ii) Vice-Secretaries: Saburo Shiikuma. Sunao Sonoda.
Tamaki Omori. Kisuke Miyakoshi.
Morichi Kadoya. Nobuyuki Okuma.
Jyuemon Nagano.

iii) Besides; Chief and vice-chief of each department.
President and vice-president of each association.
Officers of Political Affairs Research Association.

March 26th (Saturday): At 4:30 p.m., the meeting of the Party's Lower House members was held at the 9th lobby in the Lower House, where the resolution bill issued on March 24th was decided to withdraw.

On the same date, our majority group (an "opposition group") notified as follows, to become a "negotiation organization" in the House:

"The Democratic Party was recognized as the House negotiation organization with the present 70 members of Lower House as of February 11th, 1949; but the numbers of our members has become 37 in accordance with change of the Party situations."

March 28th (Monday): At 2 p.m., the Party's Political Affairs Research Association made research and study on the people's income and tax-bearability at the 9th lobby in the Lower House.

March 29th (Thuesday): At 11:00 a.m., the Party's Political Affairs Research Association heard the explanation of a Government officer on "the general matters of policies for overseas trade and commerce and industry" at the 9th lobby in the Lower House.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party
(for the week from March 23 to 29,1949)

Shigeru Hori, Chief Secretary

(1) The Democratic Party notified their opinion to the Government On March 29, 1949 as follows:

"Overall performance of the educational institution of the 6 plus 3 years (new compulsory educational system) is most important for construction of the cultural state, so that our Party request that the amount equivalent to the construction cost thereof should be most preferentially incorporated into the public enterprise cost in the 1949 Budget."

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from Mar.16 to 22,1949)

Shigeru Hori,Chief
Secretary.

In accordance with the following order the Party decided to open from Mar.22,1949 a meeting to hear explanations of draft of legislations of respective Ministries to be presented at the present session and to hear the opinions on the side of respective Ministries:

Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Labor
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
Ministry of Welfare
Ministry of Transportation
Ministry of Communication
Ministry of Construction
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Education

Weekly Report of Democratic Party (A)
(For the week from Mar.16 to 22, 1949)

Tokutaro Kitamura,Chief Secretary

February 16th, 1949 (Wednesday): At 2 p.m., a meeting of sub-committee on agriculture and forestry of the Party's Political Affairs Research Association was held at the Party's Head Office(27, Shiba-Shibsakuradacho, Minato-ku, Tokyo), where the presentees heard from officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry their explanation on the drafts of legislations concerning agrivulture and forestry to be submitted to the Fifth National Diet.

March 17th, 1949 (Thursday): At 2 p.m., a meeting of sub-committee on labor of the Party's Political Affairs Research Association at the head office, where the presentees heard from officers of the Labor Ministry their explanation concerning drafts of revision of Labor Union Law and Labor Arbitration Law and reorganization of Labor Ministry.

Mr.Nobuchika Murase (Lower House member elected from Ehime Prefecture) notified his wish to participate in our majority faction of the Democratic Party. Therefore, among the total number of the Party's Lower House members, our majority faction reached to 37 seats while the majority faction (coalitionists) remained 33.

March 19th,1949 (Saturday): A general conference of the Party's both House members was held at the 9th lobby of the Lower House, where the following officers were appointed:

1) Advisors: Sanshiro Kogure. Hajime Hoshi. Kotaro Bando.

ii) Executive committee members:

A. Election from local district:

Districts	Member of Lower House	Member of Upper House
Tohoku-Hokkaido.	Saburo Shiikuma.	Junkichi Ishikawa.
Kanto.	Yoshio Namiki.	Jun'ichi Suzuki.
Tokai.	Kin'ichi Hashimoto.	Nobuyuki Okuma.
Shin'etsu.	Kazumi Kobayashi.	Shiro Kiuchi.
Kinki.	Hanji Ogawa.	Tetsuo Iwaki.
Chugoku-Shikoku.	Shigeyoshi Fukuda.	Nobuyoshi Tanaka.
Kyushu.	Chikara Sakaguchi.	Takaharu Ito.

B. Appointed: Shinji Fujimori. Susumu Takata.
Takashi Ono. Hideji Kawasaki.
Muneyoshi Saeki.

C. From outside of the House:
Kazuhisa Ibaragi. Gensaburo Nagano.
Hideko Mogami. Juemon Nagano.
Takao Nishida. Tokio Umebayashi.
Choji Takahashi.

iii) Chairman of the Party's member of Lower House:
Shigeki Nakajima.

March 22nd,1949 (Tuesday): At 2 p.m., a meeting of the Party's executive committee members was held in the 7th lobby of the Upper House, where the following officer was appointed:
Chairman of the Executive Committee board: Shiro Kiuchi.

CB
RAH

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from March 9 to 15, 1949)

Shigeru Hori,Chief Secretary

Based on the urgent policies which had been decided by the "conference of the Party's both House members and directors of all Japan local branches of the Party", March 8th, 1949, the Party decided to request for performance of the following 5 items. On March 11th, Mr.Kosaka, chairman of the Party's Political Affairs Research Association stated these to Mr.Masuda, director of Secretariate of the YoshidaCabinet:

i) Execution of the filing system in view of simplification and making efficient of administration business in parallel with readjustment and unification of the system of administration.

ii) Establishment of a committee to supervise expenditures of the Budget.

iii) Striving to illuminate the method of taxation; and establishment of the "complaints agency organ" concerning the taxation.

iv) Establishment of a committee concerning the measures fer unemployment.

v) Further more incorporation in to the 1949 Budget the cost of measures for increased production of footstuffs (such as improvement in lands and irrigation for agricultural industries) and the cost of recovery of cultivated lands from damages due to calamities.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party (A)
(Anti-Coalitionists as Majority Division)
(For the week from March 9 to 15,1949)

March 9th: At 10:00 a.m., the meeting of highest Committee staffs was held at the Party's lobby of the Upper House, in which the result of their mutural election appointed Mr.Yoshizo Tomabeji to the chairman of the highest Committee.

March 12th: The Anti-Coalitionists as majority division gave the following notice to the Coalitionists (minority faction):

Notification

March 12, 1949
Tokyo

Messrs.Takeru Inukai,
Shigeru Hori,
Kozaemon Kimura,
Heitaro Inagaki,
Iwao Yamazaki; and the so-called
Other followers of Mr.Inukai.

Dear Sirs:---

The Democratic Party decided and now notify as follows in accordance with the resolution of the unanimous opinions of the Party's Grand Meeting on March 8th, 1949:

i) The Democratic Party shall re-ascertain the heretofore statement of the Party to a healthy "opposition" party (to make cooperation from outside or the cabinet of the Democratic Liberals) and shall be consistent on the already fixed principles.

ii) The Democratic Party shall re-ascertain the erazure from the Party member's list of the 5 names of Messrs. Takeru

Inukai, Shigeru Hori, Kozaemon Kimura, Heitaro Inagaki, and Iwao Yamazaki.

iii) The use of the title of the Democratic Party(Minshuto) shall be prohibited in the future for the so-called coalitionists (the Inukai faction) who have defied the Party's resolution being yet of minor division.

