated the year-eld allowance of ¥20,000.

Consequently they accomplished their demands, and no particular movements of the two Unions except those mentioned above are seen.

6. Movement of the All Mitsukoshi (三越) Department Store Employees' Union.

At the department-store Mitsukoshi the management and labor was in dispute on the discharge problem of six (6) executive officers of the union since the latter of October and they could not reached the agreement even until the middle of December. Then the union side decided to enter into strike by the all-out support of the SOHYO (総評) (General Council of Trade Unions), the Joint-Struggle Committee for Wage and other outsiders' organizations and the three stores in Tokyo (東京) (Nihombashi, Ginza (銀座) and Shinjuku (新宿)) went on strike for two days on 18 and 19, the same month. The supporters reached

about two thousand (2,000) of the labor union members under the command of the foregoing General Council of Trade Unions and Joint-Struggle Committee for Wage and they holding the picket-line on the entrances of each store disturbed the business of the company in high spirit. Resulting in some persons arrested on the charge of violation of the Road Traffic Control Law the strike on two days ended. But because no agreement could be reached between both sides even by this strike, the union side further decided to enter into an indefinite strike from 22 the same month. But, in view of the fact that a warning was given by the Tokyo District Procurator's Office on the ground that there found unlawful points on the formation of picket-line and the like and that a second union was organized and the members of the union reached over a half of the employes and also on the judgment the attitude of the authorities concerning the petition for the tentative disposition to preserve position which was applied to the Tokyo District Procurator's Office about the foregoing discharge had been becoming favourable to the union side they were awaited the decision of the Tokyo District Procurator's Office suspending the indefinite strike. Then the decision that the whole discharged employes were to be returned to their former positions was given and the strike ended at any rate.

A-300 General

Noguchi. Y ,I.D. Third (6)(Dec, /,1951)(555)9ss ,S.

December 24, 1951

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

FOR : G.S., G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Movement of Labor Organizations during the Month (November)

I

C O N T E N T S

1. Movement of the SOHYO (SO HYO GI KAI : General Council of Trade Unions of Japan).....1

2. Movement of the KAN-KO-CHO ROKUMI KYOGI KAI (Conference of National and Local Government Workers' Union).....2

3. Movement of the KOKUTETSU ROKUMI (National Railways Workers' Union) 4

4. Movement of the ZEN NITTSU ROKUMI (All-Japan Express Workers Union) 5

5. Movement of the NIHON TANKO RODO KUMIAI (Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Union).....6

6. Third National Grand Meeting of the SHIN SANBETSU (National Federation of Industrial Organizations)..... 7

7. Movement of the DENSAN ROKUMI (All-Japan Electric Workers' Union)..... 7

8. Movement of the TOKYO DENRYOKU ROKUMI (Tokyo Electirc Power Company Workers ' Union) 8

9. First Regular Grand Meeting of the ZENKOKU ZOSEN RORENG (All-Japan Federation of Ship-Building Workers' Union).9

10. Formation of the ZENKOKU KAGAKU ROKUMI DOMEI (National Chemical Industry Workers' Unions' Alliance)under Control of the SO DOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor).....9

11. Twelfth National Grand Meeting of the ZEN GIN REN (National Federation of Bank Employees' Union)..... 9

I. Movement of the SO HYO (General Council of Trade Union of Japan).

The SO HYO held a trustees meeting at its headquarters on November 6, when it confered on the draft of proclamation on emergency submitted by the directors board and settled it, which the council announced formally on the very day.

The movement tactics committee relative to the emergency proclamation was held twice on November 7 and 9, when many opinions were stated by each industrial union, and at last, it settled the two hours strike on November 17 and the holding of the laborers grand meeting at the center on the sameday.

As the government, however, decided not to submit the general strike prohibition law which formed the target of the emergency proclamation to the present session of Diet by some circumstances, the proclamation has come to non-sense so long as this Diet session concerns, besides, with the request of industrial unions, they held the Third Movement Tactics Conference on November 15 to settle the suspension of the definite-term strike on 17th and the laborers grand meeting for the time being, on which the headquarters made public its policy titled "Change of Tactics" on the very day.

Around the emergency proclamation there appeared a rivalry within the SO HYO ; the party insisting on it was the TAN RO 炭労 (Coal Miners Union), the ZEN KO 全鉱 (Metal Miners

Union), the DEN SAN 電産 (Electric Workers' Union), and the ZEN KINZOKU 全金属 (Metal Industry Wokers' Union), which aimed at the accelerated pressure of the wage-increase struggle of each industrial union. However the leftists industrial unions belonging to the SO HYO was at the opposite attitude. The future movement is to be worth keeping watch.

2. Movement of the KANKO CHO RODO KUMIAI KYOGI KAI (Conference of National and Local Government Workers' Union).

(1) The conference carried out a powerful negotiation to the Diet and the superintending directors concerned with the aimed struggles for wage revision, against administrative adjustment, for securing of two-months year-end allowance.

(a) Petitioning to the Diet and the official residence of the prime minister.

Nov. 1: from 5.00 p.m. Petitioning to the Diet.
Participants of about 4,400 members.

Nov. 8 & 9 : Petitioning to the official residence of the prime minister.
Participants on 8th being about 200 members, and on 9th about 500.

Nov. 17: Petitioning to the Diet (against the peace and security guarantee treaties), of about 3,000 participants.

(b) Negotiation by sitting-down.

The labor unions under control of it carried out the negotiation one and all on and after November 26, by sitting-down of 40 to 50 members in one place a day, by turns, saying that they would practise it until the day of their requests' completion.

(2) 全専売 ZEN SENBAI ROKUMI (All Monopoly Corporation Workers Union)

Requesting the practice of the wage-base of ¥ 10,400 settled by the union, ten(10) union members from its branches carried out a hunger strike at the side of the House of Councillors from November 5, besides, 93 members of 36 chapters of it carried out the same strike along this line of struggle. Having got the prospect of this practice, they gave it up on 9th. Also, the movement of decrease of labor-power by means of twice-meals tactics was carried out.

(3) The grand meeting for general stir-up of local government workers.

The labor unions relative to local autonomous bodies, such as the 自治労協 JICHI RO KYO (Local Autonomous Workers Council), the 日教組 NIKKYO KUMI (Japan Teachers Union), the 都市交通 TOSHI KOTSU (Cities Communications Workers Union), the 全水連 ZEN SUIREN (All-Japan Federation of Marine Products Workers Union), and the 都労連 TORO REN (Metropolitan

Government Workers Union) held a grand meeting of stir-up for protecting self government right and establishing livings right, at No. 18 of Shiba Park from 1.00 p.m. Nov. 15, with the attendance of about 4,000 members, when they resolved the struggle for protection of self-government and establishment of livings right, which they delivered to the Diet, the Local Autonomy Agency, the Finance Ministry and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

(4) ZEN DENTSU ROKUMI (All Communications Workers Union)

After the grand meeting of all posts at 5.00 p.m.November 26, about 50 women workers sat down at the front of the ministers room, requesting complete practice of wage payment owing to the advice of the National Personnel Authority, opposition to firing, and payment of two months amount of wages as the year-end allowance. They passed all through the night there and took turns for male workers from 10.00 a.m. next day. Since then, about forty to fifty members are going on the tactics every day.

3. Movement of the KOKUTETSU ROKUMI (Government Railway Workers Union).

For the acquisition of year-end fund of ¥5,000, the labor union issued the secret directive of the central struggle committee No. 1 on November 14 to the chiefs of struggle committee of its local chapters, so that the sit-down strike was set on throughout the country in the morning of 21st, of which the number was once counted a hundred at a time. Therefore the negotiation attained to a conclusion on 23rd at 11.00 a.m. , under such a condition as the authorities would pay ¥3,500 each within this year and ¥-1,500 each by the end of this fiscal year, which the union's side approved. Then they gave up the practice of force.

4. Movement of the ZEN NITTSU RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Express Workers' Union) .

The Union had requested the wage based ¥ 14,500 since July and the year-end fund of one and half month wage in the bargaining with the company management. As they could not any conclusion about it, they held a central executive committee on November 22, where they confered on the question. There they decided to carry out the practice of force, such as, two (2) hours strike on 26, four (4) hours on 28, and twenty four (24) hours strike on 30.

On 26th at 1.00 a.m. a collective bargaining was commenced between the union and the management, by the informal good offices of the central labor relations commission. The union side, judging from the state of affairs,

made up its mind to change the tactics to receive the management's proposal of the beforehand payment of the wage for December and two other matters. Then it was concluded.

5. Movement of the NIHON TANKO RODO KUMIAI (Japan Federation of Coal Miners Union).

The talks between the coal miners union and the management about a method of bargaining as a process of its wage struggle could not find any settlement, so that the affairs had gone to the threatening condition.
However an agreement was at last set up by the mediation plan of the chairman of central labor relation commission NAKAYAMA. Accordingly, they commenced the bargaining on wage since October 18.

On 23rd and 24th, the managements proposed a new wage base, which the union rejected. Then all the collieries want on strike, 48 hours on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 72 hours on Nov. 5,6,and 7. While a general strike was threatened, but because of the fear of worse-condition of electricity and the probable influence to be affected to the general industries, a sertain measures for saving the situation, advice and request were given to both sides of the union and the management from YASUTOSHI HORI, labor minister, TAKAHASHI, trade and industry minister, and NAKAYAMA, chairman of central labor relation commission. Notwithstanding it, the affairs did not show any light of conclusion, so as the

bargaining came to a standstill. However, owing to the warning advice given by Mr. Emis, chief of labor section, G.H.Q. a collective bargaining was resumed between labor and management since 8th and a compromise by themselves was attained on 11th, as the payment of ¥550 per head a day in any colliery and of ¥340 outside of it. Thus the five months long struggle from the beginning of it has been concluded at last.

