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Coal Mines
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11 Jan. 1950	Report on Coal Labor Situation	Seibu Sekitan Kogyo Remmei
28 Jan. 1950	Coal Output Report for the month of Dec. '49	"
22 Feb. 1950	Report on Coal Labor	"
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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

File L-2

L-822

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

7 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report on Strike

FROM : Mr. Momoi (Shiro) - Vice-chairman of Nippon Mining Company
Kawayama Mine Labor Union

BY : Edwin Sakai

In accordance with instruction received from the Federation of Japan Mining Company Labor Union, the local Kawayama Mine Union carried out two hours strike on 4 and 5 September. However, the federation and the management are still in the state of dispute and the local union are prepared to go into strike at any moment pending further instruction.

Negotiation, at present, is being held in Tokyo. 4 collective bargaining sessions were held in the past but deadlock was reached due to union's refusal to accept the company's proposal. The strike instruction was issued because of this deadlock.

5th collective bargaining session was re-opened on 6 September.

The present membership of Kawayama Mine Union is 590. Only 80 union members, however, participated in the strike on 4 and 5 September. The reason for partial participation was to prevent the company from incurring unnecessary production loss.

1. Issues of Dispute at Federation Level:

- (a) The union claims that due to increase of copper price, the company has made enormous profit since July of this year. The union wants the company to pay temporary lump allowance of ¥3,000 per person (average) for the period of July-September.
- (b) The union wants the company to establish a new production incentive allowance as soon as possible. Present wage basis is ¥6,300 (March-Sept).
- (c) The union wants the company to improve welfare facilities which will contribute to increase of real wage.

*Check situation with C. Barrett.
Get dope on sit'n as of 3 Nov 50*

*Hold
Advisable
to visit this
mine.*

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5 402/RMS/RS

The company's final proposal made on 28 August was as follows.

(a) Temporary Lump Allowance:

The company shall pay a total of ¥45,000,000 (average ¥3,000 per person) at the end of November (end of 2nd half period) as a bonus. Absolutely no allowance shall be given before the end of November.

(b) Production Incentive Allowance:

The company cannot reach any conclusion at this time without studying the actual condition of production as well as the contemplated change of new wage basis.

(c) Real Wage:

The company shall subsidize 1/3 of the employee's burden on welfare program currently in effect. (Transportation, housing, credit, etc.)

The company has 30 mines throughout Japan. Two mines are located in this Region. 1. Kawayama Mine (Yamaguchi), 2. Udo Mine (Shimane).

Out of 13 local executive committee, 3 are Communist Party members. However, they yield almost no influence.

Edwin Sakai

COAL LABOR REPORT

1. New Labor Offensive Likely:

No. 1
Since the revised local tax law has been passed by the Diet in July, it has become one of the main targets of labor offensive to have management bear worker's local taxes. Both so-called democratic-leaguers and those under the influence of Zen-Roren already launched anti-local tax movement throughout the country. In Yamaguchi prefecture, so far Japan Beer Plant Workers Union and Tokuyama Soda Plant Workers Union have succeeded in having the respective companies bear, either partially or fully, the local tax amount. However, in Onoda and Ube district, no demand has been made so far except Ube Chisso plant which reported to have demanded unofficially a half amount of local tax to be borne by the company. We think it entirely rests with the development in other districts whether the movement will affect the workers in coalmines in this area.

2. Kosanren (All Ube Kosan Co. Workers Unions Federation):

Kosanren, which includes all workers and employees associate with the plants and offices under the Ube Kosan management, has been organized on August 27 in Ube with the following persons as its officers:

President Yoneichi Yoshimura (Pres. Okinoyama Coalmine Workers U)
Vice-Pres Susumu Abe (Vice-Pres. Higashimizome Coalmine Worker U)
" " Tsuneo Kawabuchi (Pres. Ube Cement Workers Union)
G-Secretary Masaru Nishida (Research-Sec Chief, Ube Chisso W.U.)
Total strength 18,682 (Coalmines 12,734, other factories 5,948)

3. Kojima Coalmine Dispute Settled:

Kojima coalmine, Ube, which had been disputing about the workers' non-confidence in the new operator since early August has brought to an amicable settlement on August 31.

4. Hagimori Coalmine Dispute Settled:

Hagimori Coalmine dispute centering around a worker who has been disciplined by the company on charge of violating the Working Regulations and filed a complaint with the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee on August 2, has ended in an amicable settle-

ment on September 12, when a compromise made between the contending parties, through the good offices of Mr. Sugiyama, a member of Labor Relations Committee representing public interest, to the effect that the complainant will be treated as a voluntary quit in return for withdrawing his appeal to the LRC, while the company will pay retiring allowance in addition to the dismissal pay to him.

5. Taimei Coalmine Workers Demand Wage Hike:

During the course of wage negotiation with the management covering on and after September 1, Taimei coalmine workers union demanded the management for higher pay, insisting that the bonus system proposed by the management be put in their wage base, and at the same time, requested to make the period of wage contract two months from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, for which the management proposed seven months until February 28 next year.

It seems that the attitude of the union is rather strong reflecting the coming winter season for coal demand.

6. Coal Output For the Month of August 1950

coalmine	target	output	%	pit worker	surface worker	office worker	per man per month
Ariho	550	550	100	33	23	15	9.82
Asa	2100	2030	96.7	72	48	23	16.92
Choshin	5000	4141	82.8	197	144	73	12.14
Chosei-shin	1100	1043	94.8	109	23	28	7.90
DainiKamiube	390	434	111.2	15	9	15	18.08
Dainisuzumeda	2500	1820	72.8	53	40	17	19.56
Dainishin-oki	2500	2539	101.5	139	93	53	10.94
Enokiyama	1800	1233	68.5	83	86	37	7.30
Ebisu	1080	896	82.9	66	46	33	8.00
Funaki	1200	1211	100.9	99	43	27	8.52
Higashimizome	30000	35100	117.0	2256	1054	438	8.93
HigashiUbe	1000	532	53.2	49	18	23	9.20
Hagimori	3100	3127	100.8	142	88	69	13.59
Hokoku	1200	1527	127.3	62	66	26	11.93
Hirabara	3150	2871	91.1	143	99	51	11.86
Habu	750	907	120.9	60	40	19	9.07
Hagimine	150	135	90.0	8	5	10	10.38
Higashioji	930	663	71.3	71	45	18	5.71
Higashikamihara	2000	1341	67.1	110	64	24	7.70

coalmine	target	output	%	pit worker	surface worker	office worker	per man per month
Ikuta	700	701	100.1	42	31	25	9.60
Kamiube	27	-	-	10	21	16	-
Kojima	1700	1396	82.1	100	46	29	9.56
Kamioki	410	459	111.9	22	11	10	13.91
Kamihara	2900	2900	100.0	205	56	28	11.10
Kaneda	60	65	108.3	1	4	2	13.00
Kanemoto	70	30	42.8	6	1	2	4.28
Koda	1600	1650	102.1	91	71	29	10.18
Matsuhama	4500	3800	84.4	159	111	48	8.59
Miyata	390	310	79.4	22	10	10	9.65
Motoyama	5885	9235	156.9	739	399	176	8.11
Minamiasa	850	681	80.1	23	16	12	17.46
Mitoyo	650	373	57.4	28	20	11	7.77
Nishiokinoyama	12060	11491	95.3	794	400	192	9.62
Nishimine	280	176	62.9	14	7	5	8.38
Okinoyama	34100	31773	102.1	2081	1044	400	10.17
Okiube	9240	9331	100.9	556	317	145	8.93
Okiube-shin	1050	858	81.7	77	26	16	8.33
Okita	2500	1911	76.4	136	81	29	8.81
Ohama	4573	3716	81.2	454	278	93	5.07
Onoda	4500	3500	77.8	233	181	64	8.45
Ohira	30	24	80.0	8	5	4	1.85
Ryuo	2292	2026	88.4	130	44	21	11.64
Shibuya	600	399	66.5	31	10	7	9.73
Shoshin	1045	1370	131.1	40	19	9	23.22
Suzumeda	3000	2366	78.9	102	71	25	13.68
Sakurayama	1950	1702	87.3	175	117	82	5.83
San-yo	21000	19620	93.4	1438	751	389	8.96
Takachiho	800	367	45.9	41	34	18	4.89
Tokiwa	3000	2710	90.3	123	63	42	8.54
Takiguchi	800	600	75.0	36	27	17	9.52
Taimei	1018	1050	103.1	51	33	18	12.50
Wakayama	1600	1606	100.3	32	11	36	37.34
Wakoki	1600	1290	80.6	106	36	29	9.88
Zenigahara	900	634	70.4	32	20	17	12.19
Total	188,180	182,220	96.8%	11,905	6,406	3,055	9.95

SEIKO SEKITAN KOGYO PEMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

File #2
L-822

Onoda City
August 25, 1950

Col. Bary,
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention-Mr. C Murray

COAL LABOR REPORT

Hagimori Coalmine Dispute:

At the time when the wage conference was held between the management and the union of Hagimori coalmine, Onoda, July 25, this year, the union's negotiation committees have reached a conclusion to accept the standard work proposed by the management under the prevailing circumstances and they have tried to obtain the rank's consent to this effect. Whilist, SAITO Chuzo, one of the union representatives, a communist fellow-traveler, called a workers meeting at No. 3 pit during working hours without due permission of the company and walked out of their jobs with other four workers in order to negotiate with the management.

After thorough investigation, the union officers found that SAITO not only refused to convey the conclusion reached by the negotiation committees to the ranks, but he expressed his private opinion by ^{had} distorting the facts for stirring up disturbances among ranks and ^{had} them walked out, so that the union officers blamed him for his misconduct.

The company, on the other hand too, fired the above four workers on charge of violating the Working Regulations with dismissal pay corresponding to 30 days wage, in order to observe workshop discipline.

In the meantime, the four workers acknowledged their dismissal by making aplogies except SAITO who filed a complaint with the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee on August 2, asking it to charge the employer with unfair labor practices for discharging him illegally.

The case is now under investigation by the LRC who is expected to come to decision on August 24 whether or not the case be taken up by the LRC.

*2 sheets
with C.
Bary*

*check
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nature
of
decision*
Bary
Letter

L-726.

Movement of Tanro(National Federation of Coalmine Workers Union):

Tanro(National Federation of Coalmine Workers Union) which has lost its influence of late, will tend to strengthen its organization on the same-capital-level and will resort to rather a conservative struggle instead of positive to prevent the member workers from being fired.

It is also expected that it would take up problems relating to so-called minimum wage system and labor contract as its target in concert with the struggle for wage hike of Government office workers which is expected to be climaxed at the coming extraordinary session of the Diet.

KOJIMA Coalmine dispute:

The operator of KOJIMA coalmine, Ube, FUKUSHIMA Soichi transferred in May his right of mining to YANAGI Susumu, the operator of Higashi-Ube coalmine who, seeing the necessity of nationalizing management of Kojima coalmine, has cut the workers' wage and discharged four office employees.

On August 15, the coalminers in concert with the office employees, filed a notification with the management for non-confidence of YANAGI and non-transfer of workers from Higashi-Ube coalmine, demanding to have the new employer YANAGI from coming to the office, inasmuch as the workers had agreed to the transfer of the coalmine on certain conditions for which the new employer so far showed no sincerity.

On August 17, the workers held a joint meeting without permission and walked out of their jobs. They also set up a joint struggle committee with a person formerly on the company's payroll as its head and are occupying the company's drawing room as its headquarters. The company decided to evacuate them by even resorting to a legal action.

As you see, this is entirely a factional dispute between the two operators and does not represent a labor dispute in a strict sense of the word.

