of the country performing in school-houses.

Organizing the dramatic company to perform "Le Miserable" and "The Merchant of Venice", etc., and chiefly visiting from school to school, the party presented their plays. In accordance with the merit they contributed to the dramatical culture movement of this country after the termination of the war, the Asahi Cultural Prize was awarded to this Gekidan in January, 1947.

(Plays presented in schools).

The first tour was made from November, 1941, to March, 1947, presenting "Le Miserable", First Part in 272 schools with 130,000 pupils.

The second t ur was made from April, to July, 1947, presenting "Le Miserable" Second Part in 390 schools with 150,000 pupils.

In the third tour "the Merchant of Venice" was given.

(3). Joining the Japan Communist Party.

On March 7, 1949, all members of Zenshin Za and their families joined the Communist Party, and eleven boys and girls declared to join the Nippon Seinen Kyosan Domei (League of Japan Youths Communists) (which is the present Nippon Minshu Seinen Dan) (Corps of Japan Democratic Youths)

This created a very great sensation as the unprecendented turning in the theatrical circles, and eight months afterwards, that is, on October 15, the regular declaration of formation was filed. This was caused by the guidance of the Communist Party in ordinary days with Teru TAKAKURA as the central figure, and by the strong appeal made to them at the time when they were advised to join the Party as well as by the financial standstill cannot, of course, these cannot be looked over. It was, however, the decisive cause that the strong revolutionary will which had brought them up from the time of their start in 1931 was still more promoted by the objective situations in those days, and it was a substantial and inevitable issue. Moreover, for the recent occurance that all the members joined the Communist Party, the rumour got abroad, though we cannot say positively whether it is true or not, that a considerable sum of money flowed into Zenshin Za from the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

(4). Condition after joining the Communist Party -- Principally given here about the touring company--.

a. The company for the performance of"Le Miserable" by some twenty-six members with Kan-emon

NAKAMURA, Choemon, Yoshisaburo, and Mariko as its central figures.

b. The company for the performance of "the Merchant of Venice" by more than thirty members with Chojuro KAWARAZAKI, Shizue YAMAGISHI as its central figures.

c. The company for the performance of the Kabuki Play "Narukami," by twenty members with Kunitaro KAWARAZAKI as its central figure.

d. The company for the performance of "Ali Baba Story" by some seventeen younger members including the youngest who is eighteen years old.

Almost making the touring company as the one-line business, these four companies travelled throughout the length and breadth of Japan, and the spectators have amounted to a large member. But what is noteworthy is that, according to the preparatory activity for receiving the touring companies by the Communist organs in their performing areas (where the Communist organs were sponsors), the number of spectators was different in the extreme. This cannot be looked over as the realization of the ability of activity, particularly the zeal for their cultural activity.

Birds'-eye View of the performance.

(1). Artistic works which are comparatively in higher degree have been performed from the standpoint of the general public and from that of class distinctions, and this, together with the speeches made by the proprietor and the member of the Communist Party before and after the performance, has displayed a very strong influence in the organization and educational work which are the most important mission of the Communist Party, and it cannot be denied that the touring company of Zenshin Za is making a supreme effort on behalf of the Communist Party.

(2). Importance is attached to the fact that it has caused the spectators, particularly the younger strata of them to have the hiroic class consciousness. For instance, a girl student who was a spectator of the performance in Nagoya said, "The Kabuki play has been left behind the present age, and, being particular about the style of acting and the old rite, it causes us spectators to feel our shoulders stiff. New culture is born of our own life, and at the same time it is the provision of our life for tomorrow. It should, therefore, be the play for workers as the culture of the general public." Thus there is something in it certainly appealing to one's simple feelings.

(3). Further, through the performance the Round-table Conference is held with the attendance of the influential figures such as the cultural persons, intelligent persons, the labour representatives and students of the district to develop it into one of the organizations of the Communist Party.

(4). But, at the Round-table Conference held on the wish of some spectators after the performance, active debate is made in such a way as, "Why has Zenshin Za joined the Communist Party ?" or "Is it all right for the artists to be subordinate to any specified ideology ?" By this it has brought to light that the ideological permeation among the spectators has not yet been sufficient.

(5). It cannot be overlooked that the raising of various kinds of funds which has been made in and out of the place of performance has obtained considerable results.

(6). Regarding the admission tax to be imposed on the performance, the invitation tickets have been issued in the form of complying with the raising of funds of the Communist Party, and, planning the psychological approach to the Party and at the same time aiming at the clever tax-dodging, it would contribute to the financial side

of the Party. Here is the character of new activity as a whole.

(7). When the dispute has occurred between the tax office and the touring company in connection with the question of admission fee, one-sided propaganda has been made to agitate anti-government feelings of the people.

By making such kind of propaganda and agitation more and more activiated it has increased the interest of the general public twofold, obtaining unprecedented good results in the provincial performances. And, from a relative point of view, these have clearly be n giving to the Communist Party a plus, and have revitalized the Party's cultural activity in low tone. Moreover, without being out of the fundamental course from the cultural struggle, that is, the daily struggle to the political struggle, a new character of activity is produced by unifying the three kinds of activity of the propaganda, organization and finance. It is most noteworthy that more steady development has been planned always making self-criticism sincerely.

Putting the points as aforesaid together, it is a matter of course that the essential mission of Zenshin Za after joining Communist Party lies in complying with the demand for the people's democratic revolution which has continually been the fundamental principle of the Party. It is part of corps of agitating propaganda of the Communist Party highly setting up the slogan, "Culture among the masses". Thus sweeping away the preconceived views and prejudice of the masses by pleasing them and showing how wide the love of the Party towards them. And through the artistic activity stress is laid on the class consciousness, and the enlightenment is aimed, and also the chief end is directed towards the winning of the Party members, and the expansion and stimulation of the Party's organization. Zenshin Za is, therefore, obviously a cultural construction corps of the Communist Party and is one of the most powerful ones.

Dispute in relation to the admission fee.

Attitude of the tax office authorities.

The admission fee relating to Zenshin Za is the country-wide question. Accordingly, on August 11 this year the question of tax collection

of Zenshin Za was taken up in the Local Autonomy Office on the request of the local public bodies, and, listening to the actual circumstances in the prefectures, and as the result of examinations from various viewpoints, a conclusion was reached that "Zenshin Za is an out-and-out object of tax collection". As for the method of tax collection, the conditions are different according to the policy of the Central Government was decided that as of the respective districts, appropriate measures should be taken in accordance with the actual circumstances of the prefectures.

Attitude of the Communist Party.

After estimating the rate of tax collection according to the actual circumstances of the prefectures based on the indication of the Central Government, it was shown to the sponsors on the side of the Japanese Communist Party. But the Party would not yield to it by taking forcible attitude, and would not file the declaration nor would allow the personnel of Tax Section to be present at the performance in a determined manner. What have come to a head are that the complaint has been decided to file against it, in the

prefectures of Kyoto, Osaka, Wakayama, Iwate and Kumamoto, the order given by Nara Prefecture for the immediate payment of 120,000 yen, and in Yamagata prefecture the property has baen seized. Thus question after question has be n raised, and all depends upon the future attitude of the government authorities.

Further, in connection with the question of admission fee in various places, the Communist Party has a tendency to the development of new struggle method with the exception of the method in accordance with the Political Fund Control Order about this matter.

g. Accounting Condition :

In order to examine the accounting side of this theatrical company it is necessary to clarify the condition of the three organizations of Zenshin Za Jutaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Zenshin Za Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha now under the settlement of accounts, and Gekidan Zenshi Za.

(1). Zenshin Za Jutaku Kabushiki Kaisha was formed in May, 1937, with the capital of 100.000 yen for the purpuse of the construction of Theatrical Research Institute of the Theatrical Company and the dwelling-houses of the members of it and also of the lease of site, etc. Later in May, 1948, the capital was increased to 1.000.000 yen, and the members Gekidan Zenshin Za were allowed to live in the office at No. 2546, Kichijoji, Musashino City.

After the collection of the money for stocks in April, 1949, the paid-up capital was 775,000 yen.

The accounting from December, 1948 to June, 1949 revealed the deficit of 32.000 yen. It was, of course, probafly influenced by the continual deficit year after year, but it will not come to light before the results of the examination of the items of account concerning the temporary payment

of 178.000 yen and the loan of 574.000 yen. Decision was given at the Musashino Tax Office not to impose the tax on it. Further, the decifit for the first half-year was 41.000 yen.

(2). Zenshin Za Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha was formed on May 22, 1931. with the capital of 180.000 yen by the kindred spirits of 33 including Chojuro Kawarazaki and Kan-emon NAKAMURA, etc. for the purpose of the managementsof the dramas performed by Zenshin Za and others, the shows of moving pictures, the production of moving pictures and the other amusement organs. On March 29, 1949, it was decided to dissolve the company as aforesaid, existing now as the legal average adjuster only. Further, at the time of dissolution there were 38 stock owners and 3.6000 stocks, and the location was established together with that of the foregoing Zenshin Za Jutaku Kabushiki Kaisha at the time of its formation, but in January, 1949, it was removed to No. 7, Kobikicho 6-chome, Chuo Ward in which the legal average adjuster lives at present.

It is a matter of course that it passed a dividend, but they say, "It is a dividend to create better arts".

Any declaration has never been filed by this company to the Kyobashi Tax Office under the

jurisdiction of which is located the main office of it either before or after its dissolution. Accordingly, there is no means for spying on the condition of its accounting.

(3). The business income of only 300.000 yen was stated in the estimated report for the fiscal year of 1949 to the tax office by the Gekidan Zenshin Za to which the whole of the property of the foregoing company had been transferred. However, Zenshin Za which was continually in the red is rumoured that it has been recently in the black enjoying the average profit of 10.000 yen a month. And it is contributing money to the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Japan Communist Party every time of its performance. From these two points, the real facts in connection with the management of Zenshin Za cannot be clariBied through the foregoing report filed by it to the tax office only. Besides, considering the admission fee (the average sum of which is 100 yen), it is not difficult to imagine that the income from the Communist organs in all parts of Japan has amounted to a considerable sum.

What we should like finally to cralify is that the former Zenshin Za has already gone and what exists now is Zenshi Za of the Communist Party only.

III. None.

IV. We should continually observe them as the cells of the Communist Party, but we think we shall now stop our investigation for a time.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.

