

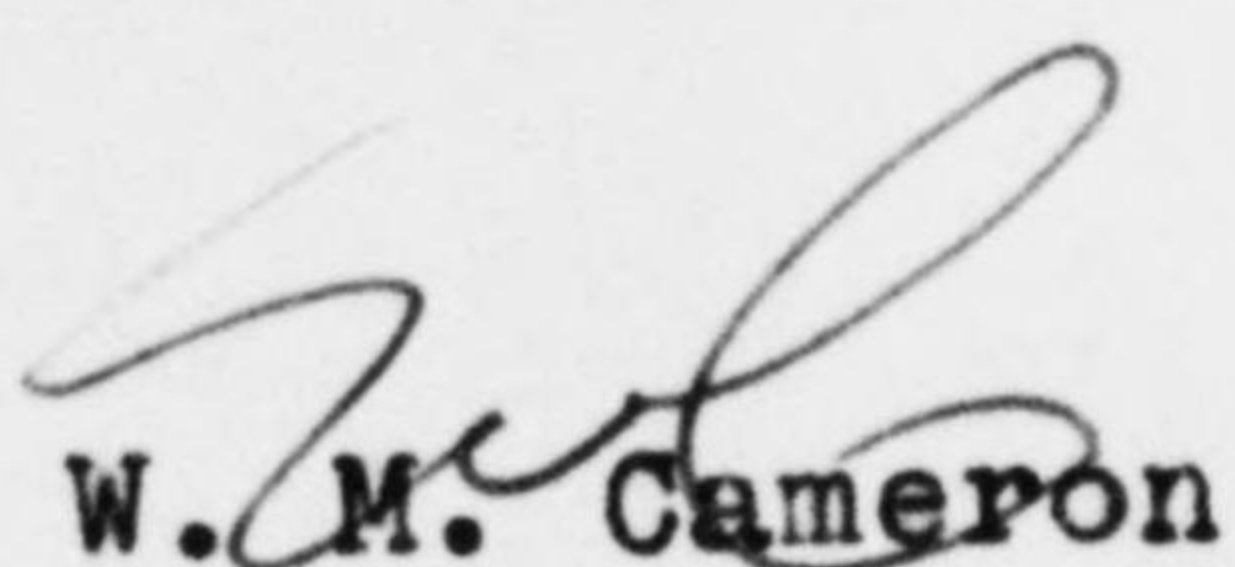
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

November 5, 1946

Mr. O'Sullivan:

I am sending you the attached file as Mr. Stout informed me that during his absence you would handle his work. This is a matter which cannot wait until he returns. You will note from Stout's memorandum to me that he did nothing, being under the impression that the matter had been talked out by Gross. You will also note in Gross's memorandum attached that such is not the case. I suggest that you look the paper over and submit appropriate recommendations to General Hilldring.



W. M. Cameron

Mr Amers

Words - I talked
about this with Bowles
on the phone last week &
he outlined one or two
points. Not having seen
the paper before, I could
not help & did not
clear the paper. I have
no objections. but H's staff
should read the paper & make
his recommendation - 508

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Mr. Gross,
I see from Stouts' memo this has apparently been handled. Is that true? If so, return this to me & I'll send it back to Stone with a note to that effect.

Cameron

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: November 1, 1946

TO : Mr. Cameron

FROM : Mr. Stout *Stout*

SUBJECT :

By the time this reached me Mr. Bowles, the American representative on Committee 4, had discussed the paper with Mr. Gross and participated in a meeting of the Committee. War, Navy and Labor have had an opportunity to comment. No additional action is required unless the American member of the FEC requests further instructions.

AH-237

Attachment:

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM
PLAIN

ACTION COPY

JMS

13

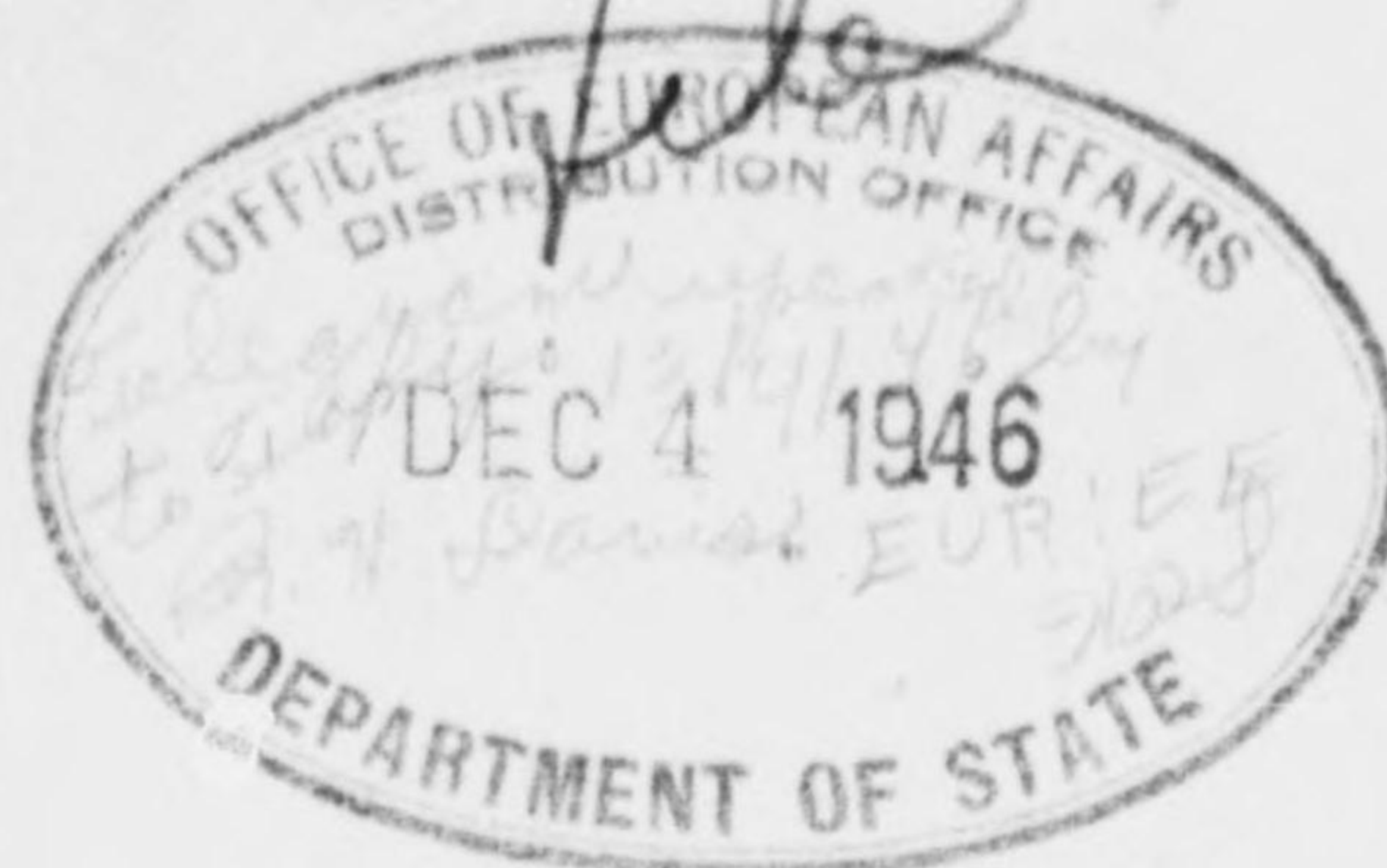
Action: EUR ←

Info:

- S
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- DC/R
- FE

Control 911

Rec'd December 4, 1946
6:30 a.m.



FROM: Moscow

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 4307, December Third

Highlights follow of IZVESTIA December one (?) by R. Moran, "Pedagogues with machine guns", commenting on armed interference by United States Military Police Lieutenant Irwin in breaking up mediation proceedings between workers and of Shabara Electric Co. In Kawasaki:

"Most instructive model lesson was conducted. Lieutenant with six police burst into building when negotiations were proceeding between strike committee and administration, threatening with machine guns he ordered workers to clean up plant within twenty minutes and thereby bring end to strike. References to Potsdam decision which gave Japanese people elementary democratic rights were of no avail.

"As result contemplated agreement between employers and workers was disrupted. Quarter of million of Japanese -- members of electrical trade unions and their families -- learned in twenty minutes what democracy is in practice as interpreted by American military police.

"For justice's sake it is necessary to note that occupation authorities are not conducting instruction everywhere and for everyone at such truly American tempo.

"Irwin dispersed strikers in twenty minutes. But his high command has already been "convincing" Zaibatsu clique to disband for more than year, but without success. Of course it is question of difference in pedagogic teaching.

"In 'peoples schools' machine guns replace instruction and discussions are brief. But in 'boarding schools' for distinguished pupils of financial and industrial corporations touching agreement reigns between preceptors and their students".

SMITH

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

894.5045/12-346

LRC

D/10

In reply refer to
JA

DEC 10 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SWNGC

Subject: Draft Directive Regarding Principles for Japanese Trade Unions

There is enclosed a draft directive prepared on the basis of a policy decision unanimously approved at the 36th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on December 6, 1946, under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference. It will be noted that this policy decision is quoted verbatim in the enclosed draft directive.

It is requested that the enclosed directive be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for transmission to General MacArthur for his guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission. It is assumed that if the Joint Chiefs of Staff have any question regarding the draft directive they will refer the matter to the State Department for clarification before transmitting a directive on the subject.

The Secretary-General of the Far Eastern Commission has requested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in transmitting the enclosed draft directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, inform him that in adopting the policy decision on which this directive is based the Commission agreed that it should be released to the press. Therefore, in accordance with the normal procedure, acknowledgment of the receipt of the directive is requested.

894.5043/12-646

Confidential File

J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:
Draft Directive

JA:ALDunning/pm
12/9/46

99
FE

27

SEM
DCR
1946
SPR

ENCLOSURE

53

DRAFT DIRECTIVE REGARDING
PRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December 1946 under the provisions of Paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with Paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

"1. Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work, participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan.

"2. The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes should be assured and protected by law. The freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, a worker because he is a member of a trade union.

"3. Trade unions should have the right of free assembly, speech and the press, and access to broadcasting facilities on a non-discriminatory basis, provided only that such assembly, speech, or writing does not directly interfere with the interests of the occupation.

"4. Trade unions should be encouraged to negotiate with the employers on behalf of their members regarding terms and conditions of employment. The Japanese Government should establish mediation and arbitration machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker or his representative and the employer. The mediation and arbitration machinery should operate under conditions assuring the protection of the interests of the workers, and if employers are represented on the machinery, trade unions should be given equal representation.

"5. Strikes and other work stoppages should be prohibited only when the occupation authorities consider that such stoppages would directly prejudice the objectives or needs of the occupation.

- 2 -

"6. Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties.

"7. Encouragement should be given to organized participation by trade unions and their officials in the democratization process in Japan and in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation, such as the elimination of militaristic and monopolistic practices. But such participation should not be encouraged in such a way as to hinder the achievement of the principal obligation and responsibility of the unions and their officials to organize for the protection of union members and union interests.

"8. Trade unions should be encouraged to promote adult education and an understanding of democratic processes and of trade union practices and aims among their members. The Japanese Government should as far as possible assist trade union officials in obtaining information on trade union activities in other countries. These objectives should be given due weight when allocations of paper supplies and imports of foreign publications are made.

"9. The Japanese should be free to choose the form of organization of their unions, whether on a craft, industry, company, factory or territorial basis. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of a solid local basis for future trade union activity in Japan. However, unions should be allowed to form federations or other groupings, for example in the same area or in related industries or on a nationwide basis.

"10. The formation of trade unions should be a process of democratic self-expression and initiative, proceeding from the workers themselves. Employers should not be allowed to take part in the organization or conduct of unions or to finance them.

"11. Trade union officials and standing committees should be elected by the workers concerned by secret ballot and democratic methods. It should be the responsibility of the unions to ensure that all officials have been democratically elected at regular stated intervals and that all their activities are democratically conducted.

"12. No person who is subject to the purge directive of 4 January 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a trade union. All persons who were directly connected in the past in a responsible capacity

- 3 -

with the obstruction or repression of trade union organization or activity should be prohibited from employment as union officials, in labor agencies or as mediators, conciliators, or arbitrators. All persons who held office in government-sponsored or controlled trade unions should be subject to screening before being allowed to take office again.

"13. Japanese Government and other agencies which were set up or functioned for the purpose of obstructing or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union activities should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities.

"14. Any undemocratic workers' organizations or their affiliates, such as the Patriotic Industrial Associations, should be dissolved and not allowed to revive. No new workers' organizations with militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, fascist, or other totalitarian aims should be permitted.

"15. Persons who have been imprisoned because of activity or 'dangerous thoughts' in connection with trade unions and other labor organizations should be released.

"16. The balance sheet and table of income and expenditure of each trade union showing also the source of large contributions should be available for public inspection. Safeguards such as annual audit by a professionally competent auditor appointed by the members should be taken to ensure the accuracy of these statements."

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

6 December 1946
Memo to Sec 84/VCC
filed 12/9/46

The Honorable Dean Acheson
Acting Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that one of the functions of the Commission should be to "formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished."

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency."

At the thirty-sixth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 6 December 1946, the enclosed policy decision relative to Principles for Japanese Trade Unions was unanimously approved.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission, in order that the appropriate directives may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

In adopting the enclosed policy decision, the Commission agreed that it should be released to the press. In accordance with our normal procedure I would appreciate it if you could make arrangements to notify me when the enclosed policy decision has been received in Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Enclosure

DOR - IIP Unit

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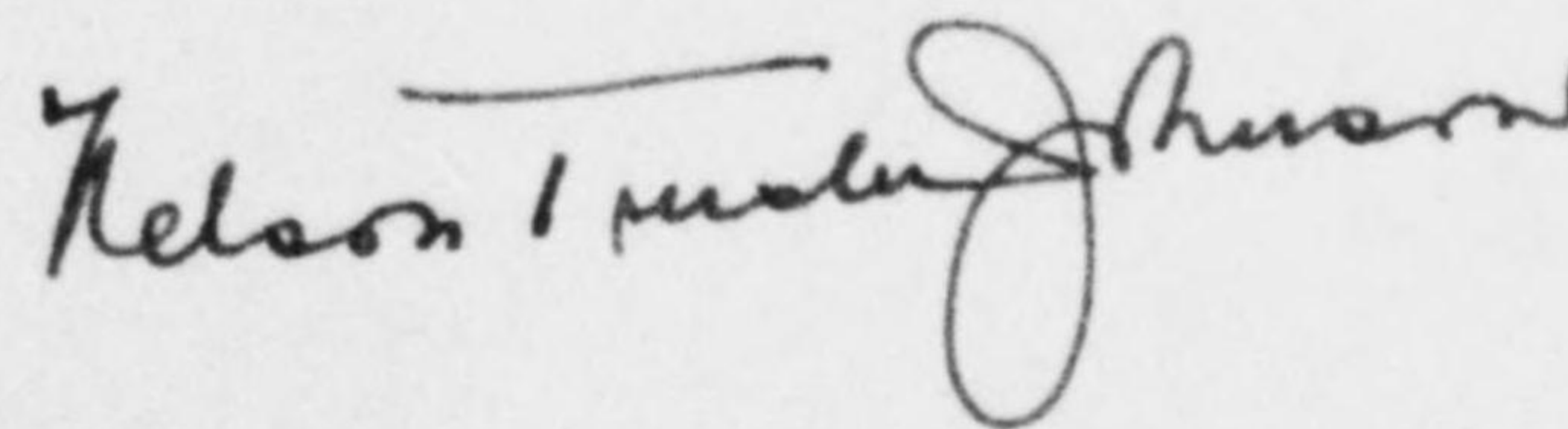
FILED
DEC 12 1946

Confidential File

894.5043/12-646

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

The attached copy of a document unanimously adopted at the thirty-sixth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 6 December 1946, has been compared with the original text and is certified to be a true copy.



Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Washington, D. C.
6 December 1946

ENCLOSUREPRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS

1. Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work, participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan.

2. The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes should be assured and protected by law. The freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, a worker because he is a member of a trade union.

3. Trade unions should have the right of free assembly, speech and the press, and access to broadcasting facilities on a non-discriminatory basis, provided only that such assembly, speech, or writing does not directly interfere with the interests of the occupation.

4. Trade unions should be encouraged to negotiate with the employers on behalf of their members regarding terms and conditions of employment. The Japanese Government should establish mediation and arbitration machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker or his representative and the employer. The mediation and arbitration machinery should operate under conditions assuring the protection of the interests of the workers, and if employers are represented on the machinery, trade unions should be given equal representation.

5. Strikes and other work stoppages should be prohibited only when the occupation authorities consider that such stoppages would directly prejudice the objectives or needs of the occupation.

6. Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties.

7. Encouragement should be given to organized participation by trade unions and their officials in the democratization process in Japan and in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation, such as the elimination of militaristic and monopolistic practices. But such participation should not be encouraged in such a way as to hinder the achievement of the principal obligation and responsibility of the unions and their officials to organize for the protection of union members and union interests.

8. Trade unions should be encouraged to promote adult education and an understanding of democratic processes and of trade union practices and aims among their members. The Japanese Government should as far as possible assist trade union officials in obtaining information on trade union activities in other countries. These objectives should be given due weight when allocations of paper supplies and imports of foreign publications are made.

9. The Japanese should be free to choose the form of organization of their unions, whether on a craft, industry, company, factory or territorial basis. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of a solid local basis for future trade union activity in Japan. However, unions should be allowed to form federations or other groupings, for example in the same area or in related industries or on a nationwide basis.

