DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # [illegible]

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2244

(2) Folder title/number: (29) (end)
Labor

(3) Date: July 1948 - May 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
740	c, d, e

(5) Item description and comment:
Secret

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

DECLASSIFIED UPON PROP SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # _____

SECRET

File under Labcf Page _____

NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1950		
74	GS	16 Jan	G-2, G-1, DS	UN Commission of Inquiry Concerning Forced Labor
75	McWheter	16 Jan	Napier	Employment of Indigenous Labor for Occupation Agencies and Activities for which Reimbursement is Made
76	McWhetter	16 Jan	C, GS	Employment of Indigenous Labor for Occupation Agencies and Activities for Which Reimbursement is Made.
77	Yasumasa SATO	23 Jan	MacArthur	Full Translation of Ltr to Gen MacArthur from SATO, Yasumasa.
[redacted]				
78	ESS	11 Sept. 50	GS	Policy Reference Responsibility of Private RR Mines During Labor Disputes.
79	Central Labor Relations Com	15 May 51	Col Napier	Unfair Labor Practices Involving Asahi Re

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NND 963050 BY: NARS DATE: 12/30/96

File under LABOR Page No

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1949		
69A	CIE	7 Nov	GS	Survey of Unemployed Persons in the Tokyo Area.
70	GS	10 Nov	DS	USSR Statement in FEC re Labor Policy
71	GS	11 Nov	G-1	UNCommission of Inquiry concerning Forced Lambor
72	G-2	9 Dec	GS	Present Strength of Communist Sphere of Infulence in the Fananese Labor Movement
73	GS	20 Dec	COM-M	Employment of Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor in Japan

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NND 5(B) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDA # _____

File under no. LABOR Page No- _____

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1949		
64		11 June		Railway Strike in Tokyo
65	Derevyanko	11 June	SCAP	Soviet objection to Jap police breaking up riot 30-31 May
65-A	Matsukata	27 June	Rizzo	Labor demonstration of 30 May 1949 (Memo)
66		30 June		Personnel curtailment Program of Japanese National Railways
66A	SCAP	16 July	CG 8 A	Removal of Japanese Officials
66B	J.W.	20 July	Napier	State Railway Workers' Union
67		8 Aug.	Civil aff. Labor Off.	Legal Status of Prefectural Government Employees Under Labor Laws in Japan.
68		1 Sep		Comparison between Jap Labor Laws and the Taft-Hartley Labor Laws
69				Labor Relations and Education Branch

File under no. LABOR Page No-

	FROM	DATE 1949	TO	SYNOPSIS
59A	ESS	2 May	GS	Reduction of Ja p Gov't Personnel
60	GS	3 May	ESS	Separation Allowances for Govt Employees
61		11 May		Appointment of Personnel for the Economic Investigation Board
61A		24 May	ZENNORIN	Translation of Telegram
62	Kimura	26 May	Williams	Errors in the English Translation of two Bill of Ministry of Labor
63	CCS	28 May	GS	Tentative Choice of Personnel for Appointment to Positions Created by the New Telecommunication Estab. Law

File under no. Labor Page No-

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
		1949		
56	G-2	5 Apr	GS	National Liaison Council of Gov't and Public Workers Union
57	GS	21 Apr	G-2	Labor Relations Command Letter
58	HOOVER	28 Apr	CH,GS	LABOR MISSION TO JAPAN
59	GOVT SEC	28 Apr	DS, Yokohama Division	AMERICAN CITIZENS EMPLOYEES OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

File under no. LABOR Page No-

	FROM	DATE	TO	SUBJECTS
		1949		
54	Member, Allied Council, from USSR	24 Mar	Chief of Staff, GHQ	Allied council is inviting the Chairman of the National Congress of Industrial Union to Russia
55	Member, Allied Council USSR	31 Mar	Chief of Staff, SCAP	Jap Trade Unions representatives who have been invited to attend the 10th Congress of Trade Unions in USSR

File under no. LABOR Page No-

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1949		
47	Williams	26 Jan	CG 8th A	Questionable Activities of Labor Standaads Bureau Officials.
48	G-2	25 Jan	GS	The Suiyokai (Wed) Society
49.	G - 2	8 Feb.	G.S.	Reations to the 48 Hour Work Week
50	GS	4 Mar	G-2	Request for Investigation of Jap Nationals
50A	Whitney	9 Mar	Marquat	Press Translation(Concerning Labor)
51	Gen Whitney	9 Mar	Gen Marquat	Press Translation
52	Diamantes	9 Mar	-	Recommendations Sent to Laber Minister By Women's Miners' Bureau of the Same Ministry
53	ESS	16 Mar	GS	Mis-quotation of Mr. Amis

SECRET

FILE UNDER LABOR BOOK II July, 1948 to 1949 PAGE NO. XI

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
44.	WHITNEY	17 Nov.		Comments on Proposed Scapin: Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, etc.
44A	Mil Gov't Team	20 Nov	8th Army	Petitions from Municipal Unions
45.	L.S.	2 Dec.	G.S.	Public Corporation Labor Relations Bill.
46		Dec 1948		Statement of Warning to National and Local Government Employees.

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1948		
39	GHQ	23 Oct	CG 8th	RepOrt of Service Contracts Under Procurement Demand within Japan
40	Japan Federation of Employeers' Association	23 Oct	Whitney	a Copy of a Memorial on labor policy submitted to the New Ministry
41	Labor Letter	25 Oct-		Labor Relations-National union Conventions
41AA	Dir. General	27 Oct	Willoughby	Censorship of Newspaper articles
41A	KIYOTOKU, Gora (ATIS)	4 Nov.		Letter on Labor of Japan.
42	Hq Comdt.	5 Nov	GS	Request for Temporary Passs
43	G-2	13 Nov	Govt Sec	Protest Against Fascist Propaganda in Japan

File under no. LABOR Page No- IX

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1948		
36	GS	24 Sept	CTS	Recruitment of Consultant for Organization ar Management: advisory board on Government organization for transportation & trans.
36A	CIE	25 Sept	GS	Conference with Japanese Women on 23 Aug 48.
36B	GS	1 Oct	ESS	Food Bonus to Govt. Workers
37	GS	11 Oct	ESS	Policy Concerning Government Housing for National Public Servants.
37A	GS	14 Oct	ESS	Clearance for RadioBroadcast
38	GS	15 Oct	ESS	Command Letter on Labor Relations

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1948		
32		12 Aug		Government Railway Works, Kosu Branch, Reported they had a directive from Tokyo Hdqts. in the future.
33	GS	12 Aug	NR/MG	Coal Mine Safety Code
34	C of S	21 Aug	CI & E	Clarification of Policy on Teachers Unions.
34A	GS	23 Aug	CTS	Request for Clarification of Policy
35	GS	14 Sept	CTS	Labor Relations in Japanese Government Transportation Enterprises
35A	8th Army	18 Sept.	SCAP	Petitions from Municipal Unions.
~~36~~	~~GS~~	~~16 Sept~~	~~G-2~~	~~Policies of AJCNU~~ SPECIAL FOLDER

File under no. LABOR Page No- VII

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1948		
~~27~~	~~CS~~	~~30 Jun~~	~~ESS~~	~~Policy Concerning Government Employees~~
28	CCS	15 Jul	ESS	Payment of Government Employees During Absentee Periods.
29	Transportation	19 Jul		Rail Labor DR-96
30		28 Jul		J.S. Killen, Intends to Resign because of unadjustment of a New Labor Policy.
31	G-2	11 Aug	GS	U.S.S.R. Protest against C-in-C Policy toward Japanese Labor Unions

COPY CUL-30

CUL-30
Subject: UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES INVOLVING ASAHI PRESS
To: Lt. Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ
From: Ichiro Nakayama, chairman, and Takashi Katsura, acting chairman, Central Labor Relations Commission
Date: May 15, 1951

Interim Findings by the Central Labor Relations Commission on Two Complainants.

I. The Case of YOSHIHISA KAJITANI

(Kajitani is correst, instead of Kajiya as mis-)
(read in the Special Investigation Bureau Paper.)

1. Involvement in Osaka University Students Strike

That he was suspended from schooling for two years from implicati on in the students strike while studying at Osaka University, Kajitani certainly confesses to. However, it must be remembered that the strike took place in 1931 (instead of 1921 as again misstated in the SIB paper, himself being born in 1911), the year which marked Japan's first step toward militarization and which heralded the opening of the dark regime under which liberalistic speech and action of every shade were labelled "red" and oppressed as harmful to the state. It is rash, therefore, to view the Osaka University strike in those days as conducted under the direction of the Communist Party; nearer to the fact rather was that the CP, then unauthorized, had not so much actual power at that time.

Suppose the CP were behind the scenes in the case of the strike, Kajitani cannot be regarded as a fellow travelor, for the simple reason that he led the strike, without determining the fact whether he deliberately plotted with the Party. The fact of Kajitani's acquital two years later while some of the students rusticated were never returned speaks out how the University authorities finally cleared him from suspicion of Party association.

2. Membership in Japan Journalists Alliance

It is true that the Japan Journalists Alliance is an active constituent of the Japan Democratic Culture League, a Party organ to launch "culture struggle" by.

However, too bold reasoning it would be if right from this fact we jumped over to conclude that all membership of the Alliance would be Commies or their fellow-travelors. To be sure, some of the members joined fully aware of what the Alliance intends in fact and have since been living up to the program. But some of other light-minded ones became members blinded by the beautiful name of democracy or freedom of speech without any consideration on this point. To Still another group it meant simply broader social contact and better exchange of information. In fact, there has been a tendency that more and more who are not Communists nor sympathizers leave as more and more they come to find the true shape of the Alliance. This was given proof in the course of hearings by two first-rate journalists who stood as witnesses and happen to be members of the Alliance. But again you cannot go on from this proposition to assert correctly that all the remaining members are CP members or fellow travelors.

Whether a member is or is not a Commy or a fellow travellor must be decided by ascertaining what he considers the Alliance to be and in what manner he participates in its activities. In the case of Complainant HATANAKA, we ruled him as fellow traveler. The basis of the presumption was the fact that he is one of influentiel members and constitutes the driving power of the Alliance. The Central Labor Relations Commission never thinks that the Japan Journalists Alliance has no association with the CP. It contends that the membership alone of the Alliance in the case of Kajiteni is too inadecuate to sustain that he is a Party associate.

3. Union Executive Post

It is true that Kajitani was a central committee member and chief of the Organ Paper Section, of the All-Japan Newspaper and Broadcasting Labor Union in 1948. But it is not proper to assume that the central committee members--who there are in no small member--are all commies or their fellow travelors. The reason he was asked to head the Organ Paper Section seems that he is good at editing. Anyway, if the fact alone that someone once was a central committee member or chief of its section were allowed to make him irrevocably amenable to the charge of being a Commy or his fellow traveler, a good number of people would still have to come under the Red purge in the present-day journalism.

When anyone charges the Asahi Newspaper Labor Union is infested with radical elements, what does he mean by "radical" ? If he means the attitude of labor who stand sternly and courageously in spite of management, if he erroneously thinks those who undauntedly engage in proper union activities are radical elements and label them Reds or their fellow travelors, the provision of Article 7 of the Trade Union Law with the noble intention of protecting proper union activities will probably go mutilated and stop working actually. CUL-30 (2)

4. Relief Campaign after May 30 Incident

Kajitani promoted the relief compaign for Kenji ONISHI then under arrest from involvement in the May 30 Incident, notwithstanding that their union affiliation was different. Though it was done before Onishi's charges were fixed, this act of Kajitani's seems to have tints of a fellow travelor.

5. Trip to Shiga Heights

About the middle of February 1949, Kajitani went to the Asahi Newspaper Lodge in Shiga Heights with Shin'ichi YABE, Sumie Asano and others. Kajiya did not denied the fact but maintained that not only these two communists but several non-communists accompanied him and it was a mere picnic. That the company included the non-communists was not denied by the management. Whether, therefore, it was done as part of Party activities or a mere pleasure-outing is a matter not easily decided.

6. Anti-Discharge Alliance and "Shinso" Article

It is clear that Kajitani after being discharged organized in collaboration with other dischargees the Anti-Discharge Alliance--later renamed the Anti-Speech Suppression Alliance. But the allegations that Kajitani took part in editing and publishing the Alliance's organ paper, that he wrote Nos. 165, 167, 181 issues, and that there were reasons to presume that the article "Three Men in the Indonesian Revolution" in the "Shinso" was written by him, were not presented by anyone at the CLRC hearings. No one at present is qualified to say anything definite about whether they were true and whether, supposing they were, they would offer grounds for charging Kajitani as a fellow travelor, until full inquiry has been conducted.

7. Evaluation on Points (1) to (6)

From the foregoing evaluation, offfacts, it is concluded that the allegation covering (1) through (3) is not convincing enough to enable us to judge Kajitani as a fellow travelor; (4) is pretty positive in depicting him in the fellow traveling colors; as to (5) nothing definite can be said until it is found who were the non-communists who went with him and until it is clarified by their testimony what was really intended in the trip; and (6) requires further inquiry.

8. Active Union Work

On the other hand, it is a clear fact that Kajitani was an active union leader and there are numerous indications suggesting that he was held in prejudice by the management.

CONT TO (7)

9. Concluding

In the case of Kajitani, to conclude, further inquiry into Points (5) and (6) and other considerations alongside must be conducted before the rulings on whether he was a fellow traveler and whether his discharge constitutes an unfair labor practice yet can be given.