Investigators : Secretary Hisashi SUGIYAMA
" SUMITO

A N N E X E D P A P E R

Structure and Organization

Name	age	Official Title	Function	Real name
Chojuro KAWARAZAKI	48	Chief superintendent		Torenosuke KAWARAZAKI
Kanemon NAKAMURA	49	Chief secretary		Kinjiro MITSUI
Sadakichi SHIN	71	Director of Management Department		
Gasho MIYAKAWA	42	Director of Literature Department		
Kyoji WATANABE	35	Director of Production Department		
Tomoyoshi HARA	44	Director of Propaganda Department		Retaro HARADA
Kichinosuke ICHIKAWA	29	Director of Performance Department		Takeo HIRATA
Rakuzaburo ICHIKAWA	47	Director of Accounting Department		Mitsuru KOZAYA
Kenzaburo HIRATA	56	Chief of Show section		
Tsuneji KANAZAWA	26		Producer	
Kikuko MIKIBARA	29		"	

Fujio MOTOYA	24	Producer	
Eiichi OKADA	26	"	
Masajiro BANDO	24	"	
Yoshimasa FUKUSHIMA	22	"	
Shigeru KUCHIKATA	24	"	
Yoshisaburo ARASHI	43	Performer	Katsuji TERADA
Choemon BANDO	54	"	Taisuke TAKASE
Seiichiro BANDO	19	"	Seiichiro TAKASE
Hideya BANDO	35	"	Zensaku TANAKA
Shonosuke ICHIKAWA	21	"	Hideo HIRATA
Shusuke HORI	20	"	
Ryoko FUKAMACHI	22	"	
Iwagoro ICHIKAWA	39	"	Shosaku WATANABE
Kigoro OIJIMA	24	"	Tetsuo MITSUI
Toshiaki IIJIMA	25	"	

Kyoko ICHIKAWA	24	Performer	
Shizue KAWARAZAKI	42	"	
Kunitaro KAWARAZAKI	41	"	Taro MATSUYAMA
Matsuko KAWAJI	32	"	
Kimizo NAKAMURA	25	"	Kanichiro KIRIGAYA
Sometake MATSUMOTO	47	"	Hachiro NAKAMURA
Umenosuke NAKAMURA	20	"	
Shingoro NAKAMURA	46	"	
Kozaburo NAKAMURA	38	"	
Bunkichi NAKAMURA	28	"	
Kimie OKAMURA	25	"	
Kikunojo SEGAWA	43	"	Toyotaro SEGAWA
Mariko TSUDA	28	"	
Ichiro SUZUKI	34	"	
Shozaburo TACHIBANA	44	"	Toshiteru IMAMURA
Hiroko TACHIBANA	23	"	

Kazuko WAKAGI	23	Performer
Chiyoko TODA	29	"
Masako HIRATA	28	Propaganda Department
Haruji SUZUKI	32	Show section
Chieko YOSHIKAWA	22	"
Yae KAMICHIKA	38	"
Masahiko SUZUKI	29	Accounts
Minoru HARADA	21	Performer
Hiroko AJISAWA	17	
Yoko HIRATA	18	
Kawako HACHISUKA	20	General Affairs Department
Yasuko IMAMURA	17	
Eiko MACHIDA	18	
Shigeru MIMURA	18	Performer
Noriko SUGIYAMA	13	
Toshiaki YOSHIDA	15	

Kikuya TAMURA	24	Producer
Tetsunosuke TOMITA	24	Literature Department

Remark :

Compared with the constituent members of the cells of Tenshin Za already reported, nearly all of them are found to be corresponding to them.

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C.No. 242

December 27, 1949.

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA S. I. B.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, G. S. G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Investigation as to the Establishment of the Dai Kan Minkoku Kyoryumindan Chuo Sohonbu Miyagi-ken Shutchosho (Miyagi Prefectural Branch of the Central General Headquarters of the Great Korean Republic Residents Association) (大韓民國居留民團中央總本部宮城縣出張所)

I. An investigation was started as an application had been submitted by SO Keikun, Chief of the Central General Headquarters of the Dai Kan Minkoku Kyoryumindan (Great Korean Republic Residents Association) (hereinafter called Mindan or Residents Association) for the permit of the establishment of the Miyagi Prefectural Branch and Sub-branches of the Residents Association, on December 23, 1949.

II. The following facts have been made clear as a result of the re-examination of the application by the Subsection 11, Fourth Section on December 24, 1949 and

the investigation by this Bureau and the Tohoku Branch Office as well.

(a). Name and Location of Office :

(1) Miyagi Prefectural Branch of the Central General Headquarters of the Residents Association :

No. 95 Kokufu-cho, Sendai-shi.

(2) Shiogama Sub-branch, Miyagi Prefectural Branch of the Central General Headquarters of the Residents Association :

Chigaura, Shiogama-shi.

(3) Ishinomaki Sub-branch, Miyagi Prefectural Branch of the Central General Headquarters of the Residents Association.

Sunayama, Minato-cho, Ishinomaki-shi.

(b). Chief and the personnel of the Branch Office:

Branch Chief :	KA Issei,	Standing Member of the Central Executive Committee, Central General Headquarters of the Residents Association. Director without portfolio.
Member of the Staff :	JO Sogo,	Director of Social Department of the former Miyagi Prefectural Head quarters of the Residents Association. Non-purgee.

"	:	CHO Keirai,	Director of Ecuseation Department of the former Miyagi Prefectural Headquarters of the Residents Association. Non-purgee.
"		KEN Hokon,	
"		KIN Soki,	
"		KA Kokushu,	
"		RYU Keikaku,	
"		KIN Mankichi,	
"		KA Kichishoku,	
"		RI Rinki,	Vice-Secretary-general ami Director of Interrior Affairs Department of the former Miyagi Prefectural Headquarters of the Residents Association. Non-Purgee.
"		BOKU Shunkon,	Member of the former Miyagi Prefectural Headquarters of the Residents Association.
"		KIN Totesu	
"		MI Yuban	
"		Hi Zaiko	
"		SHIN Seishichi	
"		GEN Fukutai	

"	TEI Meishu	
"	BOKU Kaijun	
"	KIN Shichi-ryu,	Chief of the former Shiogama Branch, Miyagi Prefecture of the Residents Association. No. purgee.
"	Hi Sekifuku,	Vice-Chief of the former Ishinomaki Branch, Miyagi Prefecture of the Residents Association. Non-purgee.
"	RYU Choshun	
"	KIN Sei	
"	TEI Tatsuki	
"	BOKU Heikan	

Total 25 persons.

The business of the Sub-branch offices is dealt with by the Branch Office personnel.

(c). Purpose :

To execute the business of the registration of the Korean nationals in Japan, the business of sending back the repatriates to Korea and other businesses.

(d). The Korean Mission to Japan is now enforcing the registration of the Koreans' nationality throughout the country and entrusting this registration business and the business of the deportation of the Koreans from Japan to the Central and

Local organs of the Residents Association, but the Residents Association in Miyagi Prefecture having been designated as dissolved on September 8, this year, the execution of the above-said businesses in Miyagi Prefecture is meeting with a difficulty. It is deemed necessary to establish the Branch and Sub-branches of the Central General Headquarters of the Residents Association so that those businesses may be smoothly dealt with and thus the persons concerned seems to have submitted an application for the permit of the establishment of the above-said organizations as organs for the disposal of the said registration business, etc.

(e). As to this matter, we gave a strict warning to KA Issei, Responsible person for the organization concerned, that the persons concerned should not make any activity in violation of the provisions of the Organizations Control Order, especially any activity for the reconstruction of the dissolved organization, except the aforesaid businesses and asked the responsible person to submit a written pledge for it.

III. There are six Members of the dissolved Miyagi Prefectural Headquarters of the Residents Association among

the constituent staff of the newly established organization. The number of the members of the dissolved organization included in the new organization is less than one fourth of the latter's conetituent members totalling 25 and so the new organization does not violate the provisions of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order.

IV. We wish to admit the establishment of the said new organizations on condition that they should not act against the provisions of the Organizations Control Order, especially should not make any activity to reconstruct the dissolved organization, as they do not violate the provisions of the said Control Order and are regarded necessary to be established for the purpose of executing the said registration and other businesses.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.

Investigator : Secretary IKEGAMI.

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. (4SEC.No.2 K 6)

December 28 , 1949.

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

FOR: Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Constituent members of Leftist Organizations in every university in Tokyo/

I. According to an information received at our Office, there exist considerable number of members of Leftist Organizations in every university or college in Tokyo, so we have conducted the investigation.

II. The investigation was started by Secretary MIYATA of 3rd Subsection, 4th Section of our Office on Dec November 10, through Secretariate of every school, every ward office of Tokyo-to and others. And the following has been detected.

Leftist Organization / University or College	Cell of Japan Communist Party	Minshushugi Kagakusha Kenkyukai (Democratic Scientists' Research Society)	Shakaishugi Kenkyukai (Socialism Research Society)	Soviet Kenkyukai (Society for Research of Soviet Russia)	Chugoku Kenkyukai (Society for Research of China)	Mat... Rese... Soci...
Tokyo University	84	110	15	8	Unknown	Abo...
Tokyo Educational University	20	20		Japanese-Soviet Rapprochment Association 3		
Ochanomizu Girls' University	7		13 (in round numbers)			
Toritsu goko Sinior High School	3					
Japan Girls' University	4		40 (in round numbers)	40 (in round numbers)		
Secretariate of Zen-Gakuren (National Federation of Students Self-Supporting League)	5					
Japan Medical College	5					
Physical College	18					
Tokyo Dental College	5					
Tokyo Girls' Medical College	17		Unknown			Un...
Waseda University	223	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

akaishugi nkyukai ocialism esearch Society)	Soviet Kenkyukai (Society for Research of Soviet Russia)	Chugoku enkyukai (Society for Research of China)	Materialism Research Society	Marxism and eninism Research Society	Others
15 (in round numbers)	8	Unknown	About 50	Unknown	Natural Dialectics Research Society: 13 Mingakudo (Democratic Students League) :5 Japan Literary Association:13 Education and Science Research Society :19
13 (in round numbers)	Japanese-Soviet Rapprochment Association 3				
40 (in round numbers)	40 (in round numbers)				

Director of Special Investigation
Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

Unknown		Unknown	Natural Science Research Society: Unknown
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Young Communists: Unknown

Gakusei Kaikan (Student's Hall)	10			
Chuo University	18			
	2nd cell: 5		131	Toobunka ken (Society for Research of Cultures in Eastern Europe) 50
				15
Engineering Department of Japan University	15	15	16	
Laws and Literature Department of Japan University	6		60 (in round numbers)	
Economic Department of Japan University			20 (in round numbers)	
Art Department of Japan University			6 (in round numbers)	
Meiji University	32	52	32	
Hosei University	22			
	2nd cell: 11		29	
Senshu University	9	15	40 (in round numbers)	25 (in round numbers)
Bunka Gakuin	7			
Preparatory Department of Meiji University	10			
Tokyo Girls' University	3	10 (in round numbers)	25 (in round numbers)	13 (in round numbers)
Musashi University	18			

131		Toobunka ken (Society for Research of Cultures in Eastern Europe) 15	50		
16					
30 (in round numbers)					
20 (in round numbers)			20 (in round numbers)	20 (in round numbers)	
6 (in round numbers)				film circles: 8	
32					
29				Bungei-ken (Literature Research Society) 25	
40 (in round numbers)			25 (in round numbers)	Unknown	
ound 25 (in round ers) numbers)			13 (in round numbers)	Tetsy Ken (Philosophy Research of Society)	

Medical Department of Keio University	11	Unknown		
Keio University	14		48	16	20
Ichiko (Former 1st Higher School)	9				
Tokyo Toritsu Daigaku (Tokyo Metropolitan University)	14				
Tokyo Kogyo Daigaku (College of technology of Tokyo)	23	Unknown	20 (in round numbers)		

III. None

IV. The investigation has been completed.

Director of Special Investigati

Bureau, Attorney General's Off

Young Communist :
Unknown

20 (in round numbers)

been completed.

Director of Special Investigation

Bureau, Attorney General's Office.

(4SEC.No.2370)

December 31, 1949.

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

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Investigation into the Contents of the Zen Nippon Kinzoku Rodo Kumiai (All Japan Metal Workers Union). (全日本金属労働組合)

I. Investigation by order of G. S. of December 3.

II. As the result of the investigation by Secretary TOMITA, of the No. 4 Team of the Section No. 4 the following facts were detected.

A. History

The All Japan Metal Workers Union which is said to be the main force of the members of the Sanbetsu was affiliated formally to the All Japan Electric Industry Workers Union, the joint meeting of which was held for 4 days from October 27th of this year at the Labour Hall of Toyama City.

Being traced back to the past of this movement for affiliation, it is found that this trend was already fomented since about the spring of the 23rd year of Showa (1948).

That is, at that time, as the result of the Preparatory Meeting of the general affiliation of the Metal Workers Unions which aims to affiliate in one the 8 unit Unions under Sanbetsu, namely, All Japan machinery and Tools Workers Union, All Japan vehicles Workers Union, AAll Japan Steel Workers Union and such others which were considered as the neutral Unions as All Electric Industry, All Shipbulding Workers Union the Federation of All Japan Motor-car trans-part Workers, All Japan Electric cable Industry workers union, Federation All Japan Metal Mine Workers union, which was held successively on the 14th and 23rd of April of that year, in succession to the first and the second general meeting of the metal Workers. The three Unit unions, All Japan machnery and toôls All vehicles, and All Steel Workers, were affiliated first on October 15th at Nakanoshima, Osaka. This is the all Japan Metal workers union up to this time. At the time of this affiliation All Electric Workers showed pretly positive movement but other

four unit unions showed an attitude of passive apportunism for this trend not to speak of the withdrawal of the All metal Workers union from the preparatory meeting. The all melal Industry Workers Union which was thus affiliated was the most aggressive labour union at that time; the first class leftist labour combetants suchaas Sukeharu Yoshida, of Sanbetsu, Takeo Hayashi of the all metal Industry Workers union, being elected to assistant comittee and other three main posts, Hiroshi Tokuhara of the all Steel Workers Union, to the chief Secretary, and their policy also was aimed at the transfer of such industries as the organ of monetary circulation, coal, communication a and transport to the nationatigation under the administration of the people, and to fight with the "Defence Team" and the "Labonrers' and Farmers' Relief System" and was really warranted as the very main force of the Sambetsu.

