DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

## GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
## Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 3383

(2) Folder title/number: (2)
146

(3) Date: Jan. 1946 - May 1946

(4) Subject:

| Classification | Type of record |
|---|---|
| 742 | S |

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

## COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS GRANTED BY JAP EMPLOYERS

LIBRARY
SRS

For the first time in the history of Japan, the right of collective bargaining was granted by an employer's association to its employees with the announcement today by the Motion Picture Producers' Association that it has established a policy to bargain collectively with its employees on any disputes that may arise.

All the employees in the Japanese moving picture industry will benefit by this history-making innovation because the Association's membership includes all moving picture companies in Japan.

Under the new policy of the company, the moving picture employees may elect representatives to bargain with employer representatives for better wages and working conditions. In order to do this, a trade union is now being organized by the employees. The final organization meeting will be held Sunday. It is expected that better pay will be one of the first goals of the union since a wage scale survey has revealed that motion picture directors often receive as little as 40 yen a week.

931.5

ITEM 4 Labor Despute of Shibaura Electric Company - Asahi Shimbun - 8 January 1946. Translator: M. Ohno.

146

Summary:

At KAWASAKI, laborers in four factories and two research institutes of the TOKYO SHIBAURA Electric Company Limited, formed their own labor unions and demanded better treatment; however, the management rejected the demands. Consequently, the representatives of the Unions gathered at the HORIKAWA Factory on 27 December last year to form a united committee.

The resolution of the committee was presented to the management. It was flatly rejected again on 5 January; therefore, the employees of the various factories at YANAGIMACHI, HORIKAWA, KOGA and TSURUMI, the electron laboratory, and the general laboratory formed a negotiation committee to realize their demands. On the other hand, about 1,000 employees of the Company visited the Head Office and had an interview with the President, TSUMORI, Toyoji, and insisted on their demands being realized.

931.6-692 10 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Labor Disputes In All Industrial and Business Fields - Yomiuri Hochi - 13 Jan 46. ~~Translator~~: Y. Kurata.

146

Summary:

Under the industrial democratization movement, labor disputes in JAPAN are now assuming a serious stage in every industrial field.

At the MIUTA coal mines in HOKKAIDO, the labor union proposed on 9 January its demands for the improvement of labor conditions to Mr. GOTO, superintendant of the MIUTA mines, requesting an answer by noon of 15 January. The main items in the demands are: (1) a daily wage increase of five yen for underground workers and three yen for above-ground workers in addition to the official daily wage, and a raise in wage standards based on the average wages for three months before the end of the war; (2) to give workers at least 20 days off in the course of a year; (3) to fix a 200 yen minimum and 1,200 yen maximum monthly wage stnadard; and (4) to guarantee the pay of hospitalized workers.

The union, while waiting a reply is preparing to manage production in the event of an intentional delay in answering the demands.

The TOKYO Metropolitan Office has recently established a committee for the improvement of working conditions to secure better standards for more than 100,000 metropolitan employees, consisting chiefly of policemen and school teachers. The first meeting of the committee was held on 12 January when various steps to improve conditions were reportedly deliberated.

More than 300 employees of the SHITAYA-Ku Office made their demands for better treatment to the Chief of the TOKYO Metropolitan Office after their meeting held on 12 January. This movement is now most likely to spread in every ward of Metropolitan TOKYO.

The TOKYO Traffic Employees Union held its second meeting for improved conditions for all employees on 12 January. Practical problems are reported to have been studied. Judging from the deliberations at this meeting, the threefold wage increase is believed to have been realized.

The Federal Nationwide Agrarian Association has declared its intention to support the movement for the democratization of all machinery in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry as well as to wipe out the red-tape in all Agrarian Associations.

Employees of the NIPPON Transportation Company (NIPPON TSU-UN KAISHA) are expected to hold a general meeting on 13 January in order to voice demands for better treatment. Their demands are: (1) to fix a minimum wage of 742 yen for all married employees and 542 yen for all single employees; (2) to democratize the Company as well as to dismiss all wartime leaders; and, (3) to participate in the management.

(over)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 4 (A) We expect a New Federation of Business man (B) Make every effort to mine coal - Tokyo Shimbun - 7 Jan 46. Translator: I. Kuniko.

146

Full Translation:

(A) We expect a New Federation of business men

In response to the opportunity presented by the formation of the labor unions, in order to promote harmony between capital and labor, the economic associations in the large Industry Conference, the JAPAN Economic Union, the JAPAN Commerce and Industry Economic Commission and other associations have decided to form a new federation of business men, which is now under consideration. According to the Labor Union Law that is shortly to be put in operation, the right of collective bargaining will be legalized. Hence, the business men, have decided to consider counter-measures.

However, their union should not be based on a sense of opposition, but their aim should be to end the conflict between capital and labor. The labor union does not exist for economic struggle, but for social service through labor. Therefore, an object of the business man's union, should be to unite on the objectives of the labor union. In the present state of defeated JAPAN, the reconstruction of national economy should first necessitate a union of capital and labor.

Needless to say, the democratization of new JAPAN is expected to be accomplished economically. For this realization, the aid and development of the labor union movement is the greatest factor. Therefore, the attitude of the business men will have great influence upon the movement. The character of the newly-born federation of the business men should of necessity be harmonious. Then, what counter-plans will there be? We declare that the capitalists should let the laborers participate in the management of their enterprises and should clarify their mutual responsibility.

This means the release of enterprise and necessitates in some measure, the separation of capital and management. It will not be easily executed under old capitalistic ideas, but after all keeping to old customs of a new Federation.

(B) Make every effort to Mine coal

Coal is now as important a problem as food. Comparing the actual output of 770,000 tons to the estimated output of 665,000 tons in December, production seems to have turned for the better. In spite of this fact, the least amount necessary for our productive economy is estimated at two million tons monthly. Thus, the supply is still far below the actual demand. The coal problem is still acute. General Headquarters, as is very proper, has become discontented over the problem. The main defects pointed out by the Headquarters consist of the government's counter-measures. For example, such measures such as increases of food ration and wages for improving the life of coal miners have not yet been taken and the management of labor is very unscientific, says Headquarters.

Notwithstanding that the price of coal has been raised fourfold and the subsidy threefold, it cannot be understood why the cost price per ton is below the production cost. In short, it cannot be denied that all the persons concerned, not to speak of the Government, have lacked will and endeavor. They may have their own pretexts, but what they should do first of all is to relieve the coal famine. For this objective, they should uncomplainingly do their best to increase coal production, or else our national economy, after all, will collapse.

931.6-672 8 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 2 Toward Liberation - Labor Dispute At Hokkaido Coal Mines. 40,000 already joined Labor Union, Fixing of Minimum Wages Urged - Yomiuri Hochi - 3 Jan 46. Translator: H. Sato.

Summary:

In the coal mines of HOKKAIDO production has been greatly lowered since the end of war. This is due to the negative attitude of capitalists and the food condition which is going from bad to worse every day. The time has come for the formation of a labor union among the mine laborers to increase their wages and working hours, to obtain food, et cetera.

Although there had been some outrageous conduct by the laborers at the beginning, such as the forcible taking over of a rationing office or the searching of the managers' houses, they later changed. Realizing that capitalists lack the ability to improve coal production, the Laborers awoke to the importance of coal production under present circumstances and formed labor unions which are striving both to improve the lot of the miners and to increase coal production

There are now 22 labor unions in HOKKAIDO, and the members already amount to 40,000, or 80 per cent of all coal mine laborers in HOKKAIDO. As a united organization the Federation of HOKKAIDO Coal Mine Laborers' Unions (HOKKAIDO TANKO RODOKUMIAI RENGOKAI) was born. At its annual meeting the Federation declared that it was opposed to the inactivity of the mine owners and the oppression of the bureaucrats, and made the following demands: (1) Increase of wages by 20 per cent, with a minimum wage of 15 yen per day; (2) Establishing of a seven-hour work day; (3) Immediate transfer of establishments and reserve funds of the Wartime Industrial Association (SANGYO HOKOKUKAI) to the labor unions; (4) Establishment of a minimum wage law; (5) Complete equipment for prevention of mine disasters; (6) Independent consumers' co-operative society; (7) Securing of such necessaries of life as food, clothing and shelter.

One of the outstanding mine disputes was the case of a MITSUI MIBAI Mine Labor Dispute. Strife arose with the company's refusal of minimum wages of 15 yen per day and five yen allowance on 2 December. A strike started that very day. The company formed the League of HOKKAIDO Coal Mining Industry (HOKKAIDO SEKITAN KOGYO REMEL), with representatives of four mining companies in HOKKAIDO, to oppose the union. But because of the current shortage of coal, the strike was called off on 13 December and the production under the management of labor union began.

This strike was brought to an end by the arbitration plan of the Government to pay 18 yen per day to pit workers, 10 yen to the workers outside the pit, and an allowance of 20 yen per month for family support. This was accepted by both sides and formally signed on 26 December.

Preliminary negotiations are now underway between the league of the HOKKAIDO Coal Mining Industry and the Federation of HOKKAIDO Coal Mine Laborers' Union concerning the minimum wages for all mine workers. In order to secure a livelihood, minimum wages of 27 yen per day to the pit workers and 15 yen per day to the workers outside the pit is now strongly recommended by the unions. Conferences are now being held as to the minimum wage system. This question will probably cause much trouble in the future. Actually, the Government policy fixing 12 yen for pit workers and 6.80 yen to the workers outside the pit is not widely carried out. Moreover, in the worst case, four yen is being paid where work is done by contract. This will disappoint the newly-arriving laborers who come to the mines trusting the Government. It will be necessary to adopt better pay to attract them.
profits, may be overcome and full productive activities may be brought about.

931.6-634 6 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 The Answer to the Demands of Railway Employees - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 11 Jan 46. Translator: R. Shibata.

146

Summary:

Employees in the SHIMBASHI Management Section of the TOKYO Railway Board (TOTETSU SHEMBASHI KANRI BU) held a mass meeting on 9 January and decided to make the following demands. 1) prompt payment of funds for tiding over this winter - 1,700 yen to each employee, 500 yen for each member of a family; 2) 500 per cent wage increase; 3) relief ror war sufferers. These demands were delivered to the communication authorities.

Mr. TAKI, chief of the TOKYO Railway Board, (TOKYO TETSUDO KYOKU), formally answered these demands in an interview with about 80 representatives of the employees on the 10th. The answer was as follows:

"The authorities acknowledge that salaries hitherto have not been sufficient to afford a livelihood in the present state of inflation. However, the railway itself is suffering from a shortage of money with which to pay salaries. At any rate, as a emergency measure, it was decided to pay the employees a bonus of 3 to 6 months salary for the financial year of 1945.

"In 1946, commencing on 1 April, a fundamental improvement of salaries will be made. A committee composed of representatives of the Board and the employees and a third party will plan the improvement of salaries."

Many of the employees, while appreciating the emergency measures of the authorities, are not quite satisfied with them. This betrays their intention to make further claims in the future if the rise in prices becomes more severe. Anyway, the answer of the chief of the TOKYO Railway Board explains the basic attitude of the Board towards the labor union movement. This movement is gathering strength among the employees in many railway districts, such as NAGOYA, SENDAI, and others.

931.6-748 13 Jan 46

ITEM 3 Japanese Red Cross Hospitals in Labor Dispute - Asahi Shimbun - 9 Jan 46. Translator: M. Ohno.

146

Full translation:

An employee's union was formed in the JAPAN Central Red Cross Hospital (NIHON SEKIJYUJI CHUO BYOIN) at AOYAMA on 20 December last year, when a proposal covering 17 items was submitted to the Director FUJIHAMI. On 7 January, a full meeting of all the employees of the Hospital was again held. At the meeting, they decided to oust the Director and to form the JAPAN Red Cross Hospital Labor Union (NIHON SEKIJYUJI RODO KUMIAI). With the employees of the NAKANO Sanatorium they went on strike at the end of last year, demanding wage increases up to three times their basic salary.

The employee's union of the KIYOSE Sanatorium at MATSUDO will also join the strike. These movements will be enlarged to form the Japan Medical Employee's Union (NIHON IRYO JYUGYOIN KUMIAI). 931.6-706 10 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 4 Delegates of Coal Miners Participate in Management; Output Increased - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 6 January 1946. Translator: Y. Kurata.

146

Summary:

Now that the labor disputes in coal mines are assuming a serious aspect as a social problem in view of the absolute shortage of coal, it is worthy of close attention that laborers of the MIUTA mine have just succeeded in sending their delegates to participate in its management, after presenting a series of demands, such as betterment of labor conditions, adequate wage increase, and the immediate democratization of mining management.

The first coal mine labor dispute arose when the DAIUBARI coal miners on 29 November demanded wage increases. This was settled after a one week strike . In MIUTA and SHINMIUTA coal mines, labor disputes for wage increases broke out on 6 December and took quite a serious turn as the companies declined to receive workers' claims, while maintaining the standard wage system decided upon by the Government. On 12 December their delegates, backed by the Federal Association of HOKKAIDO Coal Mining Labor Union (HOKKAIDO TANKO RODOKUMAI RENGOKAI), presented a memorandum to the Company to the effect that coal output should be manged by the union in view of its importance, and finally succeeded in achieving participation by obtaining management of coal output. As a result the daily output has increased by 50 to 80 per cent.

It is expected that the daily standard wage in the HOKKAIDO mines will be fixed at 18 yen for every underground worker and 10 yen for every outside worker, and that both will receive a family allowance of 20 yen for each member of their families. 931.6-668 7Jan46

ITEM 3 Co-operation Between Capital and Labor - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 4 Jan 46. Translator: S. Iwata.

146

Full Translation:

According to the Welfare Ministry's report on 12 December 1945, Labor unions, which have been established after the defeat, number 65. The number of union members are over 77,000 and these are increasing day by day. As the capitalists have to form some organization, not to oppose, but to co-operate, the labor sections of the heavy industry association and the JAPAN economy association have been under consideration by the four economic associations' committees. The latter are only social associations as compared with the heavy industry association, the JAPAN economy association and the JAPAN commerce and industry economy union. These associations are remote in objective from the labor unions, but they expect that a new democratic association among the industrialists will appear. 931.6-638 6Jan46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 5 Influence of Coal Miners Union At BIBEI Mine, HOKKAIDO. Coal Output Increased. - Yomiuri Hochi - 15 Jan 46. Translator: S. Kinoshita.

146

Summary:

After three weeks struggle for a wage increase, shorter working hours, and labors' participation in management, the mine workers' strike at BIBEI Mine of the MITSUI Mining Company (MITSUI KOZAN KAISHA), HOKKAIDO, was finally settled on 26 December with a victory for the labor union. What has been gained from the disputes? What is left unsolved? The following is information from firsthand sources.

The per cent of men actually at work was 74 on 26 December, the day of settlement, as compared with 73 on 25 December. The coal output on 26 December increased to 674 tons from 457 tons on the previous day. After a short holiday of only three days during the New Year period, the workers resumed operations on 3 January. The attendance was 79 per cent on 5 January. Coal output since the beginning of the new year has averaged about 600 tons per day, with a peak of 650 in one day. This fact clearly reflects the increasing willingness on labor's part to help the critical coal situation.

The agreement between the Company and labor provides for the establishment of deliberating councils for every branch of production by either party as well as for the right of collective bargaining. As a result, vigorous discussions are being held by representative of both parties concerning measures for increasing production efficiency. Of course, there are many workers intoxicated with increased wages and shorter working hours, but unconvinced of their responsibility for increased production. The labor union leaders are doing their best with the realization that the coal crisis cannot be overcome unless the unions play their full part in production. It is premature, however, to believe that everything has been solved. Considerable improvement in needed to increase production to last year's record daily output of 2,500 tons.

Mr. MOCHINAGA, governor of HOKKAIDO, promised that increased food ration for mine workers will be given, effective January, of 6 go daily for the laborers and 3 go per capita for his family. But this promise has not been fulfilled. Moreover, 40 to 60 per cent of the present ration of 5 go of rice is given in substitute foods. In this connection, a joint petition by the company and the Union will be filed to Governor MOCHINAGA in the near future.

At present, about 2,500 laborers' are working at this mine, of which about 1,000 are underground workers. The labor supply has been increasing, and a reinforcement corps of 650 men is expected to arrive shortly. The mines' officials are now busy obtaining living quarters for 350 of the reinforcement corps which arrived from SAPPORO a few days ago. The Company is accused by all newcomers of unsatisfactory accommodation. Under the circumstances, the Company is forced to request the expected reinforcement corps to postpone their arrival.

Mining equipment, wireropes and other necessary materials which were worn out during the war have not been completely repaired or supplemented, consequently production is greatly affected. Replenishment of the supply, of explosives is most urgently needed for increased production.

931.6-794 16Jan46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

931

No. 806 | DATE: 17 Jan 46

**ECONOMIC SERIES: 174**

146

ITEM 1 Dispute of the Metropolitan Traffic Labor Union, Settled; Other Disputes in Government Railways and Hitachi Precision Machines Factory - Asahi Shimbun - 16 Jan 46. Translator: J. Okamura.

Summary:

All demands for salary adjustment of employees engaged in traffic enterprises in TOKYO, which were proposed by the Metropolitan Traffic Employees' Salary Adjustments Committee (TOKYO TAIGU KAIZEN KYOGIKAI) have been approved by executive high officials of the Metropolitan Traffic Bureau. The committee, which negotiated with traffic Bureau authorities several times since 9 January, came to an amicable settlement late in the afternoon of 14 January.

The demands approved included the payment of two months' extra wages to the 7,000 employees. Among other demands which have also been approved are:

(1) Ten per cent and 15 per cent of daily wages will be added to the basic wages as war time service allowances and special allowances, respectively. The basic wages will be multiplied by three. The lowest basic wages will be fixed at five yen a day for male, and four yen a day for female, employees, respectively. Other allowances will be doubled.

(2) Family and residence allowance will be increased by four, while the present allowance paid for evacuated families will be abolished. As a provisional measure, the allowances, amounting from 50 to 100 yen per capita per month, will also be abolished. Other allowances, however, will be raised so that the total will amount to three times the present rate.

(3) The working hours have been set at eight hours a day. Rest intervals set for employees during their working hours will not be calculated in the working time.

(4) Special measures will be taken to conduct as fair distribution of daily necessities among the employees.

By the enactment of these provisions the average monthly income of an individual employee will be three times the present monthly income. An employee who receives a basic daily wage of 2.5 yen will be paid over 600 yen a month, instead of 200 yen as at present. It has also been decided that payment of other employees, such as officials, will also be bettered in the near future.

Having reached an amicable settlement, the committee was dissolved the same night. The recent settlement of disputes was made possible by the participation of the arbitrators, represented by members of the TOKYO Prefectural Assembly. The settlement of the disputes by the participation of such arbitrators is much appreciated both by the committee members and the authorities of the traffic bureau.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 (Continued)

By the enforcement of the newly a[illegible]ed allowance measures, labor expenses of the bureau, which used to account for 60 per cent of the total, will increase from 17 million to 34 million yen a year. This figure does not include bonuses. In order to meet this situation, it has become almost imperative for the bureau to raise the street car and busfare from 20 to 30 sen.

Other measures which are under consideration to increase revenue include the following:

(1) New bonds will be issued for the payment of bonds now in circulation. The bureau has issued bonds to the amount of 300 million yen, and has been paying 11 million yen annually as interest on these bonds.

(2) The bureau plans to lower the present rate of interest of 4.1 per cent, in order to gain some 1,500,000 yen a year.

(3) A sum of seven million yen will be saved by enforcing business and personnel readjustment.

(4) The bureau will request the Government to grant subsidies to compensate for damage sustained by street cars and buses. War losses of the bureau are estimated at four million yen.

Even though these projects are put into effect, the bureau will still be 20 million yen short. Consequently, it will be compelled to resort to the raising of street car and bus fares by 50 per cent. The present revenue obtained from these traffic facilities is estimated as 36 million yen a year. The raise in fares will be enforced as of 1 April.

Dispute at Government Railways (SHOSEN)

The five point demands which the Labor Union of the Government Electric Railways (SHOSEN DENSHA) submitted to Director TAKI of the TOKYO Railway Bureau, on 14 January, are still pending, but it was formally decided that the union would select a committee to investigate the real financial situation of the state railways to meet the demands.

The demands of the union included the payment of 1,500 yen per capita and 500 yen each for every family member, to tide them over the impending food crisis. The increase of retirement allowances by ten times was another demand submitted by the railway employees.

It was mutually agreed that the union will select reliable committee members to ascertain whether statements make by Director TAKI are correct or not. Mr. TAKI explained to the executives of the union that because of the present railway revenue and financial situation he could not accept the proposals made by the labor union. The selection of the committee will be made shortly.

Labor Dispute at HITACHI Precision Machine Company

The three point demands, which the ADACHI Factory Employees' Union of the famed HITACHI Precision Machine Manufacturing Company (HITACHI SEIKI), proposed on 20 December 1945, having been rejected, the union entered the status of a strike on 15 January. The demands which the employees requested are the right to collective bargaining, participation by employees in the management, and the increase of wages by three times.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ECONOMIC SERIES: 174 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

The laborers who went on strike are engaged in their usual jobs, but they are conducting the usual transactions of the workshop through the labor union.

Responding to this movement, six similar factories of the HITACHI concern unanimously submitted demands the same day. The situation is expected to spread over the remaining factories of the corporation.

931.6-806 17Jan46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 Current Labor Dispute Situation - Mainichi Shinbun - 20 Jan 46.
Translator: Y. Kurata.

146

Full Translation:

In JAPAN today, strikes aiming to end capitalist sabotage of production, to protect workers from a low standard of living, and to eradicate feudalism, are in full swing in all industrial and business fields. A greater part of the demands have been achieved by dint of the solidarity of all workers and the whole-hearted support of public opinion.

However, we must be reminded that such brilliant success is only the first step toward industrial democracy; there still remains a multitude of tasks to be done. These tasks must be shouldered by workers in all industrial and business fields which are pressing for immediate democratization.

Since the current inflation is threatening the security of the masses of the people, there is good reason for demands of a 500 per cent wage increase. This is also justified by the following investigation, in November of last year, of the cost of living for workers of the SHIMOMARUKO Plant of the MITSUBISHI Heavy Industry (MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO SHIMOMARUKO, KOJO):

Index of Cost of Living

| Number of Dependents (Single worker) | Monthly Expenses |
|---|---|
| 1 | 341.66 yen |
| 2 | 501.74 yen |
| 3 | 762.28 " |
| 5 | 918.41 " |
| 6 | 983.25 " |
| | 1,094.73 yen |

The majority of workers have three dependents; it is virtually impossible for them to live on their present wages, which are far lower than the cost of living. Therefore, it can be said that nothing is more sincere than their present demands for wage increases.

But, when we take a broader view of this problem, we realize that before carrying through their demands for wage increases, they must endeavor to establish a minimum wage standard, based on the cost of living. Although there are different opinions among the delegates of workers as to whether they should demand basic wage increases or allowances to stabilize their livelihood, the truth is that there is no other means of achieving their aims but to establish a wage system based on the present state of inflation. Therefore, we must have accurate statistics of recent costs of living, together with the price index.

In several epoch-making moves, workers managed production, instead of calling a general strike, while in the process of dispute with the owners, and they won such brilliant successes as those witnessed in the greater part of the total capital, there is a strong possibility of the management of production being deadlocked through lack of funds. Nevertheless, in the present economic, political, and social situation, there is no way of solving labor disputes other than having recourse to such a difficult means as the management of production, by the workers Far worse, the successes so far gained by workers through disputes are about to be reduced to naught because of the Government's clumsy food measures and the current vicious inflation. As a result, there is a growing tendency in the recent labor movement to tie up with the farmer in order to stave off the present political, as well as economic, crisis.

931.6-878 22 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 6 Employees of the SHOSEN Demand Better Conditions - Yomiuri Hochi - 15 Jan 46. Translator: M. Ohno.

Summary:

146

Bills were seen at various stations on the Government electric line on 14 January to the effect that "difficult living conditions of the employees of the Government electric line are making it difficult to insure safe and smooth transportation. To remedy this difficulty, we employees presented a demand to the management but the management has not given us a satisfactory reply. Consequently, transportation may, in the future, be somewhat delayed, and passengers may experience some inconvenience."

The reduced will to work and the frequency of tram accidents, it is said, form the most critical elements of the present situation. The lowering of the will to work is caused by the low wages paid to the employees.

For example, SUZUKI, Katsuo,, chairman of the Central Labor Union of the Government electric line, has been engaged in the transportation service for 22 years, but his present monthly income is only 157 yen 75 sen, including 95 yen basic salary and various other allowances. Because of the low wages, many employees retired from the Government transportation service and went to other employment such as employment for the occupation forces.

On the other hand, the number of breakdowns has increased. For instance, during last December, damaged cars within the jurisdiction of the KAMATA Station totalled 374. These damaged cars ought to have been promptly repaired, but shortage of labor made the repairs impossible. As a result of these conditions, on 22 January, the Central Labor Union of the government electric line submitted a resolution, demanding the right to bargain collectively, and receive wage increases. Their demands were flatly rejected on 10 January. Consequently the Labor Union again presented a resolution to the management. In the meantime, on 14 January, the representatives of the employees called on TAKI, head of the Railway Bureau of TOKYO, and asked him to accept their demands. 931.6-791 16 Jan 46

ITEM 5 The Employees of The FUJI Industrial Company Demands the Return of Discharged Workers - MAINICHI SHIMBUN - 8 Jan 46. Translator: S. Iwata.

146

Full Translation:

A group of the workers discharged just after the war at the former OKIKUBO works of the FUJI Industrial Company (the former NAKAJIMA Aeroplane Manufacturing Company) formed a Labor union and held a mass meeting on 7 January 1946. They made 10 demands of the Company among which were the following: the immediate return of the workers discharged just after the war; the transfer of savings from the Industry Patriotic Service Assembly to the Labor Union; a public statement concerning the disposal of goods produced since the end of the war; a seven hour day for all employees.

The Company authorities will reply to them at 1500 on 10 January 1946. 931.6-699 12 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 1 Big Wage Increase Is Checked By The Corporation Management Control Ordinance - Provincial Newspaper Kahoku Shimpo (Sendai) - 13 Jan 46. Translator: S. Kinoshita.

Full Translation:

Since the end of the war the spread of democratic thought along with high prices have given a stimulus to all wage earners to organize and protect their interests. Such organizations as employees' unions, farmers' unions, and labor unions have been organized since last autumn. They are asking their employers for better treatment.

In MIYAGI Prefecture, there are at present 11 unions in dispute with their employers, demanding wage increases and other items. Almost all of them want a 10 to 20 per cent wage increase. Most capitalists are willing to accept these demands, but in carrying out such a large increase, they are worried about how to get around the Corporation Management Control Ordinance, under which a yearly wage increase of more than 10 per cent is prohibited. In this connection, authorities of the SENDAI Finance Bureau (SENDAI ZAIMU KYOKAI) and the Labor Administration Section (ROSEI KA) of the MIYAGI Prefectural Government made the following statement:

"As the labor union law is not enforced at present, no formal petition has been filed for a wage increase. We cannot tell whether or not petitions for a 10 to 20 per cent wage increase will be permitted, as we have not been instructed by the central authorities on this point. In view of the recent economic trend, some appropriate Government measure will be taken before long." 931.6-821 18 Jan 46

146

ITEM 3 Railway Employees Submit Demands - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 15 Jan 46. Translator: R. Shibata.

Full Translation:

Representatives of the Government Tramcar Central Labor Union (SHODEN CHUO RODO KUMIAI), which is composed of employees working in thirteen traffic sections of the TOKYO Railway Board (TOKYO TETSUDO KYOKU), called on the Department of Transportation on 14 January and submitted to the authorities their demands for five reforms, including prompt payment of 1,500 yen per family as a fund for tiding over this winter, and other claims. Answering this, Mr. TAKI, chief of the TOKYO Railway Board, asked them to have patience stating the railway intended to settle the matter through the Committee for Improvement of Allowances (KYUYO KAIZEN IINKAI). 931.6-794 16 Jan 46

146

ITEM 2 Labor Conditions Will Be Made More Democratic - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 29 Dec 45. Translator: K. Yasuo.

Summary:

A directive concerning employment in JAPAN is expected to be issued shortly by the Welfare Ministry in accordance with a recent Supreme Headquarters memorandum as to how the Government will deal with unemployment. The directive orders the handling of unemployment in a democratic way, taking the following into consideration:

Fair treatment of workers, regardless of their nationality, and cessation of discrimination against workers by employers because of nationality, religion, or social status. Accordingly, labor conditions such as wages and working hours will be equalized. And the same measures will be adopted in official quarters. Under the directive, Korean, Formosan, and Chinese workers will be able to enjoy the same rights held by Japanese workers. 931.6-582 31 Dec 45

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 5 Employees of JAPAN Steel Pipe Take Over Production Administration - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 20 Jan 46. Translator: R. Shibata.

146

Full Translation:

Dissatisfied with the company's reply, the Employees Union (JUGYOIN KUMIAI) of the TSURUMI Iron Factory of the JAPAN Steel Pipe Company (NIPPON KOKAN) has started to take over the administration of all the phases of production in order to realize their objectives.

The company handed a letter to the representatives of the union on 19 January. It states that the company regarded the practice of procution by the workers as an illegal action. In addition, the company will submit the case to the court for arbitration. However, the union, too, holds a firm attitude. 9316-865 21 Jan 46

ITEM 3 Labor Trouble and Disturbances Should Be Distinguished - Tokyo Shimbun - 22 Jan 46. Translator: T. Naruse.

146

Full Translation:

I heard rough footsteps of many persons coming up the stairs. At the same time, the door of the room adjacent to the directors room was flung open. Many workers wearing their fatigue blouses instantly surrounded the managing director, who was conversing with me, crying out such words as "Oh, here! here!" "Down with him"; "Be free with everybody!"
One of them thrust a written demand before the managing director. Again their outcries of "Your answer is either yes or no!", "Reply at once!" "Don't be tricked!" etc,filled the large room.

Although a chief of a section mingled with the workers, they shook him crying that "It's this guy!", "Down with him!" etc, and one of them bore down upon him flourishing a bamboo sword over his head. Two or three workers ran after the chief. Crying, "Oh, it's fearful - We will go away", several woman workers moved backwards. When I asked them "How much money do you really receive?", two or three girls sniffled, "We cannot get along on thirty yen a month!"
There was little hope in this tumult, for my business talk with the managing director. I went out of the room worrying about my shoes, which had taken off at the door.

The workers' outcries still continued. As I walked away through the fields, and I considered the scene I had seen and wondered whether it was good or bad. Proper demands cannot be prevented, but they compelled an answer by force.

Several workers of a suburban tram company, who had previously won their labor dispute, mingled with the crowd, perhaps to lead the workers. It is never bad to lead workers. However, the leadership must be fair and square. Now, the labor unions right to bargain and to strike are recognized and established by national law. Therefore, labor does not need violence to present its demands.

Despite this fact, the scene I saw was similar to a labor dispute taking place before the Labor Union Law was established. Labor disputes have no meaning unless they demonstrate that labor is fairer than the capitalists who exploit it. What I saw is not labor trouble but rioting, I thought, and I was really depressed. All you laborers - be lofty to the last! You should not be reduced to the same level as those you are now impeaching. (End). 9316-901 23 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Labor Difficulties in Civilian Industries Converted from Munitions Industries - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 21 January 1946. Translator: H. Sato.

1446

Summary:

The conversion of munitions industries into civilian industries is rather tardy in its progress, and one of the outstanding reasons for this lies in the difficulties of recruiting workers. Going on the investigation made by the Local Management Section of Commerce and Industry (CHIHO SHOKO SHORIBU), the following brief report is made regarding employment in those converted civilian industries:

1. At the end of the war there were industries numbering 11,700 and employees roughly estimated at 2,000,000. Those who received Government permission to change over to civilian industries or were under application numbered 325 on 20 October and 497 on 15 December.

