24 HATSU # 56

16 May 1949

Subject: Lecture Meeting for guiding personnel in charge of Unemployment Insurance, necessitated by the recent revision of the Law; holding of.

From: Chief of Labor Division, Kagawa Prefectural Office.

To : C.O. of SMGR.

I beg to report that the above-mentioned meeting is scheduled as under:

1. Time: 9 am to 5 p.m. on 3rd and 4th June 1949.

2. Place: Assembly hall, Kagawa Prefectural Office.

3. Sponsored by: Employment Security Bureau, Labor Ministry.

4. Lecturers: Mr. HARA, technical officer.
Mr. WATANABE, administrative officer.
Unemployment Insurance Section,
Employment Security Bureau,
Labor Ministry.

5. Attendants: Personnel in charge of Unemployment Insurance of 4 prefectures of Shikoku.
Personnel in charge of Public Employment Security Offices in Kagawa-ken.

三十四発第五六號
昭和三十四年五月十六日
香川縣勞働部長

四國軍政府長官殿

失業保險法の一部改正に伴うブロック別事務指導打合會開催に関する件

今般失業保險法の一部改正に伴い勞働省職業安定局主催で標記打合會を左記により開催ますから報告いたします

記

一、開會日時　六月三日四日　午前九時～午后五時
二、會場　香川縣廳大會議室
三、講師　勞働省職業安定局失業保險課
　　原技官

四、主席者

渡辺事務官

四國四縣失業保險主管課、適用、收納、給付
監査各係主任及び同催地の安定所関係職員

The 3rd Shikoku Regional Meeting of Japan Electric Industry Workers'Union

1. Time: 9 am to 8 pm on 20 May 1949
8.30 am to 10.30 pm on 21 May 1949

2. Place: Public Hall, Kotohira-cho, Kagawa-ken

3. Attendants: 138 delegates, regional executive committee members observers and others. About 220 persons in all.

Remarks: Japan Electric Industry Worker's Union (Densan) has 136.908 membership, and is one of the 3 most powerful unions affiliated with National Congress of Industrial Unions (Sanbetsu). Its Shikoku Region is composed of 7059 members (6.682 men and 377 women) as of 1 April 1949. The Region has 4 branches which have, in turn, 30 sub-branches. The Region Hq has 28 man executive committee and 10 man business office. Numbers of regional executive committee and delegates sent to the regional meeting are as follows:

Officials	Branches Kagawa	Ehime	Tokushima	Kochi	Total
Executive Committee	4	12	5	7	28
Delegates	21	61	24	36	142

4. Slogans Hung: Strict observance of Potsdam Declaration for attaining freedom, peace and independence.
Opposition to adverse revision of labor laws. Immediate Conclusion of unified Labor Contract.
Insistence on the union's plan for retiring allowance.
Establishment of Minimum Wage System and safeguarding living right.
Establishment of sound union finance.
Opposition to the split of electric power enterprise.
Opposition to any revision of power charges unfairly advantageous to the capitalists.
Immediate unification of labor front.
Intensified co-operation with farmers, citizens, medium and smaller scale enterprisers.
Opposition to the ~~unions~~ various budget detrimental to industry, education and culture.
Opposition to concentrated production of monopolist capitalists to destroy peaceful industry.
Down with the reactionary YOSHIDA Cabinet.

5. Program of the meeting: a. Opening address.

b. Labor Song

c. Announcement of qualification

d. Address by Chairman of Executive Committee

e. Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman

f. Address by Chairman

g. Appointment of clerks

h. Appointment of Committees

i. Addresses by guests

j. Activity reports

k. Questions and answers on reports

l. Agenda

(1) Activity policies

(2) Confirmation of slogans

(3) Deliberation on constitution

m. Budget for 1949

o. Reports by regional committee

p. Address by Chairman and vice-chairmen of regional committee

q. Announcement of Resolution

r. Labor song

s. Three cheers

6. Course of the meeting:

The 1st Day (20 April)

The meeting was opened at 9 am. Out of the total number of delegates, 138 were present, 4 absent. Board of Chairmen was elected by secret voting as follows:

Chairman : MATSUBARA Sadayoshi (Kagawa)

Vice-Chairman: MORIMOTO Toshio (Kochi) and MANABE Toshiyuki (Tokushima)

Four clerks, constitution deliberation committee, drafting committee, budget deliberation committee, Record checking committee, and slogan deliberation committee, each consiting of 4 members, were appointed.

Then followed the addresses by the guests, some of which ran something like the following:

Mr. YAMANOUE Toshi, Labor Policy Section Kochi Prefecture: "Soviet and the U.S. are in confrontation now, but both have natural reasources in their possession. How is our country? Nothing. We must rehabilitate industry which should not be tried exclusively at the cost of workers. Workers! Start and work what is possible."

Mr. KONISHI Masao, Communist: "Nothing good can be expected from YOSHIDA Cabinet. Workers, flutter your DENSAN flag at the van of the masses trying hard to democratize and defend living right of the workers!"

Mr. HASHIMOTO, Labor-Farmer party: "Look at the luxuriant green leaves outside. They came out, defying servere winter and storm. This is the figure of workers at present. Leaves have poisonous worms trying to ruin them. Workers have enemy trying to oppress them. DENSAN should fight in co-operation with laboring farmers."

Reports on the past activities were given.

a. General Activities:

(1) On 8 November, CLRC's mediation plan was offered. It was resolutely rejected by the union. Shikoku Region started activities in the fight for "crisis tide-over fund" and year-end bonus. With the govt's announcement of Three Wage Principles, the activities were accelerated with the proclamation of "office" strike on the whole Shikoku on 22 December. One hour "blackout" strike was staged by Kulokawa Sub-branch of Kochi on 24 December. On 24 December, Strife Committee compromised to the management's plan on year-end bonus, though not satisfied with it.

(2) On the rupture of negotiations with the management with regard to temporary efficiency pay, "office" strike was called on 24 February, with some appreciable result.

(3) On 4 March, CLRC offered conciliation plan which provided for ¥6,800 for July/Dec 48, ¥7,100 for January 49 and after, with 3 conditions of stoppage of wages to full-time union officials, stoppage of wage-payment to "retired" employees and no new recruitment for one year. Shikoku rejected the plan. It was, however, accepted later by the Central Committee.

(4) The democratization of power enterprise and conclusion of new labor contract is far ahead. We must redouble our efforts.

b. Organization Department:

(1) Liaison work is now being smoothly conducted.

(2) Negotiation with management on Working Regulation is stalemated, the management side being adamant.

(3) Communication facilities have bright prospect for improvement.

(4) Publication is not active with no enthusiastic contributors. New allocation of paper having been obtained recently, the publication has brighter prospect in future.

(5) Cultural activities are, on the whole, on ebb tide, but dramatic groupsand music band have sprang up. Some members ventured on holding round-table conference in cooperation with organizations and student groups with some success. Still the establishment of laborers' culture has a long way to go.

c. Socialization of Power Supply

(1) Re-organization of power enterprise has not yet shown any development. GHQ has no concrete plan yet. Central Committee is too much occupied with wage problem to pay "priority" attention to the problem of splitting the power enterprise.

(2) Concrete plan of the power rehabitation in Shikoku has not been completed yet. But we attained a sort of success in getting extra ration of 10,000 tons of coal, in preventing undue increased supply of power to SUMITOMO and in ~~alleviating~~ improving the meagre supply to medium and smaller scale enterprises.

(3) "Rationalization of Power Supply" movement has been started. This problem is one of the items to be put to Labor-Management Council.

d. Wages:

(1) See General Activities report.

(2) As to the wage during the period of strike, the management insisted on "No work no payment" principle last October. The union resolutely opposed with the argument that the management can not refuse payment when a strike is called on account of the management's failure to fulfill the contract. After all, it was not laid forth black and white in the contract concluded on 26 March, but mutual understanding of "no pay on the strike period" was reached.

(3) Temporally additional pay to have to be paid on 25 April has been deferred pending the investigation of the 3rd person on business condition.

(4) Retiring allowance negotiation is to be settled before the end of June.

(5) The revision of percentage of area allowance has not been settled yet chiefly due to the lack of sufficient data and also to the fact that we are spread throughout the whole area of the country. This, however, promises to be solved reasonably before the end of June.

Before entering "Question and Answer" period, an incidental motion opposing the split of power enterprise was proposed by a delegate of Ehime Branch. It was carried on. It was decided to send to GHQ, president of the House of Councillors, speaker of the House of Representatives, etc the resolution to the effect that "The split of power enterprise leads to the destruction of industries and welfare of Shikoku and for this reason we request your favorable consideration on this problem."

"Question and answer" on the reports took up the whole afternoon sitting. They were accepted at 8 p.m.

The 2nd Day (21st April)

The 2nd day was begun at 8.30 a.m. Explanation of proposed activity policies was followed by "questions and answers" and then by discussions. Following activity policies were adopted:

1. General Policies:

a. To oppose the enforcement of low wages and adverse revision of labor contract.

(1) To defend industry from destruction.

(2) To establish minimum living of working class.

(3) To safeguard rights and freedom of working class.

b. To enhance the consciousness of members.

c. To develop concentrated strife by piling up "shop" strifes.

d. To establish sound union finance.

2. Organization Policies:

a. To defend and solidify the organization.

b. To keep order.

c. To prevent the upper organization from wielding undue power.

d. To be independent from political parties in the political activities.

e. To complete the unification of labor front.

f. To fight against oppression and defend fundamental rights.

g. To fight for unified contract.

h. To enhance the consciousness of workers.

i. To grasp hands with the masses through everyday strife.

j. To carry on labor education starting from the questions of the day.

k. To take up the whole people as the object for propaganda.

l. To establish the laborers' culture.

m. To pay more attention to the problems connected with Youth and Women.

3. Socialization policies:

a. To expedite the development of the sources of electric power, and repair works.

b. To distribute power fairly and make the distribution known to the public.

c. To revise the present unfair power charges.

d. To oppose the power tax.

e. To oppose the splitting of power enterprise.

4. Wages:

a. To establish Minimum Wage System

b. To fight over real wage.

c. To re-scrutinize wage structure.

(1) To put priority to living guarantee wage in order to stabilize the living.

(2) To rationalize efficiency pay.

(3) To rationalize area differentials.

(4) To rationalize special allowance.

d. To immediately establish retiring allowance system.

An incidental motion was proposed to strengthen SANBETSU, at which rightist elements refused to enter discussion on the ground that such a discussion should not be done before the delegates obtained the opinion of the rank and file members of the shops to which they belong. The rightist were defeated in the voting and discussion was carried on. Hot arguments ensued and finally the motion was withheld.

Remark: National Convention of DENSAN is scheduled on 28 May at Beppu at which the bolting from SANBETSU is being proposed by 3 Districts of CHUGOKU, KYUSHU and TOHOKU. The foregoing motion was proposed by the leftist group to create before-hand opposition to the proposal submitted by the 3 Districts to the National Convention.

The 2nd day was concluded at 10.30 p.m.

- -

4 May 1949

Subject: The convocation of the 4th Shikoku Regional Meeting of Local Labor Relations Committees.

From : KIHARA Tetsunosuke, chairman of Shikoku Council of LLRCs.
chairman of Ehime Ken LRC

To : All the members of L.L.R.C in Shikoku.

Please attend the above-mentioned meeting which will be held as under:

1. Sponsored by: Ehime-ken L.R.C.

2. Place : Commerce & Industry Hall, Nibanchō Matsuyama
(North-side of Matsuyama City Office)

3. attendants :

(1) Committee members, each prefecture:
3 neutral representatives
3 labor "
3 management "

(2) Business Office, each prefecture:
2

(3) Guests of honor :
Representative of Labor Ministry
" C.L.R.C.
" Shikoku M.G. Region
" Ehime M.G.T.
Labor Relations Officers of 4 Prefectures

CONSOLIDATED CERTIFICATE

EMPLOYMENT INDIGENOUS SERVICE PERSONNEL

_____ APO _____ _____
Unit or Organization Date

In accordance with letter, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 248 (8 Jul 48)GD, subject, "Payment for Services Provided by Indigenous Personnel in Japan," dated 8 July 1948, the following certificate is submitted:

I certify that, by payment of $ _____ or the transmittal of _____ receipts evidencing deposits with U.S. Disbursing Officers in the amount of $ _____, or both, submitted herewith (Incl 1), full payment has been made for personal services received by Allied personnel occupying facilities under my jurisdiction during the period _____ to _____ for which payment is due, except for $ _____, representing the services of _____ indigenous personnel, which is delinquent as of this date, and which is the subject of a report inclosed (Incl 2).

I further certify that this certificate is supported by _____ original certificates or _____ consolidated certificates, or both, which are (submitted as inclosures hereto - Incl 3 and 4) (in my custody) covering employment of _____ indigenous personnel listed by categories and classifications in inclosure hereto (Incl 5) which constitutes the total number of indigenous personnel providing personal services for Allied personnel occupying facilities under my jurisdiction except for delinquent accounts stated above, and maintenance personnel authorized as listed in inclosure hereto (Incl 5).

Signed:

_____
Commanding Officer

4. Order:

(1) First day: May 20th (Friday) 9 AM to 2 PM

1. Opening address
2. Address by the sponsor
3. Election of chairman
4. Address by the Governor of Ehime Prefecture
5. Address by Representative of SM&R
6. Address by Representative of Ehime M&T
7. Address by Representative of CLRC.
8. Addresses by Representatives of 3 Prefectures
9. Business:
   1. Deliberation of budget of Shikoku Council of LLRCs
   2. Deliberation of agenda to be proposed by respective LLRCs
10. Inspection of Matsuyama Grand Exposition

(2) Second day: May 21st (Saturday) 9 AM to 5 PM.

1 Business:
   1. Deliberation of agenda to be proposed by respective LLRCs
   2. Discussion as to the ways to carry on decisions.
   3. Decision of date and place of next meeting

2. Closing address.

CONSOLIDATED CERTIFICATE

EMPLOYMENT INDIGENOUS SERVICE PERSONNEL

_____ APO _____ _____
Unit or Organization Date

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Signed:

_____
Commanding Officer.

THE 4TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF JAPAN EXPRESS WORKERS UNION

at

KOTOHIRA, SHIKOKU

on

April 15th to 19th, 1949

Time: 10 a.m to 7.30 p.m on 15th (Friday)
9 a.m to 7.20 p.m on 16th (Saturday)
9 a.m to 8.15 p.m on 17th (Sunday)
9 a.m to 10.30 p.m on 18th (Monday)
9 a.m to 6.40 p.m on 19th (Tuesday)

Place: Public Hall, Kotohira-cho, Kagawa Ken, Shikoku

Attendants: 46 executive members, 336 delegates and a few hundred observers mostly of union-members, newspaper reporters and guests.

Program:

(1) Opening remark.
(2) Announcement of qualification.
(3) Election of a board of chairmen.
(4) Address of Chairman.
(5) Appointment of business committee, clerks and sergeant-at-arms.
(6) Address of chairman of Executive Committee.
(7) Report of the past one year's activities.
(8) Agenda:
  1. Orientation of movement policy.
  2. Solidification of ~~movement~~ union.
  3. Revision of Constitution.
  4. Elimination of C.P. fraction movement and disbandment of Democratization League.
  5. Bolting from SANBETSU.
  6. Revision of Labor Contract and Working Regulations.
  7. Decision of attitude on Mediation plan.
  8. Other matters:
     (a) Drafting of Mutual Aid Regulation.
     (b) Wages for April
     (c) Housing allowance.
     (d) Starting Harbor transportation.
     (e) Establishing Health Insurance Department in every prefecture.
     (f) Full payment by the union of the medical expenses incurred by the family-members.
  9. Statement of account.
  10. Compilation of budget.
  11. Election of officials.
  12. Addresses of old and new officials.
  13. Closing remark.

Slogans hung: Socialization of truck transportation.
Solidification of the union.
Absolute opposition to the rationalization of enterprise at the cost of workers.
Absolute opposition to the adverse revision of labor laws.
Reliabilitation of transportation by our hands.
Establishment of Minimum Wage.
Absolute opposition to mass taxation.
Unification of democratic labor front.
Absolute opposition to the reactionary YOSHIDA CABINET.