*Check on
OK
settled in
Sept.*

COAL OUTPUT REPORT

For the month of July, '50

Coalmine	Target	Output	%	Pit Worker	Surface Worker	Office Worker	Per man per month
Ariho	450	300	66.7	43	26	15	4.34
Asa	2100	1597	76.0	72	50	24	13.09
Choshin	5000	5064	101.3	208	143	71	14.42
DainiKamiube	300	352	117.3	16	9	14	14.08
DainuSuzumeda	2500	2200	88.0	61	40	17	21.78
DainiShinoki	2700	2333	86.4	141	94	53	9.93
Enokiyama	1800	1006	55.9	82	86	37	5.99
Ebisu	982	650	66.2	66	45	34	5.85
Funaki	1200	1006	83.8	100	45	27	6.94
Higashimizome	37100	38470	103.7	2288	1062	441	11.48
HigashiUbe	1000	698	69.8	62	17	23	8.83
Hagimori	3500	3462	98.9	143	101	69	14.19
Hokoku	1580	1200	75.9	57	92	27	8.05
Hirabara	3100	3014	97.2	148	95	51	12.39
Habu	900	700	77.8	56	44	19	7.00
Hagimine	150	130	86.6	9	5	12	9.28
Higashikajigaesi	1000	401	40.1	76	23	18	4.05
Ikuta	600	500	83.3	43	34	15	6.49
Kamiube	700	341	48.7	10	17	16	12.62
Kojima	1220	1603	131.4	109	54	29	9.83
Kamioki	370	486	131.3	22	11	10	14.73
Kamihara	2880	2750	98.2	189	54	28	11.32
Kaneda	64	8	-	3	1	3	2.00
Kanemoto	90	47	52.2	10	1	2	4.70
Koda	1500	1550	103.3	91	73	30	9.45
Matsuhama	4500	3944	87.6	158	111	48	14.66
Miyata	394	275	69.6	22	11	10	8.33
Motoyama	9600	9100	94.8	726	418	173	2.95
MinamiAsa	900	859	95.4	24	16	12	21.47
MinamiKajigaesi	1920	1009	52.6	104	166	23	5.88
Mitoyo	500	370	74.0	28	20	11	7.70
Nagasawa	12480	11206	89.8	768	390	192	9.67
Nishimine	260	232	89.2	14	5	4	12.21
Okinoyama	35304	34869	98.8	2077	1092	400	11.00
OkiUbe	11000	9380	85.3	581	321	170	10.40
OkiUbe-Sin	780	690	88.5	74	23	16	7.11
Okita	2800	2087	74.5	141	87	29	9.15
Ohama	9000	6212	69.0	560	292	194	7.29
Onoda	4500	3630	80.7	233	185	64	8.68
Ohira	11	19	172.7	8	5	4	1.46
Ryuo	2700	2408	89.2	124	44	21	14.33
Shibutani	600	293	48.8	24	9	7	8.87

To be continued to page 4

Coal Output Report - Continued

Coalmine	Target	Output	%	Pit Worker	Surface Worker	Office Worker	Per man per month
Shoshin	1060	937	88.4	33	22	9	17.40
Suzumeda	3000	2595	86.5	115	82	25	13.17
Sakurayama	1200	1620	135.0	176	127	82	5.35
San-Yo	21000	20036	95.4	1446	759	391	9.08
Takachiho	1100	564	51.3	46	34	18	7.05
Tokiwa	3000	2800	93.3	130	65	37	14.36
Takiguchi	500	490	98.0	30	26	18	8.75
Taimai	1050	1030	98.1	53	33	18	11.97
Wakayama	1550	1531	98.8	33	11	28	34.79
Wakaoki	1480	2090	141.2	114	36	29	13.93
Zenigahara	900	717	79.7	36	19	17	13.03
Total	205,795	190,861	92.7	11,983	6,531	3,135	10.31

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominami
LIAISON SEC CHIEF

MK/SS

West Japan Coal Federation

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

~~1-7~~
L-822

July 17, 1950

To Col. Bary,
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention-Mr C Murray

COAL WAGE NEGOTIATION:

Five Major Mines under Ube-Kosan Management:-

The protracted wage negotiation between the management and the union of Ube-Kosan has finally come to an end on July 14, when a compromise has been reached between the negotiation committees of both parties as to the miner's wage scale for the nine months from January 1 to September 30 this year, the gist of which is as follows:

1. The wage for the five months from January 1 to May 31 this year, the amount already paid temporarily by the company be set as the regular wage for that period.
2. The basic wage - As same as the old contract (Pit worker ¥363, underground ¥216)
3. The Standard Work - 10% increase of those set by the old contract.
4. Non-basic Wage - The extra pay rate for overtime and off-day work is to be decreased by 5%, holiday work by 30%, and midnight work by 2%.

Besides the above regular wage scale, it was also agreed that ¥500 fiscal year-end bonus plus ¥1,300 single sum in the average will be paid to the workers according to their ordinary records.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominami
LIAISON SEC CHIEF

MK/SS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.102, 101, 105, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200

West Japan Coal Federation
SEIJI SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

~~4-2~~
L-822

July 14, 1950

Col. Bary
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention - Mr C Murray

COAL LABOR REPORT

1. Flood in Kamiube coalmine: Upon the heels of Ariho flood disaster, similar case occurred in Kamiube coalmine, Ube city during July 5 to July 6, when cave in occurred in 14 different places one after another on the surface ^{of} old coalmine area under which coal had been dug and ceased operation by the former operator more than 30 years ago and from where the underground water flooded into the entire pits of the coalmine. It was lucky there were no casualties. The flood occurred so suddenly and inconceivably that the coalmine company did not in the least expect to suffer from the disaster which affected by the cave in on the surface of the coalmine ceased mining 30 years ago.

The cause of flood, now under thorough investigation by the Mining Safety Supervisory Bureau, is believed to have been inevitable.

Since the flood is a death-blow to the coalmine, the operator had to abandon further mining business. All workers, who had been sympathetic with the company since the outbreak of disaster, tendered resignations to the company except those to be engaged in repairing works, and at the same time, an agreement has been signed between the union and the management as to the discharge of workers which brought the case to an amicable settlement.

2. Coal Wage Negotiation:

Five Coalmines under Ube Kosan Management:- After a series of negotiations, it is getting pretty close to the showdown. At the negotiation conference held July 7 until next day morning, the management made its final proposal wherein it conceded to pay ¥1,800) average per person as Year-end bonus (formerly it was ¥1,300) to increase extra pay rate by 3% and to lower the standard work by 2%, while the union retorted that it would serve official answer upon referring the matter to the meeting of member unions. It seems that the union is still

discontented with such degree of management's concessions, and it might resort to a walkout according to the result of the meeting of member unions.

Other Coalmines Affiliated with Tanro:- In other coalmines in which the unions affiliate with Tanro, the wage negotiations made little progress due to divergence of opinion between the union and management. The management are intending to lower the old wage scale on account of business depression, while the unions are trying to maintain the old contracted level.

Dependent Coalmines:- In other coalmines at which the unions are independent, new wage agreements have been reached between the parties which are either extending the old contracts as it stand, or extending them by raising slightly their standard work.

3. CP cells in Coalmine:

The communists are undergoing the severe control since June 6, when they were forced underground. Memebers of CP cells in coalmines are so inactive and losing respectability that they no longer can get non-communists to front. Already a few CP cells in coalmines have been officially dissolved and those CP elements in workers unions are being replaced by the other factions, as if they intend to forestall outlawing. It seems they are going to stay out of first line. However they are still keeping rather strong footholds in Sakurayama and Onoda coalmine, biding their time.

4. Coal Output- June:

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent age	Pit Worker	Surface Worker	Office Worker	Per man per month
Ariho	900	475	52.8	54	27	17	5.86
Asa	2700	1760	65.1	72	49	26	14.54
Choshin	4500	4965	111.3	219	137	71	13.95
DainiKamiube	300	260	86.7	17	9	14	10.00
DainiSuzumeda	3000	2900	96.7	64	53	28	24.78
DainiSinoki	2700	2480	91.8	139	93	53	10.69
Enokiyama	1600	1646	102.9	81	86	38	9.86
Ebisu	1508	637	42.2	66	49	37	5.54
Funaki	1200	886	73.8	101	46	28	6.03

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent age	Pit Worker	Surface Worker	Office Worker	Per man per month
Higasimizome	35100	38930	110.9	2302	1073	456	11.53
HigasiUbe	1000	776	77.6	64	25	29	8.72
Hagimori	3500	3672	104.9	175	129	80	12.09
Hokoku	2000	1154	57.7	79	74	28	7.54
Hirabara	3100	2654	85.6	142	95	51	11.20
Habu	900	551	61.2	54	41	15	5.80
Hagimine	100	43	43.0	90	4	12	3.00
Higasikajigaesi	1200	711	59.2	83	24	17	6.64
Ikuta	400	25	6.3	43	35	25	0.31
Kamiube	2100	2140	101.8	129	105	35	9.14
Kojima	1100	1277	116.1	90	56	28	8.75
Kamioki	500	513	102.6	22	11	11	15.55
Kamihara	2550	2800	109.8	178	54	28	12.06
Kaneda	95	15	20.0	1	2	5	5.00
Kanemoto	90	68	75.5	15	2	2	5.67
Koda	2000	2000	100.0	88	161	28	8.03
Matsuhama	4500	4200	98.3	163	113	49	15.23
Miyata	402	100	24.8	19	11	9	3.00
Motoyama	9600	9046	94.2	728	406	178	7.98
Minamiasa	880	972	110.4	26	16	12	23.14
Minamikajigaesi	2010	1044	51.9	98	66	23	6.37
Mitoyo	350	101	28.8	21	29	11	2.02
Nagasawa	12631	12714	100.6	774	390	197	10.92
Nishimine	230	198	86.1	13	5	4	11.00
Okinoyama	33700	36909	109.5	2099	1117	425	11.12
Okiube	11000	10937	99.4	585	328	193	11.98
Okiube-shin	780	643	82.4	70	23	16	6.91
Okita	2610	2240	85.8	145	98	39	9.22
Ohama	9800	7309	74.6	600	302	102	8.10
Onoda	3900	2630	67.4	232	190	64	6.23
Ohira	16	10	62.5	8	5	4	0.13
Ryuo	2100	2013	95.8	127	46	21	11.64
Shoshin	1020	1001	98.1	35	22	9	17.56
Shibuya	600	455	75.8	30	13	10	10.58
Suzumeda	3040	2864	94.2	116	80	25	14.61
Sakurayama	1610	1328	82.5	114	181	83	4.50
San-yo	21000	20084	95.6	1456	773	415	9.01
Takachiho	900	515	57.2	51	35	23	5.87
Tokiwa	3200	3200	100.0	139	77	41	14.81
Takiguchi	250	155	62.0	24	23	19	3.29
Taimai	1000	725	72.5	53	33	18	8.43
Wakayama	1500	1354	90.2	33	11	32	30.77
Wakaoki	1250	1020	81.6	108	39	29	6.94
Zenigahara	900	734	81.6	35	18	17	13.85
Total	204,902	197,839	96.6	12,189	6,890	3,230	10.36

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominami

 LIAISON SEC CHIEF

MK/SS

West Coal Federation

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

L-2
L-822

June 30, 1950

To Col. Bary
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention - Mr. C Murray

COAL LABOR REPORT

- 1) Coal Wage Negotiation: With a rupture of wage negotiation on the organization level between Remmei and Yamaguchi Chapter of Tanro, separate wage negotiations are now underway at each local coalmine between the management and the union affiliates with Tanro. In the five big coalmines under the management of Ube-Kosan, the management is offering extension of the old wage level until Sept. 30 with a slightly cut in extra pay percentage in non-basic wages, while the union is demanding approximately 22% increase in the basic wages. In the other coalmines, almost all managements are offering from 15% to 25% cut in wages in order to cut costs and prices to meet the business depression.
- 2) A Flood in Ariho: Ariho coalmine in Ariho suffered from a flood on June 22. The flood is caused by a heavy rain which overflowed the Ariho river and poured into the rice-field and finally led to a cave in in seven places under which coal is being dug. There were happily no casualties. It is believed it will take one month before it restores normal operation.
- 3) Kosan Workers Unions Federation: In order to meet a new Ube-Kosan Co. setup which recently has been reorganized into a forcible synthetic business structure, Ube-Kosan All Workers Unions Federation with approximately 20,000 membership is slated to hold its inaugural meeting on July 2, at Ube City Hall, at which the following persons are expected to be chosen the officers of Federation.

President	YOSHIMURA Yoneichi (Pres. Okinoyama coal W.U.)
Vice-Pres.	ABE Susumu (Vice-Pres. Higasimizome coal W.U.)
" "	KAWAGUCHI (A officer Cement W.U.)
Sec-General	O-UE (A officer Nitrogen W.U.)

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Komina
LIAISON SEC CHIEF

MK/SS

West Japan Coal Federation

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda city Yamaguchi Prefecture

L-2
L-822

June 19, 1950

Col. Bary
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention- Mr C Murray

Coal Wage Negotiation Development:

June 17 - The sixth round of coal wage negotiation between Tanro and Remmei was opened today at the request of the latter who suggested it would like to express what it had come to a conclusion at its meeting of the delegates held June 14. Tanro proposed to enter detailed negotiation either modifying the words mentioned in "Fundamental Wage Idea", or pigeonholing them, which was rejected by Remmei.

The conference deadlocked after formal reply by Remmei to Tanro's questions concerning the former's intention to "In so depressed Yamaguchi Coal Industry" and "Rationalization of management" that they, of course, involve not only operators but also distressed life of workers, and mechanization, replacement of working posts and personnel cut, if any, and then Tanro announced that it would call a meeting of delegates on June 19 to decide on its final attitude, the conclusion of which is expected to be sent to Remmei within a few days.

Although it is difficult to predict what future course of action Tanro will take, it is presumed it would propose a separate negotiation in two groups, five coalmines under Ube-Kosan management and others in order to avoid a split of Tanro because of so different situation between the two groups. It is also presumable Tanro would not resort so far as to a strike.

