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CHUGOKU

INFORMATION

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O.L.P.

~~L-41~~

Principle of publicity policy for "Give us a job" campaign conducted by day-laborers.

L-41

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I. "Give us a job" campaign conducted by day-laborers in a group, occurring in all parts of the country, is gradually expanding its scale and growing in its intensity and the duty of PESO is greatly disturbed in its execution and such a PESO of which function is forced to be discontinued appears in succession. Such a labor situation hampers not only the interests of general laborers who call at PESO but also foster the leading power up to the uneasiness of society, aggravating the thought of good general laborers.

"Give us a job" campaign by day-laborers is considered to have its origin in various causes but the fact is not to be disguised that the most important cause is the tactful activities of a special political party exploiting psychological uneasiness of laborers. The government, therefore, shall necessarily make every efforts to give opportunities of employment to the legal job-applicants and on the other hand, the government shall disclose the real state of such a derangement activities in cooperation with the newspapers and at the same time principle of work relief projects, function of PESO and steps to be taken by PESO towards the job-applicants should be sufficiently publicized to be understood satisfactorily by general public, to call for a fair public opinion and to carry on the employment security business smoothly.

II. Basic points for execution of publicity policy.

The important points on which the publicity policy should be set are as follows and propagation should be made in accordance with the basic points.

L-535

A. Contents of the work relief projects.

1. Purpose.

- a. Work relief projects mean the projects to be operated in compliance with the Emergency Unemployment Counter-measures Law (Law No. 89 of 1949) for the purpose of giving opportunities of employment to those unemployed who apply PESO for job and who were not employed by private enterprises or public works projects, by absorbing them to the work relief projects.
- b. Work relief projects mean the projects to be operated in accordance with the plans and procedure established by Minister of Labor, being financed in whole or in part by the National Government and also mean the projects necessary to absorb the unemployed within the limit of the budget and nationwide field of vision in accordance with the unemployment situation of PESO; accordingly the scope of the project will be decided, taking in consideration the condition of job-orders of private enterprise and public works projects at the PESO concerned.
- c. Accordingly, the work relief projects should be necessarily the projects which employ the unemployed as many as possible and of which scope is extended or curtailed easily in accordance with the unemployment situation and further, the projects which are deemed to have greater effects are to be operated as far as possible.

2. Budget.

- a. The budget amount appropriated to the work relief projects for the 1949 fiscal year was at the beginning about 808 million yen but to cope with the worse-becoming unemployment

situation the budget was revised as 850 million yen on approval in the 6th extra diet meeting and the work relief projects for 1949 were operated with the budget of 1,730 million yen. The work relief projects for the 1950 fiscal year are to be operated with the main budget of 4,000 million yen.

- b. The disbursement plan by each quarter is decided to cope with the unemployment situation in accordance with the existing unemployment situation. The budget for the 1949 fiscal year was appropriated as follows.

The 2nd quarter	18.193 million yen
Supplementary (Sept.)	2.422 " "
The 3rd quarter	32.860 " "
Supplementary (Feb.)	10.000 " "
The 4th quarter	85.000 " "

As abovementioned, the allotment of the budget is made properly to cope with the real situation of unemployment especially the supplementary budget which was added to the main budget during the quarters periods shows that the work relief projects have been conducted timely according to circumstances.

3. Absorbed number of laborers.

The absorbed number of laborers to the work relief projects since the 2nd quarter of 1949, when the project was commenced is as follows.

The 2nd quarter	20,984 laborers (per day)
Added (Sept. 15)	16,760 "
The 3rd quarter	31,521 "
Added (Nov. 1)	14,281 "
The 4th quarter	81,534 "

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4. Wages.