II. The Case of Masao OHARA

1. His Adherence to Marxism

(a) "Marx-boy" and Marxist

The reference of Union's Chief Executive FUJII to Ohara by saying, "Ohara stood so pat on economic claims as to deprive us of chances of compromise; he is a Marx-boy", was not presented by anyone in the course of hearing. But supposing this were true, it is a dangerous reasoning to say that one is a Red fellow traveler because he is not easily brought to compromise, more so, in economis demands. The term "Marx Boy" peculiar in Japanese is used to deride feeble-handed intellectuals whose lip-devotion to Marxian theories is not accompanied with the practices which it demands. The usual ~~sayage~~ is for the case of those who are in fact not commies nor their fellow travelers.

(b) Harsh Words with His Boss

That Ohara had a heated talk with Chief of Social Section SHINDO in 1947 was not definitely stated by anyone at the hearings. All the management mentioned was about a squabble he had with high-placed officer. To Ohara's demand that he wanted to know who it was and bring the matter to personal showdown, the Press refused to answer. If the squabble remains any serious issue, ~~the~~ two men need be brought to talk face to face.

2. Prejudiced Covering at Labor Disputes

(a) Toho Motion Picture Dispute

The charge of prejudiced covering at the dispute was stated by the management and denied by Ohara. Neither party requested the calling of witnesses. The issue showed no sign of development and was dropped.

(b) "Kaizo" Magazine Dispute

Ohara gave utterance in details as follows:

I. At the scene of the dispute he found another Asahi reporter who came there to cover the case. They arranged to divide the work between the two and wrote articles which were printed as they wrote them.

II. It is true that he saw Director HIRATA of the company. But he never used threatening words.

III. When the publishers protested Asahi's way of covering and articles, the Press did not hear them.

IV. Later when Col. Imboden called them, Ohara was informed too late for the appointment and could not go. Some top members of the editorial office went and received the colonel's admonition, in which, as told to Ohara, he said, "Ohara is a Communist. He intimidated Director Hirata of the Kaizo Sha and wrote in violation of the Press Code." But Ohara was not a bit told on what basis Col. Imboden concluded Ohara was a commy.

Ohara later attempted to see the colonel to ask whether he said Ohara was a Commy and on what grounds, but did not succeed.

V. The Asahi Social Section people held a section meeting and told themselves to be more careful. But no one was called to disciplinary measure.

The foregoing utterance of Ohara's was not denied by the management.

In the light of the facts that the Press dismissed the protest mounted by the Kaizo Sha and that the Asahi printed Ohara's articles as he himself covered, events in this case cannot be considered weighty enough to brand him a Communist or his fellow travelor.

To be sure, serious consideration should be expended on Col. Imboden's declaration that Ohara was a Communist. If we can come to knowledge of what made the colonel think that Ohara was a Communist, it will be helpful.

3. Ritsu ITO's Case

On this case Ohara set forth the following statement:

"In those days when I was covering labor matters, I was often asked, coming back from an interview with Communists, by fellow reporters to tell them how it was. In such cases I told them only objectively and never appeared to uphold the Party's views. Once when I was asked by a fellow reporter Communists view on a certain question, I recommended him to see Ritsu ITO, the Commust. I added if he so desired I might introduce him."

To the statement by the management that Ohara in talks with his friends upheld Communists' views, he wanted them to tell him who told them so and demanded to have a showdown talk with whosoever. But the management would not come out with identification.

Assessing the three foregoing propositions it still appears premature to pronounce Ohara as a Communist or his fellow travelor on those grounds.

Other matters specified in the SIB paper are too futile as means by which to judge whether one is a Communist or his fellow travelor.

Take the case of a school. It is commonly known that if there are any number of registered CP members among the students one is sure that there are 20 or 30 percent more secret members. There are regular CP members at Waseda University where Ohara once studied. This might lead one to cast suspicion over his relations with the Party. He studied at Waseda before the Pacific War. How many regular Party members did the University number in those days? How much would its 20 or 30 percent have made? Anyway it would have been a trifling number. To count the slender chance that Ohara might have been among the mere minority as one of the grounds to establish his active Party association, is too far-fetched an argument and nothing short of the logic of the secret police or Kempeitai politics of the gone-by days.

The relation with the Kokusai Shuppan Sha (International Publishing Co.) is mentioned next. But while the character of the firm is under investigation as at present, the mention does not mean anything more than suspicion. Visits to Ohara by three Communists reportedly placing him under the police's eyes do not serve as evidence for the present case until some conclusion is reached.

4. Refutation Concluded

Unless and until it is clarified whether Col. Imboden really gave his word Ohara was a Commy and, if so, on what grounds, it is not in keeping with accepted ways of think-

ing to denounce Ohara as a commy or his fellow travelor even on the strength of all the information materials we could come across up to now.

5. Active Union Work

On the other hand, it is a clear fact that Ohara was active in engaging union work and there are numerous indications suggesting that he was held in prijudice by the management.

6. Concluding for the Case

Whether and on what grounds Col. Imboden really said so, the character of the Kokusai Shuppan Sha and his personal relation with reported three Communist visitors require to be ascertained before, under consideration of other matters alongside, the rulings on whether he is a fellow travelor and whether his discharge constitutes an unfair labor practice yet can be given.

Shibata Q ,I.D. Third( )(May. 19,1951)(649) 377 C.

May 10, 1951.

From : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

For : Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

Subject: Two Red Purgees connected with the Asahi Newspaper.

I. As a result of our investigation the following matters have come to light.

A. KAJIYA Yoshihisa.

KAJIYA is not a member of the Communist Party who has filed his declaration.

(1) While a student of the Osaka University of Commerce he had some relations with the strike of 1921 and was suspended by the university authorities. The strike is said to have been had under the guidance of the Communist Party, and therefore he is said to have acted then in harmony with the intention of the said party.

(2) He was a member of Japan Journalists' Alliance which is a contour organization of the Japan Communist Party.

(3) In the Workers' Union of the Asahi Newspaper Office he was a radical element. From June to November, 1948 he was a Central Committeeman of All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union (which was the joint organization in which the leading power of the Japan Communist Party

was the most powerful) and was in office of Director of its official organ paper.

(4) In April, 1949, the Workers' Union of the Asahi Newspaper Office was split off, and belonging to the Headquarters of the Workers' Union of All-Asahi Newspaper Office, he became Director of its official organ paper, and in May, 1950, he took up the position of Chairman of Executive Committee. It happened, however, ONISHI Kenji (a Communist), a member of the Workers' Union of the Branch of the Asahi of All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union (which was quite different from the organization he belonged to) was involved in the 30 Incident. Then, without going through the formalities, but taking advantage of his official power of Chairman of Executive Committee, he arranged to promote the relief campaign for ONISHI positively.

(5) He is intimated with YABE Shin-ichi, a Communist, (who is now under our detection as a powerful man concerned with the succeeding papers of the Akahata, FUKUDA Eishiro, a Communist, and ASANO Sumie, a Communist (who is making his activity in Minshu Seinen Dan (Democratic Young Men's Corps in the Shin Sekai Building). In about February, 1949, he stayed in the dormitory of the Asahi Newspaper Office in Shiga Kogen

(Plateau), Nagano Prefecture, with the aforesaid three men.

(6) In August, 1950, when he was notified from the Asahi Newspaper Office that he had been dismissed, he organized the Alliance of the Opposition to the Dismissal of Press and Radio Workers (later renamed the Alliance of the Opposition to Speech Suppression). Then, in the Asahi Squad he was concerned with compilation and publication of the official organ paper, among the articles of which were found the announcement of Temporary Guidance Section of the Japan Communist Party and also some anti-American articles. The stencil paper for the official organ paper No. 165 dated March 20, 1951, No. 167 dated March 7 and No. 181 dated March 26 was written by him. There are a considerable ground to be presumed enough that the manuscript "Three Men in the Indonasian Revolution" appeared in the "Shinso", No. 45, a magazine for the exposure of the Leftists (issued on August 15, 1950).

From the aforementioned we can recognize that he is a fellow-traveler of the Communist Party. But, after the investigation made near his dwelling, any positive material has not been obtained, nor was discovered any positive testimony that he acted in conformity with the managing cell of the party. But the

facts given above, particularly the fact that he acted, after he had been purged, with the many party members by forming the Alliance of the Opposite to the Suppression of Speech will make his color as a fellow-traveler most distinctly.

B. OHARA Masao.

OHARA is not a party member who has filed his declaration.

(1) But he adheres strictly to Marxism in ideas.

a. In connection with the economic request in the Asahi Newspaper Office, Chairman FUJII of Executive Committee of All Asahi Workers' Union remarked, "OHARA always opposed so vigorously that we lost the opportunity for compromise. He is a Maxian boy!"

b. In the autumn of 1947 SHINDO Jiro, Director of Social Department of the Asahi Newspaper called OHARA to his seat in the office and talked with him personally, when OHARA did not yield by insisting that the theory of Marxism was right, and so was the Socialistic revolution. Thus SHINDO actually proved by giving the aforesaid facts that OHARA was a Maxian.

Also: Police is presently surveilling OHARA because of visits of 3 of members to his home recently.

(2) In the report relating to the strife of Toho Cinema Studio and that relating to the strife of the Kaizo Sha (a Magazine publishing office), he arranged to write the

unilateral articles of the strikers supported by the Communist Party, and there was something partial in his report regarding the Kaizo Sha Strife. So the Asahi Newspaper Office was warned by C.I.E. Those facts have been recognized by Lt.-Col. Imboden, of C.I.E., not to speak by Director SHINDO of Social Department and Deputy Director TANI of General Affairs Department of the Asahi.

Particularly as to the point that Lt.-Col. Imboden is said to have recognized OHARA as a Communist, we believe there is some further ground, but it is not clear to us.

(3) When OHARA once argued about Communism with his old coleague in the Asahi Newspaper Office called KAWATE, a member of Social Department, he told KAWATE that he would cause him to have an interview with ITO Ritsu, a Central Committeeman of the Japan Communist Party in those days so as to confront him with ITO.

That is sufficient to regard him as a fellow-traveler of the Communist Party. But he always acts so very carefully that it is difficult for us to grasp the proof about it. After investigating in the neighbourhood of his dwelling, any positive material cannot be discovered. Such inclination is the characteristic we can see in the pure secret party members. We cannot help judging as to whether he is a Marxist only or he is a pure secret party member.

In the universities where there are regular party members in a considerable number, there are always 20 per cent to 30 per cent secret party members. As he was a graduate of Waseda University, reading English literature, we cannot safely say that he had not possibility of being so.

Furthermore, OHARA is at present taking service at the Kokusai Shuppan Sha (Internationa Publication Office) (the true nature of which is now under investigation).

II. In order to protect the public press organ, it is not desirable to have such figure engaged in it.

III. The report has come to an end.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER

Table of Career Investigation

Name: OHARA Masao.

Date of Birth: Apr. 1, '13.

Age: 39.

Domicile: 735, 2-chome, Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.

Address: 156, 1-chome Shimmachi, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

Educational career:

March, 1936: Graduate at Waseda University, reading English Literature.

January 25, 1936: Joined the Asahi Newspaper Office. Temporarily employed as a Quasi-Staff member. Attached to Proof Reading Department.

July 29, 1936: Quasi-Staff member.

Oct. 15, 1936: Social Department.

Sept. 1, 1938-Oct. 15, 1940: Called up to the military active service.

Dec. 5, 1940: Staff member.

March 26, 1943-Dec. 21, 1945: Called up to the military active service.

Dec. 31, 1945: Returned to the Office.

Attached to Social Department, Tokyo.

Aug. 1, 1950: Retired from the Office.

.....

Name: KAJIYA Yoshihisa.

Date of Birth: March 28, 1911. (40 of age)

Domicile: 145, Kita-nitto-cho, Tennoji Ward, Osaka City.

Address: 731, Daita 1-chome, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.

Educational career:

April, 1936: Graduated from the Osaka Commercial College, post-graduate course.

Career: Jan. 4, 1937: Entered the Matsue Communications Bureau.

Jul. 5, 1937: Appointed to the junior employee.

Aug. 15, 1939-May 10, 1941: Called to the colours for the Chinese Upheaval.

Jul. 1, 1941: Appointed to the employee in the Tsuruga Communications Div.

Mar. 1, 1942: Transferred to the Takao Communications Div.

Nov. 20,1942-Jul. 5, 1946: expecially
despatched to Java.

Jul. 5, 1946: Returned to the office,
and moved to the Osaka Social Affairs Div.

Jul. 14, 1947: Transferred to the
European and US Affairs Div. in the
Tokyo Office.

Mar. 1, 1950: to the Social Affairs
Div. of the same office.

Jul. 5, 1950: Resigned.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

A/P&O

(Do not remove from attached sheets) E. E. Braden 26-6132

File No:

Subject: Policy Reference Responsibility of Private Railway Lines During Labor Disputes

Note No.	
	From: CTS To: G-4, ESS, GS (IN TURN) Date: 28 AUG 1950
1.	The Chief, Civil Transportation Section, is forwarding for your information and guidance, copies of correspondence from the Commanding General, Eighth Army relative to the above subject. 1 Incl a/s H. T. M. Major Benford 26-7493
	From: G-4 To: ESS, GS (In turn) 28 AUG 1950
2.	Information noted. It is not anticipated that policy cited in CG 8th Army letter AGJLR 531 (10 June 50), 24 Aug 50, will affect the Korean Operation since a service contract exists with the Japanese National Railway to provide for services in connection with the Korean Operation. 1 Incl n/c
	File No: 004.07(26 Aug 50)ESS/LAB From: ESS To: GS Mr Amiss 26-8373 WFM/RTA/blh Date: 11 SEP 1950
3.	Information noted. It is believed that the policy cited in basic communication will act as a deterrent to labor disputes. 1 Incl n/c W.F.M.

