

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2986
- (2) Folder title/number: (34)
Miscellaneous
- (3) Date: Oct. 1950 - Nov. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9742, 9742.2	c, m

- (5) Item description and comment:
 - i) Chugoku
 - ii) Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

(Translation by Kenji Joji)

22 November 1950

TO: Colonel Bailey
Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

FROM: Yoshio Moriyasu

PETITION

Permanent Address: 459 Oaza Tane, Meiji-son, Shitsuki-gun, Okayama-ken

Present Address: House #23, Kyowa Company, Karowatashi, Mitsunosho-cho, Mitsugi-gun, Hiroshima-ken

Former Place of Work: Innoshima Factory, Hitachi Shipbuilding Company

Name: Yoshio Moriyasu

Date of Birth: 12 December 1922

PETITION ON THE RED PURGE

I was discharged on October 20, 1950 after receiving a dismissal advice on 17 October 1950. However, since it is believed that the dismissal was overdone and not understandable as noted below, I hereby submit my petition in the hope that you will kindly re-investigate my case.

In 1940 I graduated the Hiroshima-ken Kure 1st Middle School and on March 6, 1943 the 2nd Division of the Tainan Normal School. On 30 March 1943 I was granted the Public National School Teacher's License and was appointed as teacher of the Toseito National School, Taicho-shu.

On February 2, 1944 I was enlisted (active service) into the Formosa Infantry 1st Regiment. On March 1, 1945 I entered the Formosa Emergency "Kempei" Training Company, completing the same on August 1, 1945 and was assigned to the Takao "Kempei-tai". On August 25, 1945 with the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration the war was terminated (On August 3, 1945 I contracted tympanitis and while in hospital the war ended. I was only out on MP duties at the station on two or three occasions). I was repatriated, disembarking at the port of Otake, Japan on March 8, 1946. (Rank - superior private)

I then returned to farming and on December 10, 1946 I was employed as an apprentice worker at the saw-mill of the Hitachi Shipbuilding Innoshima Factory. On May 20, 1948 I was granted the sanitation custodian's licence and was transferred to the sanitation custodian section of the attached Innoshima Hospital, being discharged on October 20, 1945.

As referred in the above, I was not awarded or punished during my academic, military, and professional career, and have never in the past and am not at present a member nor a sympathizer of the Communist Party.

I am somewhat practical in character, expressing my feelings quite openly rather than with reserve in discussions during democratic meetings.

The company has taken action as mentioned above. I would like to explain personally some of the possible misunderstanding that may arise in the course of investigation. When fire broke out at the Kyowa Dormitory of the Innoshima Shipbuilding Factory, I was the chief of the General Affairs Department of the Dormitory's Self-Government Association. Since the fire broke out while we were at work, I promptly considered the fire to be the responsibility of the company and as the wish of the self-government association I telephoned the Labor Union requesting funds be made available to the workers concerned in the fire. I feel that the procedure used without a resolution agreed upon at a general meeting of the self-government association was not proper. Moreover, I made a contribution to the "Companion", the labor union's periodical, to the effect that it was not reasonable in discharging those poor in health from the standpoint of the health custodian.

There are no other which may evoke misunderstanding, but there was a registered member of the Communist Party in the Kyowa Dormitory whom I introduced to the members of the dormitory, but I did not discuss or sympathize with its political phase. This I do not have in mind for the future, for I am devoting myself to the enforcement of the Labor Standards Law and the Labor Safety and Sanitation Law. I have passed the preliminary examination of the labor standards inspector on November 12, 1950, but I feel that my previous record will have much bearing on my possible employment in the future.

I believe that the above is correct, hereby submitting my request for your kind re-investigation of the case.

Yoshio Moriyasu (Seal)

嘆願書

本籍 岡山県後月郡明治村大字種田五九番地
現住所 廣島県御調郡三戸町安老渡根和社宅三三〇号
前事業場 日立造船株式会社 因島工場
氏名 宇野善助
大正十一年一月二日生

レフトバーに關する件 嘆願

私儀

昭和五年一月七日附レフトバーに依る退職勧告を受け同月
二日附退職致し、たが以下詳述の如く私個人と致し、ても
全く納得する事なから、不便策の理の行過ぎと思ひ、申す次第
に就て一応再調査し、載けられ甚だ幸甚と存じ、こゝに謹んで

