DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. Third copy will be retained in the Section for file.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME _____ (2) SECTION _____ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL _____

(4) DEPARTURE DATE _____ TIME _____ (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Onyama City	9 November	0830	Kanebo Shidaiji Plant, Management Representatives & Kumiai.	Lab. Relations
b.	"	"	1030	Union Representatives	"
c.	"	"	1300	Kurashiki Boseki, Onyama Plant. Management Representatives	"
d.	"	"	1430	Union Representatives	"
e.	"	"	1630	Union Representatives Meeting (Including rank & files)	"
f.	"	"	1900	Management Representatives Meeting (Several Plants)	"

(7) REMARKS: _____

Walter Domonowski
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND No. 1

INSTRUCTIONS

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

1 November 1950

CCAR 004.06 (D-Dw)

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 23 - 26 October 1950, to Capital Cities of Four Prefectures

TO : Chief
Economics Section

1. Reference: O.D. No. 8, CAS, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose: To discuss sound contract agreements with management and labor unions of the following plants in four prefectures:

a. Kyowa Sangyo, Bofu, Yamaguchi-Ken
b. Kanebuchi Cotton Spinning Co., Bofu, Yamaguchi-Ken
c. Yasuki Hitachi Plant, Yasugo, Shimane-Ken
d. Tottori Furniture Co., Tottori, Tottori-Ken
e. Oshima Weaving Mach. Mfg. Co., Tottori, Tottori-Ken
f. Bizen Kogyo Weaving Co., Nogi Plant, Okayama, Okayama-Ken
g. Kurashiki Spinning Co., Okayama, Okayama-Ken

3. Background: Surveillance according to above-cited reference.

4. Discussion: All plants visited indicated that contracts were in the process of being negotiated, or that current contracts would expire in the near future, necessitating negotiations for the establishment of new contracts. Therefore, the same procedure was followed in each case. Management and union officials were present together in all discussions, during which the labor officer discussed the features and phases of sound contracts as they typically exist in democratic nations with free trade union movements. Toward this end, the most important aspects of contracts, which are often neglected or inadequately featured in Japan, were discussed, usually in the order presented in this report. The responses and the discussions varied in nature from plant to plant, depending on the specific interests and inquiries made by individuals present. However, these talks, in every case, stimulated a considerable amount of free discussion after each specific facet of a typically sound contract was described. It can be safely stated that these group talks were greeted with every evidence of intense interest.

a. Peace clauses: It was pointed out that, with few exceptions, sound peace clauses were universally stipulated in typical union contracts in democratic nations. For a peace clause in a Japanese contract to be on

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

an effective par with those typical of contracts fashioned in democratic nations, it would have to have four stipulations:

(1) Guarantee by management that it will not engage in dispute tactics, such as lockouts, for the duration of the contract.

(2) Guarantee by the union that it will not engage in any dispute tactics, such as strikes or slowdowns, for the duration of the contract, and that such guarantee [redacted] be effective under all circumstances.

(3) Stipulation that any omission from the current contract by either party will not be cause for resumption of negotiations, but that all such matters, upon expiration of the current contract, will be discussed and negotiated during collective bargaining procedures for the establishment of a new trade agreement.

(4) Differences between management and the union concerning interpretations of the current contract will be resolved by means of grievance machinery.

b. Wage Clauses: Sound wage clauses, it was pointed out, increase the effectiveness of the peace clause. The economy of Japan has, within the last year, become sufficiently stabilized so that wage clauses should not be for a duration of less than six months, and preferably for the duration of the contract.

c. Grievance Machinery: The existence of a sound grievance manchinery in typical contracts within democratic nations is the very breath of life assuring validity to the peace clause. About eighty-five percent of such contracts stipulate such procedure to resolve disagreements or grievances. Typical grievance machinery usually involves three steps in discussions between management and union representatives along progressively higher levels of responsibility, with time limits at each step, and with a final disposal of grievances or disagreements through compulsory and binding arbitration.

d. Eligibility for Union Membership: Japan is virtually the only country that includes within its unions those who elsewhere are considered to belong more properly among management personnel. Consequently, in Japan, this has a pernicious effect upon the development of a sound grievance procedure. However, the responsibility for this confusion in the distinctions between management personnel, on the lower levels of responsibility, and the rank and file workers lies with topside management as well as with union leaders. The nature of this failure on the part of management in establishing proper differentiations was explained. It was suggested to management groups that a more intimate knowledge of modern management techniques was something that should be attempted to acquire through management associations.

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e. KYOGI KETTEI Clauses: It was further pointed out that Japan is the only nation in the world to insert into union contracts kyogi kettei clauses restrictive upon the freedom of management in the conduct of administrative matters. Management practices in democratic nations along these lines were discussed. Likewise, a discussion was presented of the practice in the iron curtain countries where this restrictive measure had its first extensive application and proved to be a failure. This practice, however, is still sponsored by EP's in order to encourage chaos and confusion in the economy of democratic nations.

f. Union Security Clauses: The relationship of these measures to the subject of seniority was discussed. Likewise, it was pointed out that such clauses placed a responsibility upon effective management, wherever union shop clauses existed, successfully to wean out inefficient new employees before they became eligible for union membership and protection. In addition, in Tottori, much confusion was found concerning the definition of various types of union security clauses, not only on the part of management, but also on the part of the prefectural Labor Policy Office. It was found necessary to clarify this point in a fairly vigorous and emphatic fashion.

g. Red purge: This subject was discussed wherever it was requested or wherever it was found that reds were present as employees within the plant. The undemocratic activities and objectives of scarletly-misled individuals to the development of a sound democracy was described. This point was thoroughly explored in one case where it was known that two of an executive committee of ten were card carriers. However, in Tottori Prefecture, the chief of the Labor Policy Section indicated that there was a strong tendency on the part of management in that area to use the red purge as a means of extirpating aggressive and sound non-red union leaders from their plants. If there be any foundation proven for this allegations then the red-purges in that prefecture would need to be watched with care.

5. Conclusion:

Getting management and the union together in discussions of a broad nature such as outlined appears more actively to stimulate interest on the part of both parties than talking to each group separately. However, this procedure offers a disadvantage in that it curtails the presentation of specific problems faced by either group which might be more freely aired without the presence of the other group. Knowledge concerning what constitutes a sound trade agreement could be considerably augmented on the part of both management and the unions. It does not appear too difficult to stimulate such interest, but the maintenance of this interest appears to be handicapped, in some instances, by the paucity of knowledge in this field on the part of some of the Japanese governmental officials who have the responsibility for advising these groups. A further lack on the part of these officials is adequate information concerning modern and advanced administrative and managerial techniques, on which point management evidences some incipient interest.

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6. Recommendations

More conferences of this nature appear to be needed in order more effectively to explore the extent to which knowledges in the fields of labor relations and administrative effectiveness is needed. It is likely that management should be instructed as to where information concerning personnel management can be obtained; or, in the event such information is only meagerly available at best, some educational activity along these lines might need to be taken.

Walter P. Domanowski

WALTER P. DOMANOWSKI
Labor Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Walter P. Domanowski (2) SECTION Economics, Labor Div. (3) MODE OF TRAVEL [illegible]

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 23 October 1950 TIME 0250 hours (5) RETURN DATE 26 October 1950 TIME 2128 hours

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a. Yamaguchi	23 Oct. 1950	0900-1030 1100-1200	Kyowa Sangyo, Management Officials. Union Officials.	Labor Relation & Education
b. Matsue	24 Oct.	1400-1500 1530-1600 0900-1500	Kanebo Plant Management. Union Officials. Yasuki Hitachi Plant Management & Union Officials.	"
c. Tottori	25 Oct.	0900-1200	Yonago Japan Rayon Management & Union Officials.	"
d. "	"	1300-1600	Yonago Japan Soda Management & Union Officials.	"
e. Okayama	26 Oct.	0900-1200	Kurashiki Spining, Okayama Plant, Management & Union Officials.	"
f. "	"	1300-1630	Bizen Kogyo, Nogi Plant, Management & Union Officials.	"

(7) REMARKS:

Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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File L-G

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

CCAR 004.06 (D-Dw) 31 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 16-20 October 1950, through Hiroshima Prefecture

TO : Chief
Economics Section

1. Reference: O.D. No. 8, CAS, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose:

a. Conference with management, and union at Daiwa Sangyo, Kabe.
b. Visits to PESO's in Miyoshi, Fuchu, Onomichi, and Mihara.
c. Visits to LPO's in same places.
d. Visits to LSIO's in Miyoshi, Onomichi, and Mihara.
e. Visit to Vocational Training School in Fuchu.