Remarks: Among the total possible number of rights of voting to the Party's Grand Meeting, the number of presentees on that day was 259, which shows that the Party's Grand Meeting was effected by presence of the greatest majority members. Incidentally attached herewith the sheet of the Party's Declaration read on that day.

Yours Sincerely,

.....
Tokutaro Kitamura,
Chief Secretary of Democratic Party.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party(A)
(Anti-Coalitionists)
(For the week from March 2 to 8,1949)

Tokutaro Kitamura,Chief Secretary

March 4: (Sunday): At 2.00 p.m., the meeting of staffs of the Political Affairs Research Association was held at the Head Office, where the drafts for the declaration, the possible resolution etc. which are to be published in the Party's grand meeting on the coming March 8,1949.

March 7: (Monday): At 10 a.m., the meeting of the agency committees and advisors was held in the Upper House; and at 11 a.m., the meeting of executives was held; in both of which the drafts for the declaration, the resolution etc. to be published on tomorrow (March 8) in the Party's grand meeting were discussed.

At 3 p.m., the general meeting of both House members of the of the Party was held in the Lower House, in which, after a report on the process of regotiations with the coalitionists(Mr.Inukai's faction), the draft for the declaration, the resolution etc. to be published at the Party's grand meeting was discussed and approved by the whole members present.

March 8:(Thuesday): The Sixth Grand Meeting of Democratic Party was held in the Seiyoken Restaurant at Ueno Park, Tokyo in the following order:

In connection with the election of the chairman and vice-chairman of the Grand Meeting, a ceremony master expressed an opinion to recommend Mr.Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu for the chairman, and Messrs.Shigeyoshi Fukuda and Kamejiro Hayashiya for the vice-

chairman for saving the trouble of the election, to which all present members approved. Therefore Mr.Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu sat on the chairman's seat and the discussion of agenda was bigun.

Mr.Kitamura, chief secretary made a report on the Party's situations on the basis of the pamphlet: "Who Shall Protect the Democratic Party ?":

Next came in the agenda. As for the Party's decision toward the political situations, all present members agreed with the resolution of the general meeting of the Party's both House members and decided to cooperate with the Democratic Liberals concerning the Nine Principles of National Economy and Anti-Communistic Policy, but to remain a heathy Opposition party.

Mr.Nakasone, vice-chairman of the Political Affairs Research Association read the declaration which was approved by all presentees.

Declaration (See Appendix A on attached sheet).

Mr.Inaba, vice-director of the Juniors Department of the Party read the draft for 10 Items of Urgent Policies which again were approved by all presentees.

Ten Items of Urgent Policies
(See Appendix B on the attached sheet).

With regard to the aforementioned ten items, Mr.Chiba, chairman of the Political Affairs Research Association made supplementary explanation and Mr.Sonoda, vice-secretary read the Three Principles for Performance, which was approved by all presentees.

Three Principles for Performance
(See Appendix C on the attached sheet).

A draft for revision of the Party's regulation was distributed and explained to the effect that the management of the Party's business follows the committee system, the staff number of which would be decided to be five. However, there was found some points to be revised further, and their revision was unanimously entrusted to the meeting of staffs of the Party.

In election of the Party's staffs; it was decided that a selection committee is appointed for choosing the elites. Thus each one representative was appointed from among the presentees of respective local districts (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Shinetsu, Tokai, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu), within whom Chairman Hitotsumatsu participated, and they organized an election committee. This committee made discussions in a separate room and recommended 5 persons of Messrs. Yoshizo Tomabeji, Tokutaro Kimura, Tatsuro Sakurauchi, Gisai Onimaru and Wataru Narahashi for the highest Party staffs; and Mr.Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu for the highest advisor; which was unanimously approved. Among the total number of possible voters of 433, the number of the presentees amounted to 259 voters. These discussions were concluded at 3:00 p.m. and, after meal, the Grand Meeting was closed at 3.40 p.m.

Appendix A

Declaration

Democratic Party
(Anti-Coalitionists)

The Sixth Democratic Party re-ascertain and justify hereby the resolution of the general meeting of the Party's both House members on February 3rd and 14th, 1949; and the disposition against the Party-rule breakers such as Mr.Inukai and followers anounced by the general meeting of the Party's both House members on February 17th, 1949.

Our credence since the inauguration of Democratic Party is to stand on the principle of social solidality, to evade from struggles and oppositions within Japan, to reject the extreme rightists and leftists, to stride on the middle way and to accelerate the rehabilitation of Japan's economy rapidly. In case there appears a conservative coalition or union of political powers, the anger of Japanese against the present Government (who have been accustomed to violate the official promise) shall necessarily turn to maintain the extreme leftists in accordance with political circumstances. In that case, there would come out a breakdown of the nation; and the stabilization of national administration and rehabilitation of economy would prove to become bubbles on the stream.

The action of Mr.Inukai and his followers performed at the occasion of establishment of the 3rd Yoshida Cabinet, did defy the common opinion of Japanese appeared in the general election, indicating a non-transparent attitude by themselves giving up the "simplicity and purity of delivery of political powers" once

anounced by themselves. The so-called execution of secret agreement between Messrs.Yoshida and Inukai is an example of over-anachronistic aristocracism as well as a feudalistic political intrigues, which must be said as insulting all Japanese. Besides, to misuse their positions, to break the legal procedure of agenda, and to defy the will of majority members of the Party, is equal to overrun the principle of democratic administration and to blaspheme the spirit of the New Constitution, which must be activities inexolable by any means. Therefore the secession of the Democratic Party has been inevitable.

We again hereby declare the following in face of severe change in political situations in the Far East and standing on the verge of maximum crisis since the establishment of the Party: We hope the permanent peace, wish the eternal neutrality, and entrust to the justice and royality of the World's nations for safety and existence of Japan. For this purpose, we shall make every efforts to meet the economic self-control, national liberation and complete independence of the motherland Japan as soon as possible.
Especiall cutting open the economic crisis shall never be attained without sincerity of full working and full forbearance of all Japanese in view of performance of the Nine Principles. Nevertheless, the Yoshida Cabinet, who had won the conservative popularity by means of utilitarian policies, now making efforts to readjust the official promises with their performance, the contradiction which has already begun to be exposed in making the budget at present soon after the organization of the cabinet.

At this occasion, we stand on philanthropism of social solidality superceding the social classes, maintain the progressive capitalistic policies and are based on the new patrioticism which

is the propelling power of the former. Consolidating ourselves under this large bunner, our Party shall cooperate in rehabilitation of ecomomy as the healthy Opposition party and be consistent on the justice and credence since old days.

Besides, we swear that we shall fight with the communism which would extend their bad wishes among breakage and confusion on the left side; and that we will reject the feudalistic and undemocratic dark shadows on the light side.

This is our holy mission, our spirit courageously standing from the bottom of surrendar as well as our tradition to ring the angelus of peace in the confused Asia. What justification should be left on the side of those who have cast away this tradition and wished to be abrorbed into another Party?