The reason why these three unit unions took a decisive action to a sudden break-up and affiliation to the all metal, is enumerated as follows :

(1). That it aimed at the powerfuler fighting system by turning smaller Sanbetsu into larger Sanbetsu in accordance with the fighting policy of the first post war communists' general meeting of Feburuary 1946.

(2). That it altered the "File-off fighting" under mechanical control of each unit unions into the "linl formation" acting on the communist instruction which aims mainly at the regional fight than at the general strike.

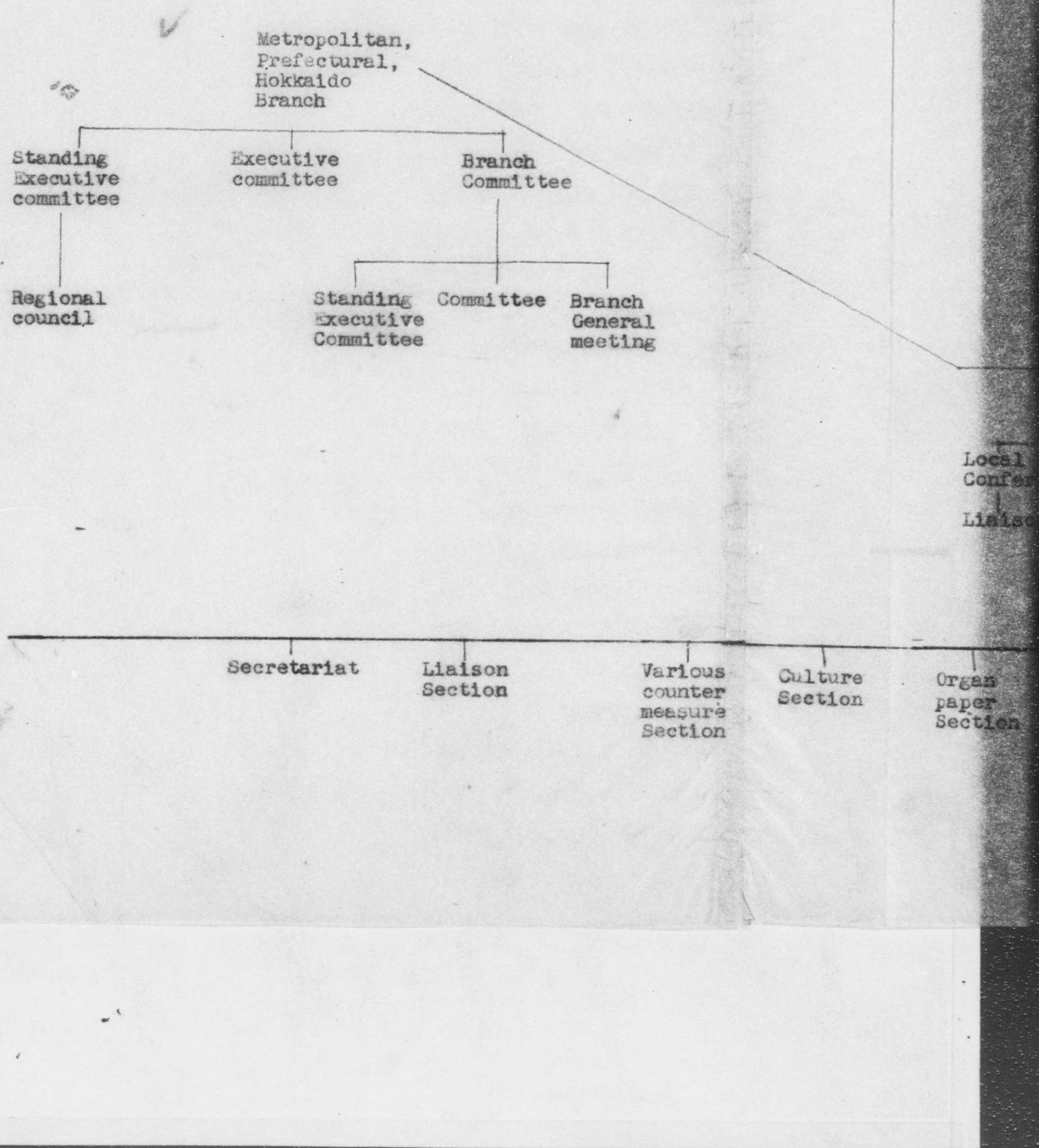
(3). That the falling off of the centre of the Zenkanko (All government and public service workmen's union) became induitable with the revision of the National Public Service Saw which was based on the Mac'arthur's Letter.

(4). That the head-raising of the Democratization Leagme came up to the surface and the Extreme Leftists Spdit Principle was strengthened.

As above stated there was quite an active movement in the All Electric Industry Workers Union for the affiliation with the All metal Industry Workers Union, but there was also considerable opposition inside the former. Especially in the Kanto area, the influence of the Democratization League (Mindo) was so strong that even the communist Jyunkichi Nakahara, then the chief of the Committee, could not force the affiliation.

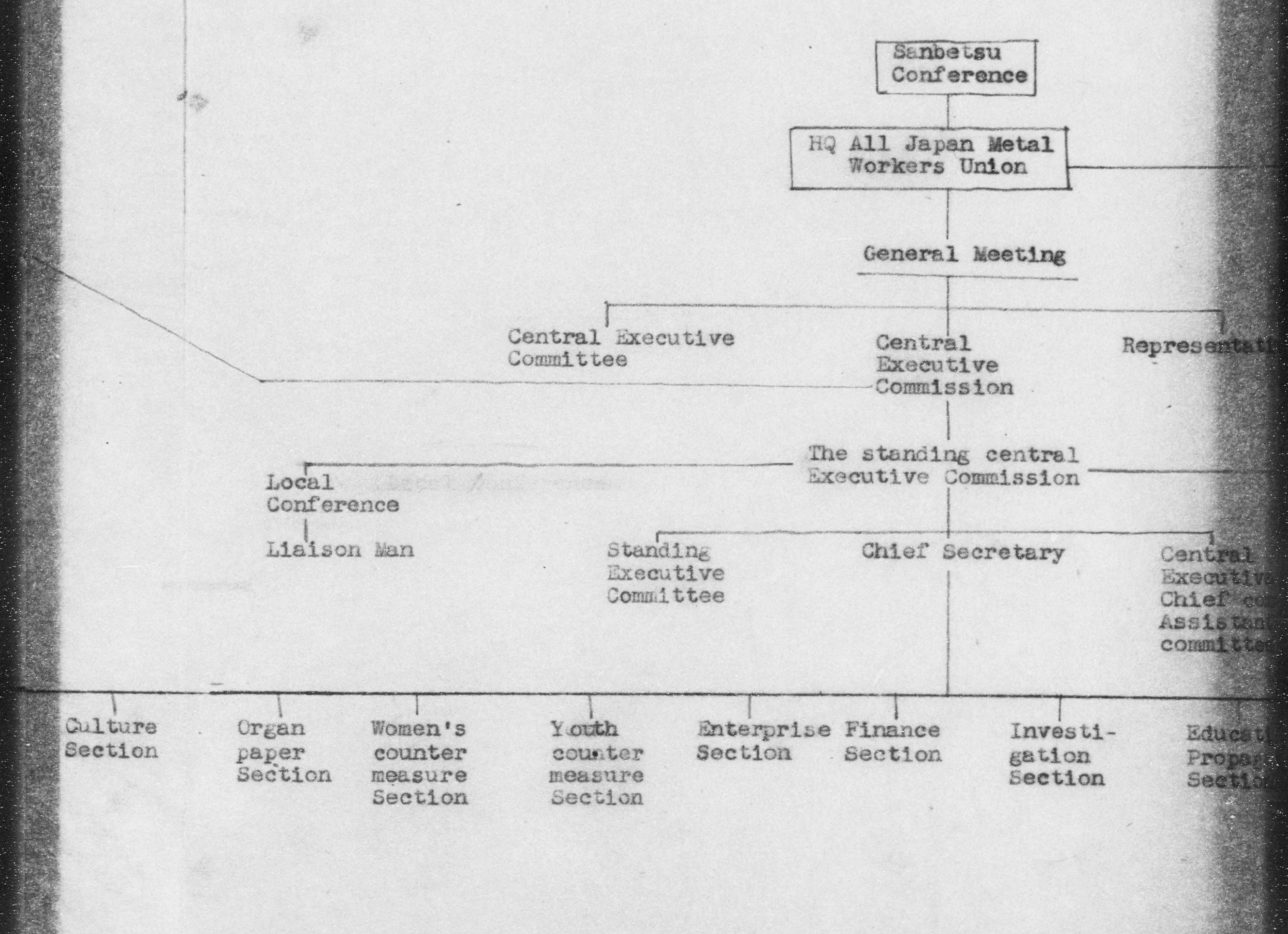
Afterwards, however, as the result of the 6th general Meeting of the all Electric Industry Workers Union of the whole country, which was held on the 27th Oct. 1948, this problem of pras and cons for the

general affiliation of the all metal Industry Workers Union was passed by a majority of 229 votes to 61 and besides passed the expulsion of Eiichi Ochiai of the Mindo (Democratization League) party by 234 to 45 votes, eventually decided the affiliation with the Zen-kinzoku at the general meeting at Toyama and came up to this day.


Metropolitan,
Prefectural,
Hokkaido
Branch
Standing
Executive
committee
Executive
committee
Branch
Committee
Regional
council
Standing
Executive
Committee
Committee
Branch
General
meeting
Local
Confer
Liaiso
Secretariat
Liaison
Section
Various
counter
measure
Section
Culture
Section
Organ
paper
Section