6. The National Grand Meeting of the SHIN SAN BETSU (national federation of industrial organizations).

The SHIN SANBETSU held a national grand meeting at the SHIBAURA (芝浦) Hall, Tokyo from November 30 in attendance of 144 delegates, and, settled the urgent struggle policy and resolved the return of Potsudam union, fighting against fascism and communism, and support of the leftists Social Democrats.

7. Movement of the DENKI SANGYO RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Electric Workers' Union).

Wage struggle of it.

The struggle in request of wage increase more than the actual wage base ¥ 10,480 entered its real stage. On November 6, an arbitrary plan of ¥12,400 base-up was proposed, which the union rejected in a wholesale way. On the other

hand, the union which had continued the business out strike set on the strike on electric resources from 17th. In spite of it,the talks between the labor and the management did not show any progress, and the union's side took a more stubborn attitude so as they went on electric resource strike on 24, 28, 29 and 30. Both sides, however, did never yielded the respective basic line. Thus the struggle came into December as unsettled.

8. Movement of the Tokyo Electric Power Co.Workers Union.

Wage struggle of it.

The union's struggle in request of 50% increase to the actual wage base of ¥ 10,480 has shown more severity since the business strike had been started from the end of October. On November 6, a compromising plan of ¥ 12,000 was proposed, which they rejected in a wholesale way. They have carried out many sorts of strikes successively, as the work-out of shops on 13, the black-out strike on 15 and 16, the work-out strike from 19 to 22, the general stir-up grand meeting for completeness of requests and the work-out strike, and the black-out one on and after 28th. Because of the stubborn attitude of both sides, the labor and the management, the question was broughtover to December, as undecided.

9. The First Regular Grand Meeting of the ZENKOKU ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI SO RENGO KAI (General Federation of All-Japan Ship-Building Workers' Union)

The federation held the First Regular Grand Meeting at the 本願寺 Honganji Temple Hall, of 中通 Nakadori 9 chome, 呉 Kure City, 広島 Hiroshima Prefecture for two days of November 8 and 9, when it settled the 1952 movement policy, the policy on the urgant year-end struggle , and the affiliation to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

10. Formation of the ZENKOKU KAGAKU RODO KUMIAI DOMEI (Alliance of National Chemical Industry Workers' Union) under control of the SO DO MEI 統同盟 (Japan Federation of Labor).

The alliance was formed at No. 1 Hall of the Representatives House on November 18, union members being 30,000 in all)

The aim of the alliance is to complete the strengthened organization of the general chemical workers union and the ceramics industry workers' union, as well as, the unification of front of both unions.

11. The Twelfth National Grand Meeting of the ZEN GIN REN (National Federation of Bank Employees' Union)

The ZEN GIN REN held a national grand meeting at the ZEN GIN REN Hall on November 26 and 27 in the attendance of 143 delegates. On the first day, scheduled agenda

were set on discussion after the general report was given,

(1) Materializedly propelling of the urgent struggles

(2) Wage-struggle

(3) Struggle against worse-revision of the bank law .

(4) Struggle against worse-revision of the labor requlations.

(5) Countermeasures to tuberculosis .

(6) Peace struggle

These were passed as they were . On the second day, the proposal "establishment of structure for struggles submitted by SO, chief committee was discussed on, and the setup of central struggle committee was settled, and then the financial report was given, the revision of regulations of secretariat was got through. Then the declaration of struggle drafted by the First Central Struggle Committee and the directive No. 1 of it were resolved there.

II & III None.

Toshio Yoshikoshi

Chief of General Investigation Division

for Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

File A-300 Gen

Noguchi. Y ,I.D. Third (6)Nov, 1 ,1951)(ﾅﾅ) 893, S.

November 16, 1951

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

FOR : G.S., G.H.Q.

SUBJECT : Movement of Labor Organizations
For Month (October).

I. Refer to the separate sheet.

II. None.

III. None.

M. Yoshikawa

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

CONTENTS

(1) Movement of SOHYO (General Council of Trade Union of Japan) ---------- p. 3

(2) Movement of NIHON TANKO ROKUMI (Japan Federation of Coal Miners Unions) ---------- p. 7

(3) Movement of SHITETSU SOREN (Japan General Federation of Private Railways Workers Union) --------- p. 10

(4) Movement of KOKUTETSU ROKUMI (National Railways Workers Union) ---------- p. 11

(5) Movement of ZEN NITTSU ROKUMI (All-Japan Express Workers Union) ---------- p. 12

(6) Movement of ZEN SEN DOMEI (National Federation of Fibre Industry Workers Union) ---------- p. 13

(7) Movement of ZEN NORIN ROKUMI (Federation of All Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Workers Union) ---- p. 14

(8) Movement of ZEN DENTSU (All-Japan Electric Communications Workers Union) ---------- p. 15

(9) Movement of ZEN SHOKO ROKUMI (All-Japan Commerce and Industry Workers Union) ---------- p. 16

(10) Movement of ZEN TEI JYUKUMI (All-Japan Communication Employees Union) ---------- p. 16

(11) Movement of 東京都職員 TOKYO TO SHOKUIN ROKUMI
(Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers Union) ----- p. 17

(12) Movement of 全専売 ZEN SENBAI (All Monopoly
Corporation Workers Union) ---------- p. 17

(13) 日本官公庁 NIHON KANKOCHO ROKUMI (Liaison Council of
National and Local Government Workers Union) --------- p. 18

(14) Movement of 電産 DEN SAN (All-Japan Electic Workers
Union) ---------- p. 19

(15) Movement of 全化学産業労連 ZEN KAGAKU SANGYO ROREN (Federation
of National Chemical Industry Workers Unions) --------- p. 20

(16) Movement of 全金属 ZEN KINZOKU ROKUMI (All-Japan
Metal Industry Workers Union) ---------- p. 22

1. Movement of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SO-HYO) .

(1) The SO HYO held the Twelfth Directors Meeting at its headquarters on October 2, where they settled the urgent schedule of SO HYO in order to regulate the struggles of national-local government workers unions (KANKORO 官公労) and private labor unions (MINKAN ROKUMI 民間).

The main objectives for struggle are to be

A. for the KANKO RO,

a. struggle against ratification of treaties, peace and safety guarantee,

b. struggle for revision of wage-base,

c. struggle against the administrative adjustment,

d. struggle against the national public security law and others (law of prohibitting walk-out),

e. struggle against laws relative to each ministry.

B. for the MINKAN ROKUMI,

a. struggle for wage-increase and year-end allowance,

b. struggle against worse-revision of labor regulations (walk-out prohibition law's set-up),

c, struggle against ratification of peace treaty,

They also examined into the scheduled date for discussing bills of the twelfth extra session of diet, thus they programmed to arrange the struggles, such as, of arrangement, against ratification of peace and safety guarantee treaties, against the setup of national public security law (prohibitting walk-out) and for increased wage-base, and, against the administrative adjustment (revision of the table of personnel organization law), in order to get them strengthened in their struggles.

It held the Central Laborers Grand Meeting in the middle of last October, where they decided the plan that the climax of a series of struggles is to be concentrated in the struggle against ratification of peace and safety guarantee treaties carried out by industrial labor unions through the actual joint struggles by strengthened local joined struggle movements, and then, the action by force is to be practised on the opportunity of appearance of the National Public Security Guarantee Law (Walk-out Prohibition Law) on the Diet's stage with the proclamation of Emergency.

(2) The National Laborers All-Over Stirring-Up Grand Meeting for Get-through Livings' Crisis and against Worse-Revision of Labor Laws.

On October 20, from 1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. more than 8,000 workers of the Metropolitan Government Workers Union, the National Railways Workers Union, the All Communication Workers Union and other labor 32 organizations under control of the SO-HYO gathered together at Shiba Park, Tokyo, where they settled slogans,

(a), Opposition to Beheading Administrative Adjustment.

(b). Immediate Practice of ¥ 12,000 Wage-Base for National and Local Government Workers.

(c). Immediate Increase of Wages for Private Trades Workers.

(d). Absolutely opposition to Walking-Out Prohibition Law.

(e). Recover the Fundamental Right for Labor.

(f). Opposition to Worse-Revision of Labor Laws.

(g) Establishment of Local Finance.

(h). Opposition to Abolition of Rice and Wheat Control.

(i). Opposition to Rise-Up of Articles' Prices.

(j). Establishment of Emergency Measures for Electricity Crisis.

(k). Completion of Peace Four Principles.

(l). Down-with the YOSHIDA (吉田) Reactionary Cabinet.

Under the chairmanship of SHIMAKAMI (島上) Zengoro (善五郎), the Chairman MUTO (武藤) gave an address and as the congratulatory address of guests, there offerred by MATSUMOTO (松本) Jiichiro (治一郎) of the Untouchables Emancipation Commission, YOSHIDA (法眼) Hosei, of the Socialists and a member of Councillors House, OKADA (岡田) Haruo (春男) of the Labor-Farmers and SENOO (妹尾) Yoshio (義郎), of the National Peace Promotion Council. Then there followed with the speeches of representatives of labor unions : by NAGAOKA (永岡), chief committee of the ZENTEI JYUKUMI, SHIONOYA (塩谷) Nobuo (信男), ZENNIHON KINZOKU KOZAN ROKUMI (All-Japan Federation of Metal Miners Unions), and YAMAHANA (山花) Hideo (秀雄) of the ZEN KOKU KAGAKU (All-Japan Chemical Industry Workers Union).

Then the scheduled agenda were discussed and the proclamation of grand meeting was resolved. At the instance of their marching on a demonstration parade there came a proposal of an address from the War Victims Relief Association, which the chairmen board rejected. The hall was in an uproar. It was allowed at last.