2. At the end of December, 48 per cent of the office employees and 69 per cent of the laborers were dismissed.

3. With the gradual recovery from the postwar collapse, enthusiasm for industries of a lasting nature is appearing. Generally, however, every factory is having labor troubles. At the OMORI factory of the NIPPON Special Steel Company (NIPPON TOKUSHUKO), work is not going on smoothly on account of the low rate of attendance of the laborers. There are some, however, which have a good attendance rate, such as those with 95 per cent at the YUASA Storage Battery Company (YUASA CHIKUDENCHI) in ODAWARA; 82 per cent at MEIDENSHA; 80 per cent at the TOKYO Meter Company (TOKYO KEIKI); and 75 per cent at the TSURUMI Iron Works of the NIPPON Steel Pipe Company (NIPPON KOKAN).

4. Employment of laborers in factories is at a rather low level because, apart from the lack of capacity of the employment agencies, stress is laid for the present on the encouragement of labor for the mines, and employment by the occupation forces presents better conditions. During the two months after the end of the war, in CHIBA-Ken vacancies totalled 4,000; situations wanted, 1,929; employment obtained, 792; in GUMMA-Ken vacancies numbered 9,225; situations wanted, 8,896; employment obtained, 3,157.

According to the recent investigation made at the four major industries in the TOKYO-YOKOHAMA districts, including the NIPPON Steel Pipe Company, among those who had been dismissed by these industries 37 per cent became farmers, 21 per cent got back to their former situations, 16 per cent got employment in other industries, 13 per cent are still unemployed, and 13 per cent unknown. 931.6-892 23 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Democratic Strife in JAPAN: How it is Organized and Being Fought
The Min-Po-22 January 1946. Translator: HIRATA, Shazo.

146

Summary:

It is remarkable that a substantial change has taken place in the Japanese struggle for democracy, and we should like to emphasize that, in the epoch-making work of establishing democracy, the working class is creating a new form of democratic strife by its own great efforts. Laborers began to realize that striking is not the best policy to expedite the solution of a problem. On the contrary, they came to understand that only by direct participation in production and management could the rehabilitation of the Japanese Nation be realized.

Recently, employees of the YOMIURI Press carried out an epoch-making revolution. As is widely know, this democratic revolt was fought for three reasons, namely, the prosecution of war responsibility, the establishment of the right of collective bargaining and employees' participation in the management. During the strike, the entire management was placed under the control of the strikers' committee, but the press was run without a day's loss, and its editing became better then before.

It has become necessary for the democratic revolt to include all classes of people, such as industrial workers, engineers, petty bourgeoisie and democratic entrepreneurs. In the democratic strife, leaders should esteem the creative will and action of the masses.

The Japanese proletariat, when they confronted the new state of affairs at the termination of the war, perceived that a change should take place in the method of revolt. Especially, after 10 October, when they acquired extensive political freedom, did they realize clearly that the so-called revolution by violence in the past became absolutely unnecessary, and that it was only the military clique that expected riots to break out spontaneously among the unorganized masses. This revolution by violence became unnecessary, because the bureaucratic structure under the Emperor System was disarmed, the police power was weakened, and political freedom was acquired. Besides, it is possible for us now to carry out thorough democratic change by uniting various classes of the Nation, and by utilizing existing organizations. For this purpose, the battle for control of the Diet possesses an important meaning, and the Nation is demanding the establishment of a coalition Government based upon democracy.

The democratic strife within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or among the policemen has an important meaning from this standpoint. The democratic common front comprises many classes of people. This may be explained by present conditions in our society. 931.6-904 23 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ak

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

RECEIVED
29 JAN 1946
LIBRARY
SD

JP/TOK/PPB/314

14 January 1946

FROM:
THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST

TO:

DISTRIBUTION:
GB
CIS
ESS
NRS
SRS
CIE
GS
PH
8th A, MG
ASF

Date of Commun:
19 Jan 46

Comment by:
J L Lewis

Type of Commun:
Press Copy
Magazine Article

Language:
English

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

LABOR: OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF LABOR DISPUTES.

"According to a survey by the Ministry of Welfare, labor disputes taking place during the period from August 15 to December 12 numbered 93. Of the disputes, 45 resorted to strikes or sabotage involving a total 38,669 participants of which number 12,284 went on strike.

"The labor disputes are classified by industry as follows according to the Ministerial survey.

| Industry | Number of Disputes | Number of Strikes |
|---|---|---|
| Metals | 4 | 4 |
| Machinery | 20 | 5 |
| Chemicals | 3 | -- |
| Civil Engineering | 5 | 3 |
| Foodstuffs | 2 | 1 |
| Other Mfg. Industries | 8 | 3 |
| Mining | 32 | 23 |
| Transportation | 11 | 4 |
| Others | 8 | 2 |
| Total: | 93 | 45 " |

Examiner: AJR

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 How the Production was Managed by Workers in Three Big Factories - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 29 Jan 46. Translator: T. Mitsuhashi.

146

Summary:

The followings are description of three big factories, the TOKYO-SHIBAURA Electric Industry Co. (TOKYO-SHIBAURA DENKI), the TSURUMI Iron Factory of the NIPPON Iron Pipe Co. (NIPPON KOKAN TSURUMI SEITETSUJO), and the KAWASAKI Heavy Industry Co. (KAWASAKI JUKOGYO) where the production management was carried out by the workers while strikes were going on.

TOKYO-SHIBAURA Electric Industry Co..

The TO-SHIBA Dispute Union (TO-SHIBA SOGIDAN) which involves 12 subordinate works and 16,000 workers, launched into production management as a whole on 8 January, and has been carrying out production and shipment. The acquisition of raw materials as well as funds is the most difficult task with which the Union is faced, says a leader of the Union, and at present raw materials in stock or in subordinate works are being used up. He further states, there are two impending problems to be solved, the one is to make labor unions more creditable both legally and socially, and the second is to create a single industrial labor union, so that labor unions can raise money on credit whenever it is needed.

The shipment of products has not yet been managed independently by the Union. Shipment slips have merely been inspected, and the shipment is confined to former buyers such as railway and communication offices. If the present dispute extends to the whole management of the company, a general distribution will be made, if necessary. The products will be offered for sale without going through any intermediate agency, at low prices on the market. Finally, the Union will expel any strike-breaker outright, and may establish a private broadcasting bureau to appeal to the public.

TSURUMI Iron Factory.

The production management was started here on 8 January, and the dispute was settled on 26 January. This factory has been engaging in production in collaboration with four other sister factories, and the independent dispute has had to go through many trials. Even under such unfavorable conditions, the Dispute Union has fought and won an eight per cent increase in production. Secondary products, which were made out of their iron plates, were turned out, and all were stocked. Moreover, salt production by an electric process was carried out in order to maintain members' living.

KAWASAKI Heavy Industry Company.

This factory, where the production management was carried by the workers, is the first one in KANSAI district. Defeating a suggestion to close down the factory, the workers managed production, and finally gained the right of participation in the management. On 8 January a Management Committee (KEIEI-IINKAI) was organized by five workers, five office personnel, and a factory manager. The Committee will participate in the whole management of the factory, including settlement of accounts and the shift of personnel, and will have subordinate committees for welfare, wages, etc. The first tasks accomplished by the Committee are the shift of personnel and improvement in the wage system. Bad workers were dismissed, and the creation of a contract system to substitute the present daily wage system was drafted by the Committee for the benefit of diligent workers. The contract system will be put into effect after further deliberations by the wage Committee. Moreover, the Committee has made a petition to the authorities to the effect that the rice ration for the workers should be increased by 4-GO per day.

9316-1031 30Jan46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 3 Vigorous Opposition Between Capital And Labor-Progress of HOKKAIDO Coal Mine Dispute Watched with Interest - Yomiuri-Hochi - 28 Jan 46. Translator: H. Sato.

Summary:

With a view to opposing the overwhelming offensive of the coal mine labor union, the HOKKAIDO Coal Mining Industry League (HOKKAIDO SEKITAN KOGYO RENMEI) has been trying to establish a solid united front against the labor union.

Taking the opportunity of the present dispute at the MITSUBISHI BIBAI Coal Mine, the League has announced its opposition to the demands submitted by the labor union concerning improvement of labor conditions.

Siding with the company, the League keeps a very strong attitude against the demands of the labor union, and the progress of this matter is watched with keen interest. The announcement of the League follows: A. Paid Holidays - Five days a year shall be given in acknowledgement of the services rendered, but this rule will not be applied to those whose number of absences was over 25 days in the preceding year in the case of pit workers, and those over 15 days in the case of the availing pit workers and workers outside the pit. This rule shall be put into practise from this April. (All other holidays shall not be approved). B. Holidays for Women on Physiological Grounds. It is considered reasonable to give about one week, but it cannot be fixed solely by the industrialists as the matter has relation with the whole problem of industry and also with the nature of pay. C. Rule for Paid Holidays for Women before and after Childbirth. The term prescribed in the provision of the existing Insurance Law is considered to be enough, as it is fixed from the viewpoint of industrial hygiene. D. Pay for Legal Holidays. This demand shall not be approved. E. Treatment of Members of The Union. If there are any officers or secretaries of the union under employment of the company who do not engage in labor, they shall be urged to engage in labor, and if they continue to be idle, they shall be dismissed.

Meanwhile the Federation of HOKKAIDO Coal Miners Unions (HOKKAIDO TANKO RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI) has decided to hold its second annual meeting on 2 March at the MITSUBISHI BIBAI Coal Mine. The Federation is planning to convert its organization into a single labor union and send its representatives to the meeting of All-JAPAN Coal Mine Labor Unions' ( ZENKOKU TANKO RODO KUMIAI) representatives to be held on 10 March.

This Federation is planning to take up the problem of labor unions' participation in the management of the enterprise, settlement of food problems, denouncement of company unions, and taking over funds and establishments of SANPO (TN: The Wartime Industrial Association) and ROHO ( TN: The Wartime Labor Association). The Federation is also planning to have its representatives negotiate with the HOKKAIDO Coal Mining Industry League concerning the pending problem of the minimum wages of 27 yen per day for pit workers and 15 yen for workers outside the pit.

Thus the dispute between capital and labor is now facing a critical moment of total collision over the problem of coal mine labor.

931.6-1011 29 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Actual Condition of Employee Management of Industry - Asahi Shimbun - 27 January 1946. Translator: R. Aoki.

1946

Summary:

The management of company operation by the striking employees is one of new phenomena in JAPAN. Authorities of the Ministry of Commerce an Industry once expressed a view approving such action by employees but soon after denied that view and made their attitude somewhat ambiguous It seems that management by employees is coming about either as a simp outcome of strikes or as a result of the desire to keep industry from coming to a standstill because of strikes, or to assure the source of wages and salaries of the workers involved. In any case, it is a rare phenomenon and on the whole it seems to reflect the post-war anarchy in JAPAN. Here we will make a survey of three such cases of employee management in TOKYO.

The first case is that of ADACHI Factory of the HITACHI Precision Machine (SEIKI) Company. Six hundred employees of that factory struck on 4 January, but on the pretext of the importance of the products mad by the factory, such as automobile parts, printing machines, and switc the employees decided to continue to operate the factory. The work wa to be carried on under the authority of the management committee which they formed themselves. The management committee followed the procedu of the company in factory organization but filled the vacated parts of the heads of five departments and sections themselves. Under these co ditions the attendance of workers is very high at present. It rose from 70 to 75 per cent before the strike to 92 to 93 per cent today.

The second case is that of the KEISEI Electric Railway Company. Durin December all 2,100 employees of that line struck for about 20 days. During the strike the employees operated the line and finally won the dispute on 29 December. At the end of the dispute, a Management Council (KEIEI KYOGIKAI) was established between the company and emplo It is said that the chief interest of the council lies in the operatio of the railway lines, but, in fact, the council does not show any visi accomplishment since its formation. As a result of the strike, the wages and salaries of workers have been raised to four or five times as much and a consumers' co-operative society is to be established by the company with an initial investment of 100,000 yen.

Finally the case of the KANTO Electric Distribution (KANTO HAIDEN) Com pany, one of the biggest corporations in JAPAN, will be noted. The employees of that company, after a prolonged dispute with the company took over management of operation on 18 January and until they won the dispute on 26 January they worked harder than ever before. The worker won most of the points in the dispute, including a five-fold increase in their wages, a monthly salary system instead of a day wage system, a basic 8 hour system, and so forth. On 21 January, they even won from the company directorate a power of attorney for the management of many company affairs.

931.6-1013 30 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Mine Workers Aiming Offensive at Mine Owners Who Are Also Organizing - Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun - 22 January 1946. Translator: Z. Konishi.

146

Full Translation:

The HOKKAIDO Federation of Coal Mining Labor Unions (HOKKAIDO TANKO RODO KUMIAI-RENGOKAI) has already acquired 33 labor unions as members including 45,000 miners. Since the end of last year, they have continued their resolute activities with overwhelming vigor against the capitalists through the disputes at the MIUTA, SUNAGAWA and MIHARI coal mines in HOKKAIDO.

To counteract this, the capitalists recently organized the Coal Mining Federation (SEKITANKOGYO RENMEI), and with this strengthened system, are attacking the stand of the workers. Moreover, these capitalists intend to take steps to destroy the activities of the independent labor unions by organizing company unions and by obtaining the co-operation of former government officials who were ousted from their positions by a SCAP order issued on 4 January.

Taking this into consideration the Coal Miners' Labor Union (TANKO RODO-KUMIAI) held a Committee Meeting in SAPPORO on 21 January and by a resolution approved by 27 representatives of the unions, it was decided that henceforth, the present labor unions shall be reorganized into a unified body and with this, all the powers of the coal miners throughout the country will be firmly combined in an offensive against all the coal mine owners. It was also decided that for these steps, co-operation of all the unions throughout the country is necessary.

931.6-902 23Jan46

ITEM 4 Management of Production by Strikers is Legal - Asahi Shimbun - 24 Jan 46. Translator: T. Mitsuhashi.

146

Summary:

It is a current tendency that the management of production is carried on by labor unions when a strike is going on. The case of the BIBAI Mine in which the Company tried to prevent the labor union from occupying various parts of it by applying various mining industry regulations is a notable one. The question has arisen as to whether such an action by a labor union is legal or not.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has consulted the Justice Ministry about the matter, and has announced that the management of production by a labor union at the coal mine is not illegal so far as safety measures in the mine had been preserved in accordance with the various mining industry regulations. In the case of coal mining, it is natural that someone must manage the production when it is stopped by a strike. If no violent action has been committed, there will be no law to apply to it.

The Justice Ministry has revealed its view as follows: There may be cases in which carfare or electric light charges will be collected by a labor union, although this is really the duty of the management of a company. Whether it means a usurpation by a labor union must be determined carefully according to its amount and other circumstances. In all cases inclusive of thedispute at mines, such a matter must be settled not by sticking to the existing law, but by considering the actual conditions at each instance as well as the social idea.

931.6-948 25Jan46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

931.2 986

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

RECEIVED 31 JAN 1946 WAR DEPARTMENT

# PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 986 DATE: 27 Jan 46

146

File as

ECONOMIC SERIES: 221

ITEM 1 General Criticism Regarding the Composition of the Labor Dispute Mediation Committee - Magazine: Romu Jiho - 24 Nov 45 Issue.

Extract:

146

Bureaucratic Egotism Still Exists

I. Members of the Mediation Committee and their Characters.

Because of the economic dislocations which have arisen as a result of the defeat and because of the investigations concerning war responsibility, more and more strikes are being reported from various parts of the Country. To meet this condition, the Ministry of Welfare decided to establish a permanent Mediation Committee in every ken in order to settle the disputes rationally and speedily, and notified each prefectual governor of its intention to do so. This announcement was released by the press on 21 November.

Members of the Committee for TOKYO are as follows: KAWARADA, Kaiichi, Chairman; three members representing labor - HARA, Toraichi, an ex-member of the central committee of the JAPAN Labor General Alliance (NIPPON RODO SODOMEI), WATANABE, Toshinosuke, ex-secretary of the JAPANESE Government Enterprise Labor General Alliance (NIPPON KANGYO RODO SODOMEI), and YASUDAIRA, Rokuichi, a former executive of the National Labor Union Council (ZENKOKU RODO KUMIAI HYO GI KAI), who comes from the leftwing faction; three members representing employers, ASANO, Ryozo, president of the JAPAN Steel Pipe Company, OWADA, Teizo, president of JAPAN Soda Company, and ZEN, Keinosuke, former director of the General Industrial Association (ZENSAN KEN); two members representing intellectuals, WATANABE, Sinzo, ex-secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SHOKOGYO KAIGISHO), SUEHIRO, Gentaro, Profesor of TOKYO Imperial University.

The members representing labor and capital and the methods by which they were selected are indicative of the basically undemocratic character of the committee. Setting aside the labor representatives, the employees and intellectuals are at present under suspicion as endividuals responsible for the war. Especially tainted is KAWARADA, Kakichi, chairman of the committee, who comes from the Home Ministry and who played a prominent role in wartime bureaucracy. He also was active as Home Minister in General HAYASHI's Cabinet. Furthermore, he was appointed chairman of the KINKI District Administrative Council and was permanent director of the Industrial Patriotic Association (SANGYO HOKOKU KAI). Both of these organizations were established by the TOJO Cabinet, and both of them played important roles in implementing wartime policies. It is known that he has the support of the Home Ministry and that he enjoyed the patronage of Prince KONOE and Marquis KIDO. The reasons given for his appointment as chairman of the committee are that he was chief of the Home Ministry and that he was director of the Capital and Labor Cooperation Association (ROSHI KYOCHO KAI).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 (Continued)

ZEN, Keinosuke, recommended by ISAKA, Takashi is the president of the JAPAN Associated Life Insurance Company (NIPPON DANTAI SEIMEI HOKEN KAISHA). However, he spent a large part of his career as chief director of the General Industries Association (ZEN SAN KEN), which has been the staff headquarters for Japanese capitalism. In this position he has been consistently anti-labor and has been in the vanguard of the capitalists. Led by the late DAN, Takuma, and FUJIWARA, Ginjiro, he took an important part in suppressing various strikes and progressive labor movements. It is well to remember that in 1930 he contributed substantially towards the defeat of the HAMAGUCHI Cabinet's progressive labor union bill.

OWADA, Teiji, president of JAPAN Soda Company, has successfully co-operated with both the capitalists and the bureaucrats. He played an important role in carrying out wartime policies of the so-called "revolutionary" bureaucrats, and at the same time co-operated with the financial cliques. It is well known that, as the faithful servant of OKUMURA, Kiwao, a typical fascist, who was chief of the Electric Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, he contributed his part in passing a Government Electric Power Bill. Consequently, the public considers him one of the bureaucratic fascists and has made him the target of violent criticism. Thereafter, as president of the JAPAN Soda Company, he advanced considerably with the assistance of the Army and with the capital power of the MITSUI financial clique; it cannot be denied that he played a leading role in the fascist drama written by the military, bureaucratic, and financial cliques.

The members of the committee representing labor are, as above-mentioned, HARA, Toraichi, WATANABE, Toshinosuke, and YASUDAIRA, Rokuichi - all of whom are members of the General Alliance (KYOSODOMEIKAI), HARA, Toraichi is presently operator of a "town-factory", and WATANABE, Toshinosuke is secretary of the Association of Technicians(GIJUTSUKA KYOKAI) thus their fitness as representatives of labor is questionable. In the selection of these labor representatives, MATSUOKA was given a free hand. The fact that a labor union leader was allowed to make this important choice, not by consulting the will of the majority, but by his own decision, is clearly contrary to the spirit of the movement. The dogmatism which MATSUOKA displayed in the undemocratic selection of labor representatives is revealed clearly in the instance of YASUDAIRA, Rokuichi.

In selecting YASUDAIRA as one of the representatives, MATSUOKA decided this simply with a letter to YASUDAIRA, stating, "Since I had not the opportunity to talk over this matter intimately with you, I recommended you as a representative, on my over responsibility; I, therefore, would appreciate if you would accept." This letter was delivered to his home on 20 November, while YASUDAIRA was on a trip through the KANSAI District.

As a result of these arbitrary methods of selection, the mediation committee falls far short of the expectations of the people and is thus bound to become the target of widespread criticism. Although MATSUOKA says that he had not the opportunity to talk over this matter, he had taken five days to decide after he was given authority to make the selection by the metropolitan governor. From these facts it may be inferred that the choice was made in accordance with MATSUOKA personal interests.

Because more and more labor unions are being organized and because of the economic situation which characterizes an age of transition, it is probable that labor disputes will become increasingly frequent in the near future. Under such circumstances the Mediation Commission for labor desputes will have an increasingly important function to perform.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



ITEM 1 (Continued)

The success with which the Commission carries out its functions depends in large measure upon the members who comprise it and upon whether or not they are properly and fairly chosen for their position. When we consider the members recently appointed to the commission, however, we cannot help thinking that a certain portion of the representatives are tinged with characteristics which are far removed from the new trend of things. KAWARADA, Kakichi president of the commission, OWADA, Teiji, and ZEN, Keinosuke, for instance may be considered war suspects in that they collaborated with militarists and bureaucrats in carrying out the latter's warlike policies, and thus played the part of an advanced guard supporting the interests of the capitalists.

The TOKYO-To authorities failed in their very first step when they naively selected members of the Commission from among those who had had some experience in Labor Affairs just as one might assign a man with a record of conviction for theft to the task of catching another thief.

The general public is primarily interested in the members of the mediation Commission who represent the laborers' side and the neutral third party because the function of the present Commission, presumably, is to broaden labors' right to speak and to reject the old methods of settling disputes, which consisted simply of resorting to force in favor of the capitalists. Accordingly, the members representing labor should be those in whom the masses can put their trust and who compare favorably in ability and knowledge with the representative of capital. Moreover, they should be selected with the full approval of the general public. If they are selected in this way, they will be truly representative of labor.

If we fail to choose persons well-fitted for the Mediation Commission, the consequences will prove disastrous. After all the primary consideration at present is to remove bureaucracy and to insure the democratization of all sections of our society.

The Mediation Commission was finally formed in the face of the criticism which we have just described. To start with, the Commission took up the task of mediating the YOMIURI strike. The YOMIURI strikers, however, refused the intervention of this particular Commission. After much discussion, the strikers succeeded in selecting the following three persons as representatives of the employees: CHOTO, Kokki, chief of the ASAHI employees' union; SUZUKI, Mosaburo, a member of the second Democratic Party; and TOKUDA, Kyuichi, a member of the JAPAN Communist Party. These representatives were selected in the following manner. The committee of the YOMIURI strikers in view of the social significance of their strike, avoided the selection of representatives from among themselves, and decided to go by the joint recommendation of the various labor unions, whose interests were indirectly involved in the dispute. Accordingly, on 26 November, representatives from the ASAHI, the MAINICHI, the SANGYOKEIZAI, the TOKYO, the CHUBUNIPPON, the KOBE-SHIMBUN, the MINSHUSHIMBUN, the KYODO TSUSHIN and the JIJI TSUTSU papers, together with those from the JAPAN Social Democratic Party, the JAPAN Communist Party, the Labor Union Preparatory Society (RODO KUMIAI JUMBI KAI), the Free Judicial Society (JIYU HOSO DAN) and the Popular Liberation Society (JIMMIN KAIHO KYOGIKAI) held a meeting to discuss the matter, and formally selected as the YOMIURI union's representatives CHOTO, Kokki, head of the ASAHI Labor Union; SUZUKI, Mosaburo, a member of the Social-Democratic Party; and HAKAMADA, Satomi, a member of the Communist Party (who because of illness was replaced by TOKUDA, Kyuichi). It is interesting to note that the JAPAN Communist Party has participated in the Mediation Commission.

931.6-986 27 Jan 46

DISTRIBUTION: "X"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Attitude of Strikers - Provincial Newspaper Kobe Shimbun (KOBE) - 24 Jan 46. Translater: K Sato.

146

Full Translation:

At the present moment, the districts around TOKYO and YOKOHAMA are rife with labor disputes. For example, 12,000 workers of the TOKYO Shibaura Electric Company entered a dispute and succeeded so far as to participate in the management of production. It is also generally known that coal miners in HOKKAIDO fiercely campaigned in their disputes. Why do disputes prevail in this manner?

It is because, beyond question, laborers cannot stand the prevailing inflation. Consequently, claims of laborers are reasonable. Of course, viewed from the standpoint of economic theory, numerous questions remanin to be solved. Increases in purchasing powers raise the prices of commodities in corresponding ratio. However, if the Nation is not paid enough to maintain the minimum standard of existence the general public will not be able to support itself. Thus, demands of workers for salary increases are spreading over the country like wildfire.

Although these demands of laborers range over the whole country and various fields of activity, as yet we have not observed any outstanding strikes in the districts of OSAKA and KOBE. There, the question of KAWASAKI cars arose. In the case of KAWASAKI cars, we might not call it an actual dispute, in view of the fact that it was not organized, but was spontaneous action. At any rate, when one car or one locomotive is demanded with the same eagerness as one ton of coal or one ton of rice, the best method is to work without idling away production time.

At midnight on the 22nd of this month the demand was accepted by the company, and the operators returned to their work on the 23rd. Their attitude may well be praised, for it is said that their return is ascribed to their awakening to the principal of "campaigning along with production". Meanwhile, why do we persistently advocate "campaining along with production"?

Under ordinary economic conditions, a "strike by leaving the factory" is good. Nowadays, however, the prevailing situation is in a peculiar state where capitalists congratulate themselves if laborers quit their posts and go away from their factories. The reason is that capitalists, who have no prospects of profit, prefer "suspension of operation with comparatively little loss" to "continuation of production at greater loss". In plain words, we presume it would be impossible for capitalists, looking for prospects, to foresee when they can turn to industry of their own accord. Viewed in this light, if production were abandoned by mutual consent of laborers and capitalist it would lead to a fatal issue. Things must be carried on thoroughly through the "management of production by laborers". If they keep up production at all, they will reach a conclusion as to the best form of production, such as state-management or the like. Because with such a future prospect, we cannot but recognize the significance of a "campaign along with production" on the part of laborers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 4 Director of TOKYO Railway Board Replies to Demands by the Board Employees - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 23 Jan 46. Translator: R. Shibata.

146

Full Translation:

In a 12 - hour interview on 21 and 22 January with Mr. TAKI, chief of the TOKYO Railway Board, 70 representatives of the TOKYO Railway (TOTETSU) Labor Union, which consists of personnel in the head office of this boar submitted a number of damands including the prompt payment of funds (a year's salary) to avert starvation. Mr. TAKI replied as follows:

1. The participation of the union in personnel administration is impossible unless the Official Appointment Regulations (BUSKAN NINO REI) and the Limitation Ordinance (BUNGEN REI) are revised. However, employees can express their wishes by selecting a person to represent them, by voting or other means, and informing the chief of the Board of the result through the committee of the Labor Union. Thus they will play a substantial part in personnel administration.
2. Funds to avert starvation will be paid up to the amount of three or six months' salary, as decided at the Cabinet meeting.

3. The retirement allowance will be paid in cash, if possible.

4. The Distribution Section (BUSSHI BU) will not be abolished until a co-operative society is formed by personnel of the Board. By that time, it is hoped, the Labor Union will have established a committee for the management of distribution; meanwhile it is anticipated that they will co-operate with the present Distribution Section.

5. As soon as an investigation is completed on how the Distribution Section consumed material and how the Headquarters to Increase Food Production (SHOKURYO ZOSAN HOMBU) was managed during the war and since the end of the war, the results of the investigation will be made public.

6. For the relief of war sufferers and those who must bear the living expenses of both themselves and their families, I think it is better to establish a Living Advisory Association (SEIKATSU SODANSHO) or to have the Labor Union establish a Committee for Living Improvement (SEIKATSU KAIZEN IIN KAI).

93.6-934 27Jan-46

ITEM 1 Labor Disputes at the Tsurumi Manufacturing Plant of the Nippon Steel Pipe Company - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 30 Jan 46. Translator: Y. Kurata

146

Extracts:

Although the labor dispute at the TSURUMI Plant of the NIPPON Steel Pipe Company (NIPPON KOKAN TSURUMI KOJO) seemed to be settled on 26 January, another dispute has just arisen. Among all workers of the company as they have realized that Mr. ASANO, president of the company, is not reliable, because he is now accepting the demand made by workers of the TSURUMI Plant despite the fact that he had rejected their first demand on the grounds that acceptance of it would mean immediate bankruptcy of the company. Although their attitude towards the company has not been made clear, they are expected this time to take a firm attitude. It is also expected that they are organizing the Federal Labor Union and the Council for participating in the management of the company, thereby driving the dispute to a successful conclusion.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 Labor Struggles - Yomiuri Hochi - 30 Jan 46. Translator: T. Ogawa.

146

Summary:

The Metropolitan Teachers Union which has started an active drive to seek better treatment yesterday held a mass meeting and submitted its demands before Mr. FUJINUMA, the Metropolitan Governor. These demands comprised a five-fold increase of salaries and the prompt resignation of Governor FUJINUMA of the Metropolis. Governor FUJINUMA promised that their demand will be officially answered on 30 January.

It is learned that the Governor's answer will also be given, simultaneously to the TOKYO Traffic Workers Union, the TOKYO Metropolitan Employes Union, the TOKYO Water Supply Workers Union, the TOKYO Metropolitan Officials Union.

It is expected that an epoch-making joint struggle will be launched by forming united front of the aforesaid unions depending on the answer. This struggle is different from the general strikes which have been seen hitherto. Each union headed by the TOKYO Traffic Workers Union is planning the management of business by the worker's control. The Teachers Union is also planning to establish a School Committee consisting of representatives of parents, school children and teachers, without resorting to a strike, and to carry out the school management by this committee.

The fact that a democratization of education is being planned autonomously is worthy of note as an epoch-making event in the history of education. The Teachers Union decided the policy of the people's control of education by launching a joint struggle.

After adjournment of the mass meeting held at HIBIYA Park on Monday, some 6,000 teachers together with 1,000 men of the TOKYO Traffic Workers Union carried out a large scale demonstration with the powerful support of the Conference of the KANTO Labor Union. They visited Governor FUJINAMI at the KYOBASHI ward office to submit the Unions' demands. With their demands totally rejected by the Governor, 300 representatives of the teachers selected by each ward again interviewed the Governor at 1900 on the same day. The interview was ended as the Governor promised to give a concrete answer at 1000 on 30 January.

After reaching an agreement on future measures, the Teachers Union decided to adopt the following policy in order to carry through their demand.

1. To hold a Parents meeting in each ward for the purpose of organizing the School Committee, which will control the school management.

2. To participate in a joint struggle with the TOKYO Traffic Workers Union and other Labor Unions related to the metropolitan Government. Their action will depend on the Governor's answer to be given on 30 January.

In the course of this negotiation an interesting event occurred. Some 100 policemen were dispatched to the scene of the interview by the Governor's orders. These policemen, however, showed a friendly attitude toward the teachers all the time. The majority of the policemen said "We policemen also have the same demand as you. have". Some of them even aided the teachers so they could see the Governor.

Following the interview with the Governor, the teachers held a meeting of the action committee yesterday at the SHINRYU Primary School at KAMAKURA-Cho, in KANDA-Ku.

At the Committee meeting the following 4 point plan was decided: (1) to organize an action committee in each ward, (2) to establish the Operation Section, the Information and Propaganda Section, (3) to develop a fighting formation in perfect order under the instruction of the Action Headquarters, (4) to organize the School Committee as soon as possible to handle the control of school management. This will include the mapping out of teaching materials, text-books, etc.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Ten Thousand Strikers Demonstrate; Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Strike - Yomiuri Hochi (Tokyo) - 18 Jan 46. Translator: T. Ukai

146

Full Translation:

The labor dispute of the TOKYO SHIBAURA Electric Company (TOKYO SHIBAURA DENKI) has increased in scale and developed into a big co-operative campaign. Employees at two of the plants, and four laboratories in HORIKAWA-Cho in the KAWASAKI area, as well as two plants, one in TSURAMI one in ADACHI (all these plants and laboratories are under the same management), have entered into dispute.