B. ORGANIZATION

I. A table of the System and organization



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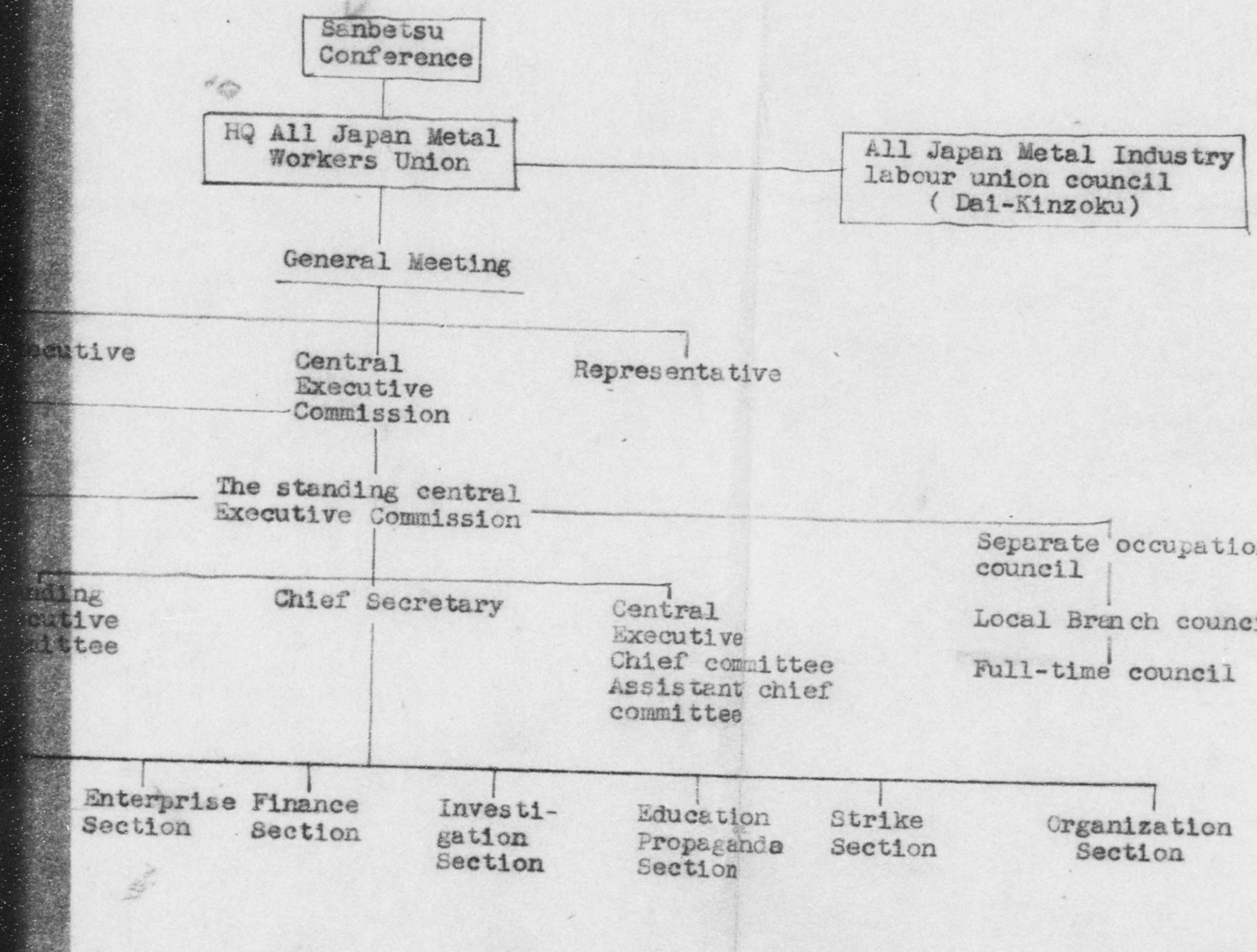

2). Object:

The object of this Federation is to realize the principles, based on the policy of movement decided at the general meeting and to improve social, economic and political status of the laburers by the united force of the members.

3). Principles:

(1). We fight for the unity of the Metal Industry Workers of the whole Japan.

(2). We fight to obtain the perfect freedom of demonstration, meeting, publication and speach which are the fundamental right of the labour union and the labourers, and for the perfect establishment of the right for strike, party negotiation and the union.

(3). We fight for the perfect supply of the necessaries of life at the proper price and for the establishment of the minimum wage system based on it.

(4). We fight formthe eradication of the fendal apprenticeship system and the slavery wage system.

(5). We fight for the establishment of the equall labour equll wage system.

(6). We oppose to the Industry readjustment plan at the sacrifice of the labourers and fight for the realization of the complete employment system.

(7). We fight for the uniform labour pact and for the complete operation.

(8). We fight for the establishment of the eight hours system including the rest time.

(9). We fight for the emancipation of women and the perfect protection of the juvenile workers.

(10). We fight for the democratization of the Education system and to guard the culture of the workers.

(11). We fight for the abolition of all bad laws and taxes and for the acquisition of perfect labour regulations.

(12). We fight for the establishment of the general social security system including the unemployment insurance at the entire expense of the capitalist.

(13). We aim at the democratization of industry and fight for the recovery of production for the workers by the hands of the workers.

(14). We stand at the top of all the working classes organize the Democratic front, swash every reactionary force and fight for the perfect independence of the race.

(15). We aim at the unification of the metal workers front and fight for the establishment of the free, pieceful and non-exploitation society, cooperating with the labourers of that whole world.

Declaration: Since the end of the Wor, more than three years stubborn struggles which zeilding from the anti-democratic, anti-popular nature of the capitalist class are backed by the force of the International Monopoly finansiels capital, rapidly recovering their system. To protect their interests and profits their dared, to do biassed interpretation of the Potsdam ledaration, Ignoring of the 16 Principles of the Far East Commission, or even infringlment of the constitution, and not only mobilizing all of the powers they passes, but also commanding their violence openly in the broad daylight, bore upon the labour class. They who kept on chanting the Liberty and Democra cy had non thrown off their mask and stood against the working class.

When the provocation of the 3rd great wor is being clamoured by the bascists, Japanese monopolist monetary capital is acting an important part in the tendency by forceing the anti-popular foreign fund inducement and enterprise readjustment. Now the whole world is showing the picture of the stribe between closses clearly in relief. In this circumstance that which stands against the huge enemy class and breaks down its strong wall, is not else than the organization of the labouring class which has hundreds and thousands fold of strength and its united fight-ing.

All metal Industry Workers who inherit the pride and tradition in having kept fighting on the first front in the Labour movement history, with sufficient confidence and self consciousness of the magnitude of their strength and the gravity of their duty, now commenced.

The magnificent march to become the nucleus of the unification of the labour frong.

All Japan Steel Industry Workers union, all Japan machunery and tools Workers union, all Japan Vehieles Industry Workers union , and other metal Industry Workers which affiliated here to-day as all Japan Metal Industry Workers Union is going to concentrate all its energies to the ruthless fight against the enemy class, marching on ward for the establishment of the organization of greater Individual Industry Workers Union as the propeling power for the greater Metal Workers affeliati on.

We recover the industry of our devastated fatherland by the production recovery by hands of the workers.

The trampled dnon hundamental rights of the Kople, regain, and to guard to the last the threatened independence of the race we are going to develop our confident fight holding our heads high, in spite of the storm of facsism.

Now not only we shall become the propeling power for the unification of the domestic labour front towards the great torget of the estanlishment of the free, preceful and non-explot society, we declare aloud that we shall march on with full fighting spirit, toking part in the common fighting of the labour classes holding hands together with the world's through the labourers participation to the Federation of the labour unions of the world October 14th, 1948.

All Japan Metal Industry Workers Union.

c) Name of the staffs and directors

Name of Position	Name and surndme	Name of Branch	Name of Section
Chief of Central Executive Committee	Jiro WADA	Ibaragi	Hitachi Mito
Assistant chief central Executive Committee	Jyunkichi NAKAHARA	Kanagawa	Toshiba Main Office
Do	Takeo HAYASHI	Do	Nikko Tsurumi
Chief Secretary	Hikoyoshi NISHIKAWA	Osaka	Nippon metiyasu
Central Executive Committee	Chyuji TAKENO	Tokyo	Nambu Shitsu-gyo-sha Bunkai.
Do	Ichiji MURO	"	Fuji Mitaka
"	Tomoyasu OYA	"	Ikegai Mita
"	Naomichi FUKUSHIMA	"	Riken Kohoku
"	Michi SUGA	"	Hitachi Kameari

"	Kenta KANEKO	"	Setagaya Seisaku
"	Sukeharu YOSHIDA	"	Tetsudo Kiki
"	Bunkichi ARAGA	"	Toshiho Sharyo
"	Michiro MIYAZAKI	"	Hokushin Denki
"	Yoshio SUDO	"	Nichi toku Kokan
"	Yoshiko SAITO	"	Nambu Shitsugyosha Bunkai
"	Saburo MATSUO	Kanagawa	Toshiba Horikawacho
"	Michio WATANABE	"	"
"	Kihekichi ODA	"	Tsukijima Kikai
"	Kengo YASUBA	"	Tokushyu Seiko
"	Masayoshi NAGAI	"	Nippon Nainenki
"	Hiroshi TOKUHARA	"	Toho Chigasaki
"	Yoshio INOUE	Kanagawa	Hitachi Kawasaki
"	Shingo MIZUKURI	Saitama	Nippon Shingo
"	Hikotora SHINODA	"	Fuji Omiya
"	Noboru KATSUOKA	"	Niigata Tekko
"	Tamotsu SAITO	Gumma	Fuji Ota
"	Kyohachi TEJIMA	"	Haruno Sangyo
"	Tasuku IKEDA		
"	Jyukichi ARIOKA	Ibaragi	Hitachi Musen
"	Mitsuo WATANABE	"	Hitachi Toga
"	Takeo TAKIGAWA	"	Hitachi Mito
"	Yoshikane ONO	"	Hitachi Koki
"	Shoichi HAMANO	"	
"	Susumu OKADA	"	Hitachi Toga

"	Kenji YASUOKA	Aomori	
"	Shigeki YAMAGUCHI	Fukushima	Mitsubishi Hirota
"	Hitoshi ABE	Niigata	Toshiba Kamo
"	Kenji SAKAMOTO	Toyama	Tateyama Jyuko
"	Kyokichi TAMAKI	"	Nikko Toyama
"	Seisaku TAKADA	"	Toyama
"	Kiyonaka KIMURA	Ishikawa	Denki Yakin
"	Katsu WATANABE	Osaka	Nihon meriyasu
"	Yoshinari WADA	"	Nishijima Pump
"	Takeo MIYAMOTO	"	Nakayama Seiko
"	Yutaka TANAKA	"	Kisha Osaka
"	Nobuhiko UEMATSU	Hyogo	Meiwa
"	Jyuichi KUZUSAKO	"	Amagasaki Kokan
"	Yasunobu MATSUSHITA	"	Daido Amagasaki
"	Tomojiro KOGA	"	Dainihon Zoki
"	Tomohiko YAMAMURA	"	Amagasaki Kokan
"	Mitsugo MIWA	"	Toshiba Yobe
"	Yoshio NAKAGAWA	Mie	Toshiba Mie
"	Seiichi NISHIMURA	"	Fuji YOKKAICHI
"	Takao KITA	"	Shinko Toba
"	Kingo MURAGUCHI	"	Matsusaka Tekiso
"	Hiroshi KOMORI	Kyoto Shiga	Shiga Kogyo
"	Kyujiro OSHIMA	Shizuoka	Okawa Rashi

"	Takashi ENDO	"	Dengyosha mishima
"	Shigeo TAKABAYASHI	"	Fuji Hamamatsu
"	Masamaru MATSUMURA	"	Shizuoka Chiiki
"	Imaichi ISHIKAWA	Tokai	Daido Hoshisaki
"	Yasujyu KANNO	"	Aichiko Chita
"	Hiroshi SHIBATA	"	Mitsubishi Nagoya Koki
"	Uichi ISHIKAWI	"	Osumi
"	Kan TOMODA	"	Okamoto Kogyo
"	Tomeichi SATO	"	Daido atsuta
"	Yoshiaki YAMADA	"	Nihon Shyaryo Nagoya
"	Jyuro NAKANE	"	Aichiko Kariya
"	Kazuo AOKI	"	Aichi Tokei
"	Sadao ITO	"	Mitsubishi Nagoya Koki
"	Kunio HANDA	"	Takadake Seisaku
"	Kinzan INO	"	Mitsubishi Denki Nagoya
"	Keikichi HIROSE	"	Ogaki Shitsugyosha Bunkai
"	Takashi TOMIOKA	Nagano	Yamato Musen
"	Katsuji NAKAHARA	"	Nagano Keiko
"	Etsuo HARA	"	Suwa Nihon musen
"	Takuma MASAGO	"	Sansha Jyukumi
"	Seiji YANO	Fukuoka	Okano valve
"	Masayuki MUKUMOTO	"	Asahi Seiko
"	Katsuki KATO	Oita	Nissan Jidosha
"	Hisohiko HANDA	Nagasaki	Mitsubishi Seiko
"	Koshi FUJISAKI	Kagoshima	Ohara Seisakusho

Total: Central Executive Committee 90
(of which; I wate, Yamaguchi, Yamanashi, Sanin, Okayama, Hokkaido are not yet decided) of which Standing 22
Marked means member of the Japan Communist Party.

D. Number of the constituent members :

At the time of the above-said affiliation of the All Machinery and Tools, All Vehicles and All Steel Workers in October, 1948, the number of the members of the All Metal Industry Workers Union was claimed to be 200,000, and All Electric was also said to be so many as 84,000, but the successive drops and withdrawals owing to of the member unions afterwards, both of all metal and All Electric now said to be 180,000 members in all. In fact, however, the real members are much lower than this and is said to be All Metal 100,000 All Electric 30,000, in total 130,000 is the accurate consisting members.