10. The formation of trade unions should be a process of democratic self-expression and initiative, proceeding from the workers themselves. Employers should not be allowed to take part in the organization or conduct of unions or to finance them.

11. Trade union officials and standing committees should be elected by the workers concerned by secret ballot and democratic methods. It should be the responsibility of the unions to ensure that all officials have been democratically elected at regular stated intervals and that all their activities are democratically conducted.

12. No person who is subject to the purge directive of 4 January 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a trade union. All persons who were directly connected in the past in a responsible capacity with the obstruction or repression of trade union organization or activity should be prohibited from employment as union officials, in labor agencies or as mediators, conciliators, or arbitrators. All persons who held office in government-sponsored or controlled trade unions should be subject to screening before being allowed to take office again.

13. Japanese Government and other agencies which were set up or functioned for the purpose of obstructing or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union activities should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities.

14. Any undemocratic workers' organizations or their affiliates, such as the Patriotic Industrial Associations, should be dissolved and not allowed to revive. No new workers' organizations with militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, fascist, or other totalitarian aims should be permitted.

15. Persons who have been imprisoned because of activity or "dangerous thoughts" in connection with trade unions and other labor organizations should be released.

16. The balance sheet and table of income and expenditure of each trade union showing also the source of large contributions should be available for public inspection. Safeguards such as annual audit by a professionally competent auditor appointed by the members should be taken to ensure the accuracy of these statements.

SECRET

**THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

SWN-4988
18 December 1946

DEC 21 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:
(Attention: Mr. J. K. Penfield - FE)

Subject: Directives Transmitted to SCAP
by the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Enclosed are three copies each of Directives,
Serial Nos. 63, 64 and 65, transmitted to SCAP by
the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Copy No. 1 is for trans-
mittal to the Far Eastern Commission and Copies Nos.
2 and 3 are for the files of the State Department.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

SECRET FILE

894.5043/12-1846

H. W. Moseley
H. W. MOSELEY,
Secretary

Enclosures *3*
Copy Nos. 1, 2 and 3
of Serial Nos. 63, 64
and 65.

*Memorandum for Sec. Gen. FEC
12/20/46
File*

894.5043/12-1846

DCN ITP Unit
vs
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SECRET

JAN 9 - 1947

FILED

RESTRICTEDCOPY NO. 3Serial No. 63

13 December 1946

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSREGARDING PRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December 1946 under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

"1. Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work, participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan.

"2. The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes should be assured and protected by law. The freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, a worker because he is a member of a trade union.

"3. Trade unions should have the right of free assembly, speech and the press, and access to broadcasting facilities on a non-discriminatory basis, provided only that such assembly, speech, or writing does not directly interfere with the interests of the occupation.

Nº 341426



Affix office stamp and date. Indicate in box next office to which sent. Detach this card and send immediately to DC/R.

GPO 16-40417-2

*Le-
Mr. Frothing*

RESTRICTED

"4. Trade unions should be encouraged to negotiate with the employers on behalf of their members regarding terms and conditions of employment. The Japanese Government should establish mediation and arbitration machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker or his representative and the employer. The mediation and arbitration machinery should operate under conditions assuring the protection of the interests of the workers, and if employers are represented on the machinery, trade unions should be given equal representation.

"5. Strikes and other work stoppages should be prohibited only when the occupation authorities consider that such stoppages would directly prejudice the objectives or needs of the occupation.

"6. Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties.

"7. Encouragement should be given to organized participation by trade unions and their officials in the democratization process in Japan and in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation, such as the elimination of militaristic and monopolistic practices. But such participation should not be encouraged in such a way as to hinder the achievement of the principal obligation and responsibility of the unions and their officials to organize for the protection of union members and union interests.

"8. Trade unions should be encouraged to promote adult education and an understanding of democratic processes and of trade union practices and aims among their members. The Japanese Government should as far as possible assist trade union officials in obtaining information on trade union activities in other countries. These objectives should be given due weight when allocations of paper supplies and imports of foreign publications are made.

RESTRICTED

"9. The Japanese should be free to choose the form of organization of their unions, whether on a craft, industry, company, factory or territorial basis. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of a solid local basis for future trade union activity in Japan. However, unions should be allowed to form federations or other groupings, for example in the same area or in related industries or on a nation-wide basis.

"10. The formation of trade unions should be a process of democratic self-expression and initiative, proceeding from the workers themselves. Employers should not be allowed to take part in the organization or conduct of unions or to finance them.

"11. Trade union officials and standing committees should be elected by the workers concerned by secret ballot and democratic methods. It should be the responsibility of the unions to ensure that all officials have been democratically elected at regular stated intervals and that all their activities are democratically conducted.

"12. No person who is subject to the purge directive of 4 January 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a trade union. All persons who were directly connected in the past in a responsible capacity with the obstruction or repression of trade union organization or activity should be prohibited from employment as union officials, in labor agencies or as mediators, conciliators, or arbitrators. All persons who held office in government-sponsored or controlled trade unions should be subject to screening before being allowed to take office again.

"13. Japanese Government and other agencies which were set up or functioned for the purpose of obstructing or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and

RESTRICTED

legitimate trade union activities should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities.

"14. Any undemocratic workers' organizations or their affiliates, such as the patriotic industrial associations, should be dissolved and not allowed to revive. No new workers' organizations with militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, fascist, or other totalitarian aims should be permitted.

"15. Persons who have been imprisoned because of activity or 'dangerous thoughts' in connection with trade unions and other labor organizations should be released.

"16. The balance sheet and table of income and expenditure of each trade union showing also the source of large contributions should be available for public inspection. Safeguards such as annual audit by a professionally competent auditor appointed by the members should be taken to ensure the accuracy of these statements."

S E C R E TCOPY NO. 3Serial No. 64

13 December 1946

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSREGARDING INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS:
STEEL ROLLING INDUSTRY

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December 1946 under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War, and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

Steel Rolling Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments engaged in producing basic steel shapes, such as rails, rods, bars, tubes, plates, strips, sheets, and structural shapes, by rolling, drawing and extruding steel ingots".)

"That portion of Japan's steel rolling capacity in excess of that required to produce a balanced annual output of 2,775,000 metric tons of rolled steel products should be made immediately available as reparations."

RESTRICTEDCOPY NO. 3Serial No. 65

13 December 1946

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSREGARDING INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS:
TEMPORARY RETENTION OF ELECTRIC STEEL FURNACES

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December 1946 under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War, and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

"In view of the current coal shortage in Japan, electric steel furnaces in excess of the 100,000 metric tons annual capacity referred to in FEC-059/13 (policy decision of 12 June 1946, relative to interim reparations removals: Iron and Steel Industry; Thermal Electric Power; Soda Ash, Chlorine, and Caustic Soda Industry)*, together with the rolling mill capacity integrated with such electric furnaces, may be retained in Japan up to 30 June 1947 to a maximum of an additional 300,000 metric tons annual capacity.

"If before 30 June 1947 it should be the opinion of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that, in order to meet the needs of the occupation, an extension of the period is necessary, he should furnish the Far Eastern Commission with a statement of his reasons so that a review of the position may be made.

"The above policy should not postpone the designation of these facilities under the interim reparations removal program."

* Serial No. 52

Fe/R

SECRET

DEC 21 1946

In reply refer to
JA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL,
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

894.5043/12-1846

December 18,

In accordance with instructions of ~~XXXXXXXX~~,

1946, from the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee,
there are enclosed certified copies of three directives
to the Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers:

Serial No. 63, Regarding Principles for Japanese Trade
Unions; Serial No. 64, Regarding Interim Reparations
Removals: Steel Rolling Industry; and Serial No. 65,
Regarding Interim Reparations Removals: Temporary
Retention of Electric Steel Furnaces. These directives
are to be filed with the Far Eastern Commission under
the provisions of Paragraph III, 4, of its Terms of
Reference.

894.5043/12-1846

CS/V

DCR - ICF Unit
Anal
Rev
Cat
Dist

J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

Copies No. 1 (certified) of
Directives to the Supreme Commander
For the Allied Powers, Serial
Nos. 63, 64, and 65.

SECRET FILE

894.5043/12-1846

JA:ALDunning/pm
12/20/46

SECRET FE

OR SMY
DEC 21 1946

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

53

SWN-4993
20 December 1946

DCA

DEC 27 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Directive Regarding Principles
for Japanese Trade Unions.

At the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the
enclosed message is forwarded to the Department of
State for transmittal to the Far Eastern Commission.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

JH *W. W. Hueley*
J. H. HILLDRING
Chairman

894.5043/12-2046
Confidential File

APB
gjh

Division of Intelligence
Memorandum for Sec General, FEC
12/24/46
File *HD*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosure: *1 copy*
MC IN 56730 (19 Dec 46).

JAN 16 1947

FILED

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLEAR MESSAGE

57

From: GHQ SCAP Tokyo Japan

To: War Department for JCS

Nr: Z 28642

19 December 1946

Receipt acknowledged radio W 87727 dated 15 December 1946.

END

ACTION: JCS

INFC : AAF, Adm Leahy, ASW, CAD, ID, Adm Nimitz, P&O CSA

MC IW 56730

(19 Dec 46)

DTG 190841Z

sej

UNCLASSIFIED

594.5-043/12-2046

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

6 53

SWN-4993
20 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Directive Regarding Principles
for Japanese Trade Unions.

At the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the
enclosed message is forwarded to the Department of
State for transmittal to the Far Eastern Commission.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

J. H. HILLDRING
Chairman

Enclosure:
MC IN 56730 (19 Dec 46).

COPY TO ACCOMPANY ORIGINAL

894.5043/12-20-46

From: GHQ SCAP Tokyo Japan

To: War Department for JCS

Nr: Z 28642

19 December 1946

Receipt acknowledged radio W 87727 dated 15 December 1946.

End.

MC IN 56730

(19 Dec 46)



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12/27

DEC 27 1946

In reply refer to
JA

SECRETARY-GENERAL,
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

With reference to the directive regarding Principles for Japanese Trade Unions, prepared on the basis of a policy decision adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on December 6, 1946, and transmitted to General MacArthur for his guidance on December 15, 1946, the following message has been received from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on this subject:

"Receipt acknowledged radio . . . dated 15 December 1946."

Secretary-General

It is requested that the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ of the Far Eastern Commission make this message available to members of the Far Eastern Commission.

J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

894.5043 / 12-2046

CS/V

894.5043 / 12-2046

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

JK
gpr
NS

JA:RAFearey/pm
12/24/46

FE

DEC 27 1946

sm



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

DIVISION OF FAR
1947 FEB 26 PM 12 549

Tokyo, January 27, 1947.

MAIL ROOM
UNRESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILE FEB 11 1947
PROB

No. 835

SUBJECT: A Compilation of Japanese Labor Union Statistics.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1947
BRANCH

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of tables, with analysis, entitled "Labor Union Statistics", dated August 31, 1946, compiled by the Economic and Scientific Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, from reports of the Japanese Welfare Ministry.

For the purpose of clarification, it may be noted that paragraph 4 under heading number 2 on page 2 gives the number of new unions established monthly and not a cumulative total at the end of each month.

Enclosure:

- 1. "Labor Union Statistics - Number of Labor Unions and Union Membership in Japan", dated August 31, 1946, (five copies).

Original and hectograph to Department.

850.4
RHBushner/blc

1 copy retained
in IAD
2/25/47
EB

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1947

MAR 6 - 1947

FILED

894.5043/1-2747

894.5043/1-2747
mmg

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
FILE 86
FEB 18 1947
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE
COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

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INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

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OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
 DISTRIBUTION OFFICE
P. E. Som
 FEB 5 1947
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM

LONDON

DATED January 28, 1947

RECD: Feb. 4, 1947

2:29 p.m.

6-147
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNRESTRICTED

ACTION-SJR
 INFO:
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Secretary of State

Washington

A-168, January 28, 1947

Following questions and answers in regard to labor organizations in Japan took place in House of Commons on January 27, 1947:

Mr. Rees-Williams (Labor M.P. for Croydon) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it is the intention of the Allied Council for Japan to permit and encourage the resumption of relations between labor organizations in Japan and labor organizations in other countries.

Mr. Hector McNeill (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs): "The Allied Council for Japan has agreed that while it is desirable to encourage the resumption of relations between labor organizations in Japan and those in other countries, this is dependent upon the restoration of normal communications between Japan and the outside world. The Council added that there would in the meantime be no objection to trade union delegations from other countries visiting Japan, and as my hon. Friend is no doubt aware, a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions is due to visit Japan in March next."

*Wm
 2-5-47
 Com.
 Labor
 JH.*

Mr. Paton (Labor M.P. for Norwich): "May I ask my right hon. Friend if, in view of the desirability of the rapid inclusion of Japanese trade union organizations, he will consider the possibility of choosing trade union advisers from Britain and the United States to be sent to Japan to help in that way?"

Mr. McNeill: "I will most gladly consider the point about British trade union advisers, but the substantial

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 FEB 14 1947

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894.5043/1-2847

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A-166
January 28, 1947
From London

Page 2.

point is that normal communications are lacking, though I ought to add that we are in process of negotiations to that end just now."

GALLMAN

EFDrumright/ejs

Copy to Political Advisor,
SCAP, Tokyo.

UNRESTRICTED

Form DS-302
(7-2-46)

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Control 4573

Rec'd February 14, 1947
4:11 p.m.

FROM: Moscow

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 401, Fourteenth

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
to file
FEB 17 1947
RB.S.
INTERNATIONAL LABOR, SOCIAL
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILS

Some Soviet papers Feb 13 note arrival Feb 10 of delegates of World Federation of Democratic Youth in New Delhi and report preparations of Japanese trade unions for imminent arrival of WFTU representatives in Japan.

SMITH

MP:DSH

894.5043/2-1447

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
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FEB 25 1947

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Form DS-302
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DIVISION OF
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1947
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL
HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

Control 5457

Rec'd February 18, 1947
5:50 a.m.

File to Shanghai Feb. 21

FROM: Shanghai
TO : Secretary of State
NO : 414, February 18, 12 a.m.

Following telegram has been rec'd from CONGEN Hong Kong:
"Unnumbered, Feb 12, 3 p.m.

MYTEL Jan 28 Chu Hseuh-fan still here is requested by CIO in Washington to attend conference World Federation Trade Unions Tokyo in March. If you concur please request clearance from Tokyo".

There is no action this office can take to comply with request CIO since under present procedure aliens must apply to their respective govt reps for permission visit Japan.

This message is sent to Hong Kong for info that office and to Dept and Embassy for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

To Dept 414, repeated Nanking 289, Hong Kong 37.

DAVIS

JMS:ABC

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FORM OS-322
7-18-46

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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Department of State

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Washington

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MAR 7 1947

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385

Reference Nanking Tel 388 Feb. 28, (sent Shanghai as 213), Shanghai Tel 414 Feb. 18, Shanghai A-151 Feb. 18. If not already done repeat Nanking and Hong Kong DEPTTEL 309 Feb. 21.

894.5043 / 2-1847

894.5043/2-1847

Chu Haeuh - fan requested by 910 to attend WFTU Conference in Tokyo

Acheson Acting

TELEGRAPH
RELEASE DESK

1947 MAR 7 PM 1:15

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DCR - TTP Unit

CR CLEARANCE

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MAR 7 1947

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CS/A 894.5043/2-1847

PED/ARP

My dear Mr. Ickes:

I understand that a revision of the Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement was prepared by Mr. Davies and Mr. Rayner after consultation with industry representatives and that this revision, in draft form, has been submitted to the President's Committee.

The Department is at present studying the whole question of the petroleum agreement, and is formulating its position with regard to the changes that might usefully be made in the present text both as to form and content. In these circumstances, and as Mr. Stettinius is Chairman of the President's Committee, I would like to request that no further action be taken on this matter until the Secretary's return.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Secretary

The Honorable

Harold L. Ickes,

Petroleum Administrator for War,
Washington, D.C.

PED:CFD:eph
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FORM DS-322
7-18-46

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Washington

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CONFIDENTIAL

FEB 21 1947

7 pm

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309

894.5043/2-1847

To date no clearance from Tokyo (URTEL 414, Feb. 18) any WFTU representatives. Will inform you when clearances received but if Chu Hsueh-fan's name not included no special plea by this Government deemed appropriate.

URINFO whole issue WFTU trip being reexamined here. Will keep you informed.

894.5043/2-1847

*Marshall
(OEM)*

TELEGRAMS
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FEB 21 1947 P.M.