嘆願致す御座ります

昭和五年一月七日附レフトバーに依る退職勧告を受け同月
二日附退職致し、たが以下詳述の如く私個人と致し、ても

台南師範学校二部卒業、同年三月三日公立国民学校教員免許
状下附、台中東勢東国民学校訓導主任

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昭和十九年二月二日台湾歩兵連隊入隊（現役入隊）
 昭和二十年三月一日台湾臨時憲兵教育隊入隊（昭和二十年八月一日
 同教育隊終了。高橋憲兵隊特命）同年八月五日ポツダム
 宣言員又諾により敗戦（この内八月七日より中耳炎の爲陸軍病院
 入院中終戦となり憲兵服務は停車場勤務二三回のみです）
 昭和二十一年三月八日日本大分港上陸命復員（階級憲兵上等兵）
 其の後家事たる農耕に従事 昭和二十一年二月一日
 日立造船因島工場製材工場に素人工として入社
 昭和二十三年五月二日衛生管理者免状下附、附設因島病院
 衛生管理係勤務 昭和二十五年一月一日附同社退職
 右の如き経歴職歴並に役の干渉にて尚訓練を以て現在に
 於て共產主義を、或は同調者たりし事決し御座居ません
 性格の稍実行型の感あり民主的命令の諒議中なればかたが
 の意見も表示する発言を致し万事の不足より忠告する過るの
 なきやと私に考へて居ります

3
 今回会社倒れにかゝる文書に出された調査に於ける誤解を招く点と
 私個人の立場から御説明申し上げますと昭和二十五年一月二日因島
 造船工場の可成り宿舎協和寮の火災の際、当時私寮自治会の
 総務部長の職にありし出勤中の先父はあきらかに会社倒れの
 責任を早解致し自治会の意見として寮の組合に欠舞金の
 請求方と電話連絡致したたか私とて当然に自治会総会への決議
 をもつてゆくべき点に可成り注意をいたした方法とる者致し店々ます
 尚組合組合村長等からカンパリーに職場の吉屋とて病人が誠首さるるは
 衛生管理上甚だ支障を来す上日投稿したるがであります
 之れ他は全然誤解を来す点も思ひあらず、かつ協和寮の正式
 共産産党員一名店々し、寮の生々格好はせし政治方面を論じた
 事も、同調した事も決してありません 尚將來に於ける事は更に
 考へし店々を所し、勿論基準法、その他安全衛生規則の施行
 に一生懸命精進致し店々更に本年十一月十二日の別の基準法監
 督官が一次学科試験を終りし私をもちて今後の就職方面に也

No. 4

非常上野影郷音のあまのとき考へます
左の如く絶対相違はありませぬ故再調査下さる様迄に連絡係人
嘆願致す次第で御社居ます
何れ下ふうしく御指道下さるませ

右本人

守安善男 拜

昭和五年一月二日

一民事部 長 殿

L-~~18~~ 19

Translation (By H. Tada) 16 Nov. 1950

Chief
Kure Civil Affairs Region

Dear Sir:

I apologize from the bottom of my heart for my abrupt petition and solicit your kind consideration to the following:

My name is Kazumasa KUSAKAWA and served as a nose and throat physician at Innoshima Hospital of Hidachi Shipbuilding at Habucho, Mitsugi-gun, Hiroshima prefecture. To my unexpectedness, I was discharged compulsory as of October 31 for the reason entirely beyond my knowledge, and am now quite at a loss what to do with my family. The reason of my discharge being I am a sympathizer of Red and absented from the hospital during 2-4 o'clock in the afternoon and attended a meeting of the sympathizers. For such invention I have no words to complain.

In looking back my past life of 30 years I have not had any interest in political matters, and ever since I was employed by the hospital in this island in December 1944 I have devoted wholeheartedly to medical treatment for six years. Having been discharged all of a sudden for unknown reason, I am respectfully asking your re-investigation of the situation.

The situation is this. On 17 October nineteen employees were discharged from Innoshima plant. I was told on that occasion by the chief of Labor Section to the effect that although my name was not in a list of discharge prepared by the Labor Section it was on a list of NRP, so if I would resign from my post amicably the chief of the Labor Section would not report my resignation as Red. Actually there were about 30 people on the list, out of which 19 belonged to the Labor Section and whose names were all closed out as not Red, so the chief told me. These nearly 20 people are still working at the plant while I am the only person compulsory discharged although my name was not on the list. I could not agree with such treatment and resisted firmly until last. The National Rural Police in this prefecture and also in Habu town sympathized with me and certified that I was quite innocent. The chief of the Labor section told me on 31st October that my name was at the special inquiry bureau of the prefectural office, and was compelled to resign on 31st October.

In looking back upon the past - during middle school days in Tokyo (prefectural 4th middle school from 1926-1930), while in higher school (Tokyo prefectural higher school from 1932 to 1938, absented from school for 3 years on account of pleura) during military days (from 1938 to Sept. 1939 as

-2-

replacement reservist at Kyoto field-artillery corps) during days at Okayama Medical College (from 1940 to 31st October 1945) and during days at Innoshima Hospital (from December 1944 to 31 October 1950 there has not been any case in which I have sympathized with the communist party with interest.