Because we love the humanity and the motherland, further we earnestly love our Democratic Party and shall hereby anounce to hold fast the tradition of Democratic Party.

Declaration of the Sixth Grand Party of Democratic Party.

Appendix B

Ten Items of Urgent Policies

Democratic Party
(Anti-Coalitionists)

1) Encouragement of patriotic spirit and the rapid establishment of the system of economic autonomy, by cooperation of all Japanese.

2) Adaptation of the Economic Nine Principles to the actuality of Japan, to ascertain the participation in international economy and the stabilization of national life.

3) Establishment of the system of "production responsibility" of key industries to develop the underground resources and to increase production; as well as establishment of the system of distribution of profits between the labor and the management.

4) Laying stress on the policies on farming and fishing villages to correct the one-sided existence of fund, to accelerate their scientification and to increase production of foodstuffs; as well as prevention of a fear of "the weak's becoming the victim of the strong" as result of a free capitalism.

5) Promulgation of the knowledge of eugenics internally and petition for overseas emigration externally, to solve the problem of superfluous population of Japan.

6) Basic improvement in the system of taxes; and realization of equitable tax deposition conforming to the tax-bearing capacity of the people and democratization of the system of collection of taxes.

7) Reorganization of the financial structures; stabilization of currency by cultivation of the people's savings and reopening of the credit market; prevention of a shrinkage of industries; as well as maintenance of the financial sources of the local government organizations.

8) Establishment of recovery from damages due to calamities and establishment of policies on mountains and rivers; as well as acceleration of development of the electric resources, in face of every difficulty.

9) Simplification of administration system; execution of a renovation of management; as well as careful treatment of unemployment policies.

10) Making every efforts to complete the repatriation of the overseas interned Japanese within 1949.

Appendix C

Three Principles for Performance

1) New Patriotic Movement:---To encourage the love for Japanese Nation and the love for the national soil, the movement for hoisting the "sun-flag" as symbol of pacific Independence shall be promoted in all Japan.

2) Justification of Taxes:---In view of equitable equalization of the burden of taxes, an organization for the "civilian tax system improvement" to remove the unjust pains afflicated on the part of the people.

3) National Efficiency Movement:---In view of increasing production by excluding the idle, the national movement for better efficiency shall be maintained for reconstruction of Japan.

Appendix D

Breakdown of Participants in the Sixth Grand Meeting of Democratic Party on Mar.8th,1949
(At Seiyoken Restaurant,Uyeno Park)

Number of the qualified (voting right owners) presentees thereat.....259
(Incidentally, total number of the qualified persons is 433).
Number of the general Party's member presentees.....250cir

Total number of presentees at the Grand Meeting.....509cir

Details of the Qualified Presentees:

The Qualified presentees at the Grand Meeting.					General Party Member	Total
Member of Lower House.	Member of Upper House.	Former & Past Members of Both Houses	Representatives of Local Branch	Sub-Total.		
36	31	44	148	259	Abt. 250	509

Local Branches Participated in the Grand Meeting:

Among the total 46 metropolitan, provincial and prefectural local branches of Democratic Party, the number of participated local branches were 38.

Appendix E

Comparative Summary of the Number of House Members and Local Branches of Two Divisions of Democratic Party
(As of March 8th, 1949)

Divisions.	Member of Lower House.	Member of Upper House.	Metropolitan, Provincial & Prefectural Local Branches
Majority division(Anti-Coalitionists) (% to Total)	36 (54%)	24 (79%)	38 (83%)
Coalitionist faction (% to Total)	31 (46%)	6 (14%)	--
Neutralists (% to Total)	--	3 (7%)	8 (17%)
Total Sum.	67 (100%)	43 (100%)	46 (100%)

Democratic Party
Mar. 2--8, 1949.

File

Weekly Report of Democratic Party
(For the week from March 2 to 8, 1949).

Shigeru Hori, Chief Secretary.

1) On March 7, 1949, a meeting of the Party's executives was held, in which Mr. Kosaka, chairman of the Political Affairs Research Association released an urgent policies that were approved after discussions.

2) At 11 a.m., on March 8, 1949, a cooperative meeting of the Party's both House members and directors of the Party's local branches, the classification of the number of presentees was as follows:

Member of Lower House..... 27
Member of Upper House..... 7

Fukushima, Aichi, Tochigi, Yamaguchi,
Akita, Chiba, Hiroshima, Osaka, Gumma,
Aomori, Kagawa, Shizuoka, Shimane,
Fukui, Hyogo, Okayama, Saitama,
Hokkaido, Wakayama, Yamagata, Tokushima,
Yamanashi, Saga and Kumamoto,

.....75

They erected Advisor Nagahiro Nagano as the chairman.

After chief secretary Hori's report on the process of political

situations, President Inukai explained for about one & half hour the necessity to make coalition with the Democratic Liberals Party. Then, Mr.Kosaka, chairman of the Political Affairs Research Association released an urgent policies of the Party; Mr. Inagaki, Minister of Commerce & Industry and Mr.Kimura, State Minister made some address; and each of directors of the Party's local branch made informations on respective local political situations. At 3:40 p.m. the meeting was closed.

Political Report of Democratic Party(A)
(For the priod from Feb.21 to Mar.1,1949).

A-1) At 1 p.m.on February 24th,1949(Thursday), a meeting of staffs of the Political Affairs Research Association was held at the Head Office, in which political policy problems and management of this Association were discussed. At the leading policies, a practical policy for the medium and minor industries and for farming villages was decided to establish.

A-2) At 1 p.m.,on March 1st,1949(Tuesday), a meeting of the Party's executives was held at the Head Office, in which holding of the 6th Party Grand Meeting was confererred and situations of each local branches were examined.

Remarks: In view of discriminating the anti-coalitionist Democrats from the coalitionist Democrats, the former anti-coalitionist Democrats are provisionally marked with the sign (A). At present, the number of anti-coalitionists is more than that of coalitionists.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party
(For the week from Feb.16--22,1949)

(1) Om February 17,1949, a meeting of the Party's executives was held, in which, from the undermentioned reason,Mr. Hitoshi Ashida was advised to leave the Party and the seven members such as Messrs. Tokutaro Kimura, Shigeyoshi Fukuda, Hanji Ogawa, Takashi Ono, Hideji Kawasaki, Yasuhiro Nakasone and Sunao Sonoda were expelled from the member's list:

The Reason

Under intention of exclusion of President Imukai, these gentlemen opened such meetings of some of the both House members that had not been based on the Party's regulation and not approved by the Party's executive organs. In these meetings they made a number of resolutions which were published as it were the decisions of the regular general meeting of the Party's members of both Houses. Thus they have seduced the all Japan Party members, played a leading role of treacherous disturbance of the Party, made the Party's reputation lost and disorganized the Party's regulations. In accordance, therefore, with Article 21 of the Party's regulation, the aforementioned seven gentlemen shall be expelled from the Party.