Form DS-302
(7-2-46)

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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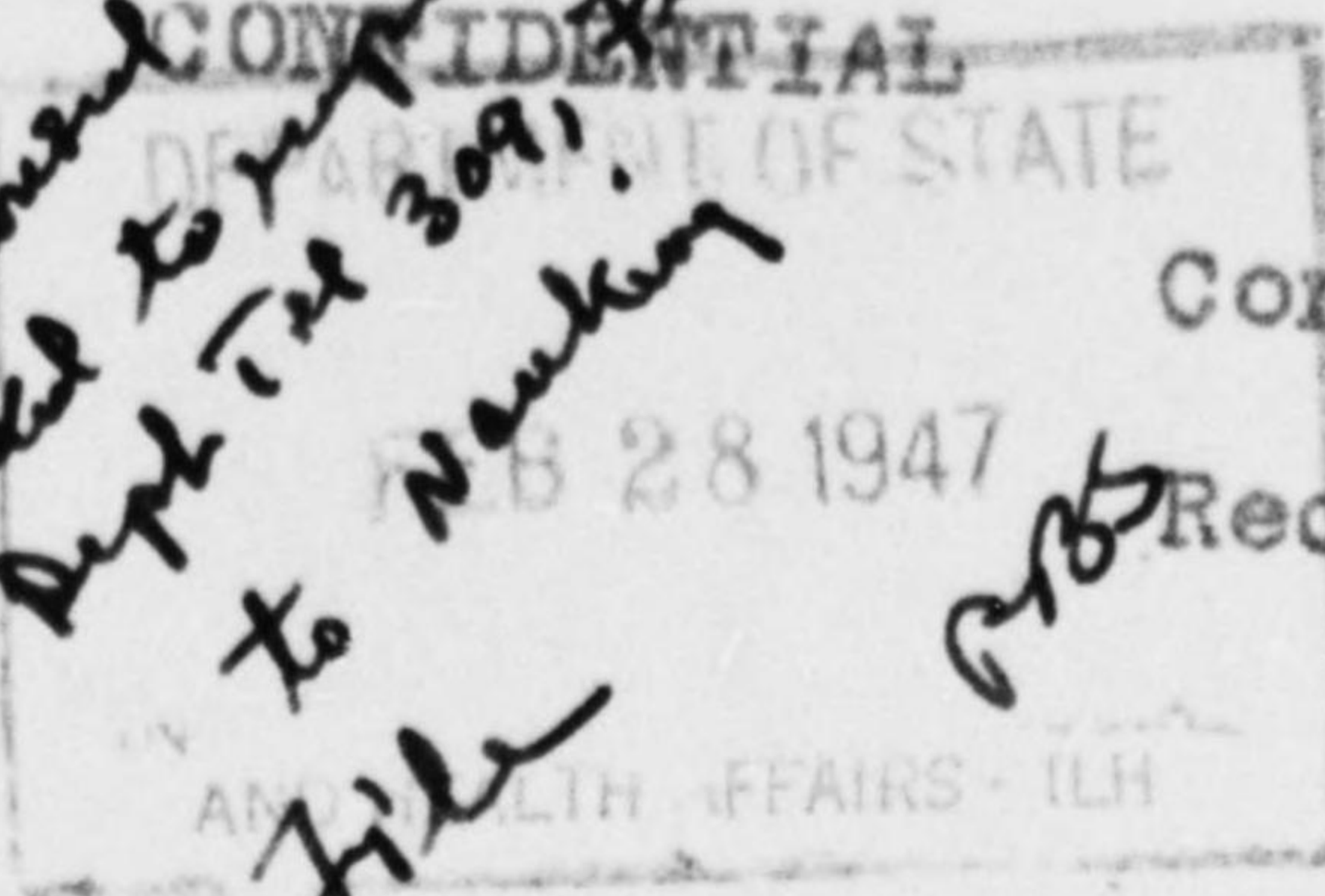
ITP ←

FROM: Nanking

TO : Secretary of State

NO : 388, February 28, 2 p.m.

*Amcassul Shanghai
asked to report
Dept. Tel 309, Feb 21
to Nanking
file*



Control 8722

Rec'd February 28, 1947
7:10 a.m.

In view of political involvement which might arise from positive action by American authorities to assist Chu Hseuh Fan (re Shanghai telegram 414 to Dept, repeated Nanking 289, Hong Kong 37, Feb 18 Noon) and since under present procedure aliens must apply their respective govt representatives for permission visit Japan, Embassy agrees with position taken Shanghai's airgram A-151 Feb 18, and is inclined take no action in matter unless Dept instructs otherwise.

Sent Shanghai 213 Dept 388.

STUART

JMS:ABC

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1947 FEB 28 AM 10 28

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
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Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis

FL/HJ

Washington, le 7 mars 1947

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L'Ambassade de France aux Etats-Unis présente ses

compliments au Département d'Etat et lui serait reconnaissant de bien vouloir intervenir auprès des autorités compétentes américaines, et s'il y a lieu auprès des services du Commandant Suprême pour les Puissances alliées à Tokio, afin que M. Louis SAILLANT, ressortissant français, Secrétaire Général de la Fédération Mondiale des Syndicats ("World Federation of Trade Unions"), soit autorisé à se rendre au Japon et en Corée comme membre de la délégation que la Fédération Mondiale des Syndicats envoie actuellement en mission en Extrême-Orient. Cette délégation doit arriver à Tokio le 20 mars.

L'Ambassade de France remercie d'avance le Département d'Etat de ce qu'il voudra bien faire à ce sujet./.

L'Ambassade saisit l'occasion de la présente note pour renouveler au Département d'Etat ses assurances de sa très haute considération.

World Federation of Trade Unions in Japan.

proposed

894.5043/3-747

MAR 20 1947
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Département d'Etat
Washington, D.C.



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Answer sent April - 47
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WESTERN UNION

WU T307 DL PD

WUX NEWYORK NY MAR 13 1947 518P

WESTERN UNION

HONORABLE DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
IN THE NAME OF ITS MORE THAN SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILLION MEMBERS,
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PROTESTS VIGOROUSLY AGAINST
THE DECISION OF THE WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS ACCEEDING TO
DEMAND OF LOUIS SAILLANT TO PROCEED TO JAPAN FOR THE PURPOSE
OF AFFILIATING JAPANESE UNIONS TO WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE
UNIONS. WE BRAND PROJECTED SAIL

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
MAR 17 1947
MAR 28 47
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WESTERN UNION

LANT VISIT AS ACTIVELY HOSTILE

UNDER SECRETARY
APR 2 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO HIGHEST IDEALS AND BEST INTERESTS OF AMERICAN PEOPLE AND
WORLD PEACE AND AS INTENSELY DETRIMENTAL TO DEVELOPMENT OF
JAPAN AS PEACEFUL DEMOCRACY.

WESTERN UNION

UNDER SAILLANT'S CHAIRMANSHIP, W.F.T.U. HAS
PERSISTENTLY VILIFIED OUR COUNTRY'S DEMOCRATIC POLICIES AND
CONSISTENTLY GLORIFIED EVERY IMPERIALIST ADVENTURE OF KREMLIN
COMMISSARS WHO DOMINATE THIS ORGANIZATION AS CAMOUFLAGED BUT
CONTINUOUS AGENT OF SOVIET AGRESSIONIST FOREIGN POLICY.

WESTERN UNION

PRIMARILY UNDER SAILLANT'S LEADERSHIP BLINDLY FOLLOWING RUSSIAN
COMMUNIST LINE, WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS HAVE
INITIATED, FOSTERED AND PROMOTED GRAVEST MENACE TO IDEALS OF
FREEDOM FOR PRESERVATION OF WHICH AMERICAN PEOPLE FOUGHT THE
WAR. W.F.T.U. HAS BEEN PRIME MOVER FOR GENERATING NEW

WESTERN UNION

TOTALITARIAN DANGER IN GERMANY BY SEEKING TO IMPOSE FORCED
LABOR ON RUHR MINERS. FEARING TO ANTAGONIZE ITS MUSCOVITE
MASTER, W.F.T.U. HAS NOT DARED UTTER A SINGLE WORD OF
PROTEST AGAINST UNDERMINING OF DEMOCRACY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
THROUGH INTRODUCTION OF STREAMLINED SYSTEM OF COMPULSORY
LABOR AND PENAL SERVITUDE INTO THAT COUNTRY. AMERICAN

DCR - ITP Unit

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WESTERN UNION

FEDERATION OF LABOR FURTHER DECLARES IT UTTERLY UNFAIR AND INJURIOUS TO RISING JAPANESE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT TO PLACE IT IN POSITION OF HEARING ONLY W.F.T.U. VIEWPOINT WITHOUT AT SAME TIME HAVING A.F. OF L. PRESENT ITS CASE AGAINST AFFILIATION WITH W.F.T.U. THIS SOVIET-DIRECTED MOVE TO STAMPEDE JAPANESE LABOR UNIONS INTO W.F.T.U. AFFILIATION AND PLACE THEM UNDER COVERT BUT COMPLETE KREMLIN DOMINATION IS UTILIZING AMERICAN AUTHORIZATION OF VISIT AS INDORSEMENT OF ITS SINISTER PURPOSES. THIS MISSION IS MERE CONTINUATION OF SAILLANT'S ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE WHICH HE APPLIED AGAINST GERMAN UNIONS WHEN FRENCH AUTHORITIES UNDER W.F.T.U. AND COMMUNIST PARTY PRESSURE PREVENTED A.F. OF L. DELEGATION IN GERMANY LAST NOVEMBER FROM VISITING FRENCH ZONE THEREBY DENYING FOUR ZONAL GERMAN LABOR CONFERENCE AT MAINZ OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR A.F. OF L. VIEWPOINT. FURTHERMORE SAILLANT AND HIS COMRADE FRACHON MEMBER FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE EVEN PHONED AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS THREATENING AFL EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE IRVING BROWN'S LIFE IF HE ESTABLISHED AFL OFFICE IN FRANCE.

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

office in France
~~OFFICE IN FRANCE~~. THEREFORE, IN ADDITION *to our vigorous protest against recognition* ~~POSTEST AGAINST~~ *work of and facilitating the work of*

THE SAILLANT MISSION IN ANY MANNER OR FORM BY OUR GOVERNMENT, WE CALL UPON THE WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS AND GENERAL MAC ARTHUR - 1. TO USE ALL THEIR GOOD OFFICES AND AUTHORITY TO *prohibit any action* ~~PROHIBIT~~ *to Tokyo to blitz* BY THE SAILLANT MISSION JAPANESE UNIONS INTO WFTU:

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

2. TO HAVE THIS STATEMENT PRINTED IN FULL IN JAPANESE LABOR AND GENERAL PRESS SO THAT THE WORKERS AND PEOPLE OF JAPAN MAY BE IMMEDIATELY APPRISED OF THE VITAL ISSUES AT STAKE

MATTHEW WOLL' CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

827P

MAR 13 1947

WESTERN UNION

~~file~~
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WESTERN UNION

WU T307 DL PD

WUX NEWYORK NY MAR 13 1947 518P

HONORABLE DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

WESTERN UNION

IN THE NAME OF ITS MORE THAN SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILLION MEMBERS, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PROTESTS VIGOROUSLY AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS ACCEEDING TO DEMAND OF LOUIS SAILLANT TO PROCEED TO JAPAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF AFFILIATING JAPANESE UNIONS TO WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. WE BRAND PROJECTED SAI

WESTERN UNION

LANT VISIT AS ACTIVELY HOSTILE TO HIGHEST IDEALS AND BEST INTERESTS OF AMERICAN PEOPLE AND WORLD PEACE AND AS INTENSELY DETRIMENTAL TO DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN AS PEACEFUL DEMOCRACY.

WESTERN UNION

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WESTERN UNION

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WESTERN UNION

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WESTERN UNION

office in France
~~OFFICE IN FRANCE.~~ THEREFORE, IN ADDITION *to our vigorous protest against recognition*
~~POSTENT AGAINST TAKEING WORK OF~~ *and facilitating the work of*
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WESTERN UNION

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~~PROHIBIT~~ *BY THE SAILLANT MISSION to Tokyo to blitz*
 JAPANESE UNIONS INTO WFTU:

WESTERN UNION

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MATTHEW WOLL CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH
INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

1947 APR 17 AM 9 00

MESSAGE CENTER

UNCLASSIFIED

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 17 1947
P105
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH

2963

FROM: Moscow

DATED: April 9, 1947

REC'D: April 16, 1947
11:13 AM

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Secretary of State
Washington

A-440, April 9

Trud April 9 carries Tokyo Tass dispatch, "Meeting of Delegation of World Federation of Trade Unions with Representatives of Japanese Trade Unions", translated by Joint Press Reading Service as follows:

"Jiji Tsushin Agency reports on 5 April meeting was organized between WFTU delegation and 200 Japanese trade union leaders. Leader of delegation, Louis Saillant, said Japanese trade unions should complete their unification into one powerful organization which was necessary before they could be allowed to enter WFTU.

"In name of representatives of Japanese trade unions President of National Congress of Industrial Unions, Kikunami, assured delegation working class of Japan not only wish to enter WFTU but was entirely ready to struggle to end for democratization of Japan and unification of Japanese trade unions.

"Member of delegation from trade unions of USSR, Tarasov, thanked Japanese workers for their warm welcome and mentioned great tasks facing Japanese trade unions. 'Japanese workers,' said Tarasov, 'do not want new war, they want to carry on struggle against reaction and against war. Japanese trade unions are attempting to set up better living conditions for working masses of Japan. In execution of this honorable task Japanese trade unions will find support and sympathy from whole democratic world.'

SMITH

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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PED	<input type="checkbox"/>

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NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

APR 21 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Rec'd April 19, 1947
6 p.m.

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FROM: Moscow
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1466, Nineteenth

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
APR 20 1947
10:00am
Department of State

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Moscow BOLSHEVIK April 17 "Japan before Parliamentary elections" by B. Rybakov stresses growth of trade union and peasant movements in protest against anti-popular policies Yoshida Government.

Department repeat Tokyo.

SMITH

Repeated to Tokyo 11 p.m., 4/19/47, CWO-PEP

DES:RJM

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DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

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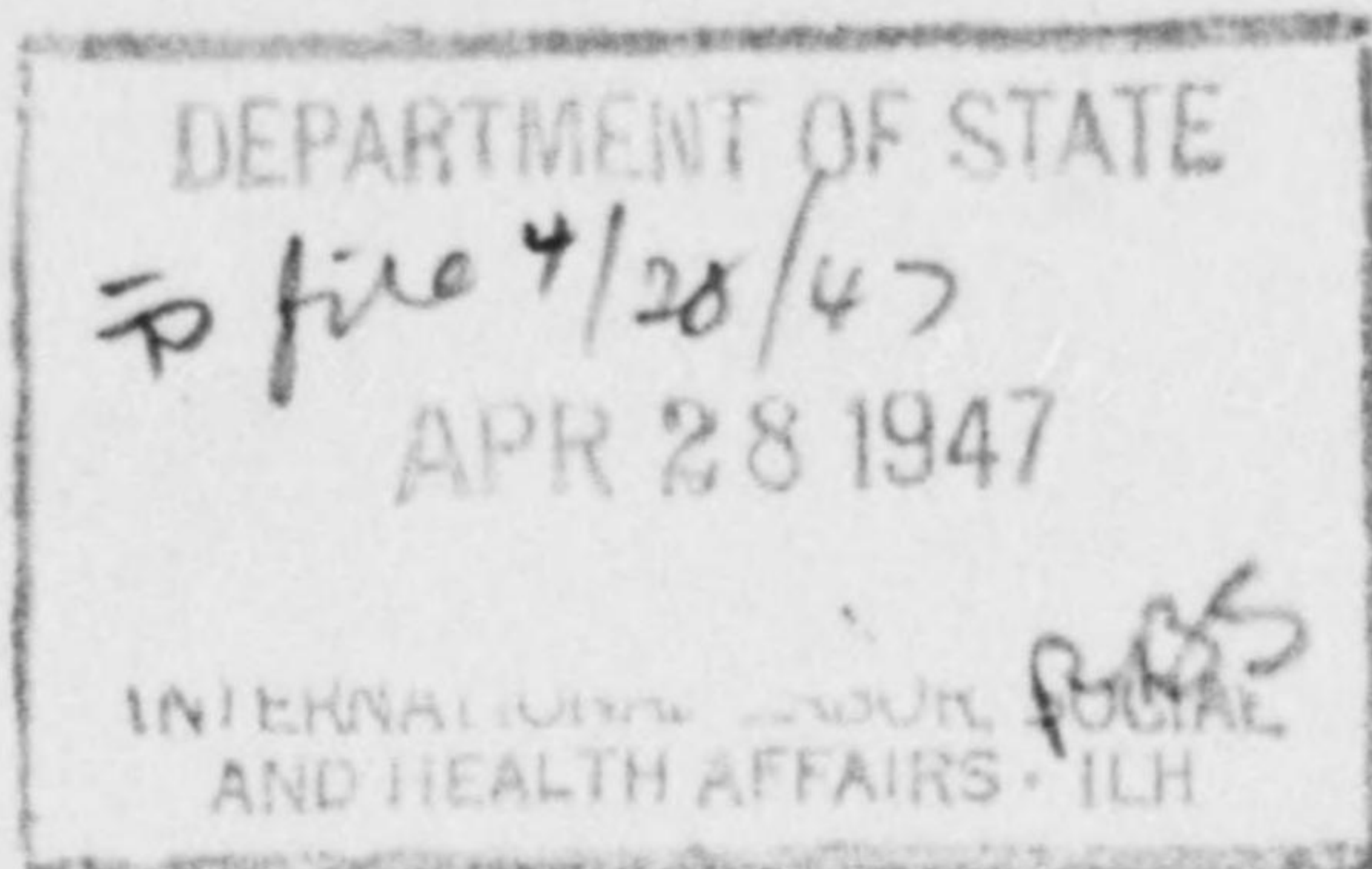
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Control 8364

Rec'd April 27, 1947 12:20 p.m.

FROM: Moscow

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1580, Twenty-seventh

NEW TIMES No. 16 April 18.

"Jap Trade Unions" by B. Gribov reviews growth Jap trade union movement stressing two trends - progressive democratic, represented by National Congress industrial organizations (membership cited one and half million) which endeavoring establish contact with WFTU; and conservative reformist organization represented by Jap federal labor unions (membership 850,000). Formation National Labor Union Council is greeted as big event in history of movement. "It took place on eve arrival in country of WFTU which will enable Jap labor unions establish contact with World Trade Union movement."