E. Relations with Japan Communist Party :

Just as the Sanbetsu Commission is acting by the instruction of the Communist Party no need will it be to say that the main body of All Metal which is the main force of the Sanbetsu is gripped and lead by the members of the Communist Party.whi

Owing to the recent head-raising of the Democratization League. Although the real influence of the Communists is decreased by the successive withdrawals of the member unions, the remaining members of the labour union are still occupied by the most radical communistic element.

The present Chief Committee, Jiro WADA, Assistant Chief Committee Junkichi NAKAHARA and Takeo HAYASHI, and also Ex-Chairman of the Sanbetsu Michi SUYA the present Chairman Sukeji YOSHIDA are all the radical, first class communist in the labour circles.

Therefore it became the object to which the Communist Party pour its energy the most, and so it has its Kenichi, Communist M.P. who belongs to the All Metal, and also Kayaharu ESAKI from the All Electric, or Hisao ISHINO from Hitachi, a member of the Labour Farmer Party etc. are giving quite an active support.

F. Survey of its activity:

At the organization of the Sanbetsu Commission,

they joined it as a unit member and developed an active labour movement which centres in the wage fight and following to the instruction for movement of the Sanbetsu, turning from economic fight gradually into the political fight which urges the overthrow of the Cabinet and the establishment of the peoples' government, joined the united fight with the Joint Fighting Committee of the All Government and Public Service Workers Union at the time of the 2.1 general strike carried out in the year before last, but on receiving the G H Q stop order went entirely under the leadership of the Sanbetsu and concentrated its main force into its fighting object, the such as wage fight fight for the realization of complete employment following to the Industry readjustment, co-oporation with the farmers and citizen etc. and on October 15, 1948 when the three unit unions, All Japan Machinery and Tools, All Vehicles, All Metal Industry Workers are affiliated and organized the All Metal, attended to the 4th Whole Japan General Meeting of the Sanbetsu on the 19th November of the same year, and aiming at the 3 fundamental principle

for the movement, that is

1) Independence of the Race.

2) Guarding of the Rights of the workmen.

3) Guard the Industry from devastation should very active movement toward the firm establishment of the minimum wage system, and the unification of the labour front, thus showing the typical movement as the labour union under Sanbetsu.

The strikes by the workmens union under the All Metal Workers Union are as following.

1). Strikes caused by the dismissimg of the Workmen following to the Industry Readjustment at the Daido Seiko (Daido Steel Wrok) (All Metal Industry Workers Union) Date March 15th 1949.

Description of the strike :

When the discharge of 2,110 Workmen due to the Industry Readjustment unnounced by the Company, the union dissatisfied with the companys' plan, suggested to the All Metal and also to Electric, All Government and Public Service, All Financial the united fight, and adopted the "Samidare (Summer rain) strategy" "Han-sto (Hunger strike) strategy"

as the counter-measure and continued the strike the more than two months up to June 6th. At this strike guard system consisting with about 5000 workmens such as, not saying the headquarters of the All Metal, Aichi branch, Nagoya Zosen(Shipbuilding) Isami branch of Zentai (all communicetion), Kariya branch of the same, Aichi Seiko(Steel Work) Aichi-Kogyo(Industry) Toyota Shatai(car body) etc. was organized.

2). The 21 days factory occupation strike at Toyo Koban(Oriental Steel Plate Co.) at Yamaguchi Prefecture (All Steel Industry Workers Union, Zentetsuro).

Date : Dec. 10th, 1948.

Description : (Proceedings)

On Nov. 14th, 800 members of the Toyo-koban Branch of the All Metal I.W.U. (Zenkinzoku) requested the payment of net sum of yen 11,500 which is within the limit of the wage standard but was not accepted and so went on 48 hours strike on 13th. During which time movement for the organization of the second union became stronger

from the 16th, and eventually on the 17th when the payment of 9,000 yen concluded between the company and the 500 men of the alleged second union members, 800 members of the former branch union who were infuriated by this settlement, together with about 1000 helping men consisting of the members of the Guarding Team of the All Metal, Zentei (All Communication) Communist District Committee and Koreans League etc. occupied the front gate of the factory, and as they refused the 2nd union members of their going in and out the factory, a fighting started, since then this illegal occupying by the members of the branch union had been kept on for 21 days until Jan. 7th

In the meantime, four of the managing staff of the company were kept under Plebiscitary detention for 72 hours from December 20th to 22nd.

3). Interfere case with the provisional disposition at the Kamo Plant of Toshiba.

Date : December 1948.

Particulars of the strike :

At the time of the discharge for home going of 290 workmen of the factory, assistant chief committee of the said Kamo Plant (Present Central Executive Committee of the All Metal Hitoshi EBE, leading the 500 members of the labour union and being supported by the total 500 men from the Labourers and Farmers Relief Commission, Niigata Branch of the Densan(Electric Industry Workmen's Union) Nittsu, Niitsu-Koki Branch of the National Railway, obstructed the police men and the public service personnels against their three times execution of the temporary disposition by swinging red flags or by scrummaging or beating etc. resulting 150 detentions.

Besides these there were so many strikes such as Kawasaki-Jyuko (Kawasaki Heavy Industry) Toyo-Tokei (Toyo-clocks) and the recent Toshiba Main Office etc, that defies enumeration were carried out and the Headquarter of the All Metal Workers Union made quite possitive action supported by the external organizations not saying of the Local Communist Committee.

G. Leagal Character.

The All Metal Workers' Union is at present an organization standing outside the Trade Union Act.

H. Political Movement :

Just as the Sanbetsu under the leadership of the Communist Party aims at the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet and the establishment of the Peoples Government, the All Metal Workers Union under it also published the declaration for the fight for the cabinet overthrow.

In all of the slogans at the economical fight which centres in the wage fight, the overthrow of the Cabinet was written in, making the establishment of the Peoples Government which the communists aim at as the first object and the numerous political movement such as the nine days fight, ten days fight in 1946, the 2.1 general strike in 1947 in which 2500000 members of all government and Public Service Wrokers Union centred, the summer time offensive of August this year etc. came out as the various fights

such as opposition fight for the deterioration of the Labour Law, opposition fight for the Public Peace Maintenance Regulation, Industry Guard fight, Tax fight, National Diet fight and other fights for Smaller objects, thus the political fights against the government and its policy have been continued very vehemently.

I. Relating Funds.

For the funds other than the collection of the membership fee of 10 yen from each member of the Unit Union, they are depanding on the contributions.

J. Others :

With the start of Nes Sanbetsu, Democratization League exceedingly raised its head, gave a great influence to the labour unions under all metal workers union, and after the affiliation of the 3 unit unions in October 1948, the successive drop off of the many labour unions are warrying the Headquarters extremely.

The proceedings of the withdrawal of the unions from Sanbetsu, their upper organization, up to July of this year is as following :

The upper organization from which withdrawn.	Date of the withdrawal	Name of the Union
Sanbetsu Denko	24, 1, 25	Nihon Victor : Adachi Yoshida Nichiden Tamagawa, Totsu, Kawasaki, Haraguchi Musen (Kanagawa), Nichiden Main Office
Sanbetsu Denko	24, 1, 25	Yasukawa Denki
Sanbetsu Sharyo	24, 3, 9	Mitsubishi Mihara
Sanbetsu Zenkin	24, 3, 10	Ikegai Tekko
"	24, 3, 15	Ikegai Tekko Shimmei
Sanbetsu Denko	24, 4, 13	Shibaura Seisaku (Ofuna)
Sanbetsu Zenkin	24, 5, 13	Nittetsu Kamaishi
Sanbetsu Denko	24, 6, 14	Meidensha Tokyo
Sanbetsu Zenkin	24, 7, 8	Nikko Hiroshima Rokumi (Labour Union)
"	24, 7, 14	Nihon Musen Neda
Sanbetsu Denko	24, 7, 26	Nichiden Otsu
Sanbetsu Zenkin	24, 7 28	Toshiba Shin Roren
"	24, 7, 30	Akita Seiko (Akita)
"	24, 8, 3	Jidosha Buhin
Kanagawa Denko	24, 8, 9	Totsu, Teitsu, Nichiden Okiden, Ikegai.
Sanbetsu Zenkin	24, 8, 10	Hitachi Kameari
"	24, 8, 12	Hitachi Totsuka
"	24, 8,	Hitachi Fukagawa

Sanbetsu Zenkin	24,	9,	10	Tokushu Seiko
"	24,	9,	17	Toyo Zoki
"	24,	10	6	Fujikoshi Main Office Factory

Such successive withdrawals are in the tendency of still increasing, along with the future head-raising of the Democratization League, but there is no alteration in the standing of the Sanbetsu as the main force, and this fact and the future movement of the Sanbetsu is more and more noteworthy.

III. Although there are facts which fall under the Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order, we are not considering to urge the Union to file a declaration, for the present, following to our consistent policy toward the labour unions.

IV. The investigation was brought to a close.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

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(4SEC.No.258)

December 31, 1949.

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

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Investigation of the Liaison Council of the National Government and Public Office Workers Union. (Zenkoku Kankocho Shokuin Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kyogi Kai ; 全國官公庁職員勞働組合連絡協議會)

With reference to the above mentioned subject of which you sent inquiries December 2, 1949 we have the pleasure of reporting to you following investigations which were made by secretary SAKAGUCHI of the Unit IV of the Section IV begining from December 9.

(a). History

1. Proposing the unification of public official's democratic front in the middle of January, 1946, the Society of Employee of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry called to the Central Public Office Workers Union and formed the Public Office Representative Council. This is the first step toward the grand unification

of the nation's public office workers. Since then the Representative Council was held several times and thorough democratization of the governmenet office and problems of treatment for lower officials were discussed. It was agreed that revisions of the Civil Service Appointment Ordinance the Civil Service Position Ordinance and Payroll Ordinance well be made. The fundamental principle of the revision was decided on January 31 and on February 4 and representatives of respective offices appeared at the official residence of the Premier and handed their demand to Premier Shidehara.

2. On March 13 of the same year representatives of the nation's government offices except the Home Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and the First Demobilization Ministry assembled at the hall of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry and newly formed the Preparatary Meeting for All Japan Government and Public Office Workers Union Council. And the above Public Office Representative Council dissolved accofdingly.

The headquarters of the Preparatory Meeting was set up within the headquarter of the National Communications Workers Union located at the fifth story of the Tokyo central post office. Kazuyoshi DOBASHI chairman of the N.C.W.U was recommended to chairman of the Meeting

declaration and names of the affilicated union are as follows.

Declaration

We government and public office workers want to form autonomous workers union within the government offices of the whole country to renovate the feudalistic system fundamentally and to achieve the original mission as the nation's public servants. We want to form unit unions in within the respective Ministries and to call the whole workers and farmers through the influencial power of our unions to build the democratic and new Japan.

Affiliated Unions: National Communications workers union, Agricultural and Forestry Ministry Workers Union, Finance Ministry Workers Union, Education Ministry Workers Union, National Railway Workers Union for head office reparatory Meet- for Unification of National Railway Workers Union, Research Institute Workers Union of the Welfare Ministry, Second Demobilization Ministry Workers Union, Board of Audit Workers Union, Tokyo Metropolitan Workers Union, Tokyo Metropolitan Salary men's Union, and Central Observatory.
Worker's Union of Saitama prefecture.

3. The preparatory meeting was again held on March 17 at the headquarter of the N.C.W.U. (in the Tokyo Central Post office) and staffs and stipulations were decided. From that day after the National Government and Public Office Workers Union had officially contined to exist.

Stuff members.