Reporter's Note:

Japan Express Workers Union is a country-wide organization comprising 100,700 membership as of March 1949. The national organization is composed of 9 district organizations. Total numbers of members of each district organization and members of delegates to the National Convention sent from each district organization are as follows:

Districts	Membership	Delegates
Hokkaido	10,600	35
Tohoku	8,700	29
Niigata	10,100	34
Kanto	15,300	51
Chubu	15,600	52
Kansai	21,200	71
Chugoku	7,000	23
Shikoku	2,600	9
Kyushu	9,600	32
Total	100,700	336

The union is affiliated with SANBETSU and ZEN RO REN. Membership is represented by 2 elements --- right wing and left wing --- pro-feudalistic and pro-communistic --- three Districts of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku versus six Districts of Hokaido, Tohoku, Niigata, Kanto, Chubu and Kyushu. Both elements stand for democracy in their respective conception. This national convention is, therefore, interpreted as an arena on which 'right' and 'left' champions fight.

On 13th April, at the national convention of Youth and Women Departments of Japan Express Workers Union which was held at Zentsuji, 3 Districts of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku are reported to have walked out, due to the friction between the two elements.

It was anticipated by some scrupulous observers from the outset of this convention that ominous cloud is hanging low, that if the Mindo Group failed to gain some positions against the onslaught of the leftist, majority group, serious untoward catastrophe might not be prevented to occur.

The 1st day (15th)

Meeting was openend at 10 o'clock. After the announcement of qualification, a board of chairmen was elected by secret ballot:

Chairman: TAHARA Noboru (Hokkaido delegate)
Vice chairmen: SUZUKI Hyogo (Tohoku delegate)
SHIMIZU Tetsuei (Niigata delegate)

Newly elected chairman took their seats. The chairman, addressing the meeting, appointed:

10 business committee
3 clerks
16 sergeant-at-arms

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee addressed the meeting, stressing the need of unity, one and the same mind of whole membership toward the common objective, irrespective of their different ideologies.

Chief Secretary of the C.E.C. gave report on the activities shown in the past one year (See elsewhere)

Afternoon session was started with the address of KANEKO Kentaro, representative of SANBETSU. His address invited much keclings from NINDO elements, throwing the whole floor into uproar.

Next, the message of Mr. Hepler, Labor Division Chief, was read by Lt DeLorimier. "It is essential for Japanese laborers to set labor unions firmly on good democratic constitutions," the message pointed out, "Above all, the strict observance to Article 2 of Trade Union Law is indispensable. Management-financed union is like an opium-ester." The message was closed with wishing for sound development of the Japan Express Workers Union.

Then followed questions and answers and criticisms concerning the report of activities shown in the past one year. This question and answer period was started by the demand on the part of a Kansai delegate to explain the utterance of TAKEKURA, Niigata delegate, alleged to have been made at a SANBETSU conference that the wage plan was made out by MINDO elements of the Central Executive Committee in consultation with the company. The questioner motioned that TAKEKURA should be dealt with disciplinary measure if he was found a wrong informant. Central Strife Committee held an emergency meeting to deliberate on this, and absolutely denied the allegation. Severe criticisms were directed to the steps taken by Central Strife Committee one after another without stopping until IKENO, Kyushu delegate, submitted incidental motion of non-confidence vote in Central Strife Committee. This motion was discussed severely. By show of hands it was rejected.

Report of Activities shown in the past one year made by Chief Secretary.

Activities shown after the 3rd National convention held at Toyohashi for 3 days starting from 26th April 1948 are as follows:

April 29th and 30th. A meeting of C.E.C. was held at Toyohashi and discussed the set-up of strife organization. It was decided that 30 out of 46 members of C.E.C., chiefs and vice-chiefs and chief secretaries of Youth and Women Depts should stay in Tokyo, that effort should be directed to 3 things of wages, rehabilitation, and rationalization of enterprise, that Magnifying Strife Committee (M.S.C.) should be composed of 46 members of C.E.C. and delegates elected at the rate of 1 per 1000 members, that proposals submitted by District Hqs should be studied or carried into practice by M.S.C.

May 5th. Negotiation with the company was resumed about labor contract, working regulation, retiring allowance, etc, rejecting mediation plan.

May 6th. Notified in writing the C.L.R.C. with refusal of mediation plan.

May 21st. As the company lacked sincerity in the collective bargaining about the rationalization of enterprise, settlement of pending matters of mediation plan, we notified the company with the proclamation of strike.

May 26th. Convened a conference of district representatives to discuss strike.

May 30th. Notified the company with our intention to enter strike on June 5th.

June 4th. Negotiation was resumed in the presence of the director of Land Transportation Bureau of Transportation Ministry. It made no progress and came to rupture at 1.20 a.m on July 5th.

June 5th. Entered into 24 hour country-wide strike.

June 7th. Notified the company with intention to enter strike on 9th June at Kanto, Chubu and Kyushu, on 10th at Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku, on 11th at Tohoku, Hokkaido and Niigata.

June 9th. At 5 a.m negotiation was resumed in the presence of the director of Land Transportation Bureau. At 1.20 p.m it came to rupture. We entered into the 1st wave of strike.

June 10th. Entered into the 2nd wave of strike. At 5.30 p.m, it was stopped by the intervention of GHQ.

June 11th - 14th. Conciliation by the C.L.R.C.

June 15th - 16th. 2nd meeting of M.S.C. accepted conciliation plan with reservation of Article 13 of labor contract.

June 23rd. Began negotiation with the company about May - July wages and wages during the strike.

July 2nd. Obtained living subsidy ¥2,300 for May and June.

July 10th. Agreement was reached as to April wages, marriage fund allowance, traveling allowance, etc.

July 12th. Labor contract was signed.

July 17th. Began collective bargaining with the company as to laboring condition, discharge, rationalization of enterprise, etc.

August 17th - 21st. 3rd meeting of M.S.C. discussed July - September wages and establishment of Minimum Wage System.

August 31st. Entered into collective bargaining with the company on July - September wages and cold area allowance.

Sept. 22nd. Obtained ¥7.087 for July - September wages.

Oct. 18th - 20th. 4th meeting of C.S.C. at Iisaka discussed October wages, strife policy, Rules of Order, Rules of election, etc.

Nov. 2nd. Made representation to Transportation Ministry against promiscuous licensing petty transportation agents.

Nov. 17th. Organized joint strife set-up of 13 public enterprise trade unions against proposed revision of Enterprise Decentralization Law.

Nov. 15th. Demand for Minimum Wage System, cold area allowance and marriage fund allowance was submitted to the company.

Nov 19th - 22nd. SANBETSU conference was held to discuss movement policy, strife policy, etc. On the question of qualification, delegate KATO suffered violent assault. MINDO group of delegates walked out. As to the assault on Mr. KATO, we made representation to and demanded from SANBETSU for proper action on the case.

Nov 27th. Submitted petition to GHQ, Deit and other organs not to revise the Enterprise Decentralization Law.

Dec. 15th. The company proposed the payment of ¥8199 for October wages and one month's wages for year end bonus.

Dec. 21st. Year end bonus was increased and agreed upon.

Dec 27th. Repeated negotiations on October wages failed to reach compromise. Stopped collective bargaining and brought the case before the C.L.R.C.

March 5th - 9th. 5th meeting of M.S.C. held at Konko rejected Mediation plan, and passed Rules of Order and Rules of election.

March 12th. Made request to the company to postpone the date of enforcing Article 2 of Trade Union Law as from March 1st. Japan Express Labor Hall Constructed.

March 17th. Handed over to the company the proclamation of strife.

April 6th. Mediation plan was offered.

2nd Day (16th)

Movement policy was explained by ARAYA, chief of Organization Department of Central Executive Committee. Questions and answers were followed by hot discussions. Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku delegates wanted to amend partly the earlier part of Movement Policy (Analysis of the Present Situation) while the delegates of other districts denounced it as a Patchwork of old newspapers. Some points raised:

(1) This movement policy is a plan made by MINDO. It is evidenced by MINDO organ-paper issued on March 31st. We object it. (Kanto)

(2) This is not the policy for Japan Express Workers Union. This is clearly Anti-Communistic movement policy. The right to issue directive for strike should be delegated to all, down to sub-branch of the union. Otherwise we can not quickly take local action to be carried out jointly with other labor unions in the same area.

(3) Why are you afraid of SANBETSU, an organization made for the benefit of workers? The capitalists are afraid of, but why should you be? (Chubu)

(4) Opposition is being raised for the argument's sake, or for the ulterior motive by leftist elements. We support this movement policy. (Kansai)

(5) The analysis of the situation is ambiguous. For this account we can not support this. (Hokkaido)

The origianl movement policy proposed by Central Executive Committee was rejected by 215:120 vote and the substitute movement policy proposed by Chubu District was adopted by the majority of ~~(8)~~ 181 vote.

Movement Policy Proposed by Chubu District.

Priority should be placed as fundamental policy on the following 4 points:

(1) Assuring the living right.
(2) Assuring the rights of workers.
(3) Opposition to the rationalization of enterprise at the cost of workers.
(4) Defense of democracy.

To attain the above objectives, the following methods are to be adopted:

(1) Votantary control of workshop.
(2) Strengthening and magnifying workshop struggle.

(3) Cooperation with consigners of freight and general mass.

(4) Preventing the attempt to split labor front.

3rd Day (17th)

The 3rd day was thrown into confusion by the motion made by YUSA, Tohoku district delegate, who wanted to make "Youth and Women. Departments" into "Youth and Women Policy Departments". By this it is meant: The chiefs of Youth and Women Departments are representatives of Youth and Women, not elected by the rank and file, but are working in the capacity of members of Central Executive Committee during the strife period, that is, the period from the time Demand was submitted to the company to the time Settlement was effected. They have right to vote during this period which continues without stop at this economic situation. In other words Youth and Women have double right. This practice should stop. They should be denied the voting power as members of Central Executive Committee, and be placed into the position of the rank and file. Their Departments should be re-named and their untoward activities placed on restriction.

Long hours of discussion found no solution. Major points of argument for and against were as follows:

(a) Youth and Women Depts went too far.
(b) They exercised double voting right.
(c) They were not effective in the past.
(d) District Hqs and locals may have Youth and Women Depts, but National Hqs never.
(e) Youth and Women's Depts may exist as heretofor if they work within their proper sphere of activities.
(f) They are necessary for invigorating the union.
(g) They can help the union if they work in live with the movement policy of the union.
(h) If they went wrong, why don't the "parent" union guide them? "Parent" Union has the responsibility to bring them up perfectly.
(i) Disbandment of Youth and Women Depts is what the capitalist aims to carry out.

As the result of voting, Youth and Women Depts were left as they are without change. Then a motion was proposed to decide whether the chiefs of Youth and Women Depts should be given a voting right or not. The result of voting ~~should~~ showed 173 for and 154 against. As soon as the result of voting was announced, severe objections were voiced and finally there came a head-on collision between chairman and Executive Committee. At 6.30 p.m a joint statement of 3 districts of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku was issued to the effect that "We can not support the decision of granting chiefs of Youth and Women's Depts a voting right and for this reason we will not send any personnel for these Depts nor do we accept any directive from these Depts." Thereupon the meeting was called to recess. Chairman and executive committee withdrew to have conference to consider how to cope with this new development. Though the meeting was re-opened at 8 p.m no decision could be reached. The meeting was adjourned at 8.15 p.m.

4th Day (18th)

Following motion was proposed by a Hokkaido district delegate and passed by the assembly, thus bringing to an end the long discussed question.

1. The chiefs of Youth and Women Depts exercise a voting right during the period of strife. They are to be returned to their proper position as soon as possible, as Youth and Women Depts are not, on principle, decision making organ.

2. Operation of Youth and Women Depts is to be done by consultation. New Executive Committee is charged with the operation of these Depts.

3. Chiefs of Youth and Women Depts are to be elected by members of the Depts.

Then the meeting entered into the deliberation of Solidification of the Union and Revision of Constitution. Original plans were passed on the whole, with slight amendments. In original plans, Central Committee was to attend to the business of revision and continuation of labor contract, but the works of revision of labor contract was delegated to National Convention.

In original plans, recall of officials was to be made only after the approval of District HQ in case of Central Officials, the approval of Branch in case of District Officials, the approval of Sub-Branch in case of Branch officials. (For instance, if Sub-Branch wants to recall Central Officials, it has to be approved by Branch, District, and C.E.C. in the order named) But this was decided to be done by the existing Rules of election.

Again in original plans, a strike or sabotage was to be done only after the referendum of the respective Branch. This was rejected though it got the support of 132 votes. The reasons pointed out were that (1) this is good in principle but too early to carry it into practice, (2) this may cause a contrary effect, and (3) this takes too much time and quick decision is impossible.

At 5 p.m the meeting entered into the business of Dissolution of Mindo, Elimination of C.P. fraction movement, and Bolting from SANBETSU, YOSHIDA, Niigata district delegate, proposed a motion that these 3 items be dropped from the agenda on the ground that Mindo elements and Communistic elements are WORKERS alike, and deliberation may cause the split of the union. Secret vote was taken with the result of 175 for dropping, 154 for not dropping and 4 white ballots. As 2/3 vote is required for dropping agenda, it was decided to continue the deliberation.

The discussions on Dissolution of Mindo and Elimination of C.P. fraction movement were hotly conducted. At the joint motion of Chugoku, Tohoku, Hokkaido and Chubu, both questions were rejected by the majority vote of 199. (Actually withdrawn)

Then the question of Bolting from SANBETSU. By 175:160 vote (secret ballot) it was decided not to bolt from SANBETSU. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

5th Day (Tuesday)

Revision of labor agreement and working regulations was taken up. As to the former, they expressed their attitude to object to any adverse change of agreement, and as to the latter it was entirely trusted in the hands of C.E.C.

Next came the deliberation on Mediation Plan. It was accepted by 189:145 vote (secret ballot)

At 2.15 p.m. SENO, Kansai district delegate, published a joint statement of 3 districts of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku. He said, "The Convention has been carried on by one-sided decision with the un-fair use of majority vote. Above all, it is a very regretable thing that you have rejected such important matter of bolting from SANBETSU. We, of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku, can not obey to the decisions made in this Convention. We will not send in any members of C.E.C. from our Districts."

All the delegates of the 3 districts walked out. Then, MORI, chairman of C.E.C., walked out, saying, "I am deeply sorry for this unfortunate happening. But since I was elected from Kansai District, I wish I shall be excused for walking out." ISHIDO, chief secretary of C.E.C., who was elected from Chugoku District, followed suit for the same reason. Then KATO, chairman of business committee, resigned, taking responsibility for the happening.

Four-man Conciliation Committee was organized. Their effort to call back failed. Since it became certain that the attitude of 3 Districts can not be told before the convocation of District Meeting, the Convention was adjourned passing the following resolution:

1. To adjourn temporarily the 4th National Convention.

2. C.E.C. to try to settle the business concerning Mediation Plan.

3. Delegates of the 6 Districts to render their utmost effort for the come-back of the 3 Districts.

4. To request the 3 Districts to come back at the earliest opportunity in the name of the National Convention.

5. Election of Central officials and deliberation of the remaining agenda to be done at the next meeting. The old officials to remain until that time.

THE 4TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF JAPAN EXPRESS WORKERS UNION

at

KOTOHIRA, SHIKOKU

on

April 15th to 19th, 1949

Time: 10 a.m to 7.30 p.m on 15th (Friday)
9 a.m to 7.20 p.m on 16th (Saturday)
9 a.m to 8.15 p.m on 17th (Sunday)
9 a.m to 10.30 p.m on 18th (Monday)
9 a.m to 6.40 p.m on 19th (Tuesday)

Place: Public Hall, Kotohira-cho, Kagawa Ken, Shikoku

Attendants: 46 executive members, 336 delegates and a few hundred observers mostly of union-members, newspaper reporters and guests.

Program:

(1) Opening remark.
(2) Announcement of qualification.
(3) Election of a board of chairmen.
(4) Address of Chairman.
(5) Appointment of business committee, clerks and sergeant-at-arms.
(6) Address of chairman of Executive Committee.
(7) Report of the past one year's activities.
(8) Agenda:
  1. Orientation of movement policy.
  2. Solidification of union.
  3. Revision of Constitution.
  4. Elimination of C.P. fraction movement and disbandment of Democratization League.
  5. Bolting from SANBETSU.
  6. Revision of Labor Contract and Working Regulations.
  7. Decision of attitude on Mediation plan.
  8. Other matters:
     (a) Drafting of Mutual Aid Regulation.
     (b) Wages for April
     (c) Housing allowance.
     (d) Starting Harbor transportation.
     (e) Establishing Health Insurance Department in every prefecture.
     (f) Full payment by the union of the medical expenses incurred by the family-members.
  9. Statement of account.
  10. Compilation of budget.
  11. Election of officials.
  12. Addresses of old and new officials.
  13. Closing remark.