After the address, they went on the parade on street, the brass-band of the ZENDENTSU Union being at the head, and marched on up to Memorial Park in front of Akasaka (赤坂) Detached Palace, where they dispersed calmly at 5.00 p.m.

The ZENSEN DOMEI, the SHIN SANBETSU (新産別) (New National Congress of Industrial Unions) which were scheduled to part in, didn't participate and the ZEN INSATSU (全印刷) (All Printing Agency Workers Union) left the place because of the opposite opinion on slogans.

2. Movement of NIHON TANKO RODO KUMIAI (Japan Federation of Coal Miners Unions).

The coal miners federation established the principle to negotiate with the managements league by each separate organization classified by blocks on September 15 and along it they went in the energetic wage-struggle, against which the management side insisted on the negotiation with a single union. Thus there appeared Completely rival opinions on this question at the first step of it, between managements and laborers. Accordingly, their rushing into walk-out on October 1 was threatened.

However, the chairman of the Central Labor Relation Commission, 中山 NAKAYAMA took good offices that a single labor union with one representative of the 炭労 TAN RO KUMI will negotiates with the management concerned, which both sides agreed on the above bargaining form, and then they entered the collective bargaining on wage problem. After several negotiations, each company presented the new wage plan respectively, which all unions sides opposed to.

The TAN RO held a central struggle committee on October 23, where they settled all-over 48 hours walk-out from October 31, of which the federation issued a directive(No. 8)to all the unions under control of it. On the next day, 27th, it presented the same proposal to the coal miners league and each management.

Each company, expecting a peaceful solution to the utmost, presented a concessive plan on 30th, which each union dared not to understand easily, thus the scheduled walk-out came near at hand. Mr. 高橋 TAKAHASHI, Trade and Industry Minister, and Mr. 保利 YASUTOSHI, Labor Minister, worrying about the circumstances invited 早川 HAYAKAWA of the managements side and MUTO of the coal workers side, and requested any peaceful solution, besides, Mr. NAKAYAMA, chairman of the Central Labor Relations Commission began to arrange for good offices.

The coercive, attitude of coal laborers, however, is never changed and at last the labor unions of central eight (8) companies dashed into walk-out on 30th. The Furukawa (古河) Co. only attained to understanding with the union at dawn of 31st, and the latter issued a directive on walk-out suspension to the unions under control of it, among which Ohnuma (大峯) and Minechi (峯地) unions went on strikes but Yoshima (好間), Shimoyamada (下山田) and Shirao (白尾) unions engaged in work. In Kyushu (九州) district, the Kyushu Joint Struggle Six Companies Union settled"the unlimited walk-out from 31st" and rejecting the plan of managements league at the night of 30th they want on strikes along the line of central leading companies' unions.

The union of the UBE (宇部) KOSAN (興産) CO. in the western district has indicated the 72 hours strike from 30th owing to the form of bargaining, but came to the understanding between the both sides. on 29th, thus the scheduled strike was evaded. Judging from the attitude of the TAN ROKUMI on the recent wage struggle involving "absolute opposition to the general strike prohibition law" behind the scene besides as they held the meeting of each regional representatives (the Regional Central Committee Chiefs Council) on October 9 and 10, it is presumably regarded that some measures

on the struggle policy against the above law should be setup at the meeting, so that the second wave of force action after November 5 is likely to be unavoidable.

3. Movement of the SHITETSU SOREN (Japan General Federation of Private Railways Workers Union).

For discussion of urgent serious problems such struggles as the opposition to worse-revision of labor regulations or year-end allowance, the SOREN held the Third Central Committee at 城崎, 兵庫 Kinosaki, Hyogo Prefecture on October 16 and 17. After deliberations it passed the following plan at 67 to 32 and announced the emergency declaration. The plan was "At the time when the all-over prohibition of strike to be carried out by an industry's labor union is clarified the SOREN will enter a struggle with action by force including strikes under the deliberated joint struggle with other industries unions, for which it will hold an extra grand meeting on some day during 5th to 10th of November."

Therefore the formal attitude of the SO REN will be decided at the coming extra grand meeting, but as the question will be affected considerably by the line of the SO HYO and the TANKO ROKUMI, not only of the SHI TETSU SOREN, the next grand meeting will necessarily need a great attention.

4. Movement of the KOKUTETSU RODO KUMIAI (National Railway Workers Union).

The Twenty-Fourth Central Committee of the KOKU TETSU was held at Ito (伊東) City for three days from October 20.

It passed five items, as the objectives for the urgent struggle,

(1) Completely practice of the arbitration.

(2) Abolition of the National Public Service Law, and, absolutely opposition to worse-revision of labor laws and to the walk-out prohibition law.

(3) Against ratification of two treaties and for propelling the powerful movement for peace.

Thus they reaffirmed the 51 struggle policy.

At the committee, a motion, "luck of confidence in the central struggle committee members who are engaging in secedors movement of new born democratic alliance," was made from the leftists, which caused a heated dispute between the rightists and the leftists, so heated as the rightists leaders involving KATO (加藤) and HOSHIKA (星加) manifested their retirement from the position to the leaders of neutral faction. The central struggle committee member YOKOYAMA (横山), in fear of disruption, acted

as a gobetween and saved once the situation. However the dispute brought the rivalry of the leftists and the rightists in the national railway to a head, so that the movements of both factions in future is to be kept watching.

5. Movement of the ZEN NITTSU ROKUMI (All-Japan Express Workers Union).

The extra grand meeting of the ZEN NITTSU ROKUMI was held at the Yamanaka (山中) Middle School, Yamanaka Town, Ishikawa (石川) Prefecture, for three days from October 25, where they decided such struggle objectives as the opposition to worse-revision of labor laws, the early acquisition of new based wage and the strengthened movement for propelling of peace.

For the practice, lively and early, of struggles they trusted the right for walk-out to the central executive committee at the vote of 243 to 73. As to the matter of retirement of central executive committee members which became to objective of discussion at Kaminoyama (上ノ山) Central Committee Meeting, the chief committee MORI (森) announced formally the retirement of three leading officers and after election the following new officers

were newly appointed ;

Chief of Central Executive Committee :

大倉精一
OKURA Seiichi (Central district).

Assistant Chief Committee :

和久幸雄 関西
WAKU Yukio (Kansai)　　白土松寿（東北）
SIRATSUCHI Matsutoshi (Tohoku)

Chief secretary :

山口政隆 関東
YAMAGUCHI Masataka (Kanto)

The new executive board was set up and the union has been to engage in the urgent struggle for acqusition of new wage base.

6. Movement of the ZEN SEN DOMEI (National Federation of Fibre Industry Workers Union)

The National Federation of Fibre Industry Workers Union (union members are 320,000 in total number) held the Extra Grand Meeting for Establishment of Walk-Out Right and against the Laborer Oppression Laws at the Central Labor Hall in Shiba on October 28, which went on to the break-down of labor oppression laws. After a voting for setup of walk-out right as the struggle method, the action by force was settled with the majority approval. Besides , they set up the struggle committee against the laborer oppression law in order to arrange for struggles structure.

For exclusion of the Communists intervention in this struggle,

(1) To avoid strictly the joined struggle with the Japan Communists in the action by force.

(2) To limit the pure struggle against labor oppression law apart from any other peace struggle.

They stressed these two items above all.

7. Movement of the ZEN NORIN RODO KUMIAI (Federation of All Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Workers Union)

On 4th and 5th, inst., the union held the Nineth Extra Grand Meeting at the sericultural experimental laboratory in Suginami (杉並) Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, when it dissolved itself for development in order to organize an consolidated structure of 80,000 employees of the agriculture and forestry ministry.

It was decided then to form a labor union in each industry under control of it, and the individual one will affiliate to the federation of labor unions in the agriculture and forestry ministry (SHIN (新) ZEN (全) NORIN- New Federation of All Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's

workers Unions), respectively.

The newly formed labor unions after the dissolution are,

All Betterment Workers Union of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry.

All Marine Workers Union of the same ministry.

Sericultural Experimental Laboratory's Workers Union of the same ministry.

8. Movement of the ZENKOKU DENKI TSUSHIN JUGYOIN KUMIAI (All-Japan Electic Communication Workers Union).

(1) The Union held the Third Regular Grand Meeting at Matsuyama (松山) City, Ehime (愛媛) Prefecture for three days of 10th, 11th and 12th, inst. There they settled such struggles as acquision of ¥ 14,000 base wage, recapture of fundamental right on labor, promotion of all-over peace treaty's conclusion, opposition to the firing administrative adjustment, besides, new officers were elected.

However its affilation to the International Confederation for Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and PTTI was reserved.

(2) On 29, inst., afternoon, about 30 members including the chief committee KUBO (久保) carried out

a negotiation with the minister concerned about the requests settled at the grand meeting but it endend in failure, so they transferred to sit-down tactics, which continued to 31st.

9. Movement of the ZEN SYOKO RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Commerce and Industry Workers Union).

The union held the Eleventh National Grand Meeting at Hotel SANRAKU (山樂), of Shimo Ochiai (下落合), Shinjuku (新宿) Ward, for three days of 24, 25 and 26, inst., where they decided such struggle policies as acquisition of ¥ 8,700 base wage at the least, opposition to administrative adjustment, and strengthening of organization, then, elected new officers, but they abolished the system of central committee for empowered chapters.

10, Movement of the ZEN TEISHIN JUGYOINKUMIAI (All Communication Workers Union).

On 29, inst., afternoon, about 57 members including the chief committee NAGAOKA (永岡) handed the written request drawn up due to the settled items at the Tottori (鳥取) Grand Meeting to Mr. SATO (佐藤), Postal Services Minister, but considering it discontented not to get any conclusion, they practised a sit-down tactics on the corridor at the

front of minister's room, which continued to 31st.