3. Background: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussion:

a. The visit to Kabe was made because contract negotiations in the Daiwa Sangyo Plant had reached a complete impasse, management refusing to continue further discussions with the union. A long conference was held with the manager-owner, an individual of seventy-two or thereabouts, who was very proud of his apparently fair treatment of his employees for a period of twenty-six years, and with his Labor Section Chief. The plant owner was by no means enthusiastic concerning the new labor legislation in this country, but did make an effort to comply with it. Negotiations stalled when there were only five points left on which agreement needed to be reached. This resulted when some hot words flew during one of the meetings, and the union chief blurted out that the old man was disliked by his employees. Such a charge had the effect of giving a deep sense of injury, offense and insult to the old man who promptly refused to negotiate with a union that had no faith in him. The situation was somewhat eased when the old man indicated willingness to accept a sincere apology and the union showed willingness to proffer one. Both parties agreed that, if the apology be accepted, they would negotiate via a conciliator or mediator, with both parties sitting in separate rooms and communicating via the third person, until a contract suitable to both be developed.

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b. PESO's showed varying initiative in locating and making permanent placements, with two offices showing remarkably fine results in this activity. Two areas showed marked increases in the number of registered unemployed, a tendency that appears due to rumors of an increased demand for workers reaching the farms where many unregistered unemployed had taken refuge with families or relatives, and causing such individuals to flock back into towns. Only two offices reported CP trouble with unions. In coping with this problem, Cabinet Order No. 211 of 1948 was cited, and it was pointed out that PESO officials did not have any authority to negotiate with the socalled Free Trade Unions. Inquiries were made at such offices concerning the effectiveness of unearthing fraudulent unemployment insurance claims. Only a few isolated instances had been unearthed. Procedures in connection with this problem were checked, and it was found that the Law is defective in providing adequate safeguards, and has such loopholes that it is virtually impossible for these agencies to cope with this problem without causing all other operations to suffer correspondingly. No penalties are provided in the law for those who receive insurance payments fraudulently, save for the application of the criminal law, which would scarcely solve this problem. Two of the offices made some fair attempt to provide a measure of privacy to individuals being interviewed. None of the offices had any plans for vocational rehabilitation of unskilled unemployed adults.

c. In the visits to the LPO's, a check was made concerning the extent of the red problem. In all cases, this problem appeared either virtually non-existent or on the wane. In Miyoshi, reds were virtually non-existent. In Fuchu, there were only a few scattered individuals who do their agitating in distant cities over weekends. In the other two places, reds had lost domination of all unions save two small locals, consisting of twenty-seven persons, in Onomichi. The leaders of these unions dominated a local council of thirteen small unions consisting of two hundred people. The only other places in which reds seemed to be any source of trouble were in the cases of the Free Trade Unions. However, in Mihara a schism had occurred which had swept seventy percent of the membership into a SODOMEI affiliated union. In addition to this topic, a considerable portion of time was spent in emphasizing and elaborating upon the following points in connection with sound trade agreements:

(1) Sound peace clauses consisting of four parts
(2) Sound wage clauses
(3) Effective grievance machinery
(4) Seniority
(5) Elimination of <u>kyogi kettei</u> clauses
(6) Purposes and functions of trade agreements
(7) Democracy within unions

d. Visits to the LSIO's strengthened the earlier impression that statistics available in Workmen's Accident Compensation Units were not being utilized with the utmost effectiveness in coordinating this activity with that of the Safety and Sanitation Units. In each instance,

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suggestions were made which, if followed, would enable the maximum efficiency possible to be obtained in connection with these functions. Only one case in all the offices visited had been rejected for payment of claims by virtue of the provisions of Article 19 of the Women's Accident Compensation Law. It appears customary to pay all cases under this Law, regardless of employer liability, unless the employer is delinquent in his premium payments. One of the three offices appeared to take some initiative in actively discouraging appeals to Accident Compensation Referees. The chief, in this case, was censured. However, only one or two appeals had originated and been passed on the prefectural Bureau from all three offices during this year. In all cases, there seemed improvements where delinquencies of back wages and accident compensation premium payments were concerned. Lags, in these matters, were attributed in all cases but one to tight financial situations. The single exception appeared to offer some flagrant violation of the LSL, and is under investigation.

e. The Vocational Training School in Fuchu specializes in woodwork training, which involves the teaching of skills necessary in the making of cabinets, bookcases, and other similar items. The capacity of this school is fifty, although the actual enrollment was only forty-two. The period of traning is one year. All graduates are placed in permanent jobs by the referring PESO's with apparently no difficulty. Of the forty-two students, thirty-two live in Fuchu, and others commute from near-by towns, including Onomichi. Thirty-eight of the group are newly graduated junior high school students, the other four being repatriates. The youngest student is sixteen years old, and seventeen to eighteen appears to be the median age of the group. Students receive no wage or living allowances. The goods manufactured are sold through local merchants, and the proceeds are sent to the prefectural Employment Security Bureau. There is no dormitory for students, although one is being planned. However, the chief of the school is dubious concerning the effectiveness of a dormitory in drawing students from further parts of the prefecture. Full maintenance would cost thirteen hundred yen per month, and few families could afford that kind of expenditure for a full year.

f. In Onomichi, the Vice-Chairman of the Hidachi Mukaishima Shipbuilding Labor Union had gotten wind of the Labor Officer's visit to the city, and contacted him at the LPO. The Hidachi Company had announced its red purge effective 16 October 1950. The union demanded negotiation concerning this matter, basing its demand on the Japanese newspaper accounts of Mr. Amis' statements to the effect that a "company must confer with the union in advance when a list (of purgees) is to be prepared". It was pointed out that the statement was most likely a mistranslation of the actual intent and meaning expressed by Mr. Amis, that the red purges did not require any collective bargaining or negotiation procedures, and that all requirements to unions would be complied with upon presentation of sufficiently specific information concerning the company's intended action. It was further pointed out that innocent cases could be protected by means of the regular grievance machinery, and, failing that procedure, by means of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

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5. Conclusions:

a. Contact should be maintained with the Daiwa Sangyo Plant in Kabe as a follow-up on the visit and the discussions held there.

b. PESO offices will not be able to deal efficiently with fraudulent unemployment insurance claims under present circumstances. Each PESO deems itself to be the sole exception where fraudulent practices are concerned. They occur everywhere in Japan, but in the area under its specific jurisdiction. These offices should be further encouraged to provide privacy to the extent possible in interviewing applicants. Some information needs to be passed on to PESO officials concerning their responsibilities in dealing with Free Trade Unions.

c. LPO's all claimed to have received materials concerning seniority only recently in justification of their failure to encourage this practice within industry. All such offices were active in encouraging the incorporation of peace clauses in contracts between companies and unions, but the peace clauses they encouraged seemed to have enough loopholes to drive a battalion of tanks through them. All seemed fairly effective in encouraging grievance machinery, a subject they seemed to understand fairly well. No LPO was found actively attempting to discourage the use of kyogi kettei restrictions upon management. Nor did these offices, as a general rule, seem to comprehend too fully the purposes and functions of trade agreements, although they seemed to have a fair concept of what democratic practices within a union should be.

d. Coordination between the functions of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Units and Safety and Sanitation Units are very rudimentary and could go a long way in the direction of considerable improvement. Delinquencies in connection with insurance premium payments and with back wages seemed to show improvement in each of the specific areas visited. However, the possibilities of Article 19 of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law are completely ignored and all occupational accidents covered by that law are paid by virtue of that law, save in a few cases where companies have been delinquent in the payment of premiums. Suspicion should be attached to any office which reports virtually no appeals on accident compensation decisions being passed on to referees. One such office accidentally admitted actively discouraging appeals to the Labor Standards Bureau. Unless evidence to the contrary exists, it would not be too illogical to assume that this is a fairly extensive practice. Most LSIO chiefs appear to believe that appeals are reflections upon their competency and efficiency. Only one office, in Okayama Prefecture (see field trip report for previous week), showed any extensive signs of appeals. None of the three offices in Hiroshima Prefecture paralleled the evidence in that area.

e. It does not appear that the vocational school visited serves the purpose originally intended by law or policy. Although it is effectively run, and placement of graduates is effective, it appears

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to serve in the role of a vocational high school for junior high school graduates, instead of serving to mitigate the lot of those actually unemployed.