Encouraged by the presence of members of the KANAGAWA-Ken Plant Workers' Deputy Council (KANAGAWA-ken KOJO DAIHYO KYOGIKAI), the TOKYO SHIBAURA Labor Unions in the TOKYO and YOKOHAMA areas held a joint mass meeting at the TOKYO SHIBAURA plant, HORIKAWA-Cho, KAWASAKI, at 1300 on 17 January members of other labor unions, such as the URAGA Dock Labor Unions (URAGA DOKKU RODO KUMIAI) and various others in the KEIHIN area attended the meeting, and the compound of the plant was fully occupied.

About 10 thousand assembled, hoisting banners with such slogans as "Unity is our Weapon," "We can take charge of Production!", etc.

Messrs. TOKUTA, Kyirichi, member of the Communist Party (KYOSANTO), NAKANISHI, Inocuke, member of the League of People's Culture (JIMMIN BUNKA REMMEI), UNO, Takechiyo, member of the Local Committee of the Communist Party, KANAGAWA (KYOSANTO KANAGAWA CHIHO I-IN), KASAI, Yoshiro, member of the JAPAN Socialist Party (NIPPON SHAKAI TO), and others, were present as guests,

The meeting decided on the unification of the disputes of the members of the labor unions of the TOKYO SHIBAURA plants at ADACHI and TSURUMI and on the statement to be made. Further, Mr. KURAMOTO, committee member from the TOKYO SHIBAURA plant at ADACHI, and other deputies stood up and made fury addresses. He was followed by some of the guest who stood up and also made encouraging addresses. Then about ten thousand strikers went on a demonstration march, arm in arm, through the streets, with the TOKYO SHIBAURA strikers at the head. 931.6-959 26 Jan 46

ITEM 2 A Good Example of How to Solve A Labor Dispute - Tokyo Shimbun - 3 Feb 46. Translator: Y. Kurato.

146

Full Translation:

Now that labor disputes over wage increases and better treatment of workers, are in full swing, this is a good time for settling the disputes. It is the case of the East Metropolitan Steel Works (TOTO SEIKO). The President of the Company, being asked by the workers for a twofold wage increase and better treatment, accepted the demands, taking the initiative in raising their wages threefold and applying a monthly wage system for daily workers, as a result of which, production has reportedly been doubled since then.

Mr. TAKATSUKA, President of the Company, made the following statement: "In view of the great importance of steel production, I think we must manage to get along as best we can with the scarcity of materials. For this purpose what is more essential than to prevent the workers from being idle, and at the same time to pay them enough wages to live on, thereby bringing about increased production. I accepted their demands and raised their wages threefold. The results are favorable as you see. I am sure this will continue."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 4 Control of Production by Laborers to be Prevented, Ministry of Commerce and Industry States - Asahi - 26 Jan 46. Translator: T. Okamura.

146

Full Translation:

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced on 25 January, at a press meeting in connection with the new measures taken in labor disputes, that control of production by laborers will be prevented as far as possible. The Ministry, sometime ago, revealed its attitude toward such action, saying, "the control of production by labor unions in coal mines as a weapon in strikes will not be suppressed as long as it observes the regulations provided in mining ordinances".

In view of the fact that this statement gave a severe blow to industrialists, the authorities of the Ministry announced the following view at the meeting. "The control of production by laborers as a weapon in labor disputes, on which the Ministry revealed its views sometime ago, is not what the Ministry anticipated in comprehending the provisions provided in the labor ordinances, and it is not fully covered by the provisions of the existing laws. The Ministry, therefore, in close consultation with other ministries concerned, is conducting investigations. "In view of the present strained production situation, the Ministry hopes for the earliest recovery of industries by the mutual collaboration of capitalists and laborers. In this connection, the Ministry will try to prevent the occurrence of the control of production by laborers, and try to lead such disputes to amicable settlement when there is room for such action. For public welfare enterprises, such as coal mining, the Ministry understands it is necessary to take up such disputes for compulsory arbitration. "It is reasonable to avoid such action in coal mines, since it is dangerous if production is controlled by laborers only, in view of the difference of technique of production and the necessity of the maintenance of peace and order in mines." 931.6-995 28 Jan 46

ITEM 2 TSURUMI Plant Controversy - Demands That The Four Ministers' Statement Be Rescinded - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 5 Feb 46. Translator: Z. Konishi.

146

Summary:

Protesting against the issuance of the four Ministers' joint statement which is designed to supress illegal activities in labor disputes, 200 strikers at the TSURUMI Iron-Plant, JAPAN Steel Pipe Company (NIPPON KO KAN KAISHA, TSURUMI SEITETSU SHO) led by HAYASHI, head of the dispute committee, visited Home Minister MITSUCHI at the Ministry office on 4 February. But as the Home Minister was out, they met with Vice-minister, OMURA. After discussing with him the details of the joint statement by the four Ministers issued on 1 February, a large force of them went to the Prime Minister's official residence and presented a protest statement.

The action was caused by the feeling among the public that the recent joint statement resulted from the dispute at the TSURUMI Iron-Plant. However, Vice-minister, OMURA tried to explain that he had had no foundation for charging illegal actions such as violence, coercion and infringement of the right of ownership in the labor disputes which have taken place at that Company. OMURA also declared that the recent statement was entirely due to the recent situation at home. Nevertheless, the strikers have lodged a protest with him, urging that the joint statement issued on 1 February be rescinded immediately.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ht

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/OSA/PPB/716

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

146

25 January 1946

FROM:
SANGYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN
(Industrial-Economic News)
Osaka, Japan

DISTRIBUTION:
GB
CIS
ESS
SRS
GS
8th A MG
STA LOCAL:
I CORPS MG

Date of Commun:
23 Jan 46

Comment by:
H Maeyama

Type of Commun:
News Item

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

LABOR: OSAKA PREFECTURE APPOINTS LABOR COMMISSION.

"The Osaka Prefectural Office has set up the Osaka District Labor Commission as a mediating organ of labor disputes. It is composed of three representatives each from labor, capitalist and neutral. Their first meeting was held on January 22nd in the Prefectural Office, when Banji Iijima was elected chairman. They will hereafter meet periodically to discuss the current labor problems. Names of the committee members are as follows:

"Labor representatives: Mr. J. KANEMASA (of Federation of Labor Unions); Mr. O. SUGITA (President of the Street Car Traffic Labor Union); Mr. K. NAKAHASHI (President of the Metal Industrial Labor Union).

"Capitalist representatives: Mr. T. TANIDA (President of the Kinki Nippon Railway Co.); Mr. M. KATO (President of the Yamato Cotton Spinning Co.); Mr. Y. YUASA (President of the Yuasa Battery Co.).

"Neutral representatives; Mr. T. SAKAMA (ex-Governor of Osaka Prefecture); Mr. B. IIJIMA; Mr. K. GOTO (Lecturer of the Doshisha University)."

Examiner: TA

CONFIDENTIAL

# Proceedings Of Labor Disputes To Be Made Public Based On Law

## BILL TO BE SENT TO NEXT DIET

### Controversies Will Be Settled By Voting Of Laborers; Labor Court Will Be Created As Highest Organ For Mediation Of Strikes, Sabotages

Future labor disputes in Japan are to be arbitrated by the labor committee in accordance with the newly enacted labor union law which passed the 89th extraordinary session of the Diet.

In case contending parties are dissatisfied over its result, proceedings of the dispute will be opened for public opinion or subjected to the majority vote of laborers, provides a new labor dispute arbitration bill which was worked out by the labor law deliberative committee and which will be introduced to the next Diet by the Welfare Minister.

### Law Is Truly Unprecedented In Japan

The draft further specifies that as the highest organ of the labor dispute mediation, a labor court will be established for whose decision both the labor and management will have to follow.

The original draft of this epoch-making law unprecedented in Japan's labor history will be summarized to be as follows:

Objectives: The labor dispute arbitration law, side by side with the labor union law, purports the impartial adjustment of all labor relations and the settlement of labor disputes, contributing thereby toward, the upholding of industrial peace and security of social order. In case of labor strife, it calls for the sincere efforts on the part of labor and management to bring it to a successful ending.

Arbitration by the Administrative Office: (a) In case contending parties request or the chairman of the labor committee agree or demand, Government administrative organs are authorized to extend their help to the labor strife. (b) Upon the start of activities, however, the offices have to enlist the cooperation of the labor committee and other Government organs concerned with the enterprise. (c) The offices, if necessary, are enabled to subpena responsible men, to request the presentation of reports, document and account-books and to dispatch competent officials for the inspection

the arbitration committee regarding strife on the labor contract and the Government administrative organ reports to the chairman of the labor committee to this effect.

(b) The chairman of the labor committee will organize the arbitration committee from among his committee's members according to the actual situation of the labor strife, and the equal number of committeemen will represent labor and management.

(c) Members of the arbitration committee will elect their chairman.

(d) Both parties of the labor strife will be unable to raise any objections against the formation of the arbitration committee.

(e) The arbitration committee meetings will be opened with the attendance of delegates from labor and management and proceedings will be decided by the majority vote. Should the vote be equal, the chairman will pass the final decision.

mainichi 18 jan 46

## AUTO WORKERS ON STRIKE

### Ikegai Employes at Kawasaki Protest Cancellation of Allowance Pay

Over 500 employes of the Ikegai Automobile Company at Nakaku,

# Local Settlement Set For Labor Troubles

### Welfare Ministry Orders Prefectural Governors to Set Up Arbitration Committees

Desiring an early settlement of labor troubles, the Welfare Ministry ordered prefectural governors under the date of November 5 all to organize a Labor Arbitration Commitee in each prefecture. The Welfare Ministry has plans to revise the present Labor Dispute Arbitration Law, and has ordered the Labor Law Investigation Council to study the question, but to meet the present urgent situation, the Ministry has adopted the system of the prefectual arbitration committee as an immediate measure.

The Arbitration Committee in each prefecture is to be composed of an equal number of representatives from away employers, workers and local leaders. Each group will have three representatives generally, but according to the size of the prefecture concerned, the number may be changed. The committee will be operated autonomously, and decisisions are to made by a majority vote. However, in case of some specially important matter, the decision must be by unanimous ascent. In case of necessity, special representatives may be named from those connected with the matter under consideration, but in such cases the same number is to be appointed from each group.

The settlement of any dispute is to be made as far as possible by autonomous agreement among those concerned, but when it is difficult to come to such a settlement, those concerned will be advised to demand arbitration by the committee. When matters submitted for arbitration concern wages or other working conditions, the special circumstances of the enterprises concerned must be considered, and any settlement offered must be made objectively and rationally. Regarding labor disputes, any arbitration influenced by policy or war should be avoided, and

# KOREAN MINERS STAGE WALKOUT IN HOKKAIDO

### Liberalism Rules Japan As Students, Miners Protest With Strikes

TOKYO (INS-UP)—In the wake of the first shock of occupation, a wave of liberalism is sweeping over Japan as workers and students all over the empire accept the dogma of defeat and rise in protest against the militaristic policies of the past.

Six thousand Korean laborers struck Tuesday in the Hokkaido coal mines, cutting production to one third in two mines and increasing Japan's already serious fuel problem. The Koreans are protesting against continuing to work for the Japanese, now that Korea is about to receive her independence. The strikes took place at the Yubary and Tawiwa mines where Koreans constitute 80 percent of the labor.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, students of two high schools struck, demanding removal of their faculties. One hundred and thirty girl students of Ueno high school refused to attend classes Monday, demanding removal of the entire faculty, charging they had been forced to work gardens whose produce was taken completely by the faculty and that rice paid to them for factory work during the summer was also taken by the faculty.

Fifteen boys from Mito high school presented a petition to the education ministry demanding the removal of Shoichi Yasui, principal of the school, on the grounds he was unsuited for his position because of his militaristic policies.

Simultaneously a group of professonal men proposed to invite Professor Ikuo Oyama, leader of the Japanese proletariat movement, to return from the United States. The

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

vote of laborers, provides a new labor dispute arbitration bill which was worked out by the labor law deliberative committee and which will be introduced to the next Diet by the Welfare Minister.

## Law Is Truly Unprecedented In Japan

The draft further specifies that as the highest organ of the labor dispute mediation, a labor court will be established for whose decision both the labor and management will have to follow.

The original draft of this epoch-making law unprecedented in Japan's labor history will be summarized to be as follows:

Objectives: The labor dispute arbitration law, side by side with the labor union law, purports the impartial adjustment of all labor relations and the settlement of labor disputes, contributing thereby toward, the upholding of industrial peace and security of social order. In case of labor strife, it calls for the sincere efforts on the part of labor and management to bring it to a successful ending.

Arbitration by the Administrative Office: (a) In case contending parties request or the chairman of the labor committee agree or demand, Government administrative organs are authorized to extend their help to the labor strife. (b) Upon the start of activities, however, the offices have to enlist the cooperation of the labor committee and other Government organs concerned with the enterprise. (c) The offices, if necessary, are enabled to subpena responsible men, to request the presentation of reports, document and account-books and to dispatch competent officials for the inspection

Arbitration by the Administrative Committee: (a) This will be executed in the following way: 1. In case the contending parties of the labor dispute notify the Government administrative organs of the fact that they desire mediation by the arbitration committee and the Government offices report it to the chairman of the labor committee. 2. In case the Government administrative organs urge the chairman of the labor committee of the necessity of mediation by the arbitration committee regarding the labor strife on public enterprises. 3. In case the chairman of the labor committee recognizes the necessity of mediation by the arbitration committee. 4. In case the labor committee arrives at the decision that the labor strife, although it does not concern public works, necessitates the mediation by the arbitration committee in view of the possible effect on the general masses. 5. In case one of the contending parties, based on the regulation contracted with the other party, requests mediation by the arbitration committee regarding strife on the labor contract and the Government administrative organ reports to the chairman of the labor committee to this effect.

(b) The chairman of the labor committee will organize the arbitration committee from among his committee's members according to the actual situation of the labor strife, and the equal number of committeemen will represent labor and management.

(c) Members of the arbitration committee will elect their chairman.

(d) Both parties of the labor strife will be unable to raise any objections against the formation of the arbitration committee.

(e) The arbitration committee meetings will be opened with the attendance of delegates from labor and management and proceedings will be decided by the majority vote. Should the vote be equal, the chairman will pass the final decision.

Mainichi 18 Jan 46

## AUTO WORKERS ON STRIKE

146

**Ikegai Employes at Kawasaki Protest Cancellation of Allowance Pay**

Over 500 employes of the Ikegai Automobile Company at Nakasemachi, Kawasaki City, went on strike in protest of the announcement on October 28 by the firm of cancelling the payment of wartime allowance money.

Holding a mass meeting in the company dining room on Tuesday, they made several demands among which were the recognition of a labor union, raise in wages, increase of retirement allowances to three times the monthly wages, and transfer of funds left over after dissolution of the Service to the State Through Industry Association to the labor union foundation treasury.

Nippon Times 2 Nov 45

meet the present urgent situation, the Ministry has adopted the system of the prefectual arbitration committee as an immediate measure.

The Arbitration Committee in each prefecture is to be composed of an equal number of representatives from away employers, workers and local leaders. Each group will have three representatives generally, but according to the size of the prefecture concerned, the number may be changed. The committee will be operated autonomously, and decisions are to made by a majority vote. However, in case of some specially important matter, the decision must be by unanimous ascent. In case of necessity, special representatives may be named from those connected with the matter under consideration, but in such cases the same number is to be appointed from each group.

The settlement of any dispute is to be made as far as possible by autonomous agreement among those concerned, but when it is difficult to come to such a settlement, those concerned will be advised to demand arbitration by the committee. When matters submitted for arbitration concern wages or other working conditions, the special circumstances of the enterprises concerned must be considered, and any settlement offered must be made objectively and rationally. Regarding labor disputes, any arbitration influenced by policy power should be avoided, and no interference by the police except in criminal cases, will be permitted.

The present Labor Dispute Arbitration Law was enacted in 1926. Although it provides for the opening of a commitee meeting at the request of the parties concerned, the process of organizing the said committee has generally taken much time, and consequently up to the present only six committees have been formed under this provision.

Nippon Times 7 Nov. 45

and rise in protest against the militaristic policies of the past.

Six thousand Korean laborers struck Tuesday in the Hokkaido coal mines, cutting production to one third in two mines and increasing Japan's already serious fuel problem. The Koreans are protesting against continuing to work for the Japanese, now that Korea is about to receive her independence. The strikes took place at the Yubary and Tawiwa mines where Koreans constitute 80 percent of the labor.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, students of two high schools struck, demanding removal of their faculties. One hundred and thirty girl students of Ueno high school refused to attend classes Monday, demanding removal of the entire faculty, charging they had been forced to work gardens whose produce was taken completely by the faculty and that rice paid to them for factory work during the summer was also taken by the faculty.

Fifteen boys from Mito high school presented a petition to the education ministry demanding the removal of Sheichi Yasui, principal of the school, on the grounds he was unsuited for his position because of his militaristic policies.

Simultaneously a group of professonal men proposed to invite Professor Ikuo Oyama, leader of the Japanese proletariat movement, to return from the United States. The proposal also included recommendations that other Japanese men of culture return from their exile abroad to assist in reform movements within Japan.

Stars & Stripes 10 Oct 45

## Japanese Workmen In Fukuoka Strike

TOKYO (INS)—Three hundred employees of the Toa Mine and Industry company, Fukuoka prefecture, are on strike following discharge of 60 employes during the company's peacetime conversion.

The strikers are demanding increased dismissal pay for discharged men. The company is not answering the demands, pending instruction from its home office in Tokyo.

Stars & Stripes 23 Oct 45

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

# Japanese Labor Unions Regain Hope

145

By AL GERBER
Staff Writer

TOKYO—Japanese labor leaders predict a brilliant future for organized labor in Japan. K. Kato, representing the left wing of Japanese labor, and K. Matsuoka, who hails from the right wing, have buried their differences and are working together to put organized labor on the map. The two men acknowledged as the outstanding Japanese labor leaders today, outlined their views to Pacific Stars & Stripes Thursday.

They agreed that General MacArthur's directives have been in the nature of a Magna Charta for Japanese labor. By comparison, they told of labor conditions before and during the war. Factories, rather than advertising for girls in the usual manner, sent labor collectors through the farming areas to "purchase" their help by paying a year's salary in advance to the father of a girl.

Matsuoka, who before the war headed the Federation of Labor Unions, which roughly corresponds to our AFL, tells of a strike at a silk factory in the Okaya district before the war. The strike was solely for the purpose of getting the employer to obey a certain "worker's protective law." However, the employer went to M. Yamaoka, then head of the police bureau of the home department (he is now in the House of Peers). Yamaoka ordered the police into action with clubs, the firemen with hoses, and soon broke up the strike.

Despite the obstacles, there were about 300,000 organized trade-union laborers and 50,000 farmers organized before the war, according to the two men. But the feudalistic atmosphere, the stranglehold of the families like the Mitsubishis, and the strong-arm methods of the government, made all labor organizing a hazardous occupation. Kato, who originally was chairman of the National Council of Laborers, roughly similar to our CIO, admits to spending a few years in jail as a guest of the government as a result of his union activities.

Despite their differences in viewpoint, they are now working together in harmony and agree heartily on one thing: One of the primary causes for democracy's failure in Japan was the suppression of the labor movement. They both believe that for Japan to achieve a state of democracy thorough unionization will be necessary.

Stars and Stripes 19 Oct 45

## Labor Union Moves Are Making Headway

### Metropolis Already Has Four Important Organizations—More Being Created

145

The labor union movement is making headway in line with the general move toward the democratization of the country says the Asahi.

Several labor unions have already been formed in Tokyo alone. Chief among them are the Tokyo Gas Labor Union, the Union of Employes of the Yomiuri Shimbun, the Union of Employers of the Tokyo Office of the Asahi Shimbun, and the Union of Employes of the Metropolitan Food Corporation.

The Tokyo Gas Labor Union has a membership of 1,500. Although it is smaller than its predecessor, the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union, which had a membership of nearly 2,500, it promises to develop rapidly under the leadership of Hatsuo Sugano, chairman of the executive committee, who was responsible for the remarkable development of the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union.

The members of the Union of [illegible] of the Yomiuri Shimbun

There are increasing indications that employes of all sorts of companies in the Metropolis are organizing themselves into unions. It is predicted that their movements will make rapid headway when they come to give them the whole of their attention which at the moment is divided by various factors including the problem of how to subsist.

The attitude of many employers toward the labor union movement is that of lookers-on. There are some who are interested in the movement even to the extent of their employes in the organization of unions. But as a whole, employes are more concerned with the promotion of their own interests than those of their employes.

**Transport Union Planned**

With the 7,500 Metropolitan street-car and bus workers in the lead, organization of traffic workers of six major cities into a traffic labor union will be completed by the end of the year, Jiji reported last week.

Thirty-three chapters of the Metropolitan traffic workers union have already been organized in preparation for a general meeting scheduled for November 20 to revive the former Tokyo Traffic Worker's Union. An appeal will be issued at the general meeting to streetcar workers of five other major cities to speed up organization of their unions with a view to resurrecting

## Meaning Of Introducing Labor Union Bill

Under the capitalistic economic system, every commodity has its value and price. Sometimes the price goes up higher than the value, sometimes lower. But, as a rule, the commodity value tends to tally with the price. By selling commodities according to their prices, the capitalists gain an average profit. Yet, in case the commodity prices run up higher than their value for some causes, the capitalists who manufacture these commodities become able to rake in an excess profit far more than the average.

If these causes were due to forces other than the power of the capitalists themselves and, moreover, were rooted in the feudalistic system, the excess profit would be unfair and simultaneously a vestige of feudalism. It is hardly necessary to mention that such an unearned profit must be wiped out as soon as possible in order to realize an economic democracy.

Labor is almost the only commodity which has been transacted below its intrinsic value for a long while. In the present society, no one would deny that labor is a commodity. And as long as it is so, it

overflow in the world markets of Japanese commodities which were produced by means of cheap labor. As we have said above, these cheap wages have its fundamental cause in the special character of our agriculture. Furthermore, this peculiarity can be said to be based on the feudalistic character of Japanese agriculture. Such a fundamental tendency which lowers wages is at present all the more intensified by the vicious inflation. Whereas daily necessaries have soared to nearly 20 times of the pre-war prices, it is a fact which does not require proof that the salaries and wages have not yet been raised even two times.

What a labor union primarily aims at is to pull up the value of labor to its corresponding price by limiting the supply. For that purpose, the laborers must, in the first place, be allowed to organize unions and secure complete freedom and, secondly, be made to remove various restraints put on the movement to raise the wages. Thirdly, but not of least importance, the laborers [illegible] right for collective

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

of the Yomiuri Shimbun, the Union of Employers of the Tokyo Office of the Asahi Shimbun, and the Union of Employes of the Metropolitan Food Corporation.

The Tokyo Gas Labor Union has a membership of 1,500. Although it is smaller than its predecessor, the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union, which had a membership of nearly 2,500, it promises to develop rapidly under the leadership of Hatsuo Sugano, chairman of the executive committee, who was responsible for the remarkable development of the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union.

The members of the Union of Employes of the Yomiuri Shimbun are not limited to printers. It is open to all employes of the newspapers, and many workers in the business and editorial departments of the newspaper have joined it. Observers are attacking great importance to the union which in their opinion is indicative of the character of the unions to be formed by employes of newspapers and publishing companies in the future.

The Union of Employes of the Metropolitan Food Corporation is under the leadership of Yataro Akutsu, former chief of the Itabashi office of the corporation. It originated in a movement of rice dealers to restore their commercial rights and one of its aims is to make a clean sweep of undemotratic elements in the corporation.

Among the larger labor unions which are about to come into being are the Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union, Salarymen's Union, and the Communication Workers' Union.

The Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union will comprise all streetcar workers and will have branches at each car barn. In a day or two a committee to prepare for the inauguration of the union will be created. The union is expected to emerge before November 20.

The Salarymen's Union is sponsored by Riemon Toshima, who was associated with similar movements in the past.

About 400 persons are reported to be willing to join the organization when it is formed.

The Communication Workers' Union is an organization of employes of post offices in the Metropolis.

### Transport Union Planned

With the 7,500 Metropolitan street-car and bus workers in the lead, organization of traffic workers of six major cities into a traffic labor union will be completed by the end of the year, Jiji reported last week.

Thirty-three chapters of the Metropolitan traffic workers union have already been organized in preparation for a general meeting scheduled for November 20 to revive the former Tokyo Traffic Worker's Union. An appeal will be issued at the general meeting to streetcar workers of five other major cities to speed up organization of their unions with a view to resurrecting the Federation of Traffic Worker's Unions, which was dissolved in 1940.

It was also learned that 7,000 employes of the Street-Car Department of the Osaka Municipality will inaugurate their union at a general meeting to be held in the latter part of the month, while street-car employes in Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya numbering 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, and 2,000 respectively are expected to organize themselves in the early part of next month at the latest.

NIPPON TIMES NOV 16 1945

## LABOR UNION BODY SET UP

### 40 Delegates of Southern Tokyo District Attend Meeting

145

The Labor Unions' Council in southern Tokyo district was formed Sunday, with some 40 representatives of the labor unions at seven factories in southern part of Tokyo as well as of the labor unions' council in Kanagawa Prefecture attending the inaugural meeting.

The newly-created council discussed measures to support the labor disputes now going on in the three factories here including the Government tobacco factory. The meeting also deliberated on steps to be taken in regard to foodstuff and daily essentials, legislation of wage system based on living cost and furtherance of the creation of a single labor union in each field of industry.

It is understood that the new council will appeal to various labor unions throughout the Kanto district for the establishment of the Kanto District Labor Unions' Council.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 9 1946

age.

If these causes were due to forces other than the power of the capitalists themselves and, moreover, were rooted in the feudalistic system, the excess profit would be unfair and simultaneously a vestige of feudalism. It is hardly necessary to mention that such an unearned profit must be wiped out as soon as possible in order to realize an economic democracy.

Labor is almost the only commodity which has been transacted below its intrinsic value for a long while. In the present society, no one would deny that labor is a commodity. And as long as it is so, it goes without saying that it has both its value and price. And the price of labor is nothing but its wage. The wage, which is the price of labor, is determined by the relations of the demand and supply the same as all other commodities.

As it is the fundamental truth of capitalism that productivity always develops and the power of machinery is exploited extensively, the pressure of machine power is brought to bear upon the laborers. Such a state of affairs tends to increase the supply of labor and reduce the wage below its value.

However, in Japan, there have been special and powerful feudalistic forces at work that tried to lower the wage than its value besides the foregoing general tendency. It was because cheap labor was unlimitedly supplied from the agrarian communities. It is clear that the characteristic of Japan's agriculture lies in the operation of small farmers. But the farm rent on tenant-farmers has markedly been exhorbitant. Consequently, those excess agrarian people who became unable to maintain their livelihood in the villages constantly flocked to the industries, thereby reducing the wage level conspicuously.

There was once much fuss about the so-called social dumping. It was a condemnation voiced against the daily necessaries have soared to nearly 20 times of the pre-war prices, it is a fact which does not require proof that the salaries and wages have not yet been raised even two times.

What a labor union primarily aims at is to pull up the value of labor to its corresponding price by limiting the supply. For that purpose, the laborers must, in the first place, be allowed to organize unions and secure complete freedom and, secondly, be made to remove various restraints put on the movement to raise the wages. Thirdly, but not of least importance, the laborers must acquire the right for collective bargaining for the negotiation of labor conditions. Only when these three basic conditions are realized can labor unions effectively embark on the movement for the improvement of labor conditions for the first time. Though there is still something to be desired in the Government's labor union bill, it can be said an epochal legislation in the sense that it is armed with the foregoing three conditions.

Once this bill is approved by the Diet, labor unions in Japan will make a phenomenal development. As a result, it can be thought that it would give rise to frequent labor-capital controversies. But such a movement is nothing but one which will restore the price of labor, which has been lowered far below its value heretofore, to its normal standard. On top of that, by the establishment of the right of collective bargaining, labor unions can prevent the influx of cheap labor from agrarian communities. Thus, by balancing the value and price of labor it would become possible for Japanese capitalism to launch its activities on a fair and just foundation. At the same time, it means to get rid of the feudalistic tincture from Japanese economy. All in all, we can say that the development of labor unions is the foundation of democratizing our national economy.

MAINICHI DEC 9 1945

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDC # 775015

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

1446

# Labor Troubles Continue Unabated Here With Two New Strikes Now Added to List

Labor disputes continue unabated in various branches of industry in Tokyo with new troubles arising one after another.

The employes' union of the Japan Red Cross Central Hospital finally went on a strike Thursday when their demands for a 100 to 200-fold wage increase were rejected after the third negotiation with the director of the institution. The physicians and nurses, however, will not only remain in the respective posts of work at the hospital but will attend to the patients longer than before, that is from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. whereas they used to work for only two hours from 9 a.m.

Workers of the Toshiba Electric Company also went on strike Thursday as their demands for more wages were flatly turned down by the management on Tuesday. Following the break-up of negotiations, the 4,000 workers organized a strike committee and succeeded in persuading departmental and sectional chiefs to join in the struggle.

Meanwhile, a temporary settlement was achieved in the strife carried out by employes of Tokyo's water supply system who have demanded increased wages.

Laborers of the Japan Transport Company which is attached to the Government railway system have formed more than half a dozen separate labor unions in the Tokyo area and present indications show that a union embracing all units of the Japan Transport Company in Tokyo will be set up within a few days and a vigorous campaign for better treatment launched immediately.

Representatives of various subsidiaries of the all-powerful Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company met in a conference on Wednesday and organized a preparatory committee for a unified labor union. It is understood that the union will shortly launch an active campaign demanding higher wages for the employes.

On the side of the capital, in the meantime, representatives of the Important Industries Association, Japan Economic Federation, Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Economics of Japan and Japan Economic and Industrial Union are reportedly preparing to form an organ for arbitrating in labor disputes representing the capital.

which were presented on January 9 after a mass meeting of workers in the Takanawa national school in Shiba, according to the Asahi.

The action of the strikers followed a meeting of managers of the branches of the worker's union in the area held at union headquarters, at which it was decided that the acceptance of the reply of the director of the Tokyo Railway Bureau was the result of plottings on the part of the representatives.

Before the meeting decided that the fight for the strikers' demands should be resumed, it passed a resolution calling for a purge of all weak-kneed leaders in the union.

**Numazu Rail Dispute**

The dispute between Government railway workers in the Numazu engine barn and authorities of the Tokyo Railway Bureau over the former's demands for special allowances and improved working conditions was settled temporarily on Thursday.

Director Taki of the Bureau told 80 Numazu representatives who had come for a reply to their demands which were presented to him on December 27 that the railways were in no position to meet the demand, the most vital calling for the payment of ¥1,000 to each man and of ¥300 to each family member to tide them over during the cold season.

Taki explained how the railways are struggling to remain a going concern, with a growing deficit. His arguments impressed the delegates so much that they agreed at once to do what was told by him, that is to try to tide over the winter season with funds representing from three to five times regular pay which they are to receive. They also agreed to reopen the question of their demands when they have actually found the funds inadequate.

**Promises Improvement**

Taki, on the other hand, acquiesced to the strikers' proposals for the improvement of general working conditionrs of the workers, and reached agreement with the delegates on the creation within a few days of a committee made up of three representatives each of the Transportation Ministry, other Government offices, the public, and the Government railway workers' union.

Meanwhile, Government railway workers throughout the country are continuing to campaign for the recognition of the unified Government railway workers' union.