FEC AGO Form No 37a
(13 Dec 49)

78

2981—FEC Printing Plant—12/49—20M

154

E. E. Braden 26-6132

Policy Reference Responsibility of Private Railway Lines During Labor Disputes

CTS

G-4
ESS
GS (IN TURN)

1. The Chief, Civil Transportation Section, is forwarding for your information and guidance, copies of correspondence from the Commanding General, Eighth Army relative to the above subject.

1 Incl
s/s

H. T. H.

Major Benford 26-7493

From: G-4

To: ESS
GS (In turn)

28 AUG 1950

2. Information noted. It is not anticipated that policy cited in GS 8th Army letter AGAER 531 (10 June 50), 24 Aug 50, will affect the Korean Operation since a service contract exists with the Japanese National Railway to provide for services in connection with the Korean Operation.

1 Incl
n/c

E. L. E.

INFO COPY: GS

File No: 004.07(26 Aug 50)ESS/LAB

Mr [illegible] 26-8373
WFH/[illegible]/blh
Date: 11 SEP 1950

3. From: ESS

To: GS

Information noted. It is believed that the policy cited in basic communication will act as a deterrent to labor disputes.

1 Incl
n/c

W.F.H.

E22

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

24 August 1950

AGJLR 531 (10 June 50)

SUBJECT: Policy Reference Responsibility of Private Railway Lines During Labor Disputes

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500

1. This headquarters has been requested to furnish policy regarding the responsibility of Japanese private railway companies in providing rail transportation over and above that required by Procurement Demand TMRS-01 in times of labor strikes.

2. Under provisions of Occupation Instructions Number 5, your headquarters, 1 April 1950, the Commanding Officer, 8010th Transportation Military Railway Service, has been directed to convey the following to the Ministry of Transportation:

During periods of labor strikes, private railway companies will be required to maintain only that service specified in Procurement Demand TMRS-01 and no additional service will be operated for the convenience of Occupation Force personnel performing official travel in Japanese equipment.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

DEWITT M. MILES
Captain AGD
Asst. Adj General

C O P Y

Incl 1

Doc No 5[redacted]4 KS/GI

955
1CL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
Allied Translator and Interpreter Section

Translation directed by Commander-in-Chief

Date Rec'd ATIS 23 Jan 50

Description of Contents: Full Translation of Letter to General MacARTHUR from SATO, Yasumasa (佐藤安政)

77

Doc No 54[illegible]4

TRANSLATION IN FULL

TO: General MacARTHUR

FROM: SATO, Yasumasa (佐藤 安政)
Chairman of the Central Executive Committee,
All Japan Government Workers Union

DATE: 14 Jan 50

We, members of the All Japan Government Workers Union, in welcoming the New Year, have resolved to further increase our efforts to democratize labor union activities in accordance with the objectives of the Potsdam Declaration, the Far Eastern Commission's 16 principles on labor unions, and the Japanese Constitution. However, all previous Japanese Governments, by various ways and means, have thoroughly and arbitrarily suppressed our oppositions against the Government. That the Government has drastically retarded the democratization of Japanese labor union activities can be clearly seen by their corrupt application of the National Personnel Authority regulations and their failure to make revisions in compensation thereof, as stipulated in Article 28 of the National Public Service Law, on the pretext that the budget and national finances did not allow such revisions.

No doubt Your Excellency well realizes that the Japanese Government itself is obstructing the objectives of these laws and regulations, and is taking undemocratic and unco-operative action against the expansion of labor union activities.

The letter which Lt Gen DEREVYANKO, the USSR delegate, presented to General MacARTHUR on 21 Dec 45 touched upon the subject of the fascistic action of the Japanese Government against Japanese labor union activities, and requested Your Excellency to take appropriate action in this situation.

It is requested again that Your Excellency fully consider the basic spirit behind the message and that appropriate action be taken accordingly.

Very truly yours,

SATO, Yasumasa

C R O S S R E F E R E N C E

FILE UNDER: Labor

DATE: 16 Jan 50

FROM: McWherter TO: Napier

SUBJECT: Employment of Indigenous Labor for Occupation Agencies and Activities for which Full Reimbursement is "ade.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Memo, C, GS CLASSIFICATION

CABINET # Cabinet 20, Drawer 2

SHELF #

K6

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Labor

DATE: 16 Jan 50

FROM: Mc Eherter TO: C, GS

SUBJECT: Employemnt of Indigenous Labor for Occupation Agencies and Activities for which Full Reimbursement is Made.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Memo for the Record CLASSIFICATION

CABINET # Cabinet 21, Drawer 2

SHELF #

75

Labor

Maj Napier 26 6963

UN Commission of Inquiry Concerning
Forced Labor
G-2
G-1
DS (in turn)

GS 16 Jan 50

7 GS has noted the comments of DS contained in Check Note 6, but adheres to the viewpoint and recommendations expressed in GS Check Note 4 of 11 November 1949.

3 Incls
n/c

C. W.

GS FILES

74

Lt Col Erlenbusch
26-5926

UN Commission of Inquiry Concerning Forced Labor

G-1 DS 17 Nov 49

5. G-1 concurs in the views of Govt Section expressed in C/N 4 and recommends that proposed reply incorporated in C/N 4 be submitted to the Chief of Staff for approval.

3 Incls
n/c

W.A.B.

Mr. Overton
6 S-312 UN Subject: UN Commission of Inquiry concerning Forced Labor. 26-8841
DS:WJS:DWO:hh

From: DS To: GS
G-2
G-1 Date: 9 Jan 50

1. In view of the fact that there appears to be some misunderstanding as to the nature and intent of the proposed impartial expert commission of inquiry, DS feels that the following points should be noted:

a. The notes from the Secretary General of the United Nations to SCAP on the subject are pro forma notes addressed to all UN member governments and to all nonmember Governments.

b. The resolution for the establishment of an impartial expert commission of inquiry in any case where it may be alleged that forced labor exists is the direct result of efforts of the American Federation of Labor towards this end and is strongly supported by the United States Government.

c. There is absolutely no inference in the notes or in the actions of the United Nations or any of its affiliates that forced labor exists in Japan, nor is there any reason to believe that such charges will be made against either the Japanese Government or SCAP.

2. DS cannot agree with the view of GS expressed in check note no. 4 above that acceptance of the principle of permitting an impartial expert commission of inquiry to investigate any alleged conditions of forced labor in any country in the world would result in the development of an area of United Nations authority

DS:WJS:DWO:hh
Mr. Overton
26-8841

S-312 UN

UN Commission of Inquiry concerning Forced Labor

DS GS 9 Jan 50
G-2
G-1

6 (Contd.) in Japan. Such a condition has not obtained in the United States, which has maintained an intimate connection with the United Nations since its inception. As for the possibility of SCAP being unable to defend himself from criticism on the floor of the United Nations Assembly and its several councils, DS feels that the United States Representative, as well as the representatives of other countries belonging to the FEC, is quite capable of replying effectively to any charges which might be made against SCAP or the Japanese Government.

3. DS feels very strongly that any reply to the Secretary General which merely pays tribute to the lofty principles of the resolution but at the same time rebuffs any suggestion that an impartial commission of inquiry be permitted to investigate charges of forced labor not only will seriously embarrass the American Government and other freedom-loving nations which have supported the resolution in the United Nations, but also will afford totalitarian nations an opportunity to accuse SCAP of insincerity and to engage in vicious propaganda activities.

4. For the foregoing reasons, DS proposes that the last two paragraphs of the reply to the Secretary General drafted by GS be modified to read as follows:

> "While it is impossible to conceive of any charges being seriously made to the effect that conditions of forced labor exist in Japan, I can assure you that in such an event I would be most happy to furnish you most full and complete information on any aspect of the problem which may be desired and that both the Occupation and the appropriate Japanese authorities are fully prepared to cooperate in an impartial inquiry on the subject if such is deemed to be necessary."

3 Incls
n/c

.....W. J. S.....

LABOR
C-20,D-2

Maj Napier 26 6962

Employment of Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor in Japan

GS CCM-M 20 December 1949

1 1. Reference Check Note 1 from CCM-M to GS, 15 Dec 49, subject same as above.

2. No objection.

C. W.

GS FILES

73

Lt Col Greer 26-6410

Employment of Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor in Japan

COM-M	ESS	GS	15 Dec 49
	DS	LS	
	SS	G-1	
1	PH&W	G-4	

1. Attached hereto is staff study, draft of implementing directives, and related papers pertaining to a proposal which would permit revenue producing agencies, recreational facilities, and occupation living facilities (except troop and dependent housing, quarters, and barracks), as defined in Circular No. 5, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 10 February 1949, to employ indigenous labor in addition to that authorized under personnel ceilings and manning levels, by making full reimbursement for the cost of the labor to the Japanese Government. In brief summary the proposal is as follows:

a. An additional category of indigenous labor to be established and designated "Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor."

b. The using unit to procure labor through existing channels of indigenous labor supply. No procurement instrument form to be used.

c. Separate records and payrolls to be maintained.

d. Japanese Government to have status of employer. Employees have same status under Japanese law and regulations as employees furnished through Procurement Demand.

e. Using unit reimburses Japanese Government in yen for <u>full cost</u> incident to employment.

f. Full cost estimated to average about $25.00 a month for each employee. Included are the costs shown on payrolls, plus 1% for accident and sickness benefits, plus 225 yen per worker per month to cover administrative and medical costs incident to the employment.

g. This headquarters will impose no personnel or cost ceilings.

h. Number of additional employees needed estimated by labor officers of major commands (8th Army-600), (COMNAVFE-50), (FEAF-350), (Hq & Sv Gp-200).

i. No portion of U.S. appropriated funds to be used in effecting payment.

j. No reports required by this headquarters.

2. Request comment and/or concurrence by separate C/S to Comptroller.

1 Incl
Staff Study

L. L. W.

FPG/fed

Government Section

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

Office of the Comptroller

STAFF STUDY

FULLY REIMBURSABLE INDIGENOUS LABOR

THE PROBLEM

How may occupation agencies and activities obtain indigenous labor in addition to that authorized under ceilings if full reimbursement is made for the services of such labor?

REFERENCES

a. Circular No. 5, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Payment for Services Provided by Indigenous Personnel in Japan," 10 February 1949. (TAB A)

b. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Firm Directly Employed Indigenous Personnel Ceilings and Annual Yen Funding Program for Pay of Directly Employed Indigenous Personnel for JFY 1949," 1 September 1949. (TAB B)

c. Summaries of Japanese Labor Laws. (TAB C)

d. Letter AGL-240, Headquarters, Tokyo Military Government Team, subject: "Wages of Clerical Workers and Service Personnel Employed by the Allied Forces," 20 September 1949. (TAB D)

e. SCAPIN 1949, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, Immunization, Medical Care, Hospitalization and Other Benefits for Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces," 13 December 1948. (TAB E)

f. Health Insurance Law and Amendments. (TAB F)

DISCUSSION

1. Labor officers of major commands report that occupation activities employing indigenous labor are greatly interested in any feasible procedure that would permit them to employ workers without reference to personnel ceilings provided full reimbursement is made for such additional workers. The Exchange Service in Yokohama called this office shortly before the November Council meeting to determine the status of such a plan for the

information of the Council members. Informal information from major commands indicates approximately 1300 additional indigenous personnel desired at present time. (8th Army - 600), (COMNAVFE - 50), (FEAF - 350), (Hq & Sv Gp - 300).

2. a. Par 4d, Circular No. 5, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 10 February 1949 (TAB A), authorizes individuals to employ personal servants by direct arrangement. Such employees are not to be carried on payrolls of Japanese Government but paid direct by the Occupation Force individuals. The individual employer in this case is not responsible for making provision for the many employment and social welfare benefits afforded employees under Japanese law.

b. An occupation club or other activity as a Quasi-Governmental agency if employing labor by direct arrangement could not rightfully be considered as having the same legal status as an individual employing a personal servant. It is believed that an occupation activity employing labor by direct hire would have the full status of an employer whose workers would be entitled to all employment and social welfare benefits prescribed by law. Conformance with the provisions of the extensive system of Japanese labor and social welfare laws would involve the occupation employer in a multiplicity of intricate and burdensome employer responsibilities. (TAB C) To avoid conformance would unfairly deprive the workers so employed of the benefits enjoyed by other Japanese Government employees working alongside them in the Occupation Force activity on procurement instrument basis.

3. The problem appears to reduce itself to one of finding a procedure wherein the Japanese Government would have the status of employer; the occupation activity would make reimbursement for the full cost to the Japanese Government incident to the employment; and neither the Occupation Indigenous Budget nor the Japanese Budget would require additions or adjustments.

PROPOSAL

1. An additional category of indigenous labor to be established and designated "Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor."

2. Revenue Producing activities, recreational facilities, and occupation living facilities (except troop and dependent housing, quarters, and barracks), as defined in paragraph 3, Circular No. 5, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 10 February 1949, to be authorized to employ Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor, and make full reimbursement in yen to the Japanese Government for the full cost incurred by the Japanese Government thereto.

3. No personnel or cost ceilings to be imposed by this headquarters.

4. Requisitions and supply to be made through same channels as labor currently obtained on procurement instrument basis. No procurement instrument form to be used.