- a. Wages to be paid to the laborers on work relief projects are to be determined to be less than the actual wages being paid in the same community for works of a similar nature in accordance with Item 2 para. 10 of the Emergency Unemployment Counter-Measures Law. The wages are fixed at present in accordance with the wage standard (about 10% lower) of general job-classification notified by the Minister of Labor, however, the wages for individual laborers are determined concretely by the planning agencies in accordance with the type of work heavy work or light work), working capacity or efficiency.
- b. The reason why the wages for laborers on the work relief project are fixed lower than the wages for general laborers is that the work relief projects are the projects which absorb temporarily the unemployed day-laborers who applied for job at the PESCO in accordance with the circumstances and that the employment of laborers is not perpetual and type of work is not fixed and may be changed by day and that the work relief projects are the temporary projects for unemployment relief to be conducted timely in accordance with the circumstances.
- c. The wages for the laborers on work relief projects are, from the viewpoint of the nature of the wages, the compensation to be paid for the labor employed on work relief projects and they are not paid for the purpose of securing laborers' daily life, accordingly, it is impossible to make such a disbursement of nature of daily life security as an allowance for the day-laborer not employed or unplaced and further family allowances leave no room for consideration.

d. The wages are paid daily, as a general rule, at the work site as far as possible.

e. The wages for the laborers on work relief projects are paid for 8 actual working hours per day and the wages should be decreased, therefore, in accordance with the working hours of each laborer, however, it is provided by law that the employer shall not employ the laborer more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week.

5. The planning agencies of the work relief projects and their activities.

a. The planning agencies who plan and administer the work relief projects are the national government or the local public bodies but at present there is no work relief projects planned or administered by the national government and they are planned and administered by the prefectural governments. The work relief projects in one area are not always planned and administered by one planning agency, for example, the work relief projects in a city are sometimes planned and administered by prefectural government and municipal office.

b. The planning agencies commence the work relief projects in accordance with the designated time and types of projects with the fixed number of laborers, being given subsidy by two third of labor and business expenses in accordance with the order of the Minister of Labor. Whole power, thereafter, on management of the work relief projects is maintained by the planning agencies. Management of work relief projects such as establishment and preparations of management plan, execution of the plan,

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dertermination of the number of laborers to be employed, control of the work site, job-classification of laborers, wages, working hours, recess and supervision of working condition and various liabilities as an employer are conducted and performed by the planning agencies on their responsibilities.

c. Work relief projects are operated by the planning agencies directly and it is prohibited by law to operate the project on contract with the contractors. On operating the projects, not only allotment of work system is prohibited but also over work for management reasons is not acknowledged in view of the purpose of work relief projects and from the viewpoint that the main object of work relief projects is set on the absorption of the unemployed.

6. Functions of PESO.

a. PESO is an organ for employment exchange, vocational guidance vocational training, unemployment insurance etc. PESO makes survey on the situation of job order and job application, acknowledgement of unemployment insurance, payment of insurance benefits and on labor market to grasp the unemployment status in its serving area and submits necessary reports to Prefectural Government and Labor Ministry.

b. PESO refers job applicant to private enterprises and public works.

It conducts job order cultivation so that it may place applicants to regular works as many as possible.

c. According to the Law the workers to be employed in the Work Relief Projects must be employed through PESO. The workers who applied PESO for job but failed to get it on that day, then PESO will refer them to the Work Relief

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Project. Therefore, all the workers in the Work Relief Projects must be those who have been referred by PESO and direct employment by the WRP is not permitted.

d. The planning agency of the WRP may refuse to employ the workers referred by PESO in case the health condition, physical power and abilities of those workers are recognized as unsuitable for working on the project concerned.

e. Not all the workers who applied for and failed to get job during the month are referred by PESO. PESO refers a limited number of workers determined by the planning agency from among those who fall under the criteria mentioned later, according to a certain order. In deciding workers for referral, PESO takes careful considerations to give all the workers equal opportunity for employment and to help them to become eligible for the day workers unemployment insurance as much as possible.

f. Nowadays number of job applicants increases in a great deal while that of job openings does not in spite of every effort of PESO, accordingly most job applicants are anxious for employment in the WRP. This produces some ill effects which impose upon workers heavy burden. For instance, the applicants have to report themselves at PESO early in the morning to secure their employment. In some cases it is difficult to give all the applicants equal opportunity for employment. In order to remove this burden from the workers and to equalize their opportunity for employment, each PESO takes necessary counter measures such as "rotation system" etc. suitable for its status.