Employes at the Transportation Ministry were scheduled to meet on Saturday and the indications were that the meeting will result in the establishment of a union of Ministry employes.

The city of Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, on January 10 reported a meeting of Government railway workers in the compound of Kumagaya Station at which time the men formally established a union and passed a resolution calling on the railway authorities to recognize the rights of collective bargaining of all workers on the Government railways. Another resolution demanded the payment of ¥1,500 to each Government railway worker and of ¥300 to each of his family member.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 14 1946

# Traffic Labor Union Wins Wage Dispute

## Worker Now Making ¥2.50 Daily Will Have Actual Income of ¥600 A Month

In the 36-hour negotiations starting at 10 a.m. January 13, the Tokyo Metropolitan Traffic Bureau finally acceded to the demand made by the Tokyo Metropolitan Traffic Labor Union thereby amicably settling the dispute pending since the end of last year over a wage increase and betterment of working conditions.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Traffic Labor Union's demand included the following:

1. Three-fold raise in basic wages and wartime allowances (10 per cent of basic wages) and extraordinary allowance (15 per cent of the basic wages) the latter two to be included in the basic wages. The daily basic wage of a male employe to be raised to the minimum of ¥5 and that of a female employe to ¥4.

2. Four-fold raise in family and house allowances and three-fold raise in other allowances.

According to the demand, it is estimated that an employe now earning ¥2.50 daily will have an actual income of ¥600 a month.

The wage raise according to the union's demand will bring about a financial burden of ¥34,000,000 a year to the Traffic Bureau which is said to be already suffering from a deficit of approximately ¥40,000,000.

In order to raise the necessary funds to enable the wage raise, the Traffic Bureau is contemplating on the adoption of many measures including the raising of car fare.

Other measures being contemplated include State compensation of interests on deficit bonds to be floated; administrative readjustment; appropriation of State subsidy for war damage and others.

It is said that a 50 per cent raise in car fare will be inevitable.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 17 1946

# New Walkout Looms; Electric Firm Workers Form Strike Committee

The threat of another strike loomed large in the largest electric company of Japan, the Kanto Power Distribution Company, as its employes organized a Strike Committee in order to carry through their demands filed with the company's management. It is recalled in this connection that the employes on December 26 handed to the company authorities their position asking for better treatment and an eight-hour working system as well as other items.

The employes, on Tuesday, received a reply in this connection from the management but it failed to meet their demand. In view of the situation, they have organized a committee to direct and guide their dispute with the company authorities.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 17 1946

# Shimbashi Rail Body Demands Wage Hike

## Strike Temporarily Settled; Again Resumed Following Plotting by Arbiters

Government railway workers under the Shimbashi Railway Bureau on Friday decided they will continue the fight for a 500 per cent salary increase and five other demands to which they called a halt the previous day after their representatives had accepted the reply from Director Taki, of the Tokyo Railway Bureau, on their demands

NIPPON TIMES JAN 12 1946

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

## GHQ DENIES REPORT

GHQ today denied a report that it had approved a Japanese government procedure announced yesterday by the home, justice, commerce and industry and welfare ministers which provides for stern action against attempts by labor to win demands by intimidation and violence.

Clarifying GHQ's position at a Japanese press conference, Capt. A. Costantino, acting chief of the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, said that publication of the joint statement had received a GHQ approval but that it did not follow that GHQ sanctioned or took responsibility for details of the Japanese plan.

Capt. Costantino also made it clear that problems of legality involving labor-management disputes must be settled by Japanese courts, not by GHQ directives.

However, in answer to a Japanese reporter's question, Capt. Costantino emphasized that GHQ is determined that police will not intervene in labor disputes except when necessary to preserve public order.

Labor disputes, he said, concern only the parties involved and agencies and procedures established by the Japanese government to handle specific cases. Capt. Costantino pointed out that until legislation for Labor Relations Committees has been set up by the Diet, there are 27 Interim Mediation Boards to act on labor disputes.

It is GHQ's policy, he declared, to permit the Japanese people to determine what form of management shall be installed in Japan as long as it is not militaristic or nationalistic nor contrary to occupation policies. He pointed out that a democratic organization of labor, industry and agriculture is imperative, but that details of

450,000 employes belonged to labor organizations.

Asked whether it would be illegal for unions to take over management during a dispute, Capt. Costantino said that was a problem that would have to be answered by Japanese courts.

931.5 27 Feb 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 2 Question of Employees' Control of Production - Asahi Shimbun - 3 Feb 46. Translator: J. Weiller.

Full Translation:

The four Ministers' announcement issued on 1 February in connection with acts of violence and threats to infringe upon the rights of property which may happen in cases of labor disputes, is an expression of the Government's determination to put under control any riotous behavior in view of recent disputes, which have been assuming serious proportions. The crux of the question, however, is production controls by the disputant employees.

As is later pointed out, the present extremely stagnant state of production is greatly influenced by capitalistic sabotage, although the prevailing bottleneck against production and the mental collapse of the people must be taken into consideration. It is thought that the aim and the meaning of the disputes by the employees is that, while accomplishing their demands by disputes on the one hand, they are trying on the other hand to prevent any decrease of production caused thereby and, if possible, going a step further to seek even an increase in production.

It is a most question as to whether such a method is lawful or not, but it is also a question as to whether or not the general legal concept alone can cope with the new situation arising from the current violently changing times. Therefore, should the capitalists or managers make a stubborn resistance, serious friction is naturally to be expected. Under such circumstances, if the Government is to embark upon positive control of the situation, the capitalists will be stiffened in their attitude, thus making future action in disputes very delicate. The opinions of the various political parties on this question so far revealed are that while the Progressives and Liberals are unconditionally supporting Government control, the Communist Party is altogether against it. On the other hand, the Social Democratic Party is calling for grave reflection on the current aspect of disputes and considers the control of the employees' illegal acts inevitable for the purpose of conciliation between Capital and Labor and also for the protection of bona fide capitalists and managers

The Communist Party. NOZAKA, Sanzo.

My Party's order to the Labor Unions is to act within the bounds of the existing laws in cases of labor disputes and to obtain the capitalists' agreement in production control. But what we must note is the fact that the capitalists' sabotage of production is so far-reaching that if let alone neither a rise in production nor an improvement in labor conditions can be expected. All the same, the present Government lacks the zeal to solve the problem positively. Rather, it has become more reactionary, recently. Its plan to exercise strong control in securing rice from the farmers reflects this tendency.

As far as we can see there has been no particularly riotous conduct in the disputes. In our opinion, the four Ministers' announcement at this juncture is no more than the manifestation of one of the trends caused from the present Government's real quality. If we make one concession to the Government's reactionary policy it will soon demand another. The Communist Party will handle the question as being of vital interests to the workmen in the whole of JAPAN and will resist oppression to the bitter end.

Liberal Bench and Bar Association (JIYU HOSODAN) OKABAYASHI, Tatsuo.

There is a provision in the Labor Union Law that Article 35 of the Criminal Law, which reads "An act performed according to a law or ordinance or just business shall not be punished", will be applied in case a union acts for the attainment of an objective. Therefore, be it a violent act or threat, the same should be legally admitted in case it is regarded as a just action. Here the question arises as to the meaning of "just" (SEITO), but I should like to assert that an action performed in the spirit of the POTSDAM Declaration or for the democratization of JAPAN is just. The interpretation of "just" hitherto generally conceived of in society cannot lightly be applied in this case. The issue rests with the fact that, owing to the capitalists' sabotage, JAPAN's reconstruction is delayed thereby

(over)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

rendering both the nation in general and particularly the employers concerned destitute. There is no other method than the control of production for forcing just wishes on the authors of the sabotage. As there is no other way than control of production it is just.

The demand of a minimum standard of living for the workmen supercedes the law. The saying that even a bad law is a law is an ordinary conception which is all right for ordinary times, but in the social revolutionary period, as at present, a bad law cannot be considered as a law because it is against the revolution. As the laws which are contrary to JAPAN's democratization are invalid, they should at once be repealed; nor is their application permissible. From this viewpoint, the assertion of production control and actions for that purpose should be considered just.

The Social Democratic Party. MATSUOKA, Komakichi.

We often hear of unlawful acts in the current disputes and are afraid lest our just claim be stigmatized as illegal and may give an excuse to those who want to repress the workers in a reactionary manner. If we adopt a wrong method in the dispute, while opposing the reactionary force, the result will be to assist that very force.

Suspicion is felt that there may be something behind the four Ministers' declaration, but to me they simply issued a warning in view of the deplorable state of the disputes, and nothing else. Consequently, as far as my Party is concerned, it does not interpret the Government's attitude as engaging in an indiscriminate oppression. In any case, the employees should pay more consideration to adopting a discreet attitude. Only by making due allowance for the capitalists' stand may the employees expect an advancement in their status. If they resort to extreme measures now, the Labor Arbitration Law, now being drafted and discussed, will be framed to their disadvantage.

The KANTO Labor Union

The KANTO Labor Union is diametrically opposed to the Four Ministers' announcement.

The Executive Committee for the expansion of the KANTO Local Labor Union's conference held a meeting at the SHINAGAWA Factory of the OKI Electric Co. at 1300 on the 2nd and discussed measures to overcome the food crisis. An emergency motion was brought up and it was unanimously resolved that the KANTO Union is totally opposed to the Four Ministers' announcement on the grounds that it is a tyrannical statement, and they demand the immediate resignation of the present Cabinet. At the Preparatory Meeting of the KANTO Metallic Industry Labor Union, held at the same place on the same day, a similar resolution against the Four Ministers' statement was made.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Views of Various Political Parties on Government's Measure Restraining Illegal Strikes - Yomiuri Hochi - 2 Feb 46. Translator: K. Murakami

146

Full Translation:

The Social-Democratic Party Chief Secretary KATAYAMA says; It is apparently a one-sided judgment to blame the workers only, overlooking the sabotage of capitalists. A labor dispute takes place for the maintenance of workers' rights along the lines of the spirit of the Labor Union Law. Therefore, it is natural to apply the law when the workers take violent measures in the dispute. Even from the point of view that the Labor Union Law aims to contribute to the development of industry as well as to the position of workers, they should not run to such extreme acts.

In a dispute, the problems of wages and working hours must be settled in the first place. As for other subjects, they should be dealt with according to a joint contract. At present, in order to develop industry, it is urgently necessary for workers to make slow-going capitalists take notice of the solid front. We can assert that up to the present, no strikes were affected by the statement.

The Communist Party Chief Secretary KURODA: The statement issued by the four ministers aims at preventing the worker's progress towards self-management. Now that capitalists are trying to make excessive profits by the rise in prices due to the shortage of commodities caused by their own sabotage, we can find no way out but to strike and end the dispute.

Self-management does not mean the infringement of ownership, much more, it multiplies products by four or five times, thereby increasing profits. If the workers' self-management is regarded as the infringement of ownership, they are deprived of their rights. It is apparently against the POTSDAM Declaration.

Our party will endeavor to prevent violence and coercion not only in case of labor disputes but also in any other movements. We will try to mediate in troubles by lawful and peaceful means. For this, we exclude the interference of police authorities and claim the security of the people's liberty.

The Liberal Party Director MATSUNO: It is quite natural to apply the law for violence. I cannot understand why the Government has ignored it up to now. A democratic country cannot admit violence. It is not bad for workers to demand increase of wages, etc. However, we cannot approve the so-called self-management in the hands of a labor union. Both manager and laborers must work in their proper places in a synthesized organization; only in this way, is a company or a factory well managed. If there is one of the workers who is good at management he should be the only one to be moved to the managing section. We can by no means appreciate compulsory self-management in the hands of the majority of laborers.

The Progressive Party Mr. KOGURE: Of course, we welcome the formation of labor unions and extension of laborers' rights. However, if they dare ignore law and order, they will lose the sympathy and support of the people, thereby making it more difficult to achieve their ends. It is time to endeavor to increase production and secure the national livelihood in complete harmony with capitalists, managers, engineers and laborers. Therefore, labor disputes and union movements are to be carried on for the benefits of the whole Nation. We do not approve of unlawful behavior. If there be such behavior, a law must be naturally applied against it. Self-managements which is now carried on under the guise of labor disputes and union movement, does not always conform to law and order.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 3 Views of Political Parties on Four Ministers' Statement on Control of Production by Laborers Revealed.- Asahi Shimbun - 3 Feb 46.
Translator: T. Okamura.

Summary:

In connection with the statement issued jointly on 1 February by the four Ministers of Home Affairs, Justice, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare, regarding the Government's policy toward violence, in labor disputes, both Progressive and Liberal Parties support the Government's actions while the Communist Party shows its unequivocal opposition. The Social Democratic Party maintains that the controlling of such actions by the Government is unavoidable, in order to protect rightful capitalists and enterprisers, for the materialization of collaboration between capitalists and laborers. The Government, in view of the gravity of recent labor disputes, has expressed its intention to control such violent actions.

The main problem is understood to be the control of production by the laborers. It is often pointed out that the recent low production is attributable not only to the distressed condition of the nation and bottle-necks in production, but also to sabotage by capitalists. The control of production, therefore, by laborers is needed for the increase of production. It is doubtful whether it is a legally sound action or not, but it is also doubtful whether legal formality can help the situation at this juncture. It is only natural that the opposition of such deeds by capitalists or industrialists would cause friction, but if the Government controls such actions, the side of the capitalists will be strengthened.

In connection with this problem, NOZAKA, Sanzo, leader of the Communists stated that his party ordered labor unions to act within the limit of regulations provided in the present laws at the time of labor disputes. These unions are directed to obtain the approval of capitalists when they resort to the control of production. Mr. NOZAKA went on, "If we permit the sabotage of capitalists as seen today, the increase of production and the improvement of the treatment of laborers will not be realized, which would cause the country heavy losses. The Government seems to lack the enthusiasm to solve this situation, and it is becoming reactionary, as is manifested in the planning of the operation of judicial power in the offer for sale of rice by agrarian classes."

"There is no other way but to resort to the control of production by laborers, in order to awaken the sleeping capitalists," Mr. OKABAYASHI went on, "It is right because there is no other way." Though a bad law is said to be still a law, it is true only in normal times, but a bad law is, in my opinion , not a law in such a revolutionary age as today, because it is against the righteous revolution of society." He also added that all laws against the democratization of JAPAN should be abolished promptly, and should not be adapted in any case. He supported the control by laborers on these grounds and interpreted such actions as right.

Concerning the same problem, Mr. MATSUOKA, Komakichi of the Social Democratic Party opined that the statement was issued only because the present situation of labor disputes is lamentable. He said that his party understood the action of the Government was taken not to suppress such actions by laborers. "It is necessary for laborers to take a more moderate attitude. The elevation of the status of laborers is due only when they recognize the standpoint of the capitalists." Mr. MATSUOKA warned, "If laborers take too radical action, it will only make the Labor Arbitration Law, which is now under deliberation, disadvantageous to them."

A resolution expressing complete opposition to the statement of the four ministers and requesting the prompt resignation en masse of the present Cabinet was approved by the Federation of the KANTO District Labor Unions when it held a committee meeting on 2 February. The meeting, which was held at the SHINAGAWA Workshop of the OKI Electric Company, in SHIBA-Ku, TOKYO, at 1400, passed the above resolution as an emergency proposal, during the course of discussions on measures to tide over the food crisis.

A committee meeting of the KANTO Metal Industrial Labor Union (KINZOKU SANGYO RODO-KUMIAI), held at the same place the same day, also passed a resolution to oppose the statement by the four Ministers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Illegal Acts In Labor Disputes - The Yomiuri-Hochi - 3 Feb 46.
Translator: K. Gunji.

Full Translation:

146

The Government issued, on the first of this month, a statement on labor disputes in the names of the Ministers of Home Affairs, Justice, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare. It was to the effect that, in the recent labor disputes, acts of violence, threat, and infringement of ownership are occurring, and that such acts henceforth shall be punishable. When one reads this statement, one is apt to think that the laborers are going too far in the matter. We believe from this statement, that the Government intends to give the public the wrong i pression that this kind of illegal conduct is frequently being committed.

We cannot help wondering at the lack of seriousness revealed by the authorities in their treatment of this important question. If as the authorities claim, so many cases of illegality really take place, they should make public such facts in detail. Without giving the people the complete report of the real situation, they speak as if the recent labor disputes were full of these unlawful acts. Should this be the attitude of the Government which "desires the development and activities of labor unions?"

Mr. ASHIDA, Minister of Public Welfare, and Mr. OMURA, Vice-Minister of the Home Office, pointed out as an example the case of the TSURUMI Dockyard of the NIPPON KOKAN Co. However, according to our information, the truth is that when a group of employees visited the president for negotiations, he avoided them by runni g away where upon they ran after and caught him for the purpose of negotiation. That was the case. Of course it is not desirable for negotiations to be forced upon a person, but is it right for the capitalist, who holds the key to the life of the laborer, to purposely avoid negotiations? Such events result, in many cases from the unfair conduct of the employers. The statement in which the blame is laid upon the employees alone reveals which side the Government is taking.

We must emphasize, once again, that one of the prominent features of the post-war labor disputes in this country is the laborers' demand for increased production as opposed to negligence on the part of the capitalist. Because of the difficult existence resulting from inflation, they demand a great increase of pay. At least, they are seeking to attain their aims by devotion to production, instead of adopting sabotage methods. In many cases, production has actually increased as the result of labor disputes.

If laborers are obliged to rely upon extreme conduct, its reason must be sought in the irresponsibility of capitalists. The government has never had to issue any statement against their irresponsibility or negligence in production. Concerning the labor movement, the Government maliciously issued a statement which propagandized a few extreme cases to indicate an overall trend. We venture to say that the Government itself is threatening laborers and scheming to interfere with them. In short, this statement intends to control the labor movement by misrepresenting the facts in the case.

This is probable part of the program of the SHIDEHARA Cabinet, which recently decided to take compulsory measures for buying up rice. If, in that time, our democratic groups had cooperated to fight against that measure, it would not have been followed by such a despotic act. The fact that the formation of a united front of laborers and farmers is delayed allows the cabinet to develop its ambition for the exercise of coercive measures and leads to social unrest. We must bear in mind that the reactionary SHIDEHARA Cabinet is seeking the opportunity to exercise coercive measures and that the only method to check it is to form immediately a united democratic front.

# Post Office Workers In Sendai City Strike

## First Time in Japan History Government Employes Start A Walkout

With their demands flatly rejected, approximately 200 employes of the Shiogama Post Office, in Sendai city went on a strike on December 16. This is the first time in Japanese history that Government employes went on a strike. The strikers are all members of the Shiogama Communications labor union organized recently under the guidance of the Japan Labor Federation.

Simultaneous with a rupture in the negotiations on the afternoon on December 16, the labor union called a partial strike in the telephone and wireless and post insurance sections. Telephone operators are now resorting to a strategy of refusing telephone calls to the head of the post and other high officials from outside.

Meanwhile, representatives of the labor union on Monday called on the new director Urashima of the Sendai Communications Bureau and made a ten point demand including the payment of allowance corresponding to 50 per cent of the basic salary.

It is also learned that the Japan Federation of Labor is now calling employes of the post offices of Sendai, Ishinomaki, Kisennuma, and Shiraishi to organize labor unions.

Representatives of the labor unions now in the making are expected to meet in conference on December 20 to start a movement for a wage increase and betterment of their living standard.

### Coal Miners Strike

Dissatisfied with the reply of the management to their demands, laborers at the workshop of the Mitsui colliery, Tagawa, Fukuoka Prefecture, went on a strike on December 15.

that it was impossible to put into practice immediately the 48-hours a week system.

With the start of the strike, the workers occupied the company's power station and cut off the electric supply to pits.

### Subway Workers Win

Complying with the request of employes of Tokyo subways for the recognition of rights to collective bargaining, setting up of retiring allowance system, improvement of the structure of the Transportation Corporation and a 300 per cent wage boost, the management of the corporation decided on December 15 that the wages of employes be increased by 200 per cent and the bonus by 100 per cent, reports the Asahi.

Through further negotiations, it was decided that the maximum wage increase should be limited to 250 per cent.

DEC. 20 1945

Nippon Times

# Government's Stern Warning to Labor Stressed by Justice Ministry Official

146

Illegal actions accompanying labor disputes will be dealt with sternly in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Law, Director Sato of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Justice Ministry, told Kyodo on Friday.

Enlarging on the four-Minister statement issued the same day declaring that the authorities will feel compelled to take decisive actions against acts of violence, intimidation and infringement of private ownership, Sato said that recent labor disputes have been accompanied by a number of illegal actions. Participation of labor in management has often been abused by forcible actions, he said.

The Criminal Affairs Director declared that illegal actions will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code governing infringement of private ownership, violence and intimidation.

Meanwhile, Home Vice-Minister Seiichi Omura said that no clear decision has been reached as to whether taking over of management by the disputing laborers constitutes infringement of ownership, says the Yomiuri-Hochi. He disclosed that the Government statement issued on Friday was prompted mainly by illegal cases witnessed in the recent labor dispute at the Japan Steel Pipe Company in which disputants are reported to have robbed the company's directors of their overcoats and canes. He said the authorities were not going to make an issue of the controversial problem of "labor's participation in or control of management" at the present moment.

Now that the right to strike and carry out mass movements have been recognized under the Labor Union Law, the scope in which "intimidation" is to be taken as such has shrunk and, therefore, controversies as to whether some acts committed by labor should be held as cases of intimidation against capital will have to be determined by the court, Omura observed.

The Home Vice-Minister promised to make close studies to determine whether the police should be deployed to the scene of labor disputes in the future. He observed that while the authorities are naturally under obligation to suppress illegal acts, it is feared that the presence of the police may hamper sound growth of labor movements in Japan, which, he said, were still in the formative stage.

The Mainichi, meanwhile, quotes a Home Office spokesman to the effect that every caution will be exercised to avoid police oppression in supervising labor disputes. General circumstances will be taken into consideration in determining intimidations and infringement of ownership as such, he said.

Nippon Times 3 Feb 46

# Yomiuri-Hochi Strife Near Boiling Point As Shoriki Spurns Demand of Workers

146

The 11-day-old dispute at the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun reached its elimax on Friday as President Matsutaro Shoriki flatly spurned the demand of the paper's editorial staff members that he, as well as the higher editorial executives

paper reports. Going further, Shoriki referred to the action taken recently by Nagataka Murayama, president of the Asahi Shimbun, in connection with that paper's sweeping executive and editorial reshuffles as a weak-kneed policy which

troduced a feudalistic system into the structure of the Yomiuri-Shimbun and had been absorbed in oppression and exploitation of the paper's employes, it is pointed out. Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun entered a stage where a showdown was imminent reports the Asahi as the staff members of the newspaper met for a fourth time at 11 am. on November 2 and approved the proposal of their committee to open negotiations directly with Presi-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

tion.

Simultaneous with a rupture in the negotiations on the afternoon on December 16, the labor union called a partial strike in the telephone and wireless and post insurance sections. Telephone operators are now resorting to a strategy of refusing telephone calls to the head of the post and other high officials from outside.

Meanwhile, representatives of the labor union on Monday called on the new director Urashima of the Sendai Communications Bureau and made a ten point demand including the payment of allowance corresponding to 50 per cent of the basic salary.

It is also learned that the Japan Federation of Labor is now calling employes of the post offices of Sendai, Ishinomaki, Kisennuma, and Shiraishi to organize labor unions.

Representatives of the labor unions now in the making are expected to meet in conference on December 20 to start a movement for a wage increase and betterment of their living standard.

**Coal Miners Strike**

Dissatisfied with the reply of the management to their demands, laborers at the workshop of the Mitsui colliery, Tagawa, Fukuoka Prefecture, went on a strike on December 15.

The strike was started by workers of No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 pits. However, there is a sign that the strike may spread to No. 5 pit workshop workers and miners as well.

The workers, prior to resorting to the strike, made a seven point demand to the company management as follows: (1). a wage raise, (2) fair and equitable distribution of goods; (3). supply of overalls, rubber-soled socks, soap and towels; (4). adoption of the 48-hours a week system; (5). guarantee of wages of demobilized servicemen workers. (6). announcement on disposal of profits of the consumers' association, and (7). payment of allowances to workers who are to be demobilized from military service.

Except the first and fourth points, the company management acceded to the demand. However, the management asked for time to consider the problem of wage raise and said

Asahi.

Through further negotiations, it was decided that the maximum wage increase should be limited to 250 per cent.

DEC. 20 1945

Nippon Times

pation of labor in management has often been abused by forcible actions, he said.

The Criminal Affairs Director declared that illegal actions will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code governing infringement of private ownership, violence and intimidation.

Meanwhile, Home Vice-Minister Seiichi Omura said that no clear decision has been reached as to whether taking over of management by the disputing laborers constitutes infringement of ownership, says the Yomiuri-Hochi. He disclosed that the Government statement issued on Friday was prompted mainly by illegal cases witnessed in the recent labor dispute at the Japan Steel Pipe Company in which disputants are reported to have robbed the company of cases of intimidation against capital will have to be determined by the court, Omura observed.

The Home Vice-Minister promised to make close studies to determine whether the police should be deployed to the scene of labor disputes in the future. He observed that while the authorities are naturally under obligation to suppress illegal acts, it is feared that the presence of the police may hamper sound growth of labor movements in Japan, which, he said, were still in the formative stage.

The Mainichi, meanwhile, quotes a Home Office spokesman to the effect that every caution will be exercised to avoid police oppression in supervising labor disputes. General circumstances will be taken into consideration in determining intimidations and infringement of ownership as such, he said.

Nippon Times 3 Dec 45

# *Yomiuri-Hochi Strife Near Boiling Point As Shoriki Spurns Demand of Workers*

146

The 11-day-old dispute at the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun reached its climax on Friday as President Matsutaro Shoriki flatly spurned the demand of the paper's editorial staff members that he, as well as the higher editorial executives resign because of their responsibility in having positively cooperated with the military and bureaucrats in the war.

In the first direct negotiations with the newspaper head on Friday, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports, Shoriki, referring to the war responsibility, admitted that he was not necessarily immune, but that the more he felt responsible the more important it became for him to stay in his position exerting his efforts for journalism. Shoriki quoted General Hideki Tojo and said, "It was better for him not to commit futile suicide but to set forth his opinion frankly and impressively at the Allied court trials."

Shoriki thus flatly rejected the demand. Not only that, but he failed to show signs of retrospection and reconsideration of his attitude in spite of the advices of the "strikers" at the interview, the paper reports. Going further, Shoriki referred to the action taken recently by Nagataka Murayama, president of the Asahi Shimbun, in connection with that paper's sweeping executive and editorial reshuffles as a weak-kneed policy which caused much trouble to other newspapers.

Mere democratization of the Yomiuri-Shimbun is enough to meet the new situation summarize the Shoriki policy but the public will not be deceived of this, the paper further says. The same paper also points out his past career and says he played an important part in the oppression of the so-called "Leftist" movement when he was a high official of the Metropolitan Police Board, and that he has been a constant opponent of democracy.

In the War of Greater East Asia, the paper says, Shoriki had cooperated positively with the military and bureaucrats as an "influential" journalist and played an important role in pushing the war.

Later, he was chosen adviser to the Cabinet and was appointed member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination. He has introduced a feudalistic system into the structure of the Yomiuri-Shimbun and had been absorbed in oppression and exploitation of the paper's employes, it is pointed out.

Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun entered a stage where a showdown was imminent reports the Asahi as the staff members of the newspaper met for a fourth time at 11 am. on November 2 and approved the proposal of their committee to open negotiations directly with President Matsutaro Shoriki of the newspaper, now that the struggle against their employers had entered the final stage. The meeting broke up after the men played themselves to fight to the last for the acceptance of their demands.

**Resolved on Last-Ditch Fight**

The dispute at the office of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun has entered a stage where a showdown is imminent, reports the Asahi.

The staff members of the newspaper met for a fourth time at 11 a.m. on November 2 and approved the proposal of their committee to open negotiations directly with President Matsutaro Shoriki of the newspaper, now that the struggle against their employers had entered the final stage. The meeting broke up after the men pledged themselves to fight to the last for the acceptance of their demands.

NIPPON TIMES 5 NOV. 45

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Sm

LIBRARY
SRS

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

1146

2 February 1946

JP/TOK/7453

FROM:

TAKEDA Daizo
No. 141, Yamamoto,
Yatsuo Machi,
Nakakawachi Gun,
Osaka Pref., Japan

TO:

TAKAHASHI Hideo
No. 270, 1-chome,
Kamiogikubo, Suginami Ku,
Tokyo Japan

DISTRIBUTION:
GB
CIS
ESS
SRS
CIE
GS
PH
8th A MG
8th A PM
FBI
CIC
ASF

Date of Commun:
11 Jan 46

Comment by:
P 31 31

Type of Commun:
Letter

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

LABOR: HISTORY OF OSAKA FACTORY WORKERS' STRUGGLE FOR BETTER WAGES.

Writer states:

"In our company, as in many others, a mass dismissal was carried out immediately after the termination of the war, leaving only 80 workers, 60 clerks-half of whom are working at the work-shop like laborers and 30 hands in the foundry. However, their wages were so small that it was impossible for them to support themselves and their families. Consequently, the attendance rate of the employees decreased to 70%, for instead of attending to their duties they went to procure the necessities of life or tried to increase their income by blackmarketing. Under such circumstances, only death from starvation was left for thsoe who were too honest to be engaged in any business of such kind.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015





"Thes state of things could not be left to take its own course. Therefore, at the end of November last year we organized a mutal-aid society including all the employees of the plant, besides putting in a claim for treatment by the company.

"As you know, our factory is manufacturing donkey engines for merchant ships. We ought to have been busy, since MacArthur's Headquarters permitted Japan to build 122 merchant ships with a total tonnage of 270,00 tons. The fact, however, was that the company was unable to procure the materials at all because of the abominable bureaucratic control which caused numerous evils in all quarters. Moreover, the Industrial Equipment Association was idle and did not fix the prices of the engines for 1945, and they were roughly estimated from the prices for 1944.

"This gave the company owners a fair pretext to force law wages upon us, saying that they were suffering a loss.

"The "Soai Kai" (so we called our mutual aid society) decided to demand that the company increase each employee's pay without exception by 500 yen. We elected a negotiating comittee, who handed our demand to the board of directors, fixing a time limit for a reply. The answer was that they could not pay such a big amount. After repeated negotiations we succeeded in making them increase our wages by 40%. Not satisfied with this, however, we were studying the next step to be taken in order to realize our objective.

"At the end of last year the president of the company called a meeting of the heads of the sections, at which he explained in detail the expenses necessary for securing a a 400,000 yen turnover, and he took the opportunity to express his hope that the employees would do their best in securing the amount aimed at in 1946.

"To this we gave our opinion to the effect that so long as the wages were under 22 yen a day the company would not succeed in getting the workers to cover the deficiency... We made a proposal that if the employers would offer 200,000 yen for better treatment of the employees, we would take the responsibility for securing the turn-out of 400,000 yen. This proposal, however, was rejected.

"To discuss the questions, twelve leaders of the employees assembled and reachend the following conclusions. If the company cannot change its policy, the employees will do their best to secure the maximum efficiency, provided each employee be paid a sum three times his present wage.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



In order to prevent any possibility of unprofitable management in future, a managing committee consisting of representatives of the company and employees should be set up, thus enabling all the employees to participate in the management of the factory. The representatives of the employees submitted the foregoing resolution to the employers. They disscussed it for two days before our demand was accepted.

"Side by side with this negotiation, we were planning to organize a labor union, and so the next day (12th) we called a meeting of the preparatory committee and decided to prepare a plan to put the manufacturing and management business under the control of the labor union. In case this plan is put into effect, the income of the employees will be raised remarkably. A worker whose present wage is 22 yen will get 80 yen, and a clerk with a salary of 200 yen a month will get 900 yen.

"If we succeed in this, we shall start a movement for the union of all the donkey engine plant laborers in this country.