5. Administrative and procedural details except as provided herein at the discretion of commanders.

6. The Japanese Government, as the employer, to furnish the labor and provide for its pay and administration in conformance with Japanese laws and regulations. In this respect Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor will have the same status as other indigenous labor obtained on procurement instrument basis.

7. Separate payrolls and other administrative records to be maintained for Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor.

8. Payrolls prepared by the Japanese Government be presented to the unit labor officer for verification and reimbursement of the total amount due in yen.

9. No portion of United States appropriate funds to be used in effecting reimbursements for Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor. In order to avoid special appropriation by the Japanese Government, the Japanese Prefectural Government to finance the program out of prefectural funds.

10. The prevailing wage scale and allowances to be paid each worker. (TAB D)

11. Reimbursement by the Occupation Force activity to be limited to a sum sufficient to cover standard employee remuneration (including separation allowances), and contributions for social insurance in accordance with the provisions governing the employment of Japanese labor for the Occupation Forces on procurement instrument basis. Provisions for the following social welfare benefits, medical, and health provisions are included in the reimbursable costs:

a. Health Insurance. Provides benefits for medical and related care arising from non-occupational causes. Financed in the main by monthly contributions from employers and employees equally. Employee deductions limited to 2.2% of standard monthly remuneration. (TAB F)

b. Welfare Pension. Old age and survivor and permanent disability benefits. Financed in similar manner to Health Insurance, par 11a above. (TAB C)

c. Occupational Injury and Illness. Similar to Workmen's Accident Compensation. Japanese Government in conformance with Chapter 8, Labor Standards Law responsible for payment of benefits due to injury and illness directly traceable to the employee's occupation. (TAB G)

d. SCAPIN 1949 places responsibility on the Japanese Government for physical examinations, immunization, medical care, hospitalization and other benefits for Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces. (TAB E)

DISCUSSION OF PROPOSAL

12. The above proposal for the procurement of Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor should be more simple in operation and require considerable less supervision, surveillance, and reporting than the present operating and control procedures governing the administration of indigenous personnel employed on procurement instrument basis.

13. Since the occupation activity will be required to make full reimbursement from its own funds there will be no necessity for personnel ceilings.

14. Current manning level space authorization for Category I and II indigenous service personnel should not be reduced as a result of this proposal. It is emphasized that the purpose of this proposal is to provide for employment of indigenous personnel <u>in addition to</u> the minimum requirements of the using units.

15. The average monthly cost (wages and all allowances) to the Japanese Government for indigenous service workers as determined by a recent survey in three Tokyo clubs (Rocker, Washington Heights, Bankers Service Club No. 21) was computed to be approximately twenty-five ($25.00) dollars. This would be the approximate monthly total cost to each using unit for each worker.

16. Under the above proposed plan, occupation agencies and activities would be in a position to improve their service and expand their activities when such improvements and expansions are warranted. Improvements and expansions would be subject to the usual restraints imposed by cost considerations. It is believed that the activities should be permitted this normal latitude in the authorized use of their profits and other non-appropriated funds.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommend that the above proposal be adopted and attached drafts of implementing directive to major commands (TAB G) and SCAPIN to Japanese Government (TAB H), be approved.

DRAFT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG ( )COM-M

SUBJECT: Employment of Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Commanding General, Headquarters and Service Group, General Headquarters, Far East Command, APO 500
Commander, United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165
Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

References:

a. Circular No. 5, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 10 February 1949.

b. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: Firm Directly Employed Indigenous Personnel Ceilings and Annual Yen Funding Program for Pay of Directly Employed Indigenous Personnel for JFY 1949, 1 September 1949.

c. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: Operative and Productive Labor, 3 August 1949.

d. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to Commanding General, Eighth Army, subject: Employment Security Law and Labor Bosses, 5 March 1948.

e. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers memorandum for Japanese Government, subject: Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, Immunization, Medical Care, Hospitalization and Other Benefits for Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces, SCAPIN 1949.

f. SCAPIN 2003, 11 May 1948, Separation Allowance for Government Employees.

AG ( )GCM-M
Subj: Employment of Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor

1. Purpose. The purpose of this directive is to permit revenue producing activities, recreational facilities, and occupation living failities (except troop and dependent housing, quarters, and barracks) as defined in paragraph 3, Circular 5, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 10 February 1949, to obtain the services of indigenous personnel in excess of authorized personnel ceilings in order to provide improved services to occupation personnel.

2. Current directives and policies pertaining to the control and reporting of indigenous service personnel whose services are obtained on procurement instrument basis, and the employment of personal servants by individuals as provided for in paragraph 4c, Circular 5 (referred to in paragraph 1) are continued in effect.

3. Personnel ceiling allowances for Category I and II indigenous service personnel, obtained on procurement instrument basis, will continue to provide the aforementioned activities and facilities with their minimum requirements in indigenous service personnel.

4. Effective immediately, activities and facilities listed in paragraph 1 above, may obtain indigenous service personnel in addition to personnel ceiling authorization, by providing full reimbursement to the Japanese Government for the services of such personnel. The following procurement, employment and payment policies and procedures will govern:

a. Procurement of Fully Reimbursable indigenous personnel will be made through same channels that exist for the procurement of indigenous service personnel on procurement instrument basis. No procurement instrument will be used.

b. The Japanese Government will have the status of the employer; will supply the labor, and provide for its pay and administration in conformity with applicable Japanese laws and regulations. In this respect, Fully Reimbursable indigenous labor will have the same status as indigenous labor employed on procurement instrument basis.

c. The Japanese Government will prepare payrolls and present them to the using units for payment of the total amount due. Units will verify the correctness of payrolls and effect payment, in yen, of the amount required to reimburse the Japanese Government for all costs incident to the employment of the labor. The charge to the using unit will be an amount, in yen, sufficient to cover standard employee remunerations (including separation allowances) and contributions for certain social insurance in accordance with Japanese laws and regulations governing the employment of indigenous labor for the Occupation Forces on procurement instrument basis. Costs chargeable to using units are limited to the following:

(1) Wages and allowances of personnel before deductions for income taxes, health insurance, and welfare benefits.

(2) The Japanese Government's matching portion, equal to the health insurance and welfare benefits deductions.

(3) A sum amounting to 1% of the wages and allowances of workers listed on the payroll to provide funds with which the Japanese Government pays workers' accident and sickness benefits.

(4) The sum of ¥225 multiplied by the number of workers on the monthly payroll to provide for added administrative and medical costs occasioned by the additional employeed.

d. With regard to charges for separation allowance, only that period in which the worker is employed at the occupation activity or facility, will be considered in assessing the activity or facility its proportional share of the separation allowance due.

e. No portion of United States appropriated funds will be used in making payment for the services of Fully Reimbursable indigenous labor employed under the provisions of this directive.

5. Occupation forces labor liaison officers will provide using units with the necessary information regarding Japanese wages and allowances to permit them to verify the correctness of charges.

6. This headquarters will impose no personnel or cost ceilings in connection with the utilization of Fully Reimbursable indigenous labor.

7. No recurring period reports will be required in connection with the employment of Fully Reimbursable indigenous labor.

8. Using units will maintain such records as deemed necessary.

9. Administrative and procedural details, except as provided herein, are at the discretion of commanders concerned.

10. Implementation of this policy by the General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Force, will be in accordance with the instructions contained herein, but implemented by separate instructions and directives of that command.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

DRAFT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

December 1949

AG
SCAPIN

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Government

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Employment of Indigenous Labor for Occupation Agencies and Activities for which Full Reimbursement is made to the Japanese Government.

1. Current directives to the Japanese Government pertaining to indigenous labor employed for the Occupation Forces in Japan, on procurement instrument basis and charged to the Termination of War Budget, are continued in effect.

2. An additional category of indigenous labor employed by the Japanese Government for the Occupation Forces is hereby established and designated "Fully Reimbursable Indigenous Labor."

3. The Japanese Government, as the employer, is directed to furnish Fully Reimbursable indigenous labor on request of occupation agencies and activities and receive reimbursement in yen from the occupation using units for the total cost to the Japanese Government incident to such employment. Reimbursement is limited to an amount sufficient to cover standard employee remuneration (including separation allowances) and contributions for social insurance in accordance with Japanese laws and regulations governing the employment of indigenous labor for the Occupation

Forces on procurement instrument basis. Costs chargeable to the occupation using units are limited to the following:

a. Wages and allowances of personnel before deductions for income taxes, health insurance, and welfare benefits.

b. The Japanese Government's matching portion, equal to the health insurance and welfare benefits deductions.

c. A sum amounting to 1% of the wages and allowances of workers listed on the payroll to provide funds with which the Japanese Government pays workers' accident and sickness benefits.

d. The sum of ¥225 multiplied by the number of workers on the monthly payroll to provide for added administrative and medical costs occasioned by the additional employees.

4. In computing charges for separation allowance, only that period in which the worker is employed at the occupation using unit will be considered in assessing the using unit its proportional share of the separation allowance due.

5. No costs incurred by the Japanese Government in carrying out the provisions of this directive will be charged to the Termination of War Budget.

6. Fully Reimbursable indigenous labor employed under the provisions of this directive will have the same status under Japanese law as indigenous labor employed for the Occupation Forces on procurement instrument basis.

7. The Japanese Government will maintain separate records and payrolls for Fully Reimbursable indigenous labor.

8. In carrying out the provisions of this directive, the Japanese Government will use the same channels of communications with Occupation agencies and activities as are used in connection with indigenous labor supplied on procurement instrument basis.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

36963

Labor
Cross & Communists
C20-D-2

CONFIDENTIAL

Present Strength of Communist Sphere of Influence in the Japanese Labor Movement

G-2 RSS 9 December 1949
1 Attn: Labor Div CI Div/JVF/mhb
To: GS
Attn: Civil Service Div

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 6 December 1949, subject as above, which presents the latest information available to G-2 pertaining to Subject.

2. Inclosed Summary of Information contains complete lists of the present member unions of the National Congress of Industrial Unions and of the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions, together with the latest membership figures available for each. Comments on the various recent changes in these two organizations are also included.

3. On the basis of the information outlined herein, it is estimated that the maximum number of union members presently subject to the control or heavy influence of the Japan Communist Party through their union affiliations is about 1,500,000 out of the total of approximately 6,800,000 organized workers in Japan today, in contrast to the estimated 4,000,000 workers under Communist influence in early 1946.

4. This is for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
dtd 6 Dec 49

RSB

C.A.W.

GS, Civil Service Div, Info Copy

CONFIDENTIAL

19977

CONFIDENTIAL

6 December 1949

CI Div/JPP/JF

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Present Strength of Communist Sphere of Influence in the Japanese Labor Movement

1. The rapid swing away from Communist-line labor unionism, which got its start in 1946 and reached its peak in September and October 1949, has now slowed down sufficiently to permit a reasonably accurate estimate of the remaining membership strength of Communist-dominated labor organizations. Information released during the Fifth National Convention of the National Congress of Industrial Unions (NCIU), which was held in Tokyo from 27 through 30 Nov 49, has clarified the status of that organization with regard to its membership and present affiliates. In addition, information recently acquired on the membership and affiliates of the Communist-front National Liaison Council of Labor Unions (Zenroren) gives an up-to-date picture of the number and strength of unions still retaining their affiliation with that organization. The gist of this information is presented in the following paragraphs together with comments based on information contained in the files of G-2 CI Div.

2. a. A list of the unions presently affiliated with the NCIU and their membership totals, as officially announced on 27 November 1949, is as follows:

(1) All Communications Workers' Union
(Zen Teishin Rodo Kumiai)(Zentei)..... 360,000

(2) All Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Denki Sangyo Rodo Kumiai)(Demsan).. 138,298

(3) All Japan Metal Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Kinzoku Rodo Kumiai)(Kinzoku)..... 172,614

(4) Japan Motion Picture & Theatrical Workers Union
(Nippon Eiga Engeki Rodo Kumiai)(Nichi Eien.... 9,000

(5) All Japan Printing & Publishing Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Insatsu Shuppan Rodo Kumiai)
(Zen Insatsu)..... 17,100

(6) Federation of All Japan Life Insurance Workers' Unions
(Zen Nippon Seimei Hoken Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai)
(Zen Seiho)..... 14,256

(7) All Japan Medical Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Iryo Jugyoin Rodo Kumiai)
(Zen Iryo)..... 1,905

(8) All Japan Harbor Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Kowan Rodo Kumiai)(Zen Kowan)..... 38,000

(9) Japan Cold Storage Co. Workers' Union
(Nippon Reizo Rodo Kumiai)(Nichirei)..... 4,000

CONFIDENTIAL

Incl 1

S/I, subj: Present Strength of Communist Spheres of Influence in the Japanese Labor Movement — 6 Dec 49

(10) All Construction Ministry Workers' Union (Zen Kensetsusho Rodo Kumiai)(Zen Kenro)..... 10,000

(11) Tokyo General Construction Workers' Union (Tokyo Doken Ippan Rodo Kumiai)(Tokyo Doken)... 5,000

(12) All Japan Lumber Workers' Union (Zen Nippon Mokuzai Rodo Kumiai)(Zen Mokuzai).. 9,000

Total: 12 unions.....769,173 members

b. All information available to G-2 indicates that the individual union membership figures given in the foregoing list are fairly accurate, with the exception of the Zentei. Here a somewhat confusing situation exists, since the Zentei is virtually split into two unions at the present time. Of the original Zentei union with a total membership of 360,000, the following division is believed to exist at this time:

Chapters which have seceded from the national Zentei due to lack of interest in union activities, or due to disgust and discouragement over intra-union factional wars..... 60,000 members

Chapters adhering to the new "orthodox" Zentei organized by the moderate and anti-Communist "Reconstruction League" (Saido) faction leaders of the original Zentei, and recognized by the Government as the legal Zentei union..... 200,000 members

Chapters adhering to the remains of the original Zentei, headed by the Communist and pro-Communist leaders of that union who were discharged in the Government personnel retrenchment program, and not recognized by the Government as a legal union...100,000 members

Of these three segments, only the last retains affiliation with the NCIU, the "orthodox" Zentei having voted, at the time of its formation, to secede from the NCIU. Thus the NCIU is very obviously resorting to "padding" in an effort to demonstrate that its membership has not dropped to the extent that it actually has. On the basis of the present situation within Zentei as noted above, adjustment of the actual present total membership of the NCIU brings the figure down to approximately 500,000 members.

c. The major membership losses suffered by the NCIU during the past year were the All Japan Express Co. Workers' Union (Zen Nittsu) with 100,000 members, the All Japan Occupation Forces Workers' Union (Zen Shinro) with 20,000 members, the Japan Petroleum Co. Workers' Union (Nisseki) with 3,350 members, and the All Japan Chemical Industry Workers' Union (Zen Nikka) with 100,000 members. The last of these, Zen Nikka, dissolved itself in order that its individual chapters might join the "Greater Chemical Industry Workers' Union" (Dai Kagaku) which was inaugurated in August 1949 to promote a joint front of workers in chemical industries. The others seceded in opposition to the NCIU's pro-Communist policies. With regard to the remaining affiliates of the NCIU as listed in Par. 2 above, it may be noted that the All Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union (Densan) is now dominated by leaders of its anti-Communist "Democratization League" (Minsi) faction, and will probably vote for secession from the NCIU at its national convention to be held in the spring of 1950. There are also some indications that the All Japan Harbor Workers' Union (Zen Kowan) may decide to leave the NCIU in the near future, since moderate elements are predominant in the Zen Kowan. To counteract these losses and possible further losses, the NCIU has gained

only two new affiliates during the past year, namely, the All Construction Ministry Workers' Union (Zen Kenro) with 10,000 members and the Tokyo General Construction Workers' Union (Tokyo Doken) with 5,000.

d. To sum up the foregoing paragraphs on NCIU membership, it may be noted that this organization claims a membership of 769,173, has an actual membership at present of approximately 500,000, and may lose within the coming months two more affiliates with a total membership of 165,000.

3. a. While examination of the present strength of the NCIU is of interest in view of the fact that it is the only national confederation of labor unions under the control of the Japan Communist Party, an estimate of the overall influence of the Party in Japanese organized labor must be based primarily upon a study of the strength of the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions (Zenroren). This council, originally formed in 1947 as a single organization to promote unified and coordinated action by all Japanese labor unions, has since that time revealed itself as a completely Communist-front organization affiliated with the Soviet-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. As a result, moderate unions have successively severed their ties therewith, to the point where it may now be said that no union actively opposed to Communist-line labor policies retains affiliation with the Zenroren. Thus it is believed that those unions still affiliated with the Zenroren constitute the bulk of that segment of the Japanese labor movement which is subject to some degree of control or influence of the Japan Communist Party through its agents in the labor field.

b. The following is a list of the affiliates of the Zenroren as of late November 1949, as obtained from the Zenroren headquarters and confirmed by reliable information from sources other than the Zenroren. Membership figures for the various affiliates were obtained both from the Zenroren and from the respective headquarters of the unions listed; however, in most instances the figures supplied by the individual union headquarters have been selected as the more accurate, since the Zenroren, as in the case of the NCIU noted in Par. 2 b, above, is inclined to "pad" membership figures in an effort to preserve the fiction that it is still a large and powerful organization.

(1) National Federation of Government Office Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Kancho Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) (Zen Kanro)..... 150,000

(2) Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers' Unions (Tokyo-to Rodo Kumiai Rengokai)(Tororen)..... 63,000

(3) General Federation of Japan Autonomous Government W.U. (Nippon Jichi Dantei Rodo Kumiai Sorengo) (Jichiroren)..... 95,000

(4) Federation of All Public Corporation Workers' Unions (Zen Kodan Rodo Kumiai Rengokai)(Zen Kodan).... 95,000

(5) National Finance Office Workers' Union (Zenkoku Zaimu Shokuin Rodo Kumiai)(Zenzai).... 30,000

(6) All Communications Workers' Union (Zen Teishin Rodo Kumiai)(Zentei)..... 100,000

S/I, subj: Present Strength of Communist Sphere of Influence in the Japanese Labor Movement — 6 Dec 49

(7) All Japan Printing & Publishing Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Insatsu Shuppan Rodo Kumiai)
(Zen Insatsu)..... 20,000

(8) Japan Motion Picture & Theatrical Workers' Union
(Nippon Eiga Engeki Rodo Kumiai)(Nichi Eien.... 7,000

(9) All Japan Metal Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Kinzoku Rodo Kumiai)(Zen Kinzoku).. 172,000

(10) All Japan Lumber Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Mokuzai Rodo Kumiai)
(Zen Mokuzai)..... 9,000

(11) Council of All Japan Petroleum Industry Workers' Unions
(Zen Nippon Sekiyu Sangyo Rodo Kumiai)
(Zen Sekiyu)..... 13,000

(12) Japan Cold Storage Co. Workers' Union
(Nippon Reizo Rodo Kumiai)(Nichirei)..... 4,000

(13) All Japan Harbor Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Kowan Rodo Kumiai)(Zen Kowan)..... 28,000

(14) Federation of All Japan Life Insurance Workers' Unions
(Zen Nippon Seimei Hoken Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai)
(Zen Seiho)..... 14,000

(15) Council of All Japan Medical Workers' Unions
(Zen Nippon Iryo Jugyoin Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai)
(Zen Iryo)..... 4,000

(16) National Federation of Bank Workers' Unions
(Zenkoku Ginko Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai)
(Zen Ginren)..... 111,000

(17) Council of All Japan Marine Products Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Suisan Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai)
(Zen Suiro)..... 12,000

(18) Council of Economic Corporation Workers' Unions
(Keizai Dantai Jugyoin Kumiai Kyogikai)
(Keijukyo)..... 5,000

(19) All Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Zosen Rodo Kumiai)(Zen Zosen)..... 74,000

(20) Federation of All Japan Automobile Transportation W. U.
(Zen Nippon Jidosha Unyu Rodo Kumiai Rengokai)
(Zen Jiroren)..... 20,000

(21) All Japan General Construction Workers' Union
(Zen Nippon Doken Ippan Rodo Kumiai)
(Zen Doken)..... 20,000

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S/I, subj: Present Strength of Communist Sphere of Influence in the Japanese Labor Movement — 6 Dec 49

(22) All Japan Automobile Industry Workers' Union (Zen Nippon Jidosha Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) (Zen Jidosha)..... 42,000

(23) National Federation of Farmland Committee Employees' U. (Zenkoku Nochi Iinkai Shokuin Rodo Kumiai Rengokai)(Zen Nochi)..... 32,000

(24) All Japan Newspaper Workers' Union (Zen Nippon Shimbun Rodo Kumiai)(Zen Shimbun)... 15,000

(25) All Japan Electric Wire Industry Workers' Union (Zen Nippon Densan Kogyo Rodo Kumiai) (Zen Densan)..... 14,000

(26) National Council of Gas Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Gasu Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai)(Zen Gasu)... 10,000

Total: 26 unions.....1,159,000 members

The above total is in strong contrast to the totalmembership of 5,700,000 which the Zenroren claimed at its inauguration in March 1947, its membership of nearly 4,500,000 as of January 1949, and the total of 3,500,000 members which it still retained as of June 1949. Even at the present time the headquarters of the Zenroren claims that its 26 affiliates have a total membership of 1,700,000.

c. Even more important to the Zenroren than the matter of its recent losses in numerical membership is the fact that it has lost a large majority of its most powerful affiliates. These include influential unions of coal miners, metal miners, national and private railway workers, electric power workers, teachers and others which have broken with the Zenroren and transferred their support to the moderate labor camp. Of the unions remaining in the Zenroren, as listed above, it will be noted that many are small and relatively inactive. Others, such as the Zentei, Zenzai and the Jichiroren, are the remaining leftist portions of formerly large and powerful unions which have split due to intra-union factional differences. Of the NCIU member unions, which constitute the nucleus of the Zenroren, all retain their affiliation with the Zenroren except the All Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union (Densan). Densan, in anticipation of its secession from the NCIU, has already withdrawn from the Zenroren, thereby depriving that organization of another 140,000 well-organized members.

d. In summing up the foregoing information and comments on the present strength of the Zenroren, it may be noted that the G-2 estimate is 1,159,000 members in 26 member unions as compared to the Zenroren's own estimate of 1,700,000 members for the same 26 unions. It has also been pointed out that Zenroren has recently lost many of its largest and most powerful affiliates, and that much of its remaining membership is composed of small and relatively inactive unions.

4. Other than the NCIU and the Zenroren and their affiliates, the only group of labor unions considered to be definitely within the Communist sphere of influence at the present time is the Council of Greater Chemical Industry Workers' Unions (Dai Kagaku), with a claimed membership of 200,000, which was inaugurated in August 1949. The chief components of Dai Kagaku are the remains of the former NCIU-affiliated All Japan Chemical Industry Workers' Union (Zen Nikka), which was dissolved in order that its local chapters might individually join Dai Kagaku, and some elements of unions of pharmaceutical workers,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDS #

fertilizer industry workers, paper pulp workers, etc. All information presently available indicates that the actual membership of Dai Kagaku is not more than 100,000, with the remainder of its claimed 200,000 being unions which it hopes to enlist within the near future. Although Dai Kagaku is maintaining an "independent" status, affiliating with neither the NCIU nor the Zenroren, it is under the control of the same Communist and pro-Communist leaders who headed the NCIU-affiliated Zen Nikka, and is therefore considered to fall within the Communist labor camp.

5. Comment: On the basis of available G-2 information as outlined above, it is estimated that unions falling within the sphere of influence of the Japan Communist Party presently total not more than 1,500,000 of the 6,800,000 organized workers in Japan today. This figure, as contrasted to the estimated 4,000,000 organized workers within the Communist sphere at the height of the Japan Communist Party's influence in the labor movement in early 1948, clearly indicates the extent to which labor unions have transferred their support from the Communist-line labor camp to that of the moderate anti-Communist camp. With regard to the maximum of 1,500,000 given in the above estimate, it is emphasized that this figure represents workers who are considered to be subject to some degree of influence or control by the Japan Communist Party, by virtue of their membership in Communist-dominated or heavily Communist-influenced labor organizations. Sympathy of individual union members with the Japan Communist Party, or membership therein, is not necessarily implied, although it may naturally be expected that a larger proportion of Party members and sympathizers will be found in this group than in the unions professing neutrality or adhering to moderate and anti-Communist labor organizations.

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

Lohan

UN Commission of Inquiry Concerning Forced Labor

GS G-1 DS 11 November 1949

4 (Cont'd) the fundamental problems to which the Occupation has addressed itself. Old practices which denied such freedom and deprived such dignity have progressively been eradicated and Japanese labor today by law is accorded those same safeguards which are to be found in the most enlightened social system in the world. Its standard of life indeed finds its only limitation in the economic impoverishment left in war's wake. True, time alone can provide the maturity and balance which exists where the trade union movement has had along period of development but in Japan progress has been most encouraging.

While control over political, economic and social policies and supervision over the Japanese state still remain vested in the Allied Powers acting through the Supreme Commander the active investigation into those matters by the UN will, of course, be unnecessary. I can give you every assurance that the Japanese people are coming to understand and to live by the great principles embodied in the United Nations charter and its pronouncements and avidly seek the opportunity which peace will bring to pledge thereto their devotion and their support.

Meanwhile during the remainder of the Allied Occupation I shall be most happy to furnish you for the Economic and Social Council most full and complete information on any aspect of this problem which may be desired.

With cordial expressions of high esteem, I am

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

GS

Honorable Trygve Lie
Secretary-General United Nations
Lake Success, New York"

3 Incls n/c

---------- C. W. ----------

71

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: PUBLIC SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDS # _____

DS

1. Government Section is opposed to any action which would serve as an invitation to UN investigation of Japanese political or social norms in any field. Such a course would invite investigation in every field and gradually develop an area of UN authority and interference with an extension to the floor of the UN Assembly and its several councils the opportunity of criticism and propaganda against which the Supreme Commander would have no effective defense.

2. It is noted that the request of the Secretary General is addressed to securing from the Japanese government cooperative assent to such an investigation. It should suffice to inform him in reply that freedom and dignity of Japanese labor has been one of the Occupation's primary purposes, that the Allied Powers still exercise policy supervision over Japan and thus intervention of the UN in such matters is not now necessary, and that the Japanese show every evidence that once peace is restored they will subscribe fully to the principles for which the UN stands and cooperate most meticulously in their enforcement.

3. To such end the following reply is suggested:

"Dear Mr. Secretary General:

I am in receipt of your notes of 5 May and 14 September transmitting to me two resolutions of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the existence of forced labor and measures for its abolition and requesting that I bring them to the attention of the Japanese authorities.

The freedom and dignity of the Japanese working man is one of

Main Files

COPY

DS:WJS:DWO:hh
Mr. Overton

S-312 UN

UN Commission of inquiry concerning Forced Labor.

