

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION
TIME REPORT FOR JAPANESE EMPLOYEES

1. Each using unit must submit a time report in quadruplicate covering all permanent Japanese nationals in the unit, on the day after the last day of the calendar month. Delivery should be made to the local Military Government Unit.

2. These time reports must be accurately maintained and certified by an officer. Regulations prescribe that civilian salary payments can be made on the basis of positive time certifications only.

3. The payroll period is one (1) calendar month, the work month beginning at 0001 of the first day and ending at 2400 of the last day.

After each employee's name, show under pertinent day, number of hours worked, placing overtime hours over regular hours or authorized symbols, viz:

- 8 for 8 hours worked.
- $\frac{2}{8}$ for 8 hours worked plus 2 hours overtime.
- SL - Authorized sick leave.
- H - Army Holiday.
- $\frac{8}{H}$ - Hours worked on Army Holiday.
- $\frac{8/2}{H}$ - 8 Hours worked plus 2 hours overtime on Army Holiday.
- $\frac{8}{NW}$ - Night Work (hours 2200 - 0600)
- $\frac{8/2}{NW}$ - 8 Hours of night work plus 2 hours overtime.
- A - Absent

Number of special hours: Special hours are those hours worked under adverse conditions

Instructions for Preparation Time Rpt for Japanese Employees

Leave Due: Each male employee is entitled to 2 days off per month. Each female employee is entitled to 3 days off per month. If leave is not taken, it is payable in cash reimbursement. This leave does not accumulate from month to month

Remarks Column: Explain any deviation from normal work schedule and type of special work, if any.

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

MESSAGEFORM

MAJ Campbell 20064
21965

Date 14 June 1948
File No. AGFB 230.145
Office of Origin G-3

FROM: CG, EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343

PRECEDENCE: COURIER

TO : SEE DISTRIBUTION

INITIALS : JEC/ral

MESSAGE: Subject: "Japanese Watchmen"

1. All Japanese civilian watchmen directly serving the Occupation Forces will be entered on unit Japanese manning tables, either on labor requisition or procurement demand, prior to 15 June 1948. These individuals will be supervised by the using unit, and will not be formed into quasi-military forces under Provost Marshal control. Supervisory Japanese personnel are authorized in the grade of foreman for units employing ten or more Japanese watchmen.
2. Watchmen directly serving the occupation are defined as those whose primary duty is the safe-guarding of occupation lives and/or property. The policing of dependent houses adjacent to public streets is a function of the Japanese government. Attention is invited to SCAPIN 1796, 8 October 1947. The security of housing areas within compounds, and/or bordered by private streets is the responsibility of the using unit. Security of government installations remains a command responsibility.
3. Japanese civilian watchmen will not be equipped with firearms under any circumstances.
4. Special food allowances consist only of an increased Japanese ration for certain types of labor. This additional ration will be available for purchase by eligible individuals.
5. Arrangements may be made through local Military Government teams to have watchmen trained by the Japanese government before they are hired. Schools may be obtained and operated on a procurement demand basis. Under the provisions of SCAPIN 1872, the Japanese government is prohibited from making expenditures in the support of the Occupation Forces, unless the expenditures are covered by a properly executed procurement instrument.
6. Uniforms for Japanese watchmen may not be obtained on procurement demand. However, excess Japanese army and navy uniforms are available in

Messageform, AGFB 230.145, Hq Eighth Army, 14 June 1948, cont'd.

limited quantities. Class X clothing, properly marked, may be used by Japanese watchmen on post, but will not be retained in the possession of Japanese Nationals when off-duty. Instructions will be issued by this headquarters in the near future directing basis of issue, methods of marking, and accounting procedures for such clothing.

EICHELBERGER

OFFICIAL:

P. A. SHIELDS
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

"B" plus "H" plus "Z"

COPY

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

2 June 48

AG 230.145 (DH)

SUBJECT: Japanese Labor

TO:

1. A ceiling of _____ for the employment of requisitioned Japanese labor is established for your unit. This maximum allowance will not be exceeded on and after 1 June 1948 except upon approval of this headquarters. It is desired that manning tables be reviewed and aggressive action taken to reduce the requirements to a minimum.

2. Firemen and security guards not presently employed on Labor Requisition or Procurement Demand Manning Tables and deemed absolutely essential for the safeguarding of Occupational Forces property or installations will be employed on Labor Requisition Manning Tables within the above allotted ceiling prior to 15 June 1948, and will be paid on Occupation Force Payroll for the month of June.

3. A one-time consolidated manning table, in duplicate, of requisitioned labor requirements under the new ceiling, will be forwarded to this headquarters, attention C-1, prior to 31 July 1948, in accordance with form established in Circular 38, this headquarters, 1947 and categories as contained in Circular 102, this headquarters, 1947.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

Copy of letter sent to all units assigned to 147 8th Army - G-1 letter

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

MESSAGE FORM

Date 14 April 1948
File No. AG 400.12 (LE)
Office of Origin Engr

FROM: CG EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343

PRECEDENCE: COURIER

TO : SEE DISTRIBUTION

INITIALS:

MESSAGE:

Subject is removal of maintenance and operation clauses from real estate procurement demands.

1. The Japanese Government has been directed that effective 1 July 1948, maintenance and operation clauses contained in real estate procurement demands including those for dependent housing are to be declared inoperative. Subsequent to that date maintenance and operation work will not be accomplished.

2. The Commanding Generals of I Corps, IX Corps, and Yokohama Command, through their Regional Post Engineers, are charged with engineer operation and maintenance responsibilities for all Occupation Force installations within their assigned areas. These responsibilities are not limited to troop housing but include all real estate such as operational facilities, dependent housing, office buildings, billets, roads, and railroad real estate and buildings used solely for the benefit of Occupation Forces, all technical and administrative real estate and, in fact, all Occupation Force installations whether seized, or procured. It is desired subsequent to 1 July 1948, all engineer operation and maintenance be accomplished by Regional Post Engineers as directed by commanders concerned and in accordance with the announced policies of this headquarters. Any work ordered by other than Regional Post Engineers after 1 July 1948, will be considered pre-emption and corrective action will be taken by commanders concerned.

Msg Fm, Hq 8th Army, dtd 14 Apr '48, Subj: "Removal of Maintenance
Clauses from Real Estate Procurement Demands

3. Procedure for implementing program:

a. Facilities other than Dependent Housing. Maintenance of facilities other than dependent housing will be accomplished under existing maintenance procurement demands issued to all Regional Post Engineers.

b. Dependent Housing. Procurement demands covering maintenance and operation of dependent housing will be issued by this headquarters on request. Requests for such procurement demands will be submitted to this headquarters prior to 15 May 1948, and will include:

- (1) Area to be served
- (2) Contractor presently performing work
- (3) Regional Post Engineer (Receiving Officer)
- (4) Description of work to be performed. This should include engineer operation and maintenance of facilities related to dependent housing such as boiler plants, sewerage disposal plants, schools, and community centers.

c. Custodial services as defined in Chap 4, Sec IV, TM 5-600 will when possible be accomplished by labor procured on labor requisition. Labor so employed will be limited to numbers authorized by approved manning tables for each facility in accordance with provisions of Circular 38, this headquarters, 19 March 1947, as amended. A copy of all such manning tables will be on file in offices of the respective Regional Post Engineers. Properly appointed real estate custodians will furnish monthly to Regional Post Engineers certified copies of time sheets for all custodial personnel procured on labor requisitions. Time sheets will indicate name, position, and number of hours employed of each such employee.

d. Since Par 1 above voids all operation and maintenance clauses in real estate procurement demands effective 1 July 1948, operation services of a non-engineer nature are likewise voided. Effective 1 July 1948, operation services of a non-engineer nature will be obtained through labor requisition. In any case where this is impossible, request for service type procurement demands will be submitted to this headquarters by 15 May 1948. These requests will include:

Msg Form, Hq 8th Army, dtd 14 Apr '48, Subj: "Removal of Maintenance and Operation Clauses from Real Estate Procurement Demands"

- (1) Facility to be served
- (2) Contractor presently performing services
- (3) Receiving Officer
- (4) Description of services desired

4. It is further desired that the addressees of this message form insure that all members of their commands are fully aware of the instructions contained herein and that no Occupation Force Personnel require the Japanese to perform work in violation of the instruction issued them as set forth in Par 1 above.

5. Real estate listed in Incl 1 hereto is exempt from the provisions of this message form as regards removal of operating and maintenance clauses from real estate procurement demands. However, custodial and maintenance work will be under the direction of the Regional Post Engineer in whose area of responsibility such real estate is located. Necessary action will be taken by this headquarters to amend such procurement demands to designate the Regional Post Engineer concerned as receiving officer.

EICHELBERGER

OFFICIAL:

J. M. GLASGOW
Colonel ADG
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: "A" plus
CINCPAC, APO 500 (10 cys)
CG, FEAF, APO 925 (10 cys)
COMNAVFE, APO 500 (10 cys)

Memo for Record

Subject: Command Letters Pertaining to Labor

ECONOMICS (Labor)

Civilian Labor Employed by Occupation Forces.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 230(17 Nov 45)ESS.

CD 1, 5 January 1946.

Outlined basic policy on procurement of labor on requisition and of labor unions.

Security Clearance and Employment and Employment Restrictions of Civilian Personnel.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 230(27 Nov 45)GIS

CD 21, 14 Oct 45 (Rescinded)

CD 21/1, 22 Dec 45 (Rescinded)

Action completed. Ltr. rescinded by Ltr. SCAP, AG 230(7 Nov 47)GIS, CD 21 and CD 21/1 rescinded by CD 21/4 of 1945, 13 Mar 1948.

Labor Relations.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 230(22 Jan 46)ESS/LA.

CD 1/1, 18 February 1946.

Amplified policy concerning labor unions.

Security Clearance and Employment Restrictions of Civilian Personnel.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 230(20 Mar 46)GIS.

CD 21/2 of 1945, 23 Apr 46(Rescinded)

CD 21/3 of 1945, 31 July 46.(Rescinded)

Action completed. Ltr. rescinded by Ltr. SCAP, AG 230(7 Nov 47)GIS. CD 21/3 Rescinded by CD 21/4 of 1945, 13 Mar 48.

Reports of Labor Furnished to Occupation Forces by Japanese Government.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 319.1(26 Mar 46)ESS/LA.

CD 1/2, 22 Apr 46.(To be Rescinded)

Action completed. Labor Report QESS-05 no longer required. CD 1/2 not yet rescinded.

Instructions for the Efficient Utilization of Japanese Labor on Occupation Projects.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 230.05(21 May 46)ESS/LA.

CD 1/3, 18 June 1946.

Directed commanders of labor using units to use indigenous labor efficiently.

<p>Reports of Labor Furnished to Occupation Forces by Japanese Government.</p>	<p>Action completed. Labor Report QESS-05 no longer required. CD 1/4 and CD 1/6 not yet rescinded.</p>
<p>Ltr. SCAP, AG 319.1(12 June 46)ESS/LA. CD 1/4, 23 July 46(To be rescinded) CD 1/6, 26 Dec. 46(To be rescinded)</p>	
<p>Civilian Labor Employed by Occupation Forces.</p>	<p>Requires surveillance over investigation and processing of labor in accordance with security restrictions.</p>
<p>Ltr. SCAP, AG 230(23 Jul 46) CD 1/5, 13 Sept. 46(Rescinded)</p>	
<p>Labor Surveillance Report Ltr. SCAP, AG 250.05(6 Jan 47)GA.</p>	<p>Action completed. Report revised under new directive and CD 71/1, 9 March 1948</p>
<p>CD 16, 10 Feb 47(Rescinded)</p>	
<p>Labor Requisitioned from Japanese Government.</p>	<p>Action completed. Action on naming tables by G-1. Action on reports QGD 23 & 24 transferred to AG since 17 August 1948.</p>
<p>Ltr. SCAP, AG 230.14(14 Feb 47)GD. Cir 38, 19 Mar 47 Cir 52, 5 Apr 47 Cir 102, 17 Jun 47</p>	
<p>Allowances of Service Personnel Provided by Imperial Japanese Government.</p>	<p>Action Completed. Action on report QGD-22 transferred to AG 17 Aug 48.</p>
<p>Ltr. SCAP, AG 230.1(14 Feb 47)GD. Cir 38, 19 Mar 47 Cir 52, 5 Apr 47.</p>	
<p>Domestic Servants for Dependent Housing.</p>	<p>Action completed. Action on Report QGD-26, transferred to AG 17 Aug 48.</p>
<p>Ltr. SCAP, AG 230.14(10 Apr 47)GD. Cir 69, 1 May 47.</p>	
<p>Revision of QESS-02 (Labor Surveillance Report)</p>	<p>Revised the Labor Surveillance Report (RCS QESS-02) in form only.</p>
<p>Ltr. SCAP, AG 004.06(19 Jan 48)ESS/LAB CD 71/1, 9 March 1948.</p>	
<p>Reports of Labor Furnished to Occupation Forces by Japanese Government.</p>	<p>Rescinded Labor Report, Reports Control Symbol QESS-05 required by CD 1/2, 1/4, 1/6 of 1946. CD's not rescinded yet.</p>
<p>Ltr. SCAP, AG 004.06(2 Feb 48)OGA. 8th Army Radio DX 99625 6 Feb. 1948.</p>	

Wages of Domestic Servants in Occupation Force Dependent Housing.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 248(28 Feb 48)
ESS/LA.
8th Army ltr. AG 230.145(MG-EL), subj: as above 11 Mar 48.

Revised job classifications in Wage Scale for domestic servants.

Employment Security Law and Labor Bosses.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 004.06(4 March 48)ESS/LAB.
OD 29, 15 Apr 1948.

Requires surveillance by MG over the labor boss activities.

Labor Surveillance Report, Reports Control Symbol QESS-02 (R2)

Ltr. SCAP, AG 004.06(31 Mar 48)ESS/RS.
OD 71/1, 9 March 1948.

Revised the monthly Labor Surveillance Report QESS-02 (R) from each MG team.

Control of Construction, Maintenance and Acquisition of Real Estate.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 400.12(31 Mar 48)CE-CD.
8th Army Messageform AGCM 400.12, 23 June 1948.

Implemented SCAPIN 1872. Clarified labor requisition, and required the receipting of requisitioned labor. G-4 handled the letter.

Collection of Unemployment Insurance Premiums.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 019(25 May 48)ESS/LAB.
OD 42, 7 July 1948.

Required surveillance by MG over the unemployment insurance premium collections program.

The Employment Security Program.

Ltr. SCAP, AG 230.7(30 Aug 48)ESS/LAB.
OD in preparation.

Requires surveillance by MG over the Employment Security Program. Propose to rescind OD 29, 15 Apr 48 and OD 42, 7 July 48.

LABOR

DRAFT
30 July 1947
PROPOSED - NEVER ISSUED
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APD 500

SUBJECT: Occupation Mission Relative to Labor Matters

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 349

1. Rescissions:

a. Paragraph 5 of letter, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 230(17 Nov 45) ESS, dated 17 November 1945, subject: Civilian Labor Employed by Occupation Forces, is rescinded.

b. Letter, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 230 (22 Jan 46)ESS/LA, dated 22 January 1946, subject: Labor Relations, is rescinded.

2. Purpose:

a. The purpose of this letter is to outline the mission of the Occupation Forces with respect to labor matters, to enumerate specifically the scope of activities desirable in connection with labor relations and labor education, and to outline in less detail the scope of activities desirable in connection with the administration of labor legislation and other Japanese governmental programs affecting labor.