6. Recommendations:

a. Surveillance over the situation in Kabe should be maintained until a sound trade agreement has been concluded.

b. The laws covering unemployment insurance should be revised making it mandatory for all employers to report the unemployment insurance registration numbers of all new employees. This would enable the establishment of procedures which would greatly simplify the task of checking upon fraudulent unemployment insurance claims. At the same time, the law should be so revised so as to enable the PESO's to slap as much as ten percent of an amount collected fraudulently as a fine upon any worker who has obtained insurance fraudulently. This measure might have some success in acting as a deterrent in the filing and collecting of crooked claims.

c. Some fairly intensive in-service training of the personnel in the LPO's might seem in order. Although the chiefs of these offices are, in general, not too ill-informed, there often appear evident gaps in their knowledge of the field in which they are dealing. This deficiency appears more pronounced in the case of their staff members. In Kabe City, in the absence of the LPO chief, a subordinate sat in upon the discussions at the Daiwa Sangyo. His deficiency in most respects appeared glaring, and it was even doubtful whether his reporting of events to his chief would be satisfactorily accurate.

d. Although present impressions concerning LSIO's appear fairly well corraborated on the basis of visits to four offices, it would be well further to confirm them by visits to the Prefectural Labor Standards Bureaus in order to check overall data covering all LSIO's. As matters now seem to stand, some modification of present procedures and some more effective utilization of available statistical data could serve to expedite operations and made them considerably more efficient.

e. No specific recommendations can justifiably be made concerning Vocational Training Schools at the present time. However, visits to other such schools may lead to the development of some recommendations.

Walter P Domanowski

WALTER P. DOMANOWSKI
Labor Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND 8

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Walter P. Domanowski (2) SECTION Economics Labor Div. (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 16 Oct. 1950 TIME 1300 hours (5) RETURN DATE 20 Oct. 1950 TIME 1900 hours

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kaba	16 Oct.	1400-1700	Daiwa Sangyo	Conference
b.	Miyoshi	17 Oct.	0900-1400	Miyoshi PESO, LSIO, LPO	"
c.	Fuchu	18 Oct.	0900-1400	Fuchu PESO, LSIO, LPO	"
d.	Onomichi	19 Oct.	0900-1700	Onomichi PESO, LSIO, LPO	"
e.	Mihara	20 Oct.	0900-1700	Mihara PESO, LSIO, LPO	"
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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File L-6

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

CCAR 004.06 (D-Dw) 31 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 9 - 14 October 1950, to Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures

TO : Chief
Economics Section

1. Reference: O.D. No. 8, GA Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose: Conferences with management and labor unions at the following:

a. Locomotive Plant of CJHI, Mihara
b. Itozaki Plant, Nippon Cement Co., Mihara
c. Fukuyama Plant, Nippon Dyeing Co., Fukuyama
d. Mitsui Shipbuilding Co., Tamano
e. Mizushima Plant, CJHI, Tsurashima
f. Teikoku Fibre Co., Tamashima
In addition, a conference with the Tamano LSIO.

3. Background: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussion:

a. The chief concern in these meetings with management personnel and labor unions was to discover the specific problems of each group. In all cases, the labor officer pointed out that his was an introductory visit for the purpose of getting acquainted with management and union leaders, as well as with representatives of the government working in agencies dealing with labor problems.

b. In all the meetings at the various plants, conversation was generally steered toward the following subjects enumerated below. Elaboration upon these topics was made in accordance with the need and the interest aroused.

(1) The peace clause: its four basic elements and the purposes therefore.
(2) The wage clause.
(3) The grievance machinery.
(4) Seniority clauses.
(5) Elimination of kyogi kettei clauses.
(6) The red purge.
(7) Comparison on these points with practices in democratic and other nations.

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e. In addition, according to the conditions within a plant, specific problems were discussed. In the Central Japan Heavy Industry Locomotive Plant in Mihara, the company had intended to negotiate contracts with each of three unions in the factory, including a CP-dominated group that represented less than one-quarter of the factory workers. It was pointed out that this was unnecessary in view of Article 17 of the Trade Agreement Law, and the company was advised that a unionshop contract with the majority union would be perfectly legal.

d. The discussions with the unions included not only most of the topics specified in paragraph b, but also covered the following:

(1) Union dues and expenditures
(2) Union affiliations
(3) Union organization
(4) Educational activities within the unions

e. Most companies had either completed a red purge, or were completing plans for carrying out one. The exceptions showed interest in carrying out such a project and asked advice on the subject.

f. In the case of the single LSIO visited in the City of Tamano, the most interesting feature was that there had been fifteen appeals processed to the central office on Workmen's Accident Compensation cases. This factor was highly commended. It was found that coordination between the Safety and Sanitation Unit and the Workmen's Accident Compensation Unit was not as effective as could be desired. However, delinquencies in premium payments on the accident compensation program and in connection with back wages had declined in the area under the jurisdiction of this office. Tight money situations in the delinquent companies prevented further improvement in those matters. The average period for processing accident compensation claims was two months, mainly due to failure to receive money from the central Bureau. Article 19 of the WACL had not been applied in any single instance.

5. Conclusions:

a. Management, in several cases, manifested considerable interest in obtaining information on modern administrative and personnel techniques, and was particularly interested in developing sound labor relations.

b. Unions showed themselves lukewarm on several topics, particularly on seniority and in the relinquishment of kyogi kettai provisions. Some reluctance was indicated in the fixing of escape-proof peace clauses. The single exception was in the case of the Teikoku Fibre Company in Tamashima where both parties requested a joint conference. Them, apparently, the interest of one party served greatly to stimulate the interest of the other. The majority membership of this union consists of women, with

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eight female members for every three male. The woman executive committee member who was present at this conference initiated, without any prompting, a request for a feminine member of the CCAR team to give a lecture to the entire body of women members concerning the role of women in unions.

c. The visit to the LSIO was sufficient to indicate that further visits should be made to such offices in order to determine where present procedures are most detrimental to effective operations. In this first visit to such an office in this region, much room for improvement appears evident.

6. Recommendations:

a. In view of the response apparent at the last visit where a joint conference was held with the management and the union executive committee, it is felt that discussions on sound contract negotiations might prove more fruitful if this type of technique were to replace the former method of discussing these general subjects separately with management and the unions.

b. More visits should be planned to LSIO areas in order to explore more completely the effectiveness of present operations.

Walter P. Domanowski

WALTER P. DOMANOWSKI
Labor Officer
CCAR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Walter P. Domanowski (2) SECTION Economics, Labor Div. (3) MODE OF TRAVEL SHINANGO

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 9 Oct. 1950 TIME 1530 hours (5) RETURN DATE 14 Oct. 1950 TIME 1700 hours

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a. Mihara	10 Oct.	0900-1200	Mgt & Labor Union Central Japan Heavy Ind. Locomotives Plant	Labor Conference
b. "	"	1300-1600	Nippon Cement Co. Itozaki Plant	"
c. Fukuyama	11 Oct.	0900-1200	Mitsubishi Electric Co.	"
"	"	1300-1600	Hayakawa Rubber Co.	"
d. Tamano	12 Oct.	0900-1200	Mitsui Shipbuilding Co.	"
"	"	1300-1700	Tamano LSIO	"
e. Tsurashima	13 Oct.	0900-1200	Central Japan Mizushima Plant.	"
"	"	1400-1700	Teikoku Fibre Co.	"
f.				

(7) REMARKS:

Signature

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File L-6

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

CCAR 004.06 (D-Dw) 31 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 6 October 1950, to Yamaguchi City

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Walter P. Domanowski, Chief, Labor Division

1. Reference: O.D. No. 8, CAS, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950

2. Purpose: To attend conference of Labor Policy Section Chiefs of the Five Prefectures of Chugoku Region.

3. Background: Surveillance according to above-cited reference.

4. Discussion:

a. A sound educational labor education program is an extremely effective means of encouraging and strengthening a democratic trade union movement. However, data over the last quarter indicates that the labor education schools in this region are steadily diminishing in effectiveness. This was pointed out to the group. As a consequence, it was necessary to make a thorough analysis of the functions and operations of the schools in order to determine in what respects these schools are failing in fulfilling their purposes. Toward this end, each of the Labor Policy Section Chiefs was requested to provide detailed information concerning these schools. The information required was presented in specific detail. The Labor Policy Chiefs indicated a compliance and willingness to accede to this request.

b. The basic features of a sound contract agreement were described. It was pointed out that the contracts being developed at the present time within this region still had a considerable distance to travel in the direction of soundness. The kyogi kettei clauses were placed under severe censure.

c. The menace of reds to healthy unionism was discussed, as well as the policy of the Labor Ministry toward this problem.

d. The role of a prefectural governor in the healthy development of sound unionism was discussed. It was pointed how an inadequate

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governor could hinder both management and labor in this respect, and how, on the other hand, he could considerably stimulate its growth.