However, speaking of my friend situation, one of my class mates of the higher school in Tokyo is Mr. Shibuya with whom I have associated intimately as if we were related. After graduating from the higher school and the Dept. of physical science of Kyoto Imperial University, he was for sometime a teacher of Sakai Middle School in Osaka prefecture and while I was in the 2nd class of Okayama Medical college he entered the 1st class of the same college. During his study in Okayama his family removed to Okayama, and as I was living in lodgings at that time I was sometimes treated as one of his family members. I graduated from the college one year earlier and after staying at the college for six months I was engaged by Innoshima hospital. Since then Okayama was burnt (April 1945) and both were out of communication. Since the date of surrender up to February this year I did not hear anything about him. My mother also would often say how my friend and his family were doing.

Mr. Taku NIGO, a medical practitioner of Innoshima hospital when attended a meeting in Okayama (he is one of the class mates of Mr. Shibuya) obtained a news that Mr. Shibuya was at Shibata National Hospital in Niigata prefecture as a physician and a patient (on account of consumption). Having obtained this information I wrote to him after a lapse of five years, and in replying he stated he was serving at the national hospital in his native place, but on account of low salary to support family of five members he was thinking of securing an employment in Tokyo. At that time a sanatorium of consumption was newly set up at Innoshima hospital and was looking for a physician. The chief of the hospital wanted my friend's personal history soonest possible, so I wrote to him the conditions here (climate is suitable for him, a good pay and a house available, etc). Soon I received a letter from him stating that he worked as a communist member for some-time after the surrender, once he served at a health center in Osaka but having been discharged he came back to his native place. Even though he could be employed by the Innoshima hospital his past life would be brought to light, resultantly would cause troubles to his friends, Kusagawa and Nigo, so he gave up the hope of coming over to Innoshima hospital. Later received a letter from his mother (he had fever and could not go to far away distance). This happened in March or April this year. I am worrying if the above was the cause of suspect, but my relationship with my friend can clearly be found out if you will please investigate Mr. Shibuya at 673 Katada-machi, Shibata city, Niigata prefecture.

-3-

I have stated quite a long as above, but looking back upon my 30 years life I can firmly promise that except the above single fact I have nothing to mention. Supporting my mother, wife and children I have had no time to take interest in political matters, but as a physician I have studied for the past one year about malignant disease of shipyard employees. The people around me believe that I am completely innocent and I myself believe that righteousness will some day be rewarded. If there had been such a fact as mentioned by the chief of the Labor section what would my family become. My heart is dark. However hard I am endeavour, I have no means to make a complaint about my present situation. The only way for me is that I may be reinvestigated and I solicit your kind approval for same.

Yours very truly

Kazumasa KUSAKAWA
12 han, Kojinku, Habu-machi,
Mitsui-gun, Hiroshima prefecture.

謹啓

朝夕冷たき身に泌りまじり御機嫌の悪しき御事と

お慮の申上げます

定然誠に御無礼な御願と仕りまじりといからお詫の致しませ

何を申し御懇情賜かりませ御願仕りませ

廣島縣御調郡土生町日立造船因島病院に勤務致して居り

まじ草川一正と申しませ耳鼻咽喉科にて御座居ります

定然十月三十日付にて強制的解雇と言ひ渡りませ定然の

全く身に覚えなき理由のため家族さかえませ定然自失途方

に憂ひ居る者で御座居ります。その理由と致しませ私に

赤のシンパサーにて二小まで子合ニ時より四時まで病院を留守にして

シンパの会合に本といふことにて余りの捏造に訴えらる言其も見附か

らぬ次第で御座居ります。私自身の三十余年同の願せませ

過去に於て政治的に脚味と指すまことありませ此の島の

病院に昭和十九年十一月に就任いたしませ六ヶ年を人々

No.

コトヨ

No. 2

診療一途に専断に専念の致して迄の経緯は居ります。今日
 迄如く疲弊の極に達した事。この事も合点の事であり
 再調査のお許し頂けたらとお願いする次第で御座居ります。
 實は十月十七日因島工場従業員から十九名の追放のありまして
 其際私は特別に労務部の方でけずる事ある。然し国家教育法
 のリストにはあるのだから、一ヶ月以内に円満に退職して水は。此際
 何れも素として通報せぬと労務部長より言われまして。(此際は
 リストには三十何名あるの、十九名以外は労務部で素手ずとして抹消
 し、その十九名の方上申した。此際部長は申す小たのリストの、此の抹
 消した二十何名はそのまゝ勤続して居るに拘りませぬ。今枚抹消した
 という私に於て一名の強制的に解雇する事。納得は致しません。人
 には返張る事ありません。国家教育法の方は縣々土生所も私に
 同様して下す事とて事案合く事と証明して頂きたい。三十一日
 労務部長は縣々特書向にあると云われ。私も此中に居りました。は
 及ばず御座居ります。止むべく三十一日にて退職いたしました。