3. General Mission:

a. Encouragement will be given and favor shown to the development of organizations in labor, industry and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis.

b. The freedom of industrial and agricultural workers to establish and to join democratic and responsible labor associations or trade unions for the purpose of bargaining collectively with private employers, official and semi-official companies and government industries and services will be recognized and protected.

c. The development and activities of labor and employer organizations will be observed and influenced, through education and other approved means, in order to encourage tendencies consistent with the "Principles for Japanese Trade Unions", adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December 1946.

d. The development and effective and objective enforcement of protective labor legislation will be encouraged in order to eliminate abuses in connection with women workers and child labor, to prevent undesirable employment practices, to safeguard wage earners against harmful or dangerous conditions connected with employment, and generally to improve working conditions and enhance the dignity and security of labor.

e. Effective utilization of Japanese manpower will be encouraged as an essential factor in rehabilitating the economy, raising the standard of living to a level at which democratic institutions can thrive, and preventing large scale idleness or unproductive labor and the potential labor unrest which might result.

f. The General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, formulates general programs for the implementation of this mission. The implementation of labor policies and programs is entrusted by the General Headquarters, SCAP, as far as possible, to Japanese government agencies and to Japanese labor and employer organizations.

g. Effective implementation by these agencies and organizations requires that they receive guidance and assistance in varying degrees. While the General Headquarters, SCAP, is the primary source of such guidance and assistance, local agencies and organizations which cannot be reached from Tokyo can be given valuable guidance and assistance through Military

Government units which are in a position to observe local conditions directly and to supplement the guidance and assistance given through Japanese channels.

4. Labor Unions and Employer Organizations

a. All labor union activity permissible under Japanese legislation and not in violation of the needs, security and objectives of the Occupation will be permitted.

b. There are over 5,500,000 workers in Japan organized into more than 20,000 trade unions. A labor union should be a free, self-governing and responsible organization of working men and women which uses its collective power and influence for the advancement of wages, working conditions and living standards, and for the protection of a free people.

c. The history of trade unions throughout the world indicates that minority, undemocratic influences often endeavor to gain control of a legitimate trade union and to use it as a political tool for purposes not directly related to the interests of its members. The legitimate objectives of trade unions would thus be perverted. Such minorities often disguise themselves by propagandizing for immediate legitimate trade unions demands and will vigorously praise "democracy" when their ultimate purpose may be in all respects the opposite. When opportunity affords, these individuals will resort to undemocratic tactics and deny personal freedom of expression and freedom of organization to those who do not subscribe to their political ideology.

d. Such safeguards as monthly union meetings, democratic union constitutions and by-laws, the direct secret-ballot election of standing

By Union

committees and union officers by as broad a section of the membership as possible, and the power of recall of unqualified union officials by union membership can serve to prevent the intrusion and ultimate domination of political minorities. A broad labor education program to encourage such developments and to make the individual trade unionist aware of his rights and interests can serve the same purpose.

e. Employer organizations, if democratically operated, can be valuable in promoting sound labor relations. It is not desirable that such organizations be controlled by persons opposed to the basic aims of the labor mission.

f. No person who is subject to the purge directive of 4 January 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a trade union. All persons who were directly connected in a responsible capacity with former repression of union activity are prohibited from employment as union officials, in labor agencies or as mediators conciliators, or arbitrators. All persons who held office in government-sponsored or controlled trade unions should be subject to screening before being allowed to take office again.

5. Labor Relations and Labor Relations Committees.

a. No legitimate labor dispute or disagreement between labor and management is prohibited.

b. The adjustment of labor relations and the settlement of labor disputes, including strikes, lockouts and other work stoppages are primarily the responsibility of the parties directly involved and second-

arily the responsibility of the Japanese Government, which has provided appropriate agencies and procedures of conciliation, mediation and arbitration to assist the parties. From every standpoint it is advantageous that the adjustment of labor relations, being a matter internal to Japanese society, should be resolved by the Japanese themselves without intervention of the Occupation Forces.

c. Strikes, lockouts or other work stoppages are prohibited only when they are "inimical to the objectives of military occupation".

- (1) A strike, lockout or other work stoppage inimical to the objectives of military occupation is one which jeopardizes the safety of Allied troops, interferes with troop supply, disrupts services or production necessary to the maintenance of public order, public services and public health or seriously and adversely affects other purposes of the Occupation.
- (2) In the event a strike, lockout or other work stoppage of this category occurs or threatens to occur and military intervention is deemed necessary to maintain or reestablish necessary services or production, Occupation Force Commanders will secure prior authorization for such intervention from the General Headquarters, SCAP.
- (3) It is desirable that there be no definition of what strikes are inimical to the occupation until specifically so designated by the General Headquarters, SCAP.

d. Workers employed directly for the Occupation Forces have the right of organization and the right to bargain collectively with their employer (the Japanese government), but do not have the right to strike.

e. Aside from strikes, lockouts, slow down, or other work stoppages which are inimical to the objectives of military occupation, occupation forces will not participate in the settlement, adjustment, mediation or arbitration of disputes. All requests for such participation will be referred to the appropriate Japanese agencies for action.

f. The Japanese Trade Union Law protects the right of workers to organize into unions of their own choosing, free from employer domination. The Japanese Labor Relations Adjustment Law provides for conciliation, mediation and arbitration of labor disputes. Labor Relations Committees in each prefecture and a Central Labor Relations Committee in Tokyo have been created to enforce these laws. The labor relations committees owe a responsibility to labor, to management and the community in general. In turn, it is desirable that the community should develop an awareness of the existence of these labor relations committees and an appreciation of their powers and responsibilities so that parties to a dispute will make use of these committees and so that the recommendations of these committees will be given greater weight in the community. The creation and maintenance of an adequate budget and the recruitment of sufficient trained personnel by the Japanese government for the administration of these agencies is essential to the proper operation of these committees.

g. Regular surveillance of or any gathering of information concerning labor unions, labor leaders, and labor union activities are not a

Japanese police function. The regular gathering of information concerning these subjects is a function of the Labor Relations Committees and other labor administration agencies. Except to prevent or halt actual or attempted violence, or to prevent crimes occurring in the presence of the police, or to quell public disorder, or to apprehend criminals after due charges have been made, or to execute a court order, Japanese police shall not maintain surveillance over or interfere in:

- (1) Any free assembly or similar activity of a labor association or trade union.
- (2) Any collective bargaining, labor dispute, or other labor relations activity of a labor association or trade union.
- (3) Any strike, lockout or other work stoppage or activity of a labor association, trade union or employer except as such may be in violation of law.

6. Labor Legislation and Labor Administration

a. The rapid growth of labor unions and the increasing awareness of the rights of wage earners in a democracy, as compared with the previous disregard for workers' interests, have led to the recent adoption of extensive and complex protective labor legislation. This legislation is designed to protect the gains won by unions through collective bargaining, to assure minimum standards for those groups who are unorganized, and protect the progressive employer from unfair competition by less just or less efficient employers. The following laws, enacted in 1947, will take effect in the near future and should be understood by workers and employers: The Labor Standards Law, the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law, the Seamen's Law.

b. Effective enforcement of this legislation, which places Japan in the ranks of progressive democratic countries, is essential as a bulwark to orderly labor relations and in order to prevent the possibility that political minorities might make capital out of biased or weak enforcement. In each Prefecture, enforcement of these laws, (except the Seamen's Law) is the responsibility of a Prefectural Labor Standards Office which operates directly under the Central Labor Standards Bureau in the Labor Ministry (currently, ~~Welfare~~ Ministry) and supervises local offices of which some 300 are being established in major cities and towns. It is desirable that these agencies should be adequately staffed and should perform their duties honestly and without being adversely influenced by employer or political pressures. Vigorous education programs to make workers and employers fully conscious of the laws' provisions should be encouraged.

c. Public employment exchanges, called Public Employment Security Offices, are operated in each Prefecture by the Governor, under supervision of and policies and standards established by the National Government. Their purpose is to provide service to workers in finding the best possible jobs and to employers in finding the best available workers. They also carry out special recruitment programs for important industries, such as coal mining, and are responsible for eliminating undemocratic recruitment practices, such as labor bosses and forced labor. It is desirable that these agencies be adequately staffed and that they operate without favoritism and without interference by forces which may desire to revive undemocratic employment methods practiced in the past. New legislation, already introduced in the Diet, will expand the powers and importance of these agencies as the primary force for dealing with unemployment and making full use of Japan's labor.

d. Vocational training programs, subsidized and assisted by the National Government, are operated through the Employment Security Section of each Prefectural Government. The primary purpose of this program is to provide training for the unemployed which will give them the necessary skill for some job which will assist the economic recovery of Japan. Administered under the same program are government controlled workshops and industrial cooperatives for the unemployed. To assure constructive use of labor resources, it is desirable that these programs be efficiently administered in accordance with national standards.

e. The public works program of the Japanese Government is considered essential to provide employment and to increase the supply of food, clothing and fuel for the Japanese people. It is for the furtherance of the Japanese economy, and as such is coordinated nationally by the Economic Stabilization Board, but administered locally through the Prefectures. It is desirable that, under the leadership of prefectural governors, the various officials in charge of phases of the program in each prefecture should coordinate both the planning and execution of the program, and that major bottlenecks or malpractices hindering progress of specific projects or the program as a whole be eliminated.

f. The growing importance and scope of labor administration has led to the introduction of a bill which will establish a new Labor Ministry to supervise and coordinate various programs affecting labor. The several Bureaus of the Ministry will have important local functions, and it is desirable that their successful operation be encouraged by adequate cooperation from other local units of the National and Prefectural governments, by effective public relations and education programs, and by obtaining adequate and competent personnel.

7 Labor Education

a. Labor education is a tested method of assuring that the Japanese trade unionists and employers will appreciate the value of collective bargaining and recourse to peaceful machinery for the adjustment of labor disputes, and promoting appreciation of the responsibilities, duties and rights of trade union members on one hand, and employers' rights and duties on the other.

b. In addition, labor education should provide workers with an insight into matters, other than labor relations, including social and economic problems, cultural activities, civic duties and responsibilities, and the nature and potentialities of government as a responsive servant of its citizens.

c. The Labor Administration Bureau in each prefecture, the ^{Labor} Welfare Ministry at a national level, the Labor Relations Committees and the trade unions themselves are responsible for the adoption of an educational program and the specific implementation of that program. Employers should be encouraged to educate supervisors and foremen.

d. Such a program should lend major significance to such subjects as collective bargaining, contract negotiation, grievance procedure, use of the Labor Relations Committees, parliamentary law, conduct of meetings, public speaking, union elections, union finances, democratic trade unionism, governmental administrative agencies, Japanese labor legislation. The media for the accomplishment of this program would include labor schools, labor newspapers, labor publications, posters and bulletin boards, labor rallies, labor-management libraries, press, moving pictures and radio.

8. Responsibility of Military Government

a. It is desired that to the fullest extent feasible, Military Government units designate labor relations and labor education as the principal responsibility of one officer with such assistance from enlisted personnel as may be required. Such assignment of principal responsibility is considered essential.

b. It is desired that Military Government Personnel responsible for labor relations and labor education give special attention to the following matters:

- (1) Stimulate Prefectural Labor Relations Committees to appreciate their powers and responsibility and to make provision for an adequate budget which will provide a competent Executive Director and adequate personnel to perform their duties.
- (2) Encourage the Executive Director and Chairman of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committees to be aware of all labor disputes in the Prefecture and expeditiously provide the services of a conciliator or conciliation mediation or arbitration by the Labor Relations Committees where necessary or advisable.
- (3) Stimulate labor leaders and management representatives to a concept of "recourse to law" so that, in respect to discrimination against union activity on the part of employers and in labor disputes, issues will be resolved as much as possible before labor relations committees rather than by unnecessary strikes, lockouts, slow down, or other work stoppages.

- (7) Maintain contact with labor administration agencies, trade unions and employer associations for the purpose of observing progress in the development of effective labor administration, in the elimination of labor bosses and undesirable recruitment practices, in the elimination of former labor front officials from labor unions and labor agencies, and in the democratic participation of labor and management in the development of labor policy and programs.
- (8) Maintain familiarity with existing unions and their leaders and by means of informal and friendly questioning stimulate an appreciation of democratic trade union practices.
- (9) Plan and execute in cooperation with Military Government CI & E Officers a program of labor education.

Explanation of the Employment Security Committee

The Committee is stipulated in Art. 12, Employment Security Law and Art. 8, Regulation for the enforcement.

Kind of Committee	Duty	Business of Committee	Member of Committee
Central Employment Security Committee	An organ of question of the Labor Minister about employment security problems.	Deliberate following: 1. Business of Employment Security Bureau. 2. Important problems concerning to enforcement of this law. Chiefly deliberate problems which have influence over all Japan.	Labor 7 Public 7 Employer 7 These officials must consist of more than one woman. Labor, Employer officials are elected from union and employer association, and while public officials are selected from well-informed people about employment security and have no relation with both union and employers and appointed by the minister.
Prefectural Employment Security Committee	An organ of question of the governor about employment security problems	Deliberate following: 1. Business of Employment Security Bureau. 2. Important problems concerning to enforcement of this law. Chiefly deliberate only about prefectural problems.	Labor 5 Public 5 Employer 5 These officials must consist of more than one woman. Labor, Employer officials are elected from union and employer association, and while public officials are selected from well-informed people about employment security and have no relation with both union and employers and appointed by the governor.
Special Regions Employment Security Committee	An organ of question of the minister or a governor about employment security problems	Deliberate following: 1. Business of Employment Security Bureau. 2. Important problems concerning to enforcement of this law. Chiefly deliberate only about problems which extend over more than two prefectures.	Labor 5 Public 5 Employer 5 These officials must consist of more than one woman. Labor, Employer officials are elected from union and employer association, and while public officials are selected from well-informed people about employment security and have no relation with both union and employers and appointed by the governor or the minister.
Designated Local Employment Security Committee	An organ of question of the governor about employment security problems	Deliberate following: 1. Business of Employment Security Bureau. 2. Important problems concerning to enforcement of this law. Chiefly deliberate only about problem which came forth in the designated local area. This kind of areas are usually such places where there are many factories as Kawasaki City.	Labor 5 Public 5 Employer 5 These officials must consist of more than one woman. Labor, Employer officials are elected from union and employer association, and while public officials are selected from well-informed people about employment security and have no relation with both union and employers and appointed by the governor.

Law and Art. 8.

Terms of Official	Opening of Committee	Chairman	Special Investigation Committee
<p>Officials must consist of more than one</p> <p>Officials are elected by employer association, and officials are selected from people about employees have no relation with employers and appointed</p>	<p>One year</p> <p>When a official loses their right of election or violated the Employment Security Law, he will be dismissed through wills of all other officials.</p>	<p>Committee will be called more than once per 3 months. Committee cannot be held without attendance more than 1/2 of all officials or more than 1/3 of each kind of officials.</p>	<p>Committee has a chairman who are elected from Public officials by all officials. He will ^{the chairman} know the opening of the committee before one week of its opening.</p> <p>The committee can hold special investigation committee temporarily, when it is needed. Officials of this committee will be appointed by the minister.</p>
<p>Officials must consist of more than one</p> <p>Officials are elected by employer association, and officials are selected from people about employees have no relation with employers and appointed</p>	<p>Committee will be called more than once a month.</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p> <p><i>by the governor</i></p>
<p>Officials must consist of more than one</p> <p>Officials are elected by employer association, and officials are selected from people about employees have no relation with employers and appointed the minister.</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p> <p><i>by the governor or the minister</i></p>
<p>Officials must consist of more than one</p> <p>Officials are elected by employer association, and officials are selected from people about employees have no relation with employers and appointed</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p> <p><i>by the governor</i></p>

tion

Secretary
& Clerk

Chief duty of Committee

old special
tee temporari-
ed. Officials
will be appoint-

The committee has a
Secretary and clerk
who are appointed by
the Labor Minister.
They fulfill business
work of the committee.

1. Build up plans and policy of Employment Security system.
2. Supply of labor
3. Education and guidance of workers to be employed.
4. Important problems to be stipulated by the Law or provision.

The committee will deliberate these four clauses and submit its opinion to the minister when required.

The committee has a
Secretary and clerk
who are appointed by
the governor.
They fulfill business
work of the committee.

Same as above

The committee will deliberate these four clauses submit its opinion to the governor when required.