Chairman	Kazuyoshi DOBASHI (National Communication)
Vice Chairman	Tetsuro SAITO (National Railway)
"	Takero ITO (Finance Ministry)
"	Hideo SHIMUBE (Metropolitan)
Chief Secretary	Kozo MIZUGUCHI (Agricultural and Forestry)
Vice Chief Secretary	Masaichi SHIMIZU (National Communication)

4. The National Communications Workers Union energeticalty guided as it had done before, the National Government and Public Office Workers Union in the July struggle of 1945 and in demonstrations against the Labor Arbitration Law conducted on August 13. Chairman DOBASHI participated in various negotiations in the name of representative of the N.G.P.O.W.U.

The N.G.P.O.W.U however failed to adopt the chairmanship system from the begining and decisions were ~~made only after a chairmen of a meeting carried about~~ that Chairmanship was to be turned from one to another at each meeting. ~~to persons concerned documents of discussion and sought for opinions from them.~~

The place of the head office also failed to be fixed. And from the reason that the N.G.P.O.W.U took the passive attitude, the N.C.W.U seceded from the former.

5. But, on August 11, 1946 the N.C.W.U again paticipated and the N.G.P.O.W.U made its new start.

(b). Organization

1. There are four organizations:

1). Committee,

2). Enlarging Committee,

3). Stuff Meeting and

4). Technical Committee. (Article 4 of Contract the N.G.P.O.W.U.)

The Committee consists of men selected from member unions three each. It is the organ for discussions and decisions. The convention is regularly called every year. (Article 5 of the same contract.

The Enlarging Committee is held as accession demands participated in by its members as well as by representatives of unions of the Committee on demand from the Committee on matters of importance. (Article 6).

The Stuff Meeting consist of men selected from member unions one each. It takes charge of business of the Business Bureau of the N.G.P.O.W.U. (Article 7 of the same contract).

The Technical Committee is instituted based on the discussion and decision of the Committee in cases of investigation and research on wages and on other matters (Article 8 of the same contract).

2. As lower organs such and such N.G.P.O.W.U.s are former in respective prefectures.

(c). Stuff members and employees.

Director of the Business Bureau

Kazuto SHINAGAWA

(National Finance Ministry)

Unknown about other stuffs and employees.

(d). Membership

The member of the unionst are as follows as of July end of 1949:

National Railway Workers Union	(470,000)
National Communications Workers Union	(336,000)
League of National Government and Public Workers Union	(185,000)
National Finance Affairs Workers Union	(40,000)
Japan Teacher's Union	(499,000)
General League of National Autonomous Bodies Worker's Union	(245,000)
League of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers Union	(65,000)
Council of the three on-the-spot Workers Unions of the Finance Ministry	(28,000)
National Printing Bureau Workers Union	(10,000)
League of the Mint Workers Union	(2,000)
Monopoly Bureau Workers Union	(16,000)
Preparatory Committee of League of National Public Cooporations Workers Union.	
Totaled	1,837,000

But, after september on account of a series of secession of the National Railway Workers union, the Japan Teachers Union, the League of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers Union, the National Printing Bureau Workers Union and the Finance Workers Union and on account of the split in the League of Autonomous Workers Union of and in the National Railway, the membership has drastically decreased,

As of December 15 of this year, the member of the unionist are as follows:

Unified Leftists of the N.C.W.U.	(60,000)
General League of National Autonomous Bodies Worker's Union	(80,000)
League of Mint Workers Union	(2,000)
League of National Government and Public Workers Union	(150,000)
League of National Public Cooperation Workers Union	(100,000)
Totaled	392,000

(e). Relation of affiliated unions to the Japan Communist Party.

Affiliated unions are ultra-leftist unions except the National Public Cooperation Workers Union Stuff members are in most part members of the Japan Communist Party and their sympasizers with their relation to the Japan Communist Party extremely close.

(f). Activities.

1. July Struggle (1945). On May 23 the Liaison council of the National Government and Public Workers Union presented the demand to the newly formed Yoshida Cabinet that the sum of one hundred yen each be given to a worker and members of his family as a transitory measure

till a fullfleged low price policy is to be enforced and continued the negotiation.

Dissatisfied with the government answer for the above, the Liaison Council of the G.P.O.W.U decided in its regular convention of July 1 to set up the Common struggle committee to speed up realization of the demand and announced of its entering into fierce struggle.

Thereupon the government which had been adopting tempolizing measures to meet the payroll problem feet the need of basically revising the problem. Preparations and investigations were made in the Finance Ministry. The new basic salary involuing the price allowance, the tempory allowance the daily rate of bouns and the old basic salary was announced by the government. Also the government answer was made that a temporary locality allowance be instatuted and at the same time temporary family allowances be raised to one hundred yen, eighty yen and sixty yen for place A, place B, place C and per one member of the family respectively to be enforced from Jyly.

Recognizing the sincerity revealed by the government the Laison Council of the G.P.O.W.U. satisfied. On July 16 the Co-struggle Committee published the annanucement ending the struggle and the struggle was suspended accordingly.

2. February 1 struggle (February 1946)

The July draft was not put into practice till period from late September to eraly October Meanwhile, the price was continuing to rise with the advancement of inflation. In about October, the revision of the July draft was discussed. Such condition formed the cause of making the Laisson Council of the G.P.O.W.U. rise again. A series of conventions with the National Railway Workers Union as chief figure were held druing October and November. A decision was made on demands involuing as establishment of the lowest wage scale and a payment of the cost of the living and was presented to the government.

With negotiations that followed unable to attain successful conclusion the N.C.W.U., the N.R.W.U. and the L.C.G.P.O.W.U. appealed to the Central Labor Relation Board respectively. After a proposal for common struggle by the N.C.W.U to the L.C.G.P.O.W.U. on November 5, unification of the front among government workers rapidly progressed. And on November 26 the National Government workers Co-Struggle Committee was established. A declaration for common struggle was issued on December 2. On the fallowing day common demands involuing ten items were presented to the government.

Since then successive negotiations with the government were conducted with any compromise having failed to be made and with a continued state of struggle having existed till toward 1946.

Excited over the word "Rascal" which the Premier used in his new year speech, the more stiffened Co-Struggle Committee held the convention on January 15 to harden its struggle set up. It announced a declaration and at the same time the second common demand was presented to the Premier.

The answer made to this again excited the Common Struggle Committee and on January 18 a convention for announcing strike decision was held in which the announcement of the union's entering into strike on February 1 at zero hour was make public.

The Central Labor Relation Board attempted to arbitrate from the independent standpoint. And there were various negotiations and arbitrations, but without any success. An autonomous aversion to the general strike utterly became hopeless. Calling of the general strike unprecedented to our history was thought to be inevitable. But, through the Gen. MacArthur's Declaration issued in the after-noon of January 31, it was barely averted.

On January 31, the L.C.G.P.O.W.U's common Struggle Committee issued the announcement for dissolution. As is mentioned above, the general strike was suspended but, the state of struggle for the deman remained existed. The government made public on February 7 its tempory payroll draft (announced by the Payroll Bureau of Finance Ministry). Through the arbitration of the C.L.R.B. an agreement reached on certain conditions of the draft and at last, this histarically abortive general strike came to a complete conclusion with the settlement of the basic problem left for further negotiations.

3. March struggle (March 1947).

The L.C.G.P.O.W.U. held the committee and decided following two chief items and entered into collective bargaing with the government:

1). The government should pay two thousand yen and one thousand yen to a worker and to per member of his family respectively as the cost of the living bonus (or the sum for surmaunting the difficulty of living) to relieve the red ink finance caused during the period from January to June.

2). Establishment of the lowest wage scale together with the complete distribution of necessaries by appropriate prices.

Though a series of negotiations were conducted since sugust the government rejected the above from the reason of the difficult finance. On account of the cabinet decision made on August 20 concerning the labor contract with the government workers union the negotiation ended in rupture. Thereupon the L.C.G.P. O.W.U. held the enlarging committee on the 25 and discussed its future policy. As the result the decision was made that appeals to the C.L.R.B. of respective chapters should be made on individual basis Accordingly Respective chapters gradually appealed for arbitration to the C.L.R.B and steadily formed their struggle set ups.

As the result of cantions deliberations the C.L.R.B. completed its mediation plan in November. It recommended that it appoves in principle the lowest wage scale based on the theoretical accounting for living expenses, but actural realization of it is undesirable in view of the Japan's present condition, that it makes the two year and eight month pay of the cost of the living and that January's pay standard should be decided at the payroll committee separately.

Though disatisfied with this recommendation, the N.C.W.U. consented with certain conditions.

By announcement of the government to make the two year and sight month pay on December 15, the dispute of the year ended.

The payroll committee was held in January 1948. Since then after a series of deliberations the government notified the 2,920 yen base to respective unions and songht for appronal. The L.C.G.P.O.W.U. except the N.R.W.U. rejected and presented its new demand to pay 7,850 yen per one family which the government in turn rejected. Thus the situation became from bad to worse.

On Marchll, with a calling of the twenty foru strike by the N.C.W.U!s Osaka Councll, local struggles by the N.C.W.U instiated. Next, exercising by government workers of strick observance of thier office hours and enforcing their all our furlough tactics aggranated the situation. All our twenty foru hour strike was called from March 26. Strike directives were issued on the 29 and the 30 respectively with the general strike scheduled to be called at the deadline of the 31, when on March 29 Major Gen. Marquar, SCAP's E.S.S. chief issued the Memmorandum calling off the strike and the emergency was auerted. However local struggles continuad sporadically. Negotiations between the government and the unions of the National Railway Workers and of the National Government and Public Workers continued.

And on April 19 the March struggle ended by approval of the union of 2,290 yen standard till the new pay scale be decided. It was decided that three conditions of non discharge, non payment of salary during strike, and non revision of labor laws be settled later together with five other understandings.

4. July struggle (July , 1948)

On June 12 the L.C.G.P,O.W.U. presented to the government the six point demand involving payment of new salary of 5,200 yen and non revision of the price. Disputes arose on negotiations conducted from June 22 between the union and the Government which claimed its new salary scale of 3,791 yen.

After the split of negotrations of July 3 the union appealed on July 7 to the C.L.R.B. for arbitration. while the government interpreted that the three paint demand manely non revision of prices, abrogation of mass taxation and non establishment of the highest wage scale should not be made objects for arbitration, because it involves political significance, And so the government opposed to the demand declaring that it proves to restrict the prerogatives of the Diet. But, the government said that it expected the good conscience of the C.L.R.B. and declared on July 16 was ready to any counter suit.

Since that time deliberations went on in the C.L.R.B. And in the afternoon of July 23, the letter dated the 22nd on the revision of the National Public Service Law addressed to the Premier Ashida was issusd from the General Headquaters. The L.G.P.O.W. union recieved a big shock. The government promulgated

the Administrative Ordinance No. 201 issuing at the same the declaration and explained the purport of the said Ordinance.

5. New Wage demand

The struggle for 5,200 yen of the Laiason Council of the G.P.O.W.U. came to a deadlack through the issuance of the Gen. MacArthur's letter/ But on August 18 the 7.300 yen base was decided and was published by TSURUOKA, director of the Business Bureau/ On November 19 the National Personnle Authority recommended the Premier an adoption of 6, 300 yen and two year and eight month pay to sane the red finance. To attain the aim it held a big rally for surmounting theyear end crisis before the Imperial Palace and declared the state of emergency. On the following day representatives of the rally visited the Premier's official residence and carried on sit down stripe. But on the 21 the new waye scale law passed and the tactic was transfered to that for the election struggle.

6. Fallowing the above mentioned issuanci of the MacArthur's letters of July 1948, the N.P.S. Law was revised. The government workers unions were prohibited to strike and last their right for collective bargaining. As the result. the Laiason Council of the G.P.O.W.U. which had been organ for the collective bargaing last its function making a retreat from the first line of labor frount. Since that time the stress was

shifted on individual movements of respective unions/ But the organization remained as it had been. This organization takes the pole of organ for the common struggle to besure but, superficially it shows no big moves. The struggle by the organization to a pose against the administrative adjustment of July this year did not develope to a high pitch.

Mean while appesitions between two powersof the democratic union and the ultra-leftist union became intensified centering around the July struggle the farmer's policy of placing emphasis on Diet struggle and the latter's policy of staging the territorial people's struggles diametriczlly opposed to each other.