11. Movement of the TOKYO TO SHOKUIN RODO KUMIAI (Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers Union).

On 30 and 31, inst., they held the Eleventh Regular Grand Meeting at the KASEI (家政) School at Kudan (九段), where they s ettled struggles policies such as year-end allowance acquisition, against administrative adjustment, and against worse-revision of labor laws.

12. Movement of the ZEN SENBAI RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Monopoly Agencies Workers Union).

Since last August the union had been engaging in dispute on wage-increase, and on 12, inst. the arbitration commission for public enterprising bodies decided the new wage since last August at ¥ 10,400, which the public orporation side would not practise due to the decision after its consultation with the government but decided to treat the workers the same as common public servants. The union, however, was discontented to the decision and announced the struggle's declaration, on which they issued a directive to hold the all-pver national shops grand meeting on 25. On the other hand, representatives coming from each local chapters, with white cords on their shoulders, will call about for peti-

tion of the decision's practice to the Diet, the Main Office of Monopoly Agencies and others, at the same time, they will protest against the revised estimates when it will protest against the revised estimates when it will pass the diet with a hunger strike.

13. Movement of the NIHON KANKOCHO RODO KUMIAI KYOGI KAI (Liaison Council of National and Local Government Workers Union)

(1) On 2, inst., they carried out a sit-down tactics at the premiers official residence, opposing the administrative adjustment, and requesting the immediate execution of ¥ 11,263 salary based on the advise of National Personnel Authority.

(2) It issued a declaration at the Central Laborers All-Out Stir-Up Grand Meeting held at Shiba Park on 20, inst.

(3) They conferred on the stratagem on counter-measures to the diet at Atami on 25 and 26, at the Tokyo Headquarters on 27, in order to control the struggles of each industrial union. The stratagem is also called the X.Y.Z. Struggle, and

(a). Making the end of this month the first wave, they are to carry out the sit-down tactics for bargaining by each industrial union.

(b). To add the pressure to the diet on November 1 and 2.

(c) Activities of local ones and chapters bargainings should be practised on November 5,6 and 7.

(d) Action by force will be carried out on November 8,9 and 10.

This plan is now under practice.

14. Movement of the DENKI SANGYO RODO KUMIAI (Japan Electric Industry Workers Union)

(1) As to the struggle for revision of labor agreement and wage-increase.

The struggle around labor agreement centering on the tennure security has shown more severely its strength. The central headquarters issued struggle directives No. 1--No. 6 one after another, then they entered the business rejection strike throughout the country from the middle of this month and on 25th they started the Electricity

source strike. On that day, 31 generating plants suspended operation in the country which caused impotence of generation of 194,590 KW electric powers. Through the good offices of NAKAYAMA, chief of the Central Labor Relations Committee, it was settled on 28, thus they transferred to the collective bargaining on wage problem.

(2) As to the wage struggle.

The questions on regular wage-increase and extra allowance were not solved at the arbitration commission on 10 and 20, accordingly, the central headquarters issued a struggle directive No. 7 to indicate their entry in the business rejecting strike from November 1. Besides they are preparing for the electricity source strike.

15. Movement of the ZEN KAGAKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI RENGO (SHIN KAGAKU)(Federation of National Chemical Industry Workers Union).

(1) The Second Regular Grand Meeting of the ZENKAGAKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI RENGO was held at the commerce and industry chamber in Koriyama City, Fukushima Prefecture on October 16 and 17, in attendance of 40 delegates of 25,000 workers

belonging to ten (10) industrial unions under control of it, where they displayed the following slogans, discussed on movement policies and regulations' revision, and carried out the new officiers' election.

A. Slogan for Grand Meeting.

* To break down the low wage and strengthen labor power.
* To win peace and independence, opposing the military agreement and rearmament.
* To oppose the rationalization of enterprises in the sacrifice of laborers.
* To oppose the casual worker system.
* To decrease largely the income tax for wage earners and abolish the imposition of mass-tax.
* To protect freedom of speech, organization and meeting.
* To promote the peace chemical industry and China-Japan trade.
* To strike down the YOSHIDA Cabinet.
* To break down the patriotic labor movement and the social fascists.
* To establish the fighting free labor unions.

B. Main agenda resolved.

* Break through the electricity crisis.
* Opposition to the abolition of Rice-wheat Control.
* Powerful reinforcement to the SHOWA 昭和 Electric Industry Co. Workers' Strike.

C. Movement Policy resolved.

* To carry out the struggle against rearmament.
* To carry out the struggle against the military agreement.
* To return the "Potsdam" union, that is, to return the union form owing to the Potsdam Ordinance and to form the one meeting the real state of Japan, so that we should hold on the critical attitude to the lawful unions. To organize the labor union based, not on the foreign type such as US or BC, but on the actual livings in Japan.
* To carry out the powerful struggle for revision of labor agreements.
* To develop the joint front with the fighting democratic alliance inside and outside of the SO HYO.

D. Result of officers' election.

Chief of executive committee :
岩政 信吉
IWAMASA Shinkichi

Assistant chief " "
長沢 一末
NAGASAWA Kazusue

Chief secretary :
井上 八郎
INOUE Hachiro.

16. Movement of the ZEN KINZOKU ROKUMI. (All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union).

The ZEN KINZOKU ROKUMI held the Third National Grand Meeting at Kamisuwa (上諏訪), Nagano (長野) Prefecture for three days of October 23, 24 and 25. The details of the meeting are unknown, but, it is said, the aim of it was the analysis of actual situation due to the 52 thesis of the ZEN KINZOKU, as well as, the reexamination and materialization of the future movement policies.

The TO SHIBA DENKI (東芝電気) (Tokyo Shibaura Electric) workers Union under control of the ZEN KINZOKU ROKUMI went on strike for 24 hours on the wage-increase struggle on October 6.

Takahashi S,I.D. Third (6)(Oct, , ,1951)(555) 826 .S.

October 12, 1951.

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

FOR: G.S., G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Movement of Labor Farmer Organizations during the Month (September)

I. Movement of NIHON RODOKUMIAI SO DOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions)

Setup of MINSHU RODO UNDO KENKYU KAI (Democratic Labor Movement Research Society) (MIN-RO-KEN, D.L.R.)

1. The MINSHU RODO UNDO KENKYU KAI, in auspices of NIHON RODOKUMIAI SODOMEI, was held at the Second Diet Members Hall in the Representatives House from 4:PP p.m. on September 7, where MATSUOKA Komakichi, president of the SO DOMEI, KIKUGAWA, head director of the Federation, SAITO, head director of the All Textile Labor Unions' Federation, KATO and HOSHIKA, committeemen of the National Railway Workers' Union, and, officers of unions under control of the SO DOMEI and friand organizations, as well as, MATSUMOTO, Representatives member of the Socialists, NISHIMAKI, committee member of the All Japan Seamen's Union, as guests, and others totaling about eighty (80)

persons gathered together. WAKASUGI, standing director of the SO DOMEI became the presiding person and KATO Etsuo, member of the National Railway Workers' Union the Chairman, and then the whole event was completed. It is said that the object of the society is to study joinedly of the various problems about labor movement by the rightists like-minded persons who are wanting establishment and development of the democratic labor movement in Japan, at the same time, to plan mutual friendship among them. The real objective, however, is said to consolidate the rightists labor unions in order to cope with the leflists ones.

2. Membership.

Membership of this society is to affiliate as individuals, and a person who is wanting to affiliate to this society, having approved of the society's principle, will be able to be a member with recommendation of two members and recognition of the directors board.

3. Works.

The society is to carry out the following works for completeness of its objective.

(a) Holding lecture meeting and research meeting.

(b) Publishing materials and bulletins, and, practise the investigation movement.

(c) Other matters necessary for completeness of the society's objective.

Movement of NICHI NO (NIHON NOMIN KUMIAI) TO ITSU HA (Unification Faction of the Japan Farmers' Union)

The NICHI NO TOITSU HA held the Fifth Grand Meeting on August 25 and 26 this year and settled the new principle for movement. On September 11 and 12, it held the First Standing Committee at its general headquarters of Ote-machi, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo with attendance of the chief-secretary KUBOTA and standing secretaries, where they settled such measures against the strengthened oppression policy as the NICHI NO will give a counter-attack by itself and with the presumably formed anti-fascists joined front in a large scale together with the Japan Social Democratic Party, the Japan Communists, labor parties, labor unions, cultural bodies, and Youth-women organizations, as a mass struggle.

Moreover, they settled the responsible persons of specialized sections at the standing committee, as follows;---

Organ Section: KIMURA Sakae, Communist

Organization " : YAMAGUCHI Takehide, Communist

Investigation " : FUKASAWA Yoshimori, Communist.

Youngmen " : YAMAGUCHI Takehide,
山口 武秀
Communist.

Damaged Land
Counter-Measures " : IKEDA Mineo,
池田 峯雄
Communist.

Movement of Labor Unions relative to
Government and Public Offices.

1. Government Workers' Union.

(1) The union set up the following struggle committee on September 8,

(a) The struggle committee is to be composed of the directors board and struggle committee men each from an individual industrial union.

(b) The matters on struggle handled here are to be along the big three objectives of opposition to administrative readjustment, wage-rising and protection of peace.

(c) For the management, it is to be held once a week in general, in accordance with the committee.

Besides, it makes representations on joint struggles to the government and public workers' union, and labor unions of government employ and private enterprises.

The All-Out Stir-Up Grand Meeting is scheduled to

hold in the biginning of October, including the government and public workers' union and labor unions of private enterprises.

(2) On September 15, it is to announce the declaration of 'To fight for winning the all-over peace treaty, opposing rearmament.'