The committee has a
secretary and clerk
who are appointed by
the minister.
They fulfill business
work of the committee.

Same as above

The committee will deliberate these four clauses submit its opinion to the minister or the governor when required.

The committee has a
secretary and clerk
who are appointed by
the governor.
They fulfill business
work of the committee.

Same as above

The committee will deliberate these four clauses submit its opinion to the governor when required.

2
CHECK LIST FOR REGIONAL CI&E OFFICER
(This Check List is for Information Only)

To Lt Col. Malochest/
mt School
26 Aug 47

1. Charts, Maps and Visual Aids

- a. Maps of region and each prefecture posted.
- b. Do maps show status of school inspections? (note 1)
- c. Are charts posted showing visually status of teacher screening, number of schools of each type, number of schools inspected, etc?

2. Files

- a. Suspense file for reports.
- b. Policy file (note 2).
- c. Record of telephone calls.
- d. Correspondence file.
- e. Past schedules.
- f. Weekly schedule.
- g. Monthly plan.

3. Personnel

- a. Have duties of each staff member been clearly defined? (note 3)
- b. Are weekly staff conferences held?
- c. Do you make an effort to solve the problems and difficulties being faced by CI&E personnel in the prefectures? (note 4)
- d. Do you have a system of rating all CI&E personnel in your region on efficiency?
- e. Are CI&E personnel doing any jobs other than CI&E work?

4. Prefectural Education Officials

- a. Are they capable and professionally qualified?
- b. Are they cooperative?
- c. Are they working toward a real democratization?
- d. Are regular visits to your office by prefectural education officials scheduled?
- e. Are Mombusho directives received regularly by prefectural officials? Are they promptly disseminated to schools?

5. School Inspections

- a. Who actually makes inspections? (note 5)
- b. Average time required?
- c. Are inspections spread over entire prefecture?
- d. What types of schools are inspected? Is emphasis placed on elementary and secondary schools?
- e. What are the major problems revealed by school inspections?
- f. Do you have suggestions for improvement of school inspections? (note 6)
- g. Techniques and methods of inspection (note 5)
- h. Are inspection reports forwarded on time?
- i. What is the general impression of the attitude of the school principals and teachers in your prefecture?
- j. What unions or associations of teachers exist? What is your impression of them?

Check List for Regional CI&E (cont'd)

(School Inspections)

- k. What student's organizations exist? What are their activities?
- l. How can you help the school do a better job?

6. Teacher Screening

- a. Is your screening committee doing an effective job of screening teachers and education officials?
- b. Are you maintaining close liaison with the committee?
- c. Do you get regular reports from the committee and keep these reports on file?
- d. Do you maintain a record, by name, of all purged teachers?

7. CI&E Reading Room

- a. Is it in a desirable location?
- b. How many books and magazines?
- c. Has the reading room been publicized?
- d. Who administers the reading room?
- e. What is the average attendance at your reading room?

8. Civil Education Program

- a. What have you done to encourage and assist in each of the projects outlined in paragraph 2 of OD 19, 26 Feb 47?
- b. What handicaps are being met in carrying out these projects?
- c. What phases or techniques have been especially successful?
- d. Which of the projects outlined in paragraph 3 of OD 19, 26 Feb 47, are already under way? Which will be initiated in the near future?
- e. Which of the new textbooks have been supplied to schools?
- f. What difficulties are being faced in inaugurating the 7th year of the 6-3 plan in 1947?
- g. Has long-range planning begun for the 8th year in 1948 and the 9th year in 1949?
- h. What percentage of the 7th year students are being taught in newly established 7th year classes? Where are the other 7th year students in school?

9. Information

- a. What percentage of your time is devoted to your public information program?
- b. Is your program effective? (note 7)
- c. Do you keep contact with local publishers, reporters, and radio station directors? Are they cooperative?
- d. Is your program of assistance to other MG sections? (note 8)
- e. Do you maintain a file of authorized information materials?
- f. Have you planned a line of action to:
 - (1) Indoctrinate the Japanese in the importance of public information?
 - (2) Encourage the Japanese to prepare and disseminate public information?

Check List for Regional CI&E Officers (cont'd)

(Information)

- g. Do you keep a file of clippings of pertinent news items from local publications?
- h. Are you making maximum use of available educational films?
- i. Is the employment of films integrated with your planned information program?
- j. What is the attitude of local Japanese officials toward your information program? (note 9)
- k. Do you encourage local Japanese organizations to participate in public information activities?

Supplement to "Check List for CI&E Officers"

NOTE 1:

Some system, such as colored pins, should be used to show the number and location of schools inspected. Such a system shows at a glance the areas where inspections have been made, and the areas that need attention. In conjunction with the map record, a written record of the schools inspected and the dates of inspection should be kept.

NOTE 2:

A policy file should be set up according to subject (screening, religion, press, etc.). Material such as memos, phone conversations, correspondence, etc., should be filed chronologically according to those subjects so that all material on policy of any one subject is readily accessible.

SCAFIN's and Operational Directives could be divided and filed under headings: "Education," "Arts and Monuments," "Religion," and "Information," with each SCAFIN or OD tabbed and in numerical order for each division. A catalog sheet for each heading listing the number, subject and possibly a short description of each SCAFIN and OD could be placed in each file so as to indicate the topics under each main heading.

NOTE 3:

a. It is suggested that each Regional CI&E officer analyze the entire job to be done by himself and staff, and then break the work down into the parts each member of the staff will perform. Each staff member should then be informed of his duties and instructed in policies, methods, standards, etc., desired in the performance of those duties.

NOTE 4:

Try to determine the strong and weak points of each member. Make an honest effort to really help each member overcome his points of weakness. Encourage him.

NOTE 5:

a. It is important that the five required monthly school inspections be made by the prefectural CI&E officer or by his assistant CI&E officer. The CI&E officer should not delegate all these inspections to his assistant, but should make some inspections himself. School inspection reports are considered too important to be handled in any other manner.

NOTE 5: (cont'd)

b. The five required inspection reports in no way limit the number of inspections that can be made. As many others should be made as practicable. Only five inspections need be reported on unless a situation is discovered which warrants a special report. Education specialists or other CI&E personnel might well be used in making these additional inspections, or to check schools previously inspected by the CI&E officer or his assistant, to determine results of instructions or suggestions given on previous inspections.

NOTE 6:

a. Suggestions and recommendations from the field for improvement of school inspections are welcomed by Eighth Army CI&E and will be given careful consideration.

b. No change from established policy or procedure should be put into effect prior to receipt of instructions from this headquarters.

NOTE 7:

The effectiveness of available media in disseminating information to specific population strata should be determined. For example, which means of disseminating information to farmers is most effective in your area, (1) Radio, (2) Newspaper, or (3) Public Meetings?

NOTE 8:

a. An effort should be made to assist other sections of Military Government in facilitating public information programs in their respective lines of endeavor. This matter should be discussed with the other MG sections to insure that they are aware of the essential nature of public information with relation to their special fields.

b. The CI&E officer must be familiar with public information programs which have been initiated in public health, land reform, rice collections, the new constitution, and various other fields.

NOTE 9:

a. An effort should be made to determine the attitude of local Japanese officials with respect to public information. Do these officials promote distribution of available information materials or do they retard its dissemination? In the latter event, corrective measures must be taken.

b. Working relations with organizations known to be furthering occupation objectives should be established and their efforts guided towards proper information activities. Such organizations may include labor unions, youth organizations, ITA's and similar groups

FILE IN LABOR

STATISTICAL SURVEY
OF
LABOR UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS
IN
JAPAN

31 December 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Labor Division

C O N T E N T S

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2. Table II - List of Unions and Federations Affiliated with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (31 December 1947)
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(Continued)
C O N T E N T S

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SURVEY OF LABOR UNIONS AND LABOR FEDERATIONS IN JAPAN

The attached tables are compiled from a survey on the status of labor unions and federations as of 31 December 1947 made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research of the Ministry of Labor. Following are highlights of the information obtained in the survey:

1. At the end of December there were 28,053 local unions with 6,371,188 members representing approximately 37 percent of industrial labor force.
2. The most highly unionized industry was transportation and communication with 89% of the workers as union members; mining was next with 82%; finance third with 75%; gas, electricity and water supply with 67% followed while in all manufacturing 37% of all workers were organized.
3. Women union members numbered 1,407,095 or 22 percent of total union membership.
4. Affiliation with major federations and national unions was reported:

General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions		
915,672 claimed	-	759,279 as reported by local unions

National Congress of Industrial Unions		
1,185,457	-	1,146,329 as reported by local unions

National unions and federations not affiliated with either the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or the National Congress of Industrial Unions		
3,245,622	-	2,813,611 as reported by local unions

Unaffiliated with any national organization		
--	-	1,651,969 as reported by local unions

5. Sixty-three percent of union members or 3,921,945 in 12,902 unions were covered by local collective bargaining agreements.
6. Dues were collected by check-off in 14,183 unions representing 3,613,195 members; collected directly from individuals in 13,244 unions representing 2,563,163 members and in 586 unions with 92,074 members no dues were collected.
7. In December ¥114,856,999 were collected in dues.
8. Most members paid dues ranging from ¥20 to ¥30 per month.
9. In 22,870 unions there were no full-time union officials. In 5,143 unions there were 17,504 full-time union officials of whom 4,829 were paid by the unions and 12,675 were paid by the employers.

Table I
LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP IN MAJOR FEDERATIONS AND NATIONAL LABOR
ORGANIZATIONS
 (31 December 1947)

ORGANIZATION	CLAIMED ^{1/} MEMBERSHIP	AS REPORTED BY LOCAL UNIONS ^{2/}	
		No. of Local Unions	Membership
General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sodomei)	915,672	2,848	759,279
National Congress of Industrial Unions (Zen Koku Sangyo-Betsu Kumiai Kaigi)	1,185,457	4,066	1,146,329
All-Japan Council of Labor Unions ^{3/}	—	—	—
National labor unions and federa- tions not affiliated with either the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or the National Congress of Industrial Unions	3,245,622	7,987	2,813,611
Unaffiliated with any national organization	n.a.	13,152	1,651,969

- ^{1/} As reported by federations and national unions in the survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor, 31 December 1947.
- ^{2/} Affiliation reported by local unions in the survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor, 31 December 1947.
- ^{3/} Although the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions was organized with the objective to absorb unions not affiliated with either the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or the National Congress of Industrial Unions and has been claimed as the third major federation, it has been inactive and investigation disclosed that it does not maintain specific headquarters. Some activity is carried on in its name at infrequent and indefinite intervals by a few unions in the Osaka area.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions and Federations, 31 December 1947, Ministry of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research

Table II
LIST OF UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED WITH
GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
 (31 December 1947)

Name	Membership
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>915,672</u>
<u>National Unions and Federations</u>	<u>502,960</u>
<u>Government</u>	
National Monopoly Bureau Workers Union (Zenkoku Sambaikyoku Rodo Kumiai) 全國專賣局勞働組合	17,238
<u>Private Industry</u>	
National Federation of Textile Industry Workers Unions (Zenkoku Sen-i Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全國纖維產業勞働組合同盟	208,162
National Federation of Metal Industry Workers Unions (Zenkoku Kinzoku Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全國金屬產業勞働組合同盟	96,820
National Federation of Occupation Forces Workers Unions (Zenkoku Shinchugun Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全國進駐軍勞働組合同盟	65,900
National General Construction Workers Union (Zenkoku Doken Ippan Rodo Kumiai) 全國土建一般勞働組合	52,818
Japan Federation of Municipal Transportation Workers Unions (Nihon Toshi Kotan Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 日本都市交通勞働組合連合會	29,242
National Federation of Chemical Industry Workers Unions (Zenkoku Kagaku Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全國化學產業勞働組合同盟	16,155
Japan Miners Union (Nihon Kozan Rodo Kumiai) 日本鑛山勞働組合	6,988
National Federation of Lumber Industry Workers Unions (Zenkoku Mokuzai Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全國木材產業勞働組合同盟	5,330
National Federation of Food Industry Workers Unions (Zenkoku Shokuhin Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全國食料品產業勞働組合同盟	2,369
Japan General Federation of Medical Treatment Staff Employees Unions (Nihon Iryodan Shokuin Kumiai Sorengo) 日本医療團職員組合總連合	1,938
<u>Regional Federations</u> 3/	<u>4,380</u>
Kanto Federation of Traffic Workers Unions (Kanto Unyu Rodo Kumiai Domei) 關東運輸勞働組合同盟	4,380

(Continued)

Table II
(Continued)
LIST OF UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED WITH
GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
(31 December 1947)

Name	Membership
<u>Prefectural Federations 3/</u>	<u>408,332</u>
Hokkaido Federation	13,080
Miyagi Federation	1,071
Akita Federation (Preparatory)	1,301
Fukushima Federation	7,898
Tochigi Federation	7,898
Gumma Federation	8,016
Saitama Federation	24,437
Chiba Federation	10,253
Tokyo Federation	38,272
Kanagawa Federation	20,771
Niigata Federation	9,615
Toyama Federation	275
Ishikawa Federation	435
Fukui Federation	3,464
Nagano Federation	2,545
Gifu Federation	4,099
Shizuoka Federation	7,312
Aichi Federation	17,698
Mie Federation	5,475
Shiga Federation	8,526
Kyoto Federation	9,328
Osaka Federation	823
Nara Federation	1,564
Hyogo Federation	89,736
Okayama Federation	9,407
Hiroshima Federation	10,618
Yamaguchi Federation	5,080
Tokushima Federation	5,409
Kochi Federation	14,689

(Continued)

Table II
(Continued)
LIST OF UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED^{1/} WITH
GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
(31 December 1947)

Name	Membership ^{2/}
Kagawa Federation	11,907
Ehime Federation	45,676
Nagasaki Federation	7,943
Oita Federation	3,735

- ^{1/} Affiliates claimed by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.
^{2/} Represents membership reported by local unions claimed to be members of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Union affiliates.
^{3/} Represents membership directly affiliated with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions through regional or prefectural federations.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table III
 LIST OF UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED WITH
 NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
 (31 December 1947)

Name	Membership 2/
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>1,185,457</u>
<u>National Unions and Federations</u>	<u>1,180,492</u>
<u>Government</u>	
All-Communications Workers Union (Zen-Toishin Rodo Kumiai) 全遞信労働組合	363,807
<u>Private Industry</u>	
All-Japan Chemical Industry Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Kagaku Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 全日本化學産業労働組合	135,002
Japan Electric Power Workers Union (Nihon Denki Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 日本電氣産業労働組合	134,084
All-Japan Machines and Tools Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Kiki Rodo Kumiai) 全日本機器労働組合	100,605
All-Japan Express Workers Union (Zen-Nittsu Rodo Kumiai) 全日通労働組合	98,846
All-Japan Electrical Equipment Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Denki Kogyo Rodo Kumiai) 全日本電氣工業労働組合	69,825
National Federation of Life Insurance Employees Unions (Zenkoku Seimei-Hoken Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 全國生命保險從業員組合連合會	48,250
All-Japan Occupation Forces Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Shinchugun Yoin Rodo Kumiai) 全日本進駐軍要員労働組合	43,719
National Rolling Stock Industry Workers Union (Zenkoku Sharyo-Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 全國車輛産業労働組合	33,464
All-Japan Iron and Steel Industry Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Tekko Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 全日本鐵鋼産業労働組合	31,929
All-Japan Council of Medical Treatment Employees Union (Zen-Nihon Iryo Jugyoin Kumiai Kyogikai) 全日本医療從業員組合協議會	28,985
Japan Press and Radio Workers Union (Nihon Shimbun Tsushin Hoso Rodo Kumiai) 日本新聞通信放送労働組合	26,754
All-Japan Federation of Harbor Workers Unions (Zen-Nihon Kowan Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全日本港灣労働組合同盟	19,338

(Continued)

Table III
(Continued)
LIST OF UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED ^{1/} WITH
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
(31 December 1947)