5. Conclusions: None at present.

6. Recommendations: More facts and data are needed for adequate analyses of the current labor programs in this region.

WALTER P. DOMANOWSKI
Labor Officer

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME ~~Walter Sonnenveld~~ (2) SECTION ~~Economics, Labor Div.~~ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL ~~Train~~

(4) DEPARTURE DATE ~~4 Oct. 1950~~ TIME ~~1422~~ (5) RETURN DATE ~~6 Oct. 1950~~ TIME ~~1500~~

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	~~Yamaguchi~~	~~5 Oct.~~	0900-2700	~~Governor & Regional Labor Dept. Chiefs~~	~~Conference~~
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Signature

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See last Page
HLK

File L-6

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

3 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 23 - 25 September 1950, to Okayama Prefectures

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. References O.D. No. 8, CA Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purposes

a. To confer with Regional Labor Policy Section Chiefs. (24 September 1950)

b. To confer with Okayama Labor Department Officials. (25 September 1950)

3. Background: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussions:

a. It was pointed out by the Labor Officer of this Headquarters that the service and function to be performed by the Labor Policy would seem to require a restudy, preferably to establish a standard policy throughout the nation at the national conference. In the meantime, staff educational program to establish integrated policy was suggested in connection with the entire problem of labor education. Re-examination as to teaching technique was suggested in view of the recent difficulties to draw students. Suggestions were also made on things that the trade unions need instruction. Among these, to do away with "Kyogi-Kettei" (managements' decision is subject to union's approval) clause.

Attention was called to the recent drift in relationship between the Labor Policy Section and the Labor Relation Committee.

Final suggestion made was, based on Cabinet Ordinance No. 201, that the activities of the labor personnel be confined to organization and administrative problems within the prefectural employees union, inasmuch as the Local Public Servants Law is still under deliberation at the Diet.

First topic of discussion of today's conference was to request the Labor Ministry to express its clear cut view on all nationally important labor problems. As for example, complete informations and explanations on relation between the Constitution and Labor Standard Law

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in the recent red purge is desirable as soon as possible.

Opinions were exchanged on how to expedite conclusion of trade agreements. It was believed that the "Trade Agreement Conclusion Movement" sponsored by the Labor Ministry during the period of May and August will begin to show more effect after the campaign is over.

The program to expedite conclusion of trade agreement during the four months resulted in conclusion of 62 trade agreements in the Region. The break-up according to the prefectures is as follows:

Hiroshima	Prefecture	20
Shimane	"	9
Yamaguchi	"	19
Okayama	"	10
Tottori	"	4
	Total:	62

The Hiroshima Prefecture reported that it expects to have at least fifty by the end of September as the result of the recent program.

The need for reorganization and improvement of the function of Labor Relation Committee and the revision of the current Trade Union Law was recognized. It was reported the Labor Ministry is now deliberating on this subject.

In the event of reorganization of LRC, it concluded that the Labor Policy Section should handle the mediation and conciliation role in the labor dispute. This is the desire expressed by all the prefectures. It reasons that a separate body to handle the mediation will not be necessary nor will be the secretariat attached thereto in the event LRC's function is to be limited as quasi-judicial body. In actuality, they claim Labor Policy Office is already playing some role in the settlement of the labor dispute.

Relationship Between Labor Policy Section and LRC in Case of Settling Labor Dispute:

In Shimane Prefecture, the Labor Policy Section Chief is listed as a condidate of the mediation committee if requested, but in all the other four prefectures, the Labor Policy Section is showing active initiative to solve the labor disputes.

Labor Education for School Students:

Okayama Prefecture reported that it intends to distribute a text book on labor to the schools in the prefecture to educate the students on labor problems. Other prefectures are prepared to furnish the text if it is requested by the school. Yamaguchi Prefecture, however,

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believes that labor education for school students should be conducted by the labor unions and the Board of Education.

Method of Management's Labor Education:

Each prefecture realizes that management's education on labor problem is of necessity. Each prefecture reported that it was very difficult to draw top management of large enterprises to attend any management's labor education meeting. Suggestion was made that meeting of this sort should include not only the labor problems but economic and finance problems as well attended by both the management and learned labor leaders.

b. The Labor Policy Section Chief reported that he had designated nine Labor Unions as a model union, so efforts can be concentrated to make these nine unions a model democratic union of the prefecture.

The project is being undertaken since April of this year. Each of these model union submits an educational program to the prefectural Labor Policy Section each month so it will enable the Labor Policy Section to send people to give to the union actual guidance and advice on the program.

The nine unions designated were as follows:

Kurashiki Spinning Company, Okayama Plant Employee Union.
Ohira Mine Workers Union, Wake-gun, Mitsuishi.
Kurashiki Rayon Employees Union, Kurashiki.
West Japan Paper Employee Union, Tsuyama City.
Teikoku Industrial Workers Union, Hachihama, Kojima-gun.
Marutake Industrial Workers Union, Nagasaki-mura, Kojima-gun.
Naikai Salt Industrial Workers Union, Yamada-mura, Kojima-gun.
Onoda Cement Ajino Factory Workers Union, Atetsu, Miyoshi-mura.
Tamashima Diesel Works Employees Union, Tamashima, Asaguchi-gun.

c. Civil Affairs assistance on the following three items was asked of by the Labor Policy Section Chief in the conference which took place on 25 September at Okayama City.

(1) Although the effectiveness of the visual-aid education is recognized, the Labor Policy Section is distressed to find almost no movie films on labor education. The single labor educational film they have is the "Safety Lamp" (On Grievance Machinery). Desire was expressed to have more movie labor educational film be made available as soon as possible.

(2) 25 movie projectors have been made available to the Social Education Section of the Prefectural Office by SCAP. Out of these 25 projectors, about 10 projectors are usually in the shop for repair. As a consequence, only about 15 movie projectors are actually available for

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use. These projectors are usually committed to the programs set up by the Social Education in advance and the Labor Policy Section is having difficulties to borrow the projector when it needs.

In order to make full and effective use of movie projectors for labor educational purpose, the labor policy section desires to have one projector assigned to them so they could use it freely without any restraint. The Labor Policy Section has at present, 18 rolls of movie films at their disposal. It has given a course on how to operate a movie projector to the labor union members and approximately 60 union people have already received an operator's license.

(3) For obtaining quick informations on all important strikes and labor disputes, the Labor Policy Section feels that it is essential to have one police phone within its office. As is usually takes several hours to contact the necessary party by Japanese civilian line, it claims it is frequently prevented from making immediate contact with the Civil Affairs and the Governor.

Until quite recently, there used to be one police telephone in the Labor Policy Office but was removed by the police when Okayama Police HQ came under the Hiroshima Regional Policy HQ. The Okayama Police HQ is said to be willing to installa police phone provided that the Civil Affairs deemed it necessary to have a police phone in the Labor Division of the Prefectural Office. It is said that one police phone is already installed in the General Affairs Division of the Prefectural Office.

Walter P Domanowski

WALTER P. DOMANOWSKI
Labor Officer

E. S. / W.P.D

1. This report does not follow Econ. Field Trip report form. Should include "Conclusions & Recommendations".

2. In regards to telephone, it would seem that one phone in the General affairs Sect. would be sufficient provided distance between sections is not prohibitive.

HLK

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND NO.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME ~~Walter P. Romanowski~~ (2) SECTION ~~Economics, Labor Div.~~ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL ~~Train~~

(4) DEPARTURE DATE ~~23 Sept. 1950~~ TIME ~~1127 hrs.~~ (5) RETURN DATE ~~25 Sept. 1950~~ TIME ~~1640 hrs.~~

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	~~Okayama~~	~~24 Sept. '50~~	~~1300-1700~~	~~Okayama Region Labor Policy Chiefs and Staff~~	~~Regional Conference~~
b.	~~Okayama~~	~~25 Sept.~~	~~0830-1200~~	~~Okayama Pref. Labor Dept. Chief Labor Education sub-chief. Trade Union Sub-chief~~	~~Conference~~
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Walter P. Romanowski
Signature

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

3 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 26 - 28 September 1950, to Shimane Prefecture

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. References: O.D. No. 8, CA Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose:

a. The conference with the Shimane Prefectural LRC and the Prefectural Labor Chiefs.

b. The conference with Management Representatives of Shimane Prefecture.

3. Background: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussion:

a. Chief concern in this meeting was the possible reorganization of the present LRC. The labor representatives opposed any reorganization on the ground that qualified personnel would be virtually impossible to obtain and that few people would be willing to devote full time for three years to such an activity. Management representatives were in favor of reorganization, and the neutral members were generally neutral with a slight inclination toward assent.

b. The following day, conferences were held in Matsue and in Izumo with management representatives. The turn-out was surprising and much greater than anticipated. Between thirty and forty people were present in Matsue and between forty and fifty attended the Izumo meeting. The main topics presented in an informal talk to each group are as follows:

(1) General Labor Relations--Its Importance
(2) Trade Agreements
(3) The necessity for restoration of managerial rights
(4) Peace and wage clauses
(5) The necessity for wage rationalization (elimination of outrageously excessive number of special allowances)
(6) Seniority clauses
(7) Grievance machinery
(8) The necessity for management to understand union points of view and why, at the present time.

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some of their demands intruding on management on rights, are excessive.

(9) The red problem and the elimination of Communist obstructionists.