"To our great encouragement, laborers these days are greatly interested in the progress of the democratic revolution. We are now thinking of giving political training to them when we have completed the organization of the union...

"The general sentiment of the laborers is markedly turning toward the support of the Communist or the Socialist parties, and they are awakening to the fact that it is the Communist Party that fights stubbornly for the benefit of the working masses. I am fully convinced that the road to democratic revolution is open, which will be immediately followed by a socialistic revolution."

Examiner:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

LIBRARY
SRS

hs CONFIDENTIAL JP/TOK/PPB/2448

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

1446

2 February 1946

FROM: TO:

HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN
Published in Kushiro

DISTRIBUTION:
GB
CIS
ESS
SRS
CIE
GS
8th A, MG
CIC

Date of Commun:
20 Jan 46

Comment by:
J.L.Lewis

Type of Commun:
News Item

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Post Censored
Approved

COMMENT

LABOR: CAPITALISTS ATTEMPT TO OBSTRUCT LABOR MOVEMENTS.

"The lack of understanding on the part of the capitalists of the changing situation hinders the progress of labor unions. It is clear that, as they are now unable to oppose labor movements openly, they try to suppress them by underhanded means. For example, in a certain government factory, the executives organized a sham democratic union and, having forced the workmen and forement to enter it, tried to deprive the employees of their rights of voicing demands and voting. In a coal mine, the employers went so far as to restrict the supply of food to miners and to use men brought from outside to spy on them and weaken their solidarity. These acts are, of course, opposed to the principles of democracy as defined in the Potsdam Declaration."

Examiner: WHG

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

hs CONFIDENTIAL JP/FUK/PPB/483

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

LIBRARY

146

1 February 1946

FROM: TO:

MAINICHI SHIMBUN
(Daily Newspaper)
Kagoshima, Kyushu

DISTRIBUTION:
GB STA LOCAL:
CIS 37th MG
ESS CIC
SRS
CIE
8th A, MG

Date of Commun:
30 Jan 46

Comment by:
V.H.Crate

Type of Commun:
News Item

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Post Censored
Approved

COMMENT

LABOR: HARBOR EMPLOYEES STRIKE

"The Kanmon Harbor Transportation Boat Workers' Union, organized by about 400 workers of the company in the three ports of Shimonoseki, Moji, and Kokura struck on the 14th for an increase in wages.

"The company refused to grant it. Therefore, the union repeatedly demanded a 33% increase on the 22nd but it was refused again. The strikers say that they can't live on their present salaries."

Examiner: GS

CONFIDENTIAL

# GHQ Bares Stand On Labor Disputes

## Government Responsible for Settlement of Troubles, Says Captain Costantino

The policy of the GHQ toward current labor problems in Japan was clarified by Captain Anthony Costantino of the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP at Saturday's press conference at Radio Tokyo when he pointed out that the responsibility for the settlement of labor disputes is up to the Japanese Government and its agencies.

The policy of the GHQ is not to interefere with the settlement of labor disputes in Japan which are not inimical to the policy of occupation, stated Capt. Costantino. He added that these disputes are primarily the concern of the parties involved and the concern of the agencies and procedures established by the Japanese Government for this purpose.

In no case, Capt. Costantino said, should police power be used to interfere in labor disputes unless such intervention is necessary for the preservation of public order. This point was repeatedly emphasized by Capt. Costantino throughout the press conference, but he also made it clear that it is the duty of any government to quell public disorder.

Asked if he considers the illegal seizure of private property as constituting disturbance of public order, Capt. Costantino replied in the negative, adding that it is the duty of the Japanese Government to prevent illegal seizure of private property rights and it is the duty of the Government concerned to determine what acts are considered illegal.

The sound and healthy development of the labor union movement, Capt. Costantino declared, will lead to early democratization of Japan. In order to foster this growth, he said, it is important that the press must devote conscientious effort to

# PRINTERS MAKE DEMANDS

### Japan Printing Company Union Seeks Increased Wages

The employes union of the Japan Printing Company on Thursday presented a six-point demand to the management including the establishment of a minimum wage system, according to Kyodo.

The union demands ¥300 for single employes less than 20 years old; ¥500 for those over 20 years old and more than ¥750 for married employes.

It also seeks an eight-hour labor day, participation by the union in the personnel changes of the company, special two-day holiday a month for women employes, special allowance of ¥2,000 for each employe and ¥200 for each member of the employes' families to meet the high cost of living.

Nippon Times 3 Feb 46

# DISCORD AT MOVIE STUDIO

### Shimokamo Employes Oppose Merger With Shochiku Ofuna Firm

Friction has been caused among the directors, actors and officials with the decision of the Shochiku Film Company to close down its Shimokamo Studio in Kyoto.

With the appointment of Hiroshi Otaka as director of the Ofuna Studio, Shochiku proposed to bring all studios together and decided upon absorbing the Shimokamo Studio into the Ofuna Studio. The decision was opposed by the Shimokamo Studio employees on grounds that their living would be menaced and desired that production be carried on at the Kyoto Studio. However, the movie firm is determined to carry out its plan with the resultant opposition.

Meanwhile at the Shochiku Ofuna Studio, an Employees Union was formed on November 9 which de-

# 50-Day Dispute Ends

## Labor Strife At Yomiuri Finally Settled

The Yomiuri Shimbun's labor strife which has been drawing the country's attention, has finally reached its compromising points after 50-day strife since the start of the dispute, through the good offices of the Tokyo metropolis labor dispute mediating committee and special committee of the labor dispute mediating committee.

The 9-item compromise memorandum drafted by the special committee was approved at a meeting held on December 11 at 8.20 a.m. at the conference room of the Tokyo metropolis office.

The conference was attended by Kakichi Kawarada, chairman of the mediating committee; Dr. Gentaro Suehiro, chairman of the special committee; and other committeemen; Matsutaro Shoriki and Tomin Suzuki, representatives of the Yomiuri; Governor Hirose of Tokyo metropolis, and others concerned.

President Shoriki, Vice-President Takahashi, and Directors Nakamar and Mudai will retire from their respective posts, and Tsunego Baba will be recommended to the presidency, it has been decided.

Mainichi 13 Dec 45

# LABOR ARBITRATION LAW

### Draft Completed And Will Be Sent To Welfare Ministry

A draft of the proposed labor arbitration law has been completed by the committee set up by the Government and will soon be sent to the Welfare Ministry for further deliberation.

The proposed draft has been compiled on the basis of the new Labor Union Law which was approved by the recent Diet and which will come into effect on February 1. After the Welfare Ministry has completed its deliberations on the draft of the new law, it wil be submitted to the coming special session of the Diet to be held immediately following the general election.

Some of the salient points of the proposed labor arbitration law as drafted by the committee included the following:

# Rail Workers Plan Unitary Trade Union

## 3 Organizations Hold Conference but They Fail to Reach an Accord

Representatives of three labor unions which have been formed by groups of employes of the government railways met here last Sunday to map out plans for the formation of a unitary trade union embracing all employes of the government railway system.

The three labor unions which were represented at the meeting comprised the Government Railways Labor Union, an organization set up by workers belonging to the Shimbashi Section of the government railways, the Union of Employes of the Government Railways, initiated by employes of the Takasaki Section, and the Preparatory Committee for the Union of Employes of Government Owned Railways, a nation-wide organization in the process of formation under the leadership of Tadao Inouye, of the Freight Section of the General Railway Office, and Yoichi Kobayashi, of the Tsurumi Section.

The meeting was originally intended to discuss establishment of a "central headquarters" for the organization of the projected unitary trade union. During the course of the discussions, however, divergence of views was found to exist among the representatives and the meeting failed to come to a conclusion as far as the unitary trade union was concerned.

Despite the failure of the conference, the Preparatory Committee for the Union of Employes of Government-Owned Railways will proceed with its plan to organize the projected unitary labor union. For this purpose, the committee has changed its name to the Preparatory Committee for a Unitary Labor Union. The committee plans to send a number of its leaders for organization of chapters in various localities in an effort to forestall

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

and its agencies.

The policy of the GHQ is not to interefere with the settlement of labor disputes in Japan which are not inimical to the policy of occupation, stated Capt. Costantino. He added that these disputes are primarily the concern of the parties involved and the concern of the agencies and procedures established by the Japanese Government for this purpose.

In no case, Capt. Costantino said, should police power be used to interfere in labor disputes unless such intervention is necessary for the preservation of public order. This point was repeatedly emphasized by Capt. Costantino throughout the press conference, but he also made it clear that it is the duty of any government to quell public disorder.

Asked if he considers the illegal seizure of private property as constituting disturbance of public order, Capt. Costantino replied in the negative, adding that it is the duty of the Japanese Government to prevent illegal seizure of private property rights and it is the duty of the Government concerned to determine what acts are considered illegal.

The sound and healthy development of the labor union movement, Capt. Costantino declared, will lead to early democratization of Japan. In order to foster this growth, he said, it is important that the press must devote conscientious effort to present accurately the cases of labor disputes. In this connection it was pointed out that between 1936 and 1937 there were approximately 450,000 members connected with the various labor unions in this country and since the termination of the war the number is fast approaching that level.

Capt. Costantino criticized the Japanese Government for its failure to implement the recently passed Labor Union Legislation and said that under that law the establishment of the labor relations committee is provided. He stressed the importance of this committee, explaining that it is of vital public interest to know who will serve on this mediation body. All those persons who are barred from holding public office under the recent SCAP directive are not eligible, he added.

Nippon Times 3 Feb 46

special two-day holiday a month for women employes, special allowance of ¥2,000 for each employe and ¥200 for each member of the employes' families to meet the high cost of living.

Nippon Times 3 Feb 46

## DISCORD AT MOVIE STUDIO

### Shimokamo Employes Oppose Merger With Shochiku Ofuna Firm

Friction has been caused among the directors, actors and officials with the decision of the Shochiku Film Company to close down its Shimokamo Studio in Kyoto.

With the appointment of Hiroshi Otaka as director of the Ofuna Studio, Shochiku proposed to bring all studios together and decided upon absorbing the Shimokamo Studio into the Ofuna Studio. The decision was opposed by the Shimokamo Studio employees on grounds that their living would be menaced and desired that production be carried on at the Kyoto Studio. However, the movie firm is determined to carry out its plan with the resultant opposition.

Meanwhile at the Shochiku Ofuna Studio, an Employees Union was formed on November 9 which demanded admission of a member of the union in the management of the studio, shortening of working hours, raise in pay and other requests. Calling upon all employees in the Kyoto studios and movie theaters under direct management of Shochiku, the union plans to see that their aims are carried out thoroughly.

Nippon Times 13 Nov 45

The conference was attended by Kakichi Kawarada, chairman of the mediating committee; Dr. Gentaro Suehiro, chairman of the special committee; and other committeemen; Matsutaro Shoriki and Tomin Suzuki, representatives of the Yomiuri; Governor Hirose of Tokyo metropolis, and others concerned.

President Shoriki, Vice-President Takahashi, and Directors Nakamar and Mudai will retire from their respective posts, and Tsunego Baba will be recommended to the presidency, it has been decided.

Mainichi 13 Dec 45

## LABOR ARBITRATION LAW

### Draft Completed And Will Be Sent To Welfare Ministry

A draft of the proposed labor arbitration law has been completed by the committee set up by the Government and will soon be sent to the Welfare Ministry for further deliberation.

The proposed draft has been compiled on the basis of the new Labor Union Law which was approved by the recent Diet and which will come into effect on February 1. After the Welfare Ministry has completed its deliberations on the draft of the new law, it will be submitted to the coming special session of the Diet to be held immediately following the general election.

Some of the salient points of the proposed labor arbitration law as drafted by the committee included the following:

1. The labor committee, stipulated in the Labor Union Law, will be the principal labor arbitration organ.

2. In case employers or employees are not satisfied with the labor committee acting as arbitrator, all facts should be made public to permit laborers in general to decide on the matter by public vote.

3. The highest labor arbitration organ is to be known as the "Labor Arbitration Board" which is to be set up by the public in case of labor trouble. The decision made by this board shall be carried out by the disputing parties.

Nippon Times 18 Jan 46

were represented at the meeting comprised the Government Railways Labor Union, an organization set up by workers belonging to the Shimbashi Section of the government railways, the Union of Employes of the Government Railways, initiated by employes of the Takasaki Section, and the Preparatory Committee for the Union of Employes of Government Owned Railways, a nation-wide organization in the process of formation under the leadership of Tadao Inouye, of the Freight Section of the General Railway Office, and Yoichi Kobayashi, of the Tsurumi Section.

The meeting was originally intended to discuss establishment of a "central headquarters" for the organization of the projected unitary trade union. During the course of the discussions, however, divergence of views was found to exist among the representatives and the meeting failed to come to a conclusion as far as the unitary trade union was concerned.

Despite the failure of the conference, the Preparatory Committee for the Union of Employes of Government-Owned Railways will proceed with its plan to organize the projected unitary labor union. For this purpose, the committee has changed its name to the Preparatory Committee for a Unitary Labor Union. The committee plans to send a number of its leaders for organization of chapters in various localities in an effort to forestall the movement now being launched by the government railway authorities for creation of a government-controlled labor union of the railway employes.

The committee will also extend assistance to the employes of the government electric car service in Tokyo, who have started negotiations with the government railway authorities for improvement of working conditions.

Nippon Times 18 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

# Yomiuri Dispute Set For New Arbitration

## Metropolitan Office to Form Special Mediation Body To Settle Issue

146

The month-old Yomiuri-Hochi dispute, involving 1,000 workers in all departments of the newspaper, may be settled by the new and special arbitration committee to be set up by the Metropolitan Office.

The Yomiuri employes, it is recalled, had opposed the idea that the dispute would be arbitrated by a committee composed of men in whom they could not repose confidence, and gave indications that they would cancel the action taken in requesting the Metropolitan Office's mediation in the dispute.

Kingo Machimura, Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, said that the arbitration committee, to whose composition the Yomiuri workers raised objections, is a standing body, and that a separate and special arbitration committee might be set up to deal with the Yomiuri dispute.

He said that the special arbitration committee will be made up of representatives of the parties to the dispute and mediators. But he declined to discuss what the Metropolitan Office would do if either of the parties to the dispute take exception to the special arbitration committee. However, he expressed the belief that the special arbitration committee he has in mind will be equal to the task of ending the dispute.

The dispute started when Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the Yomiuri-Hochi, rejected demands served by employes for the resignation of the president, vice-president, and directors of the newspaper, after they had approved at a mass meeting on October 23 the establishment of a union of employes, democratization of the newspaper office, improvement of the treatment of employes and the establishment of an autonomous cooperative society by employes.

The ground for Mr. Shoriki's action was that impure motives were prompting the employes. Simultaneously with his rejection of the employes' demands, he dismissed Tomin Suzuki, editorial writer for the paper, and four other men who are leaders in the campaign.

In order to end the dispute, representatives of employes and management met and agreed on a compromise. The terms included the retirement of Mr. Shoriki as president, his acceptance of the post of an adviser to the newspaper, and the adoption by the newspaper of steps to improve the treatment of employes.

The employes supported the settlement plan, but Mr. Shoriki did not. He declared he would not agree to any settlement plan which precluded his attending meetings of directors.

The position of the employes was that Mr. Shoriki should hold himself responsible for the war and retire from the presidency of the newspaper and that the affairs of the newspapers should be managed by a committee on which a representative of those financially interested in the newspaper would sit.

The stand of Mr. Shoriki was that he must remain at the head of the newspaper and try to restore the fortune of the journal which had seriously suffered during the war, and that by remaining he would be helping in the clarification of the question of his responsibility for the war.

Some time ago, when there appeared no hope of a settlement of the dispute, the authorities of the Welfare Ministry proposed that the dispute should be laid before the arbitration committee established by the Metropolitan Office a short time previously.

Mr. Shoriki approved of the submission of the matter to the committee. But the employes did not. They objected to the organization of the committee.

In their dispute, the employes have the assistance of the Social Democratic Party the Communist Party, various other organizations in Japan interested in the welfare of workers, unions of newspaper employes throughout the country, and cultural organizations. Some of these organizations have contributed to the Yomiuri employes' campaign fund.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shoriki brought legal action against several men for their leadership in the action of the employes in seizing the newspaper and using it to promote the success of their campaign. 930.2-778

## Hears Yomiuri-Hochi's Rift

146

The extraordinary subcommittee of the standing labor dispute mediation committee of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office named to deal with the dispute between the employes of the Yomiuri-Hochi and Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the newspaper, over the reform of the newspaper's setup, began its work on Wednesday. 930.2-784

# Labor Rift Compels Firm to Close Down

## Hemmi Factory at Saitama Rejects Workers' Demand To Manage Production

146

Flatly refusing the workers' demand that they be allowed to manage production, the management of the Hemmi Company, well-known makers of bamboo slide rules, on Tuesday decided on the drastic step of closing down their Saitama plant, said Kyodo.

The labor union composed of 700 workers of the Saitama plant, on January 26, submitted to the head office in Tokyo a 12-point demand which included: (1) granting of a minimum fund of ¥500 to tide over the current food shortage situation; (2) guarantee of a minimum income of ¥700 to every employe with dependents and of ¥250 to every bachelor employe; (3) participation in the production management; (4) recognition of right of collective bargaining; and (5) establishment of an eight-hour day working system.

The company management in its reply, approved the raise in wages and the granting of ¥50,000 to the union as a fund for the welfare of union members. However, the management flatly refused the other points in the demand.

On receipt of the notice by the union that union members will be obliged to resort to a strike in order to win their demand, the management finally decided to stop the operation of the Saitama plant. Meanwhile, the union has decided to take over the management of the plant.

### Farmers Forming Union

A mass rally inaugurating the Japan Farmers Union as a single union of farmers throughout the country will be held Saturday at the auditorium of the Japan Red Cross Society, Shiba Ward.

The rally will be followed at the same time by the meeting of the first plenary session of the Japan Farmers Union which it is said has been organized under the influence of the Social Democratic Party.

Subjects to be placed on the agenda of the day will be (1) a thorough-going reform of the land system; (2) Food problems and other related problems; (3) democratization of agrarian communities; and (4) Encouragement of cooperation with other democratic organizations.

Nippon Times
8 Feb 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Infringement on Ownership and management of Production - Yomiuri Hochi - 5 February 1946. Translator: K. Gunji.

Full Translation:

146

It is reported that the Government, which recently made a threatening statement on labor troubles, will soon express its attitude on the question of management of production by employees. The Government's statement, in which it speaks as if cases of infringement on ownership are occuring frequently, was the groundwork of its program to interfere with the management of production as a strategy in the dispute.

We cannot help wondering why the Government should question the legitimacy of the management of production. This has been already theoretically admitted by the scholars and Dr. SUEHIRO confirmed it as a part of the right to dispute. The Government, by drawing such a conception as the infringement on ownership, is making efforts to give the false impression that the conduct of the laborers has been unlawful. Their way of thinking leads to resistance, not only of the right to strike, but of the right of a fair labor dispute. This is a retrogression to the feudalism which preceded capitalism. It is natural that the ownership of capitalists is limited when labor enters the struggle, since they cannot operate their factories.

Sabotage and production management are not to be discriminated from each other in their nature as a means for attaining an end. Production management is done, not to usurp ownership itself, but to achieve the end of the struggle. It only means the temporary suspension of ownership until the negotiations succeed.

On the day after the issuance of that statement, Captain CONSTANTINO expressed his opinion as a spokesman of SCAP. He says that the recent labor activity in JAPAN should not be classified indiscriminately under the broad term "labor dispute". In JAPAN, he says, negotiations for the increase of pay is called a "labor dispute", but it is merely a negotiation or a transaction. Since, he says further, production is carried on as usual, the case should not be described by such serious words.

His words indicate how keen the insight of the authorities of SCAP is into the unique character of the labor movement in our country. Indeed in our recent "labor disputes", which are not dangerous as the Government asserts, production goes on, or even increases in some cases. Our laboring class recognizes the economic crisis in JAPAN. Therefore they are trying to attain their aim by adopting a productive form of struggle. When their demands are not accepted after every effort, they take over the management of production as a last resort.

It is, indeed, not only legitimate, but proves their understanding of the demands of the times. Thus, production management, although it appears as an infringement upon the rights of ownership, acts as a safeguard for the social order and the social interest. Captain CONSTANTINO said in this connection, "The infringement on personal ownership is not always the destruction of public order." Personal ownership may be a matter of utmost concern for the SHIDEHARA Cabinet but it is the maintenance of public order that SCAP is most concerned with.

The Cabinet attempted to interfere with the labor dispute under the pretext of safeguarding ownership, but it received a setback as a result of the opposition offered by SCAP, which insists upon the principle that the policeman shall not interfere with the trouble unless it menaces the public peace. Nevertheless, we must not believe that the reactionary schemes of the Cabinet have come to an end. The laboring class must be prepared against any plan to exercise force by forming a powerful united front of laborers.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Application of the Statement by the Four Ministers - Tokyo Shimbun - 6 Feb 46. Translator: Y. Sato.

Full Translation:

146

The statement in regard to the "punishment against unlawful acts that accompany labor disputes" issued under the names of four ministers, had some extraordinary echoes in various fields. This statement, however, shows no definite policy towards the management of production which is the focus of discussion in labor disputes of the present day.

In other words, we find no phrase about management of production, except the punishment of violence, threat and infringement of ownership. These are, so to speak, plainly illegal acts. That illegal acts are punished in a low-governed country is too reasonable to necessitate the publication of such a statement.

The question lies in the fact that the Government, who is neglecting to put the labour union bill into effect that passed the Diet, made such haste in publishing a statement concerning illegal acts. The nation, not thoroughly acquainted with the actual circumstances is likely to misbelieve, that in the recent disputes violence, threats and infringement of ownership were exercised to a considerable degree, or they will be led to conclude that the Government is at last determined to bring pressure to bear.

Violence, threats and infringement of ownership are decisively illegal acts. It is on the side of the judgment, however, to decide to what extent acts are implied in the significance of violence or threats, and how to determine the sphere of infringement of ownership. Consequently the Government can well proceed to suppress them by the apparently common place statement.

If we expand this viewpoint, the statement in question can naturally imply cases of productive management. For instance, in order to manage production, they inevitably consume materials and drive machines. If the company asserts that this procedure is an infringement of ownerships, the forgoing statements have connection with the management of production. The course of negotiation with the company by advancing demands from the union is a bargaining, and not a dispute. It is out of the question when the negotiations break down, but production is managed through compliance.

However, it is impreper to declare an infringement of ownership when the company with drawing from production or beginning sabotage after the failure of negotiations, the operators voluntarily take the helm of production, with the aim to continue manufacture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 Gravity of "Labor Offensives" and the Movements of the Financial Circle
Commentary - Asahi Shimbun - 4 Feb 46. Translator: T. Okamura.

146

Summary:

Apprehensive expressions can be noted every time directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers are issued concerning war criminal suspects, the disorganization of the ZAIBATSU, and the discharging from public service of militaristic elements. On the other hand, the labor offensive is now being vigorously advanced against capitalists, as manifested in frequent labor disputes and accusations of sabotage of production by capitalists. Financial circles, amid such a chaotic situation, seem to be quiet, even though they are moving rather actively beneath the surface. Here we will discuss what the financial world thinks about, and how it is moving.

1. Activities of the Joint Committee of the Economic Groups (KEIZAI DANTAI RENGO IINKAI): This committee was established last September by the former Commerce and Industry Minister NAKAJIMA, when he requested the presidents of four economic groups to furnish information to meet the situation created after the end of the war. This committee aimed at unifying the opinions of economic circles. Taking part in it, last November, was the All JAPAN Bank Association (ZENKOKU GINKO KYOKAI). The committee is also trying to get trading and agricultural groups to participate.

The committee aims to be the unique supreme organization which conducts self-assertive activities in the financial world. The fact that the committee is persuading the agricultural group to join the committee shows how it desires joint activities and leadership in all lines of industries in JAPAN. The committee also aims to be an organization which conducts the readjustment or unification of opposing relationship among different industries. The committee also has as its objectives the unification of the opinions of various circles concerning vital problems connected with the transaction of the economy of JAPAN, assistance to the Government by furnishing necessary information, and conducting of liaison activities with SCAP when necessary.

The leadership of the committee is held either by the Economic Federation (KEIZAI RENMEI) or the big capitalists. The appointment of 44 committee members was made solely by the ex-president of the Federation, IZAKA, and the chairmanship of the Committee is held by the president of said federation. Among the committee members are GOKO, Kiyoshi and Vice-Admiral GODO, Takuo, war criminal suspects, and others who are to be fired from public service in accordance with the SCAP directive on 4 January. The present chairman of the committee, MATSUMOTO, Kenjiro is also expected to be included in the directive. The practical activities of the Committee are being undertaken by the unifying sub-committee classified industrial sub-committees of iron and steel, chemical, textile, shipping and provisions industries, and the Liquidation Postponement Measure sub-committee (KESSAN ENKI TAISAKU IINKAI) and the Enterprise Re-operation Measure sub-committee (KIGYO SAIKAI TAISAKU IINKAI), both of which were specially established as the new problems arose and the Liaison Sub-Committee.

demanding the earliest and strictest scrutiny of both federations, taking advantage of this occasion, have been expressed. These opinions are, in short, directed at the breaking up of the two organizations. Being stimulated by this movement, an organizing committee was establish in the joint committee of the Economic Group, which held its meeting in mid-January. It was decided at the meeting that the major Industry Federation will be reorganized and called, tentatively, the Federation of Industrialists (KOGYOKA RENMEI). As to the disposal of the Economic Federation, the matter has not yet been decided upon, but it is generall believed that it will be amalgamated into the new Unified Economic Group

3. Tendency of the Middle Class in the financial world: The movements of the middle class in the financial world are not so active, but preparatory committee meetings were held once or twice with Messrs. HOTARI and GOTSUKASA of the Major Industry Federation as leading members. It is understood that the establishment of a club of middle class management experts is being planned. This movement is significant as a most progressive one in financial circles.

Judging from the above movements in financial circles, symptoms of democratization by the separation of capital and management are witnesse However, the upper class of said group maintains superiority by large capitalization to maintain stability in the financial circle, and is making every effort for preparatory activities for the realization of economic stability in line with the above ideals.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

sk

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/OSA/PPB/833

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

LIBRARY
SRS

1 February 1946

146

FROM:
MAINICHI SHIMBUN
(Mainichi News)
Osaka, Japan

TO:

DISTRIBUTION:
GB
CIS
ESS
SRS
GS
8th A MG
STA. LOCAL
S-107 MG

Date of Commun:
30 Jan 46

Comment by:
R Maeyama

Type of Commun:
News Item

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

LABOR: DEMANDS OF TAMANO SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES

"Employees and members of the labor union of the Tamano plant of Mitsui Shipyard each held a mass meeting on the 28th and proclaimed three demands. They are: Retirement of all high officials, general election of new officials and employees' participation in management.

"Representatives of the Union personnel and employees will be sent to Tokyo and hand the proclamation to President Hanawa, as well as submitting it to the Mitsui plutocrats and stockholders."

Examiner: TH

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

LIBRARY
SRS

146

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO - 500

2 February 1946

JP/OSA/5984

FROM:
UEKAWA Yoshiteka
c/o Okada Yasusuke
67 Kishibe-tendo, Suita City
Osaka Pref., (Japan)

TO:
HAMAMURA Matsue
578 Yukigaya-cho, Omori-ku,
Greater Tokyo (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION:
GB Sta Local
CIS MG 107th
ESS
SRS
CIE
GS
8th A, MG

Date of Commun:
22 Jan 46

Comment by:
700

Type of Commun:
Postcard

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

LABOR: UNIVERSITY STUDENTS NOT INTERESTED IN LABOR DISPUTES.

Writer states:

"At our factory, the employer and the workers are now in dispute on the issue of an increase in wages. But we, college or university graduates, (ten in our section) promised that we never would take the lead in it. I myself have no interest in troubles and strikes."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

LIBRARY
SRS

sm

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

1446

5 February 1946

JP/OSA/6442

FROM:
NAGAO Zenichi
c/o Momotani Junichi,
23 Naka 1-chome,
Hannan-cho, Abeno-ku,
Osaka City, Japan

TO:
HAMAMOTO Eiji
c/o Kayahara Hiroichi,
317, 1-chome
Zoshigaya-cho, Toyoshima-
Ku, Greater Tokyo, Japan

DISTRIBUTION:
GB PM Tok
GC 8th A MG
CIS 8th A PM
ESS CIC
SRS ASF
CIE
GS STA LOCAL
PR CIC 4th
PH

Date of Commun:
19 Jan 46

Comment by:
J - 406

Type of Commun:
Letter

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS: ADVISES LOUD TALK ON DEMOCRACY WHILE STRIKING.

Writer states:

"It is reported that the journalists have gone on strike. Taking the chance, you had better strike as boldly as possible, phrase democratic statements and make gestures as big as possible to SCAP, at the risk of the fortune of your company."

MORALE: WHAT IS DEMOCRACY.

Writer states:

"Now, every man discusses Communism and Democracy. I can understand this tendency of society, but I am rather reactionary and would like to make an inquiry to every one, What is democracy?!"

Examiner:

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

sk

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/OSA/PPB/901

146

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

5 February 1946

FROM:
SANGYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN
(Industrial-Economic News)
Osaka, Japan

TO:

DISTRIBUTION:
GB
CIS
ESS
SRS
CIE
GS
PH
8th A MG
8th A PM
CIC
STA LOCAL
I CORPS MG

Date of Commun:
2 Feb 46

Comment by:
R Maeyama

Type of Commun:
News Item

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS: LIGHTERMENT'S STRIKE AT SHIMONOSEKI, MOJI AND KOKURA

"Over 400 lightermen at Shimonoseki, Moji and Kokura ports have left their work. The walk-out followed the break-up of the negotiations in which the Kan-mon Koun Hashikesenfu Kumiai (Shimonoseki-Moji Lightermen's Union) had been demanding from employers about 50% increase in the basic wage and other incomes. Simultaneous with the raise of their demand to 300% increase, they went on strike."

Examiner: TA

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

CONFIDENTIAL JP/CSA/RA/536

- CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

6 February 1946

1446

FROM:
FUSHIKI BRANCH, DISTRICT
CONFERENCE ASSISTANCE
ASSOCIATION (CHIKU HYOGI ENKAI)
Fushiki, Japan

TO:
Hidekichi KOIZUMI
Head, All Japan Maritime Union
Kaigandori, Kobe-ku
Japan

DISTRIBUTION:
GB STA LOCAL
CIS 90th CIC
ESS
SRS
CIE
GS
PH
8th A, MG
CIC

Date of Commun:
20 Jan 46

Comment by:
H V Calhoun

Type of Commun:
Telegram

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Post Censored

COMMENT

LABOR: MARITIME WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

"IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THE LIVELIHOOD OF CREW MEMBERS WHICH IS BECOMING DISATROUSLY POOR AS A RESULT OF THE DAILY RISE IN PRICES OF COMMODITIES, WE ARE GIVING OUR UNRESERVED SUPPORT TO THE DEMANDS BROUGHT BEFORE THE DIRECTOR OF THE SHIPPING TRANSPORT BOARD (UNEIKAI) BY THE ALL JAPAN MARITIME UNION (ZENNIHON KAIINKUMIAI) ON 28 DECEMBER 1945. IF THESE DEMANDS ARE NOT MET BY 28 JANUARY 1946, WE WILL STRIKE. WE ARE AWAITING A NOTICE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALL JAPAN MARITIME UNION IN THE MATTER OF THE MEETING OF THESE DEMANDS. WE HAVE RESOLVED ON THE ABOVE AND WILL PROCEED IN AN ORDERLY FASHION."