Slogans hung: Socialization of truck transportation.
Solidification of the union.
Absolute opposition to the rationalization of enterprise at the cost of workers.
Absolute opposition to the adverse revision of labor laws.
Reliabilitation of transportation by our hands.
Establishment of Minimum Wage.
Absolute opposition to mass taxation.
Unification of democratic labor front.
Absolute opposition to the reactionary YOSHIDA CABINET.

Reporter's Note:

Japan Express Workers Union is a country-wide organization comprising 100,700 membership as of March 1949. The national organization is composed of 9 district organizations. Total numbers of members of each district organization and members of delegates to the National Convention sent from each district organization are as follows:

Districts	Membership	Delegates
Hokkaido	10,600	35
Tohoku	8,700	29
Niigata	10,100	34
Kanto	15,300	51
Chubu	15,600	52
Kansai	21,200	71
Chugoku	7,000	23
Shikoku	2,600	9
Kyushu	9,600	32
Total	100,700	336

The union is affiliated with SANBETSU and ZEN RO REN. Membership is represented by 2 elements --- right wing and left wing --- pro-feudalistic and pro-communistic --- three Districts of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku versus six Districts of Hokaido, Tohoku, Niigata, Kanto, Chubu and Kyushu. Both elements stand for democracy in their respective conception. This national convention is, therefore, interpreted as an arena on which 'right' and 'left' champions fight.

On 13th April, at the national convention of Youth and Women Departments of Japan Express Workers Union which was held at Zentsuji, 3 Districts of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku are reported to have walked out, due to the friction between the two elements.

It was anticipated by some scrupulous observers from the outset of this convention that ominous cloud is hanging low, that if the Mindo Group failed to gain some positions against the onslaught of the leftist, majority group, serious untoward catastrophe might not be prevented to occur.

The 1st day (15th)

Meeting was openend at 10 o'clock. After the announcement of qualification, a board of chairmen was elected by secret ballot:

Chairman: TAHARA Noboru (Hokkaido delegate)
Vice chairmen: SUZUKI Hyogo (Tohoku delegate)
SHIMIZU Tetsuei (Niigata delegate)

Newly elected chairman took their seats. The chairman, addressing the meeting, appointed:

10 business committee
3 clerks
16 sergeant-at-arms

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee addressed the meeting, stressing the need of unity, one and the same mind of whole membership toward the common objective, irrespective of their different ideologies.

Chief Secretary of the C.E.C. gave report on the activities shown in the past one year (See elsewhere)

Afternoon session was started with the address of KANEKO Kentaro, representative of SANBETSU. His address invited much keclings from MINDO elements, throwing the whole floor into uproar.

Next, the message of Mr. Hepler, Labor Division Chief, was read by Lt DeLorimier. "It is essential for Japanese laborers to set labor unions firmly on good democratic constitutions," the message pointed out, "Above all, the strict observance to Article 2 of Trade Union Law is indispensable. Management-financed union is like an opium-ester." The message was closed with wishing for sound development of the Japan Express Workers Union.

Then followed questions and answers and criticisms concerning the report of activities shown in the past one year. This question and answer period was started by the demand on the part of a Kansai delegate to explain the utterance of TAKEKURA, Niigata delegate, alleged to have been made at a SANBETSU conference that the wage plan was made out by MINDO elements of the Central Executive Committee in consultation with the company. The questioner motioned that TAKEKURA should be dealt with disciplinary measure if he was found a wrong informant. Central Strife Committee held an emergency meeting to deliberate on this, and absolutely denied the allegation. Severe criticisms were directed to the steps taken by Central Strife Committee one after another without stopping until IKENO, Kyushu delegate, submitted incidental motion of non-confidence vote in Central Strife Committee. This motion was discussed severely. By show of hands it was rejected.

Report of Activities shown in the past one year made by Chief Secretary.

Activities shown after the 3rd National convention held at Toyohashi for 3 days starting from 26th April 1948 are as follows:

April 29th and 30th. A meeting of C.E.C. was held at Toyohashi and discussed the set-up of strife organization. It was decided that 30 out of 46 members of C.E.C., chiefs and vice-chiefs and chief secretaries of Youth and Women Depts should stay in Tokyo, that effort should be directed to 3 things of wages, rehabilitation, and rationalization of enterprise, that Magnifying Strife Committee (M.S.C.) should be composed of 46 members of C.E.C. and delegates elected at the rate of 1 per 1000 members, that proposals submitted by District Hqs should be studied or carried into practice by M.S.C.

May 5th. Negotiation with the company was resumed about labor contract, working regulation, retiring allowance, etc, rejecting mediation plan.

May 6th. Notified in writing the C.L.R.C. with refusal of mediation plan.

May 21st. As the company lacked sincerity in the collective bargaining about the rationalization of enterprise, settlement of pending matters of mediation plan, we notified the company with the proclamation of strike.

May 26th. Convened a conference of district representatives to discuss strike.

May 30th. Notified the company with our intention to enter strike on June 5th.

June 4th. Negotiation was resumed in the presence of the director of Land Transportation Bureau of Transportation Ministry. It made no progress and came to rupture at 1.20 a.m on July 5th.

June 5th. Entered into 24 hour country-wide strike.

June 7th. Notified the company with intention to enter strike on 9th June at Kanto, Chubu and Kyushu, on 10th at Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku, on 11th at Tohoku, Hokkaido and Niigata.

June 9th. At 5 a.m negotiation was resumed in the presence of the director of Land Transportation Bureau. At 1.20 p.m it came to rupture. We entered into the 1st wave of strike.

June 10th. Entered into the 2nd wave of strike. At 5.30 p.m, it was stopped by the intervention of GHQ.

June 11th - 14th. Conciliation by the C.L.R.C.

June 15th - 16th. 2nd meeting of M.S.C. accepted conciliation plan with reservation of Article 13 of labor contract.

June 23rd. Began negotiation with the company about May - July wages and wages during the strike.

July 2nd. Obtained living subsidy ¥2,300 for May and June.

July 10th. Agreement was reached as to April wages, marriage fund allowance, traveling allowance, etc.

July 12th. Labor contract was signed.

July 17th. Began collective bargaining with the company as to laboring condition, discharge, rationalization of enterprise, etc.

August 17th - 21st. 3rd meeting of M.S.C. discussed July - September wages and establishment of Minimum Wage System.

August 31st. Entered into collective bargaining with the company on July - September wages and cold area allowance.

Sept. 22nd. Obtained ¥7.087 for July - September wages.

Oct. 18th - 20th. 4th meeting of C.S.C. at Iisaka discussed October wages, strife policy, Rules of Order, Rules of election, etc.

Nov. 2nd. Made representation to Transportation Ministry against promiscuous licensing petty transportation agents.

Nov. 17th. Organized joint strife set-up of 13 public enterprise trade unions against proposed revision of Enterprise Decentralization Law.

Nov. 15th. Demand for Minimum Wage System, cold area allowance and marriage fund allowance was submitted to the company.

Nov 19th - 22nd. SANBETSU conference was held to discuss movement policy, strife policy, etc. On the question of qualification, delegate KATO suffered violent assault. MINDO group of delegates walked out. As to the assault on Mr. KATO, we made representation to and demanded from SANBETSU for proper action on the case.

Nov 27th. Submitted petition to GHQ, Deit and other organs not to revise the Enterprise Decentralization Law.

Dec. 15th. The company proposed the payment of ¥8199 for October wages and one month's wages for year end bonus.

Dec. 21st. Year end bonus was increased and agreed upon.

Dec 27th. Repeated negotiations on October wages failed to reach compromise. Stopped collective bargaining and brought the case before the C.L.R.C.

March 5th - 9th. 5th meeting of M.S.C. held at Konko rejected Mediation plan, and passed Rules of Order and Rules of election.

March 12th. Made request to the company to postpone the date of enforcing Article 2 of Trade Union Law as from March 1st. Japan Express Labor Hall Constructed.

March 17th. Handed over to the company the proclamation of strife.

April 6th. Mediation plan was offered.

2nd Day (16th)

Movement policy was explained by ARAYA, chief of Organization Department of Central Executive Committee. Questions and answers were followed by hot discussions. Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku delegates wanted to amend partly the earlier part of Movement Policy (Analysis of the Present Situation) while the delegates of other districts denounced it as a Patchwork of old newspapers. Some points raised:

(1) This movement policy is a plan made by MINDO. It is evidenced by MINDO organ-paper issued on March 31st. We object it. (Kanto)

(2) This is not the policy for Japan Express Workers Union. This is clearly Anti-Communistic movement policy. The right to issue directive for strike should be delegated to all, down to sub-branch of the union. Otherwise we can not quickly take local action to be carried out jointly with other labor unions in the same area.

(3) Why are you afraid of SANBETSU, an organization made for the benefit of workers? The capitalists are afraid of, but why should you be? (Chubu)

(4) Opposition is being raised for the argument's sake, or for the ulterior motive by leftist elements. We support this movement policy. (Kansai)

(5) The analysis of the situation is ambiguous. For this account we can not support this. (Hokkaido)

The origianl movement policy proposed by Central Executive Committee was rejected by 215:120 vote and the substitute movement policy proposed by Chubu District was adopted by the majority of ~~167~~ 181 vote.

Movement Policy Proposed by Chubu District.

Priority should be placed as fundamental policy on the following 4 points:

(1) Assuring the living right.
(2) Assuring the rights of workers.
(3) Opposition to the rationalization of enterprise at the cost of workers.
(4) Defense of democracy.

To attain the above objectives, the following methods are to be adopted:

(1) Votantary control of workshop.
(2) Strengthening and magnifying workshop struggle.

(3) Cooperation with consigners of freight and general mass.

(4) Preventing the attempt to split labor front.

3rd Day (17th)

The 3rd day was thrown into confusion by the motion made by YUSA, Tohoku district delegate, who wanted to make "Youth and Women Departments" into "Youth and Women Policy Departments". By this it is meant: The chiefs of Youth and Women Departments are representatives of Youth and Women, not elected by the rank and file, but are working in the capacity of members of Central Executive Committee during the strife period, that is, the period from the time Demand was submitted to the company to the time Settlement was effected. They have right to vote during this period which continues without stop at this economic situation. In other words Youth and Women have double right. This practice should stop. They should be denied the voting power as members of Central Executive Committee, and be placed into the position of the rank and file. Their Departments should be re-named and their untoward activities placed on restriction.

Long hours of discussion found no solution. Major points of argument for and against were as follows:

(a) Youth and Women Depts went too far.
(b) They exercised double voting right.
(c) They were not effective in the past.
(d) District Hqs and locals may have Youth and Women Depts, but National Hqs never.
(e) Youth and Women's Depts may exist as heretofor if they work within their proper sphere of activities.
(f) They are necessary for invigorating the union.
(g) They can help the union if they work in live with the movement policy of the union.
(h) If they went wrong, why don't the "parent" union guide them? "Parent" Union has the responsibility to bring them up perfectly.
(i) Disbandment of Youth and Women Depts is what the capitalist aims to carry out.

As the result of voting, Youth and Women Depts were left as they are without change. Then a motion was proposed to decide whether the chiefs of Youth and Women Depts should be given a voting right or not. The result of voting ~~showed~~ 173 for and 154 against. As soon as the result of voting was announced, severe objections were voiced and finally there came a head-on collision between chairman and Executive Committee. At 6.30 p.m a joint statement of 3 districts of Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku was issued to the effect that "We can not support the decision of granting chiefs of Youth and Women's Depts a voting right and for this reason we will not send any personnel for these Depts nor do we accept any directive from these Depts." Thereupon the meeting was called to recess. Chairman and executive committee withdrew to have conference to consider how to cope with this new development. Though the meeting was re-opened at 8 p.m no decision could be reached. The meeting was adjourned at 8.15 p.m.

4th Day (18th)

Following motion was proposed by a Hokkaido district delegate and passed by the assembly, thus bringing to an end the long discussed question.

1. The chiefs of Youth and Women Depts exercise a voting right during the period of strife. They are to be returned to their proper position as soon as possible, as Youth and Women Depts are not, on principle, decision making organ.

2. Operation of Youth and Women Depts is to be done by consultation. New Executive Committee is charged with the operation of these Depts.

3. Chiefs of Youth and Women Depts are to be elected by members of the Depts.

Then the meeting entered into the deliberation of Solidification of the Union and Revision of Constitution. Original plans were passed on the whole, with slight amendments. In original plans, Central Committee was to attend to the business of revision and continuation of labor contract, but the works of revision of labor contract was delegated to National Convention.

In original plans, recall of officials was to be made only after the approval of District HQ in case of Central Officials, the approval of Branch in case of District Officials, the approval of Sub-Branch in case of Branch officials. (For instance, if Sub-Branch wants to recall Central Officials, it has to be approved by Branch, District, and C.E.C. in the order named) But this was decided to be done by the existing Rules of election.

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Then the question of Bolting from SANBETSU. By 175:160 vote (secret ballot) it was decided not to bolt from SANBETSU. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

5th Day (Tuesday)

Revision of labor agreement and working regulations was taken up. As to the former, they expressed their attitude to object to any adverse change of agreement, and as to the latter it was entirely trusted in the hands of C.E.C.

Next came the deliberation on Mediation Plan. It was accepted by 189:145 vote (secret ballot)

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All the delegates of the 3 districts walked out. Then, MORI, chairman of C.E.C., walked out, saying, "I am deeply sorry for this unfortunate happening. But since I was elected from Kansai District, I wish I shall be excused for walking out." ISHIDO, chief secretary of C.E.C., who was elected from Chugoku District, followed suit for the same reason. Then KATO, chairman of business committee, resigned, taking responsibility for the happening.

Four-man Conciliation Committee was organized. Their effort to call back failed. Since it became certain that the attitude of 3 Districts can not be told before the convocation of District Meeting, the Convention was adjourned passing the following resolution:

1. To adjourn temporarily the 4th National Convention.

2. C.E.C. to try to settle the business concerning Mediation Plan.

3. Delegates of the 6 Districts to render their utmost effort for the come-back of the 3 Districts.

4. To request the 3 Districts to come back at the earliest opportunity in the name of the National Convention.

5. Election of Central officials and deliberation of the remaining agenda to be done at the next meeting. The old officials to remain until that time.

(JAPAN EXPRESS)

ELIMINATION OF COMMUNIST FRACTION MOVEMENT

Proposed to National Convention Kansai District Hq

1. What is Communist Fraction?

When there is a Communist, there is a fraction movement. The fraction movement became so intense that every union-member came to know of it and detested it. Communist Party changed the name "fraction" into "group" to alleviate the bad feeling of the poeple, but the change of name alone brought no result.

TOKUDA, chief secretary of Japan Communist Party, said, "Union is a means by which to start revolution. True C.P. members will take action when the time comes." Their mission is:

1. To make the union their out-post.
2. To instigate union-members and drive them to "Strike First," policy and
3. To influence every happening into "Political Struggle" and "Power struggle."

To them, the union is a school to teach Communist doctorine and a vanguard to create violent revolution. The fraction is a "plot organization," "secret body," "organ to destroy the union," a kind of "5th Column."

They will not obey to the decision democratically made by majority vote - at least at heart - because COMPROMISE is the last word to be found in their head. Chief Secretary TOKUDA said,"It is wrong to give the union autonomy, as it will be same as demanding compromise from Communist Party." Communist Party is going so far as to deny the union democracy, not to mention autonomy of the union.

2. How Communist work in the union.

Communist Party aims at destruction of the existing social and economic set-up, and establishment of "scientifically" socialistic state. Its object cannot be attained if the people (the workers) were satisfied with the existing social and economic conditions. Therefore, the Communist try to destroy or paralyse industries and drive the workers to starvation. They cry for the downfall of the Cabinet, and establishment of "democratic people's" Govt. They demand for higher wages. In the labor disputes in the past, we can see that they instigated the workers to strike even if the strike seemed to end in failure. They were interested in only arousing discontent against the power and in increasing their members and supporters by so doing. They tried to keep the workers always at dispute, unmindful of the workers' living.

3. Their plots at strike.

Regardless of the ban of "Feb 1st" strike issued by SCAP, Communist elements in " Japan Express" obstinately tried to lead the union members into strike. For this account, radio broadcasted that "Japan Express" had entered strike in defiance of the SCAP order. The following day HASEGAWA,

2. When the worker makes such meritorious service as may be approved by the Minister of Finance in the collection of the postal savings of fixed rate, etc.;

3. When the worker renders a meritorious service which will be recognized by the Minister of Finance as eventually contributing much to the improvement of the collection of the Postal savings of fixed rate, etc.