A free question and answer period followed each of these talks. The people present manifested great interest in the discussion. Speakers for the groups deplored the generally indifferent attitude of the governor toward these problems and requested that the labor officer sometime discuss them with him. It was requested by each group that future arrangments be made for a continuation of these meetings.

WALTER P. DOMANOWSKI
Labor Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Walter P Domanowski (2) SECTION Labor Economic (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 26 Sept 195 TIME 0830 (5) RETURN DATE 28 Sept 1950 TIME 1200

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Matsue	26 Sept	1500-1700	Shimane Labor Relation Committee	Conference
b.	Matsue	27 Sept	0900-1200	Matsue District Managements	Labor Education
c.	Izumo-Imaichi	27 Sept	1400-1700	Izumo District Managements	"
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

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Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

22 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 18-21 September 1950, to Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. References: C.D. No. 8, CA Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose:

a. To confer with management and union representatives at the following plants: (1) Tokuyama Teppan, (2) Tokuyama Soda, (3) Hitachi Kasado (Kudamatsu).

b. To visit Kudamatsu PESO and Labor Standards Inspection Office.

c. To confer with management at Hiroshima Dentetsu.

3. Background: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussion:

a. At Tokuyama Teppan and Tokuyama Soda, following matters were discussed with both management and union: (1) proper techniques of collective bargaining; (2) elements of a sound trade agreement, with emphasis on grievance machinery, peace clause, and seniority system; (3) necessity of drawing clear line between those employees who belong to management and those who belong to union. Pamphlets on grievance machinery and seniority were distributed to both management and union. Pamphlet on proper nomination and election procedures was presented to union. Matter of Communist and fellow-traveler purge was discussed with management, with emphasis on necessity of distinguishing between active unionists on the one hand and subversive elements on the other. At Tokuyama Teppan, the union has not yet submitted its draft of proposed trade agreement to management; advised that it do so without further delay, in view of fact that both union and management favor renegotiation of present agreement. At Tokuyama Soda, where management favors seniority idea and union opposes it, some time was spent in presenting the idea to the union representatives and answering questions regarding it. They agreed to give it thorough study.

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b. At Hitachi Kasado, meeting was held with management and with newly elected members of union executive committee. Management's draft trade agreement was discussed, but since the agreement is being negotiated at national level, only a minimum amount of time was spent on this. Some time was spent with union representatives in discussion of union educational matters and elimination of subversive elements. Latter topic was also discussed with management. Management reported that case of discharged Communists who trespassed on company property has not yet reached the procurator and that these dischargees still continue their propaganda against the company. (Attention of Legal Section will be brought to this).

c. Kudamatsu PESO reported no recent difficulties with Communist-led groups of day laborers. Rotation system is being practiced, but need for increase in number of jobs (that is, extension of work relief projects) is indicated. LSIO is hindered by low transportation budget for inspectors. Improvement in matters of safety and sanitation has been noted, but only slight improvement in unpaid wage situation.

d. Conference was held with management at Hiroshima Dentetsu. Purge of Communists and fellow-travelers is being planned by association of private railways. Until this has been carried out, it does not appear advisable to attempt educational programs with the union, since 10 members of the 16-member executive board are leftists. Management feels that purge of leftists will result in formation of second union, with which it will be able to negotiate a new contract. Present proposed contract is before LRC for mediation, but it is expected that purge of leftists will precede any LRC decision on the matter. Management indicated that it would prefer CA assistance only after subversive elements have been eliminated. They were advised to notify CA immediately if any difficulty arises and to report on progress of the purge. No meeting was held with union Mindo element in view of management's fear that difficulty might result therefrom.

5. Conclusions: None

6. Recommendations: None

RALPH FRIEDRICH
Labor Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Ralph Friedrich (2) SECTION Economics, Labor Division (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 18 September 1950 TIME 0830 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 21 September 1950 TIME 1200 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Tokuyama	18 Sept.	1300-1500	Tokuyama Teppan Co. Labor Union & Mgt. Officials.	Labor Relations & Education
b.	Tokuyama	18 Sept.	1500-1700	Tokuyama Soda Co. Labor Union & Mgt. Officials.	"
c.	Kudamatsu	19 Sept.	0830-1200	Hitachi Kasado Co. Labor & Mgt. Officials	"
d.	"	"	1300-1330 1330-1400	PESO LSIO	Labor Education "
e.	Miyajima	20 Sept	0900-1700	Chugoku Regional Labor Relations Committee Meeting.	Labor Education
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Ralph Friedrich
Signature

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

L-6

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

16 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 15 September, to Hiroshima City

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Reference: C.D. No. 8, CA Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose:

a. To confer with (1) management and (2) union of CHUGOKU SHIMBUN regarding discharge of alleged CP sympathizer.

b. To confer with members of Hiroshima Labor Relations Commission.

3. Background: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussion:

a. CHUGOKU SHIMBUN: On 9 September, union chairman and chief secretary called at CCAR Labor Division to present information regarding discharge by the newspaper of the union chairman, Takeoka, on grounds that he is a fellow traveler. Union claims he is not and is prepared to present convincing evidence. Chairman and secretary had called on Miss Wilson (SCAP ESS Labor) in Tokyo, who advised that union should stand pat, should attempt further negotiation with management, and (if this fails) take case to LRC. In conference with management, labor officer pointed out danger of injustice in discharge of CP members and fellow travelers and necessity of (1) distinguishing between active trade unionists (who may be anti-CP) and actual Communists and sympathizers and (2) obtaining convincing evidence to support the charges. Management's attitude indicated that it might not have clear evidence and also that it may have made a mistake in including Takeoka among the dischargees. Conference with union representatives indicated that union is sure of its claim that Takeoka was unjustly included in the purge. They stated that the union is willing to reopen negotiations with management and present its evidence in support of Takeoka, provided management, in good faith, will present its own evidence (i.e., reasons why the discharge was justified). Labor officer made following suggestions; that union approach management with request for further negotiations; that management grant the request and negotiate in good faith; that labor officer be invited as observer when negotiations take place; that if management refuses request for negotiation, union take case to LRC. These suggestions were made separately to union and management, with emphasis in each case on the following points: Labor officer is preserving impartial position; he is not issuing instructions but is merely trying to assist in solution of a problem.

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b. Hiroshima LRC: Same matters were taken up with the LRC as with LRC's in other prefectures, as reported in field trip report of 16 September: (1) Improvement in organization and functions, (2) Co-operation with LP officials in solution of problems and disputes, (3) Role of LRC in matter of discharge of Communists and fellow-travelers.

5. Conclusions: None

6. Recommendations: None

Ralph Friedrich

RALPH FRIEDRICH
Labor Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

L-6

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

16 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 11-14 September 1950, to Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori, and Okayama Prefectures

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. References: O.D. No. 8, CA Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purposes: To confer with members of Labor Relations Commissions, with members of Yamaguchi Teachers' Union, and with PESO Chiefs; to visit Vocational Training Centers; to distribute educational materials to Labor Policy Sections.

3. Background: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussions: LRC's:

a. LRC's: Presented suggestions regarding improvement of organization and functions of LRC, with basic idea that LRC should be a quasi-judicial body handling such matters of fact as unfair labor practices, interpretation of contracts, etc. and that a separate public organ should handle matters of mediation and conciliation. Pointed out that present tendency for management and unions to bypass the LRC and go directly to courts is bad. Discussed in detail the suggested changes and spent some time answering questions of LRC members regarding these. Emphasized that these are suggestions and not instructions, nor do they constitute a plan. Intention is to stimulate LRC thinking on the subject. Interest of LRC members was great, and it was noted that they concurred with almost all of the ideas presented. Also discussed matter of co-operation between LP officials and LRC in the solution of labor problems and disputes. Presented opinions regarding LRC role in the matter of discharge of Communists and fellow travelers from private industry.

b. Yamaguchi Teachers' Union: Inquired concerning union organization and functions; suggested means of improving union services for teachers. Pointed out reasons for inadvisability of having teachers as Board of Education members. Union received these with attention, but insisted that teachers must have representation on the Board and that present superintendent does not represent their interests. There is little to be donw about the problem of teachers as Board members until the present law (which permits it, if the teacher resigns from teaching after he has been elected) has been changed.

c. PESO's and VTC's: PESO's report considerable decline in activities of Communist-led day laborer unions. Rotation system is

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being practiced with work relief day laborers. Okayama City has a problem in that police forbid transportation of day laborers by truck from the PESO to the job-site. (Inquiry will be made of Legal Section re this.) Six VTC's were visited. All are functioning with considerable effectiveness despite shortages of budget and personnel. The auto repair VTC in Okayama has problem regarding students who commute by train. Railroad refuses to give students a discount on the grounds that there are only 30 of them, although this has already been ironed out between M/Labor and M/Transportation. Suggested prefectural Employment Security Section call this to M/Labor's attention and get some action.

d. Educational Materials: Copies of SCAP CIE Kamishibai ANIMAL FARM (satire on Communism) and of pamphlet on seniority system were presented to LPS for distribution to unions.