DS ESS G-2 G-1 in turn DS

18 October 1949

1. 1. Attached hereto are copies of two notes from the Secretary General of the Unite of Nations, dated 3 May 1949 and 14 September 1949 respectively, concerning Resolutions on Forced Labor adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 7 March 1949 and 5 August 1949. Also attached is a copy of a note dated 14 June 1949 from the United States Government informing the Secretary General that the United States is prepared to cooperate fully in the conduct of an impartial inquiry into any situation in which it may be alleged that involuntary or forced labor exists in the United States.

2. In view of the fact that from the beginning the United States Government has warmly supported all efforts to secure the establishment of an impartial expert commission of inquiry into matters of forced labor throughout the world, the Department of State has expressed the hope that SCAP will make such arrangements that the Secretary General of the United Nations may be assured of the unconditional cooperation of SCAP and the Japanese Government in any such inquiry.

3. Prior to drafting reply to be submitted to C/S for approval, DS would appreciate comments as to the desirability and feasibility of permitting an impartial expert commission of inquiry to visit Japan should there everybe any allegations to the effect that involuntary or forced labor exists in this country.

4. Request return of file to DS for further action.

3 Incls:
1. note 3 May 49
2. note 14 Sep 49
3. note 14 June 49

.....W.J.S.....

File No. 004.06(18 Oct 49)ESS/LAB

Mr. S. D. Collett, 578889
WFM.ETA,SDC/il
Date: 22 October 1949

From: ESS To: G-2
G-1
DS (in turn)

2. 1. ESS favors the conduct of an impartial inquiry by the United Nations into the situation with respect to involuntary and forced labor in Japan. Japan, prior to and during the war, was known by the nations of the world to have had a fairly extensive system of forced labor. Since the start of the Occupation, one of the larger reform programs has been the elimination of all

2. kinds of forced and involuntary labor in Japan. It is believed that the record (Cont) of accomplishment in this field is an enviable one. Investigation by any impartial group should be encouraged, as a means of reassuring some still doubtful nations as to the extent of these accomplishments.

2. Considerable progress has been made, even toward elimination of the more subtle forms of involuntary servitude in Japan, such as the labor boss system, the use of recuriting agents in employment of young girls for the textile industry and money-in-advance contracts. Such forms of involuntary servitude have been traditional in most parts of the Far East. It is believed that progress towards elimination of these traditional types of involuntary servitude in Japan since the start of the Occupation, compares favorably with anything that has been accomplished in the other Far Eastern countries.

3. An invitation to United Nations to investigate involuntary servitude and forced labor in a country like Japan, where such conditions were known formerly to exist, should strengthen the support of the United States of this proposition which was originally sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

3 Incls
n/c

- W.F.M. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CI Div/JL/ll

3 From: G-2 To: GS Date: 8 November 1949

1. This is a matter of primary concern to the Government Section and has profound implications which effect SCAP.

2. The inference is that slave labor still exists in Japan. If even the slightest admission were made from this end, it would support this ridiculous innuendo. A number of questions present themselves immediately:

a. It is noted that the basic document is merely a resolution to work with ILO.

b. To approach governments to cooperate in an impartial inquiry.

c. How many governments have been approached?

d. Is Japan, i.e. SCAP, singled out for first attention?

3. G-2 sees no reason for the visit of an expert commission of inquiry. Such a commission could do no more in the usual short period than qualified personnel now available in various sections of SCAP. The matter should be handled by a proforma acknowledgment concurrence in the lofty principle, and then request a questionnaire of items that they are interested in for answer by SCAP, and finally a review of the labor reform measures which have already been implicated.

3 Incls n/c

- C. A. W. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNSA

Labor

CONFIDENTIAL

USSR Statement in FEC Regarding Labor Policy

CS DS 10 Nov 49

2 Following is proposed reply to Department of the Army message 010237Z:

Reurmsg 010237 Z, since the Soviet representative's latest statement at FEC 27 Oct meeting is obviously baseless propaganda largely repetitive of similar sweeping charges advanced at previous meetings and irrefutably rebutted in the exhaustive analysis contained in our message C 51198, believe no further detailed reply either necessary or useful except possibly to two new and grossly inaccurate allegations contained therein:

First: "That by means of mass discharge of workers the Japanese authorities are removing from enterprises and institutions first of all leaders and active members of trade unions."

Reply: Under Law No. 126 enacted by the Japanese National Diet in May 1949 in implementation of the Economic Stabilization Program, which calls for rationalization of government employment in the interest of efficiency and economy, ceilings were established on the total personnel strength of Japanese governmental agencies which required a reduction of some 20% overall, resulting in the release, during the summer months, of about 10% of the personnel actually on the regular government payroll. In the execution of this program such pertinent factors as the employees' seniority, work record, efficiency, attendance, and attitude toward their jobs all were weighed. It may be assumed that persons with records of frequent absence from their posts, non-attendance to duties or obstructionist and disloyal tactics were among those discharged. Some of these persons may have been active union members, but that certainly was not the criterion for discharge.

Second: That "On September 17 the Japanese Government published a new decision according to which the workers of government and public utility enterprises and institutions are prohibited from engaging in political activities."

Reply: This obviously refers to Rule No. 17-4 of the National Personnel Authority issued on 19 September. No "new decision" is involved at all, nor are the workers of "public utility enterprises and institutions" affected by this rule, which applies only to government civil service employees, the conditions of whose employment are governed by the National Public Service Law as enacted in

CS File

70

CONFIDENTIAL

USSR Statement in FEC Regarding Labor Policy

GS DS 10 Nov 49

2 Cont'd

1947 and amended in 1948. Article 102 of this law states, "Personnel shall not solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any subscription or other benefit for any political party or political purposes or engage in any political activity as defined by the rules of the Authority other than to exercise the right to vote." Thus, the decision to exclude civil servants from active participation in partisan political activity was made by the people's elected representatives in the Diet many months ago. In Rule No. 17-4 the National Personnel Authority merely carries out its statutory duty to define for administrative purposes the meaning of "political activity."

The Constitutional basis for both the law and the rule may be found in Article 15 of the Constitution of Japan which states in part, "All public servants are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof." With the possible exception of the USSR where it is understood participation in political activity is directed under the totalitarian political concept, the prohibition against active participation in politics by civil servants is long established and generally recognized in the U.S. and other Allied countries. This is, of course, both necessary and beneficial, not only in the interest of good government but for the protection of civil service employees against pressure to work for or contribute to the support of special groups whether in or out of the government. Its constitutionality has been sustained whenever challenged in the courts. This prohibition thus provides a safeguard against the re-emergence in Japan of a totalitarian political machine.

C.W.

CONFIDENTIAL

DS/WJS/CNS/mhp

310 FEC — USSR Statement in FEC Regarding Labor Polic

DS — Govt Sect — 3 Nov 49

C.N. Spinks 26-8633

1. 1. Reference telegram No. 010237 Z (State Serial 551 Oct 31) dated 1 November 1949.

2. Diplomatic Section would appreciate at the earliest practicable time the comments of Government Section for incorporation into a reply to the Department of State as basis for possible rebuttal of USSR criticism in FEC.

- -W.J.S.- - - - - -

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

Lebar

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: | Subject: Survey of Experiences of Unemployed Persons in the Tokyo Area, memorandum on | Mr. Herbert Passin 26-5618

Note No.	From: CIE	To: GS, Public Affairs Div.	Date: 7 Nov 1949
1	Forwarded herewith for information is a brief analysis of the results of a survey conducted by the Association for Public Opinion Science, a Japanese organization, subject as above. 1 Incl Memo D. R. N.		

FEC AGO Form No 37

69A

1092—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

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

	Survey of Experiences of Unemployed Persons in the Tokyo Area, memorandum on		Mr. Herbert Passin 6-5618
	CIR	GS, Public Affairs Div.	7 Nov 1949

1 Forwarded herewith for information is a brief analysis of the results of a survey conducted by the Association for Public Opinion Science, a Japanese organization, subject as above.

1 Incl
--Name - D. R. M. - - - - - - - - - -

SURVEY OF EXPERIENCES OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE TOKYO AREA

3 November 1949

(The following analysis has been prepared by the Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers).

On 11 and 12 September 1949, the Association for Public Opinion Science (Yoron Kagaku Kyokai) conducted a survey among persons recently rendered unemployed in the Tokyo area. Approximately 450 persons were interviewed. The respondents were selected by systematic random methods from rosters of dischargees of Government agencies in the Tokyo area and from social security rosters available at the Public Employment Security Offices. The results are presented separately for dischargees from Government jobs and for dischargees from non-Government jobs. In the tables, these are referred to as "Government" and "Private", respectively.

It will be observed with reference to the Public Employment Security Offices (PESO), that nongovernmental dischargees seem to depend upon them much more than do governmental dischargees. More important than the fact that 8 percent of all placements among governmental dischargees were made through the PESO, while 11 percent among nongovernmental dischargees were so made, are the facts that:

> While almost all nongovernmental dischargees have gone to the PESO for assistance, only 1 out of every 3 governmental dischargees has done so;
>
> While almost 9 out of every 10 nongovernmental dischargees looking for work reported that they were going to the PESO, only 1 out of every 3 governmental dischargees in the same position was doing so.

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

By the time of the survey, more than 3 out of every 4 dischargees had not yet found a new job.

Question: Do you have work at the present time?

	Government	Private
Yes	25%	19%
No	75	81
	100%	100%

Question: (To those who have work now) What kind of work is that?

	Government	Private
White collar	28%	26%
Government	16	0
Factory	12	16
Construction	4	0
Transportation	0	5
Odd jobs	8	5
Service trade	8	6
Self-employment	12	26
Vending, peddling	8	16
No answer	4	0
	100%	100%
Percentage of all respondents	25%	19%

Less than half of those who did find work felt that it was permanent.

Question: (To those who have work now) Is it permanent or temporary work?

	Government	Private
Permanent	40%	26%
Temporary	44	69
Don't know	16	5
	100%	100%
Percentage of all respondents	25%	19%

The general level of pay seems to have dropped somewhat on the new jobs.

Question: (To those who have work now) Is the income from your present job higher or lower than that of your former job?

	Government	Private
Higher	24%	16%
About the same	28	21
Lower	40	47
Don't know	8	16
	100%	100%
Percentage of all respondents	25%	19%

Most new jobs were acquired through sources other than the Public Employment Security Offices.

Question: (To those who have work now) How did you get your present job?

	Government	Private
Friends, relatives, acquaintances	32%	53%
PESO	8	11
Through former job	16	5
Through union in former place of work	4	0
Self	4	5
Other	36	26
	100%	100%
Percentage of all respondents	25%	19%

Most of the dischargees were looking for other work at the time of the survey, but some, because of favorable personal conditions, were waiting.

Question: (To those who do not have employment at the present time) Are you looking for work right now?

	Government	Private
Yes	68%	90%
No	30	8
Cannot say	1	1
Other	1	1
	100%	100%
Percentage of all respondents	75%	81%

Question: (To those who are not looking for employment) Even though you have no work, are you able to get along without distress for the time being?

	Government	Private
Yes	50%	50%
No	45	33
Cannot say	5	17
	100%	100%
Percentage of all respondents	22%	6%

Question: (To those who say they cannot get along) Why are you not doing anything about a job?

	Government	Private
Don't know where to look	17%	0%
Have a job to go to in a short while	0	50
Other	83	50
	100%	100%
Percentage of all respondents	6%	2%

Question: (To those who are looking for employment) What kind of work are you looking for?

	Government	Private
White collar	33%	29%
Government	10	1
Factory	14	40
Transportation	8	4
Odd jobs	4	7
Liberal professions	2	0
Service trades	2	3
Anything at all	17	7
Self-employment	2	4
Vending	2	1
Construction	0	4
Other	6	3
	XXX *	XXX *
Percentage of all respondents	51%	73%

*Adds to more than 100 percent, as some respondents gave more than one answer

Government and private dischargees differ considerably in their patterns of getting along until they find work.

Question: (To those who are looking for employment) What are you living on until you find work?

	Government	Private
Severance pay	27%	4%
Unemployment insurance	0	23
Severance pay and unemployment insurance	0	25
Severance pay, plus work at home, and selling things	0	3
Unemployment insurance, plus work at home, and selling things	0	15
Work at home, plus temporary jobs	4	3
Supported by parents	47	23
Family income	14	11
Savings, and selling things	4	3
Other	12	3
Unclear	2	0
	XXX *	XXX *
Percentage of all respondents	51%	73%

*Adds to more than 100 percent, as some respondents gave more than one answer

Nongovernmental dischargees seem to rely a great deal more upon PESO than do governmental dischargees.

Question: (To those who are looking for employment) How are you going about your search for a job?

	Government	Private
PESO	37%	86%
Friends, acquaintances, relatives	55	18
Through former job	4	1
Newspaper ads	2	0
Other	4	1
Unclear	2	1
	XXX *	XXX *
Percentage of all respondents	51%	73%

*Adds to more than 100 percent, as some respondents gave more than one answer

Question: (To all respondents) Have you gone to the PESO?

	Government	Private
Yes	35%	95%
No	64	5
No answer	1	0
	100%	100%

Question: (To those who have not gone to the PESO) Why have you not gone there?