コクニ

No. 3

然し私自身も過去に願ひまゝして、東京の中学時代（都立四中
 大正十五年—昭和五年）真尋女子学校時代（東京都立高校
 昭和七年—昭和十三年、三年間服喪のため休学）軍隊時代
 （昭和十三年—昭和十四年九月神奈兵、京都野砲隊）
 岡山医科大学時代（昭和十五年—十九年六月）因島病院（昭和
 十九年十一月—昭和二十五年十月三十一日）と私自身も其生涯に
 興味を以て同僚の軍事者は御座居ません。私の一つ交友関係
 係り私の東京の高等学校の同級に濫谷正庵といふ者があり
 ました。私は家族的に去際して居りました。彼は真尋女子学校から京大
 理学部を卒業し、一時は大阪府下堺市で中学教諭をいたし、私の岡山
 陸軍二年の所、一年に入隊して退きました。岡山の間年間は
 家族と岡山に移り私は下宿生として、六ヶ月大正に居るから因
 島に移りました。私の一二年はく九十歳して、六ヶ月大正に居るから因
 島病院へ専任し、その後岡山へ移りまして（昭和二十五年四月）
 以来平井音信不通の即な居りました。敗戦後から入隊年の二月頃

No. 4

まの彼の活動も判りませぬ。私の母も海を去る達はいつかいるかとよく申して居りました。彼の同期で因島病院内科医の兒嶋卓と申します医師が岡山県の會に行つた所は海谷の新潟縣新発田国立病院内科に医師兼患者（肺結核症のためです）としていると判りました。早速此の通りかかと敗戦後五年振りに便り致しました。實は御里の国立病院に居るが、家族五人で住居給の安いため生活の苦しく、東京へ移る事になりました。丁度此の時因島病院に結核療養所の新設が小まると、内科医になる所居りました。院長も履歴書を早く送る貰つて欲しいと云われました。この頃の事件（本人の病身のたりの気候的にも適う住居給もそうといひ、住居せもある等）法をたか、暫く致しまして、實は敗戦後其産を以てして活断し、一時大阪府下の保健所に郵政の追水で御里に居た。辭言、幸に因島病院に入水も何水は自分の身の利つて、結局、草川と見よに迷ふさかけるから、折角両君の盡力での矢張り止めるしと本人の手紙並に

No. 6

民事部長殿

御侍史

さうか子いと必死に努力致しよとも。私の現在に許えり御を
居ます。その早くて適えの頂けるか如何かとも考えぬ御を
限りに存いませぬの私に疎く小また唯一の途は、再調査の賜え
ばと一すうにその水と念願いたして居る次第の御を居ませ
何をすましく仰る承賜申す様におかれ仕ります。敬白

十一月十四日

広島縣御調部土生所甚川神区
十二班

甚川一正 拜

No. 5

彼の母親から、最近又執が出で、此れ遠くゆけぬ健康を以て
あるからと断り我が家へ移りました。此れが今午の三月の四月に
あつたと存します。疑は抱かぬ事であると思ひます。此れは
此れは子かうかと安んじて居ります。然し此れは新沼縣新發田市
片田町六七三 澁谷正常君と調査致して居ります。此れは
肉保も明白と信じて居ります。以上疑はしく申上げました。此れ
三十人まで振り返り、思ひいる唯一の事である御座居ります。此れ
其れははやく覚えたいと云ふお言ひ出されたことと確言仕ります。
此れは、妻子をかえして到底、その様は政治的興味を抱きませ
余程も此れを居ります。唯よるからせん、医師としての職業を以て
此れ迄一午余、造船所職業往難聴に就き、まして勉強中
此れを居ります。周囲の人達も此れを潔白と信じて居ります。自身
も正しく此れは、いはば報わらぬと信じて居ります。
此れが部長の言の様に、事ある、あつた、此れは、私及家族のへう後は
如何なるものか、と暗然として居ります。

コウ

Labor
please check
this report
KKO

L-19

OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Oct. 17, 1950

OPGL No. 3,779

Subject : Establishment of Okayama-ken
Credit Association.

To : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.
(Attention: Economics Section)

Through: Director,
Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office.

In this prefecture the major trade unions and livelihood cooperative associations were taking the initiative in establishing the Okayama-ken Laborers' Credit Association (going by the name of "Labor Bank") and making necessary arrangements.

Recently a business license has formally been given by the Finance Minister and this association entered upon its business. I hereby wish to inform you of its general condition as follows.

It is added for your information that this is the first association of this kind established in Japan, which is attracting public attention throughout the country.

NISHIOKA Hirokichi,
Governor.

by

Sato, Katsuya
SATO Katsuya
Vice-Governor.

Received by the Chugoku
Liaison and Coordination Office
on 23 Oct. 1950.

Received by WPD
25/10/1950

23/10

L-773

6-10-1950

1. Name : Okayama-ken Laborers' Credit Association.
(Generally called Labor Bank)
2. Location: 341 Kamiishii, Okayama City.
3. Name of representative: NASHIMOTO Yujun.
4. Date of license: Aug. 21, 1950.
5. Date of commencement of business: Sept.1, 1950.
6. Progress of establishment:

On June 28 a inaugural meeting was opened.