5. Conclusions: None

6. Recommendations: None

Ralph Friedrich
RALPH FRIEDRICH
Labor Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Ralph Friedrich (2) SECTION Recreation, Labor Division (3) MODE OF TRAVEL The Off. Car

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 11 September '50 TIME 0951 (5) RETURN DATE 15 Sept '50 TIME 0936

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kumagaki	11 Sept	0900-1200	Labor Relations Committee Member	Conference
	"	"	1300-1450	Full-time Officers, Teacher's Union (Chairman included)	"
b.	"	"	1500-1700	PESO officials, Vocational Training Center.	Conference & Inspections.
c.	Matsue	12 Sept	0830-1200	Labor Relations Committee Member	Conference
	"	"	1300-1700	PESO officials, Vocational Training Center.	Conference & Inspection
d.					
e.	Tottori	13 Sept	0830-1200	Same program as above	
	"	"	1300-1700	"	"
f.	Okayama	14 Sept	1000-1200	"	"
	"	"	1300-1700	"	"

(7) REMARKS:

Ralph Friedrich
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

INSTRUCTIONS

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND No.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

L-6

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

11 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi-Matsue-Tottori-Okayama, 11 - 14 September 1950

TO : Chief Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Ralph Friedrich

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 8, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950

2. PURPOSE:

Conference with Labor Relations Committee, Public Employment Security Office, and Inspection of Vocational Training Center in each prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Yamaguchi Prefecture, 11 September 1950 -

a. Conference with Labor Relations Committee

A special report prepared by the Kanto Civil Affairs Region to SCAP was introduced for the interest of Labor Relations Committee.

Attention of the members was particularly invited to the recommendations made in abovementioned report concerning improvement of functions of the Labor Relations Committee:

(1) Separation of functions

(a) Unfair labor practices
Interpretation of labor regulations
Certification of union

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(b) Conciliation and mediation

(2) Other suggestions -

(a) Extension of term of office from 1 year to 3 years (local LRC) and 5 years (central LRC)

(b) Increase of salary of the members

(c) Members be appointed as full-time workers

(d) Decrease of number of members from 15 to 3 in local LRC and 5 in Central LRC.

Concluding thought of above recommendations is that by separating functions of LRC into two, simplify administration and by decreasing number of members and increasing their salary, fewer and better qualified personnel will be able to serve full-time.

During free-discussion period followed, unfair labor practices, discharge of communists, organization and administration of Labor Relations Committees in the United States and other labor relations problems were discussed.

b. Conference with Teachers' Union

Name - Yamaguchi Teachers Union

Membership - 9,300 (Primary and junior high school teachers)

Union fee - ¥62.00 per month

Problem of including principles into the union has been subject of discussion but no decision made as yet.

Former Kyoiku Kai (Education Association) members were included in the Teachers Union at the time of formation.

Objectives of the union are, professional and cultural advancement and assistance in welfare of members.

Benefit of the union is rather intangible than material

Union activities include, publication of union paper, improvement of wage and working condition of teachers, obtaining educational materials, campaign PTA with importance of teachers' work, book review, etc.

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It was pointed out that most successful and best action in order to improve teachers' wage and working condition is, rather than trying to send their representatives to the Board of Education, but try to convince PTA of importance of teachers work, and make general public, taxpayers realize the same. Teachers should not conduct corrective bargain. In the United States teachers are considered to be public servants and teachers' union therefore is regarded quite different from trade unions. Therefore it is not favorably considered for a teacher to be on board of education.

c. Conference with Public Employment Security Office -

At the present time Yamaguchi Public Employment Security Office has a work relief program which employs 110 workers per day in 2 shifts.

Twenty eight (28) days out of 60 days requirement is established by 17 days in July and 14 days in August per person.

No difficulty is being observed currently in unemployment problem.

Sixty (60) percent of unemployed joined Free Labor Union.

Due to establishment of definite policy and elimination of communists as unqualified, Yamaguchi City's unemployment problem is not as serious as some other areas.

Employer visiting program is not carried out very active due to shortage in PESO personnel at the present time and the fact that Yamaguchi city consists mostly of small andmedium individual stores and not of industrial areas.

No labor boss is in existence at the present time.

d. Yamaguchi Vocational Training Center -

Subject - Japanese embroidery

Number of students: 6 month training course - 50
Supplementary course -10

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Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi-Matsue-Tottori-Okayama, 11-14 Sept 50
Ralph Friedrich

Placement of graduates - 100%

Yamaguchi Vocational Training Center has 15 workshops in the prefecture towhich graduates are sent as instructors.

Direct contract was made with Wollman Co, New York through a buyer Ross Child to export products from workshops.

Facilities of the school have been much improved with assistence of the prefectural office.

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Officials interviewed -

Yamaguchi Prefecture:

Labor Relations Committee

Mr YAMAO, Chairman
Mr TOCHI, Management representative
Mr OGAWA, Union representative
Mr MASAKI, Union representative
Mr YASUDA, Nutural member
Mr ISHII, General Affairs
Mr KOCHO, Ube Chisso Labor representative
Mr IKEDA, Coal Management Federation representative
Mr MURAKAMI, Ube Chisso representative
Mr SUGIYAMA, Nutural member

Teachers Union

Mr KUSHI, Chairman
Miss IMAHASHI, Culture Dept
Mr MATSUNAGA, Secretary
Mr DANYASU, Payment
Mr WATAZU, Culture Dept Chief
Mr HESAKA, Welfare Dept
Mr KOIDE, Asst Secretary
Mr UENO, Asst Culture Dept

Public Employment Security Office

Mr UMEDA, Chief
Mr KIMURA, Pref Employment Security Section

Vocational Training Center:

Mr YASUDA, Director
Miss Instructor

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS, LABOR DIVISION

9 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 8 September, to Hiroshima Labor Standards Bureau

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. References: O.D. No. 8, CA Section GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose: Conference with new LSB Chief (Nakanishi) and his staff.

3. Backgrounds: Surveillance in accordance with above-cited reference.

4. Discussion:

a. Unpaid wages: Situation shows decline despite efforts of inspectors to obtain payment. Persuasive methods work best, since neither prosecution of delinquent employers nor civil suit by workers can bring any benefit to the latter. Some time was spent in making suggestions to inspectors regarding matters to be made clear to employers, chiefly: Delinquency in wage payments adds fuel to the CP fire. Employer has no obligation to carry on non-productive workers; hence personnel reduction is a legitimate means of achieving economy. Employer has obligation to operate his enterprise at a profit. Improvement in quality of products is urgent in many enterprises if they are to increase demand for these products.

b. Discharge of Communist: LSB has received copy of CLRC opinion. It is clearly understood.

c. Safety and Sanitation: Labor officer pointed out current needs; advocated that employers not be permitted to use tight money situation as excuse for not making such improvements as can be made without great outlay of funds. Emphasized that safety is a matter of constant supervision and of changing the worker's whole attitude, rather than a matter of one-time instruction. Workers who refuse to make use of safety devices provided by employers should be accordingly disciplined. Appeal through employer's pocketbook (dollars and cents value of safety) is the best method of getting results. Inspectors reported that most accidents occur in shipbuilding and transportation industries. They pointed out the need for effective safety films and for a projector of exhibit them. Labor Officer suggested that LSB and management associations might get together to produce such films. Unions might also assist in this.

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d. LSB requested Civil Affairs support in cases where local politicians attempt to put pressure on the Bureau and its members to obtain favors for individual employers. No cases of this sort have occurred recently, however.

5. Conclusions: None.

6. Recommendations: None.

RALPH FRIEDRICH
Labor Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

FIELD TRIP REPORT

5 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 28-31 August 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Ralph Friedrich, Labor Relations Division

1. References: O.D. No. 8, GA Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950.

2. Purpose: To visit following plants and agencies and confer with officials as indicated: Onoda Cement (management, union); Ube Chisso (management, union); Onoda PESO; Onoda LSIO; Ube LPO; Toyo Soda (management, union); Tokuyama Refinery (management, union); Hitachi D Kasado (management); Iwakuni City Office.

3. Discussions:

a. Inquiry was made concerning status of trade agreement; elements of sound trade agreement were discussed, with emphasis on grievance machinery and seniority system.

b. Investigated status of union executive board, full-time union officials, union dues, and educational programs.

c. Emphasized importance of requesting assistance from LRO and LPO in solution of labor problems and disputes, and of LPO in carrying out union educational programs.

d. Called attention of Onoda PESO to possible labor boss situation at Onoda Cement Co.; requested investigation. Requested Onoda LSIO to investigate dust situation at same plant.

e. Conferred with Ube LPO regarding status of union education program at Onoda Cement Co., where large amount of union dues is not justified by type of services union members are getting.

f. Pointed out to Iwakuni city officials (including PESO Chief) methods by which Communist-led unions attempt to use public officials as their tools.