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g. Keeping close contact with planning agencies PESO

gives them guidance and advice according to the state of affairs concerning determination of number of workers to be employed in the WRP daily, operating status of the work, division of the work, determination of amount and method of payment of wages.

h. PESO always makes efforts to place the workers employed in the WRP to regular jobs.

i. In case a PESO Chief finds that the planning agencies have violated law or ordinance, he may take action to correct the violation within his authority.

7. Workers employed in the WRP.

a. As mentioned above, workers employed in WRP are those who have been referred by PESO from among the workers who applied PESO for job daily but failed to get employment in private establishments or public works.

b. Present criteria to place workers to the WRP are as following:

(1) Principal wage earner. By "the principal wage earner" it is meant one whose earnings occupy a major portion of the household income. In case members of a household dwell separately at different places, and independent livelihood is maintained at each dwelling, the principal wage earner shall be determined at each dwelling. Consequently, those whose purposes are merely to help livelihood shall not be placed.

(2) Unemployed. Those to be placed in the WRP must be the unemployed, therefore, those mentioned below must not be referred to the WRP. Those who are being employed and who desire to be employed in the WRP due

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to non-payment and other reasons. Those who are deemed incapable of labor due to old age, minors and invalid and others. Those who desire to be employed by the WRP only and who have no volition to seek for jobs such as student arbeiter, side-workers etc. Those who have principal occupation, e.g. those who desire to be transferred or farmers desiring to utilize their leisure season etc.

(3) In case the workers have rejected placement and referral without good reasons when PESO referred them to other jobs than the WRP shall be eliminated from the placement of the WRP.

(4) Eligible persons for ordinary or day labor unemployment insurance shall be treated as follows:

The eligible persons for ordinary unemployment insurance shall not be placed in the WRP, because they should be relieved, first of all, by the unemployment insurance. As to the eligible persons for day labor unemployment insurance, it shall not preclude placement and referrals in case they meet the requirements mentioned in each preceding item.

8. Relations with Daily Life Security Law.

a. As to relief measures for the undermentioned needy workers, it is not the question of the WRP but that of application of Daily Life Security Law:

Workers employed in the WRP who are in distress due to a large family or small number of days of employment;
Workers who are in distress due to job-less because they do not fall under the criteria described in the item (b).

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b. When PESCO finds such needy workers as mentioned above among job applicants, it takes, if the occasion demands, close contact with competent officials of city, town and village or Public Welfare Commissioners since the relief of such workers by Daily Life Security Law is of vital importance.

B. Actual situation of "Give us job" struggle.

1. Process of how case happens.

- a. As the unemployed and the separates increase and they want increasingly to work as day-laborers, the union of the unemployed is organized in every community in charge of PESCO. The union decides the articles of association, and the executive instruct members how to raise the status of the needy establishing the target common to all members.
- b. The radical persons in the left-wing party are frequently elected the executive of union. As a pressing target, such executives and their parties teach members the method for full placement and increase of wages in joint struggle, and also cause members to recognize that it is the first desire for the unemployed to secure "today's food" and "tomorrow's working place". Although every member knows that demand is more easily met with the pressure of many persons than with the action of individual person, the necessity of organized action is hammered into the heads of members.
- c. The union organized begins to act positively in Work Relief Projects employing many unemployed. Every time when the union demand is met in full view of members, the members' trust to the union becomes supreme.