The Okayama-ken Laborers' Credit Association received a notification of an informal authorization through the chief of the Okayama Financial Affairs Bureau.

According to this notification, the labor union is substantially regarded as an unorganized living cooperative association, so the following terms are attached to.

- (1) Financing shall be restricted to necessary funds for the livelihood cooperation business.
- (2) In the selection of officers attention must be paid so that the association may politically be neutral. As for the officers, the full-time officers shall be the representatives of livelihood cooperative associations and persons experienced in financing, but the representatives of trade union shall be the part-time officers and its number shall be minimized.

The following have further been instructed as the license terms:

- (1) The period of the license shall be one year.
- (2) In regard to the operation, special attention must be paid to the observance of instructions given by the Ministry of Finance and the just and right operation.
- (3) In case a good result is shown throughout the year, further consideration may be given for extension of license.

In accordance with the abovementioned instructions, the registration for its establishment was completed on July 26.

On July 27 a written application for business license(annex 1) was submitted to the Finance Minister.

And the association waited for the formal licence and set about getting ready for the commencement of business, erecting the office and purchasing furniture.

On August 26 the formal licence (annex 2) was given by the Finance Minister.

Then the association has entered upon its business on Sept.1.

After many difficulties for full one year since August last year, when they set about getting ready for the inauguration, they succeeded in establishing the abovementioned association in Okayama Prefecture, which was the first association of this kind established in Japan, attracting the attention amidst the working classes.

7. General condition of Association.

This association was established in accordance with the Medium and Small Enterprise Cooperative Law, which aims to conduct financing business necessary for members of laborers' organizations and cooperative functions of livelihood cooperative associations. The following business is conducted:

- (1) Loan of funds to association members.
- (2) Bill discounting for members.
- (3) Acceptance of deposits and monthly savings from members.
- (4) Business pertaining to the above business.

The present number of members: 319

Number of shares: 370

Amount of funds invested: ¥ 1,850,000

The amount of one share is ¥ 5,000

The association covers the whole prefecture. Officers:

Officers:

There are 10 directors and 5 auditors, of whom one president and one executive director are appointed.

The number of full-time workers is 12 including the president and executive director, 8 males and 4 females. Of the above officers, there are 3 out-door workers (Male:2 Female: 1).

Of the above workers, there is one executive director who is experienced in financing.

The result of business since the inauguration is as follows:

Savings have a tendency to increase in amount and loans are also gradually increasing, which seem to be the small-sum and short-term ones.

Deposits, savings, loans and bill discounts are as follows as of the end of Sept.

(1) Deposits and savings:

(1) Deposits and savings:

Current deposit:	¥ 407,174
Ordinary " :	¥ 2,975,510
Deposit at call:	¥ 468,380
Time deposit :	¥ 842,000
Monthly savings:	¥ 226,174
Daily savings:	¥ 98,730
Total	¥ 5,017,968

(2) Loan

Loan:	¥ 2,655,376
Bill discount:	¥ 2,570,730
Overdraft:	¥ 84,646

N.G —
 expenditures
 exceed income.
 Also what about
 interest on savings?
 What investments?
 what return on
 investments?

Personnel services
 as 1/8/57 eating up
 int capital investment
 because income from loans
 insufficient to meet cost.
 ¥ 16,000,000
 Around 16,000,000 will
 have any savings to draw
 upon income to meet
 costs.

12 on staff of
bank

8. How the Credit Association Is Organized

Trade unions are regarded as "Livelihood Cooperatives under reorganization" by the Finance Ministry as is seen in the related Ministry Instructions but they are defined as "Organization or federation of laborers" in the Articles of the Credit Association. Actually, however, the Credit Association is organized chiefly by trade unions and the leading trade unions in this prefecture as well as these smaller unions which are organized by the medium and small enterprisers are the members of this Association. The total No. of the member unions is 49, comprising 41,490 laborers. This number equals about 50% of all the laborers who are members of trade unions in this prefecture.

As for the investment, out of the total of 370 shares, 83 are invested by trade unions. This is 22% of all. They ought to have invested more.

But in fact some trade unions failed to pay their shares within the term-limits because they had to submit the matter to the deliberation of their own organs concerned before taking action while small unions found it difficult to pay even such a small sum as ¥5,000 a share. Further, there were some sitters-on-the-fence. Recently, however, there is a tendency of those unions joining the Credit Association, by degrees.

The biggest share-holder is Yanahara Mining Trade Union, whose shares numbering 20. Mitsui Ship-building T.U. and All Japan Automobile Industry T.U., Mizushima sub-branch hold 5 shares each while National Railway T.U. Okayama Br. has 4.

State of investment by T.U., L.C.A. and individuals (medium and small enterprisers included) is as follows:

T.U.	49 unions	83 shares
L.C.A.	25 "	26 "
Ind.	245 persons	261 "

As for the election of staff-members of the association 5 directors out of the total of 10 and 2 auditors out of 5 have already been elected, but standing committee remains to be elected.