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COAL OUTPUT REPORT For the month of May, 1950

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent age	Pit Worker	Surface Worker	Office Worker	Per man per month
Ariho	900	800	88.9%	55	27	15	9.76
Asa	3000	1792	59.7	70	50	24	14.93
Choshin	4500	4426	98.4	220	140	71	12.29
Dainikamiube	390	233	59.7	15	9	15	9.71
Dainisuzumeda	3500	3440	98.3	102	65	31	20.59
Dainisinoki	2800	2348	83.8	138	92	53	10.21
Enokiyama	1800	1287	71.5	80	86	37	7.75
Ebisu	1210	1038	85.8	111	84	40	5.32
Funaki	1060	1010	95.3	103	46	28	66.78
Higasimizome	32100	31720	98.8	2308	1071	453	9.39
Higasiube	1200	815	67.9	65	38	34	7.91
Hagimori	3550	4245	119.6	182	134	80	13.43
Hokoku	2000	1784	89.2	86	77	19	10.94
Hirabara	3100	2022	65.2	138	97	53	8.60
Habu	900	607	67.4	54	39	23	6.53
Higationoda	500	362	72.4	27	11	16	9.53
Hagimine	350	319	91.1	9	4	12	24.53
Higasikajigaesi	1200	632	52.7	75	35	17	5.74
Ikuta	450	100	22.2	45	35	26	1.25
Kamiube	2100	1850	88.1	130	111	44	7.68
Kojima	1490	1502	100.9	99	59	28	9.51
Kamioki	780	592	75.9	22	11	10	17.94
Kamihara	2500	2437	97.5	167	84	28	9.71
Kaneda	140	71	50.7	5	3	4	8.87
Kanemoto	129	-	-	14	1	3	-
Koda	1200	1010	84.2	94	60	27	6.56
Matsuhama	4500	3586	79.7	163	111	48	13.09
Miyata	402	260	64.7	20	10	9	8.67
Motoyama	9650	9709	100.6	723	402	180	8.63
Minamiasa	1300	660	50.7	20	18	13	17.37
Minamikajigaesi	260	880	33.8	94	60	22	5.71
Mitoyo	500	290	58.0	30	26	18	5.18
Nagasawa	11900	11769	98.0	735	368	191	10.67
Nisimine	250	218	87.2	13	5	4	12.11
Okinoyama	36800	34593	94.0	2122	1000	426	11.08
Okiube	10000	8836	88.3	591	330	190	9.59
Okiubesin	500	549	109.8	67	24	16	6.03
Okita	2800	2371	84.7	147	92	39	9.92
Ohama	9500	7020	73.9	616	310	90	7.58
Onoda	7400	2370	32.4	254	195	68	5.28
Ohira	40	29	72.5	8	6	4	2.07
Ryuo	2100	1825	86.9	90	38	21	14.26
Shibuya	800	570	71.3	30	13	10	13.26
Shoshin	1020	960	94.1	34	22	12	17.14
Suzumeda	3500	2960	84.6	119	83	35	14.65
Sakurayama	5100	4670	91.6	432	267	84	6.68
San-yo	21000	21004	100.0	1461	793	412	9.32

To be continued to the next page-

Coal output report -continued from

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent age	Pit Worker	Surface Worker	Office Worker	Per man per month
Tokiwa	3200	3169	99.0	129	76	42	15.46
Takiguchi	200	230	115.0	19	23	19	5.48
Taimai	1050	916	87.2	55	32	18	10.53
Wakayama	1600	1695	105.9	34	11	29	37.67
Wakaoki	1490	1050	90.5	105	39	30	7.29
Zenigahara	900	486	54.0	31	20	17	9.53
Takachiho	700	797	113.9	59	38	23	8.22
Total	211,311	189,914	89.9%	12,615	6,881	3,261	9.74

SEIBO SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

LAY-OFF IN SAKURAYAMA COALMINE:

The main pit of Sakurayama coalmine suffered total destruction on May 25 from flooded waters which began pouring into the pit through the worked-out pit.

In order to meet the extraordinary situation, the company decided to lay off approximately 400 workers in accordance with the company's rehabilitation plan, and explained the officers of two workers unions unavoidable situation to carry out lay-off of surplus workers, adding that some of them may be rehired as the rehabilitation progresses.

On the other hand, the two rival workers unions (the first union is Communist-led, and the second union is anti-communists) formed a joint struggle committee and demanded an off-day allowance, trying to charge the flooding responsibility on the operator.

However, the cause of flooding, under investigation, has been proved inevitable by the technical experts of mining engineering.

In the meantime, a compromise has been reached between the second union (Nikko faction) and management on June 7, through the good offices of officers of the parent union who conferred with both union officers and management, and the following agreement was signed on June 8 by both parties.

AGREEMENT:

1. The union will accept the company's layoff program resulting out of the flooding.
2. The workers who retire voluntarily will be rehired as a rule and the selection of which will be conducted by the company.
3. The voluntarily retired workers will be given a present of money in the sum of either ¥1,000 or ¥1,500 according to the date on which they are rehired.
4. Those who resign and leave coalmine immediately will be given allowance equivalent to 30 days average wage.

Meanwhile, on the night of June 8, the joint struggle committee was broken up, when the second union delegates who had been cautious against subversive tactics of the first union, fed up with the policy of the first union which is so inconsistent with that of the second union.

However, being confused and left all alone with this sudden break up, the first union, finding it almost impossible to stem the general situation, finally came to accept the company's plan and signed agreement similar to the second union on June 10, when the dispute has been brought to a virtual conclusion.

Coal Wage Negotiation Development:

June 19 - Tanro sent a formal letter to Remmei, notifying that it came to a conclusion at the delegates' meeting to-day that it could no more resume negotiation in accordance with the Remmei's wage proposal, and Tanro retracted its wage demand presented to Remmei on May 26.

Thus, despite earnest efforts on the part of negotiation committee of both parties, the coal wage negotiation on a local organization level between Y'guchi chapter of Tanro and Seibu-Remmei which started May 12 has come to a virtual rupture today.

It is expected that the member unions of Tanro will hereafter submit their wage demands separately to their respective operators at each coalmine.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominami
.....
Liaison Sec.Chief

MK/SS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5-402/UNCLAS NO. 1-1-0-0
West Japan Coal Federation

SEIKO SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
ONODA-CITY, YAMAGUCHI-PREFECTURE

~~62~~
L-822

June 8, 1950

To Col. F. Kowalski, Jr.,
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention- Mr. C. Murray

REPORT ON COAL WAGE NEGOTIATION (Continued)

June 6 - The fourth round of wage negotiation conference between Tanro and Remmei were opened today in Ube, at which Remmei proposed the following wage plan in response to Tanro's wage demand which was presented on May 26 with detailed explanation as to the crisis of Yamaguchi coal industry where neither of the operators can afford more than the old contracted wage level.

After that, Remmei clarified its intention as to the fundamental wage idea in self-supporting industry to be determined within the scope of financial capacity the industry can afford and stressed the significance of preventing the industry from common ruin of operators and workers through mutual respects and cooperation.

However the conference was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon, as Tanro stood pat on its opinion that the wage be fixed on the basis of worker's living cost, for the worker's life be so much respected as they could assume their production responsibility.

(1)

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12055 SECTION 3-402/MNDG NO. 1
SEIPI SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda Shi, Yamaguchi-Ken, Japan

(THE REMMEI'S WAGE PLAN)

June 6 , 1950

Mr. Hideo Kimura,
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Yamaguchi Chapter, TANRO

The coal industry has been very unstable ever since the discontinuance of the state control with decreased market price and increased stockpiles despite the season for increased demand being affected by the economic depression in general. In order to meet the crisis, utmost efforts have been made for rehabilitation and continuation of the industry.

Whereas, the coal industry in Yamaguchi coal area where the coal is in poorer demand because of low caloric value, the future of the industry is far from bright due mainly to the rise in production cost resulting out of the recent increase in power and transportation charges and iron prices, coupled with such unfavorable factors as increase in stockpiles and difficulty in collecting money affected by dumping of the vast amount of coal held by the Haitan-Kodan together with summer-time slackened demand.

Under such aggravating situation of the industry, no rehabilitation of the industry with which to maintain the worker's life is possible unless there is increased efficiency by the cooperation of workers along with drastic readjustment of management.

In this connection, we would propose the following wage scale plan to you in anticipation of our being able to tide this crisis over with the redoubled cooperation by the workers.

We would appreciate that you understand our real intention mentioned in the above and that you would accept this plan for the wage scale in view of the fact that the consumer's price index is on the downward trend at present.

The Wage Scale Plan:

1. Fundamental Idea - The wage in self-supporting industry has to be determined within the scope of financial capacity the industry can afford. Particularly, for the coal industry in Yamaguchi coal area which stands at a junction of life or death, it is significant that the common ruin of operators

and workers could be prevented only through constant effort of the operators to rationalize business management and to pay fair wages to the work done by the workers, and the worker's realization that the maintenance of thir life be expected only by improved finance of coalmine which is naturally to be brought by the better productivity.

(1) The wage for three months from January 1 to March 31 this year shall be the actual amount temporarily paid at each coalmine during that period.

(2) The wage for April 1 to June 30:

A. The Wage Structure:

- Basic Wage { Workers Pay (Fixed and Piece Work)
- { Dependent Pay (Family Allowance)
- Non-basic Wage { Extra Work Pay (Overtime, holiday work & their extra pay)
- { Special Work Pay (Extra pay for those engaged in special work temporarily in case of emergency)
- { Off-day Work (Annual paid vacation)

B. Amount of Wage:

a. Average amount of basic wage for one shift including dependent pay will be as follows-

General adult surface worker	¥216
" " underground worker	363

Those for women and young workers under 18 years of age will be decided at each coalmine according to the nature and volume of their respective work in fair comparison with the above mentioned amounts.

b. The Working Hours corresponding to the fixed pay in the amount of basic wage provided in (a) will be eight (8) hours portal to portal for underground and eight hours in actual work for surface workers, provided that this shall not apply to those for guarding and intermittent workers.

- c. The Standard Work corresponding to the piece work pay in the amount of basic wage provided in (a) will be 5% increase of the average actual result at each coalmine during Jan/Mar this year.
- d. The Family Allowance in the basic wage will be not more than ¥400 monthly for each member of family.
- e. For any coalmine which has wage contract lower than the amount provided in the above (a), the new wage level will be set on the same basis with the old contract.
- f. In case any coalmine finds it impossible to apply the above provided wage scale, it will be decided by negotiation among union and management of that coalmine and if it failed to come to agreement, Tanro and Remmei will step in for conciliation.
- g. The rate of extra pay provided in the above non-basic wage will be decided at each coalmine.

(3) The Wages and Allowances for Office Workers will be decided by mutual negotiation among union and management of each coal mine taking due consideration of the proportion to the above coal workers wage.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

.. MASANORI OGAWA

 President

June 7 - The fifth round of wage negotiation between Tanro and Remmei was opened in Ube this afternoon.

Remmei reiterated the significance of recognizing the fundamental wage idea particularly in so depressed Yamaguchi coal area as prerequisite before entering into detailed bargaining since it has much to do with every phase of hereafter negotiation, while Tanro urged to begin detailed negotiation first, leaving the discussion about fundamental wage idea till later on with a view to speeding up the negotiation.