(2) On February 20,1949, the senior members of the Party held a meeting of excecutives, in which the new personnel in connection with expulsion of the aforementioned seven members was

decided for filling the vacancy as follows:

Chairman of the board of executives:	Shikazo Sasaki.
Vice-chairman of the board of executives:	Kan Aizawa.
Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Association:	Zentaro Kosaka.
Vice-chairman of the same:	Fuwazo Tanaka.
Chairman of the general meeting of the members of both Houses:	Nagahiro Nagano.
Executives:	Yuji Komatsu, Miyoji Toi, & Nobuchika Murase.
Auditor:	Itsuki Teramoto.
Chairman of the Committee on Thought Countermeasures:	Shinzo Tsubokawa.
Director of Intelligence and Propaganda Department:	Shinzo Tsubokawa (concurrent post).

Q1. Grade No 2
2. Dr. Williams

Democratic Pasty
Feb.9-15, 1949

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the Week from Feb.9 to 15, 1949)

(1) On February 9th, 1949, both meeting of the Party's advisors and executives were held, in which the following highest personnel was determined:

Chairman of the board of executives:	Heitaro Inagaki.
Vice-chairman of the same board:	Shigeyoshi Fukuda.
Chief secretary:	Shigeru Hori.
Vice-chief secretaries:	Yasumasa Zushi.
" "	Kunio Nakagaki.
" "	Nobuyuki Okuma.
Chairman of general assembly of the Party's members of both Houses:	Kyohei Horikawa.
Vice chairman of the same general assembly:	Kazumi Kobayashi.
Chairman of the assembly of the Party's members of Parliament:	An Yoshida.
Vice-chairmen of the same	Miyoji Toi.
" " " "	Ren'ya Masuda.
Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Association:	Saburo Chiba.
Vice-chairmen of the same Association:	Masuo Arai.
" " " " "	Kiichi Arita.
" " " " "	Shigetaro Sasayama.
" " " " "	Rokurobei Ogata.

(2) On February 10th, 1949, President Inukai reported to the board of the Party's executives about the process of hisvisitation to General MaArthur, Supreme Commander of Allied Powers with Mr.Shigeru Yoshida, President of the Democratic Liberals Party. After exchanging opinions on establishing a strong political power by means of

of

of coalition of conservatives, the board of the Party's executives made the following understanding:

"To-day's meeting of the board of executives has understood the President's report. However, the Party's resolution shall be decided after the decision of the resolution on the part of the Democr tic Liberals Party."

(3) In order to decide the Democratic Party's trend as to whether the Party shall cooperate with the Democratic Liberals from "within their Cabinet" or from "outside of their Cabinet", both meetings of the Party's executives and the Party's members of Parliament were held on February 12th, 1949. In the meeting of the Party's members of Parliament, Mr.Kimura, highest advisor forwarded a motion of entrusting all to President Inukai excepting the following two conditions: "that the principles and policies of the Democratic Party should not be deformed; and that the Democratic Party should not be split into two". When Mr.Yoshida, chairman of the Party's members of Parliament requested opponents to this motion to stand up, the meeting fell into utter confusion and, took a recess for a while at 6 p.m.

At 8 p.m., the meeting of the Party's majority members of Parliament was again held, in which by means of secret ballot the alternative of a "coalition with the Democratic Liberals" or a "cooperation outside of the latter's Cabinet" was voted, the result being:

Coalition	1
Cooperation from outside	35
Neutral	1

This is

This majority votes decided to "cooperate from outside of the Cabinet".

On February 14th,1949, the meeting of the Party's members of both Houses was held, in which after an address of President Inukai, Chairman Horikawa immediately anounced breaking up, when the meeting was again thrown into disorder. Then Vice-Chairman Kobayashi took the seat of chairman, reopened the meeting and called for a rollcall as to the alternative of "coalition" or cooperation from outside", the result of voting of total 70 ballots being as follows:

Cooperation from outside.....61

Coalition..... 8

Blank vote..... 1

Thus in the meeting of the Party's members of both Houses too, majority votes decided to cooperate with the Democratic Liberals from "outside of the latter's Cabinet."

Democratic Party
Feb.2--8,1949

Dr. Williams

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from Feb.2 to 8, 1949).

(1) At 2:00 p.m. on February 3rd, 1949, the general meeting of the Party's members of both Houses was held in the Diet building, in which discussions were made as to whether the Party shall take behavior of the conservative cooperation in the Democratic Liberals Cabinet or a simple cooperation outside of the Cabinet. The result was the following understanding:

"In connection with the Nine Economic Principles and the anti-communistic policy, the Democratic Party shall cooperate with the Democratic Liberals, but will not despatch a Minister to the Cabinet."

(2) On February 4th, a meeting of the Party's executives was held, in which President Inukai appointed Messrs.Mataichi Nakamura (member, Lower House) and Shigeyasu Kosugi(member, Upper House) to the Party's advisors.

D

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from Jan.12 to 18,1949)

(1) President Inukai will start the round trip for making speeches supporting the Party's candidates for member of Lower House on the following schedule:

January 12: Hamamatsu City(Shizuoka Prefecture); and Okazaki City (Aichi Prefecture.)

January 13: Nagoya City; and Matsuzaka City(Miye Prefecture).

January 14: Nara City and Osaka City.

January 15: The Seventh Electoral District of Tokyo Metropolis.

January 17: Osaka City.

January 18: Hiroshima City.

(2) Chief Secretary Inagaki will start round trip for making speeches supporting the Party's candidate for member lf Lower House on the following schedule:

January 13: Kawagoe City & Honjo City (Both in Saitama Prefecture).

January 18: Utsunomiya City.

(3) On January 15, 1949, the Democratic Party officially sponsored as the candidate Mr.Seiichi Nakata from the Second Electoral District of Kyoto. On the same day, our official candidate Mr.Naozo Taura from the Second Electoral District of Nagasaki resigned himself from the candidancy. Therefore the total

number of the Party's official candidates for member of Lower House became 185 persons.

(4) On January 12, 1949, the Party sent the following encouraging telegram to 185 official candidates in all japan:

"Favorable for our Party. Mind good fighting and assured victory. from President Inukai."

Again on January 16,1949, the following second encouraging telegram was sent to them:

"More efforts. Rush for final chasing. from Chief Secretary."

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the period from Dec. 15-21, 1948)

(1) Our Party's attitude toward the new level of wages was decided to be of the 6,307 yen base as result of a secret ballot in the general meeting of the Party's both Houses members. Classification of the voting was as follows:

Total number of votes: 71 cards;

of which, the 6,307-yen plan.....35 cards.

the 5,809-yen plan.....34 cards.

the 5,300-yen plan..... 1 cards.

Blank card..... 1 "

(2) On December 17th, the Election Counter Measures Committee was held in which it was decided that the following persons were appointed the succeeding chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Committee in connection with appointment of Mr.Inukai as the president.

Mr.Kozaemon Kimura (member,Lower House).....Chairman of the Election Counter Measures Committee.