Then they willingly pay a small sum of union due which they are reluctant to pay in, and the activities of the executive become more and more positive.

d. The demand of the unemployed is, although sharp and acute, concentrated on full placement and increase of wages, used as the footing for regional struggle by mobilization of the masses, and thrust to PESO which is an immediate objective for struggle.

2. The struggle is planned closely by such executives asking their comrades for guidance and aid. First, PESO is picked out as an objective for struggle, and then publicity to people in the communities round the PESO is made. As the means of publicity, handbills numbering some thousands, on which the expected date of struggle and the employment exchange guide trumped up are written very understandably are distributed, notice-board is used, or sometime the purpose, contents and date are publicized at the meetings in the dormitories of repatriates, mothers and children, and needy persons, and in communities where needy persons live, calling to such persons "If you call at PESO at so and so time on so and so day, you will find a job which pays so and so yen a day. The job is easy to all persons, irrespective of old, young, man, or woman. Even a woman shouldering a baby is applicable. Madame who have lost side-work, children and others". Please come together".

2. Development of negotiation.

- a. They throng to PESCO usually between 9 and 10 a.m. when referral business starts or between 4 and 5 p.m. In this case, their say is often that they did not find any job in the morning. Jobless workers who do not leave reception room after referral time is over, criticize the referral method and demand to increase the referral cards by picking flaw. Furthermore, such demand does not end for ten or twenty minutes and last usually a few hours.
- b. Job applicants who called at PESCO at the designated date are gathered in a place by the agitators and jobless laborers lying in wait for them, and meeting is held under such subjects as meeting the demands of full placement, increase of wages, and exempting workers from taxation. The masses are taught by agitating speech that tightened struggle against PESCO is necessary until unemployment problem is settled and the masses can find jobs and that we should establish the democratic government in favor of workers. The masses who began to hear such speech curiously become unconsciously to listen to it with interest.
- c. The matters to be demanded are composed of hackneyed phrases and prepared for by them. After such agitating speech is over, the matters to be demanded are discussed as a matter of form and adopted as the decision supported unanimously. Next, the executive of such union and the radical party concealing themselves in the masses are elected or designated the representative for negotiation.

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The demanded matters such as full placement of the unemployed and increase of wages are submitted to PESCO manager with the full knowledge of "impossible to be realized":

- (1) Full placement (Expansion of Work Relief Projects)
 - (2) Increase of wages (Payment of allowance for non-job day)
 - (3) Living aid (Delivery of certificate for being covered by Daily Life Security Law, additional distribution of laborers' commodities, and exemption from taxation.)
 - (4) Amendment of referral method (Abolishing rotation system, and direct employment by employers.)
 - (5) Amendment of Unemployment Insurance Law (Simplifying the procedure for recognition of unemployment, and extending the payment period.)
- d. Before negotiation starts, PESCO manager fixes the hour of negotiation and the number of the representative. The negotiation is usually fixed on hour and the room of PESCO manager is used for. At the beginning of the negotiation they keep quiet and the attitude like gentleman, but as such demands are impossible to be accepted by PESCO, the negotiation usually last long hours. As time goes on, the attitude of the workers becomes more and more threatening and intimidating, and they intend to prolong politically the settlement. While, the development of the negotiation is exaggeratingly reported any moment to the masses awaiting in and out PESCO by the kindered spirits.

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They appeal to the masses that PESO is insincere in the right assertion of workers and go to such extremes as to say that the demands will not be satisfied by other methods than the strong organization and the pressure of the masses.

- e. As a means of making struggle more furious, they always make workers engaging in Work Relief Projects abandon their working places systematically.

When some hundreds of workers throung to PESO for reinforcement, the tide of struggle reaches its flood and the pressure against PESO becomes more strong. When PESO manager declares to close the negotiation after the hour of negotiation is over, the representative show no action to stand up, or even when they are ordered away, they turn a deaf ear to the order and press for such answer as satisfied with them in a sharp tone. Timing this opportunity, sometime, a helper with a tittle of regional staff member of the Communist Party enters the room with a few followers. In this situation, the tide turns to workers and against PESO. Sometime crowd with red flage flying come to PESO for reinforcement. The negotiation always turns into the demand submitted one-sidedly by workers and extends over the arranged hour, so that it often continues from morning to about 10 in the evening.