Article 61. The amount of the allowance to be paid to the worker falling under item 1 of the receding Article shall be computed on the basis of the amount mentioned in each of the following items, which are established for each of contracts they obtained:

1. Postal savings of fixed rate — Amounting to 0.6% of

on the central committee, instigated by saying that the SCAP statement was not an order, but pure advice or desire. After "March labor offensive "last year, they set up a plan to continue a dispute state by sporadic strikes or other dispute actions. They instigated to start the second demand to the unions who have settled their disputes. They led the workers to political struggle. They trained the workers in class struggle. They tried to make the union a puppet of the Communist Party.

4. What the labor union should be.

The labor union is clearly defined in Trade Union Law. As it is not a political organization, it should not be influenced or controlled by a political party or by the power. But actually it is controlled by "fraction" movement of Communist Party as has been said before. Democracy itself is in danger, not to mention the healthy union movement for rehabilitating the Japanese economy. This doesn't mean, however, that we must live aloof from political parties. Needless to say that we must co-operate with those political parties who really protect our interest, speak for us and do good to us.

5. Conclusion.

As stated above, the Communists have no contructive policy. They are without the due sense of responsibility in safeguarding our living. They try to justify their doctorine of social revolution, invariably using their uniform old formula. They start in struggle and end in struggle. They engage in destructive tactics. In conclusion. We assert that we should rid ourselves of Red dictatorial Group in order to safeguard the autonomy of the union.

14. Shime Colliery Special Allowance;
15. Railway Workshop and Other Field Workers Special Allowance;
16. Anti-Calamity Service Allowance.

(Inside Tunnel Operation Allowance)

Article 4. Inside Tunnel Operation Allowance shall be granted to railway workers at any time when they come to perform the works enumerated as follows:

1. Repair and maintenance work to be done inside the Kwanmon and Shimizu tunnels at a distance of 200 meters or longer from entrance and other works of a similar nature, on any of the days on which locomotives are conducted through them.

Article 5. The amount of the allowance mentioned in the preceding Article shall be determined by the Minister of Finance within the limit established as follows:

(JAPAN EXPRESS)

DISBAND "MINDO" AT ONCE

Proposed to National Convention by Kanto District H.Q. March 1949

Trade union is an organization which is run by the will of the majority of its constituents for their common good. It is free for the members to belong to any political party or support any policy of any political party. This right is protected by the National constitution. It is the National cenvention of the union that decides its policy. At a National Convention, every one can present his view; it is free for all to participate in the dis-cussion and support or reject other's view. Union's policy is decided by majority vote. It is wrong to form another organization in the union only because the view of the minority was not supported. It is the destruction of democracy. This is the case with "Mindo" elements in "Japan Express."

In the prospectus of "Mindo," it is clearly stated that "we have formed an organization." A sign-board is posted at the "Mindo" Hq in the upstair-room of Shiodome Office in Tokyo, where the Central Hq of the union is located.

Their action leads to dismemberment and confusion of our union and goes against the decision adopted at Toyohashi Convention. Their action is un-democratic, quite opposite action to their name. They think they themselves are democratic, not others. It is preposterous organization.

In the 2nd place, did they add to the strength of the union? Were they good to the company? One and half years ago, UNO, vice-chairman, and 3 others (all were on central committee) joined "Mindo." Several ten thousand hand-bills were distributed on 15/11/1948. Whenever the union started to submit demands to the company, or started to fight, who paralysed the action of the union? It was "Mindo."

Who made "Japan Express" delegates to SANBETSU conference walk out undemocratically? It was "Mindo." Who rejoiced at the birth of "Mindo"? It was the company.

"Mindo" turned down the decision made at Toyohashi Convention, led the union to confusion and weakened the fighting strength of the union. If "Mindo" respects democracy, it is time they disbanded their organization. They may contend that Communist group is also an organization. But it is a political organization. They are members of an open, public political party. A political party is one thing and a union is another. If "Mindo" people don't like Communist Party, it is O.K. They better form a political party - a JAPAN ANTI-COMMUNIST PARTY or what they like to name - and become members to it. Or they may join SOCIALIST PARTY. And they may introduce into the union its political policy. Then union members will support it or reject at their free will. At any rate, we can not tolerate another mass-organization in the union body.

The foregoing is the reason why we demand the immediate dissolution of "Mindo".

14. Shime Colliery Special Allowance;
15. Railway Workshop and Other Field Workers Special Allowance;
16. Anti-Calamity Service Allowance.

(Inside Tunnel Operation Allowance)

Article 4. Inside Tunnel Operation Allowance shall be granted to railway workers at any time when they come to perform the works enumerated as follows;

1. Repair and maintenance work to be done inside the Kwanmon and Shimizu tunnels at a distance of 200 meters or longer from entrance and other works of a similar nature, on any of the days on which locomotives are conducted through them.

Article 5. The amount of the allowance mentioned in the preceding Article shall be determined by the Minister of Finance within the limit established as follows;

(JAPAN EXPRESS)

WE SHOULD LEAVE SANBETSU

Proposed to National Convention by Shikoku District Hq, March 1949.

1. SANBETSU is a child of Communist Party.

SANBETSU was given birth on 27/2/1946 by an organizing committee composed by 12 unions such as "Newspaper Workers," "Coal Workers," "Govt Railway Workers (Tokyo)," "Printing Workers," "Metal Industry Workers," etc. Before the preparatory meeting was convened, Communists met, at which HASEGAWA on the central committee of C.P, said, "SANBETSU should be a federated organ for joint strife, not a centrally unified body. This is the decision made by the Political Bureau of C.P." ITO, also on the central committee of C.P. said," I hope every one here will accept this." Fundamental policy was thus laid down.

This conception was originated from TOKUDA Kyuichi, a prodigious mega-lomaniac. His idea was this: If affiliated unions had a strongly unified National organization, the Communist Party would be unable to influence it. If it is loosely federated, fraction movement can effectively be carried on. In this way SANBETSU was born by the Political Bureau of C.P.

2. Leadership of radical "Strike First" policy.

This policy was exposed as early as 15/9/1946 when Govt Railway Workers Union was in trouble. The Central Strife Committee of "Govt Railway" met at the Union Hq at Harajuku in Tokyo. Though "Govt Railway" was not under SANBETSU, KIKUNAMI, chairman of SANBETSU (He was a C.P. member but was not disclosed as such at that time) went to the meeting un-invited, and proclaimed, "I earnestly request you to go on general strike. Otherwise you would do injustice to 1,700,000 people of SANBETSU who stood in your support." This statement was made by him without the understanding of committee of SANBETSU. This strife developed into "October Strife" and further into "February 1st 1947" strife which was intervened by SCAP. "Japan Express" also suffered a similar kind of agitation and fraction movement of C.P. who tried to drive us into "February 2"strike. This, however, was again intervened by GHQ. This incident gave a serious self-restrospection to "Newspaper and Radio Workers"and "Printing and Publication Workers" who demanded to hold a mass meeting of SANBETSU to deliberate on the following 3 items:

(1) There is a wide gap between leaders and the mass.
(2) SANBETSU is too much slanting to "Strike First" policy.
(3) SANBETSU is under the influence of C.P.

Extra-ordinary mass meeting was held in July, but as to the 3rd item, above, they resorted to "rub out" tactics.

3. Who made National Public Service Law revise?

By the irresponsible instigation of C.P., there occured in succession "work desertion" tactics of "All-Japan Govt and Public Office Workers Union"

and "Govt Railway"; "Graded Struggle" tactics, "Rainy Season" tactics, and "Wild Cat Strike" of "All Communications." The result was the revision of National Public Service Law.

4. Dismemberment of SANBETSU began as expected.

As SANBETSU cut a poor figure in the past, "Radio Workers" and "Newspaper Workers" bolted from it. "National Coal" left it. Other affiliated unions followed suit. Being worried over this tendency there was born in February 1948 a Democratization League (MINDO). Unions that dismembered from SANBETSU before the end of 1948 are:

a. Locals of "All Japan Machine and Tools Workers."
   (1) Tokyo, Gunma, Chiba, Shizuoka Branches.
   (2) Kanagawa and Niigata Branches (disbanded)
   (3) Tokai Branch (beginning to leave)
   (About half bolted already)

b. Locals of "All Japan Iron Workers"
   "Kawasaki Iron Plate," "Japan Iron-foundry," etc.
   (almost all major unions bolted)

c. Locals of "All Japan Vehicles Workers"
   (Half of the unions bolted)

d. Locals of "All-Japan Electric Tools Workers"
   (1/3 of unions bolted)

e. Locals of "All Communications."
   (In Tokyo, Kansai and Chubu districts, locals are bolting from SANBETSU and also from "All Communications.")

f. DENSAN.
   (1) In Tohoku, Kyushu, and Chugoku districts, some branches bolted from SANBETSU.
   (2) In Kanto district, resolutions to bolt from SANBETSU are on the increase.

g. "O.H. Workers Unions," "Timber Workers" and "Medical Instrument Workers."
   (Over half bolted already.)

h. "All-Japan Life Insurance Workers"
   (1/3 passed resolutions to bolt.)

i. "Teikoku Kerosene Workers"
   (Bolted on 28/1/1949.)

Conclusion:

SANBETSU is being run by the "Red Belt" of C.P. and it is planning to re-arrange each local union into a combat unit to carry on violent revolution. In order to operate unions democratically, it is incumbent for us to bolt from SANBETSU and form a labor front founded on democracy. It is not until then that security of living and real welfare of the workers can be hoped for.

Chart K - Coal and Lignite Production (Unit: 1,000 MT)

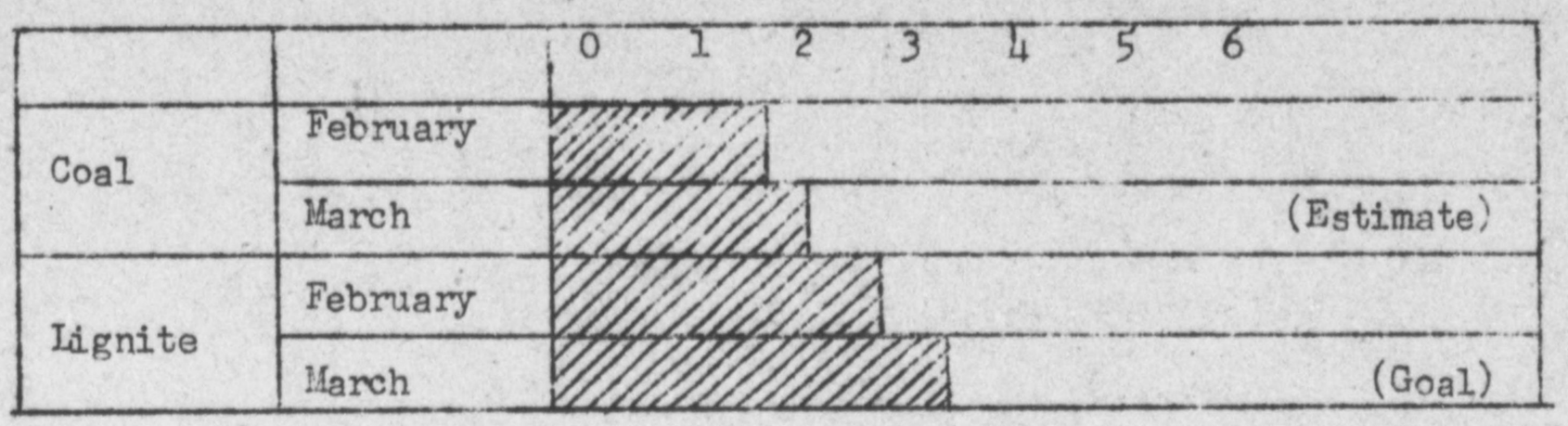
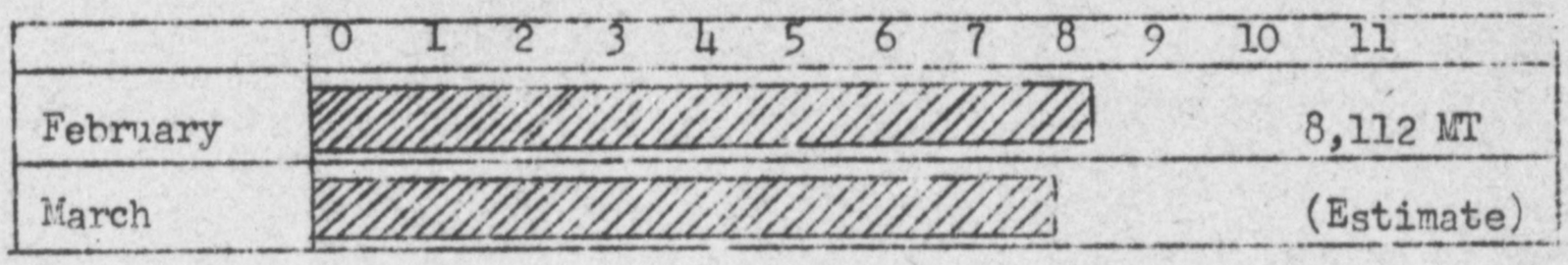


Chart L - Production of Ammonium Sulphate (Unit: 1,000 MT)



MOVEMENT POLICY (JAPAN EXPRESS)

Proposed to National Convention by Central Executive Committee

I. Analysis of Present Situation

1. International Situation

a. World economy is on gradual recovery. Almost all the countries in the world depend upon the American aid, and interchange of merchandise. The US and USSR stand out as central figures.

b. Marshal plan has been regarded as decisive factor in rehabilitating war-torn Europe. Cominform branded it as "Imperialistic invasion" and opposed it vigorously. As a consequence, Western Europe solidified itself against Eastern Europe.

c. With the conversations of forming North Atlantic Pact, representatives of Cominform struck up the note welcoming USSR Army; and Communist parties in various countries are assuming the color of internationalism in support of USSR, transcending racial discrimination.
Of this confrontation, the Communist parties of the world explains as the confrontation between capitalism and socialism --- the confrontation between "Imperialistic un-democratic camp" and "Anti-Imperialistic democratic camp".
Against the foregoing explanation, the so-called democratic nations regard USSR's action in reforming Eastern Europe institutionally and in forming Cominform as a destruction of the existing world order and as a dictatorial Red-imperialism.

d. Is the world so simple as stated above? There are internal confrontation in the World Federation of Labor, Hugo trouble, purges of Checks, Holland, ... which can not be solved by the formula of confrontation of socialism and capitalism.

e. The Far East, excluding China, is on gradual recovery. Chinese economy is in great confusion. It is noteworthy that the Red Army made a remarkable onslaught.

f. There are many grave problems as were stated above, but what we should always bear in mind is this: Japan is a country, defeated and occupied --- actually controlled by the U.S. who wish for Japan's neutrality as well as the Japanese do.

2. Internal Situation.

a. Japanese economy also is on upward curve, as evidenced in the production of foodstuff. But inflation and dangerous crisis of national finance and money market are still on the way. Planned rehabilitation and stabilization are far, far away.

b. Nine point economic program and setting-up of single exchange rate ought

to be carried out, with the equal share of burden, by the people. But Yoshida Cabinet is implementing them, with one-sided policy, at the sacrifice of the mass working population as evidenced by wage stoppage, mass discharge, selection of medium and smaller scale enterprises and strengthening of monopolist capitalists.

c. With above policy, medium and smaller scale enterprises are in the process of adjustment. Big capitalists are setting to work personnel cut and personnel shift on a yield basis, creation of wage ceilings, adverse revision of labor laws. They are launching intensive "capital offensive".

d. Under these circumstances, conservative elements are dreaming of the rebirth of capitalistic society and solidifying the capitalist front with Japan Management Federation as nucleus.

3. Labor Situation.

Labor front may be formally classified into 3 categories: SANBETSU, SODOMEI and Neutral.

a. Abortive "February 1st" strike marked a turning point of SANBETSU. Affiliated unions such as "Newspaper", "Zen Tan (National Coal)" left SANBETSU. Other influential affiliated unions are going to leave it, with the outlook that extreme leftist elements will be left to stand alone.

b. SODOMEI is betraying the standpattism giving the impression of being under the influence of the Govt. Recently, activities of eliminating extreme rightist elements and establishing independence have come to the fore with the activities of Socialist party in solidifying itself.

c. From the above circumstances, we can say:

1. Labor movement which developed along the line of leftist principle is shifting to democratization from leftist tendency. This is evidenced by successive bolting of affiliated unions from SANBETSU, democratization movement of labor unions, and the talk advocating the formation of ZEN RO KAIGI (National Labor Council) as a unified democratic labor front.