Name	Membership ^{2/}
All-Japan Printing and Publishing Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Insatsu Shuppan Rodo Kumiai) 全日本印刷出版労働組合	16,928
Japan Movie and Theatre Workers Union (Nihon Eiga Engeki Rodo Kumiai) 日本映畫演劇労働組合	14,097
All-Japan Lumber Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Mokuzai Rodo Kumiai) 全日本木材労働組合	10,439
All-Japan Foodstuffs Workers Union (Zen-Nihon Shokuryo Rodo Kumiai) 全日本食糧労働組合	4,420
<u>Prefectural Councils ^{3/}</u>	<u>4,965</u>
Hyogo Prefectural Council of NCIU Unions	267
Ehime Prefectural Council of NCIU Unions	2,756
Kanagawa Prefectural Council of NCIU Unions	517
Saitama Prefectural Council of NCIU Unions	187
Ishikawa Prefectural Council of NCIU Unions	1,238

- ^{1/} Affiliates claimed by the National Congress of Industrial Unions.
^{2/} Represents membership reported by local unions claimed to be members of National Congress of Industrial Unions affiliates.
^{3/} Represents membership directly affiliated with National Congress of Industrial Unions through prefectural councils.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table IV
LIST OF NATIONAL UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS NOT AFFILIATED^{1/}
EITHER WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
OR NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
 (31 December 1947)

Name	Membership ^{2/}
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>3/ 3,230,325</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>1,450,293</u>
National Council of All Government Office Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Kancho Shokuin Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai) 全國官廳職員勞動組合協議會	4/ 148,310
Japan General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (Nihon Jichi Dantai Rodo Kumiai Sorengo) 日本自治團體勞動組合總連合	209,529
Japan Teachers' Union (Nihon Kyoshokuin Kumiai) 日本教職員組合	474,104
National Tax Collectors' Union (Zenkoku Zaimu Rodo Kumiai) 全國財務勞動組合	44,331
All-Printing Bureau Workers' Union (Zen-Insatsukyoku Rodo Kumiai) 全印刷局勞動組合	7,840
Minting Bureau Workers' Union (Zoheikyoku Jugyoin Kumiai) 造幣局從業員組合	3,300
Government Railway Workers' Union (Kokutetsu Rodo Kumiai) 國鐵勞動組合	562,879
<u>Private Industry</u>	<u>3/ 1,780,032</u>
<u>National Industrial Unions and Federations</u>	<u>1,520,981</u>
Japan General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions (Nihon Shitetsu Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 日本私鐵勞動組合連合會	117,267
National Truck Drivers' Union (Zenkoku Kamotsu Jidosha Rodo Kumiai) 全國貨物自動車勞動組合	41,430
All-Japan Federation of Bus Workers' Unions (Zen-Nihon Ryokiyaku Jidosha Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 全日本旅客自動車勞動組合連合會	4,827
All-Japan Seamen's Union (Zen-Nihon Kain Kumiai) 全日本海員組合	102,756
Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions (Nihon Tanko Rodo Kumiai Domei) 日本炭坑勞動組合同盟	202,162

(Continued)

Table IV
LIST OF NATIONAL UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS NOT AFFILIATED^{1/}
EITHER WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
OR NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
 (31 December 1947)
 (Continued)

Name	: Membership ^{2/}
All-Japan Coal Industry Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Sekitan Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 全日本石炭産業労働組合	3/ 160,573
All-Japan Federation of Metal Mining Workers' Unions (Zen-Nihon Kinzoku Kozan Rodo Kumiai Rengo) 全日本金屬鑛山労働組合連合	73,239
National Construction Workers' Union (Zenkoku Doken Rodo Kumiai Domei) 全國土建労働組合同盟	220,454
All-Japan Automobile Industry Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Jidosha Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 全日本自動車産業労働組合	41,872
All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Zosen Rodo Kumiai) 全日本造船労働組合	79,594
All-Japan Electric Wire Industry Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Densen Kogyo Rodo Kumiai) 全日本電線工業労働組合	16,195
National Council of Electrical Machines Installation Workers' Union (Zenkoku Denki Koji Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai) 全國電氣工事労働組合協議會	6,917
All-Japan Federation of Rubber Tubing Industry Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Gomu Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 全日本ゴム産業労働組合連合會	34,474
National Federation of Ammonia Sulphate Industry Workers' Union (Zenkoku Ryuan Kogyo Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 全國硫安工業労働組合連合會	43,625
National Carbon Industry Workers' Union (Zenkoku Tanso Kogyo Rodo Kumiai) 全國炭素工業労働組合	1,481
All-Japan Federation of Salt Industry Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Engyo Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 全日本鹽業労働組合連合會	17,201
Council of Grease Industry Workers' Unions (Yushi Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai) 油脂労働組合協議會	5,384
All-Petroleum Industry Workers' Union (Zen-Sekiyu Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 全石油産業労働組合	21,900
All-Japan Federation of Brine Mfg. Industry Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Nigari Kogyo Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 全日本苦汁工業労働組合連合會	1,371

(Continued)

Table IV
LIST OF NATIONAL UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS NOT AFFILIATED^{1/}
EITHER WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
OR NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

(31 December 1947)

(Continued)

Name	Membership 2/
Council of Marine Products Mfg. Employees' Unions (Suisan Jugyoin Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai) 水産従業員労働組合協議會	4,459
Paper Pulp Industry Workers' Union (Kami Parupu Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 紙パルプ産業労働組合	26,011
National Council of Cement Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Semento Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai) 全國セメント労働組合協議會	16,495
All-Japan Lumber Workers' Union (Zen-Nihon Mokuzai Rodo Kumiai) 全日本木材労働組合	3,210
National Printing Industry Workers' Union (Zenkoku Insatsu Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 全國印刷産業労働組合	3,671
Japan Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Unions (Nihon Sen-i Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 日本繊維産業労働組合連合會	51,586
National Federation of Raw Silk Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Sanshi Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 全國蠶糸労働組合連合會	69,084
National Federation of Chemical Textile Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Kagaku Sen-i Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 全國化學纖維産業労働組合連合會	2,546
Japan Fishermen's Union (Nihon Gyomin Kumiai) 日本漁民組合	15,000
National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions (Zenkoku Ginko Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 全國銀行従業員組合連合會	107,371
National Federation of Damage Insurance Employees' Unions (Zenkoku Songai Hoken Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 全國損害保險従業員組合連合會	15,676
National Council of Gas Supply Industry Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Gasu Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai) 全國ガス労働組合協議會	8,204
National Warehouses Employees' Union (Zenkoku Sokogyo Jugyoin Kumiai) 全國倉庫業従業員組合	1,555
All-Japan Federation of Sea Transportation Companies Employees' Unions (Zen-Nihon Kaiun Kaisha Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 全日本海運會社従業員組合連合會	948

(Continued)

Table IV 1/
LIST OF NATIONAL UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS NOT AFFILIATED
EITHER WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
OR NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
 (31 December 1947)
 (Continued)

Name	Membership <u>2/</u>
National Movie and Theatre Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Eiga Engeki Rodo Kumiai) 全國映畫演劇勞動組合	2,443
<u>National Enterprise Unions and Federations</u> 174,137	
Council of All Mitsubishi Mining Staff Employees' Unions (Mitsubishi Kogyo Zen-Shokuin Kumiai Kyogikai) 三菱礦業全職員組合協議會	5,532
Federation of Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Workers' Unions (Mitsubishi Jukogyo Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 三菱重工業勞動組合連合會	48,892
Federation of Mitsubishi Electrical Industry Workers' Unions (Mitsubishi Denki Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 三菱電機勞動組合連合會	16,544
Federation of Morinaga Company Employees' Unions (Morinaga Jugyoin Kumiai Rengo Kumiai) 森永從業員組合聯合組合	3,887
Federation of Meiji Confection Company Employees' Unions (Meiji Seika Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 明治製菓從業員組合連合會	1,005
Matsushita Electrical Instrument Industry Workers' Union (Matsushita Denki Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) 松下電器產業勞動組合	7,122
Federation of Mikosha (Watch Mfg.) Company Employees' Unions (Eikosha Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 英工舍從業員組合連合會	1,632
Japan Electric Association Laboratory Employees' Union (Saidan Hojin Nihon Denki Kyokai Keiki-bunon Jugyoin Kumiai) 社團法人日本電氣協會計器部門從業員組合	304
Japan Musical Instrument Mfg. Company Workers' Union (Nihon Gakki Rodo Kumiai) 日本樂器勞動組合	3,363
Japan Telephone Installation Company Workers' Union (Nihon Denwa Setsubi Rodo Kumiai) 日本電話設備勞動組合	1,703
Federation of Asahi Chemical Industry Workers' Unions (Asahi Kasei Rodo Kumiai Rengokai) 旭化成勞動組合連合會	11,720
General Federation of Teikoku Oxygen Mfg. Company Employees' Unions (Teikoku Senso Kabushiki Kaisha Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 帝國酸素株式會社從業員組合連合會	1,187

(Continued)

Table IV
LIST OF NATIONAL UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS NOT AFFILIATED^{1/}
WITH THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
OR NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
 (31 December 1947)
 (Continued)

Name	Membership ^{2/}
Federation of Kobe Metallurgy Company Workers' Unions (Zen-Shinko Rengo Rodo Kumiai) 全神鋼連合労働組合	11,407
Japan Automobile Company Employees' Union (Nihon Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha Jugyoin Kumiai) 日本自動車株式会社従業員組合	349
Toa Mining Industry Company Workers' Union (Toa Koko Kabushiki Kaisha Rodo Kumiai) 東亜鑛工株式会社労働組合	2,620
Federation of Ibana Mining Company Employees' Unions (Ibana Kogyo Kabushi Kaisha Shokuin Kumiai Rengokai) 井華鑛業株式会社職員組合連合會	5,182
Taihei Lumbering Company Employees' Union (Taihei Mokuzai Jugyoin Kumiai) 太平木材従業員組合	1,444
Japan Freight Ship Counting Association Workers' Union (Nihon Senpaku Kamotsu Kansu Kyokai Rodo Kumiai) 日本船舶貨物検査協會労働組合	396
Omori Gumi (Construction) Employees' Union (Omori Gumi Jugyoin Kumiai) 大森組従業員組合	3,460
All-Japan Agricultural Association Employees' Union (Zen-Nihon Nogyokai Jugyoin Kumiai) 全日本農業會従業員組合	41,013
Railway Mutual Association Workers' Union (Tetsudo Kosaikai Rodo Kumiai) 鐵道弘濟會労働組合	4,608
All-Japan Red Cross Staff Employees' Union (Zen-Nihon Sekijijisha Shokuin Kumiai) 全日本赤十字社職員組合	767
<u>National Quasi-Official Corporation Unions and Federations (Kodan) ^{3/} 84,914</u>	
National Federation of Food Distribution Corporation Employees' Unions (Zenkoku Shokuryo Eidan Jugyoin Kumiai Rengokai) 全國食糧營團従業員組合連合會	65,580
National Federation of Coal Distribution Corporation Workers' Unions (Zenkoku Sekitan Haikyu Kodan Jugyoin Kumiai) 全國石炭配給公團従業員組合	^{3/} 10,950
Petroleum Distribution Corporation Employees' Union (Sekiyu Haikyu Kodan Jugyoin Kumiai) 石油配給公團従業員組合	2,730

(Continued)

Table IV
LIST OF NATIONAL UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS NOT AFFILIATED^{1/}
EITHER WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
OR NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS
 (31 December 1947)
 (Continued)

Name	Membership ^{2/}
National Federation of Land Reform Committee Staff Employees' Union (Nochi Iin-kai Zenkoku Shokuin Rengokai) 農地委員會全國職員聯合會	1,337
Agricultural Land Cultivation Corporation Staff Employees' Union (Hoisa Kiken Nochi Kaihatsu Eidan Shokuin Kumiai) 閉鎖機關農地開發營團職員組合	294
Fertilizer Distribution Corporation Headquarters Employees' Union (Hiryo Haikyu Kodan Honbu Jugyojin Kumiai) 肥料配給公團本部從業員組合	159
Fertilizer Distribution Corporation Employees' Union (Hiryo Haikyu Kodan Jugyojin Kumiai) 肥料配給公團從業員組合	2,751
Japan Building and Repair Corporation Staff Employees' Union (Hoisa Kikan Nihon Eizenkai Shokuin Kumiai) 閉鎖機關日本營繕會職員組合	250
National Federation of Textile Foreign Trade Corporation Employees' Union (Zon-i Boshi Kodan Jugyojin Kumiai Zenkoku Rengokai) 纖維貿易公團從業員組合全國聯合會	863

- 1/ National Unions or Federations which claimed not affiliated either with General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or National Congress of Industrial Unions.
- 2/ Represents membership reported by local unions claimed to be members of the national union or federation affiliates.
- 3/ National Federation of Coal Distribution Corporation Workers' Unions with 10,950 members is affiliated with All-Japan Coal Industry Workers' Union and therefore represents duplication in the total number of members not affiliated with either General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or National Congress of Industrial Unions.
- 4/ Excludes National Sanitariums Workers' Unions with 10,931 members which is affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions through the All-Japan Council of Medical Treatment Employees' Unions.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table V
LIST OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS LABOR UNION ORGANIZATIONS
 (31 December 1947)

	<u>Membership</u> ^{2/}
<u>Liaison Council of National and Local Government Workers' Unions</u> ^{1/} (Zenkanko-cho Shokuin Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kyogikai)	<u>1,842,269</u>
<u>National Council of All Government Office Workers' Unions</u> ^{3/} (Zenkoku Kancho Shokuin Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai)	<u>159,241</u>
Foreign Affairs Ministry Workers' Union	1,430
Finance Ministry Workers' Union	1,600
Education Ministry Workers' Union	2,296
Welfare Ministry Workers' Union	1,923
Union of All National and Regional Workers of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry	60,745
Federation of Unions of All National and Regional Workers of Commerce and Industry Ministry	13,428
Lebor Ministry Workers' Union	1,208
All Judiciary Agencies Workers' Union	7,970
Audit Bureau Workers' Union	706
Cabinet Bureau of Pension Workers' Union	250
Cabinet Bureau of Statistics Workers' Union	1,584
Construction Board Workers' Union	7,123
War Damage Reconstruction Board Workers' Union	1,069
Federation of Transportation Ministry Construction and Maintenance Headquarters Workers' Union	3,748
Bureau of Monopolies Administrative Workers' Union	11,548
Price Board Workers' Union	493
Custom-Houses Workers' Union	2,303
Union of Workers in National Sanitariums	10,931
Union of Workers in National Hospitals	14,653
All-Japan Meteorological Observatory Workers' Union	5,846
Paper Allocation Committee Office Workers' Union	42
Statistics Committee Office Workers' Union	46
Federation of All Maritime Office Workers' Unions	8,299
<u>Government Railway Workers' Union</u> (Kokutetsu Rodo Kumiai)	<u>562,879</u>

(Continued)

Table V
LIST OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS LABOR UNION ORGANIZATIONS
 (31 December 1947)
 (Continued)

	<u>Membership</u> ^{2/}
<u>All Communications Workers' Union</u> (Zen-Teishin Rodo Kumiai)	<u>363,807</u>
<u>National Tax Collectors' Union</u> (Zenkoku Zaimu Rodo Kumiai)	<u>44,331</u>
<u>Japan General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions</u> (Nihon Jichi Dantai Rodo Kumiai Sorengo)	<u>209,529</u>
<u>Finance Ministry Non-Administrative Bureaus Workers' Union</u> (Okura San-Gencho Rodo Kumiai)	<u>28,378</u>
All Printing Bureau Workers' Union	7,840
National Monopoly Bureau Workers' Union	17,238
Minting Bureau Workers' Union	3,300
<u>Japan Teachers' Union</u> (Nihon Kyoshokuin Kumiai)	<u>4/ 474,104</u>