Examiner: HVC

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

hm

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/FUK/PPB/601

LIBRARY SRS

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

146

5 February 1946

FROM:
See Below

DISTRIBUTION:

| | |
|---|---|
| GB | STA LOCAL |
| CIS | CIC |
| ESS | 37 MG |
| MRS | 2DIV G-2 |
| SRS | |
| CIE | |
| GS | |
| PR | |
| PH | |
| 8th A MG | |

Date of Commun:
See Below

Comment by:
R K Harada

Type of Commun:
Letter

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Post Censored
Approved

COMMENT

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS: STRIKES ARE SETTLED WITH GOOD RESULTS TO WORKERS

1) -a. "Workers at the Inohara Coal Mine went on Strike on Jan 28. Their requests of wage increases and resignations of a chief clerk, mining section head, and a labor section vice-chief were granted the following day and operations resumed on Jan 31."

b "Strikers at the Japan Coal Company requested the democratizing of the company and the people's own management of apportionment and price of coal on Jan 30. The company accepted the requests after discharging all higher officials." (Nishi Nippon Shimbun, North Kyushu-31 Jan '46)

2) -"60 workers in Katayama Rivet Factory at Nishimuta, Kajima machi, Fujitsu District walked out of the factory on Feb 1, making the following demands:

a. 150% increase in wages.
b. 400% increased family allowance.
c. An 8 hour work day.
d. Two paid holidays a month." (Mainichi Shimbun, Saga Kyushu-3 Feb '46)

Examiner: KS

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



3) -"Worker's Union of the 4th Shimonoseki Harbor Institution Bureau attached to the Transportation Department went on strike on Feb 1. Work resumed after two of their five requests have been granted." (Mainichi Shimbun, Yamaguchi, Honshu-3 Feb '46)

4) -"Strike of the Kanmon Samman Sailor Union was settled on Jan 30th as head of the business section resigned." (Mainichi Shimbun, Hiroshima, Honshu-1 Feb '46)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

LIBRARY
SRS

146

tfa CONFIDENTIAL JP/TOK/7708

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - GHQ - AFPAC
APO 500

7 February 1946

FROM:
KAMIMURA Keishiro
No. 148 Residence of
Kato Factory
1053-2 Inage-machi
Chiba Pref., Japan

TO:
IWAMOTO Eiichi
c/o Tanaka Takezo
2-4 Nishinakadori
Tsukishima, Kyobashi-ku
Tokyo, Japan

DISTRIBUTION:
GB
CIS
ESS
SRS
CIE
GS
LS
PH
8th A MG
8th A PM
CIC

Date of Commun:
Postmark
Illegible

Comment by:
P24 362

Type of Commun:
Letter

Language:
Japanese

Disposition of Commun:
Passed

COMMENT

LABOR: FACTORY MANAGEMENT STRANTS ALL LABOR UNION DEMANDS AFTER DISCLOSURE OF RATION MISAPPROPRIATION

Writer states:

"The other day our union claimed from our company a 6 times increase of wage and a construction bonus of 500 yen per head. Both demands have been granted.

"Again about 3 days ago, we brought forward new demands, that is 50% increase of wages, laborers' participation on the management of the factory, funds for winter expenses against high prices amounting to 2,000 yen per head and 500 yen per member of the family, monthly vacation for women, and sweeping away of counteractive members.....These demands have all passed.

"Yesterday noon, all the members, attended the welcome meeting of NOZAKA held by the Communist Party at Hibiya Park. On the way back we made a demonstration march in fromt of the Prime Minister's Residence.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



"We heard that the chief of the Dept. of General Affairs of this company often took things from the warehouse of the company and that of the president where black market things are said to be kept. So we unclosed the warehouses the other day. We found, by checking the looks and the goods, that he had stolen the rations of laborers...After all the president could find no other way to settle the situation but to concede our claims."

Examiner: YS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 1 Nothing is Left to be Done But Production Control. Leftist Critic on Chinese Problem, Mr. FUJIEDA Comments - Mainichi Shimbun - 14 February 1946. Translator: T. Ukai.

Summary:

"I have been a humble collier these past four years", began Mr. MIZUTANI, Takashi, chairman of the executive committee of the Federation of the Miners&Labor Unions, HOKKAIDO (HOKKAIDO TANKO RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI), as he arrived in TOKYO from a coal mine at snowy MIUTA, HOKKAIDO on the 12th and continued, "and I should like to devote my whole life to the emancipation of all coal miners in JAPAN." One would not doubt out that Mr. MIZUTANI is none other than Mr. FUJIEDA, Takeo, leftist and an old critic of Chinese Problems.

As political relations between JAPAN and AMERICA were growing worse and war was menacing, he disappeared suddenly from among his friends in TOKYO. It was November 1941, that he left TOKYO secretly for HOKKAIDO, visited one of the coal mines in MIUTA and made himself a collier. He began as a humble collier and now is the chairman of an executive committee of a laborers' union of miners in MIUTA, and has led the way for them to take control of production there, and is playing a principal role in calling into existence one united union of the mine workers of JAPAN.

"It was in 1941", he said, "that I went to HOKKAIDO and made myself a collier in the MITSUBISHI Coal Mine in MIUTA, a secluded spot, as a war was threatening between JAPAN and AMERICA, and "preliminary arrests" by the Special Police (TOKUKO) were being made among the intelligentia. I entered the pit with a firm resolution that I would be a good coal miner though so poorly informed that I could hardly use a pick. It is awfully cold in HOKKAIDO, even the mine galleries cannot present a barrier against the cold, besides, the secluded life in the north tormented me, --it was rather a severe test for such a mere intellectual as I. But I did not fail to attend to the work a single day after I was shown into the underground passage on 9 November. I was even praised as "a pattern collier." It happened also often that people wondered at my physical strength despite my outer appearances. Comarades loved me too.

"I was convinced of the possibility of solving mine problems, when I was firmly persuaded that I was a collier and nothing more. On 15 August, that memorable surrender day, a deep silence prevailed over the whole mine. The vehement indignation of the miners at the fraudulence of the company shown up at the end of the war seemed to turn to uproar and tumult and they have now come to scorn any measure taken

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



ITEM 1 (Continued)

by the management as well as by the official authorities. It was at this juncture that I decided. I hastened to the scene of the tumult and uproar, and explained, soothed and softened. After a few weeks, we succeeded in forming a union on 3 November, and our demands presented to the management were agreed on in four hours. Nothing was left now but the formation of a self-governing union to control production, since the capitalist lacks industrial enterprise," he went on further.

"I am of the opinion that control of production may be classified into three categories, though here I mean the density or degrees of control, the second and the third each surpassing the former in strength. The first includes the case of the MITSUBISHI Coal Mine at MIUTA, the second that of the MITSUI at MIUTA too, in which I played the leading part, and the third includes that case which demands so full a control as to leave nothing to be desired.

"As the mine manager rushed out of a window and concealed himself at MIUTA, all the workers decided on a general walk-out, but I insisted on production control, trying to convince every one of the result: "if miners were not to produce coal, what should JAPAN do? The labor union has called forth self-governing power, which, as you see, gives daily coal output of 1624 metric tons by workers, two-fifths of whom included foreigners who formerly gave a daily output of only 1200 metric tons. The union would be able, besides, to manage all control, for example, of techniques of peace in mine galleries, etc. It has studied much and will meet any possible treachery by the capitalists with ease and wisdom. "The third category aims at those opportunities in which, first, profits should be insured to provide for security and efficiency of work. Introduction of new investments and redemption of debts should follow, and even after these items are completed, there should be a surplus and a dividend should be paid. This is the highest stage of production control.

"Out present state of production control does not yet attain this stage, and yet the coal industry is one of our basic industries. Ways and means of control should be further examined, keeping step with the growth and development of unions of workers in mining industries. I should like to remark that it is going well with the coal industry in HOKKAIDO. I will remain a communist as long as I live and will not halt a minute from the struggle to emancipate the coal mines in JAPAN. A just and right communist could lead the way for the multitude, I am sure", concluded the veteran communist to the pressmen who convened on the 12th to hear him.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

1

1946

ITEM 3 Attitude of Capitalists Towards the Workers' Management of Production - Jiji Shimpo - 15 February 1946. Translator: T. Mitsuhashi.

Summary:

ASHIDA, Minister of Welfare stated that the workers' management of production is permissible so long as adequate measures are resorted to. But even in the most successful management by the workers of the KEISEI Electric Railway Company, a deadlock eventually came from the shortage of repairing materials. Such a managing operation as buying of raw materials, sales of products, and raising of funds requires credit, and cannot be handled even by the collective power of workers. The maximum period for which workers can manage production, is one month or so, observe enterprisers. Although enterprisers have concern for the cause of workers' management, they do not intend to resort to countermeasures. They rather demand the creation of an employers' organization to unite capitalists and laborers. The Combined Committee of Economics Organizations (KEIZAI DANTAI RENGO IINKAI) is contemplating the creation of an employers' organization which will solve various problems between capitalists and laborers in each independent case. This has already been seen in the UNITED STATES, but is the first one in the industrial history of JAPAN. Enterprisers also hope that unified industrial labor unions would be organized in order to utilize the functions of capital and labor.

Mr. GOSAI, Kohei (the Essential Industries Consultative Association (JYUYO SANGYO KYOGIKAI) says: "The workers' management of production as a method in labor disputes is not welcome, but it is preferable to the stoppage of production by capitalists. Although a reasonable management by workers is admissible, there are many cases in which the demolition of factories was committed in the name of workers' management. The increased production in the HOKKAIDO mine under the management of the workers cannot last long for technical reasons and the preservation of safety.

"There is the problem of ownership. Shareholders may risk themselves on enterprises, but workers may not. Would workers be responsible if the company was bankrupt due to the workers' management? The workers's management is to be confined to the welfare of employees and efficiency in factories."

Mr. ARIGA, Rokuro chairman of Commerce and Industry of JAPAN (NIPPON SHOKO KEIZAI KAI) says: "My personal opinion is that the workers participation in management is a matter of course. It will serve to remedy a bad custom by which capitalists alone profited in the past. However, a certain limit is necessary for the workers' management, for, otherwise, it might disturb increased production. In future industry, efficiency and the production of superior goods are essential and the workers' participation in management must be directed to this end."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 3 KANTO Labor Union against Four Ministers' Statement - Tokyo Shimbun, 8 Feb 46. Translator: T. Kitayama.

KIMURA, Hatsuyoshi, central executive commissioner of the KANTO Joint Labor Union at SHIBAURA, TOKYO, together with six other members called on Premier SHIDEHARA at his official residence at 1100 on 7 February, in order to bring their complaint, considering as unjust the four Ministers' statement concerning the labor dispute which took place on 1 February. In place of the Premier, Secretary MUTO received them in interview. They presented the following statement, asking him to hand it on to the Premier, and left the Premier's official residence. The KANTO Labor Union, in order to show its attitude of absolute opposition to the Government's suppression of labor movements, is going to conduct a demonstration in the metropolis on 13 February, and call for the immediate retirement of the reactionary SHIDEHARA Cabinet.

Statement: - The four Ministers' joint statement dated 1 February concerning labor disputes is unjust and unfair. It goes without saying that an illegal act is wrong, but what part of the action in the labor dispute now going on does the Government consider wrong? We have not heard of such a wrong perpetrated on our part. In our opinion, all the labor movements which were made in the past, and are being made at present, are nothing but saf guards against the crimes and wrong-doings committed by the capitalists and ruling classes. Even if there may be a case of encroachment upon property in labor disputes, the capitalists also must rightly be held responsible for it. Whereas, when there is no illegal act shown on the part of laborers, if the Government lays crimes at the door of the laboring classes alon it is nothing but the protection of capitalists' illegal interests and influences, which is most clearly against the reconstruction of a new JAPAN and also against the welfare of the nation. We must break down all the remains of the old ruling classes at the cost of bloodshed and hunger on the part of the people. The recent four Ministers' joint statement is a glaring expression of the Government's reactionary intention to suppress even the legitimate and constructive will of the laboring classes. We do not want such a reactionary Government as is not for the benefit of the nation. We here call for the immediate retirement of the SHIDEHARA Cabinet.

146

ITEM 1 Legal Opinion on the "Production Management" (Series of article by Prof. G. Suehiro) No. 1 - Mainichi Shimbun - 7 Feb 46. Translator: R. Aoki.

Summary:

We "production management" by striking employees is one of the new fashions in this country today. It is regretable, however, that authoritative legal opinions on this question of "production management" have never appeared thus far. On 1 February four Ministers of State simultaneously issued statements warning against unlawful acts by striking workers, but none of them clarified their view on this point. In this present article we will discuss about this presently important question in as much detail as possible.

At the outset, we must differentiate between the right to strike and the practical steps which labor may take in order to enforce this right. Secondly, we must have a clear cut view of the difference between the "production management" excecuted by the workers as an outgrowrh of labor disputes and the same demanded by the labor as a condition for collective bargaining.

Concerning the first question, the right to strike has long been recognized by the workers as well as the employers, and therefore the concept of individual contract under the civil law is no more applicable. Under the present conditions of industrial life this right is being carried out by many measures such as the strike, sabotage, boycott, picketing, demonstrations and so forth. Violence, destruction of factory equipments and others, robbery, arrogation and other excessive acts are outlawed, notwithstanding. Now "production management" has been introduced by the Japanese workers as a new labor tactic. Its legal position remains yet to be determined.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 2 Labor Disputes - Mainichi - 4 Feb 46. Translator: K. Nobunaga.

Full Translation:

Recent labor disputes for better conditions and democratization have been accompanied by a number of illegal acts in offices and companies. The statement, issued by four ministers with the purpose of suppressing these labor disputes has become ineffective through the SCAP directive.

Of course, illegal acts should be strictly punished. However, the Government should consider the reason why such illegal acts were committed. Directors of offices and companies have stubbornly rejected salaried men's efforts to realize democratization and an increase in salaries, and have paid no attention to their appeals. Recently, capitalists have been inclined not to work. The Government seems to recognize this as legal. Is it a fault, or not?

The old line leaders are apt to regard labor disputes as crimes. The 17th article of the Police Law for the maintenance of peace, a most notorious prohibition law against strikes, was in effect from 1900 until 1926. This article prohibited forcing anyone to participate in a union or forcing the consent of an opponent as regards conditions or wages for labor. The idea of this useless law must be still latent in the SHIDEHARA Cabinet.

In our country, labor disputes resulted from military activity after the Sino-Japanese war. According to statistics in 1897, the number of labor disputes was 32 and the total number of participants in the disputes was 3,517. Before these disputes, in 1893 rickshaw men organized a group against mechanical conveyances, aroused at the appearance of electric cars. Laborers have not yet been so successful in the management of production, a new tactic in the disputes to which the government is opposed.

However, it is a right, as well as an obligation for laborers to superinten idle capitalists and to understand the substance and objects of management. This is true democracy. Management of production is not merely a strike, but a new reasonable tactic by which the masses are not troubled by industry. Since laborers are amateurs in management, to what degree can they succeed in the management of production? This is a question whic they must study further.

ITEM 1 "Joint Statement by Four Ministers" "Popularly Elected Town-head Appears" - Provincial Newspaper-Kochi Shimbun (Kochi) - 3 Feb 46. Translator: H. Furukawa.

146

Summary:

Four ministers issued a joint statement in which it was declared that the Government will take stern measures against illegal acts in labor disputes, which have occurred frequently of late. The partiality of the Government is demonstrated by the fact that it is unable to solve the problem of inflation which is the source of the frequent labor disputes, while it intends to suppress illegal acts due to labor disputes. Moreover, the Government charges the laborers alone with rash acts, and plots at sabotage. It is no wonder that the people condemn the Government which is so undemocratic.

The new town leader of KUBOKAWA-Machi in the prefecture was elected by the people, though nominally by the town assembly. This must be regarded as a sign of self-governing administration in towns and villages. As many as 36 heads of towns and villages have retired since the close of the war. They will be replaced by those who are popularly elected, and some legal measures relative to it must be taken before long. The voters are to be responsible for the election of their leaders. They should realize the significance of local autonomy and make complete use of it.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

ITEM 1. Legal Aspect of the Production Management by Labor (Series of articles by Prof. G. SUEHIRO) No. 2 - Mainichi Shimbun - 8 Feb 46. Translator: R. Aoki.

Summary:

We are not interested here about the views that the workers should manage the production in place of the sabotaging capitalists. Such may have value as social or political doctrines, but our attention this time is confined to the legal aspect of the problem.

The legal opinion in defense of the production management will be summarized in two theories. One is that as long as such measures as lockouts and strikes are recognized as just measures in labor disputes the less harmful measure of production management by labor shall be acknowledged as a matter of course. Another legal view in defense of production management is that the production management can be regarded as business custody under article 694 and following the Civil Code.

In order to make these views stand, however, the supporters of them must at first break through the deep-seated doctrine of the infringement of property rights. Under this doctrine the property must be managed by the free will of the owners alone, and therefore the management of industry against the owners' will, will constitute an illegal act. This ownership first view neglects the present state of industrial life, however. It is the general tendency at present that the ownership and management of industry has become more and more separated, and nowadays capital is regarded, together with management and labor, as one of three factors of industrial enterprise. From this it does not necessarily follow that labor has the right to participate in the management of industry. Nevertheless, present day developments have opened the way to such labor legislation as the Labor Union Act, which places the capitalists and labor on the same footing with regard to labor disputes. This very fact forsakes the time honored concept of property ownership. We consider, therefore, that production management conducted by disputing employees as a temporary measure is legal, and it should be classified as one on the just actions in labor disputes.

With regard to the right of labor to participate in the management of industry through collective bargaining, there are many limitations. For this may necessitate revision of the articles of incorporation or even the Corporation Law. Labor must not be intoxicated with temporary victory over the matter of the production management as a dispute measure, and in order to consolidate their position must pursue further patience in breaking through these obstacles.

146

ITEM 4 The Representatives of Capitalists Were Recommended - Yomiuri-Hochi - 8 Feb 46. Translator: S. Sano.

Extracts:

The Union Committee of Economic Organisation (KEIZAI DANTAI RENGO IINKAI) recommended the following seven persons as the representatives of the capitalists at the Central Labor Committee (CHUO RODO IINKAI) in accordance with the Labor Union Law: ZEN, Keinosuke, director of the Life Insurance Company; YASUKAWA, Daigoro, president of the Electric Control Association; SEKI, Keizo, president of the Textile Control Association; TERAI, Kisanobu, director of the Nippon Mail Ship Company; MIMURA, Kiichi, director of the SUMITOMO Mining Company; MOROI, Kanichi, director of the CHICHIBU Cement Company; SHMOIDE, Yoshio, director of the DAIDO Iron Manufacturing Company.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Minister of Welfare and Communist Leader Come to Agreement on the Problem of Production Control by Laborer on Strike.- Asahi Shimbun - 8 Feb 46. Translator: S. Ono.

146

Full Translation:

To confer on the problem of the control of production by workers as a means against strikes, TOKUDA and others of the JAPAN Communist Party, and HARA, chief-secretary of the General Union of Labor of KANTO district, accompanied by his two staff members, called on Welfare Minister, ASHIDA, at his office early yesterday afternoon.

The workers' representatives requested the Minister to legalize, as a means of setting labor disputes, the control of the production process by workers on strike, and to check the execution of the right of lock out by capitalists as a counter-measure. They stressed the urgent necessity of the early realization of the aforesaid measures, in view of the current situation where the capitalist class is consciously resorting, in protection of their private interesrs, to means of sabotaging production. The adoption of walk-out stratagem on the side of labor will bring about nothing but a further aggravation to the production of goods of which the nation is badly in need .

In response to the request, ASHIDA, it is reported, answered to the effect that he, from the legal point of view, recognized it as justifiable to protect the right of the capitalists to close a factory as well as the right to walk out of the workers.

The interview, which continued for about three hours, ended with fruitful results when both sides reached the conclusion that instead of resorting to destructive measures of a "walk out" and "lock out" policy, both labor and capital should confer with each other so as to realize, in suitable form, the production control of the laborers. In this connection, it has further been decided that an investigation committee, consisting of legal men, representatives of capital and labor, spokesmen of proletarian parties and other labor organizations, is to be set up to discuss the extent of the proposed control to pave the way for the smooth execution of the plan.

ITEM 3 The Legitimacy Of Industrial Management Will Be Recognized In every Industry-Nippon Sangyo Keizai-15 February 1946. Translator: K. Sato.

146

Full Translation:

The Ministry of Home Affairs clarified the basic principle of control over illegal acts in labor disputes on 12 February, following the combined statement of the four Ministers on 1 February, relating to labor disputes. In these regulations nothing is mentioned concerning the important problem of whether industrial management is lawful or not since it will be decided by the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry of Welfare, however, is of the opinion that industrial management whould be recognized in all industries after solution of the legal problem. The Government therefore, intending to make a speedy decision as to the legitimacy of industrial management, held a conference of all the Ministries on 8 February. They discussed the problem of business management in civil law, and the scope of public enterprise. But they did not reach any conclusion. Such being the case the Welfare Ministry, has been endevouring to formulate a concrete plan, taking the opinions of legal circles, the representatives of each labor union, and the authorities of every class, into consideration.

The idea of the Welfare Minister ASHIDA is that industrial management in public enterprise, is impossible under the present circumstances of our country, because it is very difficult to define public enterprise, and this is liable to cause trouble. However, industrial management has been successful. Therefore, future plans concerning industrial management will be, first of all to give it legal sanction, such as to give recognition to it when some organization practises industrial management or to entrust its solution to a committee of capitalists and laborers and then in a broader sense to recognize the legality of all industrial management.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 Government Undecided as to the Legality of the Workers' Management of Production - Tokyo Shimbun - 14 February 1946. Translator: T Mitsuhash

146

Full Translation:

No definite decision as to the legality of workers management of production has been reached as yet, except for fundamental views revealed by SCAP and Home Ministry authorities in connection with the joint statement of the four Ministers. Although the Government is investigating methods of quickly solving this important problem, no progress towards a conclusion is evident. The problem in which both capitalists and workers are seriously concerned, still hangs between a formal juristic view and a political interpretation.

At the 8 February meeting of the various Ministry officials concerned, which was held at the Prime Minister's official residence, the matter was discussed among chiefs of the departments involved under the leadership of IRIE, vice-president of the Legislation Bureau (HOSEI-KYOKU) and Mr. MASHII, Parliamentary Cabinet Councilor. During the meeting, information about each case was submitted merely on the ground that clarification of real facts is a prerequisite, and the meeting adjourned without getting down to substantial matters.

There is a definite division of opinion within the Government; one group consists of conservative officials, who regard the matter with a formal juristic point of view and believe that the workers' management of production will disturb law and order; the other contains progressive elements, who consider the matter socially and politically contending that the limit of its legality should be enlarged, based on a social viewpoint as well as an animate juristic approach.

Accordingly perfect concert as to where the limit of its legality is to be fixed seems less hopeful. The meeting of the officials concerned is confronted by the delicacy and difficulty of the problem. Thus, the first stratagem of its kind ever employed in the history of world labor movements, has not gone beyond the stage of deliberation within the Government as well as among the public.

An opinion that it is rather natural that the Government cannot formulate a quick decision on such a delicate problem, backed with an intensification of disputes between rightists and leftists, is prevailing in the Government. This is something noteworthy.

ITEM 3 Labor Agreement Provides the Limit of the Workers' Participation in Management - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 20 Feb 46. Translator: T. Mitsuhashi.

146

Summary:

The basic draft of a Labor Agreement (RODO KYOYAKU) was worked out by the Federation of Labor Unions (RODO SODOMEI) prior to the enforcement of the Labor Union Law which is effective on 1 March.

The new Labor Agreement shows marked progress in its content as compared with the former one which included chiefly provisions preventing dismissal of workers, and provisions for wages, various allowances, and working hours. In drafting the bill, the problem of the workers' participation in management was cautiously treated.

It was clarified in the Labor Agreement that the workers' participation in management will be limited to management of labor conditions and management of the rate of production in a broad sense, but participation in the financial aspects of business is not included. For example, article IV and V of the Labor Agreement provides: IV. A Labor Committee (ROMUIINKAI) will be composed of an equal number of representatives of capitalists and workers, and will agree and decide upon the conditions of treatment including wages, working hours, personal affairs such as the dismissal, promotion and employment of workers, co-operative tasks, distribution of vital goods, the prevention of distasters, sanitary and welfare establishments. V. A Production Committee (SEISAN IINKAI) will be composed of an equal number of representatives of the capitalists and workers, as well as experts who are approved by both capitalists and workers, and will agree and decide upon the management of production, cost accounting, and the drawing up of plans.

Meanwhile, this Agreement will be made in triplicate, and one copy each will be kept by the employers and the workers, and the third will be submitted to the administrative office.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 Employees Part in Management Proving Rather Successful in the MIUTA Mine - Provincial Newspaper Hokkaido Shimbun (SAPPORO) - 13 February 1946. Translator: Z.Konishi.

146

Full Translation:

In order to start management control by the labor union throughout the company's business as well as in production at the MIUTA Coal Mine of the MITSUBISHI Company, HOKKAIDO, a labor dispute has been going on for some time.

Since the labor union, on 11 February, lodged a strong demand to the compan's authorities to order the suspension of hostile activity by the manager of the mine and subordinate officials who are not co-operating in management control by employees, developments have been watched by the public. However, the company's authorities, on the afternoon of 11 February notified the labor union through its manager, GOTO, that the present management control by the labor union is not admissible since abnormal operation will probably check increasing production in the mine, furthermore it seems rather dangerous from the viewpoint of the preservation of public peace. After this notification was issued, the entire staff of that coal mine, manager, vice-manager, engineers and other officials ventured to attend the mine as usual to continue production operations under the normal system as hitherto.

Meanwhile, the labor union acting on its previous demand, has moved the "Business Bureau of the Labor Union's Management Control Committee" (ROGUMI, KUMI, KAIRI, IINKAI) into the building of the mining office nominating as director of the bureau Mr. KIMURA, who is chief of the refining section and refused the other day to be transferred to the TOKYO Office of the company. On the same day, they held the first conference to discuss details of management control in the future, and dicided to start immediately a movement to increase production of coal throughout the mine aiming at a production of 2,000 tons a day. In addition to this, the employees, intending a smooth start for the control of management, decided on the chief members of the business bureau: head of the coal section, FUKABASHI (former pitman's helper), chief accountant, HAGI (former mining machine operator), head of the materials, TAKAOKA (former mining machine operator), head of general affairs, ITO (former coal miner), head of the working section, CHIBA (former assistant to the working section).

According to the foregoing circumstances, since 12 February, at the mining office in MIUTA, those below GOTO have been working according to the company's system, while those below the director KIMURA, who are part of the labor union are also working. This is a strange phenomenon.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 1 Company declared Factory Closed, but Union took over Management Production - Asahi Shimbun - 7 Feb 46. Translator: T. Mitsuhashi.

146

Summary:

On 5 February, the labor union of the SHIRAKO Factory, ITSUMI Manufacturing Company, SAITAMA-Ken, declared that the workers would take over the management of production as their demands were refused by the management of the Company. The Company at once gave orders to close the factory, announcing that aimless management by the employees could not be tolerated. The union decided to fight it out, entered the factory, and placed the production management under the employees' control on 6 February. A new technique resorted to by the company can be seen in the company's attempt to accuse the labor union of an illegal action or ownership infringement, taking advantage of the four ministers' joint statement that the act of ownership infringement by a labor union should be suppressed.

In this respect, OMURA, Vice-Minister for Home Affairs announced, "The joint statement is not necessarily designed for the production management by employees. I don't think that production management by employees means ownership infringement, and I cannot decide immediately that it is ownership infringement because the workers continued production despite the closing of the factory. There may be something unreasonable in the Company's order to close the factory, and proper judgment cannot be made unless the real state of affairs is examined."

The Communists' headquarters announced, "It is a violent act by the capitalist in response to the four ministers' joint statement. Though the capitalists may call it ownership infringement, it is rather production infringement by the capitalists. If the Government, who denied that production management by employees is not ownership infringement, remains idle over this production infringement by the capitalists, we must take the responsibility from the Government."

ITEM 1 "Management of production and Japanese Economy" - Provincial Newspaper: "Kobe Shimbun" (Kobe) - 12 Feb 46. Translator: H. Furukawa.

146

Summary:

The management of production by the laborers, which seems to have been declared illegal by the Government, is significant for the increase of production. The attitude of the labor unions in their management can be praised as patriotic, compared with that of capitalists who aim at profit by the skyrocket prices of their holdings and are rather indifferent to the increase of production. Labor's management of production, however, meets with much difficulty under the adverse circumstances of the enterprises. The difficulty in the management of production cannot be solved but by the Government's policy. The present Cabinet, which is thoroughly reactionary but powerless, can never be qualified to proceed in that direction. We are ardently desirous to see the resignation of the cabinet at the earliest opportunity.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Organization of the Federation of Mine Owners - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 10 Feb 46. Translator: K. Sato.

146

Full Translation:

To cope with the labor union movement, some of the mining industrialists have been planning the organization of the mining industrial federation for some time. As a result, a few days ago the representatives of such companies as the MISUBISHI, the MITSUI, the JAPAN Mining Co. (NIPPON KOGYO), the FURUKAWA, the SEIKA, the KOHATSU, the JAPAN Steel Co. (NITTETSU KOGYO), the Nomura Mining Co. (NOMURA KOGYO) and the Matsuo Mining Co. (MATSUO KOGYO), held a conference and discussed the constitution, the aims and the management of the federation. In order to realize its organization as soon as possible they decided to invite the coal, petroleum, and metal firms also, and to hold a preparatory meeting for its organization in the near future.

At present, the preparations are being made for the organization of the employees' association under the auspices of the Major Industrial Association (JUSANKYO). This is being done because the greatest number of labor unions are in the mining industry. Moreover, the organization of a nationwide unified labor union according to each different industry is under way, beginning with the Coal Mine Labor Union. In view of this fact, mining industrialists who have a close relation with coal mine industry are planning to establish a unified industrialists' federation, preceding any other. The main features of the organization are as follows:

1. Considering the actual condition of mining industry, we organize a federation as a liaison organ. Its purpose is not to oppose the labor unions, but to co-operate with them and promote a sound development of this industry by an intimate contact of each industrialist concerning the attitude toward labor unions.

2. No special business organ will be established for this purpose, neither will it have any public nature. The existing structure of th Mining Club (KOZAN KOWWAKAI) will be converted into the organ of the federation, by making some alterations.

3. The Federation will make agreements concerning the treatment of laborers and officials, keeping a close contact with each other and exchanging information. They will especially study the measures for such problems as laborers' participation in the industrial management etc.

ITEM 4 The Counter Measure of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the Labor Dispute -- Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 27 Jan 46. Translator: S. Sano

146

Summary:

The problem of the control of production by employees has interested everyone in the industrial world. The Commerce and Industry Ministry gave the following opinions regarding the recent trend of the labor dispute. They stated that the labor disputes in the public utilities, like the mining companies, should be avoided; that there should be some form of mediation between the capitalists and workers as far as possible. At the same time, if the dispute did take place, they should try to settle it at once by compulsory arbitration.

The control of production by labor, as a measure for settling a labor dispute, cannot be visualized in the Labor Union Law or other laws. We are deliberating carefully on the measures for dealing with the problem. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is sincerely hoping to tide over the present industrial emergency. It desires the earliest re-establishment of the various industries underthe joint co-operation of capital and labor. The control of production by labor must be prevented; but if it must happen there will have to be some form of mediation between the two parties.

It will be necessary to demand cumpulsory abitration at once, as faras the public utilities, like Mining Companies or Transport Companies, are concerned. As regards coal mines, specialists are required on various technical points, and if labor were to control the coal mines, there would be the danger of explosion or other such emergencies. It is necessary to arbitrate at once if control of production is assumed by labor. 93.6-999 28 Jan 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

# PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 1247 DATE: 10 Feb 46

EDITORIAL SERIES: 404

ITEM 1 Legitimacy of the Management of Production - Asahi shimbun - 8 Feb 46. Translator: K. Hirata.