(3) 'General Stir-Up Meeting of Government Workers against Administrative Readjustment and for Rising-up of Allowances' was held at the Scientific Museum in the Ueno Park, Tokyo on September 29, under participation of about 350 persons from 35 organizations under control of the former Japan Government Workers Union, where it passed the resolution on struggle principles such as 'Opposition to Administrative Readjustment,' 'Opposition to Ratification of Peace Treaty', and 'Abolition of Public Safety Ordinance'.

2. JICHI RO REN (NIHON JICHIDANTAI RODO KUMIAI SO-RENGO) (Japan General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions.)

The federation held the central committee at Hirao village office in Nagano Prefecture on September 21 and 22 in attendance of 31 central committee members (regular members' number is 35 in all), where is settled the

fundamental attitude of 'To strive for gathering up of the international third power,' and also settled such actual methods as 'Immediate participation in the national conference for propelling of peace,' 'Opposition to the administrative readjustment', and 'Dissolution of Diet and Opposition to ratification.'

3. All Monopoly Bureau Workers' Union.

The union held the central committee at Niigata City, Niigata Prefecture on September 21 and 22 and settled the struggle's objectives of 'To oppose the ratification of the peace pact including the military agreement, to plan expansion of the organization of Japan Peace Propelling National Conference, to request the immediate dissolution of the present Diet and to decide ayes or noes of rearmament through the national voting, and etc.'

4. All Communications Workers' union.

The union held the Second National General Meeting at the Meitoku Primary School, Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture for four days from 22 to 25, September.

This meeting was the first national grand meeting held since the signature of the peace treaty so that it was noticed with a great attraction from all the fields.
No sooner the movement principle was set on discussion than there appeared the opposition between leftists and rightists.

Against the draft made by the executive section opposing the ratification of peace pact centering on the leftists one, the private draft designed by HASE approving the peace treaty and rearmament was submitted, so that a stormy discussion was gone on between the factions, leftists and rightists. At last it was referred to the small committee, which, not taking the step of voting for the decision but wanted to settle it through talking, continued a stormy discussion again for fourteen (14) hours to get the settlement for the new movement principle that under such a basic idea as 'useless to say the signature on the peace treaty made by the two opposing states groups, the peace pact,in which China, India and others dare not participate, in spite of their being the central power in Asia, will become a factor of another war, but we conceive it could never contribute to peace', as 'our attitude to the peace treaty', the small committee concluded 'the actual struggle method' on peace movement so as 'To carry it out with the nucleus of the Peace Propelling National Conference as the domestic movement and that of the International Confederation of Trade Unions as the international movement, and in case that we could not obtain any security guarantee by UN, to force the maintenance of peace among the countries with which we have concluded no pact and to set for the security guarantee of Japan by appealing the above to all the countries.'

What we must notice of is that the decision reveals clearly their attitude to the extreme leftists and the extreme rightists in 'the actual struggle method', as 'we are to disclose thoroughgoingly the real intention of provoking war which the so-called peace movement advocated by the Japan Communists Party is cherishing, at the same time, we are to exclude thoroughgoingly the terrorism and such activities taken by the extreme leftsists and rightists.'

Movement of the Japan Federation of Coal Miners'
Unions.

The federation has continued dispute on the method of collective bargaining around the wage-rising request, but both managements and labor unions have never yielded. On September 27 the headquarters of the federation issued a directive at last for the practice of walking-out at each block separately from October 3.

On the other hand the Central Labor Relations Board set about the mediation on the dispute and Mr. Emiss, chief of the Labor Section of GHQ sent for both managements and laborers to request evasion of walk-out. Thus the Central Labor Relations Board presented the following mediation plan on the previous day of the scheduled walking-out.

1. As to the wage-base of miners and allowances of staffs belonging to the eight (8) central companies, they are to be conferred on and agreed with between the Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions and the Japan Coal Mining Industry's League.

2. In order to complete the above objective the practical negotiation is to be carried out separately with each enterprise in consideration of the speciality of each one, on the occasion of which two (2) negotiating

committee men will be able to participate in it from the federation side.

3. In case that there occurred some dispute on the practice of this negotiation method, the chief of Central Labor Relations Board is to use his good offices.

After the examination on this mediation plan by both labor and management sides, the management side accepted it immediately and the labor unions' side, having discussed on it at the central struggle committee, settled also to accept it. Then an agreement was drawn up between the federation and the league at 11:55 a.m. that day, and the former issued a directive to stop the scheduled walking-out from 3rd to the labor unions of Big Eights Companies.

Movement of All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union.

The Union held the First Central Committee at Kaminoyama Town, Yamagata Prefecture for three days from September 28, where 64 central committee men attended. On the first day, the general reports on progress and on accounts were made by the chief secretary ISHIDA, when YUYA, delegate from Kansai district pressed him on the amount of remunerations to officers settled at the

grand meeting at Iizaka and on the expenses paid by the central executive committee so that there produced many arguments and at last it went so far that the problem of lack of confidence in the executive section was taken up, which was settled against the section in votes of 38 to 28 through secret ballot.

Therefore it couldn't go on the proceedings and it was settled to decide the attitude at the next extra grand meeting which will be held at the central or Kansai district on around October 25. What the situation happened to have come to such a condition during the course of wage-struggle will necessarily affect greatly to their side, and their future movement is worth while to be noticed.

Movement of the All-Japan Motor-Car Industry Workers' Unions.

The union headquarters issued a directive of the September 1 struggle against the peace treaty to unions under control of it, but those which practised the walk-out were only a part of them such as the Nissan, the Japan Motor-car and other company labor unions, so that the expected aim was not attained. Accordingly, they held the central executive committee at its head-

quarters for two days of September 6 and 7, where they criticized the Sept. 1 struggle and reaffirmed "the urgent fundamental principle" already settled about the future struggle; owing to the principle, 'the Unified Information section for October Struggle' was set up from September 8 in order to start the national movement on the wage-rising struggle in fall, with its climax at the time of Diet session in October, under the command of chief secretary MASUDA the directive on struggle was already issued, for which a part of labor unions have already presented some requests.

The Liaison Society for Joint Struggle of Wage-Rising which has its secretariat in the All-Japan Motor-Car Industry Workers' Union is also pressing its movement along MASUDA's line in place of NOMOTO, as MASUDA has recovered his illness.

As to the movement against ratification of peace treaty it joined to the national conference for propelling of peace and is going on its movement decisively after the Sept. 1 struggle, too.

Besides, the union affiliated to the Laborers Comrades Association formed by the leftists of General Congress of Labor Unions, and addressed to the Japan General Federation of Local and Municipal Government

Workers' Unions, and, the All-Japan Federation of Harbour Workers' Unions for their participation. Thus it is depoloying the movement livelily, laying emphasis on the unification and strengthening of the front. Their movement is worth while to be noticed.

Movement of the Tokyo (東京) Chapter of All Metal Industry Workers Union.

The Tokyo Chapter of All Metal Industry Workers' Union, of Communists' line, held the Third Regular Grand Meeting at the ISHII (石井) Iron Works, of Kamata (鎌田), Ohta (大田) Ward on September 18, with the attendance of about fifty (50) union members of Communist's line, which-passed the following resolution.

1. We oppose the Fascistic oppression that is forcing the separate peace and the rearmament to us and oppose the oppression against the Japan Communist Party.
2. We oppose the ratification of the San Francisco signature and do fight for the all-over peace treaty within this year.
3. New three highest officers were settled as follows,

Committee chief (Communist):

MUTO Ichiji (the Fuji Industry R P)
武藤一二 富士

Assistant chief (Communist):

OHTOMO Kiyoo (the Mizuho Metal Industry)
大友 清男 みずほ

Chief secretary (Communist):

SAITO Kiyonoshin (the Yamato Electric Industry).
斉藤 清之進 大和

Movement of the All-Japan Ship Building Workers' Union.

The union held a meeting at its headquarters on September 17 and 18 with the attendance of about fifty (50) representatives of seventeen (17) branch unions of rightist's line such as the Hakodate, the Ishikawajima, and, of five (5) labor unions such as the Western Heavy Industry Labor Union as observers, where they discussed on the four (4) problems, as, (1) Analysis on the basic condition of wage-rising (2) Examination into the standard plan drawn by the headquarters (3) Measures about the Year-end struggle (4) Retirement allowance. At the same time, they settled the urgent struggle against worse revision of three labor laws as mentioned below, which is to be forwarded to the lower structure with Directive No. 27. Also it was settled then to despatch organizers to every part of the whole country.
函館 石川島

Matters for Indication:

1. To make all the union members know more clearly and definitely of the fundamental attitude and principle against worse revision of three labor laws which was resolved at the Twenty First Central Committee.

2. To arrange the structure for use of force rapidly so as to be able to meet any directive from the headquarters, making the extra session of the diet in coming October the target.

Movement of Labor Unions of Chemical Industries.

1. KAGAKU KENKYU JO K.K. (Scientific Research Institute, incor.), 31, Kamifujimae, Komagome, Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo.

(1)	Strept Mycine Workers' Union:	167 heads
(2)	Penicirin Workers' Union:	211 "
(3)	The Scientific Research Institute Workers' Union:	515 "

These three unions requested the summer-season allowance of average ¥ 5,000 per one employee to the managements on July 11 this year, to which the managements answered to pay ¥ 2,500 average per one head, which the former opposed to: the Strept Mycine's union went on unlimited strike on July 11 at 9:00 a.m., and the Penicirin's from July 14. The Strept Mycine's one

cut the source of electricity, with which the management coped in the way of lock-out and requested the provisional disposition on delivery of the Electricity-source cabinet to the Tokyo District court. Thus they have been going on troubles for a considerably long time. However the collective bargaining carried out on September 5 concluded the dispute peacefully on the last proposal of the management that it would pay the summer allowance of ¥3,000 average per head and make an advance of ¥ 3,000 per head, which they signed on September 6. As the management announced to fire disciplinarily seven workers involving the chief of struggle committee of the labor union on September 15, the union is now deploying the struggle against firing.