In order to find a way out of the above confrontation of opinions, ten-man sub-committee met in a conference which arrived at a conclusion to modify the "Fundamental Idea" so as to read "Fundamental Principle" and the whole sentences mentioned under the "Fundamental Idea" so as to read "The wage is to be determined on the basis of financial capacity of the industry taking into consideration of the worker's life. Under the real state of Yamaguchi coal industry at present, special effort will have to be made for the improvement of industry and stabilization of worker's life through cooperation of workers and operators, so as to prevent the industry from common ruin"

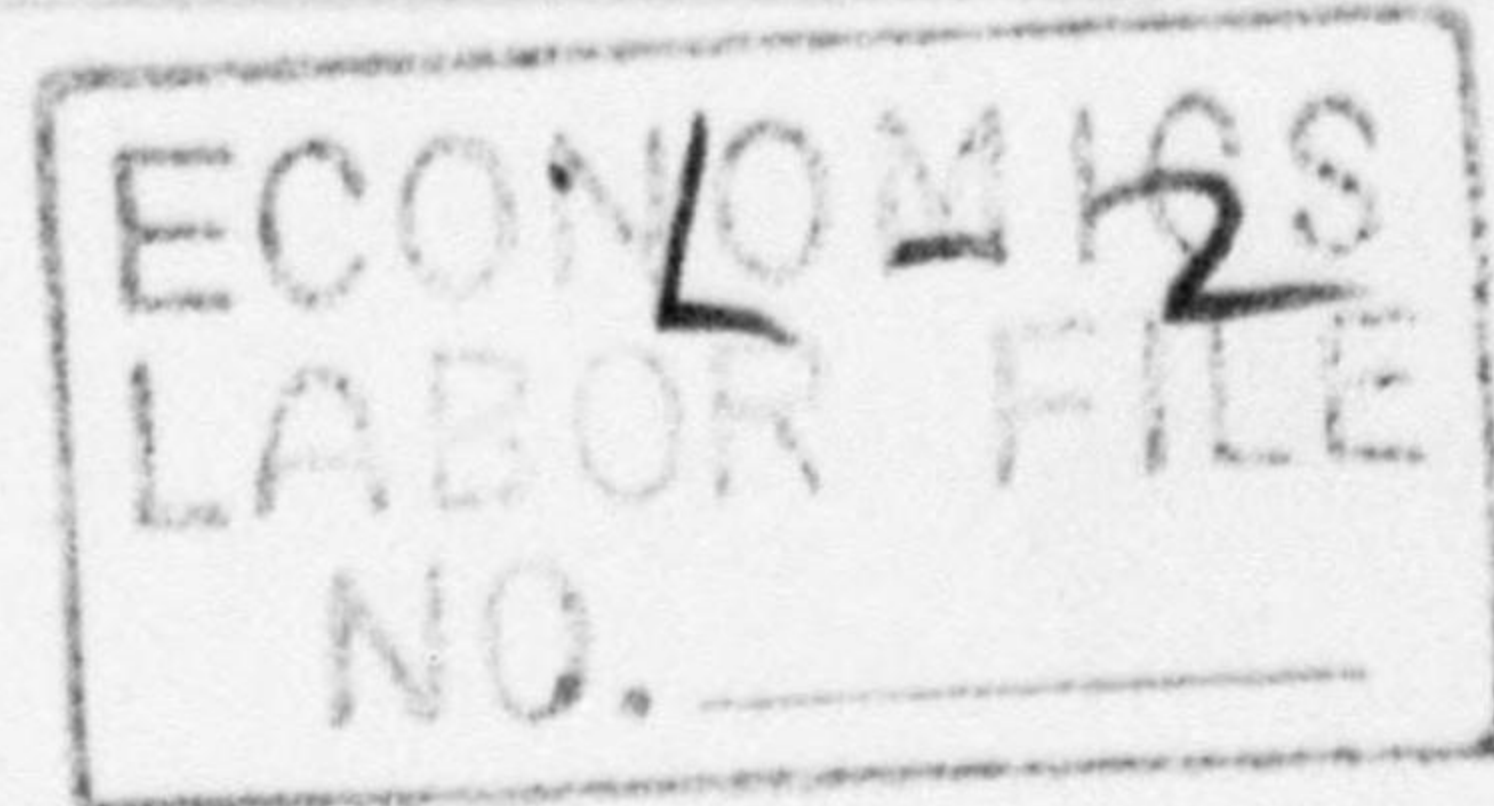
However, the conference was adjourned indefinitely, when Tanro's negotiation committee disapproved the above modification and declared that it would call a meeting of delegates to decide on its future course of action, inasmuch as they had no more authority to continue negotiation, which was accepted by Remmei.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominami
Liaison Sec. Chief

MK/SS

West Japan Coal Federation
 SEIHO SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
 Onoda City, Yamaguchi-Prefecture



L-822

May 29, 1950

To Col. F Kowalski,
 Chief of Chugoku CAR
 Attention-Mr. C Murray

REPORT ON COAL LABOR SITUATION:

1. LAY-OFF IN ONODA COALMINE:

The Onoda coalmine Co., which has been encountering difficulties to make both ends meet due to economic depression, decided to streamline business management by shifting the mining operation in No. 2 pit into No. 1 pit. However, the trouble with this plan was to have to lay-off about 140 workers at No. 2 pit for about six months until all necessary arrangements in No. 1 pit for absorbing those workers have been completed.

The company revealed its intention and asked cooperation to the officers of workers union. Later on May 19, the company management and the union officers met in a conference to discuss on the problem, at which a compromise had been reached between the parties and the following agreement had been signed by them.

- 1) The union will agree with the company's plan to lay-off about 100 workers and leave selection of workers to be affected to the management.
- 2) The company will pay dismissal allowance corresponds to 30 days wage, with 70% of the retiring allowance provided by the regulations.
- 3) For the workers who wish to be rehired by the company, the above retiring allowance will be deposited with the company until completion of necessary arrangement in No. 1 pit, when it will be decided whether they can be rehired or not, and if not rehired, the retiring allowance will be returned to them.

Notwithstanding the above agreement, some fifteen CP-led workers yelled that the action of union officers went beyond their powers and urged the latter to cancel the agreement.

(1)

L-374

On the same night, some of them resorted to violence against office employees who brought them dismissal notices. For a few days, those unwilling to accept dismissal allowances stormed into the company office, calling for the explanation as to the reasons of their dismissal and pressed the management to rehire them just for the purpose of asking for impossibilities.

In the mean time, the dispute has come to an end a few days after the dismissal, when almost all laid-off workers came to receive the dismissal allowances and the remaining workers returned to their normal jobs.

2. CAVE-IN AND FLOODING IN SAKURAYAMA COALMINE:

The main pit of Sakurayama coalmine in Onoda is facing total destruction from flooded waters which began pouring into the pit from the old pit which had been ceased operation since ten years ago.

No casualties have been reported, because the flooding came rather gradually and total 75 miners at the pit at that time could have time to take shelter beforehand.

The cause of the flooding, though still under investigation, is believed to have caused by a cave-in within a pool connected with the sea water through a flood-gate.

The pit has been the cash-box of the Sakurayama coalmine, producing 4,000 tons of coal monthly, or 80% of the total monthly production.

At present, there are no prospects of the mining operations being resumed. Following the disaster, two workers unions showed cooperation to the management by setting up a joint emergency counter-act committee to take the measures to meet the situation.

COAL OUTPUT REPORT

For the month of April, '50

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent	Pit worker	Surface worker	Office worker	Per man per month
ARIHO	950	900	94.7	58	30	25	10.23
ASA	3000	2201	73.4	72	50	36	18.04
CHOSHIN	4500	4345	96.6	220	135	71	12.24
DAINIKAMIUBE	680	310	45.6	11	17	15	11.07
DAINISUZUMEDA	3000	3270	109.0	108	65	31	18.90
DAINISHINOKI	3420	3143	91.9	194	127	76	9.76
ENOKIYAMA	1800	2008	115.5	80	86	37	12.10
EBISU	1280	1286	100.5	130	89	42	5.87
FUNAKI	1100	923	83.9	92	47	28	6.64
HIGASHIMIZOME	35000	32150	91.9	2276	1077	459	9.59
HIGASHIUBE	1600	910	56.9	76	40	35	7.84
HAGIMORI	3500	3089	88.3	190	132	80	9.59
HOKOKU	2500	1434	57.4	93	82	30	8.19
HIRABARA	3000	2096	69.9	161	104	53	7.91
HABU	900	472	52.4	56	42	23	4.82
HIGASHIONODA	500	620	124.0	28	11	16	15.89
HAGIMINE	400	510	127.5	22	10	12	15.94
HIGASHIKAJIGAESI	1100	678	61.6	66	43	18	6.22
IKUTA	600	411	68.5	50	38	26	4.67
KAMIUBE	2500	2240	89.6	133	102	45	9.53
KOJIMA	2100	1926	91.7	103	60	27	11.82
KAMIOKI	320	379	118.4	21	11	10	11.84
KAMIHARA	2100	1823	86.8	165	50	28	8.48
KANEDA	240	175	72.9	4	3	3	25.00
KANEMOTO	70	38	54.3	11	-	3	3.45
KODA	1500	1350	90.0	97	59	28	8.65
MATSUHAMA	4500	4003	88.9	165	114	49	14.35
MAEBISU	510	432	84.7	32	26	15	6.35
MIYATA	501	200	39.9	20	12	9	6.25
MOTOYAMA	9635	10700	111.1	785	412	181	8.94
MINAMIASA	700	650	92.8	22	15	13	15.68
MIFUKU	500	300	60.0	30	26	20	5.36
MINAMIKAJIGAESHI	800	453	56.6	76	52	22	3.54
MITOYO	550	320	58.2	30	25	22	5.82
NAGASAWA	11000	12070	109.7	711	372	193	11.14
NISHIMINE	230	65	28.3	11	6	6	3.82
OKINOYAMA	35300	32287	91.5	2051	1107	437	22.38
OKIUBE	10142	8041	79.3	601	344	192	8.51
OKITA	3040	2303	75.8	153	92	39	9.40
OHAMA	9550	4402	46.1	629	317	96	4.65
ONODA	5500	4250	77.3	329	238	84	7.49
OHIRA	100	62	62.0	9	6	4	4.13
RYUO	2400	2142	89.3	89	38	21	16.87
SHOSHIN	870	697	90.5	32	20	12	13.40
SUZUMEDA	3400	2689	79.1	120	83	36	13.25
SAKURAYAMA	5800	5162	89.0	429	281	84	7.28
SAN-YO	20000	21422	71.1	1483	803	419	9.37

-To be continued to next page-

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent age	Pit worker	Surface worker	Office worker	Per man per month
TOKIWA	3200	3302	103.2	136	80	42	15.29
TAKIGUCHI	350	187	53.4	20	22	19	4.45
TAIMEI	1200	983	81.9	54	32	18	11.43
WAKAYAMA	1800	1535	85.3	33	12	30	34.11
WAKAOKI	1650	1560	94.5	112	36	25	10.54
ZENIGAHARA	900	731	81.2	30	23	18	13.79
OKIUBESHIN	390	312	80.0	48	22	14	4.46
SHIBUYA	800	485	60.6	29	13	10	11.55
Total	212,878	190,432	89.4%	12,796	7.139	3.387	9.55

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominao
Liaison Sec. Chief

MK/SS

West Japan Coal Federation
SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

L-2
L-822

May 27, 1950

To Col. Frank Kowalski,
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention-Mr. C Murray

COAL WAGE NEGOTIATION DEVELOPMENT

May 26 - Tanro and Remmei sat in the third wage negotiation conference to-day at Ube, at which Tanro presented its wage demand to Remmei who responded that it would decide its attitude upon referring the demand to a meeting of Directors to be held on May 30.

The Tanro's Wage Demand:

1. Fundamental Principle-

The wage scale is arrived and constructed on the following principle taking into consideration of the real state of coal-miner's life and also national economy.

- 1) The wage for adult surface worker is calculated on the basis of the mean value figured out of the actual living cost of adult surface workers with 3.2 dependents in the year 1949 surveyed by Ube-Kosan Co., Coal Industry Dept., multiplied by the price index after January 1 this year.
- 2) The effective date of this wage scale shall be from January 1 to September 30 this year.
- 3) The wage scale is represented by average amount of wages.
- 4) The wage ratio of adult underground worker to adult surface is set at 140 : 100.
- 5) The amount of wages for women workers and young workers under 18 years old shall be decided in accordance with that of the adult surface worker.
- 6) The working hours shall be eight(8) hours from portal to portal including one hour rest time.
- 7) The wage of those engaging in gurd^aing and intermittent works shall be computed on the basis of 12 hours so as to correspond to eight hours.
- 8) The standard work shall be the actual result of average output per worker per day during January 1 to September 30, 1949. However, in case it is higher than that set in the old agreement, it shall be as same as the old agreement, and in case the production during Jan-Sept period is considered to have considerably affected by the change in the condition of coal seams, it may be lowered upon negotiation among both parties.
- 9) Extra pay for non-basic wage shall be calculated on the basis of one-eighth of the basic wage per day, provided that those for engaging in gurd^aing and intermittent works shall be one-twelfth.

2. The Wage Structure

Basic Wage { Workers Pay(Fixed & Piece work)
{ Dependent Pay(Family Allowance)

Non-Basic Wage {
{ Extra Work Wage { Overtime and its extra pay
{ Holiday work and its extra pay
{ Special Work Wage { Extra wage to be paid for workers
{ engaging in such special jobs as
{ dangerous and working under high
{ temperature, or high humidity.
{ Midnight allowance
{ Additional work allowance
{ Special post allowance
{ Emergency allowance
{ Other allowances to be paid for
{ special circumstances. Allowances
{ for annual paid vacation.
{ Off-Work Allowance
{ Production Bonus
{ Special Group Bonus
{ Special District Allowance
{ & Others not covered by the above allowances

Production Bonus - In case per month production efficiency at each coalmine exceeds the standard efficiency listed below, production bonus shall be paid on the basis of the following calculation:

1. The standard efficiency during January 1 to September 30, 1949 shall be set as 100%. However, in case it is impossible to apply the above figure, it shall be upped upon mutual consultation at each coalmine.

2. Calculation Formula:

If per month production at each coalmine reaches 98% of the standard efficiency.....¥200 per worker and ¥100 to be added for every 2% excess.