3. Action accompanied with demand.
 - a. The crowd interesting in the development of negotiation make a fuss adapting themselves to the trends of affairs, but such persons as not interested in this atmosphere or

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as participated in for the first time intend to separate from the party in the middle of negotiation because they are indignant at the false propoganda of such agitators indulge in sophistry for preventing such persons from separation, and ask to remain until the negotiation ends by giving money, goods or food. If any person still intends to go home, they sometime take a threatening attitude to him.

b. The accomplishment of demand usually follows various kind of group-threatening acts --- for example, demonstration march done stopping a part of transportation in the noon, illegal occupation of rooms in PESO, or thronging to private house of the person directly responsible for negotiation. Their main acts are mentioned below.

(1) To hold general meeting and free-talks.

(2) To submit the statement, the written decision, and the written demand.

(3) To use wall-paper and notice-board, distribute poster and handbills, agitation speech, and signatures campaign.

(4) Violent languages and acts foreing to interview, canned negotiation, and kangaroo court.

(5) Sit-down tactics, Occupation of business room, unlawful entry.

c. Acts accompanied with their demand are sometime shown in such tactics as to defeat individually PESO. They ask to issue specially the referral card by appealing

to the sympathy of the referral representatives, tempting, or by threatening acts. Also such acts as appealing with tear, bribe, Kangaroo court, and blackmail.

- d. When negotiation breaks down, agitators induce the crowd to enter the room in face of check by PESO personnel. The crowd take off doors and windows and force their way into the room. Accordingly, PESO activities are forced to suspend for a few hours, and PESO manager and staff members in negotiation are often confined in the room and their liberty to act is restrained.
- e. When the crowd forced their way into PESO, the situation becomes worst, PESO manager's "get away order" is in vain, equipment and goods in office are often damaged or lost, and sometime PESO manager and staff members are abused before Kangaroo court, and sometime injured.
- f. As PESO manager is not employer of them, he may not accept the proposal of collective bargaining. Although he is angry with such agitators as caused negotiation to be got tangled, he keeps peaceful attitude and make effort to settle the case as soon as possible by taking up the measures studied already.

Well-trained PESO personnel explain the development of the case to the crowd, keep contact with agencies concerned and guard carefully in the office.

4. Counter-measures taken against the struggle.

- s. The police force is called out when so desired by the PESO chief on the ground that the situation went beyond his control and is most likely to become aggravated further, or when the police-men sent to the scene to

watch the development of the situation conclude its necessary to call out police force.

- b. The chief or acting chief of police station tries every means to reason with riotous laborers to maintain the order, but the instigators and their follow-travelers are conning enough to meet the arriving police force with a fence of laborers standing arm in arm, manifesting their uncompromising attitude in that action. The instigators and their skin are also very cowardice to hide and retire themselves behind the laborers during the clash.
- c. Then as the last resort to restore the order, an expulsion order is issued with an extension of about 10 minutes allowed. If the laborers do not comply with the order so issued, they will be arrested instantly without reserve. The instigators usually try to escape from the arrest in the amidst of confusing crowd, but the police-men spread the net so well that they are the first to be arrested.
- d. The crowd driven out of the PESO building gives again a new resolution and starts a demonstration march towards the police station, hoisting up slogans, such as, "immediate release of those arrested", "strictly oppose against unlawful oppression" and the likes. However, owing to lack of leaders, they lose gradually vigor until they reach the police station and usually disperse after a several hours' demonstration accompanied with some petty clash with the policemen without any gain.
- e. The chief and personnel of PESO are well prepared to ensure a satisfactory PESO functioning by paying careful attention in rendering services to the laborers and by positively correcting drawbacks with respect to laborers demands within the given frame-work.