2. With the intensive "capital offensive", the activities of leftist elements are only increasing momentum to the split of the unions, thus causing the labor front un-unified more and more.

d. With the overwhelming victory of Demo-Lib party in the last election, conservative and reactionary camp has intensified its activity and the laboring mass, becoming dissatisfied with radical policies of Communist party or with corruption of Socialist Party, are eagerly wishing for the advent of a Labor Party standing by the real social democratic principle.

II. Organization Policy

1. Union Organization.

a. Local union is going to exist only in name. It is being alienated from the rank and file, cooperated only on the top multi-laterally with radical political party or other trade unions. In order to solidify the union, outside influences must be rid of. It should be coordinated by the democratic centralization of power.

b. To cope with "capital offensive", a bigger craft union should be formed uniting the laborers of same kind of industry.

2. Unification of Front.

a. It is high time when unification of labor front was realized. Today is the time when split is appearing everywhere. With the successive bolting of affiliated unions, SANBETSU has dwindled to the membership of about 1 million. Still it does not change its cherished policy of unification of radicals, and is going on splitting. SANBETSU is never an organization which can unite the labor front.

b. We must form a democratic unification of labor front, getting rid of the influence of the extreme radicals.

3. Protection of Vested Rights.

Attempt by the capitalist for adverse revision of labor laws is definitely taking shape. We can combat this attempt only by democratic unification of labor front, democratic centralization of power, elimination of radical influence, and vigorous representation to the National Diet.

4. Political activities.

It is necessary to solve, through political means, our problems, be it socialization of transportation or adverse revision of labor laws. The reason why we failed in our attempt in the past was due to the fact that we aimed to attain political power. This wrongly-chosen step tended to destroy our organization and throw us into confusion. So we must discard our past attitude, realize the unification of the labor front, rid of the political party's influence and attain our object through the National Diet.

5. Educational Activities.

Emphasis must be put, in enlightening 120,000 members, on how to build up a strong union in which each and every member is represented. For this purpose, we must first do away with control of minority group and splitting of union by radical elements.

6. Rationalization of Enterprise.

We could not maintain full employment against the rationalization of enterprise in the past, because we had not enough time to cope with the situation; we could not have clear understanding as to the objective of the management to carry out rationalization of enterprise.

This time we must clearly see whether the rationalization of enterprise is done as a part of carrying out the objectives of Occupation or it is due to one-sided policy of enterprisers in general. As to the one-sided rationalization of enterprise done by the company for its own selfish purpose, we must vigorously fight, getting the cooperation of other unions and the support of public opinion.

7. Protection of Living Right

We oppose to the wage stoppage enacted at the sacrifice of working population. We failed in the past, because we depended, in our argument, on a pure theory. We will work to rehabilitate the production and we will demand the wage, with which we can work, supported by the voice of the rank and file. This demand should be based on living cost as well as national resources.

III. Strife Policy.

With the issuance of SCAP letter and later of 9 point economic program, it has become impossible for us to win by recourse to "Strike First" policy. Incessant strife demanding whatever little we can get tends only to weaken the union organization. This does not make the union strong to fight. The only way to make the union strong to fight is the coordinated struggle for rehabilitation of production and for solidification of union. To attain this, we must discard our old tactics of joint dispute, and think more of strong cooperation and deep understanding between the parties concerned, and the support of public opinion.

IV. Immediate Objectives of Our Strife.

1. Rehabilitation of production.

The union should vigorously participate in the management of the work. Emphasis should be placed in the following 3 points.

a. Establishment of living right.

(1) Getting wages, with which we can work.

(2) Repletion and expansion of welfare facilities; Requisition of laborers' necessities.

b. Safeguarding the vested rights.

(1) Safeguarding rights to organize, to strike and to bargain collectively.

(2) Opposition to adverse revision of labor laws.

(3) Full implementation of Labor Standards Law.

(4) Independency of Labor Relations Committee.

(5) Upkeep and betterment of laboring contract.

c. Full employment

(1) Socialization of truck (short distance, not by rail) transportation.

To oppose to discharge and low wages.
To better the services of truck transportation; for this purpose, maintain the present personnel.

(2) Establishment of Social Security System.

To attain the objectives stated above, unification of democratic labor front and unification of democratic political front must be carried out for the benefit of the working population.

Hung up on the front wall back of the chair are these slogans:

Production Recovery by Our Hands.
9 Point Economic Program by Our Hands.
Acquiring Wages which Enable Us to Work.
Acquiring Welfare Facilities.
Full Implementation of Labor Standards Law.
Absolute Opposition to Discharge, Undue Shift of Personnel.
Opposition to Adverse Revision of Labor Laws.
Absolute Independence of Labor Relations Committee
Opposition to Undue Favorable Treatment to Agricultural-Cooperative Unions.
Opposition to Restoration to the Railway the Handling of Parcels.
Absolute Opposition to Licensing Other Transportation Agents Handling Railway Freight.

The 1st day, 8th April.

The morning session which lasted until 1 p.m. was mainly occupied by various committees' reports on strike actions, wage negotiation, rationalization of enterprise.

salient points reported:

The previlege of handling railway parcels had been granted Japan Express Co., but by the rationalization plan this previledge has to be returned to the Railway authorities before the end of May. This means a great loss to the company. Moreover, the Govt intends to cut 120,000 Railway employees by administrative adjustment and employ only 6,670 to assist handling of parcels which is ~~retor~~ to be restored by the company. The railway authorities with big personnel cut and few new recruitment would hardly be able to handle the railway parcels satisfactorily. Though the management is

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 18 Dec 48, subj: "Manning Table"

Category of Labor	Number
Clerks	2 (Dispatchers)
Mechanical and Skilled	14 (6 mechanics, 1 carpenter, 3 laundrymen, 4 boilermen; laundrymen are category 2)
Guards	13 (includes guards for two dependent houses)
Common Laborers	2
Interpreter	1
Total	52

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Thurman R Ward, Maj Inf

for ARTHUR L. MITCHELL
Captain, ORD
Adjutant

thinking of a plan to shift surplus workers to be caused by this to a new job — for instance packing, the result seems to be a great blow to the workers. How many surplus workers will be created by this is now under investigation.

Japan Express Co. had been granted sole right to handle railway goods, but now by a new law, anyone can get the license to handle railway goods. In handling railway goods, they must have office and warehouse conveniently located, and vehicles to transport. Except in 6 big cities there will be no immediate competition. But Agricultural Cooperative Unions are handling their own goods by their own hands. And again, when the Foodstuff Distribution Corporation are disorganized, they may form a Foodstuff Transportation Company and will threaten Japan Express Company.

The afternoon session was opened at 1.30 p.m. and entered into Agenda and was closed at 6.30 p.m. deliberating the following:

(a) Movement policy.

(b) Solidification of union

(c) Revision of constitution.

(3) Labor Situation of

As to the Movement Policy proposed by Central Executive Committee, a view was proposed that "under this heading the labor situation of Japan alone is dealt with. If the heading is left as it is, the international situation ought to be stated, such as the bolting of democratic nations from the World Federation of Labor. Otherwise the heading should be changed as Labor Situation of Japan." Arguments followed without end, and

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

DEC 20 1948

MG-E

18 December 1948

SUBJECT: Manning Table

TO : Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050
ATTENTION: Labor Officer

In compliance with verbal instructions received at Labor Conference, 16 Dec, revised summary of Manning Table is herewith submitted.

Section II - Labor Furnished by Labor Requisition (MG Office)

Category of Labor	Number
Clerks	2
Common Laborers	3 (Janitors)
Guards	3
Interpreters	14
Messenger	1 (Receptionist)
Translators	8
Technicians	3 (1 woman's affairs assistant, 2 sanitation field inspectors)
Professionals	6 (3 public health nurses, 1 artist, 1 agricultural specialist, 1 educational specialist)
Stenographer	1
Typists	3
Skilled	5 (welfare case reviewers)
Mechanical	2 (projectionists)
Total	51

Section III - Labor Furnished by Labor Requisition (Billets)

Category of Labor	Number
Cooks	2
Kitchen Police	6 (4 category 2)
Drivers	12

it was referred to a sub-committee to be discussed tonight and tabled tomorrow.

As to the acquiring the wage with which we can work stated in the Objectives of Strife: It was vehemently opposed by the following reason: "It was the long cherished and definitely decided policy to try to establish Minimum Wage System. It was decided at a Convention and ever since strenuous effort has been done to realize this. We have no reason to change 'Minimum Wage' into 'Wages with which we can work' Did we give up the hope to fight for 'Minimum Wage'?" Heated discussions ensued for a while until the Chairman of the Executive Committee gave explanation that 'Wage with which we can work' implys 'Minimum Wage'.

Under the item of Full Employment, regaining the right to operate harbor and sea-transportation business was motioned and carried. By the Enterprise Consolidation Act, Japan Express Co. handed over nearly 200 lighters. These lighters are to be returned to original owners. After restoration of lighters, the company should undertake repair and re-start harbor and sea-transportation enterprise.

YOUTH Dept has been much criticized as to have been too extreme in action and to be a double character in membership. Or it was argued better to dissolve because it was really (inactive) negative after

William R. Nettles, Jr.
Maj. - Capt. S. Chandler -

Price of land & Conditions of payment.
Rental Value of land - set at Nat. Average
of 40 x RV (Rental Value) Rotty land
& 48 x RV (upland) Upland.
750 yen per Jun (10 Jo = 1 Cho - 1 Cho = 2.45 acres)
465 for upland.
Payments long - low interest - est. yearly
installment. 30 years is period.
(Article 26) Variable payments allowed. No more
than 1/3 of value of produce from the land.
(No add.)

Pub. Land C. 10 Tenants, 6 Landl, 4 Owners - Cultivators
Central " C. 8 , 1 , + (2) farmers
from Central Agr. Assoc. + 5 Tech. Advisors +
1 Chairman (min. of ag. + Forestry - appt. by him.

Tenant. - Cultivating but own no land or at
least Cult. 2 x as much land as he owns.

Landlord - No Cultivation - or 2 x as much as he
Cultivates
Owner - neither Tenant nor Landlord.

"February 1st" strike. It was agreed, however, to maintain the opinion that it is O.K. to have YOUTH Dept if it carries on right activity within the activity scope of "parent" union because it has a strong propelling power peculiar to YOUTH. It is important not to deviate from the activity of the "parent" union.

As to the revision of Constitution proposed by Central Executive Committee it was carried very smoothly but the proposed revision of the constitution of Shikoku District HQ met a snag. Divergent, conflicting views were presented from many seats. Hot discussions continued endlessly taking a long time, many times coming back to the original point from where they started. The original draft was almost killed. At last it was referred to sub-committee to re-draft.

2nd Day, 9th April

Begins at 9 a.m.

During 9 a.m.-10 a.m. Film on How to Conduct a Meeting will be shown for about 20 minutes.

Order of the day:

(d) Dissolution of "Mindo"

Toku-Cho-Syo-Otsu-Hatsu No. 12 Oct. 16, 1948

TO: Governors of To, Do, Fu and Ken.
Directors of Branch Offices of the S.P.B.

FROM: President of the Special Procurement Board.

SUBJECT: Revision of Wage Standard Table for the Allied Forces' Dependent House Employees.

The wage standard table for the Allied Forces' dependent house employees having been decided to be revised, in accompaniment with enforcement of the payment in dollar system, as shown in the attached paper, I send you a notification here. Accordingly, you are requested to pay attention to the following, and not to miscarry in the execution thereof.

1. There should be only either one of house-manager or housekeeper in a housing, except for a case where the charge is born by a private person.

2. At a housing where a housemanager or a housekeeper can not be employed, the highest paid person among the employees shall be appointed to the responsible position.

3. A first class maid may be employed at a housing where there are two or more ordinary maids.

4. Due to the present enforcement of the payment in dollar system, housemanagers and housekeepers have been abolished, and their type of jobs have been changed to first class boys and maids, but regarding wages of those persons who are engaged continuously in the same jobs as heretofore, they shall not be loss than the amount the persons concerned are getting at present, even when they exceed the maximum amount prescribed for the jobs in the standard table; provided that such persons' wages shall never be approved to increase by periodical increase and adjustment in wages, till they come within the frame in future.

5. The present regulations shall be enforced from Aug. 1, 1948.

Of the enclosure of the Notification Toku-Cho-Ro-Hatsu No. 179, dated Sept. 15, 1948, "Revision of Wage Standard Table for the Allied Forces' Technical and Dependent House Employees', the wage standard table for the Allied Forces' dependent house employees shall be abolished.

Besides, those frames of "(6) Furnace-tender and (7) Yardman" in the enclosure of this notification shall be effective from Sept. 1 according to the Notification Toku-Cho-Sho-Hatsu No. 1057, dated Aug. 25.

(e) Elimination of fraction movement of Communist Party

(f) Bolting from SANBETSU

(g) Regulation of mutual aid.

(h) Budget, and settlement of account

(i) Proposals by Branches and Sub. Branches.

(j) Others in general.

Election of officials

Greetings of old and new officials

" of chairman and vice-chairmen.

Closing remarks.

M. G. Arth.

I Command letter fr. Ag. Liv. SCAP - 8 Jan 47

1. Hq 8th A GO # 10, 18 Jan 47

A. Surveillance of the types

Land Reform

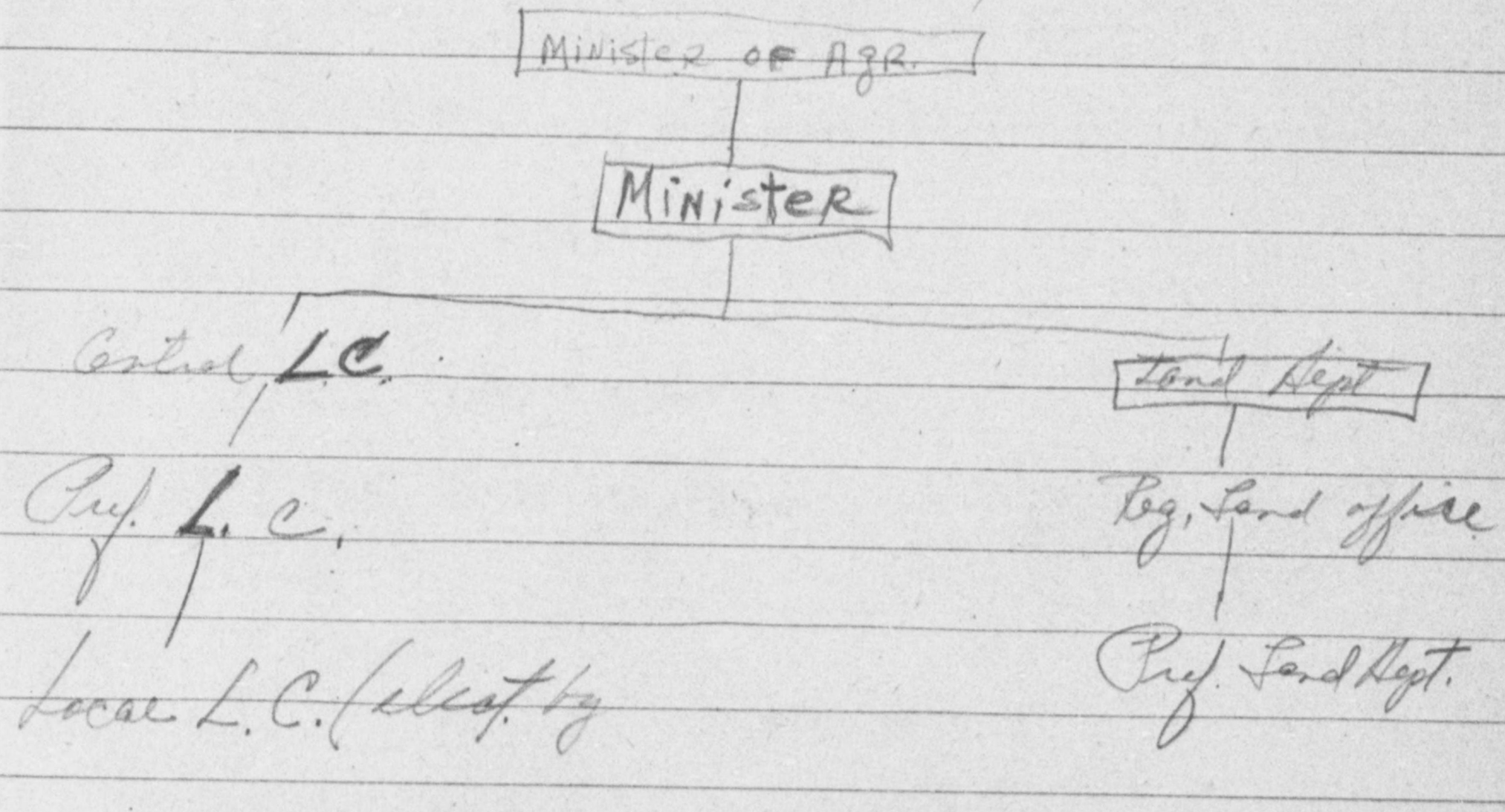
1 - Elections

2 - Comp. & activities of Land Comm.