Name of directors and auditors elected from trade unions

Director	WADA Mampei	Chief secretary of Sambi Transportation T.U.
"	TAKATA Yukio	Chairman of executive committee, National Railway T.U., Okayama Branch.
"	SHIRAKAWA Kikuma	Chairman of executive committee, Okayama Pref. Transportation Co. T.U.
"	KANZAKI Mitsugu	Chairman of executive committee, Okayama Pref. Gov't Workers Union.
"	NINOMIYA Sadahisa	Executive committeeman, Okayama Pref. Teachers Union
Auditor	HAZAMA Michiko	Chairman of Executive Committee of Pref. Widows T.U.

Auditor

JITSUKUNI Daisuke

Chairman of executive
committee, Okayama Pref.
Weaving T.U.

9. Duties of Credit Association

The following items are the most important part of the duties to be accomplished by the association. Healthy development of the assoc. will be realized when these difficult duties are accomplished and the attempted establishment of labor banks at several places in the country, will also be accelerated by the accomplishment.

(1) Increase of investment

Actual amount invested is ¥1,850,000, but it is attempted to increase it to ¥3,000,000 by the end of Oct. in accordance with the instructions of the Finance Ministry. For this purpose the preparations are already under way by the staff-members. Further increase to the amount of ¥5,000,000 by the end of March next year is also planned.

(2) Increase of deposits

The total amount of existing deposits is about ¥5,010,000. But ¥3,000,000 per employee of the credit association is the standard of deposit set by the Finance Ministry. According to the standard, therefore, the credit association with 12 employees on the staff will have to secure a deposit.

Accordingly they are exerting ¥30,000,000 to ¥35,000,000, their utmost efforts for the collection of deposits now. The transfer of the deposit account of each trade union to the credit association is being carried out. They are also encouraging ^{time} deposit and the savings for tax payment. Besides the association requested prefecture through the labor organization that the spare money (10 million yen) of the prefecture be deposited in the association, so that the operation and development of the labor bank may be expedited.

(3) Judicious loaning

For the security and protection of the deposits, the Finance Ministry placed certain limitations on loaning. For instance (1) current deposit shall not be loaned. (2) 40 - 60% of regular deposit shall be kept from loaning because it is needed for the settlement of accounts. (3) 20% of time deposit and savings shall be retained because it is needed for the settlement of accounts. (4) 70% of invested money may be used for the establishment of facilities but 30% must be reserved, etc. Of course, the association will follow these instructions. In fact, the establishment of "Operation Committee" is planned. The committeemen will be elected from trade unions and livelihood cooperative associations and this committee will operate independently from the Board of Directors. This committee is the prop and stay of "Credit Guarantee System" and their duty will be to supervise the operation of the Labor Bank. For this purpose, the operation of the Bank will be investigated and the amount of the loans will be decided.

The member unions of this association is eagerly desiring the prompt establishment of the above mentioned organs including the "Operation Committee" so that the loans may be made carefully and judiciously.

How shall loans be repaid?
at what rate of interest?
Will rate of interest differ between member and non-member unions?

Short term loans not over \$70,000 for not more than 6 mos. Larger loans must be backed by collateral of borrower
Int. rate 7 1/2% per annum
Loans OK only to members.
Members ineligible for loans.

Savings may be deposited only by members of member-unions, but will be revised to permit members of non-member unions to deposit.

10. Prefectural Plan for Associations.

In our prefecture, the Labor Department had been giving assistance for the establishment of the labor bank, and with the starting of the bank, we have worked out further concrete plans and are positively working together for the purpose.

1) Establishment of the Labor Union Welfare Enterprise Association (provisional name).

This association aims at the friendship of the laborers, the elevation of their culture, and the stabilization of their consuming livelihood, on basis of the spirit of their mutual aid, and it is scheduled to be set up in each of the Prefectural Labor Policy Offices. And, all the associations in the Offices are also planned to develop into the Prefectural Federation or Council and to exercise the following functions.

1. Promotion of the organizing of Livelihood Cooperative Associations.
2. Utilization of the Labor Bank.
3. Education and culture of the laborers.
4. Establishment and utilization of common facilities.
5. Mediation for obtaining goods and materials.
6. Friendship of the laborers.

Thus the establishment of the associations will bring about the animation of labor union members' livelihood and the development of joint enterprises.

The Labor Bank is the financial organ for the benefit of the laborers and is to be managed by the laborers themselves, and so the establishment of the Welfare Enterprise Associations will make closer the relations between the Labor Bank and the labor unions, the number increasing of the labor unions associated with the Bank and the induction becoming easy of the deposits into the Bank not only of the labor unions but also of their member individuals. Consequently, it is expected that a sufficient utilization of the Bank will be made by the labor unions and their member individuals.