- 1/ The Liaison Council of National and Local Government Workers' Unions, established in July 1947, is a loose organization including all government workers' unions and serves primarily as a coordinating and discussion body on general policy of government workers' unions. The degree of participation of the unions and activity of the Council itself varies with the issues involved. The Government deals through the Council on overall issues such as wages, however, unions individually make decisions and agreements.
- 2/ Membership as reported by unions.
- 3/ National Council of All Government Office Workers' Unions represents administrative workers except those in Transportation and Communication Ministries.
- 4/ Includes an estimated 50,000 teachers in private schools.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table VI
LABOR UNIONS BY INDUSTRY, SEX AND PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ORGANIZED 1/
 (31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER	MEMBERSHIP			Percent Industrial Labor Force Organized 3/ 4/
		Men	Women	Total 2/	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>4,742,982</u>	<u>1,407,095</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>	<u>37%</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>5,603</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>6,955</u>	
<u>FORESTRY</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>49,730</u>	<u>5,388</u>	<u>55,118</u>	
<u>FISHING</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>23,590</u>	<u>1,908</u>	<u>25,498</u>	
<u>MINING</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>470,741</u>	<u>74,857</u>	<u>545,598</u>	<u>82</u>
Coal Mining	825	410,109	63,751	473,860	
Other	291	60,632	11,106	71,738	
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>1,332</u>	<u>376,047</u>	<u>19,474</u>	<u>395,521</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>11,466</u>	<u>1,503,415</u>	<u>614,231</u>	<u>2,117,646</u>	<u>37</u>
Metal	1,218	232,005	39,147	271,152	
Machinery	3,480	609,776	122,361	732,137	
Chemicals	1,853	262,562	95,401	357,963	
Ceramics	468	54,351	19,156	73,507	
Textiles	1,141	96,515	257,879	354,394	
Lumber and woodworking	1,618	95,818	23,832	119,650	
Foodstuffs	785	61,172	28,153	89,325	
Printing and bookbinding	299	26,597	12,140	38,737	
Other	330	20,583	12,744	33,327	
Repair Services	274	44,036	3,418	47,454	
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>115,772</u>	<u>12,691</u>	<u>128,902</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>122,271</u>	<u>37,057</u>	<u>159,328</u>	—
Wholesale Trade	151	17,642	4,942	22,584	
Retail Trade	273	29,852	16,722	46,574	
Other	376	74,777	15,393	90,170	
<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>103,465</u>	<u>75,904</u>	<u>179,369</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>4,246</u>	<u>1,034,143</u>	<u>188,290</u>	<u>1,337,829</u>	<u>89</u>
Land transportation	2,580	763,653	71,860	931,444	
Longshoremen	240	39,267	4,966	44,233	
Communication	1,426	231,223	111,464	362,152	
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>22,747</u>	<u>12,968</u>	<u>35,715</u>	<u>42</u>
Amusement and recreation	116	7,606	6,058	13,664	
Advertising and publicity	9	3,505	939	4,444	
Other	124	11,636	5,971	17,607	
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>2,471</u>	<u>337,894</u>	<u>211,943</u>	<u>552,357</u>	<u>49</u>
Education	1,406	277,441	170,935	450,886	
Other	1,065	60,453	41,008	101,471	
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>4,093</u>	<u>407,406</u>	<u>122,525</u>	<u>529,931</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>170,158</u>	<u>28,507</u>	<u>198,665</u>	—
Occupation Force Labor	237	93,243	17,353	110,596	
Other	118	76,915	11,154	88,069	

(Continued)

DECLASSIFIED BY: 11032 SEC. 3 (E) AND 1 (D) OR (E) NNDG # 11001

Table VI
(Continued)
LABOR UNIONS BY INDUSTRY, SEX AND PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ORGANIZED 1/
(31 December 1947)

- 1/ Excludes All-Japan Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.
- 2/ Where the totals for men and women do not add up, the difference represents membership for which no sex breakdown was available.
- 3/ Percentage is related to the labor force as reported in Population Census of 1 October 1947.
- 4/ Percentage is related to the industrial labor force and excludes labor force organized in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research

Table VII
LABOR UNIONS BY PREFECTURE AND SEX 1/
(31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	NUMBER	MEMBERSHIP		
		Men	Women	Total 2/
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>4,742,982</u>	<u>1,407,095</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>
Hokkaido	2,186	308,206	62,759	391,695
Aomori	552	46,358	10,700	64,143
Iwate	376	60,834	15,536	76,370
Miyagi	463	56,560	17,569	86,227
Akita	455	42,738	12,070	54,808
Yamagata	736	57,638	19,237	77,337
Fukushima	541	89,535	27,463	116,998
Ibaraki	340	66,047	20,011	86,058
Tochigi	513	59,154	20,723	79,877
Gunma	734	72,627	28,274	100,901
Saitama	611	83,561	26,905	110,466
Chiba	386	62,940	19,468	82,408
Tokyo	2,946	623,725	157,301	804,764
Kanagawa	862	224,352	47,485	271,837
Niigata	708	107,393	34,938	142,331
Toyama	410	59,246	29,291	88,537
Ishikawa	453	53,148	19,330	72,478
Fukui	242	27,137	12,626	39,763
Yamanashi	212	26,431	11,345	37,776
Nagano	936	93,497	43,124	137,205
Gifu	420	71,576	27,304	98,880
Shizuoka	694	91,144	35,879	127,023
Aichi	930	253,480	73,003	329,415
Mie	366	57,628	30,230	87,923
Shiga	270	39,911	17,196	58,355
Kyoto	710	106,225	38,665	144,890
Osaka	1,539	311,660	99,392	445,628
Hyogo	1,007	224,824	64,575	289,399
Nara	268	44,854	12,619	57,473
Wakayama	313	40,903	14,153	55,249
Tottori	251	31,879	7,508	39,387
Shimane	367	29,276	12,631	44,714
Okayama	364	67,524	20,850	88,374
Hiroshima	686	116,294	31,149	147,443
Yamaguchi	573	116,884	28,193	147,796
Tokushima	256	29,929	13,527	43,660
Kagawa	351	41,414	13,729	55,296
Ehime	404	59,796	25,090	84,886
Kochi	369	39,278	16,544	55,822
Fukuoka	1,009	366,057	86,781	453,277
Saga	255	55,713	15,554	71,267
Nagasaki	441	114,500	23,597	143,038
Kumamoto	374	65,901	19,527	88,725
Oita	364	41,734	15,737	57,471
Miyazaki	302	46,528	13,151	59,763
Kagoshima	468	56,943	14,356	71,299

1/ Excludes the All-Japan Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.

2/ Where totals for men and women do not add up, the difference represents membership for which breakdown by sex was not available.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research

Table VIII
LABOR UNION AFFILIATION^{1/} WITH THE TWO MAJOR FEDERATIONS AND OTHER NATIONAL
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BY INDUSTRY
(31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	: GENERAL FEDERATION OF : : JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS :		: NATIONAL CONGRESS OF : : INDUSTRIAL UNIONS :		: OTHER NATIONAL 2/ : LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	
	: Number :	: Members :	: Number :	: Members :	: Number :	: Members
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,848</u>	<u>759,279</u>	<u>4,066</u>	<u>1,146,329</u>	<u>7,947</u>	<u>2,710,855</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>963</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1,197</u>
<u>FORESTRY</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,374</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>15,802</u>
<u>FISHING</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6,251</u>
<u>MINING</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>99,030</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>29,439</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>347,218</u>
Coal	210	79,356	46	22,229	331	314,595
Other	31	19,674	11	7,210	109	32,623
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>32,539</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>8,532</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>133,295</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>2,135</u>	<u>495,602</u>	<u>1,344</u>	<u>412,626</u>	<u>1,169</u>	<u>507,705</u>
Metal	263	57,235	200	62,707	130	68,617
Machinery	659	135,805	584	211,444	275	173,218
Chemicals	296	66,301	239	86,393	294	99,455
Ceramics	83	18,283	21	5,986	39	10,672
Textiles	371	162,149	19	11,019	166	78,321
Lumber and wood- working	220	16,957	90	9,499	61	10,562
Foodstuffs	122	24,099	48	4,750	116	23,737
Printing and book- binding	30	2,416	95	13,692	14	9,211
Other	71	9,533	29	5,661	18	2,550
Repair services	20	2,824	19	1,475	56	31,362
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7,039</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>95,577</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>12,017</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>6,824</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>34,959</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>53,804</u>
Wholesale trades	8	555	11	4,318	24	8,006
Retail trades	9	335	22	3,446	41	13,961
Other	18	5,934	74	27,195	95	31,837
<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>39,707</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>102,102</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>31,138</u>	<u>1,828</u>	<u>445,979</u>	<u>1,652</u>	<u>705,675</u>
Land transportation	101	30,348	400	120,494	1,547	693,538
Longshoremen	8	790	61	16,387	66	6,178
Communication			1,367	309,098	39	5,959
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2,642</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>9,361</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>6,018</u>
Amusement and recreation	2	159	46	8,063	9	942
Advertising and publicity					1	3,295
Other	11	2,483	5	1,298	13	1,781
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>7,088</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>15,457</u>	<u>1,568</u>	<u>455,792</u>
Education	1	783	19	2,804	1,119	406,993
Other	28	6,305	81	12,653	449	48,799
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>5,293</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>21,988</u>	<u>1,918</u>	<u>356,332</u>
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>72,019</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>31,011</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7,647</u>
Occupation force workers	110	59,891	54	29,530	4	244
Other	19	12,128	3	1,481	15	7,403

(Continued)

1/ Table VIII
LABOR UNION AFFILIATION WITH THE TWO MAJOR FEDERATIONS AND OTHER NATIONAL
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BY INDUSTRY
 (31 December 1947)
 (Continued)

INDUSTRY	UNAFFILIATED WITH ANY		TOTAL	
	Number	Members	Number	Members
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>13,152</u>	<u>1,651,969</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>4,783</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>6,955</u>
<u>FORESTRY</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>36,532</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>55,118</u>
<u>FISHING</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>17,636</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>25,498</u>
<u>MINING</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>69,911</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>545,598</u>
Coal	238	57,680	825	473,860
Other	140	12,231	291	71,738
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>221,155</u>	<u>1,332</u>	<u>395,521</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>6,818</u>	<u>701,713</u>	<u>11,466</u>	<u>2,117,646</u>
Metal	625	82,593	1,218	271,152
Machinery	1,962	211,670	3,480	732,137
Chemicals	1,024	105,814	1,853	357,963
Ceramics	325	38,566	468	73,507
Textiles	585	102,905	1,141	354,394
Lumber and woodworking	1,247	82,632	1,618	119,650
Foodstuffs	499	36,739	785	89,325
Printing and bookbinding	160	13,418	299	38,737
Other	212	15,583	330	33,327
Repair services	179	11,793	274	47,454
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>18,269</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>128,902</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>63,741</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>159,328</u>
Wholesale trades	108	9,705	151	22,584
Retail trades	201	23,832	273	46,574
Other	189	25,204	376	90,170
<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>37,172</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>179,369</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>657</u>	<u>155,037</u>	<u>4,246</u>	<u>1,337,829</u>
Land transportation	532	87,064	2,580	931,444
Longshoremen	105	20,878	240	44,233
Communication	20	47,095	1,426	362,152
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>17,694</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>35,715</u>
Amusement and recreation	59	4,500	116	13,664
Advertising and publicity	8	1,149	9	4,444
Other	95	12,045	124	17,607
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>74,020</u>	<u>2,471</u>	<u>552,357</u>
Education	267	40,306	1,406	450,886
Other	507	33,714	1,065	101,471
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC</u> <u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>2,121</u>	<u>146,318</u>	<u>4,093</u>	<u>529,931</u>
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>87,988</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>198,665</u>
Occupation force workers	69	20,931	237	110,596
Other	81	67,057	118	88,069

1/ Excludes All-Japan Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.

2/ Not affiliated with either General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or National Congress of Industrial Unions.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table IX

1/
LABOR UNION AFFILIATION WITH THE TWO MAJOR FEDERATIONS AND
OTHER NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BY PREFECTURES
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	: GENERAL FEDERATION OF : NATIONAL CONGRESS OF : OTHER NATIONAL 2/		: JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS : INDUSTRIAL UNIONS : LABOR ORGANIZATIONS			
	: Number	: Members	: Number	: Members	: Number	: Members
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,848</u>	<u>759,279</u>	<u>4,066</u>	<u>1,146,329</u>	<u>7,947</u>	<u>2,710,855</u>
Hokkaido	47	10,384	197	53,844	880	246,737
Aomori	4	1,171	57	9,427	182	31,973
Iwate	2	462	67	12,292	121	46,499
Miyagi	71	16,536	72	16,937	147	38,946
Akita	21	2,380	49	9,940	110	25,886
Yamagata	18	2,566	67	13,279	128	29,414
Fukushima	49	15,268	76	22,700	178	58,113
Ibaragi	6	2,113	78	30,409	108	39,320
Tochigi	62	13,720	73	15,491	130	31,406
Gumma	98	5,935	88	13,794	131	48,260
Saitama	120	22,883	78	18,331	134	38,855
Chiba	39	7,685	71	10,101	116	37,836
Tokyo	293	60,534	556	187,904	744	334,405
Kanagawa	74	39,016	190	80,665	279	86,728
Niigata	43	10,791	124	39,269	222	62,856
Toyama	37	14,422	91	31,356	134	27,205
Ishikawa	60	12,481	128	20,151	89	23,089
Fukui	18	6,370	39	5,637	79	17,502
Yamanashi	1	24	31	5,107	63	23,523
Nagano	15	7,371	106	22,293	221	56,673
Gifu	44	14,757	53	14,368	106	33,004
Shizuoka	52	15,260	140	31,754	217	51,527
Aichi	158	41,333	166	60,377	247	116,376
Mie	21	7,949	39	16,924	152	40,902
Shiga	34	10,270	24	9,816	79	18,648
Kyoto	143	28,849	70	21,988	130	47,724
Osaka	300	77,835	213	63,145	369	164,232
Hyogo	247	90,475	183	63,033	268	90,675
Nara	27	7,219	19	5,479	49	13,764
Wakayama	10	4,834	60	12,941	78	16,407
Tottori	3	1,587	23	4,675	98	23,863
Shimane	3	2,996	56	12,146	170	19,627
Okayama	83	23,501	47	11,999	76	38,412
Hiroshima	50	21,213	73	11,168	234	79,369
Yamaguchi	13	10,707	71	23,027	176	84,454
Tokushima	64	6,085	16	5,409	52	17,718
Kagawa	33	7,714	23	5,171	97	29,611
Ehime	88	25,261	65	16,673	98	33,279
Kochi	145	13,878	32	9,402	55	18,211
Fukuoka	101	34,825	143	49,048	365	254,262
Saga	22	3,644	22	4,677	69	30,322
Nagasaki	102	49,094	75	18,817	120	50,557
Kumamoto	9	3,471	58	14,730	172	44,855
Oita	18	4,410	68	11,999	93	27,973
Miyazaki	—	—	42	18,180	129	27,318
Kagoshima	—	—	47	10,456	152	32,539

(Continued)

Table IX
 1/ (Continued)
LABOR UNION AFFILIATION WITH THE TWO MAJOR FEDERATIONS AND
OTHER NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BY PREFECTURES
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	UNAFFILIATED WITH ANY NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION		TOTAL	
	Number	Members	Number	Members
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>13,152</u>	<u>1,651,969</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>
Hokkaido	1,062	80,730	3,186	391,695
Aomori	309	21,572	552	64,143
Iwate	186	17,117	376	76,370
Miyagi	173	13,808	463	86,227
Akita	275	16,602	455	54,808
Yamagata	523	32,078	736	77,337
Fukushima	238	20,917	541	116,998
Ibaragi	148	14,216	340	86,058
Tochigi	248	19,260	513	79,877
Gumma	417	32,912	734	100,901
Saitama	279	30,397	611	110,466
Chiba	160	26,786	386	82,408
Tokyo	1,353	221,921	2,946	804,764
Kanagawa	319	65,428	862	271,837
Niigata	319	39,415	708	142,331
Toyama	148	15,554	410	88,537
Ishikawa	176	16,757	453	72,478
Fukui	106	10,254	242	39,763
Yamanashi	117	9,122	212	37,776
Nagano	594	50,868	936	137,205
Gifu	217	36,751	420	98,880
Shizuoka	285	28,482	694	127,023
Aichi	359	111,329	930	329,415
Mie	154	22,148	366	87,923
Shiga	133	19,621	270	58,355
Kyoto	367	46,329	710	144,890
Osaka	757	140,416	1,539	445,628
Hyogo	309	45,216	1,007	289,399
Nara	173	31,011	368	57,473
Wakayama	165	21,067	313	55,249
Tottori	127	9,262	251	39,387
Shimane	138	9,945	367	44,714
Okayama	158	14,462	364	88,374
Hiroshima	329	35,693	686	147,443
Yamaguchi	313	29,608	573	147,796
Tokushima	124	14,448	256	43,660
Kagawa	198	12,800	351	55,296
Ehime	153	9,673	404	84,886
Kochi	137	14,331	369	55,822
Fukuoka	400	115,142	1,009	453,277
Saga	142	32,624	255	71,267
Nagasaki	144	24,570	441	143,038
Kumamoto	135	25,669	374	88,725
Oita	185	13,089	364	57,471
Miyazaki	131	14,265	302	59,763
Kagoshima	269	28,304	468	71,299

1/ Excludes All-Japan Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.