On the dispute, a CHIBA (千葉) of the Northern Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party took a leadership for the Mycine's Union during the time. On the other hand KUMAMOTO (熊本) Torazo (虎造) and an ORIHARA (折原) of the Japan Federation of Labor Unions did for the Penicirin's.

2. The Iron Mfg Development Company Workers' Union.

The union held a grand meeting at the lecture hall of the Ohama (大浜) Factory, of Sakata (酒田) City, Yamagata (山形) Prefecture on September 12, where it settled to reaffirm the principle of holding the peace four principles and

to deploy the decisive movement.

Movement of the labor unions belonging to the Tokyo Branch in Kanto district of the All-Japan Federation of Harbour Workers' Unions.

The Tokyo Branch of the All-Japan Federation of Harbour Workers' Unions went on strike from July 15 owing to the retirement allowance, afterwards both sides of the management and the union have never yielded to the other and continued the dispute. While the walk-out for three weeks long hit the union members hard on their livings, besides, the association took legal proceedings on damages caused by the illegal walking-out, which forced the union to criticize itself. Then they held an officers meeting on September 3 and decided that all the members seceded from the union to form a new one. Accordingly the members of struggle committee of the labor union having been fell in the unfavorable condition they held a round-table meeting of management and labor union on September 4, where the dispute was finally concluded peacefully with the four conditions that no victim was to be come out owing to the walk-out, the case was to be dropped, the retirement allowance was to be paid along the line of the association's

plan, and the summer-season allowance was to be paid.

II. None

III. None.

M. Yoshikawa

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

Takahashi S

I.D. Third (6)(Sep. 13,1951)(655) 802 S.

September 22, 1951

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

FOR: G. S., G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Movements of Labor-Farmer Organizations during the Month.

I. The body of the subject matter in shown in the annexed paper.

II. None.

III. None.

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

(ANNEXED PAPER)

Movements of the NIHON RODO KUMIAI SOHYOGIKAI (General
日本 労働組合 総評議会
Council of Labor Unions in Japan)

1. The Japan Peace Promotion People's Conference which consists of the SOHYOGIKAI, religious organizations, Labor-Famer Party, Socialist Party, women's and general organizations was held as a prearranged event of the Peace Week with a thousand attendants including representatives from the whole country at the KYORITSU
共立
KODO (Kyoritsu Hall) on August 15. Representatives of the labor
講堂
union, religious organization, general organization, and Socialist Party: MUTO Takeo, FUJII Nittatsu, SATO Sakae, HARA Takeshi, etc.
武藤武雄 藤井日達 佐藤サカエ 原虎
made speech to the effect that they could not, from their point of view, favor the signature in the San Francisco Conference on September 8, and so they would wage an opposition struggle, then, IWAI Akira, representative of the National Railways, made a
岩井章
report that in order to get the movement more positive, they would begin their deliberate plan including Kanagawa Prefecture
神奈川
centrally on August 20 and hold an open-air people's rally on Septe September 1. Lastly, the peace resolution, attitude twoard the Japanese peace treaty and resolution to dissolve the Diet were proposed by respective representative to be unanimously approved, and the conference was closed.

On the other hand, in local districts, local councils of labor unions, religious organizations, etc., in Osaka, Kyoto,
大阪 京都
Kumamoto, Asahikawa and other places, assuming leadership, held a
熊本 旭川
commemorative event respectively in concert with that of Tokyo.
東京

2. The Peace Promotion People's Conference, mobilizing 1,500 unionists affiliated with it, held the prearranged open-air rally at the premises of the Yasukuni Shrine at 1 p.m. on September 1. They were in high spirit substantially in opposing the signature in San Francisco, under the slogans, "Over-all Peace," "Opposition to Rearmament," "Protect the Peaceful Constitution," "Opposition to the Military Agreement," etc., and started a demonstration march in the direction of the Memorial Hall of the Earthquoke Victims at 2:30 p.m., and dissolved the meeting at 5 p.m. On that occasion, as to the SOHYOGIKAI, many of the left wingers participated in the rally, but the right wingers did not join it. Thus, with the peace treaty near at hand, the opposition between the both wingers within the Council is getting severer and severer together with the trend of the SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions)

Trend of the NIHON RODOKUMIAI SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions)

The second meeting of the Central Committee, SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions) was held at the First Diet Members' Hall, Lower House, on both 18 and 19, August. At the meeting, they deliberated importand matters, such as the attitude toward, and statement of, the peace draft, besides the movement policy within the country, that is, "Movement for Independence realization and Peace Promotion", etc. Further, in order to

oppose the movement waged by the Peace Promotion People's Conference which standed against the conclusion of the peace treaty, to develop the democratic labor movement, and to attain the independence and freedom, they established in the extremely unstabilized situations the following clear-cut plan:

1. Attitude toward the peace draft.

(1) Plural Peace cannot be helped to attain early independence.

The draft was made public in last November. The purport of the amicable peace treaty which was mainly based upon the American Seven Point Principle for the Japanese peace, was carried through everywhere in the draft. The eargerness and endeavor paid by Britain, the United States and the United Nations in those complicated international situations were worthy of our gratitude.

(2) Attitude toward the American-Japanese Defence Agreement.

It had been demanded that the Japanese security should be secured under the collective security system guaranteed by the United Nations. From that standpoint, as to that Agreement, the separate and collective self-defending right should be acknowledged. Then, in accordance with that principle, the stationing of the U.S. Forces should temporarily acknowledged, and in the future when Japan has come to have the self-defending power as well as the collective security by the United Nations, the agreement should be revised.

2. Independence Realization and Peace Promotion Movement.

(1) The SODOMEI, opposing the Over-all Peace Patriotic Movement, the Japan Peace Promotion People's Conference, and other

similar movements, and cooperating with laborers' and democratic organizations which assume the same attitude with this Federation, shall develop the movement for independence realization and peace promotion.

(2) This Federation, denouncing the over-all peace movement plotted by the international communistic power and the disturbing movement waged by the labor unions which are the tenacles of the power, at the same time, resisting the capitalists' conservative and reactionary policy, is going to establish the Japanese peace structure upon the stabilized living of masses and the democratization of the labor union.

NIHON TANKO RODO KUMIAI (Japan Coal Miners' Union)
日本 炭鉱 労働 組合

Stuggle for Wage-hike.

The Japan Coal Miners' Union, based upon the resolution made at the Second National Convention which was held on May 27 as the first step of the autumn struggle began the negotiation classfying by collective block from June 14. After that although a part of Eastern and Kyushu Provinces became to accept the proposal of the union but due to the refusal made by the most parts of Hokkaido, Western Province and Kyushu including the eight companies in the centre the Union authority made the plan to infiltrate the resolution on the collective bargaiuing at the Coal Miners' Convention and the session of the Central Committee into the lower part dispatching organizers throughout the country with the start from the problem on the right of bargaining classfying by collective block. With it the anthority submitted to a secret vote on the execution of strike for the wage struggle including the establishment of right of bargaining to each chapter and 90 per cent of the ballots were collected so the preparation for entry into the strike at the end of September is increasingly being made.

Movement of the right faction of the MINDO (民同) (Democratization League) of the National Railway Workers' Union.

The Democratization League of the National Railway Workers' Union which was known as the antie-communistic organization during four (4) years in the past was eventually forced to dissolve due to the severe conflict between two factions, right and left, at the Tenth National Convention of the National Railway W. U. held at Niigata City in June last. Moreover, at the convention, with the complete defeat on the movement principle the right faction frequently held meetings centering around former Chairman of the Executive Committee SAITO Tetsuro (斉藤鉄郎), Vice-Chairman HOSHIKA Kaname (星加要) and Chief-Secretary KATO Etsuo (加藤閲男) and also was showing an organizing activity. But the Shizuoka (静岡) Regional Headquaters of the National Railway Workers' Union holding the formation convention at Hamamatsu (浜松) City started the new organization naming as the SOSHIKI BOEI DOMEI (組織防衛同盟) (Organization Defense League).

Namely, the faction under the slogan to make a new political influence with the correction of the partiality of the political struggle pointed out

that the SOHYO (General Council of Japan Labor Unions 総評
is merely an organ for bourglois aiming at the oper-
ation of the Union with the partial views excluding
factions other than the left-wing as well as neglecting
the Union and deviating from lawful struggle beyond
the frame of the former Democratization League.

After that, on both days, September 1 and 2 at
Omiya City the National Representatives Council was
大宮
held with about one handred (100) representatives
present from throughout the country and the name
of the former Organization Defense League was changed
into the SHINSEI MINDO (New Democratization League)
新生 民同
with the decision to develop a labor movement, with
'the patriatic ideology of labarers' which was
proposed by HOSHIKA Kaname for a background.
星加 要

Moreover, the principle 'Establishing the funda-
mental rights of labor in expectaion of the unification
of democratic labor unions the connection with the
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions so
as to establish the world peace and independence and
the urgent policies toward the peace problem requir-
ing the return of the Bonin Is., Ogasawara, Amami-Oshima and
小笠原 奄美大島
Okinawa with the approval to the multikle peace were
沖縄
decided.

In addition, as officers, SAITO Tetsuo as Chief-Manager HOSHIKA and KATO as Vice-Chief-Managers were elected respectively.

Movement of the ZEN-ZOSEN ROKUMI (All-Japan 全造船労組 Ship-building Workers' Union).