Department please repeat Tokyo.

SMITH

NOTE: Repeated to Tokyo 4/27/47 3 p.m. VJM

Routing slip table with columns for various departments and checkboxes.

MRM:DCB

Handwritten notes and stamps: MAY 2 1947, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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1947 APR 28 AM 8 54

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY APR 30 1947

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WFTU delegation trip ~~to~~ Japan and South Korea approved ~~by~~ War Dept. Will assemble Tokyo Mar. 20. To date no Tokyo clearance of individual members but military permits issued here for French and British delegates following requests ~~by~~ their Govts. Two American citizens also cleared. Soviet delegate in Vladivostok and presumably making ~~his~~ clearance thru Soviet representative Tokyo. Expect further effort ~~to~~ clear Chu Hsueh-fan after delegates arrive Japan. No objection here Chu's going provided ~~he~~ gets approval his Govt., but ~~Departmental~~ position taken ~~in~~ DEPTEL 309 Feb. 21, maintained.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY Praha, June 24, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 11 1947
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No. 2700

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Transmitting Copy of Preliminary Report of the WFTU Delegation to Japan and Korea and the Resolution on Japan and Korea Adopted by the General Council

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

894.5043/6-2447

The Ambassador has the honor to transmit herewith one copy of the Preliminary Report of the Delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions to Japan and Korea, and three copies of the Resolution adopted by the General Council on the Preliminary Report of the Delegation to Japan and Korea, as previously reported by telegram.

Enclosures:

- 1. Preliminary Report on Japan-Korea - 1 copy
- 2. Resolution Adopted on Japan-Korea - 3 copies

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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE W.F.T.U. DELEGATION
TO JAPAN AND KOREA

The Delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions accredited by the Executive Bureau of December 1946 was instructed with enquiry in Japan and Korea on the economic and social situation of these territories, and with studying the position, the nature and the composition of the Trade Union Organizations.

It began its official enquiries on March 24th and ended them on April 7th 1947. This delegation was composed as follows:

Louis SAILLANT	General Secretary of the W.F.T.U., Chairman of the Delegation.
Willard TOWNSEND	Member of the Executive Board of the C.I.O. of the United States of America.
Michael TARASOV	Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions /U.S.S.R./ Member of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U.
Ernest BELL	International secretary of the British T.U.C.
Patrick WALDBERG	Official of the W.F.T.U., Secretary of the Delegation.
Nelly LASHMAN	Secretary-Interpreter of Comrade TARASOV.

Comrades LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, Vice-President of the W.F.T.U. and President of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America and MONK, of the Australasian Council of the Trade Unions, Member of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U., excused themselves, former being engaged on urgent business in his country and the latter for health reasons. Comrade CHU HSUEH FAN, Vice-President of the W.F.T.U., was unable to obtain necessary visas to leave China.

Preliminary surveys were made and the necessary documents collected by the Secretary of the Delegation during his stay in the U.S.A. prior to the departure for the Far East. Furthermore, on his arrival in Tokyo on March 17th, 1947, Willard Townsend began to collect information and make administrative contacts necessary to the official opening of the enquiry on March 24th.

The delegation stopped in the following towns: Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Hiroshima, Foukoeka, Umuta in Japan; Seoul, Southern Korea and Pyong-yang, Northern Korea.

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Enquiries were made in workshops, yards, shops, offices of the following industries: Coal mines, electric equipment, railways, smelting rayon spinning, non-ferrous metal /Aluminium/ silk weaving, engineering and iron work, cotton weaving, tobacco manufacturing, silk spinning and throwing. Furthermore, the delegation visited: factory canteens, factory dormitories, workers houses, an elementary school, a higher school, a hospital. It visited trade union headquarters and premises.

The delegation decided to issue a special report appended to the present report concerning its sojourn in Korea.

1.- Conditions of Fulfilment of the Mission in Japan.

The delegation was unable to assemble in Tokyo, the capital of Japan, before March 23rd, administrative difficulties and unfavourable atmospheric conditions having prevented each member to arrive as planned between 10th and the 15th of March. It was only on March 14th that the military permits were officially granted to the members of the delegation. On this occasion the W.F.T.U. was attacked in the American press as will be shown in the general report of the delegation.

In Japan the trade Union organizations appointed before our arrival a Welcome and Reception Committee for the delegation of the W.F.T.U.

This Committee was in permanent contact with the Secretariat and the members of the delegation. It was composed as follows;

Katsumi KIKUNAMI	Congress of Japan Industrial Unions.
Komakichi MATSUOKA	Japan Federation of Labour
Shiro MITAMURA	Congress of Japan Trades Unions
Kazuyoshi DOBASHI	Union of All Communication Employees
Seichi SUZUKI	General Federation of Government Railway Workers.
Zeuso YASUE	All Japan Ship-building Workers.
Hideo URABE	Federation of Public Office Employees
Masao IWAMA	All-Japan Teachers Unions
Kozo MINAGUCHI	Federation of Government Officials
Ichiro KITADA	Liaison Council of all Japan Trade Unions
Nichio WATANABE	United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers of Japan, General Secretary of the Welcome Committee of the W.F.T.U.

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In each locality and in each concern or institution visited, the delegation of the W.F.T.U. was received with great enthusiasm and sympathy by the workers and Japanese Trade Union representatives.

In the Japanese territory the delegation was officially received by General Douglas MacArthur and the various American officers and officials of the Supreme Command in the Far East, who took administrative and practical measures to facilitate our task.

The delegation was in contact with Dr. Iwano Iyusava, Director of the Central Labour Relations Board. It was received in the various localities by the members of the Japanese civilian administration and the American military authorities. The directors and technicians of the industrial concerns and administrative agencies which were visited by the representatives of the W.F.T.U. were most co-operative and listened to all requests of our delegation.

We insisted in choosing ourselves our two interpreters, Tsuyuko Ayusawa and Kasuko Takagi, considering that this would be the best safeguard for the delegations freedom of expression and of judgement. This enabled us to examine the documents and make a study of the official talks and questionings of workmen, workwomen, civil servants and all persons of Japanese nationality whom the members of the delegation wished to contact individually or collectively.

The delegation wished to fulfill its mission in complete freedom and full independence. It clearly stated this desire. It kept its freedom of judgement, its means of observation or its possibilities of action. It was constantly and fully able to determine its time-table. It was able to maintain the line of action and the position upon which it had decided to ensure the purely trade union character of its mission.

2.- Character of the Mission of the W.F.T.U.

We have conducted our enquiry in paying particular attention to four essential points which characterise the objective of our mission:

- 1/. The problems of internal organization and administration of the Japanese trade union movement;
 - 2/. The social questions related to the living conditions of the population and to the working conditions of the salaried workers of both sexes and of all ages;
 - 3/. The present economic conditions in Japan viewed from the angle of possible rehabilitation and re-organization of this economy, of the present capacity and means of production;
 - 4/. The character of the existing legislation concerning the democratisation of Japan and the examination of the present rights of the Japanese people in so far as they break away from the system of economic and political feudalism which was typical of the military-imperialist Japanese regime before and during the war.
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The examination of all the collected documents, the co-ordinated study of all the official texts and their comparison with the notes made by each member of the delegation on the spot and in direct contacts with the persons and social, professional, political and military bodies, both Japanese and American, will form the basis of the General Report which the Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. will prepare as a draft between May 15th and June 1st. This General Report will be issued in English, Russian, Spanish and French, which are the official languages of the W.F.T.U. Its translation into Japanese will be entrusted to the Japanese trade union organizations under the control of accredited translator appointed by the General Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

The delegation of the W.F.T.U. will meet on June 20th and 21st in Paris at the headquarters of the W.F.T.U. in order to examine the General Report, counter-sign it and forward it to the Executive Bureau which will decide the conditions and the date of publication.

This General Report will be forwarded to the Japanese trade union organizations, to the agencies of the allied Supreme Command in the Far-east as well as to the Japanese public authorities. It will also be sent to the General Secretary of the United Nations Organizations /U.N.O./ and to the Economic and Social Council of that Organization.

Conscious of the time necessary for these various tasks and administrative operations the delegation unanimously decided to issue a Preliminary Report. Before the publication of the General Report, the Preliminary Report will show the opinions and conclusions of principle of the delegation following its mission. The Preliminary Report will become an official and final document of the W.F.T.U. after approval by the Executive Bureau and the General Council convened in Prague from the 2nd until the 14th June 1947.

The present Preliminary Report will serve as a plan for the General Report in the chronological setting of observations, remarks and surveys of the W.F.T.U. delegation.

Elements of the Preliminary Report.

3.- On the Trade Union Situation in Japan.

We have noted a great variety in trade union organization from one industry to another, from one province to another. This is the result of either an erroneous conception of trade unionism and of professional isolation in which the trade unions live / for example: textile of Kyoto/ or of a fear to conceive wider and more co-ordinated forms of trade Union structure / province of Kiushu/ or on insufficient comprehension between the existing national trade union bodies. It is possible that the survival of fears and difficulties which existed under the military-imperialist regime still plays a part in weaknesses we have noted.

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The Japanese workers are barely emerging from a regime of oppression which had at its disposal all the means of coercion and division to make the action of the trade unions inoperative and ineffective. The progress achieved in trade union development since the collapse before and after the implementation of the trade union law /February 27th, 1946/ do not prevent us from pointing out that the same causes of division between the trade unions can to-morrow produce the same undesirable results.

Hence we can state that in principle there is still a lot to be done before the Japanese Trade unions can prove to us in their new history that they have been able to draw all logical conclusions from the painful and difficult experiences of Japanese trade unionism in the first forty years of this century.

For instance there exists presently several different National Centres and independent trade union organizations such as the Japanese Federation of Labour, the Congress of Industrial Unions, The Japanese Labour Congress, the Joint Committee of Government Workers Union, ect. . .

The creation of the Zenkō-Ren / liaison Council of All Japan Trade Unions/ is in itself a promising development and should extend to the democratic unification of the trade union movement in one single Japanese Trade Union Centre.

The delegation of the W.F.T.U. recognises that trade union freedom exists in Japan. The workers are free to organize in trade unions. It behoves them to make use of the trade union law to study its progressive improvements and to complete thereby the abolition of the former plural system. This study should adopt the principle that trade unionism is , in order to best meet the needs of a developing Japanese economy should be based on industrial organization that is to say in each industrial concern, there should be one trade union with each individual union affiliated to appropriate national federation of industrial unions.

The capitulation and defeat of the military and political elements of Japanese imperialism who were the origin of an authoritarian economic and social regime incompatible with democratic trade unionism, have then made possible the birth and development of this trade unionism. This means that trade unionism in Japan must associate itself and be legally associated with everything which is undertaken to liquidate economic feudalism and the military-political forces. The participation of the trade unions in the edification of a democratic regime is the guarantee of the true orientation of Japan on the road to democracy.

Therefore, the delegation of the W.F.T.U. considers that in order to reach these aims it is necessary:

a/ considering the danger which might represent for Japanese trade unionism a disordered variety of its forms of organization, the trade unions should pay greater attention and bring greater care to the perfecting of their own structure.

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B/ To plan and organize the education of trade union members in order to awaken them to consciousness of their individual responsibility for the realization of trade union purposes and aims and for the achievement of international labour unity.

c/ The trade union independence and freedom be guaranteed for the future in organic trade union unity in order that encroachments upon this independence and this freedom cannot infiltrate into the ranks of the trade union movement through operations of division whose nefarious and painful consequences are shown to us by the Japanese history of labour.

d/ That in accordance with the aims and objectives of the W.F.T.U. stated in the preamble of its constitution, the trade unions of Japan establish on a democratic basis a unified trade union national center based on industrial unions.

To this end we solemnly recommend to all the trade unions of Japan to study immediately a plan of reform of the general structure of Japanese trade unionism which would give to the trade union democracy its fullest means and benefits by allowing:

1.- To give the workers in each concern one trade union for the same trade or industry in each locality or each province.

2.- A federation of Trade unions of the same industry or the same trade for the whole of the Japanese territory.

3. A single Trade Union Centre democratically formed, representative of the whole of the Japanese trade unions, able in accordance with the policy decisions determined by the annual or special congress of the central organization which will be representative of the individually affiliated Japanese trade unions to interpret their desires, wishes and will before the Japanese civilian authorities, the Japanese employers and able to discuss with the W.F.T.U. the conditions of the participation of Japanese Trade unionism in the international trade union and social life.

1/
At a basis of all this: the Trade Union Branch within industrial concerns, administrative professions, agriculture or public services must be the driving force of the activities of democratic trade unionism in the professional, social and economic life in Japan.

2/ The variety of political, philosophical or religious opinions and conceptions is not incompatible with the improvement of trade union structure such as is recommended by the W.F.T.U. delegations;

3/ Trade Union assemblies must be constitutionally provided for and be granted deliberate powers.

4/ Each of these assemblies must have the minutes of its deliberations which will become the activities and the points of reference and justification of the exact and official position of the trade unions or trade union federations,

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- 5/ The vote in the Japanese trade union bodies must be the means of democratic control of the opinion of the trade union membership;
- 6/ The vote must be nominal and based on the regular payment of trade union fees;
- 7/ Majority rule must be the common law, with the minority whilst respecting the decisions which have been taken by majority vote, having the guarantee of its rights of expression.

In so far as these recommendations will be taken into consideration and acted upon great progress will be achieved in the ability and influence of the Japanese trade unions contributing to the strength and durability of their democratic tendency which will enable them better to resist the difficulties which they are likely to meet in their economic tasks and the attacks which might conceivably be directed against them.

Its present influence which is numerically and practically very real is due to the trend of the Japanese nation towards a new life. Nevertheless, Japanese trade unionism should enter into a new phase of its own history if it wants to play its treble part of defender of social and professional building of an economic system freed from feudalism, of an active force in favour of peace and of co-operation between the peoples.

4.- On the Social Situation.

The delegation of the W.F.T.U. noted that the improvement of the working and living conditions of the workers of both sexes and of all ages in Japan cannot result only from the existence of written laws of public regulations, but must also be the outcome of a reform of the morals, the habits and customs which will bring into the life a state of social progress acquired by men.

In this matter the trade unions should play an enormous part.

The present needs of the workers concern a better organization of the food supply, the search for nutrition more compatible with the effort of production and of work which is asked of them, the improvement of the system of wages and the need for the enactment of laws and regulations on social security.

Without claiming or thinking to suggest the total disappearance of habits, customs and traditions which may constitute the charm and the characteristic aspect of a civilisation which has willfully taken its place in the history of mankind, the delegation of the W.F.T.U. deems it opportune to state that even in respecting these traditions and customs, greater consideration must be given to the needs and necessary means which should be guaranteed to every worker and his family.

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A radical break-away must be made from the way of life which caused the state of human servility under the old Japanese regime. It is because the delegation in the course of its inquiry became convinced of the urgent need for such a breakaway, that it urges immediate consideration of the following proposals:

- a/ a substancial improvement in the nutrition.
- b/ Appropriate clothing for the job, the work accomplished and the social level.
- c/ An improvement of housing conditions.
- D/ A greater attention to the organization of public health services and medical assistance.

The utilisation of science and of progress of modern industrial technique has given to some Japanese towns and landscapes an aspect identical to that which exists in industrialised nations and in modern civilization. But this has not been followed simultaneously by an equal improvement in the living standards of workers.

Modern technique and science should similarly be used and practised in order to enable the human being to raise its own physical and moral condition in a respectable atmosphere and surroundings.

The trade unions must play the part of organizers and educators in this matter. The Japanese public authorities must provide legislation to favour such progress.

But anything which might hinder the pursuance of such social and humane policy in its aspects of reform and progressive improvement, of nutrition, clothing and housing of workers and peasants, would in itself be a danger and should be condemned as representing a will to maintain traditions of life incompatible with public well-being and the well-being of mankind.

5.- The Wages and Working Conditions.

Thus is raised the question of the purchasing power and of the living standard of workers resulting from the wages.

We have noted a very weak purchasing power and a standard of living too low with regard to the needs of the workers.

The wages are difficult to control. We have spoken to many workmen and workwomen. All have complained of inadequate wages. The system which freezes the payment to the workers of that portion of his wages which exceeds 500 yen per month has not prevented the existence of a very considerable black market of all consumer goods nor a considerable inflation of the prices. This has had the effect: either to create a black market in wages, or prevent the workmen and workwomen who have only their official salary from obtaining the goods

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necessary to their existence. Finally, this situation causes considerable absenteeism in industry, amounting sometimes from 20 to 28% of the staff. The workers seek in uncontrollable activities supplementary resources in order to acquire means of existence higher than those obtained by the normal exercise of their trade or profession.

The delegation noted that in industrial concerns including institutions belonging to the State, the system governing wages is not based on professional ability, the nature of the work, the quality or quantity of the work performed. At times it depends on the age of the worker or on the years spent in the concern. In other cases during this enquiry we were unable to discover the basic salary of a workman or a workwoman, the remuneration being based on the number of children without any possibility of determining the nature or worth of these family allowances.

The delegation was unanimous in condemning such methods of determining wages. Apart from the fact that they open the road to misuse and to possible discrimination according to the employer's will they are in themselves irrational and antieconomic. Wages must be based upon the qualifications of the worker, on his working capacity. Additional remuneration for family responsibilities /wife, children or aged relatives/ must be separate and be the object of a special equal scale for all beneficiaries whatever their age or their qualifications. This scale approved by the Trade Union must be published and posted in the factory, the workshop or the concern.