	Government	Private
Have a job prospect	8%	20%
It is useless to go	19	20
Too old to make a trip there	9	0
Not necessary	28	0
Refused to accept dismissal slip	5	20
Goes to others for help	6	0
Other	23	100
Unclear	4	40
	XXX *	XXX *
Percentage of all respondents	64%	5%

*Adds to more than 100 percent, as some respondents gave more than one answer

On the average, governmental dischargees had worked longer at their jobs than nongovernmental dischargees, but nongovernmental dischargees had received more severance pay. It should be noted that nearly 1 out of every 5 governmental dischargees had held his position for more than twenty years. This apparently reflects the fact that it was the Government's policy to discharge employees who were older than the normal retirement age.

Median Number of Years Worked on Job From Which Discharged

Government	3.15
Private	2.95

Median Severance Pay

Government	16,363 yen
Private	17,500 yen

Question: How many years did you work at your last job?

	Government	Private
Less than 1 year	14%	19%
Less than 2	16	19
Less than 3	18	21
Less than 4	14	11
Less than 5	6	8
Less than 7	3	9
Less than 9	5	2
Less than 19	5	9
More than 20	19	2
	100%	100%

Question: How much severance pay did you receive?

	Government	Private
Less than 10,000	19%	21%
10 - 20,000	33	16
20 - 30,000	7	13
30 - 40,000	3	4
40 - 50,000	2	4
50 - 60,000	1	2
60 - 70,000	0	2
70 - 80,000	1	1
80 - 90,000	1	1
90 - 100,000	1	0
Over 100,000	12	2
Received, but refused to say how much	4	6
Received, but do not know how much	6	4
Other, special circumstances	10	23
No answer	0	1
	100%	100%

Most dischargees were using their severance pay for current living expenses.

Question: What did you use the money for (or what do you intend to use the money for)?

	Government	Private
Living expenses	62%	67%
To secure another job	8	5
School materials	2	0
Interest-producing activities such as loans, stocks, etc.	2	0
Build a house	2	2
Savings	3	2
Other	5	1
Undecided	2	19
Not yet received it	5	2
Not yet formally dismissed	5	1
No answer	4	1
	100%	100%

Most of the private dischargees had applied for social insurance.

Question: (To nongovernmental dischargees) Have you applied for unemployment insurance?

Yes	96%
No	4
(Don't know how)	(2)
(Other reason)	(2)
	100%

Nearly half of the respondents had some criticism or suggestion to make regarding the Government's unemployment policy.

Question: How do you feel about the Government's unemployment policy?

	Government	Private
All right as it is	4%	4%
Should improve PESO	1	4
Should hurry a positive production policy	10	13
Should increase unemployment insurance and severance pay	2	4
Should guarantee livelihood	2	5
Should provide credit for small enterprises	0	3
Should immediately provide new jobs	13	4
Miscellaneous suggestions	20	17
Know of Government's policy, but have no opinion	41	34
Know nothing of Government's policy	4	6
No answer	3	6
	100%	100%

The Social Democratic Party seems to be most popular among the dischargees, but the Communist Party ranks higher among governmental dischargees.

Question: What political party do you support?

	Government	Private
Democratic Liberal Party	10%	13%
Democratic Party	2	1
Social Democratic Party	23	22
Communist Party	12	4
Other	1	1
Support no party	41	47
Undecided	9	10
No answer	2	2
	100%	100%

BL

Economic and Scientific Section
Labor Division

VB/af
21 October 1949

MEMO TO: STAFF MEMBERS - Labor Relations and Education Branch

SUBJECT: Assignments of Industries for Program Work.

1. The following assignments in the Labor Relations and Education Branch are effective immediately.

2. Mr. Grosiak is designated for administrative purposes as Assistant Chief of the Branch in addition to his duties as Education Specialist.

3. The members of the staff will exercise surveillance over all affairs of the unions in the industries opposite their names. This will include surveillance over the structure and organization of local and national unions, collective bargaining, disputes, enforcement of the Trade Union Law, political affairs including youth movements, educational activities and, in general, to effect the program issued 1 July 1949.

4. The work in each of these categories performed by the staff in particular unions will be correlated and coordinated in the office of the Chief of the Branch.

5. The Chief of the Branch will be primarily responsible for liaison with national federations and councils such as Sodomei, Sanbetsu, Shin Sanbetsu, Zen Nichiro, Zenroren, Zenrokaigi, the Joint Council for Affiliation with New Free World Trade Union Federation, and for surveillance over the political activities of these federations and councils, and the labor movement in general.

6. Each member of the staff will supervise in his particular unions the educational program developed by Mr. Grosiak and will advise him on progress and will submit suggestions and recommendations. From time to time Mr. Grosiak will explain the media prepared under his supervision and request the efforts of the members of the staff in the application of his programs to their unions.

7. Assignments:

GROSIAK: Steel, Iron and allied industries.

65

SHIGENO:	Assist Mr. Grosiak in developing organization in the Steel, Iron and allied industries.
WILSON:	Electrical Equipment. Communications. Press, Radio and Printing. Motion Pictures.
EDGAR:	Electric Power. Chemical - Paper, Fertilizer. Construction.
WARREN:	Harbor and Warehouse Workers. Shipbuilding. Seamen.
ROBERTSON:	Textiles, Silk, Chemical Fibres (incl. Rayon). Teachers. Assist Mr. Grosiak with respect to educational media.
GREEN:	Government Railways. Private Railways. Express and Trucking.
BURATI:	Coal.

8. Mr. Amis has assigned Mr. Laughna to exercise surveillance over legal affairs and labor legislation and liaison with Labor Relations Committees. Staff members will consult him on all matters involving any of the labor committees and will not call in any committee representation without clearing with him.

9. It is understood that in so far as the Teachers and Communications workers are concerned, the Labor Division exercises surveillance only over organizational and educational activities. Their labor relations in these two categories are governed by the National Public Service Law.

10. Plans for field trips will be coordinated when requests for orders are submitted to prevent duplication and overlapping of field visits in one area during the same time period.

VALERY BURATI
Chief, Labor Relations & Education Branch

Labor

1 Sept 1949

COMPARISON BETWEEN
CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LABOR LAWS OF JAPAN
AND THE
TAFT-HARTLEY ACT (Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947)

On 26 June 1949 the Senate repealed the Taft-Hartley Act and immediately enacted another Taft labor bill which is the original Taft-Hartley Act with a few minor changes. The new bill has been sent to the House of Representatives but is not likely to be acted upon in this session. Therefore, the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 is still the basic labor law of the United States. The following is a comparison of certain disputed provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and the revised Trade Union Law and the Labor Relations Adjustment Law of Japan. It should be borne in mind, however, that many of the States have enacted labor laws including provisions far more restrictive than the Taft-Hartley Law.

	Taft-Hartley Law	Japanese Law
Injunctions:	Authorizes 80-day injunctions. (The new Senate bill would in addition authorize Presidential seizure of struck plants)	No injunction is authorized. The Prime Minister, for a period not exceeding one year and with the consent of the Diet, may designate industries essential to the national economy or to the daily life of the general public as a "public welfare work." A 30-day cooling-off period is required in any dispute in a "public welfare work."
Closed Shop:	Prohibited.	Not prohibited.
Union Shop:	Permissable only upon certification by the National Labor Relations Board that a majority of all employees eligible to vote have signified their assent to union shop in a secret election. The Act states further that any State law which is more restrictive in regard to the union shop or closed shop shall prevail over the Federal law. Some States have enacted legislation	No restriction in the Japanese laws. If the union represents a majority in a particular plant or working place, the union and the employer may conclude a trade agreement providing for a union shop.

68

	Taft-Hartley Law	Japanese Law
Union Shop (cont)	outlawing even such modified forms of the union shop as "maintenance of membership" arrangements. Others have outlawed the check-off of union dues.	
Labor Relations Board:	One feature which American labor in general has bitterly opposed is the establishment of an independent General Counsel, who on his own authority decides whether or not the Labor Board shall institute proceedings in unfair labor practice cases. Trial Examiners provided for by the law function as presiding judges at the initial hearing. Their functions are sharply separated from those of the Board itself. Trial Examiners are forbidden to consult with the Board, which must render its decision on the basis of the record of the proceedings before the Trial Examiner and his recommendations.	The Japanese procedure is less cumbersome, more expeditious and responsive to the individual situation in that it provides for no such separation of function as does the U.S.law. The Japanese labor relations committees, tripartite bodies, may act initially on all complaints involving conciliation, mediation, arbitration. In such instances the committee may take testimony, receive evidence and render decisions which are subject to review only by proper appeal in the courts. The Japanese laws are more comprehensive in that every Japanese worker is covered, whereas by virtue of the inherent sovereign power of the individual States, the Taft-Hartley Act applies only to workers in those enterprises which have an interstate commerce character.
Unfair Labor Practices by Unions:	Unions as well as employers are required to give 60-day written notice of proposed termination or modification of contract; must notify the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service of a dispute within 30 days of giving notice if no agreement is reached. Any union failing to do this is guilty of an unfair labor practice. Furthermore, an individual employee	The Japanese law does not define or set forth unfair labor practices for which a union may be held penally responsible. The law requires that the union's action be confined to acts appropriate to elevating the status of workers in attaining and carrying out collective bargaining and self-

	Taft-Hartley law	Japanese law
Unfair Labor Practices by Unions: (cont)	engaging in strike during the 60-day period loses his status as an employee and cannot have recourse under the National Labor Relations Act, until re-employed by his employer.	organization. The law specifically provides that acts of violence are not appropriate acts. The result is that only acts in contravention of the Criminal Code are enjoined and if such acts are committed, the individuals committing them are subject to penal action. No provision is made for penal action against the union. The individual worker furthermore is protected against any unfair labor act committed against him as an individual and he may file his complaint with the proper Labor Relations Committee and receive redress for his just grievances.
Non-Communist Affidavits:	Any union whose officers or policy-forming bodies refuse to sign non-communist oaths is disqualified for any of the benefits of the Law. Certain large conservative organizations, such as the United Mine Workers, have refused to comply with this provision of the law as an unwarranted invasion of the right of individual conscience.	Such oaths are not required by law.
Financial Reports:	Requires not only the filing of an annual report but as a prerequisite to the initiation of each unfair labor practice complaint the union is also required to file an extensive, detailed report as to its finances, activities and operations.	Requires that union constitution provide for yearly financial report to the members before the union is eligible for Central Labor Relations Committee assistance.
Voting By Strikers:	Prohibits workers on strike from voting in plant elections.	No such prohibition.

	Taft-Hartley Law	Japanese Law
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Voting By Strikers:	Prohibits workers on strike from voting in plant elections.	No such prohibition.

	Taft-Hartley Law	Japanese Law
Political Activities:	Prohibits unions from contributing to national election campaigns and from issuing publications in behalf of any candidate.	No such prohibition.
Secondary Boycotts:	All secondary boycotts are prohibited.	No such restrictions
Foremen:	Insofar as collective bargaining is concerned, foremen and supervisors are deprived of the rights and protection of all laws whether national or local.	Though organizations of so-called "ranking officials" (supervisors and foremen) are not authorized or protected by this law, they are not prohibited and do have the protection of the general law and the right to organize and bargain collectively under Article 28 of the Constitution.
Collective Bargaining On Certain Welfare Matters:	This law makes it an unfair practice for unions to "cause or attempt to cause" an employer to pay any money or other thing of value "in the nature of an exaction" for services which are not performed ("Featherbedding"). Critics of this provision allege that because of the broad language of the Taft-Hartley Act, it has prevented unions from bargaining collectively on clauses providing for a specified number of safety inspectors, appropriate rest periods, a guaranteed minimum number of hours pay per pay period, and other similar welfare provisions.	There is no such provision in the Japanese laws. Welfare matters may be freely negotiated in collective bargaining.

* * * * * * * * * *

Labor

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
APO 500

8 August 1949

004.06(8 Aug 49)ESS/LAB

SUBJECT: Legal Status of Prefectural Government Employees Under Labor Laws in Japan.

TO: Civil Affairs Labor Officers

The Japanese Government has expressed the opinion that prefectural government employees are subject to the Trade Union Law and Labor Relations Adjustment Law as restricted by Cabinet Order 201, pending further legislation. This is of immediate interest in view of the heretofore uncertain legal status of prefectural government school teachers.

FOR THE CHIEF, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

Chester W. Hepler

CHESTER W. HEPLER
Chief, Labor Division

17

Memo to Chiefs of O.I

Labor

20 July 1949

Major Napier:

The attached list indicating the strength of various factions in the State Railway Workers' Union was sent to GS recently by Secretary General Mosaburo SUZUKI of the Social Democrat Party and translated by Mr. Aka. According to SUZUKI, 31 of the 46 chapters are either controlled or predominantly influenced by the Democratization League, which definitely follows the Social Democrat Party line. The remaining 15 chapters, according to SUZUKI's tabulation, are controlled either by the Communists or the Renovationists. The Renovationists, with few exceptions, follow the lead of the Communists.

J.W.