The N.R.W.U. the N.C.W.U.'s orthodox faction and the unions of the Japan Teachers, the National Printing Workers, the Finance Workers, the Autonomeus Bodies Workers and of the League of the Metropolitan Workers seceded from the National League of the G.P.O.W.U. And on December 5 this year the All-Japan Council of the Government and Public Office Workers Union was formed, On the 9 in the Kotohira rally. The Finance workers union decided to dissolve the pawers of the National League of the G.P.O,W.U. became thus weak.

(g) Autside or lawful union.

This belongs to the outside union

Political activities

610 Struggle for opposition to the administrative

Firmly upholding its established policy the National League of the G.P.O.W.U. presented the questionnaire on July 30 to Gen. MacArthur in connection with his letter of July 23, It decided that it will conduct thoroughgoing struggles against the government as well as strong palitical struggles.

Respective unions under its influence involving the N.C.W.U. and the N.R.W.U. co-oporated with the policy

The declaration of the state of emergency was made ordering the unions to defend the organization.

While the movement of government worker with the N.C.W.U. and the N.R.W.U. as chief figures opposition to this administrative order became brisk declaring the order to be the violation of the law. The job. dessertion of the Sapporo lacal of the N.R.W.U. brake aut. The wave of it spread in the whole country.

Job desserters appeared in the headquarter of the N. C.W,U. Taking the firm attitude the government regarded this as violation of the Administrative Ordinance,

The procuratorial right was set in motion and more than one thousand persons were arrested.

(2) Struggle for opposition to the National Public Service Law

When the draft of the N.P.S. Law began to be discussed the government workers unions visited the Diet day after day. Restraining the government and what with holding pallies and what with staging demonstrations, the unions developed obstinate activities to enable the Diet to discuss the revision of the law advantageaus to the union. On the draft law's passing the Diet on November 30, 1948 a declaration was issued by the National League of the G.P.O.W.U. And strongly criticizing the government and the Diet. the union clarified its attitude to speed up struggles for the law's withdrawal.

This struggle together with the demand for two year and eight month pay struggle to save the red ink finance formed labor's fight of the year end and the new year. Under the slogan ; "Don't vote for person in favor of the N.P.S.L. revision" the fight of labor was united with the fight for the election.

(i) Fund

This is obtained by charges imposed on respectine affiliated unions (Article 10 of the labor contract)

III. The organization is thought to be suspected

falling under the Article 6 of the Organizations Control Law. But, according to the policy so far adopted toward labor union, we do not urge the organization to notify

IV. We should like to watch over future movements of this organization, But, investigations of it well be stapped with above.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau

Attorney-General's Office

Investigator : Secretary SAKAGUCHI

(GSEC No. 253-1)

December 37, 1949.

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA S. I. B.
A. G. O.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, G. S. G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : National Council of Mitalic Industrial Workers Unions. (Nihon Kinzoku Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogi Kai : 日本金属産業勞働組合協議會)

I. An investigation commenced on December 3, 1949. upon a direction of G. S. on December 2 has revealed the following.

II.

A. History

Generally speaking, labor unions throughout the nation have come to renovate their tactics, and such a state of affairs as advance of the Democratic League and the defeat of the extreme faction has been viewed in every part of the country. In the previous times, the lavor unions had resorted influentially to labor attacks on account of various conditiom of the society in the time of primitive formation of labor unions. Wages strifes have successively occured in various parts of the

country, and as days go by, tactics adopted by the labor and capital quarters have become remarkably denterous. The labor sources have come to feel severely the neceessity of the influential establishment of labor unions. Thus, labor unions in the metalic industry fields under the influence of the Congress of Industrial Labor Union of Japan held a general meeting of labors in the metalic industry field, at the Nihon University Hall, Kanda, Tokyo on the 11th December 1947, when a Joint Struggle Committee of National Metalic Industry, that is, a council organ for joint struggles, was establish as a first step to develop a potential separate unit organization, having decided to resort to common campaign for same requests. In 1948 inflation aggravated more and more and small and medium snterprises, putting aside the large one, become to close their business or render a pay delayment because of the depression of their business since summer. Such being the case, the Hitachi Electric Machine Co., Nihon Electric Co., Oki Electric Co., and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. began respectively to resort to strike campaign. However, these struggles clung to separate strife and inclined to fail their assault. Labor unions have virtually faced the deadlock that

they could not be tolerable for the skilful capitalists' assault by the separate labor union or a single enterprise. Observing the special state of affairs, the Joint Struggle Committee of the National Metallic Industry has come to establish the National Council of Metallic Industrial Workers Unions, (Abbreviation : Great Metallics) in order to complete these weak points and to adopt a way for strengthening their formation, linking the leading principle of the Congress of Industrial Workers Unions of Japan which aims to readjust various labor unions in accordance with great industry basis, on the 10th December 1948. The Council is a congregated organization with four hundred thousand of metallic laborers covering metallic, electric, neutral shipyard, automobile, electric wire and Yahata Iron Manufacturing Co. Declaration in the formation meeting. Three years have passed since the end of the war. We have resorted to absolute campaign for defense of democracy and rehabilitation of our fatherland, while we have now faced the gloomy international fascism. The government as well as high ranking bureaucrats tied up with the deteriorated financial monopolists and capitalists have been planning the combination with

the international financial monopolist capta-
lism and inefficincy of all the people for the
purpose of acceleration and maintenance of the
rable system and renewal of capitalist's explai-
tation. Moreover, the government and bureaucrats
have been deprieving the working people from their
fundamental human right, having deteriorated the
Public Service Law and aggravated the Labor Regula-
tion laws. Furthermore they have been carrying out
the mass robbery. We have now been convinced that
these plans would be dangerous for the racial in-
dependence and lead to war. For the purpose of
stabilization and advance of workers' life who are
the factor to establishment of peaceful and democra-
tic Japan, we have determined absolute struggle ag-
ainst all anti-people, having ascertained such fund-
amental right as solidarity right, strike right, cl
collective bargain, or freedom of demonstration,
gathering, speech and publication. The way to
realize these responsibities lies in the solid for-
mation of a single union by metallic workers. In
order to unify the struggle line of all various de-
mocratic organization and to consolidate the laboring
front against violent suppression by intensely ag-
gravated military police power, the Joint Struggle

Committee of Metallic Workers was established as the first step. Moreover, with the establishment of the National Council of Metallic Industrial Workers Unions covering the great part of metallic workers, we have determined to defend various rights of workers and make struggles with our all efforts for the vitalization of workers' life. We here declane that we make a joint struggle with all our energy for assurance of democracy and the would peace.

Agreement (Selection)

The first article

This organization is named the National Council of Metalic Industrial Workers Unions. (abreviated name : Great Metallics) and its headquarter office is located at No. 3, Shikoku-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to.

The second article

This Council is an organization unifying the National Federation of Industrial Enterprise Workers Unions and consolidated organs of local Metallic Workers Unions belonging to metallic industry, for the purpose of joint struggle of nationwide industry.

The third article

The Council aims at the realization of the

following items.

Formation of a single labor union unit by all the metallic labor unions and non-organized metallic workers, in spite of their race, nationality, belief and political thought and further promotion for unification of workers front by adjustment of great industrial basis.

1. Defence of fundamental rights of all metallic industrial workers, request for better treatment of worse labor consition, and advancement of metallic workers' political, economic and social status.
2. Rehavilitation of metallic industry for the purpose of labors and all working people.
3. Determined struggle against fascism and defense of democracy.
4. Combination with labors in the world, opposition to war and assurance of the world peace.

B. Constitution

The constitution of the Council is separate into organization and machinery sections as follows :

(1) Organization section :

Headquarter.

Prefectural district branch.

(2) Organs :

General meeting :

The general meeting, the highest voting organ, is to be called by the chairman in April every year.

Business is to be transacted at the general meeting when one-third or more of the representatives is present. All resolutions are to be passed by a majority of those present, and in case of tie the chairman is to decide the issue.

Committee meeting :

The committee meeting, the voting organ next to the general meeting, is to be called by the chairman periodically at an interval of two months. Business is to be transacted in the committee meeting when one-third or more of the total committee-men is present. All resolutions are to be passed by a majority of those present, and in case of a tie the chairman is to decide the issue.

Standing committee :

The standing committee is to execute the resolutions.

Extraordinary general meeting may be called when the committee deemed it as necessary or upon demand of one-third or more of the branches.

Extraordinary committee meeting may be called when the standing committee deemed it as necessary or upon demand of one-third or more of the committee-men.

Both chairman and vice-chairman are to be elected by a mutual vote of the committee-men at the committee meeting. The chief of the Secretariat is to be elected from among the standing committee-men at the committee meeting, while standing committee-men are to be elected by a mutual vote at the committee meeting.

The tenure of office of the officers is to be one year from the periodical general meeting to the next meeting. If, however, the officer was relieved of his post because of ill health or some other resons, the committee-men are to elect another person to fill the vacancy.

The officer thus elected is to remain in the post until his predecessor's tenure of office expires.

As for the structure of National Council of Metallic Industry Workers' Unions, you will see the APPENDIX ("Chart of Structure").