C. Political motives of "give us job" struggle.

1. A series of "give us job" struggles occurring in many parts of the country have been carried on by the day laborers looking seriously for job at the instigation of the Communist Party which is trying to attain their specific political end by taking advantage of such struggle. The current "give us job" campaign seems to be, in its very nature, political strife and going the beyond the scope of the genuine unemployment problem.
2. That the current struggle is being utilized as a means of achieving specific political end is plain from the following facts;
 - a. The majority of persons participated in the struggle was not those possessing necessary qualifications to engage in work relief project operated by the Ministry of Labor, but those who througed before the PESO building with firm belief in the distorted and exaggerated propogandabills or those who were talked in by the instigators who paid visits from house to house for the purpose. Also the day labor's so-called "Full registration" campaign being launched in Tokyo-to and some other part of the country is being joined by a considerable number of laborers who have already registered at PESO.
 - b. Of the government offices involved in the struggle, the PESO is dominant in number with increasing percentage of 42.8% of the total in January and 56.1% in February. The PESO is not a planning agency of work relief project but a mere medium through which laborers are engaged in such project. Therefore, the increase of employment for day laborers depends largely upon the efficient management of budgeted funds of work relief project by the local public bodies concerned. The struggle

launched against the PESO can not but be considered mistaken its very beginning when viewed from the abovementioned stand points. In fact, however, the struggle is still being intensified to our amazement.

- c. Such unlawful actions as instigating laborers on work relief project to slow down their works, forcing laborers' participation in the mass bargaining, or requesting laborers to stay at the scene while the negotiation is going on by either giving them money or using threatening words, have been done mainly under the leadership of the communist cell in locality in question.
 - d. "Give us job" struggle is being carried on systematically according to the carefully organized program.
 - e. Majority of recent mass negotiation was openly carried on under the leadership of the self-styled communist members.
 - f. At the mass bargaining table with PESO officials, they usually tried to attain forcibly their one-sided demands. For that purpose, they attach the PESO officials for hours by using threatening words and assuming a defiant attitude, relying upon their great number. This inevitably paralyzes the function of PESO rendering it impossible to continue performing official duties. In view of those facts, it is justifiable to conclude that the struggle is being staged with a definite political intention aimed at the paralysis of administrative functions in locality in question.
 - g. The occupation by day laborers of the local assembly in some part of the nation, as a recent case in Kawaguchi city for example, can not but be regarded as political struggle.
3. The laborers demands against PESO are not only complicated ones but also very varied in their nature and most of them are

beyond the perview of PESO. It is usually considered that such demands are taken up only for the sake of struggle itself.

As to the demands coming within the jurisdiction of PESO, they are not worthy of the name of demand owing to lack of appropriateness or their unreasonableness as viewed in the light of the purport of work relief project and principles laid down for the implementation thereof. It is of course essential to take into account the facts that the laborers are not well eagerly looking forward to the realization of conditions better desirable thereby. At the present stage of affairs, therefore, it seems to be of utmost importance to endeavour toward ensuring smooth operation of work relief project and the maximum gain out of it by avoiding rash attempts. Some of laborers' demands will be dealt with in detail in the following paragraph for the purpose of illustrating how their demands are inconsistent:

a. Opposition against "Rotation system".

A rapid increase of day laborers applying for job has made it very difficult to employ in work relief project all of those who could not find works in private enterprises or public works. Necessitated by such situation, the rotation system in employment was adopted as best possible method of ensuring the equal employment opportunity for those applying for works in work relief projects. For, unless the rotation system is enforced, a haphazard selection of first-comers should inevitably become a system of selection, which will result in the exclusive selection of those residing nearby PESO or those stronger than others. Such way of selection will also bring about an unnecessary competition among the laborers in reporting to PESO every morning in order to secure a priority number in the order

of arrival, thus completely ignoring the principle of an equal opportunity to equally qualified persons. In the last analysis, it will be laborers themselves that suffer most, both mentally and physically. Whereas, the rotation system will, if positively enforced, prove to be the most effective way of selecting laborers to work relief project and there should be no reason justifying any opposition against the enforcement of the rotation system.

b. Worker's direct proceeding to work.