A revision of this system should be obtained by the generalisation of collective agreements, discussed and signed by trade union organisations and employer's representatives. Collective agreements would not only bring order into the trade and regulate the system of wages but would also give the opportunity of establishing a new social juridical frame work which would bring after negotiations considerable improvement to the position and rights of salaried workers. They would determine the responsibilities of rights and duties of the signatories and would thus replace improvisation with written social law.

Collective agreements should regulate the working hours in the concerns which they cover, as well as the wages; they should provide for protection of the worker and security at work, for social insurance, for the improvement of housing, nutrition in the canteens, and for other aspects of labour problems, within the framework of existing laws. They should equally provide for each concern a joint committee representing the management and the staff which would deal with all questions of social character which might concern the workers, such as the organisation of work, of production and the general functioning of the concern.

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Such Committee with trade union basis should not, of course, replace the trade unions who would maintain their authority and their competence to negotiate and sign collective agreements as suggested above.

On the whole the delegation considers that very few efforts have been made in order to guarantee to women workers a normal wage and a better social position. True to the principle that similar work deserves for the same time and the same quality, the same salary, the delegation suggests that there should be no discrimination in wages based on the sex of the worker. Workmen employed for many years in a plant have wages lower than those of young male apprentices. The delegation sees therein the survival of an unfair and inhuman social conception tending to lower women.

With regard to the security of the workers in the exercise of their profession we have noted a certain number of serious shortcomings. This was more particularly the case in workshops with open fires where no rules of protection and security existed.

We have also noted cases where the legislation concerning labour accidents, which exists in countries socially advanced was non-existent.

We saw the amazement of the workers when in a plant we explained to a workman who had lost his right arm that such invalidity, physical incapacity due to a labour accident, should be compensated by an individual and permanent pension.

Finally, in industrial concerns which deal with chemicals or the initiative of trade unions, the operation of a system of ventilation of clean air and the drawing in of dusts or odours harmful to the respiratory organs of the workers should be provided for. At present these measures of security and protection are generally insufficient even when they exist but most of the time we have noted a complete lack of any such measures.

Consequently the delegation of the W.F.T.U. recommends:

1.- That reforms be introduced in the methods of calculating and determining wages, that the new wage scales be included in collective agreements and that the trade union delegates be given the power to control in the concerns the observance of established wage levels.

2.- That the trade unions be associated in the struggle against inflation of prices and the black market and that as a matter of primary urgency they be called upon to co-operate in the control of the distribution of goods and products in order to ensure fair distribution to the workers of both sexes.

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3.- That the Trade Unions be called upon to take part in the establishment of social legislation providing regular compensation for labour accidents, sickness, unemployment, and all social risks liable to affect the living standard of the worker and of his family.

4.- That women's wages be raised and that for the same quantitative and qualitative work no discrimination be made in wages according to the sex or the age of the worker.

5.- That in each concern when the trade union has given evidence of the need for such measure special working clothes be provided at the expense of the employer and that measures of hygiene and security be placed under the regular control of trade union investigation committees.

6.- That the Japanese trade unions be called to participate actively to the purge of militarist elements from the State administration, social institutions and industries of Japan.

Conditions of Fulfilment of the Mission in Korea.

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions at its meeting of June 1946 in Moscow instructed the delegation to Japan to extend its enquiry to the two zones of Korea.

Consequently, the delegation reached Korea on Sunday, March 30th, 1947, and left for Tokyo on Thursday, April 3rd, 1947. Two days were spent in Seoul, capital of Southern Korea, and two days in PyonYang, capital of the Northern Territories.

Korea is divided into two parts: Southern Korea extending to the 38° of latitude North is under the jurisdiction of General Douglas Mac Arthur in his capacity of Supreme Commander of S.C.A.P. whereas the Northern Territories from the 38° North onwards are controlled by the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.

Southern Korea.

The delegation was able to meet the representatives of the two trade union federations, the commanders and civil administrators of the American Military Government as well as the members of the Korean Government.

The delegation regretfully notes that in opposition to the sympathy and the fullest co-operation shown by the military authorities of Japan for the tasks of the delegation, the Military Governor of Southern Korea seemed to us thoroughly lacking sympathy or interest for the deplorable conditions to which the delegation drew his attention on the occasion of a particular incident illustrating

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the brutal repression of trade union activity /1/.

However, the deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in Southern Korea in direct contrast to this attitude undertook to carry out a thorough enquiry into the incident and to take all the appropriate measures in accordance with the existing laws.

7.- Legislation.

One of the first measures which followed Allied occupation was the abrogation of Japanese laws which deprived Koreans of the freedom of speech, of the press, of political activity, of trade union organisation, etc.

The responsibility for the civil administration has been transferred by American authorities to Koreans who thus replace the former Japanese officials. These Koreans, however, have been chosen from the privileged classes numerically weak, having a high level of education. This class, by tradition and by interest, make up with a few individual exceptions, the very body of the Korean extreme right and the majority of the men who are to-day in power were yesterday, allegedly against their will, the collaborators of the Japanese. It is fair to assume that the popular classes and the democratic intellectuals have among them men whose personal competence would qualify them as much as the capitalist "elite" for the exercise of power and whose proved disinterestedness and high morals would be furthermore valuable guarantees for a Korean democracy.

Despite the text of the Trade Union Law establishing the right of organisation, of collective agreements, of free discussion, very little has been and is being done to ensure the implementation of this law and the free enjoyment of these rights by the workers.

On the contrary, intimidation and terrorism are hampering the development of trade union organisation.

/1/ See the enclosed Memorandum addressed by the W.F.T.U. delegation to the Commander General of the Military Government of the American Forces of Southern Korea on March 31st, 1947, which relates the details of the abovementioned incident.

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8.- Trade Union Situation.

There are two groups claiming to represent the workers organised by industries:

- 1/. The Pan-Korean Congress (Chun-Pyung/ which proclaims a membership of 265,800 in 14 industries;
- 2/. The Independent Federation of Trade Unions (Daihan/ which claims to have 60,000 members in 12 industries.

Although it is denied by the representatives of both these groups, it is impossible to say that trade union activity in Southern Korea is dissociated from political activity: the main cause of this situation lies in the state of insecurity and of unrest which manifests itself over the whole of the territory.

It is impossible to discover the real influence which the trade unions exercise on the general life of the people. The insecurity and unrest are such that there is total confusion and the delegation was unable to analyse impartially the structure of Korean trade unions.

The delegation witnessed an extremely brutal incident in the course of which two representatives of "Chun-Pyung" trade unions were beaten up by "factory-guards" in front of unperturbed factory managers and officials the "Daihan" trade union. It must be said that an incident of this nature is only conceivable in a country where reigns the most extreme reaction.

In the account of the facts contained in the letter which the delegates addressed to General Berch it should be noted that among the men who supported the manager of the plan against the requests of the delegation, was the Vice-President of the Independent Federation of Trade Unions "Daihan". It should be pointed out, that the latter remained impassive in the face of the odious brutality shown before the very eyes of the delegation to the two representatives of "Chun-Pyung" and that the men guilty of this violence were described to us as members of the Independent Federation of Trade Unions.

The delegation drew the following conclusions from this visit:

- 1.- The lack of confidence of the present administration added to the extreme weakness of the administrative machinery are responsible for the uneasiness and unrest which exist in the whole country and which frequently lead to riots and public disorder.
- 2.- The agitation and unrest are greatly aggravated by the excesses of police action.

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3.- The Reactionary elements in the political and economic fields take advantage of the present situation to oppose the development of free and independent organisations among the workers.

4.- Organised terror deprives the Korean people of their right to exercise the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the freedom of political expression and the freedom of trade union organisation.

5.- The provisions of the Trade Union Law are inoperative.

6.- The maintaining in responsible posts of persons suspected of collaboration with the Japanese is a perpetual source of public disorder particularly having regard to the total inefficiency of the administration as a whole.

7.- The complete segregation of the Southern and Northern territories is harmful to the well-being of the people and to the economic reconstruction of the country as a whole.

8.- The inflation, the vicious circle of prices and wages, are greatly aggravated by black market operations, especially with regard to essential goods.

9.- Recommendations concerning the Trade Union Situation in Southern Korea.

The delegation makes the following recommendations:

1.- That the Supreme Commander, S.C.A.P., be urged to take the necessary measures to ensure:

- a/ the speedy establishment in Southern Korea of an administration more representative of the people's will;
- b/ that the terms of Trade Union Law establishing the right to free and unreserved trade union organisation and the right to collective bargaining be implemented;
- c/ that the arbitrary arrests and the high-handed actions of the police be checked;
- d/ that a system of rationing of essential goods and establishment of a law on the minimum wage ensuring a decent standard of life for the people be elaborated and implemented;
- e/ the speedy establishment of economic relations between the Northern and Southern Territories in order to assist the reconstruction of the country as a whole;
- f/ among the most urgent social reforms, the revision of the system of dormitories in order to improve the living conditions and to guarantee to the inmates during their hours of leisure greater freedom within the framework of the provisions indispensable for the maintenance of the minimum order.

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g/ The release of the "Chun-Pyung" leaders who are at present in gaol.

2.- That the request for affiliation submitted by "Chun-Pyung" be adjourned until the trade union situation in Southern Korea is clarified. That the request for affiliation of the Daihan be rejected, this organisation, in the light of the facts witnessed by the delegation and of the information received from sources as varied as they are trustworthy, being unable to fulfill the conditions of independence required by the Constitution of the W.F.T.U.

3.- That the request of the "Chun-Pyung" to be represented at the General Council of the W.F.T.U. in June 1947, in Prague, in the capacity of observer, be granted.

Northern Korea.

The delegation met the representatives of the Trade Union Federation of Northern Korea, members of the People's Council and of the People's Committees and representatives of the Soviet Occupation Forces. The latter have taken all necessary dispositions to make our delegations mission pleasant and to facilitate our task.

The delegation also visited a national silk factory and a tobacco factory.

10.- Trade Unions Questions.

The Federation of Trade Unions of Northern Korea is the only trade union centre in the territory and claims a membership of 395,000 in 17 affiliated trade unions.

The Federation of Trade Unions of Northern Korea has already submitted its request for affiliation to the W.F.T.U. This request was approved in principle by the Executive Committee at its last meeting in Moscow. Final affiliation was subject to the conclusions of this delegation.

We recommend that affiliation granted to the Trade Unions of Northern Korea be ratified.

11.- Social Questions.

The delegation was informed that the average level of wages rose from 85 yen under the Japanese occupation to 800 yen to-day but one must take into account the considerable depreciation of the currency.

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The working hours are to-day legally set at 8 hours a day /or 7 hours a day for dangerous work/ six days a week.

The principle of "equal pay for equal work" has been adopted and the work of children subjected to legal restrictions.

A gradual reform of education is being achieved. Free educational facilities are given in industrial concerns for children up to the age of 13 /11 or 12 for Europeans/ who had worked previously in this factory during the occupation.

The working conditions in the factories which we visited were infinitely better than the conditions existing during the Japanese control such as they were described to us. An effort is being made to provide for workers in factories medical treatment on the spot. However, a lot remains to be done to improve the working conditions. This fact has been pointed out by the delegation to the trade union representatives.

We recommend that it should be pointed out to the Federation of Trade Unions of Northern Korea that greater efforts should be made to improve the working conditions of the people, the housing conditions, in order to provide the workers with greater facilities for recreation and sports and to undertake great programmes of health and hygiene in order to speed up the healthy economic recovery of the country.

The delegation also recommends that plans for industrial production should only be elaborated in closest co-operation and with full agreement of the trade unions concerned and with the full participation of the workers involved.

Industrial property has considerably suffered from destructions ordered by the Japanese on the eve of their surrender and a vast programme of reconstruction has been undertaken in order to fulfill the plan of economic development which aims to reach in 1947 a level of production equal to 192% of the 1946 level.

We recommend that the Federation of Trade Unions of Northern Korea be asked:

- 1./ To take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by the industrial reconstruction programme to ensure that the best possible conditions of labour will be provided in the undertakings including particularly adequate safeguards against industrial hazards.

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2/. To seek the speedy establishment of economic relations between the Northern and Southern Territories in order to assist the reconstruction of the country as a whole.

13.- Legal Questions.

The Government of the Northern Territories is in the hands of the People's Council which is the supreme authority and to the People's Committees on the regional plane. A United Democratic National Front composed of all the democratic parties obtained, according to the information communicated to the delegation, 90% of the votes in the elections of 1946.

In this respect, the delegation was informed that out of 237 members of the People's Council there are 52 workers /22%/ whereas within the People's Committees of the various regions the worker's representation is on the average of 14%.

Apart from its programme of great reforms the present administration has already voted and enacted a Labour Law, legislation on the nationalisation of industry, communications and banks, a law on the equality of the sexes and an agrarian reform. Systems of social insurance are also being developed.

In Northern and Southern Korea there is an earnest desire to profit from the experience and the advice of the W.F.T.U. and the progressive trade unions of the world on all aspects of social, economic and political problems.

Information documents, newspapers, booklets, the whole of trade union literature are in great demand in both zones. All advice and all information are impatiently awaited and would be received both in the Northern and the Southern Zone with gratitude and applied to the solution of particular and national problems.

All the documents received by the delegation during its journey as well as details of its investigations in the trade union movements, the industrial concerns and other institutions will be included in the general report.

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OFFICIAL LETTER OF PROTEST OF THE W.F.T.U.
DELEGATION TO THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA.

The members of the World Federation of Trade Unions' Delegation

Mr. SAILLANT, General Secretary of the Federation
Mr. Ernest BELL, International Secretary of the British
Trade Union Congress
Mr. Willard TOWNSEND, Executive Board Member or Congress
of Industrial Organisations, U.S.A.
Mr. Michael TARASCV, Secretary of the Central Council
of the Soviet Trade Unions
Mr. Patrick WALDBERG, Secretary of the Delegation,

arrived at the textile factory, Kyung Bong, on Monday, 31 March 1947 at 10.35 a.m. We were accompanied by three members of the Board of the All Korean Trade Union Congress known as "Chung Pyung". Their names are as follows: Han Chul, Mun II, and Mun Eun Chong. Also accompanying us were three Korean interpreters.

When we arrived in the factory courtyard there was no one from the management to receive us. We entered the hall which was described to us as the dormitory hall. From there we were taken to another building across the courtyard and we were taken into a room. After a few minutes the members of the delegation preceded by Mr. Kim, the manager of the cotton mills, returned to the dormitory's hall and we were taken into a corridor. Mr. SAILLANT heading the party and observing the dormitory rooms as he was passing. Just as we were about to mount to the next floor the manager and another person, who turned out ten minutes later to be the director of the plant, intervened to prevent us from having access to the staircase. At this moment the delegation of the W.F.T.U. became aware that five or six men who did not belong to the group which followed the delegation had joined us without our knowing who they were. We learned later that among these persons were the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Independent Korean Federation of Trade Unions.

At this stage the President of the Delegation, Mr. SAILLANT having just been informed that the manager and the director had arrived, requested to be introduced to them, and requested their permission to proceed on our tour of inspection. Mr. SAILLANT expressed his surprise to the director at not having been welcomed as he left his car as it is traditional and customary on all similar missions. After consultation with the other members of the delegation, the General Secretary of the W.F.T.U. asked to be accompanied by one interpreter and one official of the Chung Pyung. He asked also that Mr. TOWNSEND and Mr. BELL be allowed to wait in a downstairs office with the other Koreans of our group.

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Meanwhile a group of five men dressed in Japanese uniforms had come closer to our group and had begun molesting the Korean Trade Union members of our party. The President of the Delegation immediately intervened to restore order. The director then informed us that he refused to grant permission to visit the establishment in the company of the people we had chosen. We then suggested that in addition to our own interpreter, the official interpreter of the establishment, who was present during this interview should come along and that we should be guided through the establishment by Mr. KIM. This suggestion was equally rejected.

It was then 11.05 a.m. so we went back towards our cars in the courtyard of the factory after having been told by Mr. KIM that we could only visit the factory under his conditions. The President of the Delegation then saluted the director of the plant, Mr. LEE, and expressed his regret at not being able to carry on the enquiry under normal and satisfactory conditions and with full freedom and independence.

As we were about to enter the cars at 11.10 a.m. our attention was caught by shouts. We then saw a man in the courtyard who was walking towards us, attacked, thrown to the ground and dragged back by his feet and his shoulders and dragged along the ground into the building which adjoined the factory gates. The same brutal treatment was being given to a second person who was his companion. We were informed by our interpreters that these two men were members of the "Chung Pyung" who had not been able to find accommodations in our cars and who had followed us to the factory in order to communicate to us the leaflets of welcome which had been printed for distribution by this Trade Union Organisation.

At 11.20 a.m. the President of the W.F.T.U. delegation asked the director of the plant that the two persons who had been so brutally treated be placed in our cars. The director answered that this was his business and not ours and he refused to let us provide these men with protection.

At 11.25 a.m. a group of policemen in uniforms carrying rifles, two of the police being mounted, who were accompanied by persons not in uniforms but who were carrying firearms, assembled before us. In the face of this situation which we considered as a very serious insult to the World Federation of Trade Unions mission, we decided to leave the factory at once. When we were about to enter our cars we saw one of these policemen at about nine yards from us charging his rifle while a civilian armed with a rifle had approached by the right side and was standing right next to the President's car. The Delegation felt at this point that it was in a state of complete insecurity. As the delegation drew out of courtyard, several men ran alongside the cars in a high state of excitement yelling epithets and demonstrating deep hostility. When we left the factory we passed by a

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group of ten young men wearing purple arm bands with inscriptions, who were running in a group towards the factory and shouting.