3 - Reg. of Land

4 - Lease & Use of Land

5. Sale - Purchase



75% Lease of Land Purchase.

JAPAN EXPRESS SHIKOKU DISTRICT MEETING
at
GOVT RAILWAY LABOR HALL

2nd Day, 9th april 1949.

1. Short talk by Lt. Mikkelsen

2. Showing of Education Film "How to Conduct a Meeting".

3. Deliberation on Mediation Plan by C.L.R.C.

Mediation plan was offered on the 6th by C.L.R.C. It was transmitted here on the 8th. Hence, incidental deliberations on the plan. After questions and answers were conducted, the plan was agreed to accept.

4. The re-drafted proposed revision of the constitution of the Shikoku District HQ was tabled by a sub-committee and passed.

5. Then, the questions of the dissolution of MINDO and elimination of faction movement of Communist Party were taken up at the same time, because both questions are closely inter-related with each other. Hot, lively discussions ensued. Vote by show of hands was taken. They agreed unanimously that faction movement of C.P. should be eliminated by all means, and that MINDO should not be dissolved until the day when the faction-movement has entirely been ousted from the union.

6. Since the above attitude was clarified, the next question

Reference is: SMGR's ltr 29 Oct 48
Circular 102, Hq 8th Army 17 Jun 48

Categories of Japanese Labor for Kochi M. G. Team for November are as follows:

Line No.	Classification of Employees	No. of Employees
1	Baker	0
2	Building Manager	1
3	Clerks	12
4	Labor	13
5	Cooks	4
6	Drivers	13
7	Foreman	0
8	Guards	15
9	Interpreters	10
10	Kitchen Polices	4
11	Mechanics & Skilled	15
12	Messenger	0
13	Office Manager	0
14	Proffessional	9
15	Stenographer	1
16	Technicians	4
17	Telephone Operator	1
18	Translators	6
19	Typists	9
20	Waiters	4
	TOTAL	121

Incl. 1

of bolting from SANBETSU was given a self-explanatory answer. They agreed unanimously that they should bolt from SANBETSU.

(7) Then came the question whether they should have a mutual aid system or not. It was agreed in principle they should have it, because the amount of money payable by the company for misfortunes befallen upon, or discharge of, employees are too small. Minor details and drafting of regulations were referred to a sub-committee to be introduced later on.

(8) As the result of election, following officers were appointed:

Central Committee members: MIYATAKE & MANABE

Chairman of Executive Committee Shikoku District: TAURA

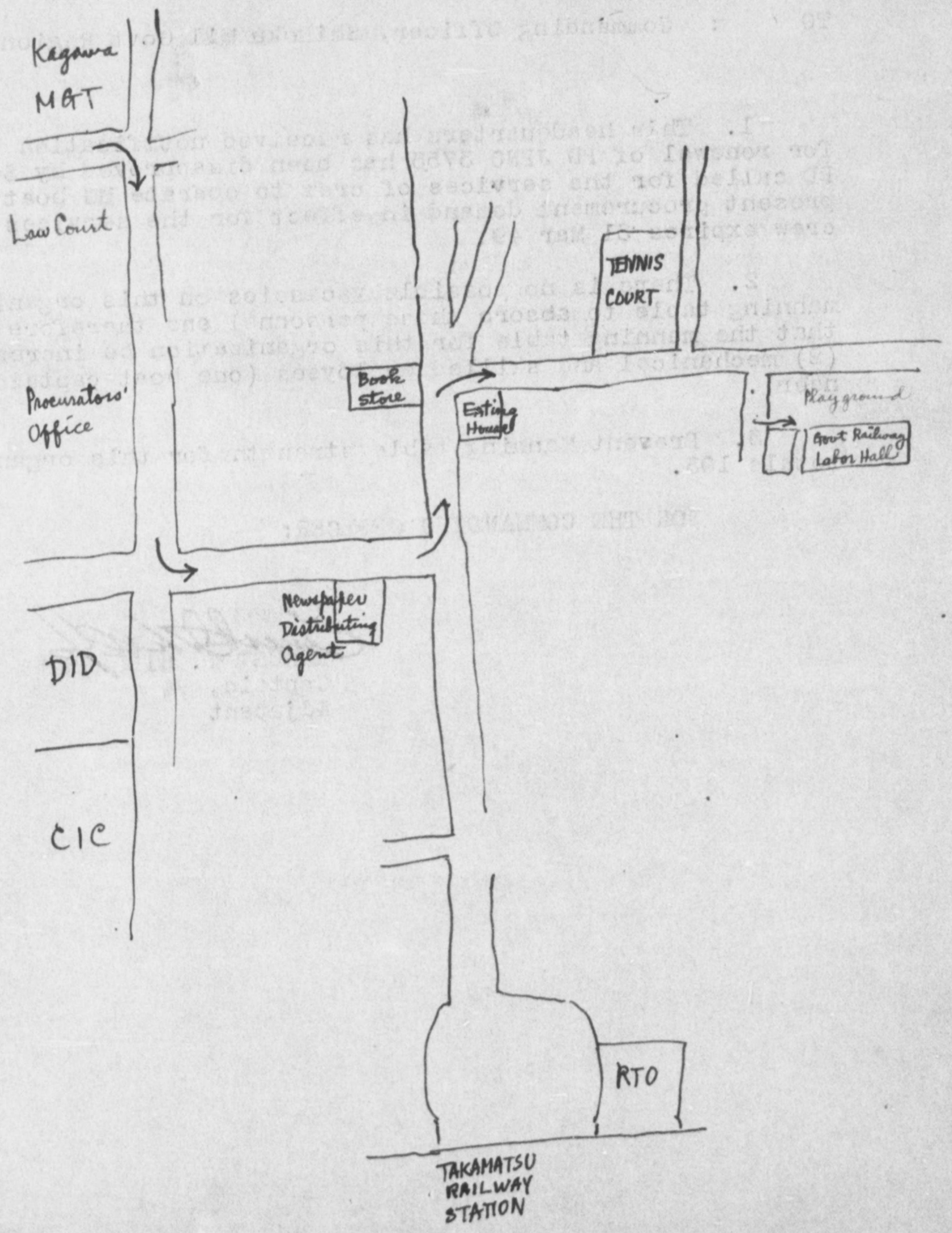
Secretary, Shikoku District: SUZUKI

Accountants, Shikoku District: KONDO & SHIGEMI

Since we put in MT we have added new sections
others expanded. How can we increase
How important is security re survey-claims [GUARDS
How about CIC, CCD, > How can we get labs from them for secrets
we put out

Why must clubs include bar boys etc re. manners

JAPAN EXPRESS SHIKOKU DISTRICT MEETING
8th & 9th April 1949
at
Gov't Railway Labor Hall



HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

JAN 6 1949

MG-E

5 January 1949

SUBJECT: Increase in Manning Table

TO : Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

1. This headquarters has received notification that request for renewal of PD JPNO 3753 has been disapproved by SCAP. Subject PD called for the services of crew to operate MG boat KB 503. The present procurement demand in effect for the services of a boat crew expires 31 Mar 49.

2. There is no possible vacancies on this organization's manning table to absorb these personnel and therefore request that the manning table for this organization be increased by two (2) mechanical and skilled employees (one boat captain, one engineer).

3. Present Manning table strength for this organization totals 103.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ERNEST T. HILL, JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

(JAPAN EXPRESS)

MOVEMENT POLICY

Proposed to National Convention by Minority Group.

I. International Situation

A. (a) World war II could not defeat the inconsistency of capitalism, but on the contrary precipitated the crisis of capitalism.

(b) Productivity of capitalistic nations after the war broke the balance. West European nations can not tide over their economic crisis by their old method of capitalism. On the other hand, there arose a nation who find difficulty in finding market for its product. The gap between two kinds of nations is widening.

(c) Productivity increased by leaps and bounds during the war. World market became smaller due to the exhaustion of the resources and awakening of colony and semi-colonized population. Over-production crisis is at hand.

(d) But USSR lost no time in rebuilding the country by socialist way. Its productivity surpassed that of pre-war days. It is going to surpass the productivity of the US. Six East European nations have already recovered from war damage and exhaustion of resources by socialist way.

B. In capitalistic nations, the confrontation between capital and labor has assumed gravity. A democratic force centering around laboring class is gathering strength. The recent overwhelming victory of Chinese Communist gives an impetus to the democratic forces in other parts of the world.

C. The above-mentioned state of affairs foretells the decay of capitalistic economy and development of new democratic forces centering around laboring classes. At this juncture, the exploiting class, by using every means possible, is trying to split working class in its endeavor to destroy the control by the masses.

II. Internal Situation

(a) After the war, the capitalist threw the responsibility of the defeat in war on the shoulder of the people, neglected production, fanned shady dealings and inflation, engaged in exploitation wherever it was possible and planned lowering real wages. The working class, on the other hand, developed a vigorous labor movement for the protection of living right, supported by the world democratic forces.

(b) The capitalist intensified "capital offensive" unifying reactionary front and splitting labor front as soon as they regained their poise after the confusion of defeated war.

(c) The exhaustion of resources and damages caused by the long war shaked the national economy from the bottom. Ruling class and bureaucrats corrupted to the extreme. Scandals after scandals occurred. At last they came to the stage where they can not tide over the economic crisis by their usual means.

(d) Now, the monopolist capitalists are trying to induct foreign capital for their own benefit at the cost of medium and smaller scale enterprisers and working population, at the cost of racial independence and development of industry. In other words, they are carrying on rationalization of enterprises, mass discharge, and enforcement of low wages. They are planning adverse revision of labor laws and national Constitution to introduce Fascist regime.

(e) To be more concrete, they are abusing the power in amassing funds, materials and labor exclusively to the monopolist capitalists, centering production there. Export industry is carried on at the sacrifice of working population. As the consequence, medium and smaller scale enterprisers are ruined, and working population suffers discharge, low wages, and intensification of labor. Already there are some medium and smaller scale enterprisers who can not pay wages. The Govt is going to discharge several hundred thousand employees by administrative adjustment. This is what is meant by extreme exploitation and "colonized" production. It is detrimental to the independence of race.

(f) To emasculate trade union and to make us royal slaves, they don't mind to carry out adverse revision of labor laws and deprive us of fundamental human right. Again in the budget compilation they cut off expenditure for making working class secure and take it away to the item for oppressing us (working class).

(g) Against this "capital offensive," laboring class, farmers, and citizens are carrying on desperate counter-attacks. All Govt and public workers union and SANBETSU are going to develope a big strife, organizing unified strife committees. DENSAN, "Private Railways" and others are virile with fighting spirit.

(h) Amidst these situations, our company is making money and on the other hand, is refusing to accept our demand of the lowest wages. It is carrying on personnel reshuffle and revamp of organization. It is planning mass discharge on the pretext of rationalization of enterprise. It is preparing adverse revision of laboring contract. We, 100,000 members, should unite to solve these problems.

No strong fight has been staged even once in our Japan Express workers' union. For the lack of labor education, the rank and file depended upon the leaders of the union too much. The District organizations and locals lacked initiative. No workshop strife developed. The rank and file could not use the fighting strength systematically. This weakness on the part of the union was taken advantage of by the company. We must admit our weakness and try to strengthen the union so that strong voices spring up from the bottom.

III. Strife Objectives

1. Protection of Living Rights.
   - (a) Establishment of minimum wage system.
   - (b) Demand for cold area allowance.
   - (c) Demand for marriage expense fund.
   - (d) Repletion and expansion of welfare facilities; Demand for laborers' necessities.
   - (e) Opposition to undue taxation.
2. Protection of fundamental human right.
3. Opposition to undue rationalization of enterprise.
4. Strife defending Democratization and Racial Independence.

* * *

Organization activity Policy
Education activity policy
Organ-Paper activity policy
Investigation activity policy
Youth and Women's Counter-Measure Policy
Culture Activity Policy
Financial Policy

} are to be presented by respective officer in charge and therefore the introduction here was omitted.

SOLIDIFICATION OF UNION (Japan Express)

Proposed on 22/3/1949 to National Convention by Central Executive Committee.

I. Central Organization

1. Works to be carried out by Central Executive Committee System.

a. Central Executive Committee to carry out work at all times.

Reason: By having a set-up always prepared for strife, Executive Dept laid down in constitution becomes useless. The Executive Dept becomes hindrance to the operation of the union.

b. Central Standing Executive Committee to be abolished. Its work to be given to Central Executive Committee.

Reason: As the meeting of Central Executive Committee is held more than 4 times a year, Central Standing Executive Committee becomes more than useless.

c. Set-up of Central Executive Committee: 30 persons as before. Elected as before on ratio system. 2 persons (minimum) from district.

2. Establishment of Central Committee.

Executive Committee is not sufficiently enough to deliberate major matters during the period from a National Convention to another National Convention. For this reason, establish Central Committee as a secondary Decision-making organ.

a. Status: Secondary Decision-making organ next to National Convention.

b. Set up by Central Executive Committee and Central Committee, but the Central Executive Committee has no authority to make decision.

c. Election: 1 person per 1000 local union-members. Central Committee member can not be concurrently a Central Executive Committee member. term: 1 year

d. Work to be assigned:

1. Interpretation of Constitution
2. Laboring contract
3. Additional budget
4. Incidental disbursement over ~~¥50,000~~ ¥500,000
5. Collection of incidental tax
6. Enterprise, operation of.
7. Other matters delegated by a National Convention.

e. Relationship with a National Convention.

Following to be dealt with exclusively by a National Convention.

1. Conclusion and discontinuation of laboring contract.

2. Budget, and settlement of account.

3. Joining or leaving other organizations.

4. Disposal of funds over ¥500,000

5. Enterprise requiring over ¥1 million .

6. Incidental disbursement over ¥ 1 million.

f. Responsibility.

Central Committee is reponsible to a National Convention.

g. Convocation:

To be convened by more than 4 times a year by Central Executive Committee, or when more than 1/3 of Central Committee request.

h. Chairman, procedure of the meeting, etc to be followed in accord with a National Convention.

II. Local Organizations

1. Comment on big locals.

a. Policy to strengthen big locals was adopted by Toyohashi Convention.

b. As the consequence, big locals were repleted with "big shots ", and District Organization was enfeebled.

c. The activities of big locals were put on limitation, because they had no management representation to match them.

2. Future Policy.

a. For above reason, to make the union organizations so as to match the set-up of the management.

b. District Organization and locals to have full function. District Organization to be repleted with personnel and fund enough to control locals.

c. Locals to support District organization as well as support themselves.

2. Recall of officers.

Central Executive Committee members may be recalled unconditionally by non-confidence vote of locals in accordance with the present election regulation.

Therefore, officials are influenced by locals and can not act efficiently. Therefore, as to the recall:

a. Central officers, district officers, local officers, etc to be recalled after recognition. For instance, if sub-local resolved to recall a Central officer, it should be recognized by higher organs - Locals, District and Central Executive Committee, before he can be recalled.

b. Now confidence vote can be recognized by majority vote of the final decision-making organ. For instance, a Central Executive Committee member can be recalled only by the decision of a National Convention.

(JAPAN EXPRESS)

PROPOSED REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

Proposed on 22/3/1949 to National Convention by Central Executive Committee to be revised in order to solidify the union.

1. Establish Central Committee.

See SOLIDIFICATION OF UNION.

2. National Convention.

(a) To be organized by Central Executive Committee, Central Committee, Central Auditing Committee and delegates to National Convention.

(b) Delegates to N.C. to be elected on the basis of locals (District organization to adjust fraction)

(c) In order to reflect the opinion of minority democratically, the resolution of locals is taken up in the Convention regardless of the resolution adopted by District organization to the contrary. (National Convention to deal with proposals made by Central Organ, District ~~(District)~~ Organization, locals, sub-locals in the order mentioned).