4. Conclusions:

a. More attention by both management and union to seniority system as one device for handling personnel reduction is necessary.

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b. Co-operation between union leaders and LPO in conduct of union education programs requires improvement; greater frequency of union meetings is also necessary.

d. It is encouraging to note that, in those plants which have recently concluded trade agreements, attempt has been made to embody in the agreement those elements which are essential to a sound agreement.

5. Recommendations:

None.

RALPH FRIEDRICH
Labor Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND NO.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Ralph Friedrich. (2) SECTION Economics, Labor Division (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Boat

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 27 August 1950 TIME 0800 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 31 August 1950 TIME 2000 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Onoda	28 Aug. 1950	0900-0950	Onoda Cement Management Officials	Labor Relations & Education
b.	"	"	1000-1200	Onoda Cement Labor Union, Chairman Vice-chairman Chief, Secretary Rep Committee men.	"
c.	"	"	"	Ube Chico, Management Officials	"
	Ube	28 Aug.	1430-1520		
d.	"	"	1530-1730	Ube Chisso, Union Officials.	"
e.	Tokuyama	29 Aug.	0900-0950	Tokuyama Soda, Management Officials.	"
f.	"	"	1000-1200	Tokuyama Soda, Union Officials.	"

(7) REMARKS:

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

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Mr. Friedrich, Field Trip Report
(27-31 Aug.) Cont'd

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Ralph Friedrich (2) SECTION Economics, Labor Division (3) MODE OF TRAVEL _____

(4) DEPARTURE DATE _____ TIME _____ (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Tokuyama	29 Aug. '50	1330-1420	Tokuyama Toppan, Management Officials.	Labor Relation & Education
			1430-1630	Tokuyama Toppan, Union Officials.	"
b.	Hidaemitsu	30 Aug.	0900-0950	Toyo Kohan, Management Officials.	"
c.	"	"	1000-1200	Toyo Kohan, Union Officials.	"
d.	"	"	1300-1350	Hitachi Kasado, Management Officials.	"
	"	"	1350-1630	Union Officials	"
	Iwakuni	31 Aug.	1330-1430	Iwakuni Rayon Management Officials.	"
e.	"	"	1440-1630	Iwakuni Rayon, Union Officials.	"
f.					

(7) REMARKS: _____

Ralph Friedrich
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

26 August 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, 21-25 August 1950, to Okayama, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, and Hiroshima

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. **Reference:**

OD No. 8, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 10 April 1950

2. **Purpose:**

To confer with officials of Labor Department, Labor Policy Section, Labor Standards Bureau, Women's and Minors' Bureau.

3. **Discussion:**

Progress of labor education program was discussed. Officials agreed that there is need for employer education in following areas: proper techniques of collective bargaining, establishment of sound trade agreements, grievance machinery, seniority system, and the problem of dealing with Communists in industry. There has been difficulty in getting top management to attend ducational meetings. It was suggested that LPS and management associations work out a schedule of employer education conferences in which CA personnel will deal with the above-mentioned subjects and invite employers to present their problems.

Inquiry was made concerning the role of LP officials in solution of labor problems and disputes. In general, there is active participation, with LP officials performing mediation and conciliation functions. Although Okayama and Shimane report some jealousy on the part of LRC's, in the other prefectures the relationship with the LRC runs from good to excellent.

Employment Security Section officials reported no major distrubances by unions of day laborers on work relief, although this is not to be taken as indication that difficulties will not occur in the future. Decline of CP influence in these unions has been noted. Chief problem continues to be that of providing sufficient days of work per month per day laborer in order that he may collect unemployment insurance benefits. All prefectures report unemployment insurance in the red.

Unpaid wages continue to pose a major problem for LSB's. Shimane reports slight improvement in the situation, but this is offset by reports of deterioration from the other prefectures. LS inspectors are fearful of

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recommending personnel retrenchment as one method by which employers can maintain solvency; have not been making this recommendation for fear of incurring union ire.

Safety and sanitation inspectors report improvement in this field following recent safety campaign. Tottori officials submitted copy of safety code recently completed by lumbering enterprises with aid of LS officials.

Women's and Minors' Bureaus are functioning effectively despite difficulties imposed by limited budget and personnel. Chief violation of LSL as it applies to women and minor workers is that of requiring overtime works beyond legal limits. Cases of child-selling continue to occur, although apparently in diminishing numbers.

4. Conclusions: None

5. Recommendations:

Shimane LD officials are eager to establish a labor hall in Matsue, since none exists at present. They have requested a ¥2,000,000 prefectural budget allotment, but are not certain of having it granted. It might be advisable for the Chief, CCAR, to express interest in this project when he confers with the governor.

RALPH FRIEDRICH
Labor Officer
CCAR

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME [redacted] (2) SECTION Labor Economic (3) MODE OF TRAVEL [redacted]

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 22 August 1958 TIME [redacted] (5) RETURN DATE 24 August 1958 TIME [redacted]

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	[redacted]	22 Aug.	0900-1200	Chief Labor Dept. Chief Labor Policy Chief Emp. Security Sub-chief Labor Ed. Sub-chief Trade Union Chief Labor Standards Bureau Chief Women & Minor Section	
b.	[redacted]	[redacted]	1315-1630		
c.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
d.	[redacted]	23 Aug.	0900-1200 1315-1700	[redacted] [redacted]	
e.	[redacted]	24 Aug.	0900-1200 1315-1630	[redacted] [redacted]	
f.	[redacted]	25 Aug.	0900-1200 1315-1630	[redacted] [redacted]	

(7) REMARKS:

Detailed Report Attached

Rudolph Friedrich
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND NO.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-3-18

FIELD TRIP CHURCHILL MURRAY (2-13 August 1950)

1. TOKYO: On 3 August held conferences with Mr. Link and Mr. Doherty who advanced opinion that Labor Division this headquarters was doing good job. Also held conference with president West Japan (Mitsubishi) Heavy Industries, together with Mr. Link, Mr. Doherty, and Mr. Mickle, relative to labor situation at Nagasaki shipyards. Recommended action similar to that taken by this headquarters in Dentetsu dispute. On 4 and 5 August, attended conference of labor officers which is described in attached Memorandum for Record prepared by Civil Affairs HQS. Labor Division, GHQ, SCAP, showed labor officers memorandum to Gen. Marquette outlining program to combat communism in trade unions. First point was to "expose and identify communists". During round-table discussion I asked Mr. Amis if Labor Division proposed to implement this objective by identifying communist unions or communists in unions, but he replied that this step had not yet been decided upon. I expressed opinion that it was difficult to identify communists without identifying them. Labor officers were unable to secure definite statement for implementation of policies advocated. However, Mr. Amis expressed approval of steps this headquarters has used for elimination of communist influence, with which he appears well acquainted from monthly reports. Stated he is considering some of recommendations proposed, but will wait until discharge of communists in electrical industry is carried out to observe reaction.

2. OKAYAMA: 7 August - Made speech at Summer Labor School. Also held conference with Labor Standards Bureau on important case. Asked them to summon presidents of three violating companies to Okayama where I shall meet them later.

3. HIROSHIMA: 8 August - Made speech at Summer Labor School.

4. UBE: 9 August - Made speech at Summer Labor School. Held conference with Ube Kosan who are planning dismissals and who requested our aid shortly.

5. IZUMO: 11 August - Made speech at Summer Labor School.

6. YONAGO: 12 August - Made speech at Summer Labor School.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-3-18

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6. YONAGO: 12 August - Made speech at Summer Labor School.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Mr. Churchill Murray (2) SECTION Economic, Labor Division (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 2 August 1950 TIME 1115 (5) RETURN DATE 13 August 1950 TIME 2100

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a. Tokyo	3-5 Aug.	0900-1600	Civil Affairs Labor Officers	GHQ Conference
b. Okayama	7 Aug.	1300-1700	Labor Union members	Lecture, Labor School
c. Hiroshima	8 Aug.	1300-1700	Labor Union members	Lecture, Labor School
d. Oita	9 Aug.	1300-1700	Labor Union members	Lecture, Labor School
e. Yawata-Imaichi	11 Aug.	1300-1700	Labor Union members	Lecture, Labor School
f. Yawata	12 Aug.	1300-1700	Labor Union members	Lecture, Labor School

(7) REMARKS:

for Churchill Murray
Signature
by Edwin Takai

(Instructions on reverse side)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND NO.

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

16 June 1950

Interviewed Mr. Tamaji Kawahara, Superintendent, Kudamatsu Refinery of Nippon Oil Company.