The Delegation returned immediately to the Chosen Hotel to deliberate on this state of affairs. It is the considered judgement of the Delegation that the situation created by the incident made it impossible for us to continue our inspection, there being no guarantee that such incidents would not be repeated. The Delegation at this point because of such intimidation, is of the opinion that its work had been negated and that such treatment is incompatible with the usefulness of its mission having regard to the democratic convictions held by each member of the delegation. The members of the delegation was later informed that during the course of the morning the Korean police had arrested many members of the All Korean Congress of Trade Unions who had been distributing the text of the message of welcome in honour of the members of the W.F.T.U. delegation.

The delegation is unanimous in its demands

- 1/ That all the persons arrested shall be released immediately.
- 2/ That the delegation be given the opportunity of seeing before the departure at 8.30 this evening the two Korean men trade unionists who were brutally beaten at the factory.
- 3/ That a medical report be given to the delegation on the extent of physical damages which these two men have suffered.
- 4/ That the delegation be given guarantee that the security and the lives of these men and of the other members of the group who were accompanying us would be safeguarded.
- 5/ That action be taken against the perpetrators of these brutalities and the manager of the factory.
- 6/ That the director of the plant, Mr. LEE, and his manager, Mr. KIM, who have allowed these incidents to take place and have tacitly approved of them, be discharged from their positions and that they be subjected to the full rigors of the Korean laws which are applicable to such circumstances.
- 7/ That steps be taken to insure that the people be guaranteed the right to organise in trade unions of their own choice on the basis of complete democracy without interference by the state or the police and that this guarantee shall be incorporated in a law.
- 8/ That this committee through its chairman, Mr. SAILLANT be advised as to the disposition of this case and that the Korean people be advised of the results.

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Very truly yours

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. SAILLANT, Chairman

Mr. Ernest BELL

Mr. Willard TOWNSEND

Mr. Michael TARASOV

Mr. Patrick WALDBERG, Secretary

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RESOLUTION -

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL ON THE
PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE DELEGATION
TO JAPAN AND KOREA.

12th June, 1947.

The General Council takes into consideration the Preliminary Report on the W.F.T.U. delegation in Japan and Korea.

It instructs the General Secretary to publish this report and to transmit it officially to the competent authorities and to the Japanese Trade Unions.

The General Council, in addition, instructs the General Secretary and the delegation to establish the final draft of the General Report, to publish it and transmit it to all the National Centres.

The Executive Bureau will particularly study the Trade Union position in Korea.

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
POLICY

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

1947 SEP 8 PM 3 53

MESSAGE CENTER

Tokyo, August 20, 1947.

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1237

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 9 1947
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND HEALTH AFFAIRS - ILH
File
ABSS

SUBJECT: Civil Information and Education Section Report
Concerning the Activities of Women in Major
Labor Federations.

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to enclose
five copies of a report entitled "Organization, Member-
ship, and Activities of Women in Major Labor Federations",
dated July 30, 1947 prepared by the Civil Information and
Education Section of this Headquarters.

ACTING
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Enclosures: *SS*

Five copies of Civil Information
and Education Section report,
"Organization, Membership and
Activities of Women in Major
Labor Federations", July 30, 1947.

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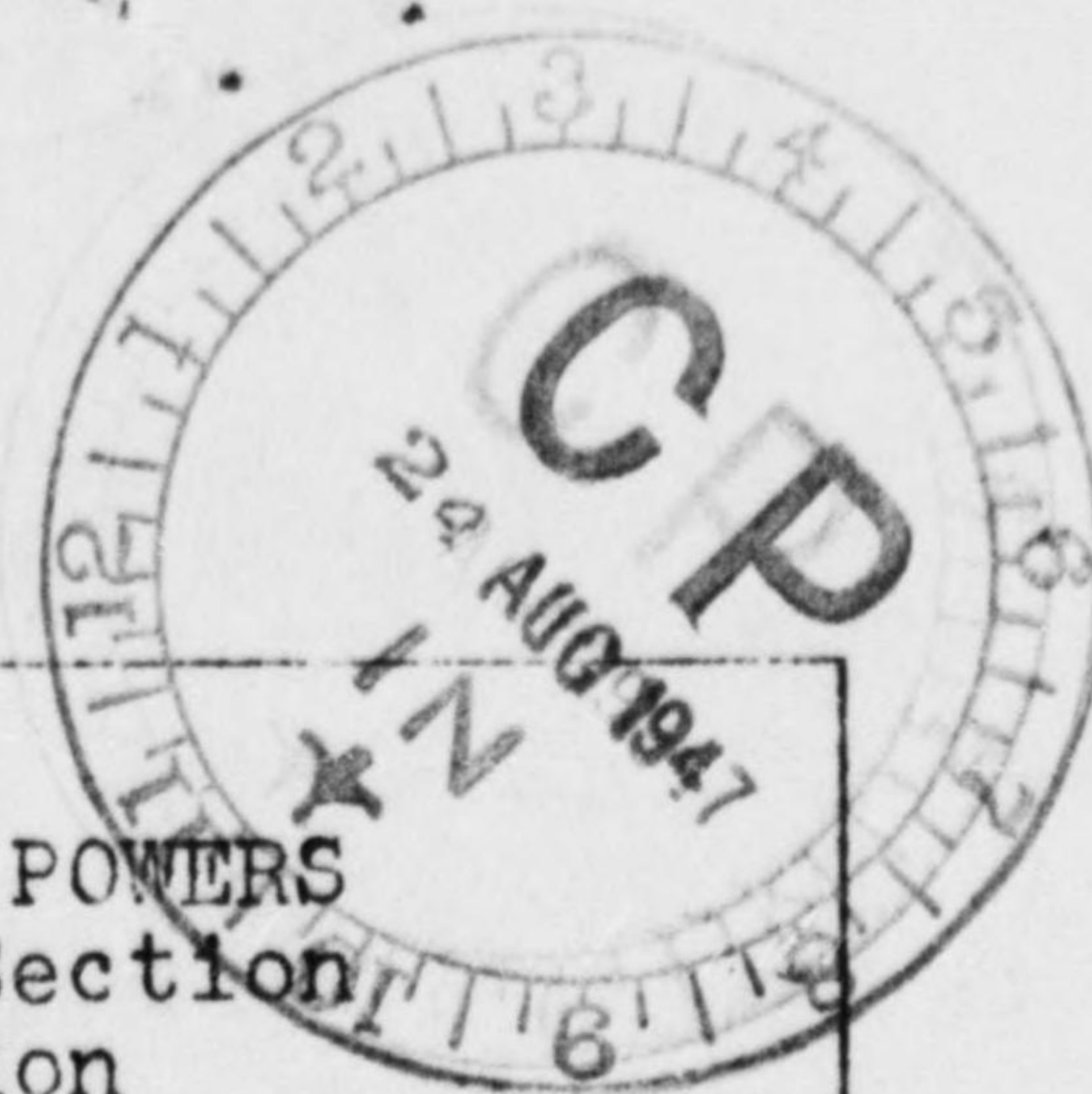
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP,
AND ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN IN
MAJOR LABOR FEDERATIONS

Special Report Prepared by
Public Opinion and Sociological Research

AR-286-OS-E-3

30 July 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

SPECIAL REPORT

SERIAL NUMBER: AR-286-OS-E-3 30 July 1947
SUBJECT : Organization, Membership, and Activities
of Women in Major Labor Federations.
PREPARED BY : Public Opinion and Sociological Research
Unit, 17 May 1947.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The number of women workers holding membership in Japanese labor unions organized up to 31 December 1946 was 1,169,783, or approximately 24 percent of the 4,849,329 organized wage earners.¹ Two major federations, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (Nippon Rodokumiai Sodomei) and the National Congress of Industrial Unions (Zenkoku Sangyo Betsu Rodokumiai Kaigi), claim 730,000 of the women workers; smaller federations and independent unions claim the remainder.

During 1946, as the local unions joined together in forming industrial unions, geographical groups, and national federations, women's departments were created in the headquarters of these larger combinations. Most of the national unions and federations have formed either women's sections (fujin bu) or women's policy sections (fujin taisaku bu) to deal with problems especially affecting women. In the better organized unions with large female memberships, the women members now maintain separate organizations within the unions, have their own women officers and programs, and hold special meetings for women. Generally speaking, however, the women in most unions and federations are dependent on male leadership and have only nominal representation in the making of union decisions affecting women. Among the better organized women's groups are those of the Government-employed com-

1. See tabulations in Appendix A.

munication workers, railway workers, and school teachers, whose conditions of employment are uniform throughout the country. The organization of women in the manufacturing industries, which are mainly organized along industrial union lines, has been slower. Organization has progressed in the textile industries, in which the General Federation of Trade Unions has been active; but even in these industries in which women workers constitute most of the working force, the representation of women in union policy-making organs has been disproportionately small.

Described in this report are the National Congress of Industrial Unions and its largest affiliate, the All Communication Workers' Union (Zen Teishin Jugyoin Kumiai); the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the affiliated National Textile Industry Labor Union League (Zenkoku Seni Sangyo Rodokumiai Domei); and the General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions (Kokutetsu Rodokumiai Sorengokai).

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT²

The National Congress of Industrial Unions, known as the NCIU, claims approximately 480,000 women members and a total membership of 1,581,471. According to the Women's Policy Section of the NCIU, it is composed of 16 national industrial unions and in addition several smaller unions and industrial unions in the organizational stage. The NCIU is governed by the national convention, the Executive Committee, which is composed of one representative from each of the affiliated national unions, and a ten-man Secretariat elected by the national convention. Eleven special sections are part of the headquarters organization and each is headed by an official appointed by the Secretariat.

WOMEN'S POLICY SECTION

The Women's Policy Section Chief, Miss Midori TANIGUCHI, a former employee of the Yomiuri Shimbun (newspaper), was appointed in October 1946. She is assisted by a paid

2. See organizational chart, Appendix B.

secretary. As a special section of the headquarters, the Women's Policy Section receives allotments from the NCIU funds to meet its expenses.

Activities

This section has called together the women leaders of the affiliated unions for monthly or bimonthly meetings to discuss women's policies of the NCIU and decide such matters as the participation of women members in labor union demonstrations and cooperation with other groups. These meetings are informal and decisions that bind the member unions are not made.

Miss TANIGUCHI and other women leaders of NCIU unions were active in the formation of the Association for the Protection of Women (Josei wo Mamoru Kai), which is composed of women leaders of labor organizations, political parties, and cultural groups. The association was formed on 10 December 1946, after the round-up of vagrant women by the Tokyo police, which allegedly included working girls returning from their places of employment. After the initial protest meeting, area councils were formed in the several districts of Tokyo. The association later expanded its program to press for action on livelihood problems and to encourage women's political activity. The group observed International Women's Day on 9 March 1947 with a women's mass meeting in front of the Imperial Palace grounds.

Education and Research

The section does not have a publication of its own, but news about the NCIU's women's activities is printed in the weekly NCIU newspaper, Rodo Sensen (Labor Front). The first education project to be conducted by the headquarters of the Women's Policy Section was to be a weekly evening class for women members in the Central Tokyo area, beginning in June 1947.

Miss TANIGUCHI has tried to assemble data from the various affiliated unions on women membership, working conditions, and wage differentials, but she has reported little success in this investigation because the member unions do not have the information desired.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

The affiliated unions that make up the NCIU differ in their organizational structure, so that in some unions, women have won greater independence of action than in others. Twelve of the affiliated national unions have created special headquarters sections to deal with women's problems. These are of the following types: 1) women's section headed by a female chief, 2) women's policy section headed by either a male or female chief, and 3) combined youth and women's section (seinen fujin bu) headed by a male chief. The following women leaders are chiefs of the women's sections of their respective NCIU unions:

Kaoru IMAO (All Communication Workers' Union)
 Mariko ISHIYAMA (All Japan Motion Picture and Theatrical Workers' Union)
 Mitsue ABE (All Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union)
 Kiyoko OSAWA (National Federation of Life Insurance Workers' Unions)
 Fumiko ISHII (All Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union)
 Teruko SHIMIZU (Government Railway Tokyo District Workers' Union)
 Sen MASUDA (All Japan Machine Tool Workers' Union)
 Setsu TANNO (All Japan Occupation Forces Workers' Union)
 Toshiko SAITO (All Japan Iron and Steel Industry Labor Union)

ALL COMMUNICATION WORKERS' UNION

The All Communication Workers' Union, an NCIU affiliate, is an industrial union composed of all workers employed by the Communications Ministry. The union has the largest female membership of any union in the NCIU, with an estimated 110,000 women out of a claimed total membership of 323,461. Employees of the Ministry include workers in such services as mail, telegraph, telephone, tax-collection, and Government life insurance.

Organization³

The Women's Section of the union was organized on 16 June 1946 and is a separate organization within the

 3. See Appendix C.

union, consisting of the women's sections that are part of the organizational structures of the unions's 10 regional federations (rengokai), 51 district councils (kyogikai), and 1,300 locals (shibu). National officers are elected and policies are formulated at conventions of women's delegates which are held whenever important problems arise. Two delegates from each of the 51 district councils attend the conventions; three such conventions have been held since the inception of the Women's Section. The Union treasurer allots funds for the salaries and expenses of the Women's Section.

Officers

The officers of the Women's Section, one chairman and two vice-chairmen, are women, and their term of office is one year. However, to insure that officers properly reflected the desires of the rank and file of the women members, three elections were held during the first nine months of the section's existence. The present chairman was elected at the convention held on 18, 19, and 20 October 1946 and was reelected at a special election held at the 25 and 26 March 1947 convention.

Because women have yet to attain sufficient standing in the union hierarchy to gain the top positions through election at regular union conventions, the Women's Section chairman and vice-chairman are ex officio members of the 140-member Central Executive Committee. All other positions in the union government are filled by election.

Education

The headquarters Women's Section publishes a newsletter, Fujin Dayori (Women's News), which it circulates among the local unions to keep women leaders informed of union activities.

Union education programs are conducted at the regional and local union levels, and some regional federations have started labor schools. Many of the local union women's sections hold town meetings and entertainment programs and provide instruction in sewing and flower arrangement.

Past Activities

During the period from November 1946 to March 1947, the union was engaged in a dispute with the Japanese Government which centered around union demands for higher wages, establishment of a minimum wage system, income tax revision, and the signing of a labor agreement. Demands for the benefit of women members were drawn up by the women's convention held in October 1946 and include requests for "equal pay for equal work," nondiscriminatory treatment and promotion, paid prenatal and postnatal vacations, and paid monthly hygienic rest days. Participation of women in the dispute was encouraged by the Youth Action Corps (Seinen Kodotai), which was formed on orders from the Central Executive Committee. The corps was started at a meeting of youth and women's section leaders of the regional federations held on 7 December 1946, and the direction of these groups was by the chairmen of the headquarters Youth and Women's Section, who were members of the Central Struggle Committee. The corps' functions were to arouse and maintain interest in the dispute among the local unions and to inform members about the progress of negotiations.⁴ The corps was dissolved after the strike, scheduled for 1 February 1947, was called off.

In the April 1947 elections, the Women's Section policy, decided at the 25 and 26 March convention, was to support candidates friendly to labor groups and to encourage voting through the women members' families. Regional federations conducted information programs through special meetings and posters to discourage election abstentions. The chairman visited several areas in the Kanto region on a speaking tour to encourage women's participation in the elections.

Conditions of Employment

The main problems especially affecting women employees of the Communications Ministry have been those of wide wage differentials for male and female workers⁵ and

4. According to information furnished by Miss Kaoru IMAO, chairman of the Women's Section.
5. Average total money wages for male and female workers in Post Office, Telephone, and Telegraph were ¥396.04 and ¥246.47 respectively for September 1946. (Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP: Average Money Wages in Manufacturing, Mining, Transportation, and Communications Industries, September 1946, Special Report No. 21).

discrimination against women in job assignment and promotion. In principle, these problems were solved when the union signed a collective agreement with the Communications Ministry on 14 March 1947. The agreement provides for "equal pay for equal work," paid prenatal and postnatal vacations, three days' monthly hygienic rest, and child-nursing periods during working hours. Final wage agreements have not been reached, although tentative wages increases were won by the union. The union representatives on the management council (keiei kyogikai), formed as a result of the labor agreement, include one woman, the Women's Section chief of the Kanto Federation of the union.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT⁶

The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions has a claimed membership of 1,099,448, of whom an estimated 250,000 are women. The Federation is composed of 2,797 unions, which are organized into prefectural federations (rengokai) in prefectures in which there are two or more member unions.⁷ Thirty-five prefectural federations have been organized. Unions also are organized into national leagues by industry; ten such leagues have been formed, but a large number of affiliated unions have not been organized into these industrial groupings.

The General Federation is governed by the annual convention of delegates representing the prefectural federations and national industrial leagues. The convention elects the national officers and the Central Committee of 90 members. The Central Committee meets every three months, but interim decisions are made by a 16-member Standing Executive Committee, which is chosen from among the members of the Central Committee. Administrative business and special problems are handled by the headquarters sections under the direction of the secretary-general. The special sections are headed by members of the Standing Executive Committee and consist of the following: 1) Organization, 2) Education and Cultural, 3) Youth, 4) Women's, 5) Disputes, 6) Finance, and 7) International.

6. See Appendix D.

7. According to Toraichi HARA, general secretary of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

WOMEN'S SECTION

The headquarters Women's Section was started by Miss Tsuneko AKAMATSU and Mrs. Keiko NIRASAWA, veteran women labor leaders, on 1 August 1946. The main effort in organization has been in the formation of women's sections in the prefectural federations, and seven of the 35 federations have organized women's sections. Miss ADAMATSU, who was elected to the House of Councillors in the 20 April, 1947 election, is the only woman member of the Central Committee and is the appointed chief of the headquarters Women's Section. The position of vice-chief of the Women's Section has not been filled.