Mr.Shikazo Sasaki (member,Upper House).....Vice-chairman of the same.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party
(For the week from Dec.8 to 14, 1948)

(1) With regard to appointment of a succeeding president, meetings of the Party'sexecutives and advisors had been held everyday since December 8th,1948 for discussion. Because, However, no conclusion had been obtained, it was decided that in voting thereof, minority votes should follow the majority votes; and that the candidate for the president should be elected by a secret ballot in the general meeting of the Party's members of both Houses. From 9:40 p.m. on December 9th, 1948, the general meeting of the Party's members of both Houses was held in the Parliament and the result of voting revealed the following figures being based on which Mr.Ken Inukai was appointed the candidate of the President with the majority supports:

Mr.Ken Inukai	48	votes
Mr.Wataru Narahashi	17	"
Mr.Yoshizo Tomabechi	4	"
Mr.Heitaro Inagaki	1	"
Mr.Tokutaro Kitamura	1	"
Blank vote	3	"

(2) On December 10th, 1948, the Fifth Party's Grand Meeting was held with 300 attendant Party members at the Seiyoken Restaurant in Uyeno Park, Tokyo in order to decide the succeeding president.

The Schedule for the Fifth Party's Grand Meeting.

i) Opening. 11:40 a.m.
ii) Opening address.....Chier Secretary Mr.Inagaki.

iii) Recommendation for the chairman and vice-chairman was entrusted to the Chief Secretary who appointed the following officers:

Chairman.....Mr.Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu.
Vice-Chairman.....Mr.Ryuemon Waseda.
" " .....Mr.Tatsuo Sakurauchi.

iv) Report on the Party's situations.....Mr.Yoshizo Tomabechi.

v) Agenda:

a. Reading of the Party's Declaration.....Mr.Etsuji Goto.

b. On the revision of the Party's regulations
.....Mr.Shigeyoshi Inagaki.

c. On the Election of the President.

Mr.Saburo Shishikuma consulted to all others that the election of the president should be free from the trouble of voting again; and that Mr.Ken Inukai nominated as candidate to the president with majority supports in the general meeting of members of both Houses last night should be recommended as the president. All presentees unanimously approved this proposal for decision.

Then the New President Mr.Inukai made a speech and discussed on the urgent policies. The Grand Meeting was closed at 1:00 p.m.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from Dec.1 to 7, 1948)

(a) On December 1st,1948, the Party's executives meeting was held and made discussion on preparation for the general election and the appointment of the Party's president, which resulted in re-naming the heretofore "Senkyo Taisaku Honbu"(Election Counter-measures Center) into the "Senkyo Taisaku Iinkai"(Election Counter-measures Committee), to the chairman of which was appointed Mr.Ken Inukai. Then Mr.Inukai recommended Mr.Kozaemon Kimura as vice-chairman who was approved on December 2nd.

(b) In order to appoint a succeeding president in sequence of resignation of the former President Ashida, it is necessary to hastily hold a Party's general meeting. Therefore, the staffs' discussion also resulted in holding the Party's general meeting as follows:

Date: December 10th, 10 a.m.

Place: Seiyoken Restaurant at Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Miss Lockey
Pol & Pol Div.
your copy
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Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from Nov.17 to 23,1948)

In connection with establishment of an agent organ for presidency after resignation of Mr.Ashida,past president, the meeting of executives of the Party was held on November 17, 1948. The result of discussion reached to the points as follows:

(1) For the time being, the agency organ in place of the presidency shall not be established.

(2) The present organ shall be highly utilized so that the Party may get through the present political circumstances.

(3) In case the important Party affairs should not be able to be colsulted with the executives' board and other organs, or in case these organs could not decide thereon, the opinion of the Party's advisors' board should be followed.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party
(for the week from Nov.3 to 9,1948)

(1) In connection with some countermeasures against the arrest of Mr.Shimokawabe, secretary of Ex-Premier Adhida, a symposium of senior staffs was held in the head office(Shinsakurada-cho,Shiba) of the Party, where discussions were made.

(2) On November 5 and 6, a meeting of executives and a symposium of Diet members were held at the head office of the Party,where chief secretary Tomabeji made a provisional report of the Party Reorganization Committee. Besides, ideas were exchanged with regard to enforcement of the Election Countermeasures Center because of necessity of dissolution of the Diet and extention of the Party's power, and an agreement was made to the effect that "total unity of the Party should be renewed and countermeasures towards the Diet session and the probable election be pushed forward powerfully."

(3) On Nov.8, a meeting of the Party's executives was held in the House, where Cheif Secretary Tomabeji reported that President Ashida had submitted a letter of resignation to his hand, and then the President made a sprach of his intention of resignation from the presdiency of the Party. The executives'board committed the matter of treating the letter of resignation of Mr.Ashida to the highest staffs' board, who decided that the President letter of resigna-ion should be retained until the date of the next general meeting of the Party.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party
(For the week from Oct.10 to Nov.16,1948)

(1) The Mechanism Revision Committee of the Party had examined since lately and now decided a personnel reorganization which was approved by the meetings respectively of Advisors Executives and all Diet members of the Party on November 11th, 1948. Names of the representative staffs are as follows:

Advisors: Both Nagahiro Nagano and Hajime Hoshi are added.
Chairman of the Executives' Board: Yoshizo Tomabeji.
Chief Secretary: Heitaro Inagaki.
Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee:
Tokutaro Kitamura.
Chairman of General Meetings of Both Houses members:
Keitaro Kitamura.
Chairman of Meetings of Lower House members: Ryuemon Waseda.
Chairman of Meetings of ordinary representatives:
Ryoichi Tsukuda.
Chairman of the House Executives' board:
Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu.

Recd
APR - 6 1948
(From KOSAKA Zentaro
Democratic Party)

Report on affairs of the Democratic Party

April 3rd, 1948.

1. Background and history of the Democratic Party formation

(A) Conception

The Democratic Party held its inauguration ceremony in Tokyo on March 31th, 1947.

In December, 1946, the Japan Progressive Party then in existence embarked upon renovating its policies in a sweeping measure, rejecting both of the extreme left and right ideas, with the aim of realizing "the middle-of-the road politics" essential for the democratization of Japan. This announcement of the Party won a overwhelming multitude of sympathizers among the nation, and accounted for success of setting up a new party with participants from the progressive elements of the Japan Liberal Party, the Peoples Cooperative Party and independents. The basic conception lay in:

(1) To relieve the political party management of being gripped by bosses, and to establish intra-party democracy,

(2) To denounce class-war principle, and to strive for harmony and unity of the entire nation under banners of social-solidarity principle,

(3) To strive for the democratization of economy and industry on the basis of ~~modified~~ Revised capitalism,

(4) To carry out sound renovation policies, keeping up wholesome traditions and rejecting the unrealistic aspects of socialism.

(B) Number of Diet members

The member of Diet members (the House of Representatives) at the time of the Party's formation was the Progressive Party 114, the Liberal Party 10, the Peoples Cooperative Party 10, independents 5, the Farmers Party 1, bringing the total to 145. Dr. Ashida, present President of the Democratic Party, seceded from the Liberal Party on this occasion, and took part in the new Party.