Special Group Bonus - In case it is necessary for production purpose, special group bonus shall be paid in the sum of ¥200 per man per month.

3. The Wage Amount

1) Basic Wage (Including family pay)

- a. Surface worker ¥265 (including income tax)
- Underground worker ¥444 (-do-)
- b. Family pay (per dependent per month) ¥500

2) Non-basic Wage

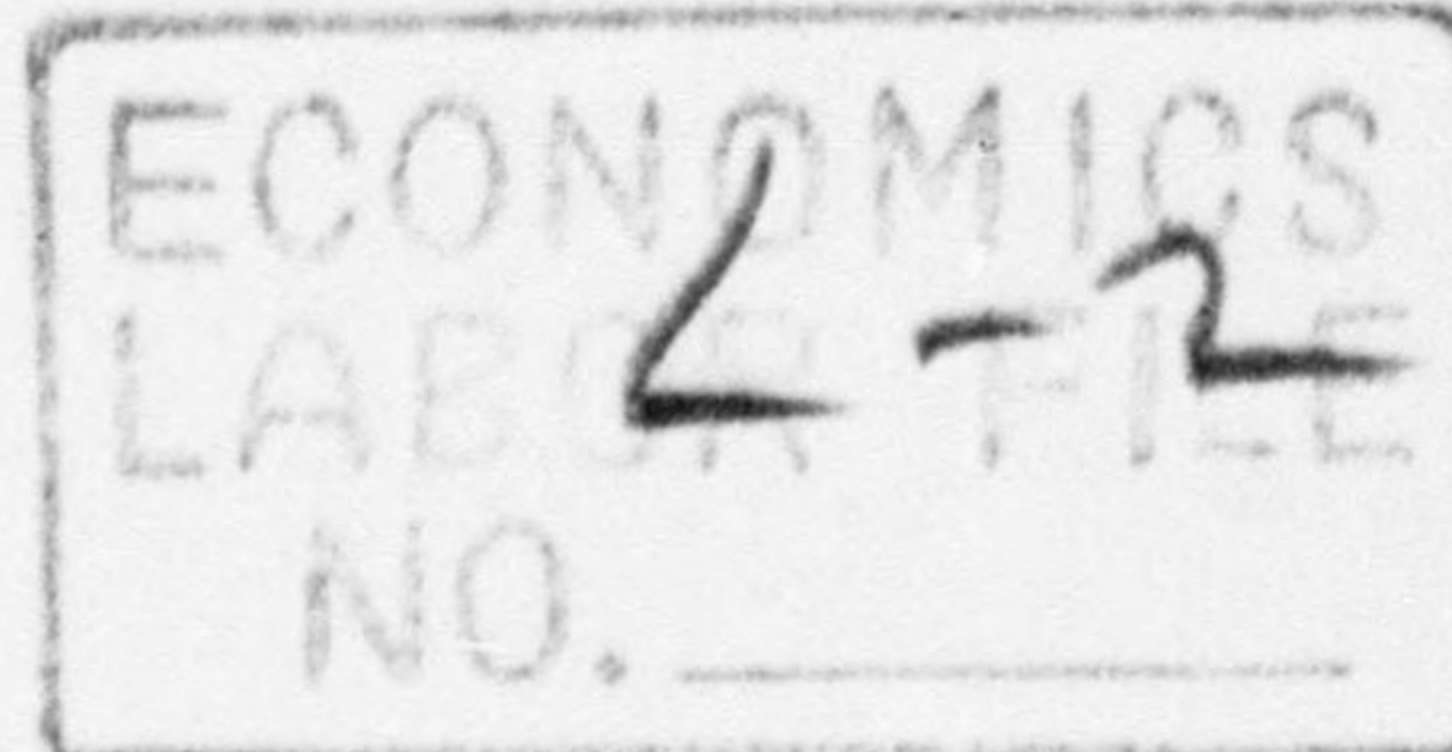
- a. Overtime work 30% increase in the basic wage
- b. Consecutive work 30% " " " " "
- c. Off-day work 30% " " " " "
- d. National holiday 100% " " " " "
- e. Special holiday 150% " " " " "
- f. Midnight work 35% " " " " "
- g. Other non-basic wages shall be decided upon mutual negotiation at each coalmine.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominami
.....
Liaison Sec. Chief
MAMORU KOMINAMI

MK/SS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.102/HRMS NO. 101
West Japan Coal Federation
SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onod City, Yamaguchi Prefecture



May 25, 1950

L-822

To Frank Kowalski,
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention-Mr. C Murray

WAGE NEGOTIATION DEVELOPMENT

May 19 - Remmei and Tanro met in the second wage negotiation conference this afternoon. At the start, Tanro asked Remmei to show its conception as to the fundamental and common items to be dealt with on the single negotiation. Remmei answered that it had conception of dealing with wage idea, contract-term, working hours and wage amount, on occasions, on the single negotiation, against which Tanro made clear its intention that items to be handled on the single negotiation are wage idea, contract terms, working hours which correspond to the basic wage and wage structure, and those on the separate negotiation are wage amount and standard work, and asked Remmei's opinion.

Remmei responded that the reply would be given after referring the matter to the meeting of Directors to be held on May 22.

It was decided at the Director's meeting of Remmei that they would once accept Tanro's proposal for the separate negotiation in order to expedite wage agreement, though they see no logical reason to do so, and Remmei served its intention to Tanro.

It is agreed that they would meet in the third negotiation conference on May 27, at which Tanro is expected to present its new wage demand to Remmei.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGAO REMMEI

M. Kominari
.....
Liaison Sec. Chief

MK/SS

West Japan Coal Federation
SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture

ECONOMIC LABOR FILE
NO. _____
L-82

May 13, 1950
L-822

Col. Frank Kowalski,
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention- Mr. C Murray

COAL WAGE BARGAINING:

May 12 - The coal wage negotiation between Tanro, Yamaguchi chapter and Seibu Remmei was opened to-day at Yamaseki Bldg., Ube at 1.30PM as originally scheduled.

At the very outset, the union's negotiating committee proposed to confirm the Seibu Remmei's intention as to the negotiation procedure mentioned in its reply to Tanro's offer for the bargaining, as it had some doubts about its meaning, for which the operator's negotiating committee responded that although they acknowledge what the union intends, the bargaining of fundamental items in common with all coalmines be dealt with together simultaneously.

The bargaining conference was finally adjourned until May 17, after Tanro's contention that they should be negotiated in two groups separately from the first start.

It is reported that there is a wide gap of opinion as to the negotiation procedures among member union of Tanro, Yamaguchi chapter and those sticking to the separate negotiation are the unions in five coalmines under UBE-Kosan Co., who assume their superiority over others.

Tanro is scheduled to call a membership meeting next Tuesday, May 16, while Seibu Remmei will call a meeting of the Directors next Monday, May 15, to confer and decide on their future course of actions respectively.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Komina
.....
Liaison Sec. Chief

MK/SS

Coal Operators and Member Unions of Tanro Yamaguchi-Chapter to be Covered by the wage Bargaining on the Federation Level just Started since May 12:

Tanro Yamaguchi Chapter(Nippon-Tanko-Rodokumiai,Y'guchi-Chiho-Honbu)

By: KIMURA Hideo, President, YOSHIMURA Yoneichi,Vice-President
 ABE SUSUMU, Vice-President, KIRIHARA Masatoshi,Sec-General

Member Unions:

	Workers	Office-Employees	Combined
OKINOYAMA	3,244	448	-
HIGASHIMIZOME	-	-	3,824
MOTOYAMA	1,146	183	-
NAGASAWA	786	126	-
SAN-YO	2,299	429	-
OKIUBE	946	195	-
MATSUHAMA	282	-	-
TOKIWA	218	-	-
KAMIUBE	241	-	-
HAGIMORI	-	-	406
IKUTA	84	-	-
HABU	105	-	-
FUJIYAMA	276	-	-
18 Unions	9,627	1,381	4,230
15,238			

Operators: Memebers of SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI By:OGAWA Masanori, President

OKINOYAMA Coalmine	MAEDA Tomomitsu
HIGASHIMIZOME "	NITTA Keiji
MOTOYAMA "	MURATA Yoshio
NAGASAWA "	SHIOZUKI Kenji
SAN-YO "	OTSUKA Ken
OKIUBE "	SHINOZAKI Kyuji
MATSUHAMA "	TANAKA Suematsu
TOKIWA "	MURATA Shiro
KAMIUBE "	NISHIMURA Choshichi
HAGIMORI "	YOSHIOKA Yoshindo
IKUTA "	KOBAYASHI Tadashi
HABU "	OSAWA Toru
FUJIYAMA "	ITO Yukitaka

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

L-822
L-2

May 11, 1950

ECONOMICS
LABOR FILE
NO. L-2.

Col. F Kowalski, Jr.,
Chief Of Chugoku CAR
Attention - Mr. C Murray

As previously reported to you, coal wage negotiation on the federation level is scheduled to start between Tanro, Yamaguchi-chapter and Seibu Remmei as from May 12 in Ube.

In this connection, we beg to enclose herewith a statement, describing real state of coal industry in Yamaguchi area and also the coal operator's opinion as to the wage scale which have so vital bearing upon the wage negotiation to be opened this time.

We sincerely hope that you would appreciate the circumstances stated therein.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

HI/SS

H. Ikeda
.....
General Manager
Hideto Ikeda

L-237.

Coal Operators' Intention as to Wage Scale:

We, the coal operators in Yamaguchi coal-field, can well appreciate the fact that workers have been desirous of improving their livelihood. However, in view of the situation in which coal industry lies at present, we have to further cut down labor expenses in order to stimulate business. We hold ourselves responsible for the community to provide the market with more good coal at lower prices. It is next to impossible at present to increase wage and charge it to the consumers, inasmuch as it would only lead to a further decrease in the effective demand and a general price rise.

Under the circumstances, there is no other way for the increase of pay but to bring about a better managerial efficiency through the effort for higher labor productivity by workers, while maintaining the old wage scale as much as possible by management, thereby to tide over the imminent difficulty through an **united** effort of labor and management.

Real State of Coal Industry in Yamaguchi Area:

In the ease and comfort of Government protection and subsidy, the coal industry has in the past enjoyed considerable prosperity as the key industry upon which speedy economic recovery of Japan largely depends.

However, the Government's red ink financing and subsidy have been discontinued since April and Kodan since September last year, and the enforcement of nine point economic stabilization program has made it necessary for coal industry to stand on its own feet. Since then, extensive plans for the rationalization of management had been adopted by the operators in order to cut down overhead expenses to the minimum.

Despite their efforts, production and sales could not go together due to decrease in the effective demand resulting out of monetary stringency and also depression in foreign trade. Increase in credit sales and the difficulty of collecting money unfavorably affected the purses of the operators. They are now encountering great difficulties in making both ends meet, and its pressure is

now more keely felt in Yamaguchi coal field than any other coal areas in Japan. This is because Yamaguchi coal area consists of medium and smaller coalmines producing low caloric value of coal. What makes it worse, since January this year, the situation has been aggravated due to increase in transportation charge, mark-up of necessary materials and revision of tax system, besides, there are lots of such notty problems as dumping of coal stockpile held by Kodan, decrease in power allocation to coal industry and redemption of loans obtained from city banks and Fukkin to be tackled by the operators.

In fact its more than a crisis to-day, they literally stands at a junction of life or death and there is little hope of immediate recovery.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

Ikeda
.....
General Manager

HI/SS

West Japan Coal Federation

L-822

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture

May 10, 1950

Col. Frank Kowalski,
Chief of Chugoku CAR
Attention - Mr. C Murray

Development of Coal Wage Negotiation:

May 3 - Tanro Yamaguchi chapter, which has been deliberating on the form of negotiation through a series of executive meeting since coal wage negotiation had been transferred from national level to local level, offered Remmei to start collective bargaining between Tanro Yamaguchi chapter and Seibu Remmei for the purpose of negotiating a new wage contract after January 1 this year, adding that the negotiation be conducted in two groups, separating five coalmines under Ube-Kosan management from others.

May 6 - Seibu Remmei, after having referred the above Tanro's offer to its Directors meeting, accepted it on condition that fundamental and common matters relating to all coalmines be dealt with by an overall negotiation between the two federations, in consideration of the original purpose of bargaining collectively on the federation-level, which was accepted by Tanro.

May 10 - Remmei and Tanro negotiation committee sat in a preliminary conference to discuss bargaining procedures, at which the meeting date and place ^{and others} were set as follows:

Place:- Yamaguchi Sekitan Kabushiki-Kaisha, 7-Chome, Uemachi, Ube

Date:- May 12, 1.00 pm - 5.00 pm .

Negotiation Committee:- Each 15 negotiation committees with 5 technical advisers and 1 secretary

The conference is to be closed to the public.