The prime object of work relief project is to provide works to those who could not find employment in private enterprises or public works projects. Moreover, the labor requirement in private enterprises and public works project are very irregular, so that each PESO should make every effort to place as many applicant as possible in works both in private enterprises and public works projects on the day-to-day basis. If there still exist any surplus in spite of the above effort, then, such surplus labor can be absorbed into work relief project. The very task of PESO is to place as many the applicants as possible in regular employment toward ensuring the stability of their employment.

From the abovementioned standpoint, it is only natural that the laborers to be engaged in work relief projects should be confined to those who apply daily for works through PESO. And the recognition of the workers' direct proceeding to work can by no means justified as it runs counter to the very purpose of work relief project and tends to destroy incentives to resume regular employment.

D. Duty of Labor Ministry Towards Unemployment Problems.

1. Based on the belief that the fundamental policy for unemployment counter-measures lies in economic rehabilitation, the Labor Ministry, the competent agency in charge of unemployment problems, is taking such counter-measures as to contribute to the economic restoration on the one hand, and on the other, it is making efforts towards the proper management of public works, by paying attention to the employment of the counterpart funds as well as to the place, period and size of public works in order that these public works may meet the unemployment situations. In this connection, necessary steps are being taken to make connections with the related agencies.
2. The Labor Ministry, in its proper functions, is exerting all efforts to the performance of employment security business as well as to the full display of functions of employment security agencies with PESO which is placed in the fore front of actual service. That is, full-scale activities are being carried out in discharging official duties concerning employment exchange service, vocational guidance and training, and unemployment insurance, in order to secure practical results on employment adjustment. In this regard, positive job-order cultivation are conducted towards private enterprisers, and employer-visits are made to seek every type of employment from small-scale enterprises, as well as requesting them for the utilization of PESO; and in connection with public works, the unemployment absorption rate is put into actual use to absorb as many jobless as possible.
3. As to emergency counter-measures, the frame of Unemployment Insurance can cover at the maximum 850,000 person who have

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become unemployed, and Day-labor Unemployment Insurance can absorb about 130,000 jobless persons.

Four billion yen in the budget for the fiscal year 1950-51 is available for the carrying out of the Work Relief Projects, by the amount of which approximately 100,000 jobless persons can be placed in jobs.

The Public Vocational Training Centres located in 305 places throughout the country, will be added 35 more new Centers; and it is expected that these Centers will facilitate training to about 50,000 persons annually.

4. Fundamentally, the solution of present unemployment problem depends much upon the acceleration of various economic policies which are essential to the economic rehabilitation of our country. This, however, comes in the province of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. As for the livelihood protection towards job applicants applying to PESO, the question should be dealt with under the Daily Life Security Law, which is beyond the jurisdiction of Labor Ministry.

The unemployment counter-measures which naturally come under the jurisdiction of Labor Ministry are limited to the activities of positive job-order cultivation centering around PESO as the kernel of activities, and the emergency counter-measures already mentioned and their backgrounds.

III. Counter-measures for Information Activities.

A. Basic Matters:

1. The counter-measures for information activities will be conducted in the following way, and this is to be applied to each prefectural government, in consideration of its actual situation.

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2. The said counter-measures shall be carried out through giving real examples by ascertaining true nature and political idea embodies in labor offensives for employment, in order that information activities may be successful. Besides, the objective of the Work Relief Project and the functions of PESP should be well publicized.

3. In conducting the counter-measures for information, it is necessary that the general social situation should be considered, and in this regard the information activities will be put into operation with emphasis, during the period from the latter part of May to June this year, as the first stage of activities.