(C) Election

During the April election conducted in the wake of the formation, the platform of the Democratic Party won a hearty support on the part of the people, but the Party was severely hit by the purgeing during the election of Ken Inukai, Wataru Narahashi, Yoshishige Kawai, Usaburo Chizaki, Jakeshige Ishiguro and other top leaders of the Party. The Party listed 225 candidates on its ticket (the total candidates of the Democratic Party numbered 331). Of this number 124 persons (including 58 fresh-men) were returned to the House, as the result of which the Party came to rank third by a slight difference, with precedence taken by the Socialists and Liberals. It should be referred here that 30 members were returned to the House of Councillors.

(D) President

With mounting voices among the members for the public election of President of the Party, whose management had tentatively been conducted by the Supreme Committee of the Party since its formation, the national convention of the Party held on May 18th, 1947, elected Hitoshi Ashida as President, Kijuro Shidehara as Honorary President and Takao Saito as Supreme Adviser. But a

sharp conflict among the three in their ideas and sentiments has entailed a number of issues since then.

(E) The Cabinet

On the occasion of the formation of the Katayama Cabinet following the results of the election in May, dissension came to fore when a confrontation of views was sharpened between Mr. Ashida and Messrs. Shidehara and Saito. The former, together with his followers, favored for partaking of alliance with the Socialists Party because of the avowed insistence on the formation of a national coalition cabinet in order to overcome the economic crisis, while the latter two maintained that the Party should take opposition stand side by side with the Liberal Party mainly in consideration of the past friendship with the Liberals as well as their constituency circumstances. In the final analysis, vote was taken at the general meeting of Diet members, with the result of proponents for the three-party coalition gaining 85 votes against 15 votes of opponents. Thus the Party's participation in the Katayama Cabinet was decided upon, and Mr. Saito, reversing his stand, took a portfolio in the Cabinet.

(F) The coal-mines State control issue

The Democratic Party is of the opinion that, so long as the economic crisis continues, State control on basic industries should temporarily be strengthend in order to achieve their increased production. Regarding the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mining advocated by Commerce-Industry Minister Mizutani, the ~~Democratic~~ Socialist Party, rejecting buresecratic control and socialistic idealogy appearing in the initial draft and offering a control bill based on production boosting principle,

conferred

conferred with the Socialist and the Peoples Cooperative Parties, with the result of introducing into the Diet a bill agreed among the three-parties early in September.

On December 9th when the Bill passed the House, Mr. Shidehara and other 23 members opposed the Bill in line with the Liberal Party, which resulted in their secession.

(G) 3rd national convention of the Party

At the above convention on January 20th, 1948, the following emergency policies were decided upon:

(1) Thorough-going clean-up of political circles,

(2) Emforcement of administrative adjustment,

(3) Principle centered on economic rehabilitation,

(4) Establishment of long-term economic program,

(5) Establishment of capital-labor cooperation structure,

(6) Adjustment of spheres of control and free marketing in the economic policies,

(7) Establishment of counter-measures against unemployment,

(8) Establishment of a cooperative structure among agrarian and fishing villages,

(9) Upbringing and encouragement of middle-sized and small industrial and commercial enterprises,

(10) Promotion of culture and rearing of cosmopolitan citizenship.

(H) Formation of the Ashida Cabinet

On February 9th, 1947, the Katayama Cabinet resigned in consequence of dissensions among the members of the Socialist Party due to disturbances involved in the supplementary budget.

On February 21st, election of Premiership took place in

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the Diet in accordance with Art.67 of the Constitution, which resulted in the designation of Mr. Ashida and led to the birth of the Ashida Cabinet on March 10th. During this period, 10 members including Mr. Saito seceded from the Party, bringing the present strength of the Party to 91 members.

II. The origin of formation of the Democratic Party

(A) Its history

This party was formerly the Japan Progressive Party (Nippon Shimpoto), but further going back, it has its rise in the Progressionist Party (Kaishinto) formed by Marquis Shigenobu Okuma toward the close of the Meiji Era. As at that time the Clans had pre-dominant power, a movement was started to confront it in order to guard party politics, and two parties were formed; one was the Progressionist Party (Kaishinto) and the other the Liberal Party (Jiyuto) formed by Makubun Itoh. While the latter was of a patriot type, the former put more stress on popular movements. In the Taisho Era, these two parties were reformed, the former (Kaishinto) becoming the Constitutional Party (Kensaikai) with Komei Katoh as its founder, and the latter (Jiyuto) the Political Friends Party (Seiyukai) with Kei Hara as its leader. Thus they gave rise to a two-large-party-co-existing-period since 1915. The Political Friends Party was popular in the rural districts, and the Constitutional Party used to get decisive votes in the urban, just as the Social Party in 1947, its fundamental policies being international co-operation and sound finance.

Since 1930, however, with the increasing influence of the militarists and the rise of fascism, the power of the Diet declined

day

day after day, and in 1939, the Kenseikai was dissolved by the President Machida's declaration, at the same time with the Seiyukai and the Social Democratic Party (Shakaitaishuto).

(B) Its predecessor

After the only political group, the Japan Political association (Nippon Seiji Kai) existing since the dissolution of the political parties became extinct on Aug. 14, 1944, party politics has had its rebirth, and the Japan Progressive Party, the Japan Liberal Party, and the Japan Social*ist* Party and others were formed one after another.

On Jan. 4, 1946, the so-called Public Office Purge Decree was issued, and most of the leaders and members of the Progressive Party came under it, and the party had to face the 22nd general election with a poor array of twenty two person, such as Saito, Inukai, and Hitotsumatsu as its chief personages. In the general election, the party had a severe attack focused upon it as being largely responsible for the war, and its policies as hackneyed as those of old fashioned political parties, but fortunately it could have 92 members elected.

After that, the party had Mr. Kijuro Shidehara, the then Premier as President, and Ken Inukai acted as leader in the political as well as party affairs. Thus with a view to forming a sound conservative political party, it reformed its policies and did its best to democratize itself, until at last it has become the Democratic Party of to-day.

3. Platform

Platform and By-Law of Democratic Party.

1) We firmly uphold the spirit of the New Constitution, secure the democratic political structure and effect reformative policies indispensable to the construction of a peaceful nation.

2) We are resolved to democratize the industry and effect its early rehabilitation on the basis of an over-all economic programme and thereby stabilize the people's livelihood.

3) We seek to promote education aimed at the perfection of individuality and cultivate religious sentiment; we shall strive to elevate the standard of culture of the masses and contribute to the trend of civilization.

4) We shall endeavor for the restoration of international justice and further cooperate for the construction of world peace.

OUTLINED PROGRAMME

(March 31, 1947)

1. To meet the conclusion of the Peace Treaty, divelop a sound Renovation Movement in the political, economic and cultural fields of national life and thereby secure the nation's preparedness for the Peace Treaty in various quarters.

2. Undertake Complete review of administrative Organization, Civil Service System and Local Government System; liquidate the evils of bureau cracy and train fresh-minded civil servants with firm, convictions as "servants of the people".

3. The economic reconstruction programme be enforced in accordance with the top-priority system; For the rehabilitation of vital industries states' supervisory power be strengthened as occasion demands and a prokpt, smooth distribution of materials and funds be secured,

4. Capital and management be separated in large-scale enterprises, in order to achieve cooperation of management and lber, with particular regard to the laborors' important role, the Labor-Management Council be efficiently utilized and the division of profits be secured.