3. Regulations concerning Recall.

Recall may be carried on:

See SOLIDIFICATION OF UNION.

4. Establishment of Publication Dept.

Independent Publication Dept to be established. The work of issuing organ paper, pamphlets, etc. to be taken over from Intelligence Dept.

5. Auditing.

(a) Auditing personnel to be union-officers as in the case of ~~(illegible)~~ Central Executive Committee members. They are to be constituents of National Convention, but have no voting right.

(b) Auditing personnel to be elected from among union-members.

(c) By-election:
Within 3 months after election, the next runner to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

(d) One candidate each District. Elected at the National Convention.

6. Establishment of rules as per strike and sabotage.

Strike and sabotage to be decided and acted upon by referendum at each local.

* * *

全國大會議案

組織強化の件

昭和二十四年三月二十二日
中央執行委員會案

一、中央組織

人中央執行委員会制による業務執行の件

(一) 中央組織は平時活動と斗爭中とを問はず中央執行委員会が業務を執行する理由(イ) 斗爭を通じて斗爭組織を持つことによって規約上の執行部は有名無実の存在となる。その機能の性格は不明確となって組合の運営上の支障を来した

(二) 中央常任執行委員會を廃して中央執行委員會一本とする
中央委員會を年四回以上開くから中央執行委員會中央常任執行委員会との二本建に構成して持つことはムダな機構にして中央執行委員会が事実上開催されない惧れもある

(三) 中央執行委員会の構成 人員選出方法
現在員通り三十名とし比例制を基準とし実情に即した、現在実行されている様な選出方法による中央地区との連絡の都合上各地区とも最低二名を要し又地区の実情によっては規約通りの人員を中央に出せない向きもあるから

行はれてゐる方法によつて選出する

(ハ) 中央委員會設置の件

大会から大会までの間の重要事項を審議する為には執行委員会では不充分であつてこの為次級決議機関としての中央委員会を設置し業務の遂行を期したい

(ニ) 斗爭中に於ける拡大斗爭委員會及規約上の拡大執行委員会の如き性格の不明確な且つ責任の明らかでない機関は組合組織上好ましくないから廃止する

(ホ) 性格 全國大会に次ぐ決議機関である。

(ヘ) 構成 中央執行委員と中央委員を以て構成する 中央執行委員には決議權はない。

(ト) 人員及選出方法 中央委員は組合員千名に一名の割合で中央執行委員以外の者から支部單位で選出する。地区は人員割で割当てられた人数を調整することが出来る、中央委員は中央執行委員中央代議員を兼ねることは出来ない。

(チ) 任期 一年とする

(リ) 決議事項

(ヌ) 疑義を生じた規約の解釋

(ル) 労働協約の改正と継續

No.2

(3) 追加予算
(5) 臨時納付金の徴收
(7) 大会で委任された事項

(五) 全國大會との関係
次の事項は全國大會での專決事項とする
(1) 労働協約の締結と破棄
(2) 予算と決算
(3) 團体への加入又は脱退
(4) 一件五十万円以上の資産の処分
(5) 一件百万円以上の資本金を必要とする事業の経営
(6) 一件百万円以上の臨時支出

(六) 責任
中央委員会に於て審議したる事項に就てのみ全國大會に責任を負う。

(七) 開催及召集
中央委員会は毎年四回以上 中央執行委員会が召集する 中央委員の三分

(4) 一件五十万円以上の臨時支出
(6) 事業経営

の一部上の要求がある時は開催する

(ハ) 其の他、議長、議事運営等は全國大會に準ずる

六、地区、支部、組織

イ、大支部について支部運営に就ての批判

(一) 豊橋大会で地区は存置することになったが、勝来連絡協議会的運営に移行して大支部を充実、強化する方針を確認した。

(二) その結果として人的、物的面で支部に吸収され、地区は次第に無力化してゆく傾向が見られ、支部の統轄力を失へてきた。

(三) 大支部は一應充実を見たけれども会社機構とマッチしないため、團体交渉等の相手がなく事実上の活動が制限されてきた

ロ、今后の運営

(一) 組合の組織も会社機構とマッチする即ち支社に対する地区の十分な活動がなされなければならない。

(二) 規約上の組織(地区、支部共)は飽迄も十分な機能を持ったもので地区は支部を

統轄出来る程の人的に政治的に充実してゐなければならぬ。

(三) 支部は分会の弱点補強等の組織と及會社機構の変革の見透しに立つた場合や他の友誼團体との提携共同斗争の面から云つて、支部の存在も必要になつてくる。従つて地区を強化する方向をとると共に支部の弱化は戒めねばならぬ。

(イ) 役員の招還に就て

現在の選挙規則によれば分會に於て不信任が決議されたら無條件で中央執行委員すら召還出来る様になつてゐる。役員の言動は常時分會の動向に左右されて公正なる判断を下し業務遂行のための十分な能力の発揮に大きな支障がある

従つて招還出来るのは次の様な場合に限る

イ、中央役員は地区、支部、地区役員は支部、分会、支部役員は分會からの招還要請を被所属機関にて認めた時。

例へば分會に於て中央執行委員の招還を決議したら支部地区と順次、上部機関の承認を経て中央執行委員会にかゝりそこで承認されて初めて効力を発することになる

ロ、不信任による場合は最終選挙単位の過半数の決議を要する

例へば中央執行委員は全国大會の決議がいる

以上中央、地区、支部の有機的連関を保ち敢へる組織を確立する

中央執行委員會に於ける意見

三月二十二日開催の執行委員会は、中央斗争委員会との関係その他につきその運営必ずしも一方金とは云へないのでその席上関陳された意見を附し討議の参考とする

その主なるものの次の通り

一、新中央執行委員会の人員及選出方法に就て

△現在の如く三役の補充は出身地区から選出するものではなくて、何名に一名と厳正比例代表制をとるべし、青年部、婦人部が執行部に入って特別に決議権を行使するは不当である、四地区の如き特例は大会に計って決定すべきである。

△三役、青年部、婦人部は現在通りでよろしい、然し他の中央執行委員は厳正比例代表制をとるべし、四地区の特例は同様に大会に計ってやるべし。

二、中央委員會に対する意見

△中央委員会は中央代議員中より選出された代表代議員によって運営すべきである。

二、開催の回数を四回と限ることなく必要に應じ開催する様訂ずべきである
（必要のないのに開く必要はないという理由）

三、青年、婦人対策部設置について
現在の青年部、婦人部は二重權利行使であるからむしろ対策部にすべきである

四、下部の役員改選について
現在の下部に於ける役員改選による弊害を来してゐる現況に鑑み
此の弊を去るため適当な定めを規約中に設けるべきである。
（これは大会前の執行委員會まで研究課題となった）

五、役員の投票權に就て
現在は投票權は決議權に含まれてゐるという解釋で中央執行委員
には三役を投票する權利がないが、これは当然自分達の責任者選出
するに当っては投票權があるべきである

全口大会議案　規約改正要綱（案）

昭和二十四年三月二十二日

組織強化に伴い次の如く規約を改正する　中央執行委員会案

六、中央委員会の設置

詳細は組織強化の件を参照

六、全國大会

八、構成中央執行委員　中央委員　中央会計監査及中央代議員を以て構成する

七、中央代議員は支部單位に選出することを確認する（端数を地区で調整すること

は中央委員に同じ

3、決議の反映　全口大会の決議に当っては支部の小数意見をも尤主的に持込むため

地区の決議により支部の決議を拘束しないで支部の決議を直接全口大会に反映

する（尚全口大会の決議は中央地区支部分会と順序を経て下部組織に浸

透させるのは勿論である）

三、招還規程の新設

招還は左の場合に限り行はれる

中央に於ては地区支部 地区に於ては支部 分会 支部に於ては分会からの推薦

要請を被所属機関に于認める時

2、不信任による場合は最終選出單位の過半数の支持を要する

四、出版部の新設

機関紙の発行 パンフレットの出版等をする部を情報部より独立させて

専門部の充実を計る

五、会計監査の件

人身分及資格　会計監査は中央執行員と同様役員とし大会の構成員たる

が議決権はない

2、選出方法　会計監査は組合員より選出する

3、補充選挙　選挙后三ヶ月以内の場合は次点者があれば繰上当選とし無い時

は中央執行員会に於て補充選挙とする

（従って選挙規則も変ってくる）

4、選出手續　各地区一名宛の候補者をあして全国大会で選出する

㊁ 六、罷業、怠業、規程の設置

罷業怠業は單位毎の一般投票によって確認決定する

罷業權 怠業權の基本的 權利は組合員自身にある

三、員の意志を民主的に決定しその行使を一層強力たらしめるにも組合員の投票によることが一番よい。從って全組合員の共同目標獲得のため罷業を決行する時は全組合員の投票により行はれねばならない。地区、支部、分会夫々の独特の斗爭目標に就ても夫々の組合員の一般投票によって決行するのである

以上

大會議案

運動方針

中央執行委員會案

一 情勢分析

▲國際情勢

1 世界經濟は除々に回復の傾向を示している、然かも世界各國に社會体制の如何を問はずその復興については、アメリカの高度生産力の援助と世界經濟の交流を不可缺要素としている、併し現實にはアメリカとソ連を夫々中心勢力とする所謂二つの世界の對立は益々激化している、

2 第二次世界大戰后の極度に疲弊せる歐洲の經濟を回復するためには特にアメリカのマーシャルプランが今後の決定的な回復をなすとされているがコミンフォルムは之に對して帝國主義的侵略として世界勞連をはじめ猛烈に反對して來た、その結果として東歐式の革命はチェッコを最后として挫折し反對に佛伊をはじめ西歐は團結して益々強く東歐に對立するに至つた

3 冷い戰爭は最近に於いては北大西洋同盟問題の起るやコミンフォルムの代表はこもごも起つてソ連は歓迎を宣言し各國共産黨代表は所謂植民民族の立場を離れてソ連支持の國際主義を明確化するに至つた如く日々激化して來ている

この對立に付いて各國共産黨は資本主義と社會主義の對立と説明しアメリカの帝國主義の侵略政策にたつ帝國主義的反民主々義陣營と反帝國主義的民主々義陣營と解明している、

「所謂民主々義者國はコミンテルンが「ソ連を守れ時代」を經て一九四一年獨ソ不

之に對し所謂民主人權團体ズムの脅威の前に戰術的に解散しつゝも對獨共同戰術中も自己溫存政策に終始し戰終るや忽にして東歐諸國を制度的に改革し一九四七年再びコミンフォルムを結成現秩序の急激否定に依る國際的暴力破壞、獨裁の赤色帝國主義であるとしている

4 階級對立的分析も實證的分析も各肯定出來るが然し斯る單純な樣相のみであらうか世界勞連の內部對立、ユーゴー問題やエッコホーランド靡正問題等等と社會主義對資本主義對立理論では解明出來ない現實が露呈している

5 東洋に於いても中國を除けばゼン進的ではあるが囘復の傾向を示している 中國に於いてはその經濟混亂は甚しく最近の和平問題の歸着も注目されるが共產軍の進出は決定的である。

6 我々の當面の大きな問題としてソ對立中國東洋諸國の今後の歸趨等々多々あるが現在の日本は敗戰國家であり占領軍のそして事實上アメリカに依り管理されている國家でありアメリカ並に日本國民も亦日本の中立を要望している事を銘記しなければならない

B 國內情勢

1 日本經濟も所謂經營基礎少なからと昇線をたどつているが然しインフレは終熄せず財政金融面の破局的狀態は猶進行している、計畫的復興と安定は依然として道遠く危機は深刻なものがある

2 經濟九原則そして單一爲替レートの設定は日本經濟自立化の方向を規定するものであり眞

に國民の等しき負擔により處理されて行かねばならないものであるが吉田内閣はインフレ進策に依り貴金ストップ大量首切り中小企業の倒産　金融獨占資本の強化と言う勤勞大衆の犠牲による一方的安定政策を現に實行に移しつゝある

3上述の政策を基盤として資本家階級は中小企業にあつては文字通りの整理を企圖し大企業に於いては獨立採算制の採用人員整理配置轉換と所謂一方的恣意に依る整備を強行しようとしているし最高賃金制の制定勞働法規の改惡等々既に激烈なる資本攻勢は展開して來ている

4かゝる情勢下更に保守反動勢力は資本主義社會の復活を夢見て漸次合同の傾向をたどり日經連を中核とする資本家陣營の統一を策している

C勞働運動の現況

勞働戰線は形式主義的には産別　總同盟其の他中立を區分されるが

1先づ産別にあつては二、一ストを契機としてその極左的偏向の行詰りから所謂單産の新聞全炭、帝石の脱退を始めとして有力單産は漸次脱退の傾向にあり現所謂單産も其の内部に於ける所謂組合民主化運動の發展に伴い極左的偏向は益々強立化しつゝある

2總同盟にあつては鬼角政府御用的印象を其の行動の遠心的傾向はおうべくもないが最近特に極右御用分子の排撃と主体制確立への動きが見られ社會黨再建をめぐり益々熾烈化しつゝある

3以上綜合して見るに

イ形式主義的にそして左翼組合主義的發展を主軸として發達して來た勞働運動も二、一ストを契機として大きく形式主義より内部充實主義へ左翼組合主義的偏向より組合民主化へ

と脱皮しつゝある此の事は相次ぐ産別脱退或いは各單産の民主化運動更に發展して民主的勞働戰線統一体としての全勞會議の結成の動き等が實證している

ロ左翼分裂主義者の行動は資本攻勢の激化に伴い狂信的分裂主義を益々露呈し彼等の獨立作を早めているが一方勞働戰線の分裂樣相も次第に深刻複雜化している

4しかして民自黨の壓倒的勝利により保守反動陣營は益々强力化しているが勞働者大衆は從來の極左急進政黨たる共産黨や腐敗たらくせる社會黨にはあきたらずとなし眞の社會民主々義理念に立つ勞働者の政黨の確立を要望する氣運が濃化しつゝある

二組織方針

A組合組織に就いて

1單一組織は名のみとならんとしている、即ち大衆と遊離した極左急進主義政黨と組合の連同徒らなる頭部のみの多角的提携妄想、統制の離反等により左翼分裂主義者のみ自己孤立を急いでいるが組合員大衆は一歩々々後退している、之を防止し斗う單一組織を確立するには組合に對する一切の外部勢力支配を排除し組合員自身の組合を確立することである、而して單一組織の威力發揮は民主的中央集權化以外にはあり得ない

2經濟自立化に便乘する資本家攻勢に對應するためには同一産業勞働者の速なる合同を必須要件とする大産別組織の結成を促進しなければならない

B 戰線統一

1 勞働戰線の統一は今こそ成就しなければならぬ併し現實には分裂の樣相は深刻化している、即ち產別會議は全日本機器、全國車輛、全鐵勞の合同を契機として傘下主要組合の脫退相次ぎ結成當初とは比較にならぬ約百万程度と成り下りながら未だに極左的統一主義より脫却出來ず其の分裂的生格を露呈しているし、產別の全勞連移行政策は全勞連の薄命を物語つているに過ぎない、斯る極左的統一展望に於いては分裂の度は激化こそすれ戰線統一は斷じてあり得ない、

2 今や我々は一部分裂主義者支配を排除して全勞働戰線の民主的基盤に立つ民主的統一を成就しなければならぬ

C 既得權確保

資本家階級の勞働法規改惡の企圖は露骨化して來た、我々が團結權罷業權を確保するためには勞働戰線の民主的統一と組織の民主的中央集權化と一切の極左戰術行使による世論の離反防止を必要條件とするところの政黨國會への働きかけによつてのみなし得るのである

D 政治活働

我々は小運送の社會化或は勞働法規の改惡等々との一つを取つても皆政治斗爭を解決の不可缺要素としているが過去の政治斗爭の失敗は直接權力斗爭を主目として組織された事に最大の敗因がある、即ち横辷り權力斗爭は組合の組織を破壞し自ら組合の利益を放棄せしめ迷におちいらしめたのである

上述の弊を一掃して勞働戰線の統一主体制の確立を通じ政黨と組合は各々獨立人格の下相互管轄内幾構を通じ現實的事象の解決のため國會に對する具体的な働きかけを主軸とする斗爭

を展開しなければならない。

E 教育活動

全十二万組合員が挙げて斗う組織を確立する爲の教育啓蒙に主點を置く之が爲には少數支配觀念の拂拭と左翼分裂主義思想排除を前提とする組合の民主々義の普及化を圖らなければならない。