The conference expenses are to be shared equally by both parties.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kusunami
Liaison Sec. Chief

MK/SS

L-381

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

March 29, 1950

Mr. C Murray
Labor Relations Officer,
Chugoku CAR, Kure

C-822

COAL LABOR REPORT

We are enclosing herewith our routine report on coal labor situation, in which you will also find a complete figure regarding the recent coalminer's strike which you requested us to report through telephone yesterday.

We had tried several times to call you up, but were unable to get in contact with you yesterday on account of telephone trouble and we are sending the report by a special delivery.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

M. Kominami
Liaison Sec. Chief

MK/SS

SEIBO SEKIGAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

COAL LABOR REPORT

1. Development of Central Coal Wage Negotiation: (Continued from the previous report)

Feb. 22 - Tanro decided to post-pone its 24 hour-strike which scheduled to go on February 24, because of delay in the date of debate on the Government's budget within the Diet when Tanro intends to concentrate its energy for the offensive with other unions affiliate with the Diet Joint Struggle Committee.

Feb. 23 - Tanro notified Remmei that Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Seika and Hokutan, the five major coalmine workers unions will not participate in the negotiation on the national level with a view to pressing on the company-scale-negotiation.

Feb. 24 - Remmei expressed its intention to accept the on-the-company-scale-negotiation proposed by Tanro on condition that five major unions would participate in the negotiation on the national level.

Mar-3 - Tanro and Remmei sat in a wage negotiation, at which Tanro requested Remmei whether the latter had an intention to raise wage base. The negotiation ruptured when Remmei responded that it cannot afford to raise the wage base and asked Tanro to increase earnings by higher efficiency.

Mar. 4 - Tanro ordered all chapters throughout the nation to go on strikes according to the following schedule:

The first wave - 72 hour strike on March 8 by all unions

The second wave - 48 hour strike starting March 13:

March 13 & 14five major unions

March 15 & 16the rest of unions

From that on, each for 48 hour strike alternately for indefinite period.

Despite the above strike order given by the Central Struggle Committee, of fifteen unions out of seventeen unions affiliate with the Yamaguchi chapter of Tanro who are reluctant to walkout, resorted to strike as follows:

For the first wave on March 10:

Coalmine	Total Employee	Workers involved			Estimated Loss
		Office	Miners	Total	
Okinoyama	3,708	265	2,960	3,225	1,400 tons
Higashimizome	3,852	266	2,980	3,246	1,500 "
Motoyama	1,351	58	895	953	400 "
Nagasawa	928	112	750	862	410 "
San-yo	2,763	317	2,113	2,430	850 "
Okiube	1,133	161	964	1,125	500 "
Matsuhama	330	-	257	257	160 "
Tokiwa	261	-	229	229	120 "
Kamiube	299	-	214	214	100 "
Hagimori	419	49	349	398	150 "
<u>17 unions in 10 coalmines</u>	<u>15,044</u>	<u>1,228</u>	<u>11,711</u>	<u>12,939</u>	<u>5,590 tons</u>

For the second wave on March 15 & 16:

Coalmine	Total Employee	Workers involved			Estimated Loss
		Office	Miners	Total	
Okinoyama	3,708	306	2,713	3,019	1,400 tons
Higashimizome	3,852	279	3,037	3,316	1,500 "
Nagasawa	928	109	751	860	450 "
Motoyama	1,351	53	893	946	400 "
San-yo	2,763	312	2,092	2,404	833 "
Okiube	1,133	157	969	1,126	550 "
Tokiwa	261	-	210	210	120 "
Matsuhama	330	-	258	258	160 "
Kamiube	299	-	215	215	100 "
15 unions in 9 coalmines	14,625	1,216	11,138	12,354	5,513 tons

Mar. 16 - Kaku, the government Labor Administration Office chief, Hayakawa, the president of Nippon Coal Operators Federation, and Muto, the president of Tanro were summoned by Mr. Burati, chief of Labor Education branch, GHQ who advised them to resume collective bargaining in order to effectuate an early settlement. The representatives of both Remmei and Tanro responded that they will try to resume negotiation to settle dispute by themselves.

March 19 - They resumed negotiation to-day, at which Remmei presented its wage plan to Tanro:

For the five major coalmines:-

1. If individual efficiency reaches the Oct-Dec '49 efficiency-standard ¥500 per month per man will be paid as efficiency bonus and ¥50 will be added for every 2% over the above standard efficiency up to ¥1,000 maximum.
2. If the efficiency fails to reach the Oct-Dec '49 standard, the amount of ¥500 deducted by ¥50 for every 2% below the standard will be paid.
3. In addition to the above efficiency bonus, ¥300 monthly maximum bonus can be paid as another bonus, if possible through labor-management negotiation.

For the rest of the five major coalmines:-

1. In principle, the old contract will be extended until Mar. 31, provided that the old wage scale is lower than the wage level set by the old national contract, it can be raised to that level, if possible.
2. In case the finance of coalmines makes it impossible to extend the respective old contract until March 31, the wage scale will be settled by negotiation at each coalmine.

However, the negotiation adjourned until tomorrow because Tanro voiced a stern objection to the above Remmei's plan which it said would mean a virtual wage cut and failed to refer to the wage scale after April 1.

Mar. 20 - Both parties sat in a collective bargaining to-day, at which Remmei reiterated its consistent attitude that it would be impossible to make further concession, and the bargaining again ruptured when Tanro retorted that it would not continue negotiation, if that's the Remmei's attitude.

Mar. 21 - Tanro at its Central Struggle Committee meeting decided to call a 7 day strike on the national scale starting March 25 and issued the order to all local chapters throughout the nation.

According to the strike order, the local unions which fall under the following categories will be permitted to stage a two-hour strike at the shortest.

1. In case it is difficult to go on strike because of natural calamity.
2. In case the strike would affect actual mine bankruptcy.
3. In case office employees affiliate with Tanro, while coal workers affiliate with other union within the same mine.

However, the indication is that almost of all coalmine workers unions throughout the nation except those five major unions and seven medium unions in Kyushu district are reluctant to go on further strike.

Major Dispute:

1. Sakurayama Coalmine - Some 100 workers affiliate with the First Coalmine Workers Union which is dominated by forcible communists, resorted to a wildcat walkout February 23 in protest against the rejection of their demand to reinstate two dominant communist workers who had been fired by the company on charge of violating the company's Working Regulations by the management. The dispute has not been settled yet and the workers are now threatening to go on a slow down tactics through on the spot wildcat struggle rather than a legitimate strike.

2. Suzumeda Coalmine: (Continued from the previous report)

In the meantime, the former communist union officials filed a complaint with the Yamaguchi Prefectural Labor Relations Committee on January 21, asking it to charge the employer with unfair labor practices for demanding all workers to quit. The case has not been settled yet and still under investigation by the committee.

Jobless Union:

A majority of the laid off coalmine workers remain jobless and they are fast increasing in numbers. According to the Yamaguchi Public Employment Stabilization Bureau's data, by January this year the total number of unemployment in this Prefecture was 73,000.

Now the jobless unions are being organized in every cities and towns in the Prefecture. In Ube city, for instance, the Ube jobless union has been organized in January with total membership of 1,383, which already set up its branches in five coalmines around Ube city. Besides, JCP has been continueing a desperate efforts for the organization of jobless and workers hired by the day. Almost all such

unions are being led by the discharged communist workers, and they are increasing their strength which we fear might result in an outbreak of social unrest. Ignorance and poverty are always the greatest hotbed of communism.

Wage Dispute and Situation of Tanro Yamaguchi-Chapter:

As to the revision of the miner's wage scale which is the core of the present wage dispute between Tanro and Remmei of coal industry, the workers in this coal-field do not seem to have much expectation to it, only worrying about further cut in wage and personnel. This rather conservative attitude of the workers in this area is well illustrated in the worker's strike staged in waves on 10, 15 and 16 of this month on which days they staged less short period strikes than those generally directed by its national union.

The strength of Yamaguchi chapter of Tanro now consists of 18 local unions with 16,110 total membership, or 64.5% of total mine workers in Yamaguchi Prefecture as per attached table.

Feburuary Coal Output

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent tage	Pit Worker	Surface Worker	Office Worker	Per man per month
Ariho	950	900	94.7	54	29	25	10.84
Asa	2560	1621	63.3	74	50	28	13.07
Choshin	4500	4483	99.4	226	134	50	12.45
Dainikamiube	490	266	54.3	18	10	17	9.50
Dainisuzumeda	5000	3350	67.0	142	102	105	13.73
Dainishinoki	3500	3725	106.4	183	140	78	11.53
Enokiyama	1800	2017	112.1	83	80	42	12.37
Ebisu	870	504	57.9	91	55	38	3.45
Funaki	800	815	101.9	91	50	29	5.78
Higashimizome	34700	37370	107.7	2338	1073	459	10.96
Higashiube	1700	1077	63.4	90	46	41	7.92
Hagimori	4500	4362	96.9	195	136	80	13.18
Hokoku	2700	2743	101.6	155	105	35	10.55
Hoko	200	168	84.0	13	2	8	11.20
Hirabara	3300	3011	91.2	173	107	53	10.75
Habu	1100	1121	101.9	53	41	23	11.93
Higashionoda	300	351	117.0	31	11	15	8.36
Hagimine	400	289	72.2	24	12	13	8.03
Higashikajigaeshi	400	177	44.2	45	24	19	2.57
Ikuta	600	600	100.0	41	32	23	8.22
Kamiube	2500	2070	82.8	145	103	45	8.35
Kojima	1710	1498	87.6	99	59	38	9.48
Kamioki	300	433	144.3	21	11	10	13.53
Kamihara	2230	2068	92.7	147	47	27	10.66
Kaneda	150	146	97.3	9	6	4	9.73
Kanemoto	10	-	-	-	-	4	-
Koda	1800	1900	105.5	100	59	29	11.95
Matsuhama	4300	4066	94.4	168	112	50	14.76
Maeebisu	480	497	103.5	52	22	16	6.72
Momoyama	300	164	54.6	34	36	8	2.34
Mizomeshin	1550	1050	67.7	86	60	35	7.19
Miyata	600	480	80.0	21	13	9	14.12
Motoyama	9495	10110	106.5	741	421	187	8.70
Minamiasa	540	442	81.8	17	15	13	20.09
Mifuku	1050	1063	101.2	45	22	25	15.87
Minamikajigaeshi	20	-	-	52	52	17	-
Mitoyo	1500	1177	78.4	65	49	20	10.32
Nagasawa	10300	10158	98.6	493	321	129	12.48
Nakayama	200	49	24.5	8	2	3	4.90
Nagato	450	247	54.9	17	10	21	9.15
Nishimine	300	225	75.0	12	7	5	11.84
Okinoyama	36000	36998	102.8	2105	1157	446	11.34
Okiube	10000	11030	110.0	582	378	199	11.49
Okiube-Shin	67	78	116.4	34	17	13	1.53
Okita	2770	2624	94.7	137	84	39	11.87
Ohama	9000	6044	67.1	648	324	94	6.22
Onoda	5000	5100	102.0	327	240	88	8.99
Ohira	130	133	102.3	11	6	9	7.82
Ryuo	1200	972	81.0	83	39	21	7.97
Shimmizome	-	-	-	-	9	13	-
Shoshin	1850	1601	86.5	51	26	19	20.79
Suzumeda	2900	3402	117.3	118	83	35	16.93
Sakurayama	5700	5598	98.2	439	280	79	7.79
San-yo	20000	20409	102.0	1510	808	426	8.80

-To be continued to next page-

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent tage	Pit workers	Surface Workers	Office Workers	Per man per month
Tokiwa	3000	3025	100.1	138	80	42	13.88
Takiguchi	800	820	102.5	27	22	21	16.73
Taimai	1100	1020	92.7	53	34	18	11.72
Wakayama	1700	1498	88.1	33	13	29	32.57
Wakaoki	1280	1540	120.3	114	36	31	10.27
Zenigahara	600	526	87.7	28	18	18	11.43
Shibuya	850	335	39.4	24	12	8	9.31
NishiOkinoyama	400	791	197.0	116	41	40	5.04
Total	214,502	210,331	98.1%	13,030	7,373	3,564	10.31

SEI SEI TAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

Complete Figure of Coalminers Strike in Yamaguchi Coal-field:

Coalmine	Total Employees	Period	No of Strikers	Loss
Okinoyama	3,708	Mar.10,15,25,27, & 28(five days)	16,475	7,000tons
Higashimizome	3,852	do	16,600	7,500
Nagasawa	928	do	4,245	2,210
Motoyama	1,351	Mar.10,15,25,27 (four days)	4,043	1,600
San-yo	2,763	Mar.10,16,25,27, &28 (five days)	11,593	4,230
Okiube	1,133	do	5,243	2,550
Matsuhama	330	do	1,268	800
Tokiwa	261	Mar.10 & 16 (two days)	439	240
Kamiube	299	Mar.10,15,25, & 27 (four days)	876	400
Hagimori	419	Mar.10	398	150
Total 10 coalmines	15,044		61,180 man- days	26,680tons

Notes:

Estimated March production in 10 struck coalmines 152,030 tons
 Estimated March production in non-strike coalmines 79,470 tons
 Total estimated March output..... 231,500 tons

11.4% production decrease of estimated March output of all coalmines in Yamaguchi coal-field.