~~440~~ 66B

STRENGTH OF VARIOUS FACTIONS IN THE CHAPTERS OF THE STATE RAILWAY WORKERS UNION

TOKYO DISTRICT COUNCIL

* Shimbashi Chapter - Democratization League and the leftist faction are evenly divided

Yokohama Chapter - The leftist faction in absolute control

Kokubu-Tsu Chapter - The leftist faction centering around the Renovationists

Ueno Chapter - The Renovationists in absolute control

Chiba Chapter - Same as above

Hachioji Chapter - Same as above

* Mito Chapter - The Democratization League, but the Renovationists have some influence

* Takasaki Chapter - The Democratization League in absolute control

* Omiya Chapter - Same as above

* Oi Chapter - Same as above

* Tokyo Chapter - The Democratization League and the Leftists are evenly divided

Chapter in the Ministry - The Communist Party

* Utsunomiya Chapter - The Democratization League, but the Leftists have made a slight advance

* Chapter in Tokyo Construction Section - The Democratization League has strong influence

* Chapter in the Electrical Section - The Democratization League

CHUBU DISTRICT COUNCIL

* Nagoya Chapter - The Democratization League

* Shizuoka Chapter - The Democratization League and the Leftists are evenly divided

* Kofu Chapter - The Democratization League in absolute control

Kanazawa Chapter - The Leftists

Tsuruga Chapter - elements centering around the Renovationists

* Aichi Chapter - The Democratization League

CHUBU DISTRICT COUNCIL (cont)

* Chapter in Hamamatsu Engineer Section - The Democratization League in absolute control

* Nagoya Construction and Gifu Maintenance Chapter - The Democratization League

OSAKA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Osaka Chapter - The Renovationist group

* Tenoji Chapter - The Democratization League

* Yonago Chapter - The Democratization League

* Matsuhan Chapter - The Democratization League

* Himeji Chapter - The Democratization League

* Fukuchiyama Chapter - Same as above

* Takatori Chapter - inclined toward the Democratization League

* Chapter in Fukita Construction and Engineer Section - The Democratization League

Osaka Central Chapter - Leftist faction centering around the Renovationists

NIIGATA DISTRICT COUNCIL

* Niigata Chapter - The Democratization League

* Shintsu Chapter - Same as above

Nagano Chapter - Leftist faction

* Akita Chapter - The Democratization League

* Yamagata Chapter - The Democratization League

Chapter in Shizaki Engineer Section - The Democratization League less influencial

* Chapter in Nagano Engineer Section - The Democratization League

SENDAI DISTRICT COUNCIL

* Chapter in Koriyama Construction and Engineer Section - The Democratization League

Fukushima Chapter - The Communist Party in absolute control

* Sendai Chapter - The Democratization League

* Chapter in the Main Office - The Democratization League in absolute control

Morioka Chapter - The Leftist faction

* Chapter in Morioka Construction Section - The influence of the Democratization League slightly stronger

SENDAI DISTRICT COUNCIL (cont)

Aomori Chapter - The Communist Party in absolute control

NOTE: Leftist faction - Communist Party line
The Democratization League - the Social Democratic Party line
The Renovationists - The Labor-Farmer Party line

Renovationists in Hokkaido and Tohoku Districts are close to the Communist Party, and in other districts they are close to the Social Democratic Party

C R O S S R E F E R E N C E

FILE UNDER: Labor

DATE: 16 July 49

FROM: SCAP

TO: CG 8th A

SUBJECT: Removal of Japanese Officials

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Removal of Public Officials CLASSIFICATION

CABINET # C 18, D- 1

SHELF #

6 6 A

Classic File

Personnel Curtailment Program of J.N.R.

30 June 1969

1. The Minister of Transportation and the President of J.N.R. will talk to the Union representatives about the administrative readjustment of this time beginning from 1400 hours, 1st July.

Subject: 1. Necessity of this administrative readjustment;
2. Number of personnel to be laid off;
3. Standard of curtailment;
4. Retirement allowance.

2. Period of this talk will be from 1st to 3rd July. Place of this talk will be Conference Room of J.N.R. head office.
Number of attendants will be strictly restricted.
Measures will be taken so that general public without admission may not enter into the conference room.

3. On 4th July, the first group of discharge will be announced. This will be (1) those employes who are working in the head offices of J.N.R. headquarters. Divisions, and Sub-divisions (Supervisory goup) and (2) unfaithful, undesirable people.

4. If trouble making elements stand up after this announcement and disturb the normal course of business handling, they shall be discharged immediately.

5. About 10th of July, transfer and demotion will start.

6. Will begin announcement of the second group of discharge and complete it by the end of the month.

7. During the process of this program, confusion and disorder can be very much expected. So special attention will be paid for the safe-guard and order preservation having close contacts with the authorities concerned.

Tell PM —
Good plan —
Expect no trouble

Walker — no teeth in implementation
MacArthur Blatherer
(Jan —

66 Justice must go by S Ct
wire head

Suspension of the Operation of Electric Trains with Military Cars

	Number of Trains Suspended	Prescribed Number of Trains	Percentage of Suspended Trains
A. Keihin & Tohoku Lines			
9 May	170	302	56 %
10 May	300	302	100
11 "	271	302	90
B. Yokohama Line			
9 May	2	9	32

The number of trains is the total of up and down trains.

Confidential

30 June 1949

Yesterday afternoon between 4:30 and 6:30 the so-called Public Safety Portfolio Meeting took place, and the proposed labor strike issue was studied. Before this meeting, Mr. SHIMOYAMA, President of the National Railway Corporation, was called by Colonel Changnon (CTS), and was told that action of discharging workers pursuant to T.P.O. be expedited as quickly as possible, and also told that transportation of troops for the Independence Day Parade need not be taken into account. To these remarks, Mr. SHIMOYAMA replied, that the issue of retirement allowances had not been decided yet, and there would be necessity of talks with the union leaders in order to make the public as well as the sound element of the employees know the true aspects of the dispute. Mr. SHIMOYAMA also told the Colonel that he had to consult with the government as it is gravely interested with this matter, and he committed to the Colonel to bring answer early morning 30th (today).

At the meeting, State Ministers who attended gave an approval to a program submitted by the President of the Corporation, Mr. SHIMOYAMA, that a conference between the Minister of Transportation, Mr. SHIMOYAMA, President of the Corporation, on one side, and the union leaders on the other, is to be carried on on the first of July. It is also asserted that the nature of this conference is not legal, not a procedure of collective bargaining provided by the Labor Relations Law. In this sense, Vice-President of the Corporation and others are not to attend the conference because they are designated <u>formal</u> negotiators for the collective bargaining.

<u>Comment</u>: Workers' discharge, now at issue, is not under the Labor Relations Law because some of the provisions of this Law are precluded by the T.P.O. This negotiation of informal character is expected to continue a couple of days; so it is expected on the 4th, Monday, the President of the National Railway Corporation is to declare the suspension of this negotiation and announce the list of the discharged employees.

The talk is perhaps to take place at the official residence of the Minister of Transportation from the consideration that maintenance of order is more convenient than in the office. "It is difficult", Mr. SAITO, Director General of the State Police, states, "to tell usual personnel from agitators in the office building."

(Mr. Kimura)

Confidential

M E M O

Subject: Information Relative to Dismissal of State Railway Personnel.

28 June 1949

1. A sharp split to the left and right occurred at the conference of the Central Committee of the State Railway Workers Union. The right wing faction was resolved to the extent of splitting the union if necessary, while the Communists showed themselves to be composed and filled with self confidence. It seems to be their outlook that the Democratic-Liberal Government would collapse on the issue of government personnel dismissal. The right-wing Democratization League is in agreement with the left-wing on the point of overthrowing the Yoshida Cabinet.

Although the resolution was passed to the effect that the union will "in the worst eventuality resort to acts of force including strikes" and the condition was placed on the words, "in the worst eventuality," to mean in case of a breakdown of collective bargaining which was proposed by the Democratization League, the possibility of union control of railway operations Before dismissals are effected cannot be overruled.

2. The Cabinet Ministers concerned with the maintenance of law and order decided on the 29th their basic approach to the matter on the basis of the interpretation that the Atami resolution of the Central Committee can be made amenable to disciplinary discharge as an act violating Articles 17 and 18 of the Public Enterprise Labor Relations Law. Although President Shimoyama of the State Railway Corporation stated that he would like to withhold administrative action and watch developments for a short while, Labor Ministry authorities are expecting immediate action.

Unlike previous labor controversies in the State railways the present one poses serious features. That is to say, the Communist influence controls the majority and the support of and coordination between the external organizations of the Communist Party, the Sanbetsu (NCIU), the Korean Federation, leftist student organizations and others are strong and close. In the event the union goes into a strike a serious situation will arise such as in connection with food and law and order. With the public likely to be no more than a quiet bystander and with Toshiba

(Tokyo Shibaura) starting collective bargaining on the 30th adding new impetus there are no measures to check such a situation.

3. To the question whether there were any measures to carry out dismissals whilst preventing strikes, Mr. Shimoyama's reply was that unfortunately there were none. Neither has the Government any concrete measures. About the only measure both the Government and the State Railway Corporation have is to mobilize the police and devote their best efforts to maintain law and order.

4. As the time would fall around American Independence Day on 4 July and American troops participating in the parade are to be transported on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th, it is feared that if the name list of personnel to be discharged is announced on or about the 5th it will affect the transportation system.

MEMO

Subject: Views of Mr. Shimoyama, President of the State Railway Corporation, Regarding the Dismissal of Railway Workers.

25
27 June 1949

The State Railways must discharge 120,000 of its personnel within the month of July pursuant to the Table of Personnel Organization Law --- a step required by the balanced budget in accordance with the 9-Point Program.

The railway strike on 11 June was a preliminary demonstration indicating developments that are likely to occur in the future. None of the extremist elements connected with it believe they were defeated. On the contrary, they think that they were able to learn by it (1) that they could actually carry out a strike in violation of the Public Enterprises Labor Relations Law and (2) that stoppage of "white-belt" trains (Allied forces trains) was not subject to punishment.

As the question of separation allowances is expected to be settled by the Cabinet on the 28th, the matter of dismissal will probably be taken up with the railway union on the 29th. However, before getting into the details the talks will probably break up in four or five days on the question of principle. Future developments will depend on what action the union will take, but a serious situation is likely to develop.

The railway management is preparing to dismiss about 20,000 employees in the first stage and announce by the 10th or thereabouts the names of all employees to be discharged.

As to what action the union might take, it is expected that it will resort to obstruction of and agitation against the personnel dismissal business. Already it has threatened railway district superintendents to secure written assurances that they will not effect any dismissals. ~~It has pushed forward working arrangements between the central union organization and its field units.~~

Another possible step might be the control of railways by employees of the communications branch of the State Railways. Should this be done all trains will stop. Still another possibility is the suspension of the ferry service between Aomori and Hakodate. This can be done by stopping the operation of a few tugboats.

At any rate, as the mounting seriousness of the situation can be anticipated, the Government has been asked to give the matter its most careful consideration and on its part prepare adequate measures.

It has been said that various opinions have been voiced in the Cabinet such as that suggesting the discharge of railway workers after other dismissals have been completed. It is also said to have been suggested that an increase in the budget by about a billion yen be made somehow as a means of mitigating the effects of the dismissal program, but as the budget has been rigidly set up this is out of the question.

As for us, we are resolved to settle the question fully prepared to meet whatever physical dangers we may confront, but at the same time we are asking the Allied authorities for full assistance.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

27 June 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT: Labor demonstration of 30 May 1949.

A demonstration was requested on 30 May by the municipal government workers. The demonstration was held from approximately 12:40 and lasted to about 2:30. The first call for the police came at 1:55 when the Speaker of the House was visited by a number of union officials requesting that the city ordinance prohibiting demonstrations be dropped. Rumour had circulated that a city ordinance prohibiting demonstrations was to be passed by the municipal assembly that evening. Union members and their friends had filed into the assembly hall gallery at around 5:15. At 7:30 the Speaker of the House requested additional police help to quiet the galleries, and at 8:00 a squad of 50 or more police appeared. About 9:15 the governor requested that the gallery be cleared. At 9:30 the governor made an additional request and the police started to remove those assembled on the stairs leading to the gallery. The entrance on the first floor was cut off by the police and those sitting on the stairway were removed one by one.

At approximately 11:45 the procurators were called to the hospital at which Hashimoto had been taken. It was determined that he had died at approximately 9:45. It was further determined ~~that~~ Hashimoto had died outside of the city hall building and in all probability had been crushed by the mob. The medical autopsy showed that he had a burst liver. There is no evidence that he was anywhere near the police or that due to police action, Hashimoto's death occurred. The conclusion drawn by the investigating agencies is that he had not been well and that he had been caught in the onrush of the mob.

MAKOTO MATSUKATA

65-A

Labion

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

GENERAL OF THE ARMY, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Dear General:

The ever increasing pressure on the part of the present Japanese Government upon the democratic rights of the Japanese people, the suppression of the legal activities of trade unions and other democratic organizations, and also the arbitrariness and chastisement committed by the Japanese police in connection with trade union leaders, progressively minded persons and participants of various labor demonstrations and meetings to the present time have become facts deserving serious attention.

Calling attention also the fact that the illegal activities of the governmental and police organs, intended to forcefully impede the democratization of the nation, are taking place before the eyes of the American Occupation authorities. General Headquarters SCAP does not take any measures to the prevention of these activities flagrantly violating the Potsdam Declaration and policies of the FEC to the democratization of Japan. These facts explain the increasingly great concern in the broad Japanese public opinion for the fate of democratization of their nation.

The masses of the people are indignant at the activities of the present Japanese Government resorting to the brutal suppression of the democratic movement by analogous methods of violence and repression existing during the period of the militaristic domination of Japan.

The occurrence in Tokyo on 30 and 31 May of the brutal suppression by the Japanese police of the peaceful demonstration consisting of representatives of trade unions, student and other public organizations has aroused a just indignation in the entire nation and beyond its borders.

As is known, this suppression was inflicted upon participants of a peaceful demonstration of laborers, employees, and students who gathered for the sole purpose of expressing their protest against the

65