Funds are allotted to the section from the General Federation treasury for salaries and expenses.

Education

The primary handicap of the union women has been the lack of experienced leadership capable of pressing for adequate recognition of women's problems within the unions.⁸ The Women's Section cooperated with other sections of the national headquarters in the initiation of a union education program which began in January 1947 with a one month course in Tokyo attended by 50 persons, including five women. On the prefectural level, the various federations independently have organized training courses in which women have participated; in prefectures that have large female memberships, special courses for women have been instituted. In February 1947, the Tokyo Prefectural Federation started a training program for women with classes meeting two days a month. These classes have emphasized the problems of women in general, rather than problems limited to the union, and prominent women leaders have been the main speakers.

The headquarters Women's Section is cooperating with other sections in starting a central labor school in Tokyo, which will train selected union members from among the General Federation rank and file. The collection of a special fund for the projected school was started in February 1947.

8. Information furnished by Miss Tsuneko AKAMATSU.

TEXTILE WORKERS

Because of the high proportion of women workers, the problem of the textile workers is of major importance to the General Federation's Women's Section officials. The National Textile Industries Labor Union League has a claimed membership of 113,400 workers. The League headquarters is organized with special departments for unions of the cotton spinning, wool, and chemical textile industries.

Women's Section

Mrs. Keiko NIRASAWA, Women's Section chief of the League, estimated that women comprised 90 percent of the membership in May 1947. Owing to the absence of experienced women leaders among the rank and file of the union membership, only one woman was chosen from among the women members as an Executive Committee member at the May 1946 convention. Mrs. NIRASAWA and Miss AKAMATSU, who are not members of any of the affiliated unions, were the only other women chosen for the 45 member Executive Committee. The first formal elections for the League offices of chairman, vice-chairmen, chief secretary, and secretaries were held on 25 and 26 May 1947 at the League's second convention.

Miss AKAMATSU stated that although women had been slow in taking leadership in the textile unions, by April 1947, women had succeeded in gaining about 30 percent of the union offices in the factory locals.

Education

The larger textile workers' unions have started education programs with lecturers drawn from among the local school teachers and from the headquarters staff of the General Federation.

Conditions of Employment

Mrs. NIRASAWA listed the following as being objectives of the League's Women's Section: 1) higher wages, 2) union control of workers' dormitories, 3) improvement of food,

4) better housing, and 5) union democracy through education. A labor agreement between the League and the Japan Textile Association (Nippon Seni Kyokai) covers seven of the ten largest cotton spinning companies. The agreement provides for the eight hour day, one day's rest in seven, management councils, and the union shop. Although the standard of the eight hour day has been established, in actual practice, longer hours are in effect in some establishments in order to meet production schedules.⁹

Wages are fixed by collective bargaining. As the result of the first collective bargaining conference in December 1946, the cotton spinning industry workers received substantial wage increases. Wages for women workers had been about doubled, but in comparison with other industries, because of various deductions, "take home" pay for women textile workers was still low.¹⁰

Dormitory Control

The problems of the dormitory life of textile workers have been under consideration by a committee of the General Federation's Women's Section at monthly meetings. Mrs. NIRASAWA stated that the unions seek control over the textile workers' dormitories in order to provide greater freedom for the women workers who live in them. She reported some improvement in the dormitory control exercised by certain companies, but stated that the dormitory residents were still strictly supervised in most places.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAY WORKERS' UNIONS ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

The General Federation of Government Railway Workers Unions, organized on 15 April 1946, claims a membership of 570,000 employees, including 51,000 women.

The General Federation is composed of nine district unions, which are organized geographically, and one union

9. According to Mrs. Keiko NIRASAWA, Women's Section chief of the National Textile Industries Labor Union League.

10. Ibid.

of the Equipment Division employees.¹¹ The national organization is governed by the annual convention of union delegates, which elects national officers and the 120 member Central Committee. Twenty-seven members of the Central Committee form the Central Executive Committee, which is in charge of the administrative business and is the executive body of the organization. The chiefs of the 14 special sections of the headquarters are chosen from among the members of the Central Executive Committee, with the exception of the Women's Section Chief, who is elected by a convention of women delegates and is an ex officio member of the Central Executive Committee.

WOMEN'S SECTION

The Women's Section is composed of a chairman, and several assistants who each represent an affiliated union of the national federation. Miss Takako SAKAKI is chairman of the Women's Section. Only two women representatives of district unions have been able to represent their unions in the Tokyo headquarters. Four other women are employed by the section.

Past Activities

The Women's Section of the federation headquarters was organized in November 1946. Miss SAKAKI stated that a dispute which started when the Government announced plans to discharge 120,000 railway workers, mostly younger employees and women, was the main stimulus in the organization of the section.¹² Although the Government suspended the discharge program on 13 September 1946, after the national federation threatened a general strike¹³ the leadership of women members, which had been under the guidance of a women's policy section under a male chief, was taken over by women leaders, and the Women's Section was established. Miss SAKAKI, who had been chairman of the

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11. According to Miss Takako SAKAKI, Women's Section Chief, this structure will be changed when plans for the unification of the federated unions into one union will be submitted for approval by the national convention in June 1947. The Government Railway Tokyo District Workers' Union, now affiliated with the NCIU, will be dissolved.
 12. "Discharging Rail Workers," Nippon Times, 30 July 1946
 13. GHQ SCAP: Non-Military Activities in Japan, Summation No. 12, September 1946.

Women's Council (Fujin Kyogikai) during the dispute, became chief of the Women's Section.

Soon after the inception of the section, the planning and organizing of a strike for higher wages, a collective agreement, and other objectives became the major activity of the federation and the Women's Section. The Youth Action Corps was formed by the Youth and Women's Sections to arouse interest in the dispute and to prepare the membership for the strike. This organization was maintained until the strike, set for 1 February, was called off.

Conditions of Employment

The settlement reached with the Government following the dispute included the signing of a labor agreement which recognized the principle of "equal pay for equal work" and provided for monthly hygienic rest days and paid prenatal and postnatal vacations.

The Women's Section's immediate objectives include the resumption of hiring of women workers, increase in the number of types of jobs assigned to women, and the admission of women into the Tokyo Training Institute (Tokyo Kyoshujo), a technical school of the Transportation Ministry.¹⁴ Items included on the agenda for the 20 May 1947 Women's Section convention were the following: 1) the effect of the Labor Standards Law, which prohibits night work for women during certain hours, upon the union members, 2) the shortage of uniforms, 3) the hiring of women workers, and 4) improvement of treatment of women workers.

14. According to Miss SAKAKI.

APPENDIX A

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

INDUSTRY	MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
AGRICULTURE	51,051	11,118	17.9	62,169
COMMERCE	148,227	79,300	34.9	227,527
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	428,452	231,501	35.0	661,284 ^a
Public Service	163,543	55,387	25.3	220,163 ^a
Education	204,190	147,351	41.9	351,639 ^a
Other	60,719	28,763	32.1	89,482
MANUFACTURING	1,735,344	584,690	25.2	2,323,199 ^a
Metallurgy	214,444	36,382	14.5	250,826
Machines and Tools	663,275	132,208	16.6	795,483
Chemicals	225,721	85,928	27.6	311,649
Gas, Electricity, Water Supply	122,168	12,791	9.5	138,124 ^a
Ceramics	44,925	14,852	24.8	59,777
Textiles	76,393	220,504	74.2	296,897
Lumber and Woodworking	85,234	27,233	24.2	112,467
Foodstuff	48,238	24,099	33.3	72,337
Printing and Binding	19,939	10,059	33.5	29,998
Civil Engineering and Construction	222,710	14,215	6.0	236,925
Other	12,297	6,419	34.3	18,716
MARINE PRODUCTS	19,092	1,920	9.1	21,012
MINING	356,006	64,564	15.3	420,570
Metal	52,976	10,919	17.1	63,895
Coal	295,369	51,899	15.0	347,268
Other	7,661	1,746	18.6	9,407
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	893,822	192,177	17.7	1,091,083 ^a
Railroad and Tramway	468,896	65,481	12.3	534,377
Automobile	42,416	6,367	13.0	48,783
Water (Inland)	17,678	2,545	12.6	20,223
Other Transportation	180,648	24,175	11.9	204,823
Communication	184,184	93,609	33.8	282,877 ^a
OTHER INDUSTRIES	37,972	4,513	10.6	42,485
TOTAL ^a	3,669,966	1,169,783	24.2	4,849,329

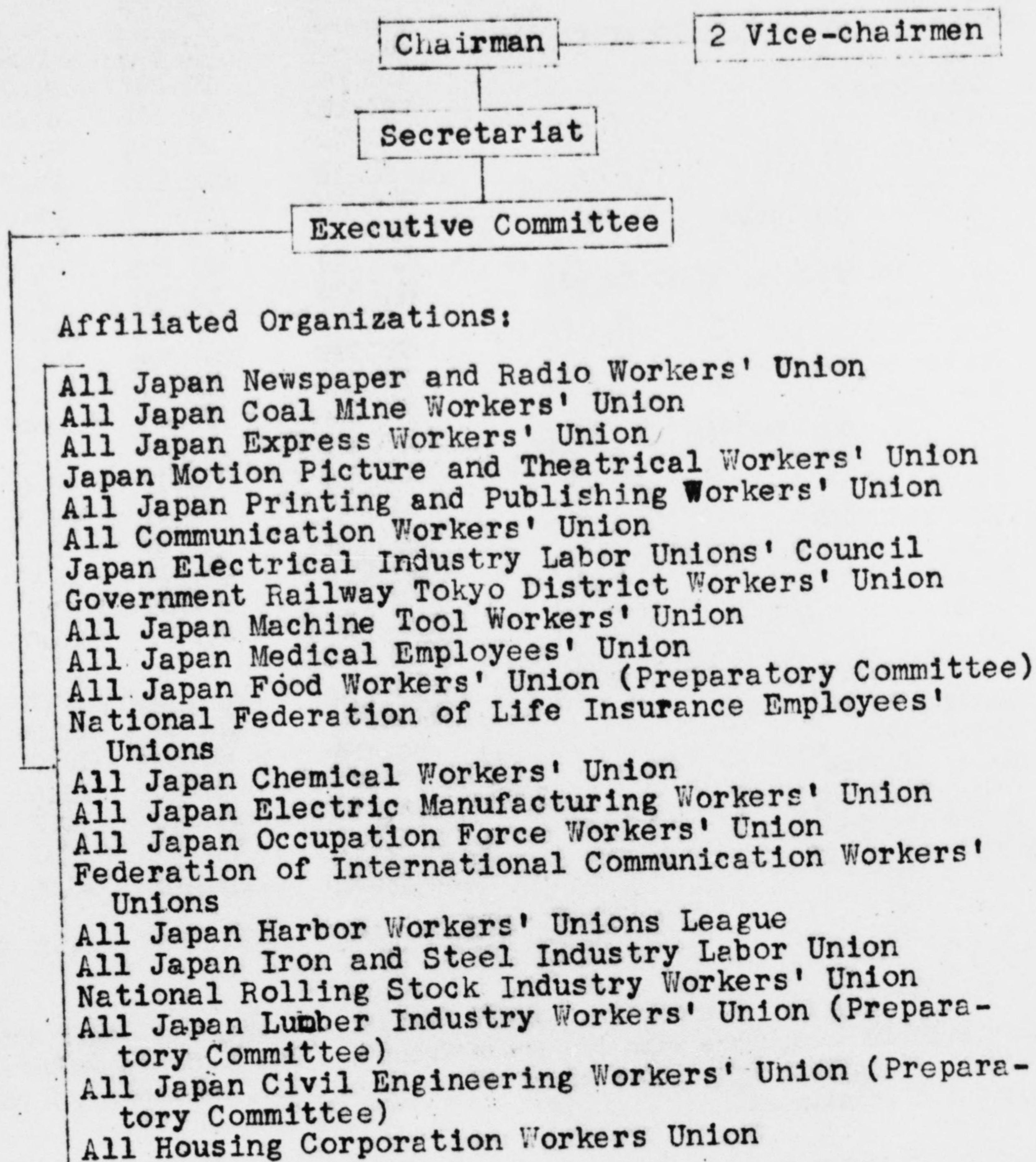
This table is based on the Welfare Ministry's report of labor unions registered in accordance with the Trade Union Law and includes membership of unions reported organized through 31 December 1946, exclusive of unions reported discontinued.

a. Totals include following figures for which no sex-breakdown was reported: EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS 1,331 (Education 98, Public Service 1,233); MANUFACTURING 3,165 (Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply 3,165); TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION 5,084 (Communication 5,084).

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

APPENDIX B

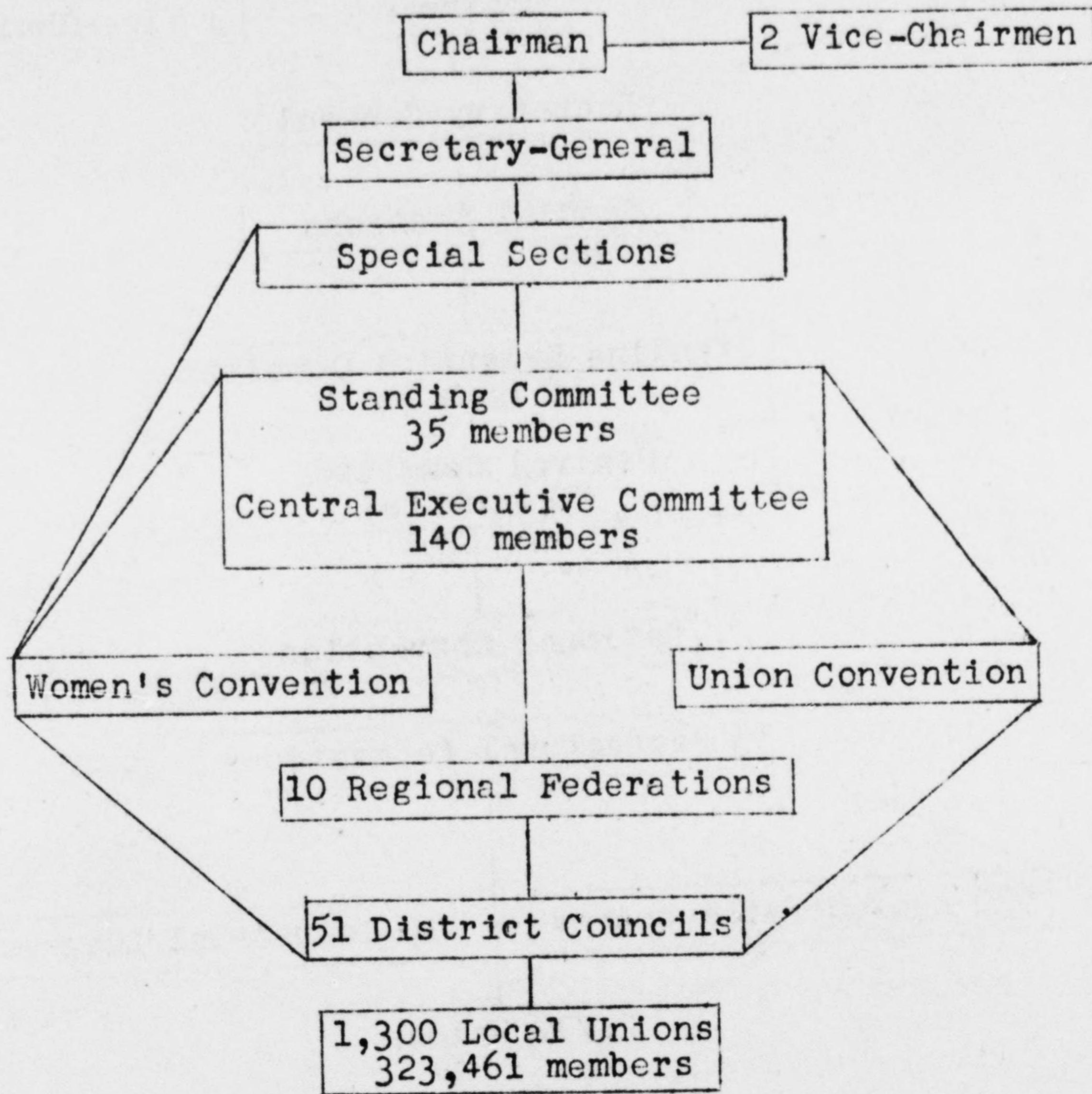
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, 15 May 1947
 NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS



Source: National Congress of Industrial Unions.