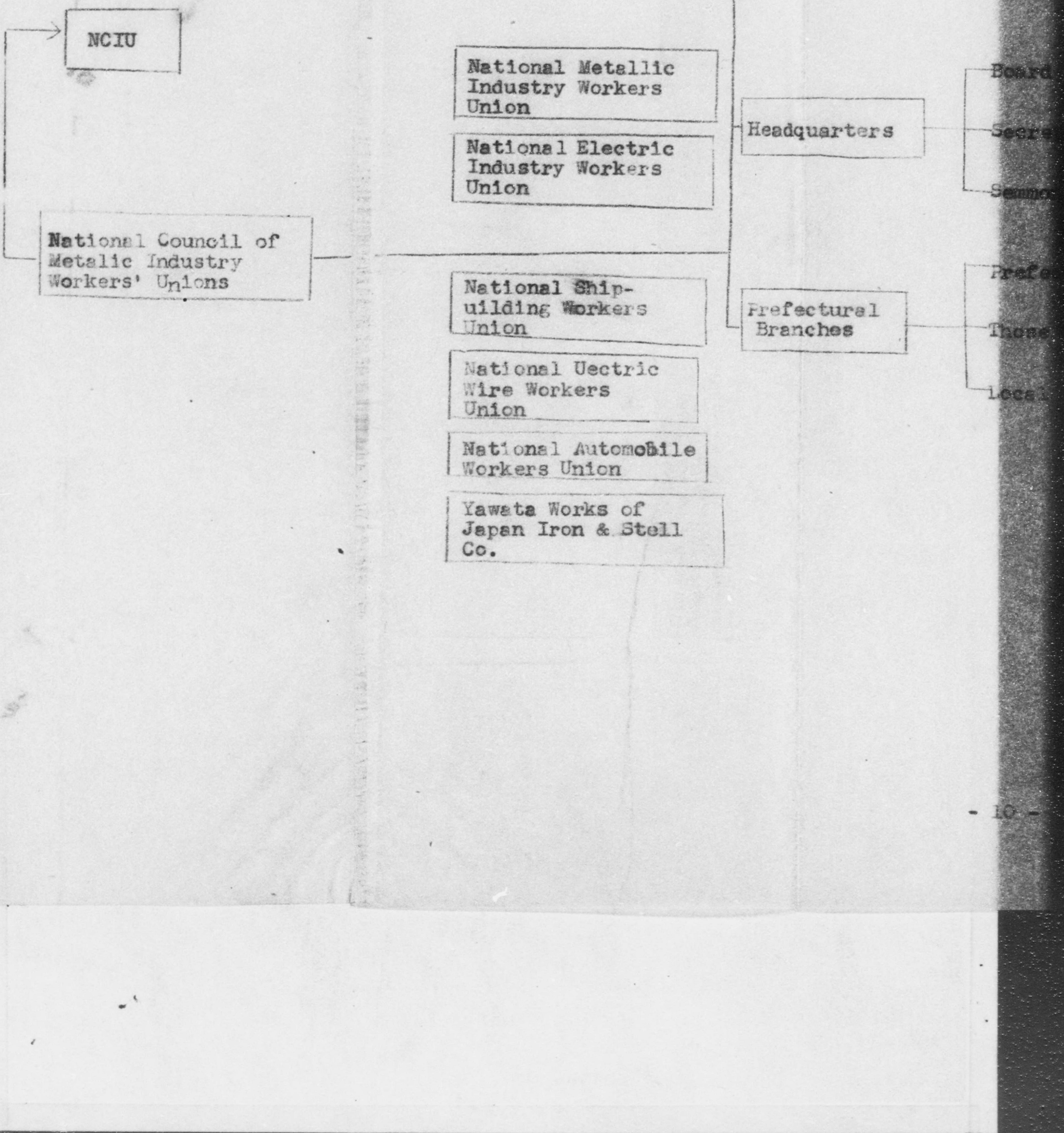
NCIU
National Council of Metalic Industry Workers' Unions
National Metallic Industry Workers Union
National Electric Industry Workers Union
National Shipuilding Workers Union
National Uectric Wire Workers Union
National Automobile Workers Union
Yawata Works of Japan Iron & Stell Co.
Headquarters
Prefectural Branches
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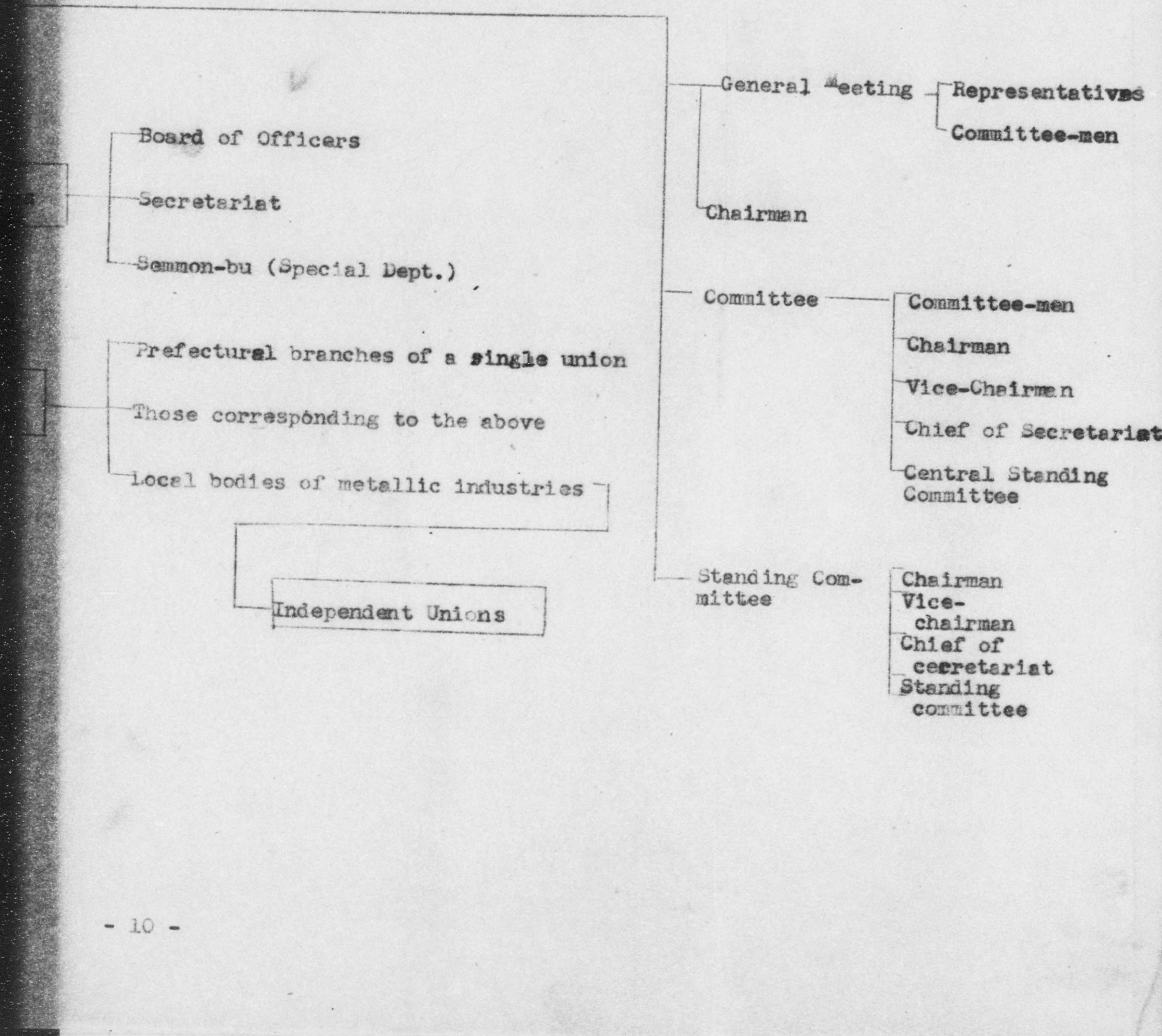
CHART OF STRUCTURE



C. Names of Officers :

Representative person : Jiro WADA, Communist

Chairman : Jiro WADA (Kinzoku), Communist

Vice-chairman : Michio WATANABE (Denko), "

" : Usaburo OKIYA (Zosen)

" : Mohei SUZUKI (Densen),

Chief of Secretariat : Hatsuo MOCHIZUKI ((Zenji)

Central Committee-man : Hikoyoshi NISHIKAWA (Kinzoku)

: Shigeyuki OOKA (")

: Hiroshi HONDA (")

: Kenta SAKAMOTO (")

: Kenta KANEKO ("), Communist

: Ichiji MUTO ("), "

: Junkichi NAKAHARA (Denko), "

D. Number of Constituent Members :

Approximately 368,447

Broken down by each union, the number of the constituent members are as follows :

Zen-Kinzoku (Metal) :	147,807
Zen-Denko (Electric Industry) :	25,600
Zen-Zosen (Shipbuilding) :	85,000
Zen-Jidosha (Automobile) :	70,000
Zen-Densen (Electric wire) :	15,000
Nittetsu Yawata (Japan Iron & Steel) :	27,000

E. Relations with the Japan Communist Party :

As is to be seen in its principles which advocate the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet and subsequent establishment of a "people's" government, this Council is evidently inclined strongly toward communism. It is to be surmised, therefore, that this Council has some organic relations with the Japan Communist Party. It is to be noted in this connection that a considerable number of Communist Party members are among those who belong to the metal industry workers' and the electric industry workers' unions.

F. Activities :

1. On March 18 and 19, 1948, this Council held a workers' mass meeting at the Kyobashi Public Hall in Tokyo.

Chairman : Mitsuo OKAMOTO

(Kiki or Machine & Tool)

" : Morio WADA

(Densen or Electric Wire)

" : Setsuo TAKATSU

(Oki Denki or Oki Electric Co.)

" : Hatsuo MOCHIZUKI

(Nissan Co.)

Subjects discussed :

(a) Measures for the system of the lowest minimum wages.

(b) Measures for system.

Conclusion of (a) :

The wages of the workers should be the total amount of the cast of living necessary for maintaining our labor power and re-production. We should be assured, at least, the monthly wages which enable us to maintain our health so that we may keep up our work every month.

Conclusion of (b) :

The present circumstances in such a state as the unification of all metalic industry workers is urgently needed.

The current struggles by the "Great Metallics" as they are at present are not the womb of the metallic workers front.

The unification of the metallic industries is expedited through the concrete struggle by the "Great Metallics."

Resolution on Struggle Policy.

At the meting held toward the end of last year, we resolved to carry our struggles' in connection with various problems centering around the enterprise adjustment program. For three months since the, we have been keeping up with our struggles some time against the Government and at another against the National Diet. The results, however, have not necessarily been satisfactory. In view of this situation, at the second general meeting we took up the following issues for discussion and decided on our fundamental attitude.

The issues discussed are :

(1) Struggle concerning enterprise adjustment program.

(2) Struggle for the establishment of the lowest minimum wage system.

(3) Struggle against the revision of the labor laws.

(4) Struggle against bad taxes.

Slogan :

Opposition to enterprise adjustment through dis-
charge and law wage.
Establishment of lawest wage scale based on price
stabilization.
Establishment of the right to unit and the right to
strike.
Unification of grand metal front.
Absolute opposition to a raise of communications fares
and postal rates.

Standing Committee was held in Tokyo on April 19, 1949. from 10.00 a.m. and following decisions on opposition to revision for worse of labor laws were made :

(a) Presentation to the Diet of the bill for that revision is expected. We will rise using every measure conceivable on both days of the 25 and the 26.

(b) On that day a calling will be made nor only to labor but also, to farmer and citizen. At the same time fights will be waged against central and local administration powers.

(c) A calling will be made to the N. C. I. 25 and together with it and the National Government and Public Office Workers Union and neutral unions, a demand will be made to hold the public hearings to form the final plan.

In the second convention of May 25 of the same year following decisions on the struggle

policy were made :

Fundamental Policy

Unification of the worker's front.

Defence of the worker's livilihood right and fundamental rights.

Concrete Policy

Work place struggles.

Struggles spontaneously arose should be utilized consciously to guide them to the unified development of struggles for securing worker's fundamental demands and for securing their livilihood right to be tread more like juman beings. Struggle aims of the work places are establishment of the lowest wage scale, opposition to strengthening of labor and to discharge to abolition of job ranking system and efficiency pay, to defence of racial industries for reconstruction and independence and securing of freedom of union and political activities.

These demands should be unified to struggles against feudalistic bureaucratism of the work places and to struggles against democratization of the enterprise.

Programs for struggles for the reconstruction of the enterprise should be formed by mass discussion

for-day-to-day-demands.

Order for autonomous production and struggles for production management should be positively organized and the executive organ for them should be established.

Strengthening of unified front.

Struggles for defence of peace.

The six Central Committee meeting was held on both days of the 20 and the 21 of October, 1949 and following decisions were made on the general policy :

Passive skirmishes occured through enemy's attacks should be transferred and organized into big struggles with the year end struggles now going on as chance.

These struggles should be waged through taking up wide range demands of nation's metal workers including workers abbiliated in the G.F.T.U. other than the grand netal workers to organize true common struggle.

Various kinds of mass demands which have so far unsatisfactorily made should be taken up once and for all.

Workers desiring unification in the now split labor front should be unified and this unification should be organized in local struggles.

G. Outside or lawful union.

This organization belongs to outside union.

H. Political activities.:

An emergency matiom was made in the second convention at the Kyobashi hall of Cho-ku, Tokyo-to held on May 30, 1949 on how police men of the Tsukiji Police Station who broke into the hall on the alledged transferance of G. H. Q.'s prerogatives should be dealt with. It was decided that a file should be made in the name of the meeting and that a demand should be made to the G. H. ". so that the police will not repeat such action hereafter. The written protest was presented to chief of the Tsukiji police station by Sakukichi AIGA and three others.

Slogans decided at the above mentioned meeting are :

(a) Opposition to low price rice and to compulsory delivery of rice. Thoroughgoing reform of farm lands.

(b) Abrogation of various laws and orders of represions.

(c) Speeding up of people's autonomous trade and of peace.

(d) Breaking down of Yoshida cabinet and establishing of people's government.

In the second day session of the meeting following decisions are found :

(a) Opposition to introduction of foreign capitals colonizing our father land and fighting for complete independence of the race.

(b) Fighting to make monetary organs and crucial industries state operated and people's managed.

(c) Fighting to establish democratic people's government.

I. Funds :

Funds an obtained from fallowing sauces :

Enterprises Receipts

Contributions

Membership fee

¥ 500 for each group with 5,000 and less members.

10 sen for each member (in case of a group of more than 5,000 members)

Receipts from organ paper. (Name of the organ, "DAIKINZOKU") circulation 8,000. And five thousand copies out of the eight thousand copies are free of charge. Two