146

Full translation:

On the first, Home, Justice, Welfare, and Commerce and Industry Ministers issued a joint statement to the effect that the recent tendency of practices involving violence, intimidation and violations of the right of ownership in labor disputes was to be regretted and the government would be obliged to resort to strong action toward such illegal conducts. The statement indicates the cabinet's intention concerning labor disputes. The policy on the question of the industrial management by employees' still remains unsolved and is now undergoing study as to whether or not it is legitimate. All political parties have already clarified their attitudes officially or unofficially on this statement. Their opinions differ according to whether they interpret the statement literally or consider the real meaning behind it.

We think we should not overlook the idea behind such a strong statement by the government. To speak generally, the legislation on labor disputes does not contain concrete, but rather loose clauses. Under such loose legislations, the government should judge separate problems of labor disputes by acting like a referee in a game. The government should act impartially towards labor and capital. The four ministers in question may have issued the statement on an entirely impartial stand, yet it cannot be denied that the statement contains some political meaning. The meaning is clear enough to those of us who are well aware of the SHIDEHARA Cabinet's attitude which is inclined to safeguard capitalists' interests.

The only means to be employed by laborers against capitalists who sabotage production is the management of production. Better treatment, wage increases and other items are vital problems to laborers. Therefore, even if they happen to resort to violence or intimidation in a case when capitalists purposely employ tactics of evasion, they should not always be accused of acting unlawfully on that account. Our interpretation of the law should be based on a general notion of public or social justice which changes according to the circumstances. An application of the law should be judged properly on a basis of social justice which changes according to the situation. The idea that a bad law is law, too, just like a good law cannot be applied in these days of agitation.

As to employes' management of production, the government hesitates to pronounce it illegal in a wholesale manner. The cabinet meeting held on the 28th of last month could not reach any decision as to whether employees' management of production is legal or illegal. There may be many interpretations as to whether employees' management of production comes under business management in the civil law or not, but what is necessary for its interpretation is to fully understand the current social and economic conditions. To speak concretely, capitalists can enjoy, thanks to an increase in the price of raw

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

EDITORIAL SERIES: 404 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

materials at hand, if they sabotage, as much profits as if they continued production. On the contrary laborers can not escape hard living if there is the stoppage of production or a lock-out.

Under the current social situation, neither the decrease nor suspension of production must be allowed for even a moment so that we may maintain national life or reconstruct national economy. Therefore, employee management of production as a means of dispute should be justified just as strikes or sabotage in normal days. There have, so far been only a few cases of employee management of production and the basic idea has not yet ben created among employees as to how they ought to manage production. A labor union should, therefore, be cautious not to resort to such action as destruction of industry, but strive to let laborers realize their duty as a leading factor in industry and have them act within the sphere necessary for the maintenance of national life and their self-protection. Furthermore, it should strive, by creating a new, correct idea of employee management of production, to let it serve not only as means of labor disputes, but to correct errors on management by capitalism.

At present, the cabinet is drafting a Labor Mediation Law which will stand as a sister law to the Labor Union Law. A Labor Mediation law is more directly related with labor disputes than the Labor Union Law. Therefore, it is to be added here that the general working masses should not forget to watch cautiously and see to it that the law will not be drafted to benefit capitalists only.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Management ~~Control~~ and Production - Nippon Sangyo Keizai - 16 February 1946. Translator: S. Uta.

146

Full Translation:

I. Economic problems cannot be solved by mere "ideology". Economics has its own logic. Now every one of us is aware that one of the greatest causes of our defeat in the war was the fact that we ignored this economic logic. Moreover, economy is not an argument, but a means. It is an effort to pursue unlimited objectives with limited means as far as possible. It may be rather natural to consider the correct meaning more seriously than the lawfulness of disputes in order to restore the economy of JAPAN. However, the former has been scarcely considered, while the latter has been frequently discussed recently. Some people try to explain the economic phenomena by "ideology" only, ignoring economic logic. We also understand the feeling and claim of the laborers who force management control. As long as capitalists lack sincerity and continue their sabotage of production, stabilization of the livelihood of the nation will be impossible. If such conditions continue, we cannot foster the economy for renovated JAPAN. However, we should analyze this problem coolly for we find an important question in the fact that the sabotage of capitalists and management control of laborers are always coexistent.

II. The capitalists plead that they are obliged to carry out sabotage. They say that they are not certain of the prospects of economy, and that they have scanty stocks, fuels, etc., moreover they cannot get materials for production except for some extraordinary means. Apart from whether or not they are really obliged to do so, it is an undeniable fact that control of management takes place only in those factories which are not operating fully. From a certain point of view, it may be said that disputes arise only in such factories, and that a sense of social justice has been awakened in such factories. At the same time, this makes it evident that "there is no management control of laborers without sabotage of capitalists." We must also reflect on the fact that the so-called "management control of rice production by the people" is apt to become "management control of rice distribution by the people", rather ignoring the production and delivery of rice by the farmers. Thus considered, management control by laborers is possible only as a temporary measure, or so to speak, on the "negative"side, and management difficulties are anticipated if it be put into practice for a long period. Some say, "The management control by laborers is like a spiders' web stretched in a vacant house. We are not so cynical, yet we must warn against overestimating its value.

If management is controlled by laborers, production will be stopped when the material in stock is used up. Here lies the boundary line of the superintendance of production by the laborers. As long as the present economic system is not basically changed, such management controlling bodies will not be able to get materials, credit, or money necessary for operation of the factory. If the capitalists cease their sabotage when there are still materials in stock, a severe struggle will arise between the capitalists and laborers who have hitherto managed the production. Then, it will be contradictory to the urgency of production, which is imperative for the recovery of our economy. If they are occupied in the dispute, the productive character of management will be completely ignored. Moreover, such affairs will arise when the prospects of economy become clear and restoration of economy is about to begin. This is a great self-contradiction.

III. Economic boundary of management control by laborers is not limited by the above-mentioned fact. Generally the laborers lack the ability to maintain an enterprise, especially, they cannot bear

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



ITEM 2 (Continued)

losses. This is a fatal obstruction to management by laborers. In the summer of 1922, a group of laborers supporting syndicalism occupied the industrial zone of North ITALY, but they failed. This failure gave a great lesson to thoughtful men of both the right and left wing. It is true that laborers can get a certain degree of success in some enterprises, such as traffic organization, where they can technically maintain them without needing materials and money for the time being. However, they also must not forget that there is a certain economical limitation in their management control.

We never want to cool the social passion of laborers by stating the difficulties of their management control. We only desire that they be aware of the fact of how delicate the problem of economy is, and that they will not adhere to the past sense of rivalry among the classes in order to construct a new JAPAN.

When the SOVIET UNION adopted a money system in her new economic policies in 1921, all the foreign countries deemed it a surrender to capitalism. However, LENIN asserted that the construction of true socialistic economy lies in the adoption of a money system. Needless to say the problem of economy is not a simple matter. We must listen to a wise saying of an American philosopher, "....What is important is that we refine more our mystic taste. It is because they see mystery where there can be no mystery, and cannot see mystery which we are unable to overlook, that we do not agree with some men who support mysticism." Further, we must consider if the decision by majority is not a means, whereas democracy is an objective. Moreover, as we cannot justify the conclusion "right is right" mis-derived from the Darwinian philosophy of survival of the fittest, so we hope that they will not directly derive a concludion that "The strong are wrong, while the weak are right" from a Marxian social standpoint. We must go beyond the logic of the struggles of the 19th century. We must establish a true theory concerning the delicate movement of economy based on the full recognition of the present situation of JAPAN.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Labor Disputes in January - The Ministry of Welfare Investigation - Asahi Shimbun - 24 Feb 46. Translator: S. Kinoshita.

146

Full Translation:

According to the Ministry of Welfare's investigation, 139 labor disputes were recorded during January. Records of last year since September show three in that month, 32 in October, 63 in November and 133 in December. It is worth noticing that most of the disputes in January occurred in large companies. In most cases, the workers were aggressive in demanding better treatment and resorted to direct negotiations with capitalists. The disputes spurred the development of labor unions and were settled in favor of labor.

1) Type of action: Sabotage 11; strikes 23; lockouts 1. Total 35. These actions occupy about 25 per cent of the total number of disputes.

2) Participants: Participants in the disputes number 168,607, and about 68 per cent participated in 105 disputes including more than 100 workers. Participants in sabotage, strikes and lockouts are 23,287 or 13.8 per cent of the total workers participating in the disputes. It is noteworthy that there was an increase in cases where all the employees including not only factory laborers but also clerical officials participated in the disputes.

3) Causes: Rise in commodity prices 133; unjust distribution of necessities 1; demand for retirement allowances by outside bodies 1; maltreatment in the past 1; opposition to shutdowns 1; non-fulfilment of promises in previous disputes 1; dismissal of union members 1. Total 139.

4) The workers' demands: Wage increase 133; improvement of method in wage calculations 5; shorter working hours 42; establishment of a day off with pay 37; reinstatement of discharged workers 10; retirement allowances 17; welfare facilities 35; expulsion of superintendents 27; recognition of the labor union 22; recognition of collective bargaining 46; participation in management 36; participation in personnel administration 14; structural reform 20; appointment of men of ability 1; exemption from tax 3; abolition of different treatment between factory laborers and clerical officials 5; resumption of operation 1; others 11. Total 465.

5) Settlements: Of 139 disputes started in January, 99 cases were settled in that month and seven cases in February, while of the remaining 33 cases, settlement has not yet been announced. Of 106 cases of settled disputes, two were conducted by the official mediator and two by other mediators. Most of them arrived at a settlement by way of direct negotiation between the parties concerned. It must be noted that the disputes took longer time for settlement than during war time.

6) Results: Full acceptance of demand 18; compromise 12; demand not accepted due to dissolution of factory 1. Main demands accepted are recognition of labor unions, collective bargaining, shorter working hours and a day off with pay.

7) Intervention of labor union: Intervention of labor unions into the disputes was witnessed in 76 cases. It is a customary practice of workers to first organize a labor union, and file their demands.

8) Classified by industry: Metal industry 18; machine industry 45; chemical industry 4; gas and electricity supply 13; food industry 2; civil engineering and building industry 1; lumbering and wood-work industry 9; ceramic industry 3; printing and book-binding industry 2; mining industry 19; transportation 19; marine industry 1; public service 2; others 10.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 Labor Problems - Magazine: Kyoryoku Shimbun (semi-monthly) - 15 February 1946 Issue. Translators: S. Iwasaki & T/4 Tokirio.

146

Summary:

Government Railroad Labor Dispute

On 22 January at HIBIYA Park the government railroad workers, solidly [illegible] wages. 2. Payment of winter living expenses amounting to a year's wages. 3. Ten fold increase in pensions to be paid in cash. 4. Dormitories for the workers. 5. Expulsion of anti-labor government officials. 6. A voice for labor unions in appointment of officials to the railroad personnel staff.

The government, realizing that present inflationary conditions cause the workers extreme hardships at the existing wage scale, agreed upon certain points of the laborers' demands. They agreed to increase the February wage of office workers by 250 per cent, while maintenance workers were to receive a 300 per cent pay increase. This increase is expected to cover winter living expenses although the actual amount of pay increase does not come near the demands made by the laborers. The government also consented to give union members voting privileges on appointments of railroad officials. As a result of the new settlement, the government must revise the present Railroad Revenue Act to embrace the 100,000,000 yen increase in expenditures for the coming year.

YOMIURI-HOCHI Labor Dispute

The YOMIURI-HOCHI Labor union struck and attained their initial demand which was removal of the dictatorial control held by its publisher, Mr. SHORIKI, who was arrested as a war criminal by the SCAP authorities. At the same time the following demands were made: 1. 300 per cent increase in wages. 2. Monthly bonus amounting to 20 per cent of the newly demanded wage scale. 3. Monthly expenses amounting to 50 per cent of the monthly wages. 4. Dependency allowances of 50 yen for wives and 30 yen for each additional dependent. 5. Longevity pay amounting to 30 to 100 yen monthly for service over 10 years.

The demands are considered rather high, but it is said that it is quite possible that they may be met.

JAPAN Red Cross Hospital Labor Dispute

Nurses and doctors demanded the removal of militaristic and feudalistic practices maintained in the hospitals along with a substantial increase in wages to cope with present inflationary living conditions. The hospital workers claim that under the present system hospital employees are not given any personal freedom. Therefore, they demanded that a democratic system be established in the hospitals to eliminate the influences of the past. The nurses, realizing that their demands would cause the patients undue financial hardship, asked for government subsidies to the hospitals to better their financial and working conditions.

Labor Dispute with Workers of the TOKYO Municipal Streetcars and Buses

The labor union representing TOKYO municipal streetcar and bus workers determined to have its demands accepted, organized and instructed its members on efficient handling of municipal streetcars and buses and checked up on widespread absenteeism. Having done this, they made the following demands: 1. 1,000 yen for winter living expenses. 2. 500 per cent increase in wages. 3. 50 per cent of the newly demanded wages to be paid monthly to war sufferers among the workers. 4. Payment of additional living expenses amounting to 50 per cent of the present wage scale plus dependency allotments.

The first two demands were accepted by streetcar officials, and a compromise of 30 per cent was reached on the third, while the fourth demand was rejected completely.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

organizing their labor unions in the 51 different areas throughout JAPAN, demonstrated for higher wages and better living conditions. They negotiated directly with the premier on the following demands: 1. Five fold increase in wages. 2. Payment of winter living expenses amounting to a year's wages. 3. Ten fold increase in pensions to be paid in cash. 4. Dormitories for the workers. 5. Expulsion of anti-labor government officials. 6. A voice for labor unions in appointment of officials to the railroad personnel staff.

The government, realizing that present inflationary conditions cause the workers extreme hardships at the existing wage scale, agreed upon certain points of the laborers' demands. They agreed to increase the February wage of office workers by 250 per cent, while maintenance workers were to receive a 300 per cent pay increase. This increase is expected to cover winter living expenses although the actual amount of pay increase does not come near the demands made by the laborers. The government also consented to give union members voting privileges on appointments of railroad officials. As a result of the new settlement, the government must revise the present Railroad Revenue Act to embrace the 100,000,000 yen increase in expenditures for the coming year.

YOMIURI-HOCHI Labor Dispute

The YOMIURI-HOCHI Labor union struck and attained their initial demand which was removal of the dictatorial control held by its publisher, Mr. SHORIKI, who was arrested as a war criminal by the SCAP authorities. At the same time the following demands were made: 1. 300 per cent increase in wages. 2. Monthly bonus amounting to 20 per cent of the newly demanded wage scale. 3. Monthly expenses amounting to 50 per cent of the monthly wages. 4. Dependency allowances of 50 yen for wives and 30 yen for each additional dependent. 5. Longevity pay amounting to 30 to 100 yen monthly for service over 10 years.

The demands are considered rather high, but it is said that it is quite possible that they may be met.

JAPAN Red Cross Hospital Labor Dispute

Nurses and doctors demanded the removal of militaristic and feudalistic practices maintained in the hospitals along with a substantial increase in wages to cope with present inflationary living conditions. The hospital workers claim that under the present system hospital employees are not given any personal freedom. Therefore, they demanded that a democratic system be established in the hospitals to eliminate the influences of the past. The nurses, realizing that their demands would cause the patients undue financial hardship, asked for government subsidies to the hospitals to better their financial and working conditions.

Labor Dispute with Workers of the TOKYO Municipal Streetcars and Buses

The labor union representing TOKYO municipal streetcar and bus workers determined to have its demands accepted, organized and instructed its members on efficient handling of municipal streetcars and buses and checked up on widespread absenteeism. Having done this, they made the following demands: 1. 1,000 yen for winter living expenses. 2. 500 per cent increase in wages. 3. 50 per cent of the newly demanded wages to be paid monthly to war sufferers among the workers. 4. Payment of additional living expenses amounting to 50 per cent of the present wage scale plus dependency allotments.

The first two demands were accepted by streetcar officials, and a compromise of 30 per cent was reached on the third, while the fourth demand was rejected completely.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

TSURUMI Steel Pipe Company Labor Dispute

Angered by the company's refusal of their demands for a 300 per cent increase in wages, the labor union at the TSURUMI Steel Pipe plant took over the management by force and began operating the plant themselves. The company officials, realizing that the situation was out of their hands, called for government aid, and the government immediately sided with the management.

The Communist Party immediately denounced the governmental accusations of the laborers' actions. Hence, this dispute became a political issue and is now under discussion by various labor, political and government authorities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Yomiuri Hochi 14 Feb 46

2. Production Control

146

SCAP has left the settlement of the production control problem resulting from the recent labor disputes to the Japanese Government. But what does the Japanese law say on this subject? It has been announced that the joint statement by the four Ministers was not issued in connection with the production control problem.

In view of the times, however, it gave people the impression that it considered the control of production by workers as an infringement on rights of ownership. Can we say that control of production by workers entrenches the rights of the capitalists who own the enterprise, provided that the latter sabotage production?

The judicial opinion that "ownership is charged with responsibility" is to be approved by our jurists in the coming years. That is to say, the owner of an enterprise is assigned to use his privileges for the benefit of the public. If for example the owner abuses this privilege regardless of the demand by the public weal to exercise it, he will be disqualified from his title. From the viewpoint of this trend of juridical opinion, the capitalist who sabotages production is unable to assert his proprietorship. Accordingly, there cannot exist any infringement of proprietorship. What is the juridical basis for control of production by workers.

In the civil code, there is a regulation on management of business affairs. The essence of this regulation is the following: A man who begins to administer a business for another person ought to continue his management for the benefit of the proprietor, according to the nature of the business until the man in question is able to take over the administration. In such a case you follow the interests of the proprietor unless it is against the public good. The profit of the management must be turned over to the proprietor. but as a general rule the administrator may change the expenses. This is the substance of this regulation. It does not resort to any juridicial artifice and therefore it is applicable to the problem of production control by the worker.

Nevertheless, we have already had bitter experience concerning this matter a long time ago in the tenants dispute at TAKAMATSU. On this occasion the law was construed as existing for the benefit of the landlords. A fair and just interpretation of the law might be construed so that we need not commit the same error.

(Letter from MORINAGA, Eizaburo Liberal Judiciary Association.)

146

SECTION TWO OF OPERATIONS REPORT PD PART ONE PD WELFARE MINISTRY REPORTS ONE HUNDRED THIRTY NINE LABOR DISPUTES INVOLVING ONE HUNDRED SIXTY EIGHT THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED FOUR WORKERS OCCURRED DURING JANUARY PD FORTY FIVE DISPUTES INCLUDED TACTICS DESIGNED TO AFFECT PRODUCTION SEMCLN IN TEN DISPUTES WORKERS TOOK OVER PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT CMA TWENTY THREE WERE WALKOUTS BY WORKERS CMA ELEVEN WERE SLOWDOWN CMA ONE WAS LOCKOUT BY MANAGEMENT PD TOTAL TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT WORKERS WALKED OUT PD ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THREE DISPUTES PRIMARILY FOR HIGHER WAGES PROMPTED BY INCREASED COST OF LIVING PD LABORERS WON FULL WAGE DEMANDS IN EIGHTEEN DISPUTES AND WERE PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL IN ALL OTHER DISPUTES FOR HIGHER WAGES PD OTHER OBJECTIVES WON BY LABORERS WERE UNION RECOGNITION CMA COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CMA SHORTER WORKING HOURS AND PAID VACATIONS PD OF DISPUTES THAT BROKE OUT IN JANUARY CMA NINETY NINE SETTLED WITHIN THE MONTH BY DIRECT NEGOTIATION WITHOUT INTERIM MEDIATION COMMITTEES PD TWO SETTLEMENTS AIDED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT LABOR OFFICIALS PARA (

712 Corf 5 Mar 46

2 Library

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

941

ITEM 6 An Ideal Factory Without Disputes Has Appeared - Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun - 25 Feb 46. Translator: H. Shindo.

Summary:

An ideal factory without disputes has made its appearance. That is the TOKYO Marine Products Processing Joint Association (TOKYO SUISAN REN-SEIHIN KYODO KUMIAI) in a corner of the Central Whale Market in TSUKIJI. Labor disputes were about to occur in the factory also, after the war ended. Chief-director KANEKO, Tetsutaro has changed the name of his factory to the TOKYO Marine Products Processing Joint Association from 'industrial association' to democratize management and to make all the employees take charge of managing rights.

Investment is 100 yen per share. A minimum of five shares and a maximum of 1,000 shares are allotted to all employees. New employees get the minimum number of shares after six months.

Employees' unrestrainable willingness to work made the metropolis authorities order a great deal of boiled fish paste for rations and the construction of a new factory, due to be completed on 1 May, is under way. What is more, the conversion to the joint system has lowered the cost of the products. On the other hand, all the employees can enjoy an opportunity to improve their livelihood from the standpoint of equal membership.

For laborers to form a productive joint association and make themselves employers is an ideal way to rally smaller scale commerce and industry. The appearance of a liberal joint system factory without struggle between classes can be said to show the direction of Japanese industry.

ITEM 2 Tokyo Co-operative Assembly - Asahi Shimbun - 25 Feb 46. Translator: S. Iwata.

146

Full Translation:

Since the TOKYO Co-operative Assembly of the Government Railway Labor Association (KOKUTETSU ROKUMI TOKYO KYOGI KAI) has received an unfavorable reply to the demands of the consultation on 23 February 1946, the TOKYO Co-operative Assembly has ordered the 120,000 members of the 26 groups under the jurisdiction of the association to start a disrute. The tactics were discussed in the dispute committee held at UENO Station on the morning of 24 February 1946. According to their tactics, they will start a dispute which will trouble the people, but will appeal to public opinion.by leaflets at stations or in trains.

The chief of the TOKYO Railway Bureau ordered each station and locomotive shed by telegraph to take down leaflets concerned with the Labor Association. However the TOKYO Co-operative Assembly Dispute headoffices wired the chief of the TOKYO Railway Bureau that they considered it an oppression, and they also wired each station and locomotive shed that those leaflets concerned with the TOKYO Co-operative Assembly should not be taken down.

In the local standing committee of the TOKYO Co-operative Assembly to be held at UENO Station on the morning of 25 February 1946, the actual tactics are to be discussed.

At the same time, the TOKYO Co-operative Assembly has acted in concert with the labor associations under the jurisdiction of each local railway bureau. They emphasize that they will take charge of all stations and the operation of trains throughout the country, exclude the official lines of transportation and do their best to transport important foods and passengers in co-operation with laborers and passengers throughout the country under the labor associations control.

ITEM 2 The Three Demands of the Tokyo Express Railway Labor Union Met - Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun - 28 Feb 46. Translator: H. Shindo.

146

Full Translation:

The three demands of the labor union of the TOKYO Express Electric Railway Company (TOKYO KYUKO DENTETSU) have been entirely met. The demands were (1) the retirement of the reactionary president GOTIDA and his adherents, (2) an increase in the average monthly income of all the employees, and (3) the recognition of collective bargaining. The monthly income of all the employees will rise to 762 yen per capita from the current rate of 381 yen.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

# PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 1616 DATE: 3 Mar 46

EDITORIAL SERIES: 530

ITEM 1 Control of the National Railway Service and United Front - Yomiuri Hochi Shimbun - 1 Mar 46. Translator: K. Nagatani.

146

Full Translation:

We must withdraw here, our argument on the railway workers' dispute, which appeared in this column yesterday. The argument proved far from the truth. We frankly apologize to our readers for having provided false news. The truth of the dispute is such that, it is not an "associated group" but an extreme group, insisting upon the establishment of a union, which has resorted to sabotage.

It was beyond our imagination that the extremists, who insist upon the merger of all national railway workers' associations into one union with a liaison connection to other industrial unions, should have resorted to such sabotage in operation. Capitalistic tactics such as these are to be considered immoral and reprehensible in every consideration. At a time when the nation's life is precarious, it constitutes a menace to the community. Small wonder, therefore, that the sabotage in operation is the sort of tactics which will not gain general support. In spite of these facts, the group which insists on the establishment of a union has exercised such. It is because the Railway Workers Association, belonging to the TOKYO Railway Division, has decided to seize control of the Railway Service, while it has neglected actual steps for the purpose. Of course, the fact that their action led to sabotage is not beyond our comprehension. However, they should not have returned sabotage for the negligence on the part of the association. Their present action is surely an unreasonable, indefensible resort to evil tactics.

On the other hand the measures which have been taken by the associated group against the extremists, are less critical. That is the associated group announced on 22 February its decision to exclude the extremests who have resorted to sabotage. In the meantime, taking advantage of the situation, the Transportation Ministry intends to suppress the saboteurs. Disputes lacking in unity will end in smoke.

In a democracy, matters are decided by the majority, and in order to do this, there should be full understanding of the matter by everyone. For this purpose, both sides involved must confer with each other. Our people are not only unaccustomed to persuasion of this kind but also it appears that both the associated group and the extremists do not understand the spirit of such action. Though the former had no need to exclude the latter, the latter did not need to use sabotage in railway operation. Both exclusion and sabotage should have been prevented by all means.

Capitalists are now consolidating their position to resist the working class. The SHIDEHARA Cabinet has decided upon the compulsory delivery of rice by the farmers to the state. HATOYAMA, head of the Liberal Party, has declared his party against Communism. A series of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



EDITORIAL SERIES: 530 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

these phenomena speak eloquently enough of the intention of the capitalists to smash the power of the working class. This kind of intrigue by the capitalists is already appearing in the matter of farming labor unions. Today, the employers have permitted the workers, with reluctance, to set up labor unions while at the same time establishing puppet associations in an attempt to disrupt a workers' front. It is rumored that the Railway Workers' Associations include such puppet elements. The exclusion of the extremists, who have executed the sabotage, is considered a demonstration by the association of the above intention on the part of the employers.

The dispute is just beginning. The most effective tactic is to carry out promptly the control by the association of the National Railway Service. Thus we could do away with sabotage by the Transportation Ministry. It is a matter of urgency that the National Railway Service resume the regular schedule to expedite the reconstruction of the nation's life. In this case, it is needless to say, that all the railway workers should combine into a group as a prerequisite for the control of the National Railway Service. It is to be desired that all the railway workers, 500,000 strong, lose no time in forming a union. The tendency for disruption or sabotage should be eliminated. The union objective would gain general support only in the event of the present inefficient Railway Service resuming to past efficiency. Only then will the aim of the dispute be gained.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

# PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 1600 DATE: 2 Mar 46

POLITICAL SERIES: 400

ITEM 1 View of Each Party On The Recent Trouble Of The Government Tram-Car Labor Union - Asahi Shimbun - 28 Feb 46. Translator: N. Tachibana.

146

Full Translation:

What does each political party think of the recent "safety operation" trouble of the government tram-car workers' labor union? Committeeman HASEGAWA of the Communist Party says:

"The Ministry of Transportation has announced that it has paid its workers fairly liberally, but in fact has paid them very scantily. It is a great mistake that passengers who do not know that fact should turn their dissatisfaction, upon workers when it should be directed at the Government. Indeed, such means of strife as inability to obtain passengers' support is not right. However, opportunist leaders of the Government sponsored labor union of the State Railway, are responsible for leading young workers in adopting such means. As the state railway is not only the transport workers' possession, they have to co-operate with passengers and other labor bodies to succeed in their dispute. In this regard I hope the State Railway will be managed for the people's benefit. Accidents have always happened frequently in the Government electric line due to disregarding the rules. Responsibility for this should be assumed by the Government, which forces unreasonable operation upon motormen. This is one of the reasons why young workers of Government tram-cars have attempted reasonable operation. The labor union of the state railway has to cooperate with passengers and other labor unions without falling into self-complacency. It must also organize a firmly united labor union including station employees and excluding leaders' opinions of government origin."

Mr. TANAKA, Takeo of the Progressive Party says:

"Workers of the government tram-car line should know they deserve reproaches for carrying on sabotage in the name of safe operation when even 24-hour operation of the metropolitan tram-car line is going to be carried out, in view of the present difficulty of communication. If they do it at all, they should boldly undertake sabotage openly without calling it safe operation. It is said that some outsiders as well as insiders of the State Railway have a hand in this sabotage. I am sorry for such a condition, because it is contrary to the spirit of the "State Railway Family" solving their problems for themselves."

Mr. MIZUTANI, Chosaburo of the Social Democratic Party says:

"It is a great pity that workers of public utilities should not be able to exercise sabotage tactics which those of other industries can do openly. Moreover it is a serious problem if the demand of the workers is prevented social position in the future. Common citizens may be irritated at inconvenient transportation, but should make allowances for the reason why it had to act so without being confused by the present difficulty of communication. Of course it is wrong from the view-point of a public utility that they have suddenly sabotaged, but let us think how many days passed since their representatives told the Minister their conditions and asked him to give them better treatment. Did the Government meet their demands

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

POLITICAL SERIES: 400 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

properly? Everyone knows that if they hear nothing in reply, such trouble will happen. On the other hand such a "warning period of strife in public utilities" as in the UNITED STATES has fully passed during delay of the Minister's answer. Irresponsibility of the Government, which has not met the situation properly, is the fundamental cause. Although citizens have been troubled, I wish that the Government and the workers would arbitrate and make efforts to solve this problem as soon as possible with the aid of public opinion."

Committeeman OKUBO of the Liberal Party says:

"The workers should know that their behavior is regarded as a kind of sabotage, since safe operation was commenced simultaneously with their declaration of the opening of their dispute, even if it is for the purpose of saving vital cars. As the people sympathize with their difficulties of livelihood, they had better act under open mottoes, so that they may not lose such sympathy. They have to avoid troubling the people by using transportation facilities, and public organs as a means in their dispute. If this situation continues, reproaches against the workers as well as against the Government will naturally become more severe. It is necessary for them to concede mutually and solve the problem reasonably as soon as possible."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 3 Four Letters Regarding the Recent Strife in State Railways - Asahi Shimbun - 28 Feb 46. Translator: [illegible].

148

Full Translation:

Dear members of the State Railroadmen's Association: Sharing the common fate of the working class with you, we do not begrudge our heartily backing your movement. Nevertheless, we cannot help giving you a bit of advice regarding the substance of your require-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



ments along with the measures of your strife. Since we have full knowledge of your lengthy services to the State, as well as your strenuous efforts under trying conditions, we do not dare to regard your demands as irrational. However, you should not forget the following points: (a) The parties against whom you are fighting are not the capitalists, unlike the case of workers in private concerns. (b) The business in which you are engaged is not private enterprise; it is for the public welfare. (c) The fund required of your demand has a graver bearing upon the public than in the case of private enterprise. For instance the desired grant to tide over the household crisis is 1500 yen for each man with an additional 500 yen for each member of the family. We outsiders are unaware of the basis for these figures; however, the total will come to a very sizeable sum. It might well be feared that your example may set the pace for such government enterprises as communications, printing, or the monopoly of tobacco. In the event that these enterprises are involved in your movements, what will be the burden shouldered by the masses? Are the figures you are demanding based on full consideration and on your faith in not involving the other government enterprises?

Secondly, in respect to recent measures of the strike called "safety operation", it was obviously your defeat since you have incurred public resentment. The complaint of the masses toward your "safety operation" was doubled by your dissatisfactory attitude in regard to the treatment of passengers. This isn't as yet distinguished from the wartime bureaucratic complacency. In short, the aim of our labor union movement lies more in the fundamental overall combination of unions in order to establish the democratic basis for the construction of a new JAPAN, and the establishment of fundamental personal rights rather than the establishment of rights for subsistence and the support of these rights for our working classes. What is needed from you is a clarification of the details of your demand, giving detailed figures as to the resources of funds for urgent requirements. With full realization of your position as "People's Railway" servants, this publication should be made, in expectation of criticism and judgement by the people. At the same time, you should serve the public wholeheartedly, and try to do your utmost to gain the favor of the masses. Otherwise, you will surely lose your struggle completely. (by TERAZAKI, Michihiko, a company clerk, SAITAMA-Ken).