APPENDIX C

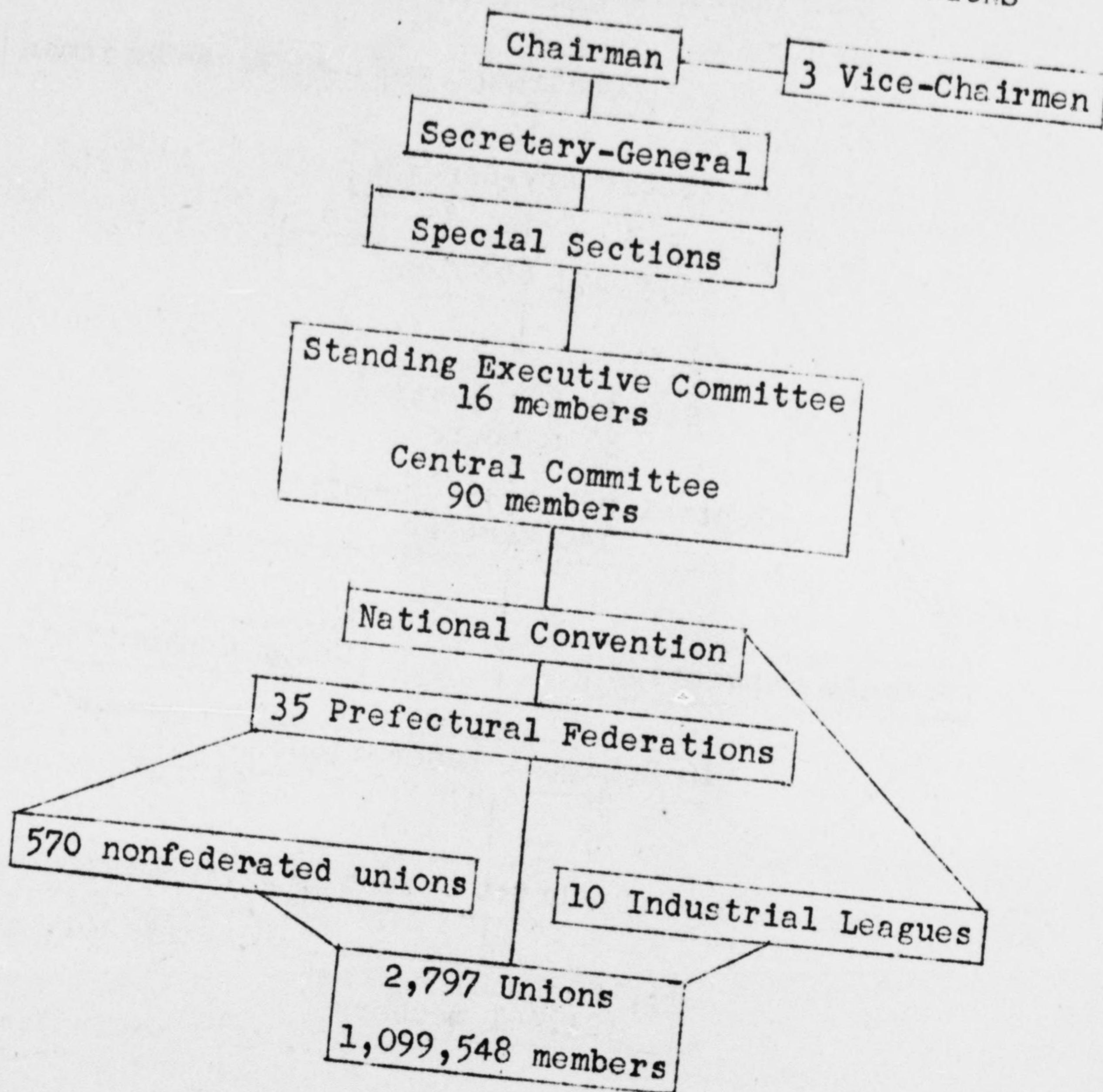
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, 15 May 1947
ALL COMMUNICATION WORKERS' UNION



Source: Women's Section, All Communication Workers' Union.

APPENDIX D

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, 15 May 1947
GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS



Source: General Secretary, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

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IMAO, Kaoru, Women's Section chairman, All Communication Workers' Union. Subjects: activities and organization of Women's Section. Room 201, Radio Tokyo, 9 May 1947.

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SAKAKI, Takako, Women's Section chairman, General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions. Subjects: organization and activities of Women's Section. Room 201, Radio Tokyo, 18 April 1947.

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OFFICE OF
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Tokyo, December 11, 1947

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SUBJECT: Press Announcement concerning Speeches Made by Labor Officials of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of the text of an announcement to the press dated December 3, 1947 concerning speeches made by officials of this Headquarters regarding the character of Japanese trade union leadership. These speeches are a part of a continuous effort to familiarize the Japanese working man with methods of labor union administration in democratic countries and to lead the way to a solution of some Japanese labor union problems. The need for active participation of rank and file members in the election of leaders is an aspect of these problems which is receiving particular emphasis at this time.

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Press release, December 30, 1947, concerning speeches by labor officials of GHQ, SCAP.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330

3 December 1947

JAPANESE TRADE UNION MEMBERS MUST DECIDE WHETHER THEY OR
SELF-APPOINTED LEADERS WILL CONTROL POLICIES, SCAP OFFICIALS DECLARE

The Japanese trade union movement has reached the point where members must decide whether they or a small group of self-appointed leaders from the top are going to control union policies, two SCAP labor officials declared today.

The officers are Richard Deverall and Miss Betty Wilson, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, who have recently returned from a labor education tour of 15 northern prefectures where they addressed rallies attended by approximately 25,000 workers and 2,500 employers.

They reported that frequent questions asked by workers concerning proper functioning of labor relations committees, union financing and employer contracts showed that individual union members are still not participating sufficiently in union activities.

As a hopeful trend, however, interest in these problems shows the rank and file have become aware that control from the top must be lessened if they are to have successful democratic trade unions, the SCAP officials added.

Mr. Deverall, Chief of the division's Education Branch, criticized the tendency of many union members to attend only one meeting a year and failure to elect officials by secret ballot, leading to control of union policy by the chairman of the union, its executive board and other appointed officers.

"Unions in democratic countries," he explained, "hold monthly meetings where appointed study committees make regular reports to members allowing all to participate in union activities."

In Hakodate, Mr. Deverall told unions that such special committees might include those on blackmarketing and food distribution.

Miss Wilson, a member of the division's Labor Relations Branch, cited as the most apparent reason for lack of interest of many union members in union policy the common practice of governmental and company financing of union activities.

She pointed out this was both a violation of Japan's Trade Union Law and FLC labor principles. Advocating that unions take action to finance their own activities by membership dues, she declared, "If the rank and file are forced to pay for leadership, they will weed out present abuses within the unions."

Miss Wilson and Mr. Deverall addressed rallies at Mito, Sendai, Yamagata, Fukushima, Maebashi, Nagano, Niigata, Akita, Aomori, Hakodate, Sapporo, Bibai, Sunagawa, Ashigawa, and Muroran.

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COLONEL WILSON NALED SECRETARY OF GENERAL STAFF, EIGHTH ARMY

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Lt. Col. Harold G. Wilson, Tucson, Arizona, has been appointed Secretary of the General Staff, Headquarters Eighth Army announced today. He replaces Lt. Col. Gerald J. Greeve, Philadelphia, Pa., who has returned to the U. S. for reassignment.

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FEAF CAGERS TRIM GHQ, 70-35

HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--The Far East Air Forces' Tornados remained undefeated and won their seventh straight game here last night by doubling the score on GHQ, 70 to 35. Stanley Burt, Kansas City, Kansas, former member of the crack Harlem Globetrotter quintet, was high scorer with 24 points.

The Tornados show promise of being one of the strongest basketball teams in Japan this winter. Besides Burt, a forward, the starting lineup includes Douglas Kirby, 6-3 forward, Anniston, Ala., who is averaging 18 points per game; William Reed, 6-5 center, Fulton, Kentucky, a member of the West Point squad from 1944 to 1946; Theodore Geltz, 6-4 guard, Ligonier, Pa., another former West Point star; and Bill Forbes, 6 foot guard, Rutland, Vermont, who earned collegiate laurels at Williams College.

Besides the regulars, Maj. G. F. Friederichs, Wahpeton, N.D., coach, has a group of talented reserves, including Eddie Route, 420 No. Chicago St., Lincoln, Illinois; James Hiatt, Tampa, Fla.; Joseph Dawson, Fort Worth, Texas; James Seago, Hico, Texas; Donald Greene, 2900 Capitol Ave., Des Moines, Ia.; Clarence Funk, Kenosha, Wis.; Robert Kanaga, Derby, Kansas; Billy Hodges, Nederland, Texas; C. L. Robinett, Brownwood, Texas; Eric Lanier, Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Donald Longtain, Saginaw, Mich.; and Robert Knight, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

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YOKOHAMA PROVOST COURT SENTENCES TWO JAPANESE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Two Japanese nationals, Shigeru Iwasawa and Masao Sasaki, found guilty of the theft of 30 dozen doughnuts and 184 cans of peanuts from a U.S. Army refreshment stand, have been sentenced to one year imprisonment at hard labor and fined 5,000 yen each by Yokohama Provost Court.

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U.S.A.T. ADMIRAL MAYO ARRIVES AT YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The U. S. A. T. Admiral Mayo arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco this morning, 2d Major Port announced. The Transport debarked 230 dependents, 249 enlisted men, four officers, 26 DAC's, six Army Service Club hostesses, and three Red Cross workers.

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OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY
UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

1948 JAN 5 PM 2 09

Tokyo, December 19, 1947

MESSAGE CENTER

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No. 1466

SUBJECT: Text of a Statement Concerning Elections Held by the Railroad Workers' Union.

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The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of a press release containing the text of a statement made on December 10, 1947 by Mr. James S. Killen, Chief of the Labor Division of the Economic and Scientific Section of this Headquarters concerning the Central Executive Committee elections of the Railroad Workers' Union. He lays emphasis upon the selection of men who give service to the union rather than loyalty to a party and stresses the recommendation made by the newly elected Executive Committee that contract negotiations be dealt with on a national rather than a local level.

Enclosure: *1 with orig*

Press release, December 10, 1947, by Mr. J. S. Killen, Chief of Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP (five copies).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
10 December 1947U.S.A.T. GENERAL POPE DOCKS AT YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The U. S. A. T. General Pope arrived at 2d Major Port this morning. A total of 607 passengers, including 84 officers, 521 enlisted men and two dependents, debarked.

The U. S. Hospital Ship Comfort departed from Yokohama yesterday afternoon for San Francisco with a total of 177 patients and 162 other passengers aboard. The patients included 161 enlisted men, 10 officers, three dependents, two DAC's and one Red Cross worker. The other passengers included 151 enlisted men, six dependents and five officers.

The U.S.A.T. Hodges is scheduled to arrive tomorrow morning from San Francisco via Guam, Okinawa and Manila, while the U.S.A.T. General Collins is expected to depart tomorrow morning for Korea with 80 officers, 450 enlisted men, 20 DAC's, 12 dependents and one American Red Cross worker.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copies of the statement made by Ethel B. Weed, Women's Information Officer, C.I. & E., at a press conference this morning, are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

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COLONEL LYNCH NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF OF 24TH DIVISION

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOKURA--Col. Charles P. Lynch, 324 Tuxedo Ave., San Antonio, Texas, has been named Chief of Staff of the 24th Infantry Division, Maj. Gen. J. A. Lester, Commanding General of the Division, announced today.

Colonel Lynch served during World War II in North Africa as Regimental Commander of the 350th Infantry, the same unit with which he served as a platoon leader in World War I.

Colonel Lynch has been awarded the Bronze Star, Purple Heart and Combat Infantryman's Badge. He was decorated by the French Government with the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, and by the U.S.S.R. with the Russian Order of the Fatherland First Class.

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LAW ABOLISHING HOME MINISTRY ENDS WHAT WAS ONCE ONE OF MOST VICIOUS INSTRUMENTS OF JAPANESE OPPRESSION, SCAP REPRESENTATIVE DECLARES

"Passage by the Diet of the law abolishing the Home Ministry Dec. 8 has sounded the death knell of what was once one of the most vicious instruments of Japanese oppression," a SCAP representative said today. The law orders dissolution of the Ministry next Dec. 31 and the transfer of essential residual functions to other government agencies.

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"Next to the War and Navy Ministries, the Ministry of Home Affairs was the most powerful arm of government in Japan," the SCAP official said. "Through its regulation and control of state shinto, local government, and police, the Home Ministry had directed the lives of the masses of the Japanese people, and had kept them in chains for many decades."

SCAP ordered the abolition of state shinto as early as Dec. 15, 1945, and thus set in motion what evolved into the gradual dissolution of the ministry. Final action in effecting dissolution, the SCAP official stated, was taken on the initiative of the Japanese Government upon recommendation of Home Minister, Kozaemon Kimira.

Later, laws taking the affairs of prefectures, cities, towns, and villages out of the hands of the national government and putting them into the hands of the people were drawn up and passed.

A bill making the Japanese police force autonomous, taking it out of the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry, passed the Diet yesterday, he pointed out. This bill, the official added, also drastically limits the national authority of the police force, which will operate almost exclusively on the prefectural and local levels.

The remaining functions of the Home Ministry now are being transferred to other agencies of government by means of various Diet bills, passed into law before the recent session closed.

The Public Works Bureau, which worked out land reclamation and construction in rivers and harbors, was combined with the War Rehabilitation Bureau into a Construction Board, which will be attached to the Prime Minister's Office.

Administrative handling of elections, formerly the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, was turned over to the National Election Management Commission, with passage of a Diet bill setting up such an agency.

A Local Finance Commission was established as a study group to plan an agency to handle national government affairs relating to local taxation, the SCAP representative added.

Other miscellaneous duties of the ministry, centering around the relationship of local and national governments, will be taken over by a provisional Domestic Affairs Bureau, set up by a provision of the law wiping out the Home Ministry.

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SCAP LABOR OFFICIAL PRAISES DECEMBER
ELECTIONS IN RAILROAD WORKERS UNION

Results of the December elections in the Railroad Workers Union were described today by a SCAP labor official as indicative that officials were chosen because of service to the union rather than loyalty to a party affiliation.

James S. Killen, Chief of the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, pointed out that two members of the union's central executive committee, said to be responsible for tactics leading to the attempted 1945 general strike, were not returned to office.

(more)

"This is a healthy indication that the rank and file of union members are starting to call their leaders to account for activities and statements they take as responsible union officials," Mr. Killen declared. "Union members are starting to ask, 'are our officials politicians or union men?'"

The SCAP official also said reaffirmation by the newly elected central executive committee of its predecessor's stand that contract renegotiations and disputes be conducted on a national instead of a local level showed Railroad Union members were well aware of their major problems.

"This is contrary to the attempt of a minority political party to create confusion by carrying on strikes and renegotiations on a local and regional basis," Mr. Killen said.

In the election, 35 new members were elected by 127 delegates, chosen from local unions, to serve on the central executive committee, which is the national governing body for the union.

"The election results showed very active participation of union members and their real representation on the central committee," Mr. Killen added. "It proves that if a union has a well informed membership, allowed to express its will through secret ballots, the union will have officials and policies representing the true opinions and desires of members."

The Railroad Workers Union elections is significant, Mr. Killen said, because this union, which has a total membership of 575,000, is considered the strongest and most important union in Japan.

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RELIEF PARCELS TO JAPAN MAY NOW INCLUDE 1,000 SACCHARINE TABLETS

Limit on the number of saccharine tablets allowed in each relief parcel sent to Japan has been raised to 1,000, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section reported today.

Previously the limit was 200 tablets to a relief package. The maximum has been raised because of the fact that saccharine tablets are marketed commonly in quantities of 1,000 tablets to a unit.

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LARA REPRESENTATIVE RETURNS FROM U. S.

Dr. G. Ernest Bott, Toronto, Canada, one of the LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) representatives in Japan, has returned to Tokyo following a two-month trip to the United States where he conferred with chairmen of the 13 member agencies of LARA concerning relief needs for the Japanese people.

"I was pleased to find in talking with church leaders that they feel a general satisfaction in the way LARA is operating in the Far East," Dr. Bott stated today. "Japan is a topic of great interest and church workers are eager to know what her rehabilitation progress has been and what relief items are needed to stimulate even greater progress."

"I found that people are well informed about SCAP activities and there is great appreciation among LARA contributing agencies for the cooperation Col. Crawford F. Sams and his Public Health

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and Welfare Section staff has given our relief programs. Contributing groups assured me that they are prepared to continue giving food and clothing to LARA for Japanese consumption."

In lecturing to church groups which had requested information about Japan, Dr. Bott visited New York City, Chicago, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Many of his audiences were composed of Americans of Japanese descent and, in Los Angeles, Dr. Bott met with a group of Okinawans. Dr. Bott also went to Canada and to Newfoundland on invitations to lecture to church groups about Japan.

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FUKUI PREFECTURE ESTABLISHES RECORD FOR EARLIEST RICE DELIVERY

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--The Fukui Military Government team, a unit of I Corps, announced that the Fukui Prefecture fulfilled its delivery quota of 585,000 koku of rice (one koku is about five bushels) Dec. 1 to establish a new record for earliest delivery.

At the beginning of delivery, Fukui Prefecture started smoothly, but owing to the damage done by hail storms in the latter part of October, a decrease of 50,000 koku was anticipated. In addition to that, lack of electricity and rubber rollers slackened the collection program.

The enthusiasm of the village people, however, gradually mounted as harvests drew near completion, and, at last, on Nov. 29, Nanjo-gun, reached the 100 mark, which was succeeded by Sakai-gun, the rice province of the Prefecture.

Thus, on Nov. 30, the collection percentage reached 93 percent, and 100 percent delivery was accomplished in the afternoon of Dec. 10.

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, October 7, 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1313

SUBJECT: Transmittal of a Report Concerning the National Educational Personnel Labor Union.

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to forward, under separate cover, five copies of a report concerning the National Educational Personnel Labor Union (Zenkoku Kyoiku Shokuin Rodokumiai Kyogikai), dated April 15, 1946, prepared by the Civil Information and Education Section of this Headquarters.

Enclosures (under separate cover):

GHQ, SCAP, report, The National Educational Personnel Labor Union, April 15, 1946.

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