5. For the purpose of developing farming districts and fishing villages;

Fair balance be maintained between rice price and prices of necessities for farming districts;

Fair and prompt distribution of fertilizer, farming implements and fishing implements be effected;

Encouragement

Encouragement to the processing of agricultural, forestal and marine products;

Acceleration of sound development of Farmers' Association and of agricultural democratization;

5. For the rehabilitation of medium and small enterprises Cooperative associations be formed, the extension of loans be facilitated and their position as backbone in our economy be secured.

7. Wartime-like economic controls be abolished and supplanted by necessary controls for the reconstruction of production, materials be fairly distributed and black transactions be exterminated.

8. To establish a commodity-price-system bases on the exact statistics, to rationalize the pay standard and to guarantee the standard living.

9. To carry out rapidly the engineering works such as exploitation of farming-lands, adjustment of roads, and watercourses etc.

10. To strengthen the electric power by developing hydro-electric power sources, and to electrify transportations, industries and houses.

11. To materialize the healthy finance by making both ends meet; to take measures for stabilization of currency by strengthening production as well as controlling the disbursements of the Government; and to prevent the inflation.

12. To rationalize the management of the Government enterprises such as railways, communication; and with

the

the entrepreneur zeal reflected in them to set the model to private enterprises.

13. In compliance with the economic sudden change after the war, to enforce the improvement of the tax-system; and, by imposing taxes on the profits obtained by the inflation, to make fair the burdens of the people.

14. In preparing for the reopening of foreign trade, to plan the development of the expertation industry, especially fibre, precesion instrument and their miscellaneous goods industries.

15. Todevelop the transportation by land and sea, and to strengthen transportation power; and a programme between transportation and production.

16. To carry out new education which meets the progress of the age, and which is based on completion of individual characters and cultivation of religious senses.

17. To adopt lage scale social policies and to enforce social insurances as to unemployment, diseases and loss suffering.

18. To take adequate and effective measures for rehabilitation of the war damages, and stabilization of the living of repatriates from abroad.

K.I.

4. Changes in Executive Officers of the Party.

(As of April 3rd, 1947)

Chief Adviser	SHIDEHARA Kijuro
Chief Commissioner	SAITO Takao
ditto	ASHIDA Hitoshi
"	HITOTSUMATSU Sadakichi
"	KANAI Yoshiya
"	KIMURA Kozaemon
"	INUKAI Ken
"	NARAHASHI Wataru
"	ISHIGURO Takeshige
Secretary-General	
Chairman of the Political Affairs Inquiry Committee	YANO Shotaro

Number of Members of the House of Representatives---145

(As of May 18th, 1947.)

President	ASHIDA Hitoshi
Honorary President	SHIDEHARA Kijuro
Chief Adviser	SAITO Takao

The Chief Commissioners System was abolished.

(As of June 2nd, 1947.)

Secretary-General	TAKEDA Michi
Chairman of the Political Affairs Inquiry Committee	KITAMURA Tokutaro

Number of Diet-Members:

House of Representatives----------130

House of Councillors---------- 42

(As of April 2, 1948.)

President ASHIDA Hitoshi

Secretary-General and Concurrently Chief of Executive Officers Committee KIMURA Kozaemon

Chairman of the Political Affairs Inquiry Committee INAGAKI Heitaro

Number of Diet-Members:

House of Representatives----------91

House of Councillors----------46

URGENT PLATFORMS ON GENERAL POLICIES.

(Decided on Jan. 20, 1948 at the Democratic Party Convention)

1. Policy on Concentration on Productive reconstruction

All the economic policies shall be concentrated on productive reconstruction, aiming at the stabilisation of people's livelihood. All round finance shall be changed into priority finance to overcome inflation. The import of the minimum quantity of emergency important goods shall be requested for the purpose of transfering into the enlarged reproduction.

2. Thorough purification of the political circles.

The morality of politics will be enhanced and the causes of corruption of the political circle shall be cleared away in order to set up the basis for party politics with responsibility.

3. Establishment of a longrange plan and the examination of controled economy.

Long-range economic program (five-year program and annual plan) will be consolidated from the perspective of international economy, making the key industries the prime object. In connection with the above plan, the controled economy policy will be re-examined and the limit of control and liberty will be adjusted. The complicated and unefficient control shall be rejected.

4. Carrying into effect of administrative readjustment

The reform of administrative organizations and the administrative readjustment shall be carried through and the official discipline shall be enforced. Especially character of an independent enterprises shall be given to the government enterprises and a movement for encouraging administrative efficiency shall be started.

5. Synthetic policies for energy sources.

In the first place, the counter-measures for overcoming the electric crisis, making the repair of steam power plants and the development of hydro-electric power the prime object, and the synthetic counter-measures concerning the efficient use and distribution of various sort of energy sources, such as coal, petroleum, charcoal, firewood, etc., shall be established.

6. Establishment of cooperation between labor and capital.

The cooperative relation between labor and capital shall be established based upon the revised capitalism, and the minimum living standard of workers shall be guaranteed. Rationalization of management and the readjustment of enterprises shall be carried into effect.

7. Establishment of the counter-measures for unemployment problem.

Positive counter-measures for unemployment, such as the development of industrial roads throughout the country, construction of dams for hydro-electric power generation, etc.,

shall be carried into effect. The expansion of the Unemployment Insurance Law and the synthetic social security system shall be launched.

The approval for peaceful emigration shall be asked for.

8. Encouragement and promotion of medium and small enterprises.

Special measures shall be taken concerning funds and materials in order to promote the medium and small commercial and industrial enterprises. The present control organizations shall be reformed. The encouragement of export industries shall be emphasized and the technical guidance shall be carried out.

9. Establishment of cooperative organizations in rural ~~communi~~ communities.

The cooperative system shall be established in rural communities, making the agricultural cooperative unions as a nucleus.

Plans will be made with regard to the improvement of delivery system, advancement and mechanization of agricultural technique, promotion of agricultural industry and the combination of agriculture with stock-raising.

Every possible effort will be taken to prevent the calamity and to cope with the agricultural panics.

10. Promotion of culture and bringing up of international citizens

The renovation of education and culture, which are the fundamental base for establishment of democracy, shall be planned for the purpose of constructing a cultural nation. Especially science, technique, religion, art and sport shall

be encouraged, to provide for the.future when their international interchange may be allowed. Effort will be made to foster up a well cultured international citizens.

CM

AN OUTLINE OF THE PRINCIPLES FOR COMPILING THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1948-49

(By the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Democratic Party.)

(1) With a view to making this year facing the peace conference the starting year of Japanese economic reconstruction, the adjustment of the whole national system, the strict enforcement of of official discipline and a decisive revision in general shall be executed.

(2) The forcible execution of necessary steps for the increase of production, preferential operation of the industrial funds, correction of the partial regulation of money circulation and the removal of the evil effects of the distribution system of economy, must be emphasized.

(3) A sound budget shall be strictly maintained and the previous all-prizes-and-no-blanks policy of finance shall be changed to a priority system concentrating on the finance of industrial reconstruction.