Dear railroadmen of the TOKYO Railway Bureau! Can't you imagine the inconvenience to the masses as a result of your sabotage? What is urgently needed in the present situation of our country, is the production of goods in payment for the imports of foodstuffs, as well as the production of daily necessities to safeguard the subsistence of the people. Therefore, the lessening of transportation facilities to those men engaged in this important work is the hampering of these productions. In short, you are attempting to better your position at the expense of the masses. This is the attitude of militarism. Moreover, you have a surplus rolling stock in order to run a special train to meet the demand of the general meeting of your union. I want, therefore, an increased schedule of electric trains as well as ordinary trains, along with an improved attitude toward the passengers. Railroadmen of the TOKYO Bureau, you should try not to be the enemy of the masses, but to be supported by them for the accomplishment of your aim. (By MORIZAKI, Haruki, a company clerk, TOKYO).

How much resentment of working classes dependent upon the railway service was roused by the strike labelled "safety operation"; This resentment was due to the striker's arrogance in handling this public utility as if it were their private possession. A similar resentment had frequently been felt during the wartime period

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

EDITORIAL SERIES: 523 (Continued)

ITEM 3 (Continued)

out of this ill-treatment and arrogance of the railroadmen. Half of the complaints against the railway service were aimed at the unkind, haughty attitude of the female railroad workers. The weaker sex is now bent upon remaining in the present service. If this is their earnest desire we suggest that if they would reflect upon their actions, they might try to become kinder and more public-spirited. (by ISOYAMA, Hiroshi, without occupation, TOKYO).

An Appeal to the Fighters. All passengers were inconvenienced by the sabotage of state railways recently, which came unexpectedly. My candid advice can now be given to the fighters of the country, including the State railway employees. Have you ever cooly pondered the present position of JAPAN? You are not the only one who is distressed. Reflection upon the fact that your present "freedom" was not won by you, but that it was conferred upon you by the Allied Nations will surely lead you to the realization of your situation. I could not help deploring the ignorance of the people in the homeland, regarding the true meaning of our defeat, when I landed on the shores of JAPAN from the West KOREA whence I had barely escaped. Fellow-countrymen! Don't be so careless as to antagonize the public opinion. See directly the rigid actuality of defeat in war. Your right move based upon faith should then follow. Let us make a thorough investigation into the cause of the menace to our livelihood which is expected after the confusion brought about by the issuance of new-yen notes, and let us make ourselves the bulwork of the renovated JAPAN. (by FUKUSHIMA, Yoshinori, an editorial staff member of the Social Press of the Social-Democratic Party).

DISTRIBUTION "X"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

ITEM 2 I. Demand the Government Railway's Reconsideration II. Sincerity - Mainichi Shimbun - 28 Feb 45. Translator: A. Suzuki.

146

Full Translation:

The Government Railway Employee's Union, though, perhaps, they call it by another name, has actually resorted to sabotage. This is exactly the same as the farmer's refusal to ship rice. 1,700,000,000 yen are necessary from 520,000 employees to fill their fund, "Overcome Starvation". However, they have been promised that their salaries will be raised three times after March. Though they insist that this could be done by the public finance without increasing the railway fare, it only forces the people into a frugal existence, as everyone acknowledges that the nation's taxes do not come from the capitalist's pockets alone. They should realize what difficulties JAPAN is facing today. Some people may be imprudent, but we cannot expect the whole nation to take life easy and live on the black-market. Yet we do not consider the railway employee's life to be easy going and we understand their difficulties and sympathize with their feeling that they had to strike. However, they should at least be a little more sincere, if they depend on the people for aid, whether by an increase in fares or from finance in general. This sabotage measure is really very poor, for it only causes the people more trouble, and nothing could be carried out with the people as enemies.
(Letter by YAMAGUCHI, Koichi, TOKYO).

Sincerity.

On 26 February, it took two hours and a half for me to go to YURAKUCHO from OMORI. No tramcars were going to TOKYO, whereas 5 passed for YOKOHAMA. It was sabotage, planned sabotage, by Government employees. At last I got on, but my body was slanting at a 45° angle and finally landed on the floor. I could hardly breathe, babies were howling, women were screaming, and here was I, with no strength left even to cry out. Knocked, pushed, and kicked, at last I was thrust out at the YURAKUCHO Station. It took 3 hours for me to go from my house to my office. I was dead tired and could not work. Moreover I felt ill. In this way I wasted one day.

Employees! Why do you make us suffer so much. We are all working people. You also are workers like us. What guilt have we? We know that your strike is not against us, but why do you interfere with our labor efficiency? Think of the nation's plans. Are we not supposed to co-operate and face the establishment of new JAPAN?

On returning home the sabotage was still going on. The station was crowded; the shouting and screaming seemed endless. My body was so tired; I had no strength for the morrow. How can JAPAN be rebuilt in this way?

The employee union's main-office announced orders not to sabotage. Nevertheless, why this sabotage condition? Is it the unconvincing orders, or is it the employees' intentions? I wait for an answer as well as for an immediate reformation. Whether we support you or become your enemies all depend on your sincerity now. I shall say again, do not put the people into any more adverse circumstance than this. Troubling the people means self-ruination.
(Letter by SAGA, Jushi. MAGOME, TOKYO).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

# PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 1603 DATE: 2 Mar 46

146

EDITORIAL SERIES: 527

ITEM 1 Execution of Control of the National Railway Service - Yomiuri Hochi - 28 Feb 46. Translator: K. Nagatani.

146

Full Translation:

The so-called "safety operation" of Government elevated railways is causing much inconvenience to TOKYO citizens. It is aggravating the present traffic congestion in TOKYO, so that already in some quarters, activity has come to a standstill. The "safety operation" movement cannot be overlooked since it is casting a dark shadow on the future development of our labor movement.

It is a matter of course that the Government railway employees belonging to the TOKYO Railway Division began this strike in order to enhance their claims for increased wages. They are quite justified in the methods which led to the declaration of strike. Nevertheless, to our regret, criticism in this respect is prevailing in some quarters who are not aware of the present conditions of our working class. Such criticism should naturally be cast away. If these critics criticize the attitude of the employees with a feeling of envy and jealousy, we should like to advise them to launch a campaign for the stabilization of livelihood on their own intiative. In present-day JAPAN, the participation in a strike is one of the reliable signs of democracy, Moreover a strike is to be considered the first step by our Japanese race toward a brilliant liberation from the slavery of the past three thousand years.

It is quite natural that the citizens should attack the striking employee for having resorted to sabatage of operations. Since the end of the war, labor troubles have been rapidly spreading throughout the country. Nevertheless, at least up till now, no dispute has resulted in the sabotage of production to further aggravate the present stringent situation of the nation's life. It is to be considered a credit to our recent labor movements that since the end of the war labor disputes have remarkably improved in spirit and manners and that the disputes have resulted in an advance toward the reconstruction of our nation's life. Some foreign visitors are impressed with the sincerity of our working class. Now, these glorious traditions of our labor movements are about to be broken down by the disputs of the Government railway service employees. For this alone, they should be censured by our people who are struggling now for bare existence.

However, when we investigate the matter more thoroughly, we find two important facts. One is that it is not the majority, but a branch named the "associated group" of the National Railway Service Association which is now performing this sabotage in operations. The national railway service employees, conscious of the importance of their transportation service, did not intend to sabotage and even attempted to avert it. The majority of these employees have succeeded in their labor disputes and have found it very necessary to set up a union for the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

EDITORIAL SERIES: 527 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

stabilization of their living. Especially since the workers have had to negotiate with the Transportation Ministry, has the need for unions been felt more keenly. Furthermore, the majority have felt, as well, the urgency of forming a united front by combining with all working classes throughout the country. This is why they participated in the preparatory meeting of the Federated Organization Congress last Wednesday. Yet, the "associated group" which has at last resorted to sabotage is composed of foreign elements who are op osed to the setting up of a union The group is a puppet association, composed of high salaried employees, organized and supported by the authorities. In this connection it is recalled that the TOKYO Express Company Employees' Association was split between the independent and the puppet workers, resulting in confused conflict. Now it is becoming one of the most important issues with respect to communications to absorbs these puppet associations into the union.

The second fact is that there is a similarity between the tactics of the puppet "associated group" and that of the Transportation Ministry --- that is, the sabotage tactics. As has already been pointed out by the association, the present confused elevated railway service is partly due to sabotage in repairing damaged equipment. The cars of the National Railways are already so worn out that the present tangled traffi situation due to the sabotage will become the normal condition in May or in July. Nevertheless, the Transportation Ministry is apparently condoning the sabotage of the repair of damaged cars. It follows as a matter of course, that the "associated group", puppet association under the leadership of the Transportation Ministry resorts to sabotage. Moreover they are planning to shift their responsibility for the citizens' inconveniences on to the employees. Under prevailing circumstances, in order to make passengers enjoy good service, there is no alternative but to carry out a reasonable control of the whole organization of the National Railway Service. Control by the people is essential in order to separate the saboteurs from the working elements.

ITEM 2 (a) A Short Cut to Victory (b) Recognition of Truth - Mainichi Shimbun - 1 Mar 46. Translator: M. Kato.

146

Full Translation:

The latest dispute of the Electric Line Workers of the Government Railways evidently ended in complete failure. They appealed to the general public by putting up posters, but in actuality they were opposing the passengers. Is this the result of their attempts to democratize the state railways? When they reflect on what they have done they will surely feel abashed and regretful.

The measures they resorted to have caused the paralysis of the productive power of the whole metropolitan area. This step obviously runs counter to the democratic spirit. Nevertheless their attitude has not been clarified. Have they really considered the paralyzed state of production which resulted from their blunder? Did they stop to think at a time when the whole nation must cooperate for increased production in order to tide us over the national crisis? What makes us shudder is the inevitable influence of such procedure on the other workers. Similar tactics, may rage unchecked throughout the country if this attitude continues to prevail. In the event such a mistake is realized what will become of our lives? Not only the people but the laborers, too would become destitute.

Our hatred against such action has now turned to morbid fear that this may come to pass. Labor may resort to disputes against the authorities concerned in order to better its treatment. But there are certainly

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015



ITEM 2 (Continued)

more reasonable and legal methods. It would have been permissible if, prior to carrying out the strike, were an announcement made of the hour and date. As it is, these tactics are subject to the same criticism as the pranks of naughty boys.

Furthermore, we cannot overlook the fact that this blunder will cast a gloom over labor union movements in the future. You workers must realize your position as public servants in charge of a public utility and mend your ways before it is too late. That your "fraternal love among railway men" is voluntarily or involuntarily excluding and distressing the public is clearly opposed to the democracy you advocate. You should correct this point with good grace. If you had taken a more rational step, we could have been in sympathy with you. our present step is too selfish and bold for public servants. If you want to make your situation worthy, you must change your minds and start on a large scale movement for democracy for the benefit of the passengers. You should bear in mind that you cannot resist the overwhelming power of the times and that the best choice of method is one which insures the attaining of the goal.

(By HOSONO, Tatsuo, TOKYO).

Recognition of Truth

On reading the letter under the heading of "from the standpoint of the employee" written by the head of the TOKYO District Committee of the State Railway Labor Union UN O, I want to give some of my impressions

Mr. UN O's assertion was that the railworkers demands for better pay may be justifiable because their average pay is only 60 yen. In contrast to this announcement the press on the same date reported that the employee's average monthly income was 400 and some yen. Even if Mr. UNNO's report is true, it is unfair to refer only to the base pay. The railworkers in the service of the state are in a more favorable situation than the average employee of private companies or of factories in at least three ways.

(a) Their clothing from head to foot is given by the government.

(b) In addition to travel being free of charge for the employees themselves, their families are granted free passes.

(c) The Mutual Help Association (KYOSAIKAI), which is the largest organization of that sort in our country, furnishes the members the daily necessities at lowest prices.

In addition, there are other sources of profits such as illegal emoluments for the private sale of tickets now hard to get, and the stealing of baggage and freights. These are of course crimes committed only by a few. Moreover was not it you, who during the war, despite the difficulty of transportation, inspite of postponements in the arrival of the furniture of evacuees preveously removed all the things in your households to safety zones by utilizing this public agency? Nevertheless your demands include the immediate relief of the war sufferes. We are dumbfounded at this impertinent attitude.

On 26 February at SHIMBASHI Station two passengers were run over by an electric train in confussion caused by your sabotage. What methods of mourning are you going to adopt for these unfortunate passengers? In view of the righteous attitude you adopted when you demanded the protection of personal rights for the benefit of two railworkers who sacrificed there lives in strenuous efforts to dig coal, you should pay full respect to the personal rights of these victims of the traffic confusion.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

EDITORIAL SERIES: 527 (Continued)

ITEM 2 (Continued)

Mr. UNNO stated in conclusion that the sincerity of the railworkers should be recognized since the most effective measure, the stoppage of operation, was never attempted. However, I wonder what is the practic difference between the stoppage of operations and sabotage?

In order to participate in a joint front of workers, the railway workers must eliminate the idea of an "Employee's State Railway".

(By TAKEI, Shohei, TOKYO).

ITEM 3 Democracy the New Age - Asahi Shimbun - 1 Mar 46. Translator: T. Naruse.

146

Full Translation:

The tragedy of human life and the evil of society were germinated when government was separated from production. Originally, government was executed by the patriarch of a village, a man of excellent morals and experience, who was, in addition, a producer. However, the development of private property brought about the result that the life of the managerial cla s became devoid of production and that only the element of management was brought into the limelight.

The aim of democracy is to restore government to the hands of the producers and to give new life to a strong point of ancient society, namely, that all of the producers have the right to speak about all phases of government. Despite that, the actual situation is moving in a contrary direction. The life of the politician in every political party claiming to stand for democracy, is separated even more from the life of the producer.

The majority of the present leaders in labor disputes are apt to have the consciousness of the high-spirited politician, as opposed to the standpoint of the modest producer. But that will not always lead to the establishment of democracy. It may be said that many of the blunders and mistakes made in labor disputes result from the prevalence of a politics which has forgotten the producers.

Democracy of the new age begins by driving away the non-producers and by rejecting the arbitrary rulings of the managerial class. Therefore, no one should forget that the aim of democracy is to return the relation of government to production to its earlier state.

DISTRIBUTION "X"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

# Governmental Step Rapped by Parties

## Social Democrats, Communists Charge Measure Violates Right of Workers

The joint four-minister statement issued Friday, announcing the Government's intention of using stern measures toward labor in cases of outrages and illegal acts perpetrated in labor disputes, reflects nothing but the Shidehara' Cabinet's "utter incompetence" in coping with the current situation, Chozaburo Mizutani, spokesman for the Social Democratic Party, declared in an interview with Jiji Press the same afternoon.

In a quick and bitter rebuttal of the Government's announcement of its "big stick" policy toward labor, he pointed out that the Social Democratic Party all along has been maintaining that acts of violence, intimidations and any other illegal acts should be strictly rejected in labor disputes. The party is anxious to see labor unions achieve sound growth in full compliance with the spirit and letter of the newly-enacted Labor Union Law," he added.

"The Social Democratic Party is, however, strongly opposed to a high-handed ruling that all so-called illegal acts arising out of labor disputes be summarily punished and suppressed," he declared. Acts of violence and other illegal acts accompanying labor disputes, in his opinion, are of vastly different nature from those committed in ordinary cases.

Such acts perpetrated in connection with labor disputes, he asserted, are "so to speak, means of achieving the objectives" of workers struggle against management.

**Violation of Strike Right**

If the government is going to regard these acts as liable to suppression, it will be guilty of violating the legally recognized right to strike, Mr. Mizutani said.

According to the spokesman, therefore, a clear line of demarcation should be drawn with reference to illegal acts, differentiating extreme cases from others.

Furthermore, he pointed out, the Government statement gives the impression that, in case illegal acts are committed in connection with labor disputes, the striking workers alone are to blame for them. "Actually, however, it is not so," he asserted.

The Government should first think what those capitalists, who happened to be subjected to acts of violence in labor disputes, had been doing during the war or how they are behaving right now, he declared.

No acts of violence or any other illegal acts could possibly happen, he stressed, only if a company or plant is managed in a democratic way and democratic staff members are in charge of their management. This line of argument in respect to general operation of firms or management of production squarely applies to the present government, he added.

"The Government, while idly conniving at negligence in production on the part of capitalists, dares to charge labor with going to excess in undertaking its own control of management. Such an attitude by the Government is utterly incomprehensive," Mr. Mizutani stressed.

**Red Party Protests**

The statement issued jointly by the four Cabinet Ministers constitutes a flagrant violation of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, the Communist Party declared in a statement to the press, Jiji Press added.

The Government statement is designed to impede the employees' management of production, a method which the workers have been resorting to as a means of labor strikes, the Communist Party said. 'The capitalists are now neglecting production trying to make profits out of skyrocketing prices due to shortage of commodities at the expense of the common people.

Under these circumstances, the Communist Party said, labor disputes can not be settled by ordinary strikes. The workers have to take over the management in order to maintain and improve their standard of living as well as to save the people in general from starvation.

The Communist Party further declared that employees' management of production is by no means designed to violate the right of ownership. The labor unions will not only refrain from infringing upon private ownership in relation to factories and other facilities but also try to increase the profits through boosting up production by even four or five times.

By attempting to ban employees' management of production as violation of private ownership, the Government intends to deprive the workers of a weapon in strikes and "neutralize" labor unions with a view to holding down the democratic movement for emancipation. This constitutes a flagrant violation of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and an intrigue to maintain the Tenno system based on militarism and police power.

**Solution by Peaceful Means**

The Communist Party further declared that the Communists will try to prevent use of violence and intimidation and arrive at reasonable settlement by peaceful means not only in labor disputes but also in all forms of activities. An essential prerequisite to this policy, however, is that the Government guarantees freedom and refrains from interference for political reasons.

The Government, the Communist Party further declared, wishes to deprive workers, farmers, toiling masses, and other citizens of their freedom on the pretext of use of violence and intimidation. This also runs counter to the Potsdam Declaration and fundamental course of SCAP directives. For these reasons, the Communist Party will mobilize the entire strength of the masses of people in a campaign against this policy. The Communist Party will appeal to public opinion both at home and abroad in this struggle.

NIPPON TIMES
FEB 4 1946

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, February 5

**WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT**

JIJI—The soaring cost of living due to inflation is giving rise to labor disputes in different parts of the country. In many cases, the workers, instead of resorting to strikes, are demanding increased production, which demand is a noteworthy feature of postwar disputes. Another characteristic is the demand for participation in industrial management on the part of the workers. This may be partly due to the excitement of democratic thought among the working classes, but the main reason is that Japanese economy does not permit any relaxation of effort for production.

In case directors of industry are sabotaging production in spite of the urgent need of production, or when employers do not mend their feudal attitude, labor dsputes may assume a serious aspect. But the means employed in furtherance of disputes must always be legitimate, and practices of violence or intimidation, if there are any such practices, are neither liberalism nor democracy. The warning issued by the Government on the excesses in disputes has called forth a strong protest in labor circles but the purport of the warning itself is quite understandable

Workers in this country have been placed on an equal footing with capitalists or employers by the Labor Union Law enacted in the last session of the Diet. The democratization of industry has the approval of the Occupation Forces, and the workers are no longer an oppressed class. As a matter of fact, they now hold a strong position, cooperating in the reconstruction of Japan. It is only right, therefore, that they should avoid any conduct exposing themselves to public censure.

Oppression on the part of workers cannot be countenanced any more than oppression on the part of directors of industry or employers. There ought to be a natural limit to the workers' demand for participation in industrial management. If the limit is passed, the result will be anything but desirable from the standpoint of national well-being. In modern industry capitalistic directors of industry, and workers each have different functions. The directors of industry shoulder a heavy responsibility to conduct enterprises, harmonizing the interests of different factors. The success or failure of an enterprise still depends largely upon the capacity of directors.

Organizers or directors of industry have been differentiated from the capitalists, and the modern tendency is to select director or managers from the class of salaried employees. In this country, these men are treated for the most part as servants of the capitalists, so there is a case for freeing the former from the control of the latter. The present system of selecting directors of industry by shareholders may be replaced without any serious danger by a new system, under which such men are chosen by a body composed of shareholders, representatives of workers, consumers, and local bodies. To this extent, participation of the workers in control may be realized. If such a democratic system is adopted, capitalists as such will be dissociated from management, retaining only the right to receive a due return on their investments. As to the workers part in industrial management itself cooperation on such matters as wages, allowances, and other conditions of employment will be the limit, so long as democratic training is not complete.

NIPPON TIMES
FEB 6 1946

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

# Boost in Pay Sought By Radio Employes

## Demand Also Made to Appoint New President of Broadcasting Corporation

146

A four-point demand including outright raise in pay was submitted to Jiro Ohashi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, by employes of the organization on Tuesday, Jiji Press reported.

The demands were also sent to the Broadcasting Committee and the Board of Communications.

Presentation of the demands followed the third national congress of the Union of Employes of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, an organization previously known as the Employes' Society of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

The four points include: (1) appointment of a disinterested person who does not come under the war criminal list as president of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; (2) improvement of working conditions of the employes and conclusion of a collective bargaining contract; (3) immediate raise in pay to three times the present income; and (4) removal of Government interference in the broadcasting enterprise and speedy repair of the transmission lines in the jurisdiction of the Board of Communications.

### Newspapers Forming Union

A national organization of employes of all newspapers and news agencies in Japan will be launched at an inaugural meeting to be held on February 9, reported Jiji Press on Wednesday. Representatives of various news organs are expected to attend the meeting.

Agreement to set up the national organization of newspaper and news agency workers was reached at a meeting held here Wednesday of the Preparatory Committee of the National Union of Employes of Newspapers and News Agencies.

The new organization will be named the Japan Newspaper and News Agency Labor Union.

### Labor Union Formed

Close on the heels of the recent establishment of a labor union by employes of the Tokyo Railway Bureau, a new union of the employes of the main office of the Transportation Ministry was formed Wednesday afternoon in the building of the Ministry with representatives of various departments and sections of the main office attending, said Kyodo on Wednesday.

### Plans Employers Union

In view of the growing tendency among the employes to organize themselves, the employers are also planning to form a national union of their own, Kei Ohashi, spokesman of the Council of Essential Industries, revealed to Jiji Press Tuesday.

The project, Ohashi disclosed, is being sponsored jointly by the Council of Essential Industries, Economic League, Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Central Association of Commerce and Industry.

Unlike the old National Association of Industrialists, a wartime organization, the projected national union of industrialists will attempt to adjust the labor relations through negotiations with labor unions, he said.

With the militarist clique and Zaibatsu already wiped out, Ohashi stressed that these conditions ceased to exist to make a national union of capitalists a reactionary organization. On the contrary, he stated the new organization should play an important role in reconstructing Japan.

In regard to the present labor situation, he commented that it is not proper for the workers to take over the entire management under the present circumstances. Instead, they should be allowed to participate in the management for the purpose of improving their efficiency, readjusting relations between employers and employes, and public inspection of company books.

Ohashi admitted that the wages of workers are not in proportion with the skyrocketing prices. He added, however, that the employers must spend the funds accumulated in the past to meet the employes demands.

Unless a new price system is speedily set up to resume peacetime production, both the employers and employes will be unable to make both ends meet sooner or later, he declared. Because the Shidehara Cabinet is entirely incapable of carrying out the program, he called for an early formation of a Government based on the will of the people.

In view of the situation, he said the projected national union of industrialists will aim at democratizing capitalism in Japan, because impoverished conditions in present Japan would make it inadvisable to introduce socialism without adequate preparations.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 25 1946

# Unlawful Conduct In Disputes Banned

## Government Will Clamp Down On Workers Who Violate State Laws

146

The Government, on Friday, issued a strong warning concerning the practises of violence, coercion and violation of the right of ownership which have been much in evidence in recent labor disputes.

The notice was given in the form of a joint statement of the Home, Justice, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare Ministers, which was issued following the reguiar Cabinet meeting.

The statement said.

"While looking toward the development and activities of labor unions with hope and favor, the Government regrets to witness cases of violence, coercion and infringement of the right of ownership in the labor disputes which have taken place of late.

"Such practices are definitely not to be resorted to by workers conscious of their responsibility for rebuilding a new Japan, and the Government, by no means ignoring them, will be compelled to take decisive measures on such unjust and lawless actions. The Government earnestly desires that laborers will hereafter exercise full caution lest they should commit such misconduct."

The Cabinet meeting, on Friday, decided on the revision of the Imperial Ordinance pertaining to the number of administrative court personnel for the purpose of carrying out administrative reorganization and on the appropriation of the First Reserve Fund for cattle insurance. The meeting also studied the question of the proposed revision of the Constitution.

NIPPON TIMES FEB 2 1946

# PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, February 3

146

## LABOR DISPUTES

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Government has issued a warning under the joint signature of the Home, Justice, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare Ministers concerning the practices of "violence, intimidation, and violation of the right of ownership", which are declared to be much in evidence in labor disputes. In such case the Government will take decisive measures as the guardian of public peace, this being the "substance of the statement. Unlawful conduct on the part of workers cannot be condoned any more than that of any other party. The Welfare Minister cited the behavior of workers in the Tsurumi Dockyard disputes as an instance of such conduct, but what aggravated the dispute in question was the tactics of evasion resorted to by the dockyard president concerning negotiations for the settlement. There are many such cases, and the Government must study the facts before making any one-sided statement.

Inflationary prices leave the workers no alternative but to demand higher wages in order to keep body and soul together. The largest factor responsible for the post-war labor disputes in the sabotage of production on the part of the directors of industry. Has the Government issued any warning to them on that score? The Government can only blame itself if the warning issued to the workers which creates the impression that unlawful practices of "violence, intimidation, and the violation of the right of ownership" were the order of the day, is interpreted as a maneuver on the part of the authorities to suppress the mass movement. If there is solidarity among the democratic forces, the Government will surely be unable to act in an arbitrary manner. The formation of a common front of popular parties cannot be delayed not only for the democratization of Japan but for the defense of working class interests.

NIPPON TIMES FEB 5 1946

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

146

941

# Entire Kanto Threatened With 'Blackout' —Electric Strike Situation Worsens

146

The entire Kanto district is being threatened with a possible blackout as a strike may be called at any moment by the Central Labor Union of Employes of the Kanto Electric Supply Company.

The union headquarters on Thursday cancelled the first instruction of January 15 ordering the commencement of sabotage by the entire members of the union and its chapters and instead issued the second instruction aimed at a prolonged dispute with the company management.

According to the instruction, the union is aiming to place the business management under the union, prevent non-union members from reporting for work, and other means.

An official of the union said that the developing situation may force the union to take the more drastic step of turning off the switches.

Meanwhile, approximately 1,200 members of the Utsunomiya chapter of the union went on strike in accordance with the instruction of the headquarters.

The Utsunomiya chapter was organized on January 11 and, with its formation, it made a six-point demand including a 50 per cent raise in wages and establishment of an eight-hour working day.

With its demand flatly rejected by the management of the company, the above 1,200 workers walked out as a final resort.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 19 1946

# Kodansha Employes Threaten to Strike

## Make 4-Point Demand to Publishing Firm Head to Reshuffle Personnel

146

A SCAP spokesman's recent statement to the press indicating a possibility of purge action against some publishers known to have been engaged in militaristic and ultra-nationalistic publication during the war had its first repercussion on Wednesday, when employes of the Kodansha Publishing Company, often mentioned among those publishers considered liable to such purge action, demanded its president, Seiichi Noma, to carry out a thoroughgoing reshuffle of its entire management personnel.

According to a Mainichi Shimbun report on Thursday, the Kodansha employes held a general meeting on January 16 to consider, from their own standpoint, the SCAP spokesman's statement and to discuss their own action to be taken in view of the Allied authorities' announcement.

The paper said that the Kodansha Publishing Company was engaged during the war in publishing the Navy's organ, Wakazakura or Young Cherry Blossom, as well as such monthly magazines as Gendai or Current Age and Fuji, which are regarded as having followed militaristic and ultra-nationalistic lines in their editorial policy. Hence, the journal added, Kodansha is being mentioned among those publishers who would be first affected by an Allied purge action, when it is taken.

As a result of the general meeting, according to Mainichi, the Kodansha employes decided upon a four-point demand, which was handed to President Noma. The employes' demands call for:

(1) A wholesale retirement of all those directors of the company, chief of the magazine department and editors of the company's magazines, who are suspected of war responsibility.

(2) Creation of an Operational Council, on which an equal number of employes and management staff members will be represented.

(3) Creation of a Personnel Supervision Committee to be composed of an equal number of employes' representatives and management staff members.

(4) Enforcement by the company of measures designed to improve the employes' working conditions on the basis of data supplied by the employes in respect to their living expenses.

In this connection, it was reported that representatives of the Kodansha employes are threatening to call a general strike in the event of the management's failure to comply with their four-point demand and that they may follow up their demand with another recommending the management to discontinue publication of some of its magazines by way of giving concrete expression to the management's repentance of its wartime activities, besides embarking on new publishing activities in line with the democratic trends now sweeping the country.

### SCAP Spokesman Mum

Referring to the Jiji Press report that a "house-cleaning" movement has been started by employes of the Kodansha, one of the largest publishing companies of Japan, a SCAP spokesman on Friday told his regular press conference that SCAP generally views with approval any positive, voluntary action on the part of a Japanese group to "set their own house in order" on their own initiative.

The spokesman said he did not know the facts of the Kodansha dispute and, therefore, did not endorse nor condemn what was going on there. He asserted, however, that if publicity circles generally proceeded on their own responsibility to assess war guilt and to take action to rearrange their organizations, SCAP would regard that as a healthy development.

He observed that there is a widespread tendency here in various fields of activity to do nothing until SCAP issues a directive. This has been true in Government and social as well as economic fields. There are a great number of sincere Japanese people who feel sorry that nothing had been done until an order had been issued by GHQ, the spokesman said, adding that SCAP has a number of times lamented that the Japanese have failed to take action in such matters at their own initiative before being ordered by GHQ.

The spokesman emphasized that any positive, voluntary action taken in line with the directives previously issued by the Allied Headquarters—any sincere attempt to reform—will be viewed with approval by SCAP. He added, however, that this did not mean that SCAP endorses in advance all of the so-called reform or reorganization movement or any particular movement. But any tendency for the Japanese to take action before a directive is issued is a healthy one, he declared. The spokesman added that SCAP expects any such movement to be sincere and through-going.

Asked to air SCAP's view on the appearance of a pretender to the Japanese Throne, Hiromichi Kumazawa, reported by the Stars and Stripes on Friday, the spokesman said that although SCAP looks upon the matter with much interest, it had no opinion on the facts that have developed so far. He disclaimed knowledge as to whether the documents allegedly proving Kumazawa's Imperial lineage had been handed over to SCAP authorities.

Queried about the present status of German and Italian residents in Japan, the spokesman said that many of the Germans were interned or confined to their quarters following the end of the war and that a screening process has been underway since then.

Anti-Nazi Germans and refugees from Germany with clear record have been liberated and some of them are now actually working for various Allied units, he revealed. Some of them have been released or hired by the occupation forces on a probationary basis, subject to investigation, he added.

The spokesman went on to say that German nationals whose loyalty is doubtful are in custody or under surveillance, adding that 48 Germans are in Sugamo prison at present.

NIPPON TIMES JAN 21 1946

# Jap Postal Workers Ask Big Pay Hike

146

TOKYO (INS)—An estimated 3000 Japanese representing all the postal employees in Honshu Monday demonstrated in Tokyo for a 500% raise in salary and other demands.

Stressing the rising cost of food and shelter and the "feudalistic and oppressive" attitude of their bosses, the demonstrators demanded of the president of the board of communications that he dismiss the "oppressive" executives and grant salary raises of 500% plus monthly bonuses of ¥1,500 for each employee in addition to ¥500 for each dependent.

STARS & STRIPES
FEB 5 1946