2/ Not affiliated with either General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or National Congress of Industrial Unions.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table X
LOCAL UNION COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS 1/
BY DATE OF CONCLUSION
 (August 1945 through December 1947)

Period	Number of Unions	Workers Covered	CUMULATIVE TOTAL		Per Cent of Organized Workers Covered
			Number	Membership	
<u>1945</u>					
Aug -- Dec	163	58,457	163	58,457	10
<u>1946</u>					
Jan -- June	1,839	835,678	2,002	894,135	26
July -- Dec	2,975	1,186,667	4,977	2,080,802	49
<u>1947</u>					
Jan -- June	4,340	1,168,034	9,317	3,248,836	59
July -- Dec	3,585	673,109	12,902	3,921,945	63
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12,902</u>	<u>3,921,945</u>	<u>12,902</u>	<u>3,921,945</u>	<u>63</u>

1/ Excludes Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XI
LABOR UNIONS COVERED BY LOCAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS BY INDUSTRY
 (31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	NO. OF UNIONS	WORKERS COVERED	PERCENT OF ORGANIZED WORKERS COVERED
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12,902</u>	<u>3,921,945</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1,799</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>FORESTRY</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>14,216</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>FISHING</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>12,072</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>MINING</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>469,813</u>	<u>86</u>
Coal	532	414,687	
Other	164	55,126	
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>66,831</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>5,917</u>	<u>1,636,691</u>	<u>77</u>
Metal	678	226,507	
Machinery	2,043	627,383	
Chemicals	1,055	277,843	
Ceramics	205	42,333	
Textiles	597	265,986	
Lumber and woodworking	544	52,465	
Foodstuffs	399	64,681	
Printing and bookbinding	137	26,969	
Other	128	16,871	
Repair Services	131	35,653	
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>78,785</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>115,692</u>	<u>73</u>
Wholesale trades	72	15,408	
Retail trades	120	30,659	
Other	204	69,625	
<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>117,987</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>2,183</u>	<u>737,981</u>	<u>55</u>
Land transportation	1,256	502,354	
Longshoremen	125	23,267	
Communication	802	212,360	
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>21,456</u>	<u>60</u>
Amusement and recreation	47	8,631	
Advertising and publicity	5	4,348	
Other	42	8,477	
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>279,343</u>	<u>51</u>
Education	536	230,194	
Other	383	49,149	
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>1,413</u>	<u>311,577</u>	<u>59</u>
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>57,702</u>	<u>24</u>
Occupation force labor	96	56,464	
Other	7	1,238	

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XII
LOCAL UNIONS COVERED BY LOCAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS BY PREFECTURES
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	UNIONS	MEMBERS
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12,902</u>	<u>3,921,945</u>
Hokkaido	913	235,121
Aomori	190	27,175
Iwate	147	41,138
Miyagi	195	38,160
Akita	192	36,357
Yamagata	239	36,964
Fukushima	384	81,839
Ibaragi	166	65,770
Tochigi	224	43,632
Gunma	321	56,400
Saitama	334	78,286
Chiba	163	41,180
Tokyo	1,568	472,142
Kanagawa	497	190,877
Niigata	352	99,099
Toyama	224	61,616
Ishikawa	225	46,053
Fukui	57	17,542
Yamanashi	95	16,311
Nagano	415	84,462
Gifu	206	59,461
Shizuoka	398	92,428
Aichi	463	302,679
Mie	183	59,734
Shiga	126	34,639
Kyoto	333	90,677
Osaka	715	266,072
Hyogo	615	223,178
Nara	62	24,306
Wakayama	133	35,777
Tottori	65	15,446
Shimane	188	32,919
Okayama	184	60,521
Hiroshima	197	57,654
Yamaguchi	270	104,844
Tokushima	67	20,956
Kagawa	144	35,147
Ehime	207	65,021
Kochi	145	30,800
Fukuoka	562	369,831
Saga	92	40,990
Nagasaki	178	86,316
Kumamoto	214	61,081
Oita	123	26,522
Miyazaki	122	31,148
Kagoshima	109	23,674

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research

Table XIII
LABOR UNIONS BY DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND INDUSTRY
(31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	AUGUST-DECEMBER		JANUARY-JUNE		JULY-DECEMBER	
	1945		1946		1946	
	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>602,706</u>	<u>9,506</u>	<u>2,801,647</u>	<u>4,982</u>	<u>864,032</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1,617</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1,094</u>
<u>FORESTRY</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2,086</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>17,170</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>9,581</u>
<u>FISHING</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>8,068</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>9,621</u>
<u>MINING</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>149,934</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>298,636</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>54,968</u>
Coal	105	136,358	330	256,927	121	51,104
Other	18	13,576	131	41,709	50	3,864
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18,959</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>129,271</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>51,063</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>264,248</u>	<u>4,606</u>	<u>1,195,985</u>	<u>2,076</u>	<u>252,680</u>
Metallurgy	68	49,494	553	143,800	215	24,949
Machinery	156	137,796	1,482	404,742	606	79,434
Chemicals	67	29,697	821	220,238	324	37,044
Ceramics	9	8,961	168	40,336	89	9,423
Textiles	32	8,934	475	237,408	214	51,066
Lumber and woodworking	33	6,910	529	52,736	301	19,990
Foodstuffs	13	5,279	286	47,394	164	15,937
Printing and bookbinding	9	10,071	104	16,384	60	4,290
Other	12	2,414	91	13,696	67	5,907
Repair Services	10	4,692	97	19,251	36	4,640
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>7,273</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>35,981</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>6,302</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>31,022</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>62,501</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>29,455</u>
Wholesale trades	4	2,680	43	7,458	23	2,251
Retail trades	2	1,150	79	23,295	57	6,852
Other	17	17,192	116	31,748	75	20,352
<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>87,769</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>30,508</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>119,209</u>	<u>2,040</u>	<u>613,702</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>142,816</u>
Land transportation	114	91,767	1,156	376,224	279	70,814
Water transportation	10	3,307	81	17,885	38	4,492
Communication	69	24,135	803	219,593	320	67,512
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13,018</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>3,806</u>
Amusement and recreation	1	1,400	17	4,228	12	740
Advertising and publicity	-	-	1	3,295	3	317
Other	2	632	24	5,495	21	2,749
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>5,761</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>146,278</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>94,208</u>
Education	16	2,984	412	123,414	204	66,750
Other	5	2,777	182	22,864	293	27,458
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>7,003</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>157,276</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>117,757</u>
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3,708</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>34,375</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>60,171</u>
Occupation force workers	3	2,440	34	22,507	39	23,852
Other	4	1,268	37	11,868	20	36,319

(Continued)

Table XIII
(Continued)
LABOR UNIONS BY DATE OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDUSTRY
(31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	JANUARY-JUNE 1947		JULY-DECEMBER 1947		TOTAL	
	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6,708</u>	<u>1,209,392</u>	<u>5,962</u>	<u>790,655</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	46	2,382	21	1,423	106	6,955
<u>FORESTRY</u>	173	13,691	122	12,590	427	55,118
<u>FISHING</u>	29	2,438	42	4,810	127	25,498
<u>MINING</u>	161	18,901	200	23,159	1,116	545,598
Coal	111	11,688	158	17,783	825	473,860
Other	50	7,213	42	5,376	291	71,738
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	437	147,504	294	48,724	1,332	395,521
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	2,194	217,422	2,191	187,311	11,466	2,117,646
Metallurgy	190	16,646	192	36,263	1,218	271,152
Machinery	595	66,830	641	43,335	3,480	732,137
Chemicals	323	27,363	318	43,621	1,853	357,963
Ceramics	120	10,383	82	4,404	468	73,507
Textiles	218	32,896	212	24,090	1,141	354,394
Lumber and woodworking	387	25,559	368	14,455	1,618	119,650
Foodstuffs	156	12,654	166	8,061	785	89,325
Printing and bookbinding	59	4,760	67	3,232	299	38,737
Other	82	6,949	78	4,361	330	33,327
Repair services	64	13,382	67	5,489	274	47,454
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	310	74,658	33	4,688	611	128,902
<u>COMMERCE</u>	194	25,111	190	21,239	800	159,328
Wholesale trades	41	5,332	40	4,863	151	22,584
Retail trades	68	10,970	67	4,307	273	46,574
Other	85	8,809	83	12,069	376	90,170
<u>FINANCE</u>	163	40,720	137	19,901	614	179,369
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	852	317,781	524	144,319	4,246	1,337,829
Land transportation	647	285,225	384	107,414	2,580	931,444
Water transportation	74	7,906	37	10,643	240	44,233
Communication	131	24,650	103	26,262	1,426	362,152
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	65	9,238	103	7,621	349	35,715
Amusement and recreation	36	5,197	50	3,099	116	13,664
Advertising and publicity	2	759	3	73	9	4,444
Other	27	3,282	50	5,449	124	17,607
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	738	152,289	621	153,821	2,471	552,357
Education	415	121,697	359	136,041	1,406	450,886
Other	323	30,592	262	17,780	1,065	101,471
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>	1,237	128,454	1,375	119,441	4,093	529,931
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	109	58,803	109	41,608	355	198,665
Occupation force workers	78	29,076	83	32,721	237	110,596
Other	31	29,727	26	8,887	118	88,069

SOURCE: Labor Unions Survey, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research

Table XIV
LABOR UNIONS BY DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND PREFECTURE
(31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	AUGUST-DECEMBER		JANUARY-JUNE		JULY-DECEMBER	
	1945		1946		1946	
	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>602,706</u>	<u>9,506</u>	<u>2,801,647</u>	<u>4,982</u>	<u>864,032</u>
Hokkaido	92	84,330	956	172,391	312	33,765
Aomori	10	2,362	183	30,107	75	6,634
Iwate	7	946	115	34,459	50	6,044
Miyagi	13	4,206	182	36,477	83	16,431
Akita	3	4,599	120	18,564	98	9,811
Yamagata	3	723	245	40,379	172	11,912
Fukushima	16	12,000	183	44,280	115	33,707
Ibaragi	16	8,817	130	35,548	67	18,998
Tochigi	21	8,512	135	32,058	91	14,130
Gunma	20	5,591	278	47,402	174	15,315
Saitama	18	9,222	246	65,186	119	12,656
Chiba	14	3,924	122	37,496	76	11,297
Tokyo	198	113,623	979	281,102	479	109,927
Kanagawa	61	64,209	343	103,145	128	29,235
Niigata	7	2,306	229	63,653	99	13,647
Toyama	17	7,264	124	40,224	59	12,682
Ishikawa	7	718	165	42,824	90	11,824
Fukui	2	192	64	15,319	36	3,337
Yamanashi	4	392	50	11,832	43	5,905
Nagano	6	1,964	255	60,090	154	23,795
Gifu	5	891	123	41,076	76	11,718
Shizuoka	17	9,085	272	73,367	127	16,663
Aichi	13	26,360	342	141,292	233	86,857
Mie	7	4,845	140	47,588	62	11,072
Shiga	2	3,067	89	34,024	53	5,839
Kyoto	14	6,136	220	73,637	111	19,961
Osaka	45	38,332	662	230,979	285	38,212
Hyogo	37	51,717	392	130,499	159	32,761
Nara	8	5,076	79	26,687	57	4,193
Wakayama	13	4,568	98	27,037	62	10,370
Tottori	3	549	62	12,301	22	2,389
Shimane	1	207	101	20,691	72	6,774
Okayama	6	5,911	116	34,636	70	24,347
Hiroshima	15	11,991	155	49,583	114	16,489
Yamaguchi	5	2,334	193	85,250	96	14,695
Tokushima	4	921	70	12,760	45	8,186
Kagawa	8	3,495	107	27,298	57	8,072
Ehime	2	560	114	43,973	64	10,063
Kochi	23	3,489	131	23,072	75	11,330
Fukuoka	60	57,052	338	229,012	170	42,992
Saga	13	15,149	81	22,347	36	9,203
Nagasaki	6	11,365	162	84,986	61	16,911
Kumamoto	1	660	123	39,074	100	15,930
Oita	—	—	86	21,935	79	8,530
Miyazaki	3	2,696	69	26,139	47	9,541
Kagoshima	1	300	69	17,868	109	19,882

(Continued)

Table XIV
(Continued)
LABOR UNIONS BY DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND PREFECTURE
(31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	JANUARY--JUNE 1947		JULY--DECEMBER 1947		TOTAL	
	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members
TOTAL	6,708	1,209,392	5,962	790,655	23,013	6,268,432
Hokkaido	464	61,117	362	40,092	2,186	391,695
Aomori	142	10,405	139	14,635	552	64,143
Iwate	124	27,633	80	7,263	376	76,370
Miyagi	115	16,947	70	12,166	463	86,227
Akita	149	13,496	95	9,338	455	54,808
Yamagata	178	14,790	138	9,533	736	77,337
Fukushima	132	18,260	95	8,751	541	116,998
Ibaragi	54	3,044	73	14,651	340	86,058
Tochigi	159	12,019	108	7,158	513	79,877
Gumma	140	15,106	122	17,487	734	100,901
Saitama	120	11,604	108	11,798	611	110,466
Chiba	74	12,332	100	17,359	386	82,408
Tokyo	708	210,821	582	89,291	2,946	804,764
Kanagawa	163	37,879	167	37,369	862	271,837
Niigata	200	46,061	173	16,664	708	142,331
Toyama	120	15,976	90	12,391	410	88,537
Ishikawa	100	11,891	91	5,221	453	72,478
Fukui	83	14,253	57	6,662	242	39,763
Yamanashi	38	14,327	77	5,320	212	37,776
Nagano	390	28,867	231	22,489	936	137,205
Gifu	137	26,418	79	18,777	420	96,880
Shizuoka	145	16,448	133	11,460	694	127,023
Aichi	206	54,068	131	20,839	930	329,415
Mie	70	14,873	87	9,545	366	87,923
Shiga	51	6,420	75	9,005	270	56,355
Kyoto	157	34,817	208	20,339	710	144,890
Osaka	304	113,486	243	24,619	1,539	445,628
Hyogo	187	32,288	232	42,134	1,007	289,399
Nara	77	9,079	47	12,438	268	57,473
Wakeyama	65	3,345	75	4,909	313	55,249
Tottori	111	19,133	53	5,015	251	39,387
Shimane	86	9,947	107	7,095	367	44,714
Okayama	85	12,196	87	11,204	364	86,374
Hiroshima	207	43,387	195	25,993	686	147,443
Yamaguchi	147	33,863	127	11,624	573	147,796
Tokushima	80	8,405	57	7,388	256	43,660
Kagawa	56	9,729	123	6,702	351	55,296
Ehime	134	18,991	90	11,299	404	84,886
Kochi	77	6,189	63	11,742	369	55,822
Fukuoka	216	51,461	225	72,760	1,009	453,277
Saga	52	5,325	70	19,243	255	71,267
Nagasaki	90	12,100	102	17,676	441	143,036
Kumamoto	99	25,114	61	7,947	374	88,725
Oita	103	14,048	96	12,958	364	57,471
Miyazaki	108	15,430	75	5,957	302	59,763
Kagoshima	116	16,004	173	17,245	460	71,299