F 完全雇傭の斗爭（企業整備斗爭）

過去の企業整備對策の最大缺陥は時間的制約を受けた事、設定目標の浸透不充分による不明確更に企業整備斗爭そのもの、本質的な究明の不充分にあつたそして現實的には占領目的遂行の一部としてなされる企業整備と一般的資本家階級の一方的意志によりなされる企業合理化を混同してはならない、從つて會社が資本家的一方的意志によりなさんとする一切の企業合理化に對しての我々の斗爭目標は社會化を前提とする現狀維持であり指令持株GHQに對しては強力なる働きかけをしなければならない、以上の斗爭を有利に導く爲には他單産との提携による政治行動に勿論ここに屈辱なる世論の支持を受けるための努力を特に重要視しなければならぬ

G 生活權確保の斗爭（賃金斗爭）

勤勞大衆の犠牲による如何なる賃金ストップに對しても我々は反對する、過去に於ける我々の賃金斗爭が頭打ちとなつたゆえんは組合員大衆と遊離した理論樹成にあることを率直に認

め組合員大衆の眞の聲を主軸とし我々は生産復興斗爭と併行して働ける賃金を要求するこれは生討費を基準としたものであり國家物量を基盤とするものでなければならない

三 斗爭方針

一 ヨコ書簡、九原則の發表により從來のスト偏重主義では到底斗い勝つことは出來なくなつた、セ斗爭に始まる傾斜斗爭表裏にあるサミダレ斗爭が組合組織を破壞する權力斗爭であり單一組織の威力を自ら放棄するものであり依然たるスト激發主義であるが之等によつては斷じて組合組織は斗う組織として發展し得ない

斗う組織斗へる方向は唯一つ責任ある生産復興斗爭と相俟つた統制ある統一斗爭こそ單一組織本來の方向であることを確認する主体制を確立した統一斗爭には頭打ちはあり得ないことを銘肝すべきである。

この斗爭展開に際しては從來の如き觀念的共同斗爭を捨て、廣汎なる實利實害の一致の上に立つ強力なる提携を中核として廣汎なる世論獲得を重視しなければならない。

四 當面の斗爭目標

以上年間運動方針に從い當面の斗爭目標を定め強力なる斗いとなす。

一 生産復興斗爭

組合は經營に潰滅的に參加しあくまでもその主体性に應じた生産復興斗爭を斗つて行く、之を推進し之を裏付けるために當面の斗爭目標を次の三點に集約する

1 生活權確立の斗爭

(2)厚生施設の擴充强化及勞需物資の獲得並に厚生資金の適正化

2 既得權確保の斗爭

(1)團結權、罷業權、團体交渉權の確保の斗爭

(2)勞働關係法規の改惡反對

(3)勞働基準法の完全實施

(4)勞働委員會の御用化反對

(5)勞働協約の維持改善

3 完全雇傭の斗爭（企業整備斗爭）

(1)小運送社會化の斗爭

首切り反對闘争は小運送の公共的使命を達成するためには小運送の社會化を目指す現狀維持を斗い取らねばならない。此のためには 内外を通じて社會化を目標として次の様な斗爭を積極的に推し進める

(イ)集排法指定免除及び首切り不當配置轉換反對

(ロ)複數制反對斗爭

(ハ)農業協同組合特免反對

(ニ)鐵道讀賣藥務省還元反對

(ホ)社内民主化斗爭

(2)社會保障制度の確立

以上の目標を實現するためには直に民主的勞働戰線統一並びに之を基盤とした直に勞働者大衆の要望を實現するための民主的政治戰線の統一が促進されねばならない。

一 國運動方針（少數意見）

(A) 國際情勢

(イ) 第二次世界戦争は資本主義の矛盾を克服し得ないのみか却て資本主義の一般的危機を益々深刻化して救ひ難きものにした。

(ロ) 資本主義諸国の戦后の生産力の発展は益々不均等となり西欧諸國の如く従来の資本主義的方法では最早自国の経済的危機を乗り切ることが出来なくなった國家と異常に発達した生産力の吐き口になやみつゝある國家とが出来

(ハ) 然もその不均等性がいよ〳〵拡大しつゝある

而も生産力は戦時中未曾有に発展し世界市場は戦争の疲弊と植民地及半植民地における発展及自覚等に依って却って範囲が小さくなり今や過剰生産恐慌が迫りつゝある。

然るに社会主義国家たるソ聯邦は逸早く社会主義方法による再建によって戦争前の生産力を突破して米國の生産力をも追越さんとしている。又東欧六ヶ國においても社会主義的方法によって戦争の被害と疲弊から建直っている。

(B) 政治的には資本主義諸国においては資本家対労働者の階級（対階級）の対立が益々激化し

労働者階級を中心とする新しい民主勢力が世界的規模に於て台頭している。殊に中国の最近における中共の圧倒的勝利は世界における民主勢力を更に躍進せしめるものである。

(C) 以上の様なことは総じて経済的には資本主義経済の崩壊を意味し、政治的には労働者階級を中心とする新しき民主勢力の躍進を物語るものである。だがこの反面殊に独立金融資本家を中心とする資本家階級は最后のあがきとしてあらゆる手段方法によって労働者階級と分裂に導きブルジョヤ民主々義的支配の形態をかなぐり棄て、ファシズムに移行する傾向すらある。

二、国内情勢（日本経済の実態の見方）

終戦后資本家は敗戦の責任を国民一般に押し付け生産をサボり闇とインフレを煽り流通部面よりの搾取と実質賃金の低下を計り搾取の強化を計ったが労働者階級は世界民主勢力の援助によって民主々義への新しい道を拓かれ労組運動は澎湃として起り生活权擁護のため一大斗争を展開した。

只資本家陣営は終戦直后の一時的混迷状態より立直るや保守戦線を統一して労働戦線の分裂を計り資本攻勢を強化して来た。

然し長年に亘る戦争の疲弊と損害は國民経済を根底より揺がし、支配階級及び官僚は腐敗ダラクし昭電事件を始め幾多の大疑獄事件を起し、最早や従来の如き資本主義的経済の再建方法では経済危機を乗り切ることは出来なくなつた。

今や独占金融資本家は外國資本の援助に依つて民族資本及中小企業家勤労大衆を犠牲にして自己の利潤のために民族の独立と産業の破壊をも敢てせんとしており、即ち一方的に企業整備を断行して首切り低賃金を勤労者階級に押し付け労働法規の改悪を敢てして憲法をも改悪してファシズムの温床を作らんとして居る。

今少し具体的に見るならば強力なる官僚権力を濫用して資金と資材と労働力を一方的に独占資本に集中し生産を之に集中して能率の向上を計り外國の生産設備、燃料、資材に依存する様に計る。併して輸出産業は生産費を割つて勤労階級の負担で飢餓輸出するのである。この結果は民族資本中小企業は没落し、勤労者階級は之に依り首切り底賃金労働の強化を強要され、奴隷的状態に落ち入りつゝあるのである。

既に中小工業の給料の遅配欠配となり、農村に於ける人身賣買となつて表はれてゐる。以上のことは深刻な搾取と殖

る。更に行政整理に伴り数十万の首切りを行ひ民族的生産を意味し、民族の独立を危ふくするものである。

（いわゆる又農業面に於て労働関係法規の改悪を敢へてして基本的人権を剥奪せんとして）

労働組合を骨抜きにし、忠誠なる奴隷とするために勤労者階級の生活を安定せしめる様な経費は削り、之を弾圧する方向に経費を増加してファシズムに移行せんとしている。

之に対して労働者階級農民市民は随所に必死の反撃を展開している。即ち全官公労組、産別は統一斗争委員会を結成して一大斗争を展開せんとして居り、電産、私鉄、東芝、又猛烈斗争に起氣している。之等の斗争は次第に労働階級だけでなく市民、農民等をも含めた広汎な深刻なる斗争となりつゝある。

かゝる中に於て会社側は異常なる利潤を上げながらも、吾々の要求した最低賃金を拒否して一方的に人事異動及機構改革を行ひ首切り企業整備のため日通の切売りを推進しつゝあり、更に労働協約の改悪を準備し、組合は御用化し、組織の破壊と分裂を策謀している。之に加へて複数制問題、請負業務の省還元等の問題が起り吾々労組に取っては眞に十万組合員の結束を固めて解決にあたらねばならぬ情勢にある

然るに我々全日通労働組合は過去に於いて生死を賭した強力なる斗争が一面も行はれず且又充分なる教育啓蒙活動の不足より職場に於いては指導部依存の傾向が強く各地区支部の充分なる創意に基く職場斗争が展開されず遂に中斗議員的な賃金、企業整備斗争に陥り組合員大衆が斗争力を組織的に活用することが出来なかつたため全ての斗争が頭打ちの形になつてしまつた。会社は此の弱点に喰い込み會社の職制の線に依る圧迫と組合内部の思想対立を巧に利用して組合の分裂と斗争力の弱化を企図している。我々は過去の弱点を大胆、率直に自己批判して組合の組織を強化し教育啓蒙を徹底さし斗いの中から組合員の団結をはかり職場末端から強力なる斗争を盛り上げねばならぬ

三、斗争目標

以上の情勢分析により我々の斗争目標を次の四点に集約する

一、生活权擁護の斗争

(イ) ベース賃金の打破と最低賃金制の確立

(ロ) 零細寒冷地手當の獲得

(ハ) 結婚資金の獲得

(ニ) 厚生施設拡充強化、労働物資の獲得斗争　厚生資金の適正化

(ホ) 不当課税の徹底斗争

二、基本的权利の擁護斗争

(イ) 団結权罷業权 団体交渉权の擁護の為の斗争
(ロ) 労働関係法規の改悪反対
(ハ) 労働基準法の完全実施
(ニ) 労働委員会の御用化反対
(ホ) 労働協約の維持改善

3、企業整備反対斗争
(イ) 分離反対斗争（首切り不当配置転換反対）
(ロ) 複数制反対
(ハ) 農業協同組合特免反対斗争
(ニ) 道路管理事務所地方移管反対
(ホ) 鉄路請負業務省営元反対
(ヘ) 小運送社会化斗争
(ト) 社内民主化斗争（経理その他の不正腐敗の一掃）

4、民主主義の擁護と民族の独立を守る斗争
(イ) ポツダム宣言 極東委員会十六原則の完全実施のための斗争
(ロ) 新憲法の擁護斗争
(ハ) 民族産業の防衛と民族の独立と平和のための斗争
(ニ) 労働戦線の統一と政治戦線の統一促進のための斗争

四、斗爭方針

以上の目標はそれぞれ有機的な関連性を持ちどれ一つ切離して考へられなく又切離してはならない相互にからみあったものである。

(イ) この斗爭目標を強力に推進するためにはあらゆる斗いの基礎を職場斗爭におき之を出発点として強力に横に拡げ職場より居住地へ他の工場他の産業との積極的共同斗爭への地域的に広汎に中のある斗爭を組織して始めて強力な斗爭となし得るのである。

(ロ) 勿論組合員大衆を啓蒙教育して高い階級意識を持つ様にしなければ職場斗爭は発展するものではない

(ハ) 殊に関連性のある□鉄とか全自労連とか港湾 私鉄等の反動団体と共同斗爭を強力に行う様にしなければならない。

(ニ) 支部は分会の斗爭を指導し常に斗爭の先頭に立って地域的に拡大強化し青年部 婦人部は斗争の核となり推進すること

(ホ) 地区は各支部の斗爭より広範囲に組織化して指導する

(ヘ) 中央は職場から盛り上る斗爭を組織化して之を組織的に地区支部を通じて従横に広汎なる地域斗爭となし得る様に指導すると共に之を全国的な斗爭に盛り上げることに全精力を傾ける

(ト) 罷業の指令权は中央にあるも中央は必要に応じ又地区支部の要請に依

リ罷業を指令又罷業煽動を指令する諸

五、組織活動方針（各専門部視察方針を略す）
六、教育活動方針（〃）
七、機関紙活動方針（〃）
八、調査活動方針（〃）
九、青年婦人対策（〃）
十、文化活動方針（〃）
十一、政治活動方針（〃）

共産フラクション排撃提案理由

全日通労働組合
関西地区本部

一、共産フラクとは

共産党の介在する所には必ずフラクション活動がある。殊に労働組合内部に於けるフラク活動は最も熾烈を極めてゐる事は周知の通りであり最近に於ては組合員の批判力の向上を伴つて体験に基くフラク活動の弊害を指摘しその排除運動が勃興として各単位組合に湧き起ると共に「フラク」と言ふ言葉を聞いた丈で虎狼の如く毛嫌ひする様になつたので、共産党ではあはてふためいて長い伝統と独特の性格を意義づけて来たフラクションの名稱を「グループ」と改稱し国民感情の轉換を策したが、これは恰も「御女郎」を接客婦」と改めたと同様本質的には何等の相違がないのである。

では一体フラクションとは何であるか。

日本共産党徳田書記長の言葉を引用すれば「組合は革命の手段であり、決定的な時期に達すれば組合の規約、機関を踏み越えて突進するのが真の共産党員である」となし各種団体内に於ける内弾三勇士的な突進特別隊だと考へれば大した間違ひなく、しかもその任務は

① 組合をして共産党の出先機関たらしめ

② 組合内の大衆を煽動して、スト闘争主義に対り立て

③ 凡てを政治斗争と権力斗争とに直結せしめることにあり、これを端的に言ふならば組合とは学校（プール）であり、共産党の暴力革命を実現する先駆を受持つ（前衛戦線）であり、各種の大衆組織（特に労働組合）を共産党のもつそれ〴〵の指導機関と大衆団体のもつ機関との間に掛けられた綱のベルトである。かかるフラクションを一言にして言へば、「謀略組織」であり「陰の団体」であり「組合破壊工作を強行する機関」なのであり、極端に言えば第五列（民衆の中に入って煽動しスパイ活動を行った）の一種なのである。

この事は「フラクション活動をやるなと云ふ事は共産党員に死ねと云ふ事だ」と赤き血の悲痛な党員の絶叫を聞いても明らかだ。

彼等は我々が大衆討議により民主的多数決による決定に就いても表面的には見も角実際には服従しないであらう。何故なら共産党の「イデー」には妥協の二字が絶対に認められないからである。

之等の事実を裏書きするように「労働組合に自主性を認める事は共産党に妥協を要求するものであり絶対に誤まりである」と徳田書記長が言ひ「ストライキや斗争により実物教育する事が組合の第一義的任務だ」と公言するのを見てもそれらのフラクション活動が党員の見事なキベン論法により否定され様とも事態は組合の自主性どころか民主々義そのものさえ否定しようとする段階に到達した事を悟らねばならない。

二　共産党の労働組合対策と対する実態と意味

以上のことを敢て極言して見よう

一体共産党の最終目標は何であるかと言えば、現在の社会、経済機構を破壊し、マルクス・レーニンニズムに立つ科学的社会主義国家を建設することが唯一つである。その為には現在の社会経済機構下に於て労働者が――国民が一應満足してしまつては彼等の前進は挫折する。

だから共産党としては國家産業を破壊、又はマヒさせて國民（特に労働者）を餓死戦線に追ひやり、必ず内閣打倒とか、民主人民政権の樹立とかに結びつけ資本家に対しては賃金要求斗争にも必ず政治斗争を前提とし、エンサの反抗心を助長しその勢力を結集して社会革命を、一氣に達成する以外に方法のないことは自ら明らかなところであり、過去の労働争議に見るも労働者の眞の利益を斗ひ取るのではなく、学問的理論の魅力を武器として、徒らに大衆を煽動し、不可能と知りつつ敢て労働者を破局に導き、権力者に対する敵がイ心を捲起して、党員の獲得と支持者の増加を図り、その増加数によつてストの効果を判定することは半ば公然たる事実である。周知の如く共産党の目的成就には、目的たる革命達成の為の巧妙且綿密なる指導方針が樹てられ、その為には前述の如く労働者が生活安定の為に要求したる賃金にしても――よしやそれが貫徹しても労働者の満足する姿を誹謗し、反労働者的と言ひ又要求が通りさうになると條件を附して、交渉をブチコワシ目的達成の為には手段を選はず、労働者が生活に窮していても全くそれを無視して組合を社会革命の試験台と見做し、独自の主張を通す迄は、常時争議状態に置かんとするものである。

三　ソ史的斗争に於ける彼らの暗躍

我々は今慄然として想起するかの二・一ストの生々しい事例を!!

更に昨年三月の資本攻勢に対して彼等のとつた作戦を眺めて見よう。一月三十一日に発せられたマ元帥のゼネスト中止のステートメントに対し、日通内部の党員は凡ゆる危険論法と[illegible]