Of 16,110 all workers affiliated with Yamaguchi chapter of Tanro, 12,738 or 79% actually walked out of works. (53% of all coalmine workers in Yamaguchi coal-field)

Of 18 coalmine workers unions affiliated with Yamaguchi chapter of Tanro, 15 unions participated in the strike.

The strike was called by the struggle committee of National Tanro to its all member unions throughout the nation in order to press its demand for the miners wage base increase.

L-822

To Mr. Churchill Murray
Labor Relations Officer,
Chugoku CAR, Kure

REPORT ON COAL LABOR

February 22, 1950

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City Yamaguchi Prefecture

Absentee Rate Increases: Coalminers Abuse "the Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law": Delay in Benefit Payment Affects both Labor and Management:

Ever since the termination of subsidy for coalmine industry in April last year, the coal industry had been compelled to stand on their own feet. All coalmine companies have carried out an overall plan for the rationalization of management, through cutting off overhead expenses and the surplus workers and exerted their efforts for supervising every phase of safety engineering. Thus, the coalmine safety has been greatly improved.

Whereas, there began to appear a tendency among the coalminers to resort to absenteeism recently. The absentee percentage of coalminers in Yamaguchi coal-field in March last year was 2.96 %, whereas it was 4.65% in December last year. Therefore, as shown in the figures listed below, the coalminer's absentee rate has risen by 1.69% within the recent ten months.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of Absentees</u>	<u>Number of coalminers</u>	<u>Absentee Percentage</u>
March '49	873	29,415	2.96%
April	895	28,614	3.12
May	975	28,076	3.47
June	984	26,716	3.68
July	1,002	25,761	3.88
August	1,046	25,341	4.12
Sept.	1,022	24,336	4.61
Oct	947	22,490	4.21
Nov	950	21,162	4.48
Dec	963	20,682	4.65

In most of the coalmines, average 30% of the underground workers are off from work on account of either occupational or non-occupational injuries and illnesses.

One reason behind this is an abuse of the Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law which came into operation September 1947.

There have been a lot of evidences that a great number of workers are becoming lazy. They are trying to live at their ease, grudging toil. This tendency seems to have been prompted by the fact that ever since the coalminers lost their attraction of incentive goods ration linked with the amount they produce, the system of which had been partially discontinued since October last year, their interest has been transformed into obtaining as much insurance benefits as possible without reporting for work.

As the result of this, their working efficiency has dropped considerably and they are putting the bona-fide occupational patients to trouble. Most of those having sick leave are loafing around either drinking or gambling and inflicting losses to the companies.

The factors considered to be facilitating the increase in case are summarized as follows:

1. Since the coalminer's wage has been cut recently due to poor business, it is far more profitable for the workers to live on insurance benefits which are to be computed on their wages paid during three months prior to the date on which the accident occurred than to live on the present wage by working.
2. They are not only apt to coddle lesser illness or injury which would not formerly have kept them in bed, but some of them are getting hurt intentionally (The most trouble is the nervous disease, which is hard to find out whether they are sham or not)
3. The doctors are liable to issue their certificates without so much difficulty, since they have to live on their business.
4. In order to gain popularity, some CP dominated workers union officers are instigating the workers to lay off work, stating that they would certainly try to persuade the Labor Standard Bureau officials to make their absence duly-endorced sickness. It is not uncommon that the officials of the Labor Standard Bureau who are in charge of the Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law, are easily to be bowed before such radical union-officers who, with red-flags frighten them into submission.

In order to cope with the above situation, the coal operators are furnishing safety dvices, instruments and educational endeavors: Team competitions by workshops with charts showing the result of the respective safety engineering teams are being carried out at each coalmine. However, these safety devices and educational endeavors by the operators are of small avail, unless the workers themselves think and work carefully.

As to the delivery of the insurance benefit, the payment of which is being usually delayed for very long time. It usually takes three months for the beneficiary to receive benefit after sending application. Those delivery of insurance benefit being delayed by the Government in Yamaguchi coalmines amounted to ¥45 million as of January 31, this year. Accordingly, those beneficiaries are in extreme difficulty and are entreating the operators to advance them the benefits and the operators are compelled to pay for the benefits delayed in payment in full or partial amount which aggregated to ¥213 million as of January 31.

This of course constitutes a big headache of the operators who find it impossible to continue such advance in the vast amount of money in view of the toughest monetary stringency at present. Yet, they cannot leave those workers to their fate.

In the final reckoning, it is up to the government to expedite delivery of the insurance benefits which are so much delayed in payment that affects coal production. We suggest that sick or injury certificates must necessarily issued by the hospitals specifically designated by the Government, or at least to enforce strict performance of diagnosis by the city doctors in case of check up. The determination of the degree of injury on which the amount of benefit is fixed should in no way be done by the officials of the Labor Standard Bureau.

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Suzumeda Coalmine Dispute(Continued from the previous report)

On January 21, Suzumeda coalmine workers union in the name of its president filed a complaint with the Yamaguchi Prefectural Labor Relations Committee that the employer of the coalmine has violated the provision of Article VII of the Trade Union Law and asked it to charge the employer with unfair labor practices for demanding all workers to resign, refusing the worker's demand to work and interfered with the formation of the union with an aim to split it.

Nevertheless, it is needless to say the above is a strained appeal being fabricated by the radical union leaders who are eager to patch up their failure in the dispute with the employer. Accordingly, the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee is said to have been in an awkward position inasmuch as it was the union itself, instead of the employer who originally proposed the overall resignation of workers.

Now, 205 coalminers are back on the jobs, turning out an average 150 tons of coal daily which is just about the normal output amount of the coalmine.

However, the only trouble with the coalmine is the discharged workers with their families which numbered 134. They are still living in the houses owned by the coalmine company and are engaging in various black-marketeerings. They are exerting harmful influence upon the neighboring workers who are on the company's payroll.

Communists Dominates Onoda Casual Workers Union:

The casual workers Union, Onoda city, approximately 200 membership, has been organized in last December with Shigetaro Nakajima, non-partizan, as its president.

Meanwhile, JCP Onoda city Committee put an unreasonable pressure upon the union from outside, until it succeeded in expelling the president Shigetaro Nakajima from the post and replacing it by Communist Shigeru Sasaki, with the former teacher of Choren School, Ryuka Shoku as vice-president, communist Shiro Tanikawa as secretary and the other six communists as delegates of the union.

Thus, the Casual Workers Union Onoda city virtually fell into the hands of the Onoda communists.

In the last year end, they stormed into the Onoda city office with red flags, demanding Tiding-over-Winter-allowance. Recently they have been active in campaigns for raising the wages for the casual laborers engaging in public construction works specifically projected subject to the counter-unemployment enterprises program and they are taking the initiative in various labor demonstrations. Particularly one of the delegates of the union, Isamu Shingaki is said to have been creeping in unorganized workers around Onoda city, maneuvering himself to infiltrate the communist influence into such unorganized workers who are less intelligent.

Development of Central Coal Wage Negotiation: (Continued from the previous report)

Jan. 28 - Tanro ordered all its local chapters to prepare for an overall strike so as to be able to put it into action immediately after January 31 upon receiving the order.

Jan. 30 - An understanding has been reached between Tanro and Remmei as to the negotiation for the cost of living and they have agreed to the effect that Remmei shall consider the worker's life, whereas Tanro consider the financial capacity of each coalmine company.

Jan. 31 - Remmei gave Tanro a detailed explanation as to the worker's cost of living and asserted that ¥5000 monthly earnings would be able to sustain their livelihood (redacted), against which Tanro seemed to have no reason for refutation.

Feb. 3 - In order to weather the deadlocked negotiation on the national level, Remmei proposed as to the determination of financial capacity of the company that it had no objection whatsoever to bargain the fundamental matters on the national level and the rest on the ranked level, for which Tanro reserved its reply until deliberation by its authoritative organ.

Feb. 7 - Tanro handed a written presentation to Remmei and urged to clarify its final intention as to the wage scale, which includes:

1. Whether or not Remmei has an intention to raise the old contracted wage scale.
2. Whether or not Remmei has an intention to agree to Tanro's proposal for sectional negotiations based upon the scale of the coalmine companies.

Feb. 9 - Remmei, in answer to the above Tanro's request, gave a written statement to Tanro that it would be all the operators can do to maintain the standard of the old wage scale at present when the coal industry is beset with heaped unfavorable circumstances and as to the sectional negotiation, it regarded it most fair to bargain the basic and fundamental matters in common with each other on the national level in view of the object of this negotiation conference which clearly stands on the national level.

Since the climax of bargaining is still premature and its Tanro's original intention to act in concert with the Joint Struggle Committee within the Diet, the wage negotiation entered into recess until around 20th of this month when the debate on much-mooted revision of the wage base for public office employees is expected to be climaxed within the Diet, and majority of the central negotiation committees representing local unions returned to their respective locals to work out a future strategy, as well as obtaining authorization for walkout in case necessary.

Feb. 21 - Tanro bombed Remmei with a virtual ultimatum that it would resort to a nationwide 24 hour-strike starting morning Feb. 24 in order to press its demand for the basic wage increase and early resumption of negotiation based on the company-scale-basis.

The above action is believed to have taken by Tanro's intention to act in concert with the Diet Joint Struggle Committee which had already declared on Feb. 6 that it might fight the Government even by resorting to a general strike, if the Government fails to meet labor's demands.

It is reported that the above is the first wave of its walk-out, pending the second wave to be decided by its Central Struggle Committee after February 19.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

Sadamu Yahiro
.....
Standing-Director

SY/SS

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
Onoda City, Yamaguchi-Prefecture

Onoda-City, Y'guchi-Pref.,
January 11, 1950

To Col. Frank Kowalski,
Chief Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
Attention - Mr. Churchill Murray

L-822

Report on Coal Labor Situation

We are enclosing herewith our "Report on Coal Labor Situation" in Yamaguchi Prefecture for your supervision.

We would appreciate your kind attention to the matters mentioned within the report and giving us your esteemed guidance for the realization of an ideal labor relations in the coal industry here.

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

Mitsuo Ogawa
.....
President

MO/SS

MONTHLY COAL OUTPUT REPORT

For the month of November, '49

Seibu Sekitan Kogyo Remmei

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent age	Pit worker	Surface worker	Office worker	Per man per month
Ariho	1,200	1,205	100.4	63	39	28	11.81
Asa	3,000	2,541	84.7	79	50	35	19.69
Choshin	3,900	3,140	80.5	214	133	76	9.05
DainiKamiube	500	367	73.4	24	12	17	10.19
DainiSuzumeda	5,300	3,850	72.6	178	128	53	12.58
DainiShinoki	2,500	3,012	120.4	199	125	76	9.30
Enokiyama	1,800	2,161	120.0	84	84	42	12.86
Ebisu	900	753	83.7	92	58	37	5.02
Funaki	1,350	1,088	80.6	105	48	29	7.11
Higashimizome	36,500	34,210	93.7	2,352	1,150	470	9.82
HigashiUbe	2,000	1,230	61.5	86	59	42	8.48
Hagimori	6,000	5,015	83.6	278	221	99	10.05
Hokoku	3,000	3,007	100.3	178	109	42	10.48
Hoko	150	140	93.3	13	2	11	12.72
Hirabara	2,000	1,351	67.6	159	118	44	4.88
Habu	1,000	499	49.9	47	45	35	5.42
HigashiOnoda	300	147	49.0	30	10	17	3.67
Hagimine	420	355	84.5	23	12	3	10.14
Higashikajigaeshi	450	416	92.4	39	20	21	7.05
Ikuta	600	610	101.6	40	28	22	8.97
KamiUbe	3,100	2,350	75.8	158	103	46	8.62
Kojima	1,280	1,435	112.1	92	59	39	9.50
Kamioki	300	147	49.0	25	1	11	5.65
Kamihara	1,500	1,378	91.9	114	37	10	9.13
Kaneda	100	123	123.0	31	7	5	3.28
Kanemoto	50	30	60.0	5	4	5	3.33
Kuroishi	3,600	1,747	48.5	150	109	72	6.74
Koda	1,500	1,600	106.7	101	62	29	9.81
Matsuhama	4,300	4,340	100.9	179	103	50	15.38
Maeebisu	600	562	93.7	59	24	17	6.77
Momoyama	800	478	59.8	125	62	35	2.56
Mizomeshin	1,500	1,038	69.2	119	73	47	5.70
Miyata	600	450	75.0	19	9	10	16.07
Motoyama	9,000	9,520	105.8	762	419	187	8.06
Mede	150	15	0.1	18	12	21	0.50
MinamiAsa	500	335	71.0	19	19	14	8.82
Mine	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
Mifuku	600	419	69.8	57	28	23	4.93
Minamikajigaeshi	-	-	-	-	4	3	-
Mitoyo	1,400	1,416	101.1	62	43	30	13.48
Nagasawa	10,500	10,265	97.8	481	336	132	12.56
Nakahara	4,500	3,342	74.3	149	123	62	12.29
Nakayama	30	62	206.7	16	4	7	3.10
Noguchi	400	-	-	25	12	12	-
Nagato	1,200	736	61.3	52	32	36	8.76
Nishimine	300	173	57.7	12	6	7	9.61
Okinoyama	37,000	35,513	96.0	2,199	1,228	504	10.36
Okiube	13,600	9,442	69.4	587	384	203	9.72
Okita	2,000	1,934	96.7	131	82	41	9.08
Omae	300	275	91.7	23	12	10	7.86
Ohama	8,000	6,020	75.3	656	328	94	6.51
Onoda	5,000	3,277	65.5	326	252	90	5.67