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947. MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XV
LABOR UNIONS BY DATE OF ORGANIZATION 1/
 (31 December 1947)

PERIOD	ORGANIZED		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership
<u>1945</u>				
Aug - Dec	855	602,706	855	602,706
<u>1946</u>				
Jan - June	9,506	2,801,647	10,361	3,404,353
July - Dec	4,982	864,032	15,343	4,268,385
<u>1947</u>				
Jan - June	6,708	1,309,392	22,051	5,477,777
July - Dec	5,962	790,655	28,013	6,268,432
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>

Table XVI
LABOR UNIONS BY SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP 1/
 (31 December 1947)

SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP	NUMBER	MEMBERSHIP
Up to 49	10,431	280,159
50 - 99	5,678	408,801
100 - 199	4,922	702,476
200 - 499	4,281	1,336,636
500 - 999	1,602	1,095,639
1000 and over	1,099	2,444,721
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>

1/ Excludes Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XVII
 METHOD OF COLLECTING UNION DUES AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY INDUSTRY 1/
 (31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	CHECK-OFF			COLLECTED FROM MEMBERS		
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	Amount Collected In December	No. of Unions	No. of Members	Amount Collected In December
TOTAL	14,183	3,613,195	¥ 74,129,273	13,244	2,563,163	¥ 35,437,460
AGRICULTURE	54	3,231	61,519	49	3,241	25,100
FORESTRY	184	14,870	143,586	237	39,387	340,931
FISHING	48	6,577	146,691	75	18,841	150,449
MINING	733	468,576	14,169,443	368	75,661	1,279,641
Coal mining	573	420,022	12,911,522	240	52,560	1,016,212
Other	160	48,554	1,257,921	128	23,101	263,429
CONSTRUCTION	364	60,923	862,513	943	327,837	2,446,583
MANUFACTURING	5,406	1,327,745	25,180,098	5,936	780,742	11,858,433
Metal	619	186,237	4,253,304	591	84,532	1,682,193
Machinery	1,750	469,671	8,953,514	1,702	260,339	4,659,051
Chemicals	885	226,855	5,359,025	955	130,458	2,092,819
Ceramics	202	35,169	923,036	256	37,211	370,089
Textiles	599	241,590	2,840,169	538	112,590	939,792
Lumber and wood-working	623	54,149	579,159	957	65,632	669,203
Foodstuffs	358	39,754	844,427	416	49,320	946,595
Printing and book-binding	104	23,691	487,228	192	13,204	209,817
Other	131	17,229	310,664	193	15,460	141,027
Repair services	134	35,400	629,572	136	11,996	147,847
GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY	343	66,099	2,014,496	265	62,674	1,761,448
COMMERCE	428	95,315	1,915,354	359	63,595	842,628
Wholesale trades	74	16,652	451,197	73	5,858	112,194
Retail trades	138	30,016	531,901	131	16,525	226,943
Other	216	48,647	932,256	155	41,212	503,491
FINANCE	342	82,028	1,429,506	263	96,871	1,269,031
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	2,890	919,313	19,240,627	1,201	368,515	6,688,256
Land transportation	1,733	623,325	11,557,556	734	266,171	3,768,546
Longshoremen	107	16,155	289,772	130	27,488	384,915
Communication	1,050	279,833	7,393,299	337	74,856	2,534,795
SERVICE PROFESSIONS	93	20,580	441,075	149	14,802	221,820
Amusement and recreation	47	8,736	223,199	66	4,847	90,704
Advertising and publicity	4	4,185	106,934	5	259	2,048
Other	42	7,659	113,942	78	9,696	129,068
LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	1,078	195,371	3,186,301	1,328	348,927	4,942,040
Education	514	134,185	2,143,256	873	311,611	4,478,989
Other	564	61,186	1,043,045	455	37,316	463,051
GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS	2,142	302,150	4,817,782	1,804	215,132	2,533,939
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	79	50,417	517,282	267	146,938	1,077,161
Occupation force workers	59	26,863	459,653	175	83,196	770,146
Other	20	23,554	57,629	92	63,742	307,015

Table XVII
METHOD OF COLLECTING UNION DUES AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY INDUSTRY 1/
(31 December 1947)

(Continued)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL		Amount Collected In December (Yen)	Average Monthly Dues Per Member (Yen)
	No. of Unions 2/	No. of Members		
TOTAL	27,427	6,176,358	¥ 109,566,733	¥ 17
AGRICULTURE	103	6,472	86,619	12
FORESTRY	421	54,257	484,517	9
FISHING	123	25,418	297,140	12
MINING	1,101	544,237	15,449,084	28
Coal mining	813	472,582	13,927,734	29
Other	288	71,655	1,521,350	21
CONSTRUCTION	1,307	388,760	3,309,096	8
MANUFACTURING	11,341	2,108,487	37,038,431	17
Metal	1,210	270,769	5,935,497	22
Machinery	3,452	730,010	13,612,565	19
Chemicals	1,840	357,313	7,451,844	21
Ceramics	458	72,380	1,293,125	18
Textiles	1,137	354,180	3,779,961	11
Lumber and woodworking	1,580	117,781	1,248,362	10
Foodstuffs	774	89,074	1,791,022	20
Printing and bookbinding	296	36,895	697,045	18
Other	324	32,689	451,691	14
Repair services	270	47,396	777,419	16
GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY	608	128,773	3,775,944	29
COMMERCE	787	158,910	2,757,982	17
Wholesale trades	147	22,510	563,391	25
Retail trades	269	46,541	758,844	16
Other	371	89,859	1,435,747	16
FINANCE	605	178,899	2,698,537	15
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	4,091	1,287,828	25,928,883	19
Land transportation	2,467	889,496	15,326,102	16
Longshoremen	237	43,643	674,687	15
Communications	1,387	354,689	9,928,094	27
SERVICE PROFESSIONS	242	35,382	665,895	18
Amusement and recreation	113	13,583	313,903	23
Advertising and publicity	9	4,444	108,982	25
Other	120	17,355	243,010	14
LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	2,406	544,298	8,128,341	15
Education	1,387	445,796	6,622,245	15
Other	1,019	98,502	1,506,096	15
GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS	3,946	517,282	7,351,721	14
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	346	197,355	1,594,443	8
Occupation force workers	234	110,059	1,229,799	11
Other	112	87,296	364,644	4

1/ Exclusive of All-Japan Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.

2/ Of total unions, 586 with 92,074 members reported that no dues were being collected.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research

Table XVIII
MONTHLY PER CAPITA UNION MEMBERSHIP DUES 1/
 (31 December 1947)

AMOUNT (YEN)	NUMBER OF UNIONS	MEMBERS
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>28,013</u>	<u>6,268,432</u>
Up to 4	3,946	735,975
5 - 9	5,283	925,208
10 - 14	6,392	1,101,706
15 - 19	3,022	840,502
20 - 29	4,933	1,383,251
30 - 39	2,058	689,566
40 - 49	861	284,326
50 and over	873	208,358
None	645	99,540

1/ As provided by Union Constitutions.

Table XIX
NUMBER OF LABOR UNION OFFICIALS BY UNION AFFILIATIONS WITH
MAJOR FEDERATIONS AND OTHER NATIONAL OR REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
 (31 December 1947)

UNION AFFILIATION	Number of Unions With No Full-Time Officials	NO. OF UNIONS WITH FULL-TIME UNION OFFICIALS			
		Number of Unions	Total	Paid By Union	Paid By Employer
General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions	2,182	666	1,818	565	1,253
National Congress of Industrial Unions	2,474	1,592	5,225	431	4,794
Other National Unions and Federations not Affiliated with GFJTU or NCIU	6,152	1,795	7,212	2,132	5,080
Prefectural or Regional Organizations	5,194	616	1,610	716	894
Unaffiliated with any Organization	6,868	474	1,639	985	654
TOTAL	22,870	5,143	17,504	4,829	12,675

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XX
NUMBER OF LABOR UNION OFFICIALS BY INDUSTRY
 (31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	Number of Unions With No Full-Time Officials	NO. OF UNIONS WITH FULL-TIME UNION OFFICIALS			
		Number of Unions	Total	Paid By Union	Paid By Employer
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>22,870</u>	<u>5,143</u>	<u>17,504</u>	<u>4,829</u>	<u>12,675</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>FORESTRY</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>FISHING</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>MINING</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>3,189</u>	<u>1,727</u>	<u>1,462</u>
Coal	421	404	2,982	1,664	1,318
Other	218	73	207	63	144
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>1,003</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>1,453</u>	<u>1,197</u>	<u>256</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>9,678</u>	<u>1,788</u>	<u>5,656</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>4,881</u>
Metal	974	244	889	98	791
Machinery	2,841	639	2,286	331	1,955
Chemicals	1,521	332	1,301	121	1,180
Ceramics	394	74	161	32	129
Textiles	965	176	337	40	297
Lumber and woodworking	1,503	115	184	80	104
Foodstuffs	697	88	173	24	149
Printing and bookbinding	254	45	118	6	112
Other	296	34	55	19	36
Repair services	233	41	152	24	128
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>879</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>150</u>
Wholesale trade	134	17	41	10	31
Retail trade	246	27	82	34	48
Other	341	35	88	17	71
<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>197</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>3,029</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>3,608</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>3,282</u>
Land transportation	1,937	643	2,102	224	1,878
Longshoremen	199	41	103	33	70
Communication	893	533	1,403	69	1,334
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>41</u>
Amusement and recreation	105	11	13	10	3
Advertising and publicity	8	1	16	—	16
Other	106	18	42	20	22
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>2,082</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>633</u>
Education	1,105	301	614	112	502
Other	977	88	191	60	131
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>591</u>
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>268</u>
Occupation force labor	127	110	293	51	242
Other	87	31	70	44	26

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XXI
LOCAL LABOR UNION-MANAGEMENT COUNCILS BY INDUSTRY
 (31 December 1947)

INDUSTRY	NO. OF COUNCILS
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>11,883</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>FORESTRY</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>FISHING</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>MINING</u>	<u>708</u>
Coal	554
Other	154
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>266</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>5,460</u>
Metal	661
Machinery	1,908
Chemicals	989
Ceramics	197
Textiles	556
Lumber and woodworking	446
Foodstuffs	345
Printing and bookbinding	129
Other	113
Repair services	116
<u>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY</u>	<u>380</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>376</u>
Wholesale trades	62
Retail trades	122
Other	192
<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>317</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>2,182</u>
Land transportation	1,151
Longshoremen	118
Communications	913
<u>SERVICE PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>82</u>
Amusement and recreation	39
Advertising and publicity	5
Other	38
<u>LIBERAL PROFESSIONS</u>	<u>775</u>
Education	431
Other	344
<u>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>1,127</u>
<u>NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>77</u>
Occupation force workers	64
Other	13

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XXII
LOCAL LABOR UNION-MANAGEMENT COUNCILS BY PREFECTURE
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	NO. OF COUNCILS
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>11,883</u>
Hokkaido	745
Aomori	164
Iwate	120
Miyagi	183
Akita	192
Yamagata	205
Fukushima	250
Ibaragi	168
Tochigi	172
Gumma	284
Saitama	278
Chiba	141
Tokyo	1,490
Kanagawa	467
Niigata	336
Toyama	202
Ishikawa	186
Fukui	69
Yamanashi	89
Nagano	391
Gifu	202
Shizuoka	372
Aichi	426
Mie	194
Shiga	86
Kyoto	327
Osaka	716
Hyogo	529
Nara	60
Wakayama	120
Tottori	76
Shimane	145
Okayama	183
Hiroshima	248
Yamaguchi	268
Tokushima	25
Kagawa	114
Ehime	198
Kochi	130
Fukuoka	549
Saga	91
Nagasaki	199
Kumamoto	157
Oita	123
Miyazaki	105
Kagoshima	108

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR,
 Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research

Table XXIII
REGIONAL LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE^{1/}
(31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	TOTAL		
	No. of Organizations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
TOTAL	574	7,557	3,075,373
Hokkaido	45	811	200,887
Aomori	2	43	10,910
Iwate	3	14	14,432
Miyagi	16	300	94,178
Akita	1	4	1,302
Yamagata	4	48	13,072
Fukushima	7	74	23,238
Ibaragi	3	77	20,689
Tochigi	5	48	14,099
Gunma	2	63	12,097
Saitama	7	46	9,653
Chiba	2	51	13,117
Tokyo	153	1,835	766,179
Kanagawa	20	229	104,461
Niigata	14	90	45,949
Toyama	4	29	17,882
Ishikawa	5	81	34,941
Fukui	1	29	5,973
Yamanashi	2	100	17,089
Nagano	5	148	36,000
Gifu	1	19	8,794
Shizuoka	4	10	13,055
Aichi	14	268	80,692
Mie	3	34	6,714
Shiga	1	3	4,654
Kyoto	8	67	22,102
Osaka	61	889	390,461
Hyogo	15	139	57,724
Nara	—	—	—
Wakayama	3	19	3,700
Tottori	—	—	—
Shimane	2	17	10,578
Okayama	4	48	28,668
Hiroshima	15	305	144,046
Yamaguchi	5	48	29,403
Tokushima	1	14	3,170
Kagawa	13	144	55,775
Ehime	2	15	13,196
Kochi	—	—	—
Fukuoka	36	575	386,944
Saga	—	—	—
Nagasaki	4	13	35,741
Kumamoto	3	72	14,485
Oita	1	8	5,935
Miyazaki	3	59	10,248
Kagoshima	1	7	8,059
Unknown	73	664	285,081

(Continued)

Table XXIII
REGIONAL LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE ^{1/} (Cont'd)
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE:	AFFILIATED WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS			AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS		
	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
TOTAL	34	491	208,865	67	2,267	637,043
Hokkaido	2	93	18,565	6	193	46,379
Aomori	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iwate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miyagi	2	14	6,741	4	199	52,771
Akita	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamagata	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fukushima	1	10	5,538	—	—	—
Ibaragi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tochigi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gumma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saitama	2	29	6,115	1	3	686
Chiba	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	13	230	81,793	10	381	109,756
Kanagawa	—	—	—	1	8	889
Niigata	—	—	—	1	15	4,637
Toyama	2	13	10,603	1	13	7,049
Ishikawa	—	—	—	1	64	12,712
Fukui	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamanashi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagano	—	—	—	2	95	21,354
Gifu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shizuoka	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aichi	1	4	1,548	3	156	40,920
Mie	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiga	1	3	4,654	—	—	—
Kyoto	1	9	3,838	1	5	3,423
Osaka	2	17	13,184	2	257	75,558
Hyogo	2	33	27,156	—	—	—
Nara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakayama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tottori	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shimane	1	11	9,866	—	—	—
Okayama	1	1	340	1	15	1,103
Hiroshima	1	13	11,054	2	164	40,634
Yamaguchi	—	—	—	1	6	5,356
Tokushima	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagawa	2	11	7,870	1	47	17,430
Ehime	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fukuoka	—	—	—	6	310	112,797
Saga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumamoto	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oita	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miyazaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	23	336	83,689

(Continued)

Table XXIII
REGIONAL LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE ^{1/} (Cont'd)
(31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE:	AFFILIATED WITH OTHER NATIONAL ^{2/} LABOR ORGANIZATIONS			UNAFFILIATED WITH ANY NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS		
	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
TOTAL	266	3,285	1,353,357	207	1,514	876,108
Hokkaido	26	437	105,221	11	88	30,722
Aomori	2	43	10,910	—	—	—
Iwate	2	9	12,471	1	5	1,961
Miyagi	8	74	25,134	2	13	9,532
Akita	1	4	1,302	—	—	—
Yamagata	2	35	9,703	2	13	3,369
Fukushima	5	60	16,708	1	4	992
Ibaragi	3	77	20,689	—	—	—
Tochigi	3	35	9,079	2	13	5,020
Gumma	1	48	10,675	1	15	1,422
Saitama	1	3	533	3	11	2,319
Chiba	2	51	13,117	—	—	—
Tokyo	34	483	144,053	96	741	430,577
Kanagawa	5	101	21,005	14	120	82,567
Niigata	6	44	21,717	7	31	19,595
Toyama	1	3	230	—	—	—
Ishikawa	4	17	22,229	—	—	—
Fukui	1	29	5,973	—	—	—
Yamanashi	2	100	17,089	—	—	—
Nagano	2	48	13,681	1	5	965
Gifu	1	19	8,794	—	—	—
Shizuoka	1	1	12,188	3	9	867
Aichi	7	85	24,613	3	23	13,611
Mie	1	24	4,790	2	10	1,924
Shiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyoto	3	33	7,952	3	20	6,889
Osaka	29	416	216,414	28	199	85,305
Hyogo	4	45	9,511	9	61	21,057
Nara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakayama	2	13	3,129	1	6	571
Tottori	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shimane	1	6	712	—	—	—
Okayama	2	32	27,225	—	—	—
Hiroshima	11	125	91,511	1	3	847
Yamaguchi	3	36	22,753	1	6	1,394
Tokushima	1	14	3,170	—	—	—
Kagawa	10	86	30,475	—	—	—
Ehime	1	6	4,006	1	9	9,190
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fukuoka	18	178	143,712	12	87	130,435
Saga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	3	11	24,451	1	2	11,290
Kumamoto	3	72	14,485	—	—	—
Oita	1	8	5,935	—	—	—
Miyazaki	2	39	6,561	1	20	3,687
Kagoshima	1	7	8,059	—	—	—
Unknown	50	328	201,392	—	—	—

^{1/} Organization is counted in the prefecture in which the headquarters office is located.