The twenty-first session of the Central Committee of the All-Japan Ship-building Workers' Union was held for two (2) days on August 20 and 21 at the Headquaters' Hall with forty (40) odd members of the Central Committee gathered and the autumn struggle was concentrated on the struggle for wage-hike and production as its great, goal.

1. Wage-struggle.

The harm of the Japan Communist Party has been proved through the experience in the past six years. It should be swept off by our efforts. The idea arguing that the wage struggle is not one for goods but the struggle for power shall resolutely be rejected. Really the general masses are demaud-ing wage. The reason why this struggle should not be confused with others is that should this struggle

confuse its object, for instance, as to oppose to the price-increase in favour of the peace treaty the struggle cannot be developed up to the national struggle so we should struggle only for the opposition to the price increase at any cost.

2. Production Poliey Struggle.

Actually, it means the combination with the ship-building improvement struggle in the latter part of the seventh ship-building term. The struggle is being steadily, persistently and continuously operated and deoeloping under the gradual and hopeful forecast but each chapter (union) should start the struggle for enterprises protection and production against the management, ship-owners and banks from its own working-place. In this way, it will realize the Concrete practical action of the fundmental line decided at the convention that 'the establishment of self-support trade by home-ships! As one of these means we decided to send a message to the ship-building laborers in America and England so as to require' their cooperation in consideration of our real conditions.

Movement of ZEN-KINZOKU ROKUMI (All-Japan
全 全属 労組
Metal Industry Workers' Union).

The All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union at the Central Committee which was held at the SANBETS
産別
KAIKAN (National Congress of Industrial Unions' Hall)
全繊
for two (2) days on August 20 and 21 decided the following principles after the consultations on them in opposition to the false Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco calling for the immediate reopening of the China-Japan trade.

To appeal to the labor unions througout the world in order to make the movement a great demonstration to show the solidification of the Pacific nations in Asia.

To heap it up in a nation-wide scale in concert with the peace movement by the General Council of Japan Labor Unions for the unification of labor front.

On the other side, to appeal to the whole laborers for thier unification through the concrete struggle such as those against wage-decrease, personnel retrenchment, social insurance goods-price-hike and etc.

Movement of ZEN NIHON JIDOSHA SANGYO
全 日本 自動車 産業
RODO KUMIAI(All-Japan Motor-car
労働 組合
Industry Workers' Union).

1. The All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers Union held the 11th regular meeting of the Central Executive Committee for three days since July 31. The subjects of discussion taken up there were the spring struggle, temporary allowances struggle, anti-disruption struggle of the NIHON JIDOSHA KOGYO(Japan Motor-car Industry Co. Workers' Union) and YANO JIDOSHA KOGYO(Yano Motor-car Industry Co. Workers' Union), joint struggle for wages, NIHON HEIWA SUISHIN KOKUMIN KAIGI(Japan Peace Promoting People's Council), dissolution of HEIWA O MAMORU KAI (Peace Protecting Association) and local joint struggles.

And they criticized the detrimental revision of the Labor Law and raise in the electricity fees and other commodity prices, and they decided to promote a peace protecting struggle and to concentrate all their powers in the September 1 struggle.

The 12th Central Committee meeting was held on the 20th and 21st of August, where they decided the methods of the September 1 struggle deliberating the situation, and set about a movement under the following slogans.

From counteract struggle to reconstruction struggle!

Take up first of all the problems of peace treaty opposing to the separate peace, promoting an over-all peace movement and opposing to the military agreement and rearmament.

They decided to struggle by force rallying the masses under the above slogans, and to concentrate all these powers in the September 1 struggle.

On September 1, the Peace Rally was held at the Yasukuni Shrine, where the All-Japan Motor-car Industry Union mobilized 1,600 persons associating with the Japan Peace Promoting People's Council.

2. Movement of CHINGIN KYODOTOSO RENRAKU KAI(Liaison Association of Joint Struggles for Wages)

The Liaison Association of Joint Struggles for Wages had rallied the neutral individual industrial unions which had not joined the SOHYO(General Council of Labor Unions) or the SAMBETSU(Japan Congress of Industrial Unions) since dissolution of the ZENROREN(National Liaison Council of Labor Unions). The All-Japan Motor-car Industry Union and JICHIROREN(General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions) played a leading role in opening repeated meetings since August 7, establishing the Secretariat at the main office of the All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union, with eighteen organizations joined

and with the ZENGINREN(National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions) and other thirteen organizations as observer organizations. The movement has become more and more active as the meetings have been repeated.

Movement of TEKKO RODEN(All-Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Industry Workers' Unions)

The All-Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Industry Workers' Union held the Central Committee meeting on the 29th and 30th of August at Gora Hotel, Hakone. The present chairman of the Executive Committee UCHIHARA Torio returned to the Yahata City Assembly, and his successor's election took place, and the election of staff-members also took place. But no result was obtained there, and it was decided to carry the matter over to the next meeting.

It was decided to struggle for the raise in wages and against the detrimental revision of the Labor Laws from September 20 on keeping the same pace with the other labor unions of the MINDO(Democratization League) but the All-Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Industry Workers' Union decided to put more importance on the winter struggle than on the autumn struggle.

Movement of NIHON KANKOCHO RODO KUMIAI KYOGIKAI
(National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions).

1. The executive members and about thirty representatives of each union made negotiation, on the 2nd and 4th of August, with the Personnel Authority about revision of the wage-base of the government and public workers and about the demand for coal allowances, and they obtained from the Authority the answer that the wage-base would be raised by 1,500 yen.

2. Vice-chairman YOKOTE, chief secretary OIDE and about fourty representatives requested the Personnel Authory, on the 14th and 15th of August, to make advice to the government of raise in the wage-base of government and public workers before the extra cession of the Diet, but the Authority answered that it was impossible to propose the advice before the extra cession of the Diet because the preparation was insufficient. Being dissatisfied with the answer, they stayed at the Personnel Authority building the night of the 14th, and continued to negotiate on the 15th, and seemed never to withdraw. At last, 8 o'clock p.m., about fourty police-men of the Kojimachi Police Station came there to expel them outdoors at the request of the Personnel Authority.

3. August 17, on the second day of the extra cession of the Diet, at 3 p.m., about eight hundred government and public workers assembled in the front of the Press-men's Hall in the parliamentary building in order to make petition to the Diet to request 15,000 yen wage-base, anti-mass dismissal and conclusion of over-all peace, and they brought with them about two thousand toy-baloons with hand-bills as a new tactics, and let loose a half of them in the air. The Diet members of the Socialist Party and Communist Party gave them congratulations in the front of the drawing room of the Upper House, and they dispersed.

The ZENTEI(All Communications Workers' Union) and the ZENDENTSU(All Telecommunications Workers' Union) demanded the Minister of Postal Administration SATO and the Vice-Minister of Telecommunication YUKI to pay the wages advancing the date as a tentative step now that the advice of the Personnel Authority has been made to raise the wage-base.

Being dissatisfied with the answer of the authorities, forty leaders of the unions went on hunger strike, August 27, sitting in the front of the Ministers' room of Telecommunication. But they compromised to discontinue the strike when it was decided that one thousand yen would be lended for each person from the Mutual Benefit Association.

file
Misc Org

Koguchi Y ,I.D. Third (6) Aug. 2, 1951) (555) 700 S.
August 20, 1951.

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

For: G.S., G.H.Q.

Subject: Trend of Labor-Farmer Organizations During The Month.

I.

A. Trend of SHIN-SANBETSU (New National Congress 新産別 of Industrial Organizations).

The New National Congress of Industrial Organizations at the thirteenth Central Executive Committee which was held on July 11 discussed on the concrete plans for the development of a peace movement as the agenda.

Its contents were as follows:

1. The masses struggle shall start from making the masses at working place directly realize the significance of the peace movement. Appeal to all the members by opening a working-place convention and through other means as far as possible.

2. So as to go through the execution of the four principles for peace the joint struggle in concert with the Social Democratic Party is to be proposed to it.

The New National Congress of Industrial Organizations proposing the decision on the organization to promote a peace so as to materialize the decision made at the convention of the National Railway Workers' Union in former days to the council of the SOHYO (General Council of Japan Labor Unions) decided the following gists for the success of the masses struggle in the positive cooperation with the Peace Development Council as the means to complete the four original principles.

1. The target shall be set on the completion of the four principles for peace.

2. The organization form shall be made as a joint-struggle organization of political parties, labor unions and other democratic organizations and the organization shall be made by those organizations supporting the four principles forpeace and such individuals.

3. The movement shall have the character as a national movement upon the class standpoint.

2. So as to go through the execution of the four principles for peace the joint struggle in concert with the Social Democratic Party is to be proposed to it.

The New National Congress of Industrial Organizations proposing the decision on the organization to promote a peace`so as to materialize the decision made at the convention of the National Railway Workers' Union in former days to the council of the SOHYO (General Council of Japan Labor Unions) decided the following gists for the success of the masses struggle in the positive cooperation with the Peace Development Council as the means to complete the four original principles.

1. The target shall be set on the completion of the four principles for peace.
2. The organization form shall be made as a joint-struggle organization of political parties, labor unions and other democratic organizations and the organization shall be made by those organizations supporting the four principles forpeace and such individuals.
3. The movement shall have the character as a national movement upon the class standpoint.

4. The Peace Movement Development Council shall take a signature drive as the starting-point of a masses movement.

Upon the above-going plinciple in general the decision to develop and cooperate with the Peace Movement Development Council productively was made.

B. Trend of ZEN-KOREN (All-Japan Federation of Mine 全鉱連
Workers' Unions.

The All-Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Unions held the sixteenth National Regular convention for four(4) days from July 21 to 24 at the Central Labor Hall, Shiba, 芝
Minato Ward, Tokyo with the presence of about two hundred
港 東京
(200) representatives. The main struggle principles decided were as follows:

1. Struggle Measures of the All-Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Unions.

(a) Struggle shall be waged with the struggle Committee Against the Revision of the Labor Standard Law to Worse as its center under the leadership of of the General Congress of Japan Labor Unions).