Brief Background

Nippon Oil Company was dissolved immediately after the end of the war. However, a small number of employee was rehired to continue operation with the stock of crude oil on hand until SCAP directive to suspend operation of all the Pacific coast oil refineries was issued on September 1946. Since there remained some more stock pile of crude oil in the former Japanese Naval Fuel Depot in Kudamatsu, the company applied for SCAP permission to continue operation until all the stock pile was exhausted. The permission was granted and the plant operated until the end of February 1947. At that time, the company employed about 250 employees. These employees were left on the payroll as maintenance crew continuously. The plant was re-opened on 3 February 1950 and has 409 employees today.

Labor Union

This plant forms a chapter of Nippon Oil Company Employees Union. The union is not affiliated with any national union. It was formerly affiliated with the Sanbetsu but the union seeeded from it last year.

Trade agreement was concluded last September for term of one year. It has a union shop agreement. This chapter has 3 full time paid officials. There has been no labor trouble recently.

Allocation of Crude Oil

4000 barrels of crude oil are allocated per day on 30 days per month b basis. The plant has a capacity to process 6,000 barrels per day. Percentage loss figure on throughput is about 8%.

Bottleneck

Due to national shortage of supply of sulphuric acid (quality over 95%) the company finds difficulty in buying suphuric acid. This seems to be the only bottleneck in production. Sulphuric acid is supplied by Konoshima Chemical Company in Okayama Prefecture.

By Edwin Sakai

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

FIELD TRIP REPORT

15 June 1950
Tokuyama,
Yamaguchi Prefecture

1. Purpose:

A joint conference with Tokuyama Soda Company, Tokuyama Tetsuppan Company and Toyo Soda Company.

2. Background:

Surveillance in accordance with O.D. 51.

3. Discussion:

Discussion was carried out with the heads of above mentioned companies.

a. Appreciation was expressed at this conference for the efforts this headquarters has shown for the realization of the application submitted for mine sweeping.

b. The Tokuyama Soda Company submitted an application for release of a section of Iwakuni Army Fuel Depot in order to produce ammonium chloride fertilizer, but no information has been received whatsoever. It is known that, the application is submitted to the Financial Ministry. An information copy of the application has been submitted to CCAR and it is request that action be taken by CCAR in behalf of Tokuyama Soda and T Tokuyama City.

c. The Tokuyama Tetsuppan Company submitted an application for use of installations in formal Tokuyama navel assenal through Japanese Government and received no information similar to Tokuyama Soda Company. It is requested that CCAR look into the case.

d. All companies agreed that the Dodge Line has contributed for the stabilization of Economy in Japan, and that in some case unsatisfatory rationalization of the company resulted in tight money situation.

Prepared By Joe Nakabayashi

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 79 8 [illegible]

FIELD TRIP REPORT

14 June 1950
Shimonoseki,
Yamaguchi Prefecture

1. Purpose:

A conference with Shimonoseki Taiyo Fishing Company.

2. Background:

Surveillance in accordance with O.D. 51.

3. Discussion:

Participants: Mr. Onishi, Director
Mr. Noritomi, Chief, Liaison Section

a. The left of fish control resulted in financial distress of the company due to the drop of fish price and non-change of expence. During the month of April, 2 boats trawler (30 pairs) raised total value of 36,268,118 yen with a total expence of 47,147,351 yen resulting in deficit of 10,879,351 yen. During the same month, one boat trawler raised total value of 17,678,356 yen on her 20 voyage with a total expense of 35,277,782 yen resulting in deficit of 17,590,426 yen. (See per attached sheet)

b. Due to the deficit business of the Taiyo Fishing Company wages has been delayed for 10 days on the second pay of May and first pay of June. Wages is paid two times a month; 5000 yen equally to all employees on the 10th and the balance on the 31 of each month.

c. The sole measures to tide over this situation is extention of "MacAuther Line" according to Mr. Onishi's opinion. He stresses that fishing should be allowed throughout the public sea with restriction on numbers of ships to be used. Within the designated area high class fishs are rare exsept for certain season.

d. The oil allocation to Taiyo Fishing Company only fulfils 70% of its requirement and refinery of mud oil and subsitute oil are utilized to fulfil the requrement.

e. According to Mr. Onishi the NRS, ESS, GHQ, is planning to enforce reduction of western trawler (trawler for west of 130 degree) for the reason of over exploitation. The first 10% reduction is considered to commence around 1 July 1950, and the second 15% deduction around December. There are about 980 two boats trawlers and 58 otta (one boat) trawler in Japan at present which shall be reducted to 650 two boats trawlers and 45 otta trawler by end of this year. The Taiyo Fishing Company prossess 37 pairs of trawlers 21 otta trawler which is considered to be reducted to a considerable amount which may result in severe financial difficulty and unemploument though the company is currently preparing for counter-measures considering the re-allocation of ships and employees.

By Joe Nakabayashi

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 79-3

FIELD TRIP REPORT

14 June 1950
Shimonoseki,
Yamaguchi Prefecture

1. Purposes

A conference with Shimonoseki M.P.

2. Backgrounds

Surveillance in accordance with O.D. 51.

3. Discussion:

Participants: Mr. Takenaka, Chief, M.P., other subordinate.

a. Koreans: The chief stated that the most important problem in Shimonoseki area is Korean problem. In this city, there are approximately 10,000 Koreans of which only 7,000 are formally registered.

Since the League of Koreans was disolued the majority of these people have been out of work chiefly because of the fact that there exist not longer profitable blackmarketing.

Recently, the Koreans have organized an association called "Association for Promoting Liberation" (KAIHO KYUEN KAI) which is considered as the re-birth of the former Koreans League and constitutes a communist fronts. As a results, participate in conferences and rallies under slogans such as "Opposition to Tax", and "Give Us Job".

b. Unemployment: In Shimonoseki there are about 2,000 unemployed people who are affiliated with the so-called Free Trade Union. Two-third of them are Koreans. This union frequently demands the Public Employment Security Office for full employment and abolition of rotation system. It is generally considered that outbreak of any problem results in creating a difficult situation for the police to settle.

c. Anti-Occupation Poster: No agitative posters have been discovered by the police. The polices are prepared to arrest the violators and to seize the posters instantly.

By Nakabayashi

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-3-[illegible]

FIELD TRIP REPORT

14 June 1950
Tokuyama,
Yamaguchi, Prefecture

1. Purpose:

A joint conference with officials of Agri-coop., Agriculture Mutual Aid Association and Municipal Office Agriculture Administration Section.

2. Background:

Surveillance in accordance with O.D. 51.

3. Discussion:

a. The main factor of the financial distress of the Agri-coop is considered to be the tight money situation of the farmers who complaint of the low rice price in comparison with other commodity prices.

The farmers stressed, it is said, the price of rice, like other commodity prices, should be decided on according to its production cost and that, otherwise, the farmers should not be taxed at the same rate as other people. They requested this headquarters to take proper action to revise the price of rice.

This headquarters recommended them to lay this problem before the Japanese Government on the ground that this sort of problem should be handled by this Japanese Government itself.

It is reported that a complaint was voiced by a farmers regarding the delivery of retention rice and he felt puzzled over the discrepancy between the price purchase price and its official price - the farmers have to pay much more for the rationed rice than the price at which rice they cropped was delivered to the Government.

b. It is desired by the farmers that the control over fertilizers by removed so as to enable farmers to purchase any kinds of fertilizers they wish at cheaper price.

c. The farmers considering that disaster is rare in Tokuyama area they stress the unnecessity of the crop insurance. It is considered a loss of money to pay for the premium under such condition. Moreover, it is beyond the farmer's comprehension that the premiums is 120 yen per tan in Tokuyama area as against 80 yen per tan in the rural area, when the fact taken into consideration that disasters occur more in rural area.

Officials attending the conference confirmed that CCAR issued no order to the farmers forcing them to effect the crop insurance though it was highly recommended.

By Joe Nakabayashi

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78 0 18

FIELD TRIP REPORT

14 June 1950
Shimonoseki,
Yamaguchi Prefecture

1. Purpose:

Inspection of Mitsubushi Shipbuilding Company in Shimonoseki.

2. Background:

Surveillance in accordance with O.D. 51.

3. Discussion:

Participants:
Mr. Matsushita, President
Mr. Taira, Chief, Labor Section

a. Mr. Matsushita stated that the company is currently facing tight-money situation due to decrease of orders for repair and construction of ships.

It is considered by this company that the sole way to tide over this situation is to enlarge the MacAuther Line and early conclusion of Peace Treaty which will enable Japan to build more long-range liners as well as long distance-navigable fushing boats.

"As the possible result, this, they consider, will benefit not only shipbuilders but fishery companies itself and people at large who want more fresh foods"

The company stated that they failed to maintain the reparation equipments in proper condition chiefly because of the monetary stringency. What must be done immidiately is the reconstruction of roofs to prevent leakage of rain.

By Joe Nakabayashi