^{2/} Not affiliated with either the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XXIV
PREFECTURAL LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE^{1/}
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	TOTAL		
	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>11,705</u>	<u>3,929,376</u>
Hokkaido	5	95	24,479
Aomori	12	221	23,782
Iwate	23	169	40,126
Miyagi	16	203	80,345
Akita	22	254	67,605
Yamagata	14	224	60,074
Fukushima	18	262	76,703
Ibaragi	30	205	110,112
Tochigi	21	271	45,987
Gunma	21	217	80,420
Saitama	16	216	60,487
Chiba	11	172	119,111
Tokyo	32	685	499,909
Kanagawa	24	380	163,361
Niigata	25	305	85,532
Toyama	20	211	65,331
Ishikawa	18	271	66,620
Fukui	8	79	13,070
Yamanashi	11	126	53,487
Nagano	28	438	81,119
Gifu	16	201	76,243
Shizuoka	24	414	93,638
Aichi	18	356	189,258
Mie	15	152	64,989
Shiga	15	215	65,801
Kyoto	18	328	103,704
Osaka	22	429	141,260
Hyogo	17	570	187,771
Nara	12	197	58,949
Wakeyama	16	137	27,308
Tottori	12	97	53,354
Shimane	14	175	22,336
Okayama	18	338	93,665
Hiroshima	21	344	95,387
Yamaguchi	19	278	76,832
Tokushima	12	184	30,018
Kagawa	13	142	37,857
Ehime	17	330	139,143
Kochi	10	321	36,169
Fukuoka	21	391	196,315
Saga	11	116	28,196
Nagasaki	17	297	118,300
Kumamoto	14	213	42,436
Oita	14	161	27,736
Miyazaki	12	120	36,743
Kagoshima	13	177	50,418
Unknown	3	18	17,890

(Continued)

Table XXIV
PREFECTURAL LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE (Cont'd)
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE:	AFFILIATED WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS			AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS		
	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
TOTAL	78	2,516	727,899	147	2,501	663,000
Hokkaido	1	52	13,080	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	4	110	8,993
Iwate	-	-	-	4	49	8,980
Miyagi	3	47	12,206	2	47	12,561
Akita	2	21	2,221	2	29	6,578
Yamagata	1	2	84	2	24	6,492
Fukushima	2	20	12,478	5	50	15,100
Ibaragi	-	-	-	5	62	20,244
Tochigi	3	71	12,355	3	49	9,686
Gunma	3	40	9,571	5	73	12,647
Saitama	1	42	24,437	4	69	15,643
Chiba	1	37	10,253	3	62	13,370
Tokyo	3	113	62,524	6	128	41,692
Kanagawa	3	64	38,667	8	149	66,475
Niigata	3	43	13,882	5	92	34,922
Toyama	2	28	14,827	3	56	16,872
Ishikawa	2	41	5,830	6	124	16,232
Fukui	-	-	-	3	41	6,438
Yamanashi	-	-	-	2	24	5,278
Nagano	1	10	2,545	4	93	19,254
Gifu	3	54	16,262	2	32	9,012
Shizuoka	4	108	23,911	5	113	25,403
Aichi	5	218	43,653	3	25	32,742
Mie	1	24	5,475	3	25	13,031
Shiga	3	43	10,979	2	11	4,408
Kyoto	2	67	12,306	2	35	12,343
Osaka	-	-	-	8	201	49,531
Hyogo	4	326	110,899	4	113	25,737
Nara	2	31	7,404	2	14	4,302
Wakayama	1	6	4,861	2	29	5,229
Tottori	-	-	-	3	25	4,581
Shimane	-	-	-	3	37	8,571
Okayama	4	111	20,569	2	28	8,752
Hiroshima	1	21	10,618	2	53	16,278
Yamaguchi	1	8	5,080	3	44	12,114
Tokushima	2	104	5,673	2	11	5,169
Kaga	2	65	17,262	2	20	4,811
Ehime	2	155	55,928	2	29	9,053
Kochi	1	233	14,689	3	26	4,506
Fukuoka	1	146	46,569	2	82	23,123
Saga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	4	99	43,222	2	46	8,566
Kumamoto	-	-	-	4	61	16,901
Oita	1	17	3,735	3	48	7,840
Miyazaki	1	12	10,046	2	22	5,273
Kagoshima	1	22	7,889	2	34	7,806
Unknown	1	15	15,903	1	1	461

(Continued)

Table XXIV
PREFECTURAL LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURES^{1/} (Cont'd)
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	AFFILIATED WITH OTHER NATIONAL ^{2/} LABOR ORGANIZATIONS			UNAFFILIATED WITH ANY NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS		
	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
TOTAL	366	4,244	1,637,075	188	2,444	901,402
Hokkaido	4	43	11,399	-	-	-
Aomori	4	57	12,057	4	54	2,732
Iwate	8	43	15,622	11	77	15,524
Miyagi	8	88	53,115	3	21	2,463
Akita	11	138	53,601	7	66	5,205
Yamagata	9	96	19,931	2	102	33,567
Fukushima	8	160	45,074	3	32	4,051
Ibaragi	11	90	48,158	4	53	41,710
Tochigi	10	104	16,957	5	47	6,989
Gunma	8	72	24,513	5	32	33,689
Saitama	9	88	19,913	2	17	4,494
Chiba	4	35	16,699	3	38	78,789
Tokyo	14	302	305,640	9	142	90,053
Kanagawa	18	112	40,112	5	55	18,107
Niigata	11	115	29,578	6	55	7,150
Toyama	10	64	11,754	5	63	21,878
Ishikawa	5	68	37,234	5	38	7,324
Fukui	5	38	6,632	-	-	-
Yamanashi	7	66	41,072	2	36	7,137
Nagano	8	132	30,086	15	203	29,234
Gifu	7	66	39,802	4	49	11,167
Shizuoka	13	177	37,045	2	16	7,279
Aichi	7	81	35,189	3	32	77,664
Mie	10	93	23,193	1	10	23,285
Shiga	6	60	14,397	4	101	36,017
Kyoto	8	77	20,954	6	149	58,101
Osaka	17	103	54,445	7	125	37,284
Hyogo	8	123	50,534	1	3	601
Nara	3	18	5,908	5	134	41,335
Wakayama	8	61	12,038	5	41	5,180
Tottori	5	55	17,015	4	17	31,758
Shimane	11	138	13,765	-	-	-
Okayama	9	165	39,317	3	34	5,031
Hiroshima	13	212	31,210	5	58	37,281
Yamaguchi	10	116	26,821	5	110	32,817
Tokushima	6	29	10,537	2	40	8,639
Kagawa	15	36	11,849	4	21	3,935
Ehime	9	101	50,416	4	45	23,746
Kochi	4	25	9,289	2	37	7,685
Fukuoka	16	119	118,820	2	44	7,803
Saga	6	62	20,091	5	54	8,105
Nagasaki	9	148	65,209	2	4	1,303
Kumamoto	7	99	30,432	3	53	5,103
Oita	5	60	14,334	5	36	1,827
Miyazaki	5	46	11,392	4	40	10,032
Kagoshima	6	61	22,395	4	60	12,328
Unknown	1	2	1,526	-	-	-

1/ Organization is counted in the prefecture in which the headquarters office is located.

2/ Not affiliated with either the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.

Table XXV 1/
DISTRICT LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	T O T A L			Claimed Membership
	No. of Organizations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated		
TOTAL	900	7,369	2,011,951	
Hokkaido	114	864	268,087	
Aomori	20	168	42,221	
Iwate	12	56	4,363	
Miyagi	16	83	13,848	
Akita	8	65	5,300	
Yamagata	26	280	18,639	
Fukushima	15	90	15,227	
Ibaragi	15	78	15,245	
Tochigi	22	176	37,358	
Gumma	40	430	43,769	
Saitama	16	179	23,315	
Chiba	11	54	9,088	
Tokyo	68	710	630,646	
Kanagawa	14	82	20,099	
Niigata	28	155	27,850	
Toyama	13	71	8,127	
Ishikawa	11	71	8,655	
Fukui	5	34	4,225	
Yamanashi	3	19	2,040	
Nagano	23	154	23,606	
Gifu	10	110	20,305	
Shizuoka	23	188	30,224	
Aichi	34	220	102,489	
Mie	6	15	3,987	
Shiga	11	41	7,550	
Kyoto	27	233	47,962	
Osaka	12	97	46,837	
Hyogo	18	266	51,164	
Nara	2	14	5,159	
Wakayama	14	213	47,554	
Tottori	14	114	18,616	
Shimane	17	104	8,132	
Okayama	12	80	7,722	
Hiroshima	27	250	41,142	
Yamaguchi	23	200	70,165	
Tokushima	6	47	8,209	
Kagawa	11	172	9,177	
Ehime	13	124	25,445	
Kochi	8	102	5,668	
Fukuoka	47	377	118,006	
Saga	8	68	20,559	
Nagasaki	18	116	39,735	
Kumamoto	10	38	9,092	
Oita	10	62	3,736	
Miyazaki	13	55	20,258	
Kagoshima	23	205	15,107	
Unknown	3	31	6,243	

(Continued)
 Table XXV
 DISTRICT LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE ^{1/} (Cont'd)
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	AFFILIATED WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS			AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS		
	No. of Organizations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership	No. of Organizations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
TOTAL	67	814	146,327	49	305	79,089
Hokkaido	1	7	822	6	30	8,592
Aomori	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	1	9	1,607
Akita	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	1	4	162
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaragi	1	5	1,152	-	-	-
Tochigi	2	15	3,398	1	1	125
Gumma	7	108	6,725	-	-	-
Saitama	7	85	10,245	2	3	584
Chiba	1	5	1,829	-	-	-
Tokyo	4	80	15,825	19	140	37,166
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	2	6	738	3	12	1,463
Toyama	1	6	967	1	7	846
Ishikawa	2	8	571	2	12	1,887
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagano	-	-	-	2	14	2,110
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	1	3	459	1	11	1,315
Aichi	8	64	7,837	3	11	1,759
Mie	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	1	5	280	-	-	-
Kyoto	2	46	9,236	1	13	2,610
Osaka	1	3	10,365	-	-	-
Hyogo	3	98	23,809	2	10	1,220
Nara	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	3	1,587	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	2	19	2,680
Okayama	5	24	2,216	-	-	-
Hiroshima	2	21	12,835	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	1	13	354	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	19	2,822	-	-	-
Ehime	5	63	21,436	-	-	-
Kochi	3	76	3,339	-	-	-
Fukuoka	2	43	4,907	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	3	8	2,573	-	-	-
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	1	7	11,166
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	1	2	3,797

(31 December 1947)

DISTRICT LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE
 Table XXV

(Continued)

Table XXV
DISTRICT LABOR UNION FEDERATIONS BY PREFECTURE^{1/} (Cont'd)
 (31 December 1947)

PREFECTURE	AFFILIATED WITH OTHER NATIONAL ^{2/} LABOR ORGANIZATIONS			UNAFFILIATED WITH OTHER NATIONAL ^{2/} LABOR ORGANIZATIONS		
	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership	No. of Organi- zations	No. of Local Unions Affiliated	Claimed Membership
TOTAL	185	1,634	401,986	599	4,616	1,384,549
Hokkaido	26	266	26,555	81	561	232,118
Aomori	4	40	27,983	16	128	14,238
Iwate	2	8	485	10	48	3,878
Miyagi	3	8	1,451	12	66	10,790
Akita	-	-	-	8	65	5,300
Yamagata	6	31	5,129	19	245	13,348
Fukushima	1	6	759	14	84	14,468
Ibaragi	5	20	1,843	9	53	12,250
Tochigi	2	10	1,351	17	150	32,484
Gunma	5	21	8,440	28	301	28,604
Saitama	2	29	5,069	5	62	7,417
Chiba	-	-	-	10	49	7,259
Tokyo	10	220	35,022	35	270	542,633
Kanagawa	4	16	4,554	10	66	15,545
Niigata	1	2	113	22	135	25,536
Foyama	5	29	4,396	6	29	1,918
Ishikawa	2	18	987	5	33	5,210
Fukui	1	1	126	4	33	4,099
Yamanashi	1	1	595	2	18	1,445
Nagano	4	32	6,602	17	108	14,894
Gifu	4	67	16,718	6	43	3,587
Shizuoka	-	-	-	21	174	28,450
Aichi	5	24	65,984	18	121	26,909
Mie	3	5	250	3	10	3,737
Shiga	2	2	57	8	34	7,213
Kyoto	6	56	12,257	18	118	23,859
Osaka	3	24	10,598	8	66	25,874
Hyogo	1	76	4,485	12	84	21,650
Nara	-	-	-	2	14	5,159
Wakayama	1	4	1,096	13	209	46,458
Tottori	7	30	6,933	6	81	10,096
Shimane	2	3	140	13	82	5,312
Okayama	-	-	-	7	56	5,506
Hiroshima	8	80	13,515	17	149	14,792
Yamaguchi	11	95	52,227	12	105	17,938
Tokushima	2	15	1,738	3	19	6,117
Kagawa	3	37	445	7	116	5,910
Ehime	-	-	-	8	61	4,009
Kochi	2	6	628	3	20	1,701
Fukuoka	12	112	43,173	33	222	69,926
Saga	3	26	14,947	5	42	5,612
Nagasaki	4	29	13,414	11	79	23,748
Kumamoto	-	-	-	10	38	9,092
Oita	1	4	336	9	58	3,400
Miyazaki	4	12	2,418	8	46	6,674
Kagoshima	17	169	9,167	6	36	5,940
Unknown	-	-	-	2	29	2,446

^{1/} Organization is counted in the prefecture in which the headquarters office is located.

^{2/} Not affiliated with either the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

SOURCE: Survey of Labor Unions, 31 December 1947, MINISTRY OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research.