-To be continued to next page-

Coalmine	Target	Output	Percent age	Pit worker	Surface worker	Office worker	Per man per month
Ohira	70	57	81.4	4	5	9	6.33
Okibe	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Ryuo	1,000	964	96.4	37	17	11	17.85
Shinmizome	-	-	-	-	34	26	-
Shoshin	1,700	1,870	110.0	59	31	21	20.78
Suzumeda	4,500	4,185	93.0	268	127	44	10.59
Sakurayama	7,000	5,892	84.2	451	280	79	8.06
San-yo	20,020	22,378	111.8	1,539	824	434	9.47
Tokiwa	3,200	2,780	86.9	140	74	35	12.30
Takiguchi	900	832	92.4	25	22	23	17.70
Taimai	950	1,039	109.4	53	37	20	11.54
Wakayama	1,500	1,495	99.6	38	11	13	30.51
Wakaoki	1,200	1,370	114.1	123	27	31	9.13
Yamaguchi	750	185	24.7	64	36	30	1.85
Zenigahara	500	410	82.0	28	17	21	9.11
Shibuya	450	353	78.4	27	10	8	9.54
Total	269,570	206,329	77.6	13,894	7,961	3,866	9.44

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.02, APR 1994

1. Wall-Paper Case in Higashimizome Coalmine:

Six members of Higashimizome coalmine workers union in Ube, including the Vice-President of the union, all communist fraction members, have been suspended by the union's Special Investigation Committee on November 24, on charge of violating the provision of the Union Constitution, against which the six members have filed a protest with the union for retraction of its decision, pleading unfair judgement.

The cause of their suspension was that the wall-paper posted by the six fraction members on October 10 which entitled "Who are pressing the workers' demands?" was called in by some of the office workers and was put to a debate of the union meeting for two days, which the Special Investigation Committee ruled as acts prejudicial to a democratic development of a healthy union.

Meanwhile, the Special Investigation Committee has turned down the protest filed by the six CP fraction members on the ground:

1. That the fraction put up the wall paper without any evidence.
2. That the matters described within the wall paper meant for all office workers instead of some.
3. Inasmuch as Higashimizome coalmine workers union is a combined union of both coal-workers and the office workers, the union would come to cease its function, if split should occur between the two.
4. That the fraction members used to deal with the union matters from the standpoint as CP members instead of union members, and moreover, their actions were to obstruct healthy development of the union by slandering, instigating and disturbing.
5. That since the wall paper had been approved beforehand by the fraction conference, all fraction members shall be jointly held responsible for the case.

The Gist of The Wall-Paper

Now workers are fighting against discharge and wage reduction of workers. It is no more than the management's intention to raise worker's efficiency by cutting down wages as well as stretch-out. Only the rich is growing stout at the sacrifice of the jobless and ruin of the worker's living.

Nevertheless, the coalmine workers who really wish to work, are striving to safeguard their living through asking the management either to shift their jobs to much paying ones, or to shift them from underground to surface on account of bad health.

Meanwhile, some of the office workers are not only pressing down their demands by their service regulation, but are urging them to quit their posts without authority.

Despite the assistant and section foreman have no authority to directly fire or layoff workers, they are representing the interest of the management, forgetting themselves of their position as union members.

If such tendency should increase, the confrontation between the coal mine workers and the office workers would become more severer, which would result in a break of solidarity and interruption of production.

Therefore, we hereby declare that such vicious elements who intend to wither the union members and weaken the fighting spirit and class feeling of the workers should drastically be ousted out of the union by the majority will of the members.

.....

In the meantime, the six members have presented a written pledge to the Special Investigation Commission on December 10, apologizing their misconduct and pledging themselves they shall in no way hinder the democratic management of the union hereafter.

As the result of their unconditional submission, The Special Investigation Committee, following a thorough deliberation on the matter, has withdrawn its decision and the six members have been reinstated in the union. Thus, the wall-paper case has been settled for the present.

2. Demands for Year-end Allowance:

As the year drew to the end of 1949, many coalmine workers unions demanded Year-end allowances. As shown in the following list, the demands are differing in the amount according to the coalmine. This is attributable to the fact that the coal labor is well aware of the present depression in the coal industry. Accordingly, the majority of the union seemed to have tried to get some for the Year-end allowance, instead of pushing their demands even resorting to walkouts.

The coal operators, on the other hand, are in the toughest position and were unable to meet such exorbitant demands because of the recent slackened demands for coal. However, they tried to pay some according to their financial capacity, taking the worker's hard living into consideration and also from the standpoint in relation to the other industries.

<u>Name of Coalmine</u>	<u>Demands</u>	<u>Settled(paid)</u>
Okinoyama, Higashi-mizome, Motoyama, Nagasawa & San-yo	¥6,000 per worker	¥1,300 per worker
Okiube	2,000 " "	700 " "
Matsuhama	3,000 " "	500 with ¥200 special
Higashionoda	1,500	10,000 with 18 litre of Sake for 42 workers
Sakurayama	2,000 " "	300 per worker
Ohama	2,000 " "	¥100 with 1.8 litre of Sake whisky per worker
Funaki	500 " "	¥100 with a small bottle of whisky
Suzumeda	5,000 per worker & 2,000 per dependent	Pending because of strike
Okita	1,500 per worker	Not paid because of strike

3. Major Disputes:

A. Suzumeda Coalmine-"Pay Year-end Allowance, Or Quit Work"

Some 400 coalminers in Suzumeda coalmine in Ube quitted their work December 22, 1949 and still have been idle since that date.

The cause of dispute dates back to December 6, when the coal miners union demanded a year-end allowance in the sum of ¥5,000 per person and ¥2,000 per dependent to the management, adding that should it be turned down, it would resort to an overall retirement of the workers. On the contrary to the union's expectation, the management approved the retirement of all workers and urged them to tender their resignation as early as possible.

Meanwhile, the union demanded the payment of retiring fund, which allegedly had been laid by the company for worker's retiring allowance at the rate of 3% of the worker's earnings, while the management was of opinion that no retiring allowance should be granted to such workers who would quit their jobs at their own request.

Finally, nine members of the union resorted to a hunger strike December 27 until December 31 in front of the coalmine office and at the same time the union referred the matter to the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee for conciliation, but the LRC, after hearing the opinion of both sides, was driven into an awkward situation because it has found that the management was so fair that there was no place for LRC to step in.

Although the union had a series of collective bargaining with the management, so far it has failed to come to a compromise.

The union's action is reportedly to have motivated by a plot on the part of the communist-led union leaders who had embezzled the union's fund and instigated the rank-and-filers to cause dispute in order to camouflage their misconducts in close contact with the outside CP elements who had been fired by the company.

B. Work Stoppage in Okita Coalmine in Funaki.- Settled

Some 130 pit workers in Okita coalmine in Funaki district quitted their work on December 24.

The Okita coalmine workers union has been disputing with the management over a new union contract, in which the management insisted on the discontinuance of the provision concerning Reward and Punishment Committee system, and also the worker's Retiring Allowance Fund system which hitherto has been laid by the company, while the union demanded to set forth a clear provision within the company's Working Rule to the effect that no wage payment should hereafter be delayed, and after the negotiation deadlocked, the union referred the matter to the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee for conciliation.

In the meantime, as the year drew to the end of 1949, the union demanded the year-end allowance in the sum of ¥1,500 per worker and ¥200 per dependent.

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However, after the demand was rejected by the management, the union resorted to a piston strike on the workshop basis and some 130 pit workers quitted their jobs on December 24, which consequently made the surface workers unable to get down to work.

On the following day, the pit workers were on the job, while the surface workers quitted their work, and also a mysterious shuttle-car-runaway-case occurred on the same day. Furthermore, on Dec. 26, a little later all workers got down to their work in the morning, the truck drivers walked out of their job this time which resulted in the whole work stoppage. Therefore, the management ordered the all workers to suspend work and asked the union to begin negotiations.

However, the union declined the management's offer for bargaining and the mass workers stormed into the company office and started a sitdown strike there until December 28 afternoon, demanding the management to pay their wages and the managerial staffs who were besieged by the mobbed strikers, were shut up in the office room overnight. The management, perceiving the union tactics, was of opinion that it had no obligation to pay such wages to the union members who intentionally walked out of their work alternately by the order of the union, while the union tried to press management under a renewed threat of its resorting to so-called "Strict Observance of Law Struggle".

In the meantime, the dispute has come to an end on January 2, when a compromise has been reached between the parties through the good offices of one of the Funaki Town Assemblymen who came to step in the case as a mediator and offered his compromise plan to the management that the first three union officers would tender their resignation, if the management permit the workers to get down to work from January 4.

In conclusion, the union-president, a habitual gambler and violator, is forcible and witty, but an uneducated and unlettered fellow. He was the ruler of the union who had done more than any leader else to create the dispute. He utilized his members for his own interest with the support of his fellow-travelers. He was so dominant that he manipulated his fellows as he wished and he had his own way by intimidating those who were against him.

C. Walkout in Nagato anthracite coalmine in Mine:

79 coalminers together with 34 office workers of Nagato coal mine in Mine district went on a walkout for an indefinite time starting December 22 morning shift in protest against the lukewarm attitude on the part of the management with reference to the wage payment which has been delayed since September last year.

Since the president of the coalmine is out in Tokyo for raising money and the union is comprised of moderate elements, the walkout is being carried on in rather a calm atmosphere at present.

4. Coal Wage Conference on the National Level to Start:

The coal wage conference at the national level, which has been suspended since June last year, is likely to be resumed in Tokio between Tanro (National Union of coalminers) and Remmei (Operators Federation) beginning around January 16.

Since the coal wage agreements for July 1 - December 31, 1949 which had been concluded at each local union level, have been terminated on December 31, '49, the national Tanro made an official proposal of starting a wage conference at the national level for negotiating coal wage from January 1 to June 30 this year subject to the decision reached at its Special Committee meeting, and the Remmei accepted this proposal after referring it to its Board of Directors meeting.

The real intention of Tanro which voted for the wage negotiation on the national level is believed to have been prompted by the following reasons :-

1. Since the struggle for Year-end allowance has been ended, the next labor offensive must be concentrated on the struggle for the revision of wage scale.
2. In order to attain this objective, the union should launch a vigorous campaign inside and outside of the Diet under an united front with the Democratization-leaguers, bringing the economic struggle up to a political.
3. This could never be attained by a bargaining at the local level.

The representatives of Tanro and Remmei sat in its first wage conference for the preliminaries on December 27 in Tokio, at which wage negotiation on the national level was confirmed by the both parties and at the same time they have exchanged memoranda that they would in no way bargain at the local level as to the wage scale after January 1, with a view to avoiding any contingent disputes.

As to the temporary wage scale until conclusion of a new contract, the Remmei proposed to negotiate it similarly on the national level and presented the following plan to Tanro, while Tanro expressed its difficulty on the ground that the contracts up to Dec. 31, at each local unions vary according to the respective coalmines.

The Temporary Wage Scale Plan by Remmei:-

1. Basic Wage - An extension of the old contracts at each local union.
2. Non-Basic Wage - An extension of the old contracts for overtime, emergency and off-work pay. Production-Efficiency-Bonus, for exclusively coalmines where such bonuses had been actually paid during July 1 - December 31, '49 only, is to be paid in the sum of less than 80% of those average paid during that period.

- 3. The Production-Efficiency-Bonus
- 3. The term of payment is to be determined by each local coalmine.
- 4. The coalmine which cannot meet the above mentioned payment is to be determined by separately.
- 5. The differential between the temporary and the formal wage scale is to be adjusted retroactively after the latter is concluded.

The above wage conference was adjourned until January 16.

MO/SS

SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI

Masamichi Ogasawara

 President