2) Depositing of the Prefectural Surplus Funds.

In view of supporting to set up the Labor Bank, the depositing in it of the prefectural surplus funds is now under contemplation.

3) Others.

The Labor Department is to be directed to pay precise attention to the management of the Bank, so that it may become a successful financial organ for the benefit of the laborers, setting an example to this kind of establishment, because it is an establishment of test enterprise for the first time in our country.

An

Annex 1.

Application for Enterprise Permission

July 27, 1950.

Hon. IKEDA Hayato,
Minister of Finance.

In regard to the establishment of the Laborers' Credit Association based on your informal permission dated July 25, 1950, the attached resolution was passed at the organizing meeting on June 28, 1950, and the registration thereof has been completed.

We wish to request for your formal approval of the establishment, with necessary documents attached hereto.

NASHIMOTO Yujun,
President; Director.

SAKAI Kumata,
Director.

NINOMIYA Sadahisa,
Director.

KAWATA Hiroshi,
Director.

TAKATA Yukio,
Director.

MATSUDA Kiraku,
Director.

WADA Manpei,
Director.

KANZAKI Mitsugu,
Director.

SHIRAKAWA Kikuma,
Director.

NAGAO Eiichi,
Director.

HARADA Tsunehiro,
Auditor.

TAGAMI Jusaku,
Auditor.

HAZAMA Michiko,
Auditor.

JITSUKUNI Daisuke,
Auditor.

ISHII Yoshio,
Auditor.

Okayama-Ken Labourers'
Credit Association,
341 Kamiishi, Okayama City.

Annex 2.

KANBO HIREI No. 708

Aug. 21, 1950.

To : The Okayama-Ken Laborers' Credit Association.

This is to permit the operation of the business of a credit association in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, the Law concerning Financial Enterprises Based on Cooperative Associations.

This permission will be effective for the period of one year as from the date of approval.

**IKEDA Hayato,
Minister of Finance.**

OKA RI No. 673

Aug. 26, 1950.

To : NASHIMOTO Yujun,
President of Okayama-Ken Laborers' Credit
Association.

Re Permission of the enterprise
of a Credit Cooperative Association.

Your application for the permission of the operation of your Association business dated July 27, 1950, was approved on Aug. 21, 1950, and the permit thereof is inclosed herewith.

For the healthy development of the Association, much attention is called to the instructions OKA RI No. 567 dated July 25, 1950, and utmost efforts are requested to make for the strict observance of the following items.

1. Paying special attention to the pertinent operation of business in accordance with the instructions of the Finance Ministry.
2. Contacting the Finance Ministry for prior approval in connection with the change of regular staff members.
3. Increasing the investment promptly so as to have the amount of three million yen, with the object of getting five million yen invested as soon as possible.

Chief of Okayama Finance Division,
Chugoku Finance Bureau.

To: Civil Affairs Officers - Subject: This survey of the organization proposal and present status was submitted by the All-Japan Harbor Workers Union

File L-19

Labor

CHUGOKU INFORMATION:

Proposal concerning the Unified Industrial Organization of Harbor Workers

O.D. 8

3 Oct 1950

OCT. 30 1950

Standing Central Executive Committee, All Japan Harbor Workers Union

Basisly the beginning of an inter-union jurisdictional dispute. Check with Brojick. 11/13/50.

It goes without saying how important the sound development of trade union movement is to democratic politics. The politics of our country, in the past disregarding this fact, had kept the labor-management employment relations in an extreme feudalistic state and made her workers serve for reactionary and imperialistic politics. Especially the harbor workers had been the most typical of them and even today its residues remain among those harbor workers.

Our union has been doing a great deal to completely organize the harbor workers of our country and to achieve unified democratic industrial union fully cognizant of the social character of labor in order to contribute to the democratic development of harbor industry. However, the present state is far from satisfactory. The following is our opinion as to how our task can be achieved while analysing the impediments to complete organization.

I. Number of harbor workers and scale of organizations.

A. Scope of harbor workers.

Scope must be made clear before workers' number and organizations are mentioned. Those to be put under the category of harbor workers are as follows:

- (1) Workers in ships
- (2) Crews of lighters and tug-boats (including sampen crews)

- (3) Longshoremen
- (4) Waterside warehouse stevedores
- (5) Raftsmen
- (6) Checkmen
- A. (7) Guards or watchmen
- (8) Miscellaneous workers (including bag-making men, packing men, etc.)
- (9) Crews of steam-and-sail-driven boats (navigating in harbors)
- (10) Lower-class staffs of those companies which do the above-mentioned business

B. Actual number of harbor workers.

It is said that those employed by enterprises are 62,200 in number and those day-laborers specifically working at the harbors 14,700, the total being 76,900 (as of May 1950 surveyed by Ministry of Transportation). However, it is estimated that 62,200 in the employ of the enterprises are far greater than the actual number. The reason is that the figure was the aggregate of registered numbers applying for ration of labor goods. Our rough estimate got through our work at the spot is that around 50,000 seems to be the right number.