4. Information and publicity activities shall be carried out on a national level, but it is desirable that the activities of prefectural government shall cover the general public, while the PESO activities should be extended to the job applicants wishing to be placed in Work Relief Projects, in such a way as to make them convinced of the referral procedure and the purport of the Project.

B. Concrete Plans to Be Put into Operation by Labor Ministry.

1. Announcement of statements of Labor Minister and GHQ official.

2. Requests for cooperation to various information organs such as the press and radio, and the supplying of reference data to these organs.

3. Round-table talk on "truth about labor offensive for employment by day-labor". (annex No. 1)

4. Social news, "actual employment condition of day-laborers". (annex No. 2)

5. "Candid microphone"; talk with day-laborers. (annex No. 3)

6. Trend of the times through the microphone, "Description of actual scene of job-application by day-laborers" (annex No. 4)

C. Concrete Plans Provided by Prefectural Government.

Each prefectural government will conduct vigorous information and publicity activities in line with the program adopted by the Ministry, with effective methods particular to the prefecture.

Annex No. 1

Round-table Talk on Day-labor Offensive for Employment.

1. Sponsorship: Employment Security Bureau, Labor Ministry.
2. Unit in charge of conducting the conference:
Information Unit, General Affairs Section
3. Date: At the end of April 1950.
4. Place: Office-room of Employment Security Bureau Chief
or Parliamentary Vice-minister of Labor.
5. Major Subjects:
 - (1) Development and current conditions of day-labor offensives.
 - (2) Organization of mass laborers, and the leaders.
 - (3) Group demands and actual conditions of day-laborers.
 - (4) Conditions of connecting link between political parties
and free laborers' unions.
 - (5) Employment conditions and PESO's counter-measures.
 - (6) Future prospects for labor offensives and counter-measures
against them.
 - (7) Others.
6. Persons to be present:
 - (1) Shibuya PESO, Labor Section (or Unit) Chief.
 - (2) Tachikawa PESO, "
 - (3) Ikebukuro PESO, "
 - (4) Kawasaki PESO, "
 - (5) Kawaguchi PESO, "
 - (6) Pressmen.
 - (7) Day-laborers.
 - (8) Labor Ministry (sponsor)
Employment Security Bureau Chief,

Chiefs of General Affairs Section (chairman),
Unemployment Policy Section,
Unemployment Insurance Section,
Employment Security Section and
Other officials concerned.

7. Publication of the Round-table Talk in A Newspaper:

Yomiuri or Mainichi (undecided)

8. Expenses: ¥2,500

¥100 for each of 25 persons, for food and drink.

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Annex No. 2.

Social News: Actual Employment Situation of Day-laborers.

1. Date: On several days during the time of April to June.
2. Place: Major PESOs in the Tokyo Metropolis.
3. Method of selecting matters:

The subject selection will be entrusted to the city departments of major newspapers in the Tokyo Metropolis, and the reporters to be dispatched to PESOs will be assisted by this Ministry's officials in presenting faithful accounts of all that will pass on the spot on the day.

4. Publication of the news:

The said newspapers will be asked to give full description of the accounts.

Annex No. 3.

"Candid Microphone": Talk with Day-laborers.

1. Date: At about the middle of April.
2. Place: Major PESOs in Tokyo Metropolis; and working places of Work Relief Projects.
3. Method of operation:

This program is to be carried out by obtaining cooperation from Social Section of Culture Dep't of Japan Broadcasting Corporation. On the occasion the official of Labor Ministry will give necessary explanations.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.402/AMDS NS.
Annex No. 4.

Trend of the Times through the Microphone:

Description of Actual Scene of Job-application by Day-laborers.

1. Date: Early in May.
2. Place: One PESCO selected for the purpose , where it is anticipated that group labor offensive for employment will occur on the day, judging from the previously obtained information.
3. Method of operation: Same as (2).