(b) Preparation for the general execution of power shall be attempted.

(¢) Leading slogans.

(1) Against the revision of the Labor Standard Law to worse.

(2) Against the increase of the eight-hour labor.

(3) Against the maltreatment of women and juvenile workers.

(4) Promote part-time employees to full-time employees.

(5) Clean up the kitchen and lavatory.

(d) The structure for the execution of power shall be arranged by August.

(e) Struggle for these shall be united with the struggle for new wages standard, for extraordinary allowances, labor struggle and the struggle for peace.

2. New Wage-Struggle.

(1) Struggle shall be made with the systematic consolidation of the all-out pressure.

(2) Arranging the preparatory structure during August and submitting the demand on September 1, with one accord, the solution, shall be made at a bound with the consolidated powerful execution by force on the last stage since October.

(3) Transfering the right of strike to the centre and taking a good opportunity an organic and systematic execution by force shall be made.

(4) The struggle shall be waged in the height of the autumn struggle under the command of the General Council of Japan Labor Unions.

(5) Out of being tempted to the extraordinary allowance and the like a negotiation shall be pushed on aiming at only the wage-standard-increase.

(6) The unified struggle committee shall be organized for the struggle.

We constituent members are as follows:

The TAIHEI KO-REN (Pacific Mine Industry Workers' Unions Federation): 2,

The TAIHEI SHOKU-REN (Pacific Employees' Unions Federation): 1,

The NIKKO-REN (Japan Mine Industry Workers' Unions Federation): 2,

The KAMIKO-REN (Kamioka Mine Industry Workers' Unions Federation): 2,

The BETSU KO-REN (Besshi Mine Industry Workers' Union Federation): 2,

The FURUKAWA KO-REN (Furukawa Mine Industry Workers' Unions Federation): 2,

The MATSUO KO-KUMI (Matsuo Workers' Union): 1,

The ISHIHARA JUKUMI-REN (Ishihara Mine Industry Company Employees Union): 1,

3. Struggle for Peace Security.

The four principles for peace, the fundamental principle for peace at the fifteenth regular convention

was affirmed as the struggle for peace security.
The concrete measures of struggle in connection with this case were answered by Chairman HARAGUCHI to struggle in combination with the struggle against the revision of the Labor Laws to worse, wage-struggle and others.

4. Tranfer of Ordering Right Involving Execution by Force.

As a result of the secret ballot as to whether the ordering right of strike in cluding the execution by force is to be transfered to the Central Executive Committee or not concerning respective concrete draft such as on the new-wage struggle, struggle against the revision of the three labor laws to worse and struggle against the occupational disease, based upon the decision of movement principles, the decision was made to transfer it by majority of one hundred twenty-two(122) votes, over a half of votes.

5. As a result of the reelection of officers, it was decided as follows:

Chairman: HARAGUCHI Yukitaka (Besshi), Reelection.
Vice-Chairman: KAMINAGA Ichimo (Nikko), "
Do : ARABORI Toshiharu (Taihei), Newly elected.
Secretary-General: MURATA Tetsuo (Headquarters)
(Ex-Chief of Organization Dept.
Standing Director of General Council of Japan
Labor Unions: SHIONOYA Nobuo (Nikko), Reelected.

C. Trend of SHITETSU SO-RENGO (Private Railways General Federation).

1. At the Private Railways General Federation Convention which was held in June, in Matsumoto City; refusing the arbitrution propasal relating to the wage-hike problem since March, so as to realize the 20 per cent increase, the claims of the General Federation, the draft of the Central Struggle Committee was decided by an absolute majority which implies to wage twenty-four-hour strike on July 22 in A block (Hokuriku, Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu) on following 23 in B block (Chubu, Kanto, Tohoku and Hokkaido and further in case it was impossible the second strike on July 29 and 30 as a second wave. And the General Federation issuing the declaration of struggle for this on the third day of the convention and started the first central negotiation on July 7 at the Marunouchi Traffic Association.

Against the argument made by the union side for the payment of the increased wages by twenty(20) per cent going back to March the management side claimed no to give the back pay setting the maximum of pay by forteen (14) per cent increase. Thus because the both sides was adhering to each own argument the difficulty on the negotiation was anticipated even on the first day.

Although the central negotiation was held for three (3) times adding that on 11 and 12 after the first session no conclusion was made and eventually it was shifted to the investigation on the conditions on two days, 12 and 14. Depite the intermediation plan was presented by the Central Labor Committee to be payed from March with maximum twenty(20) per cent increase and minimum ten (10) per cent the central negotiation was decided to be made by each company.

2. About sixteen (16) companies over the including the Tokyo Rapid Transit Co. and the Odawara Kyu Rapid Tansit Co. because they had already resolved their wage problem, did not participated in this struggle and other about seventy(70) companies entered into the negotiation. At first, few minor unions including the Oigawa 大井川 Railway Co. in Chubu 中部 District and the Ichihata 一畑 Electric Railway Co. in Kinki 近畿 Destict reached an agreement. The unions held the most stabborn attitude were thase of the five companies in Kansai 関西 (Keihan 京阪, Keihanshin 京阪神, Hanshin 阪神, Nankai 南海, Kintetsu 近鉄 Electiric Companies), of the Tobu 東武 in Kanto 関東 and union of the Hokuriku Railway Company. The agreement was reached by not only the major unions such as those of the Traffic Corporation, Keio-Teito 京王帝都, Keisei 京成, Keihan 京阪, Nagoya 名古屋,

Railway Companies in succession but other minor unions, but other unions except the above-mentioned did not reach anagreement.

In Kansai District those about eighteen(18) company workers' unions as the Hanshin, Nankai, Kintetsu, Kobe, Wakayama and others on 22, in Kanto District on 23, the Tobu, Kashima Sangu (Kashima Shrine Worship) in Chugoku, the Okayama and the Nagoya Electric Railway Co. Workers entered into strike and those which reached an agreement on the same days were about ten companies including the Nankai, ~~Kinki~~ Kintetsu, Tobu and Hanshin and other companies could not reach an agreement

3. Upon the requirement to the General Federation Headquarters made by certain unions againt the agreement for the strike order the Headquarters ordered the strike to the following unions.

On July 24 and 25, Okayama Railway Workers Union, 48-hour-strike.

On July 26, Hokuriku Railway, 24-hour-strike.

On July 26 and 27, Kashima Sangu Railway, 48-hour-strike.

Upon the order, on 24 the Okayama Railway Workers' Union went on strike but due to the solution of dispute the strike was instantly ceased and

other unions reached an agreement respectively without waging strike. Since the Hanshin Workers' Union also reached an agreement soon after, the unions which did not reach a solution became on three(3) unions such as the Tobu and the Ibaraki Traffic and the Yubari Railway Union which had postponed to strike.

The Tobu Railway Workers' Union confronting to the scheduled execution of strike started to negotiate with the company authority on 28 but due to the delay of an agreement, entered into a 24-strike eventually. But as a result of the proposal made by the company to increase the pay by 18 per cent of the present wage of eight thousand two hundred seventy yen (¥8,270) as the last proposal of the company and further to issue a extraordinary allowance of forty-five hundred yen(¥4,500) and of the arbitration of the Central Labor Relations Committee through Chairman FUJIBAYASHI and Member NAKAJIMA the agreement was reached on the evening of the same day. Since the Yubari Workers' Union on 28 and the Ibaraki on 29 reached an agreement respectively the wage-problem of all the private railway companies was soluted.

D. Trend of ZEN-KOWAN ROKUMI (All-Japan Harbour Workers' Union).

The Kanto District Tokyo Chapter of the All-Japan

Harbour Workers' Union surrounding the establishment of the summer-time allowance and retirement allowance system repeated a collective bargaining against the management but due to the rapture of negotiation entered into the indefinite-term-strike at 1:00 a.m. on July 12. It could not reach an agreement despite of the arbitration of the Transportation and the Labor Ministries afterward they are still on strike.

In addition, in response to the Tokyo Chapter the Keihin Chapter of the workers' Union (Yokohama, Tsurumi and Dawasaki) also decided to go on strike from August 1 so the solution of the problem was left in the future.

E. Trend of DENSAN (Electric Industry Workers Union).

The NIHON DENKISANGYO RODOKUMIAI (DENSAN) (Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union opening the sixth Regular Convention in Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture for four(4) days from July 20 to 23 decided the movement principle in this fiscal year and others.

As to their attitude to a peace treaty which was watched with keen interest a debate was focused upon whether the third power is to be recognized or not in the analysis of international situation. But against the opposition made by the Tohoku District representatives and others, a part of those present as a result of the division the decision was made to develop a struggle inorder

to recognize the third power and to strengthen it, in its original form by the vote 342:83 and upon this decision the four principle for peace was affirmed. This peace struggle was decided to be pushed forward by the daily struggle against the revision of the three labor laws to worse. The trend worthy of the attention at this convention was the problems concerned with issue, that is the drofts submitted by the local representatives requiring the abolition of the regional wage differentials and the debate on this problem caused the walk-out of fifty(50) odd representative members of Kansai District.

This event showed the sign of dissension despite that the simplification and strengthening of the Electric Industry Workers' Union were taken up to discuss as the most vital question of this convention so as to prevent the weakening of the Union involved in the reorganization of electric enterprises.

Chairman of the Central Committee FUJITA Susumu as before and Vice-chairman IKEDA Takao were elected respectively and as the successor of ex-Vice-Chairman MOMMA Keiji who resigned this tune KOYAMA Kiyoshi was elected.