C. State of organization.

Of 62,200 workers employed by the companies 25,000 are members of our union. The estimated breakdown of the others is as follows:

- (1) All Japan Express Workers Union 8,000
- (2) All Japan Seamen's Union 5,000
- (3) Sodomei (Kanto) 4,000
- (4) National Federation of Warehouse Employees Unions 7,000
- (5) Osaka Longshoresmens Unions 3,000

(6) Yokohama Harbor Workers Union 1,500
 Total ... 28,500

(7) Others are either unorganized or do no activities worthy of the trade union although they are organized under name of local union

To explain the above by item:

(1) In the case of the above (1) the Japan Express Company had made its way into the field of harbor transportation after monopolizing the land transportation, and employed longshoremen and crews of lighters and tug-boats.

On account of the oneness of capital and management these workers were made to affiliate with the All Japan Express Workers Union, an organizations of land transportation workers.

(2) There is an aspect of work of harbor workers to which Seamen's Standards Law is applied. For this reason they have joined seamen's union though most of them are crews of tug-boats, and the crews of lighters also belong to this union because of the relation with rice ration, etc.

(3) There are two organizations, the one called Kanto Federation of Harbor Workers Unions which is organized by workers in the ships and lighters in Tokyo, and the other by the appellation of Yokohama Stevedores' Union organized by stevedores in Yokohama. However, they are not united yet because both unions are organized under the Sodomei.

(4) Most of these workers in warehouses (in this case they mean warehouse stevedores) are not in the direct employ of the warehouses. This kind of workers are very feudalistic. Especially the warehouses in Japan are almost all monopolized by such big concerns

(Zaibatsu) as Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Shibuzawa, Toshin and Mitsui. Therefore, having formed something like federations with other unions in various industries of respective Zaibatsu by reason of their working under the same capital, they are not interested in industrial union.

(5) Longshoremen in Osaka organized in separate unions were joined into a federation.

(6) This is a regional union organized by workers in ships in Yokohama. From the regional point of view, the places where the lowest organization rate and miscellaneous unions prevail are districts of Kanto, Kansai and Kyushu. The workers in other parts of the country are nearly organized by this union except those affiliated with the Japan Express Workers Union.

II. Where the impediments to perfect organization lie?

As we mentioned above, the three districts, Kanto, Kansai, and Kyushu are most problematical. There is no problem as to elsewhere aside from that of the harbor workers directly employed by Japan Express Co. It would be well if we take measure against them separately.

The reason why only these three districts are in disorder are:

1. Difficulty to call for the organization because of the unsteadiness of employment relationship (i.e. although they declare to the outside that employment relationships are made, in fact the workers are employed in the form of casual labor) which is one of the most remarkably feudalistic characters of harbor industry.
2. These districts have bosses most frequently. Though at present these bosses are incorporated into firms seemingly complying with law, yet their real business is labor supply service.

*Discuss
at ports
cities?*

Accordingly, they are preventing openly and secretly the establishment of democratic unions.

3. The enterprises being divided into extremely small sizes, the employment relationship is quite unstable.
4. There are views prevalent among workers that even though they are united on the national level, and since they will not be allowed to fight on the national level, they will get no interest and it would make no sense even if they unified.

Accordingly, they cannot understand why trade unions must be reorganized industrially.

Re All Japan Express Workers Union, Federation of All Warehouse Workers Union and Seamen's Unions.

Separate measure would be necessary for those members of AJEWU since they were made members of AJEWU irrespective of kinds of trade as workers in the employ of Japan Express Co. and organized in small scale at every port in the country.

As for the Federation of All Warehouse Workers Unions and Seamen's Union, they have not yet had occasion to talk over formally the jurisdictional spheres of each organization. So they remain still ununified.

III. Counter-measures.

1. To get hold of actual state by strictly classifying harbor workers into the workers who have employment relationship with enterprises and the casual harbor workers; to clarify the scope of harbor workers and to adjust with AJ Express WU, Fed. of All Warehouse WU and Seamen's Union the affiliation of their affiliated workers.
2. To launch enlightenment and publicity for the policy and the necessity of reorganizing industrially the harbor workers, showing clearly the scope of these workers.
3. To take steps to strengthen the relation of headquarters and the locals.
4. Instead of leaving the present harbor transportation (from 1st to 5th kind) as it is, to establish modernized employment relationship through readjustment and unification.
5. By the complete enforcement of Employment Security

Law, to liquidate the prevalent false employment relationship under camouflage and exclude the intermediate exploitation of bosses.

6. To conclude unified trade agreement on the national scale and to get application of the provision for extension in the same locality of Art. 18 of Trade Union Law at each district.
7. To recognize the right of doing labor supply service at each part of the country according to Employment Security Law.
8. To revive welfare expenditures which was formerly appropriated by the union and to do service to union members actively.