(4) Confidence in the currency shall be secured by all means, the existing financial order shall be respected, and the increase of savings shall be encouraged.

(5) The importation of reconstruction materials and foreign capital shall be emphatically entreated, and an epoch-making improvement of the export trade must be aimed at thus establishing a national economic program enabling us to participate in the international economy.

(6) We will re-inquire into the controlled economic policies and re-adjust the friction between a free and a controlled economy, avoiding the evil effect of an artificial economy. The complicated troublesome structure of the controlled economy shall be re-adjusted so as to realize an efficient economic system.

(7) The existing delivery system shall be re-examined in order to establish sound and strong farm villages, and a general plan concerning agricultural development shall be put forward.

(8) To foster the middle and small sized enterprises, special measures shall be taken for their financing and materials.

(9) An educational policy aiming at the construction of a cultured nation in the future, shall be considered with respect.

kk

Democratic Party

STATEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Statement of Tomabechi, Secretary General,
about the Budget for the fiscal year of 1948.

(December 7, 1947.)

"I agree that the 3 government parties should discuss with the Economic Stabilization Board authorities about how the Budget should be drawn up. It will, however, turn out meaningless unless the Finance Ministry, which is the competent government office, should agree thereto. Though a 2nd Property Levy and the Suspension of Payment of Interest on War Bonds are announced in the programs of the Social Democratic Party, I cannot agree thereto, inasmuch as they go contrary to the policy agreement of the four Parties entered into on May 17, 1947."

Statement of Secretary General Tomabechi
on Separation, Combination, etc. in the Political
Circles. (December 26, 1947.)

"There is no change in the attitude of the Democratic Party for supporting the Katayama Cabinet, so long as harmony is not lost among the policies of the Government Parties. It is all right for all the conservative elements in the Parties to be combined and organized into one party under a sound, progressive policy, but, I am opposed to it, if it were nothing but a combination of an old style simply for getting into power. The people at large too, would raise a cool criticism on it."

Statement for saving the Situation after the Resignation of the Katayama Cabinet.

(February 10, 1948.)

"The present Government has come to be obliged to retire while half way in its rehabilitation work of our fatherland. It is incumbent upon us to renovate our thoughts and make efforts for stabilizing the political situation. Our present circumstances, at home and abroad, are such as to make it urgent and prerequisite for the Political Parties to cooperate for an economic reconstruction by throwing away minor differences and agreeing on main points, and thereby putting an end to political disputes. It is an earnest desire of the Democratic Party to call to all the Parties for discussing about formation of a national cabinet By way of finding out some ways and means for tiding over the crisis. Since the formation of our Party, this has always been the Party's policy and we have been endeavoring to build up a national cooperative structure. At this critical moment we again make this proposal, which really comes out of our sincere desire to give up all selfish interest and to render a disinterested service to the public."

YS

Demand concerning the Revision of Tax Collection.

(Secretary-General Kimura's Statement on March 26th,1948)

"It is natural that the Government is seeking various sources of revenue in order to maintain a sound finance. It seems to me that the recent settlement for the revision of tax collection had much unevenness, coupled with the defects in the tax collecting system.

As to the applications for renotifications, the Government should handle them with kindness, so that the people may be convinced of the fairness."

On the Suspension of the Payment of Interest on War Bonds.

(Secretary-General Kimura's Statement on April 1st, 1948)

"According to the political agreement, our party has preparations to consult friendly with our mutual parties as to whether the payment of interest on war bonds can be suspended without any hatches.

Aside from how to understand the Finance Minister's reply, I opine that it will be impossible to carry out the plan immediately without any preparations.

In this juncture, the Social Democratic Party will surely realize it, judging from the circumstances."

During the period from the resignation of the KATAYAMA Cabinet early in February to the formation of the ASHIDA Cabinet on March 10, a series of the Secretary-General's statements were repeatedly made public, insisting upon a

national-salvation coalition and a political armistice.

Secretary-General Kimura's Statement calling for an amicable settlement of the Communicatious workers' strike. (March 18th, 1948.)

"Recognition of the 2,920 yen wage standard by the railways workers union shows a 'healthy' tread in labor union movements in consideration of harmony between the laborer's demand and the present national finance.

But, on the other hand, some unions are going on walkouts with destructive tactics suggested by the fraction activities of communists. With keen regret at such strike activities I ask them to enter into peaceful collective negotiations as soon as possible."

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URGENT PLATFORMS ON GENERAL POLICIES.

(Decided on Jan. 20, 1948 at the Democratic Party Convention)

1. Policy on Concentration on Productive reconstruction

All the economic policies shall be concentrated on productive reconstruction, aiming at the stabilisation of people's livelihood. All round finance shall be changed into priority finance to overcome inflation. The import of the minimum quantity of emergency important goods shall be requested for the purpose of transfering into the enlarged reproduction.

2. Thorough purification of the political circles.

The morality of politics will be enhanced and the causes of corruption of the political circle shall be cleared away in order to set up the basis for party politics with responsibility.

3. Establishment of a longrange plan and the examination of controled economy.

Long-range economic program (five-year program and annual plan) will be consolidated from the perspective of international economy, making the key industries the prime object. In connection with the above plan, the controled economy policy will be re-examined and the limit of control and liberty will be adjusted. The complicated and unefficient control shall be rejected.

4. Carrying into effect of administrative readjustment

The reform of administrative organizations and the administrative readjustment shall be carried through and the official discipline shall be enforced. Especially character of an independent enterprises shall be given to the government enterprises and a movement for encouraging administrative efficiency shall be started.

5. Synthetic policies for energy sources.

In the first place, the counter-measures for overcoming the electric crisis, making the repair of steam power plants and the development of hydro-electric power the prime object, and the synthetic counter-measures concerning the efficient use and distribution of various sort of energy sources, such as coal, petroleum, charcoal, firewood, etc., shall be established.

6. Establishment of cooperation between labor and capital.

The cooperative relation between labor and capital shall be established based upon the revised capitalism, and the minimum living standard of workers shall be guaranteed. Rationalization of management and the readjustment of enterprises shall be carried into effect.

7. Establishment of the counter-measures for unemployment problem.

Positive counter-measures for unemployment, such as the development of industrial roads throughout the country, construction of dams for hydro-electric power generation, etc.,

shall be carried into effect. The expansion of the Unemployment Insurance Law and the synthetic social security system shall be launched.

The approval for peaceful emigration shall be asked for.

8. Encouragement and promotion of medium and small enterprises.

Special measures shall be taken concerning funds and materials in order to promote the medium and small commercial and industrial enterprises. The present control organizations shall be reformed. The encouragement of export industries shall be emphasized and the technical guidance shall be carried out.

9. Establishment of cooperative organizations in rural ~~commu~~ communities.

The cooperative system shall be established in rural communities, making the agricultural cooperative unions as a nucleus.

Plans will be made with regard to the improvement of delivery system, advancement and mechanization of agricultural technique, promotion of agricultural industry and the combination of agriculture with stock-raising.

Every possible effort will be taken to prevent the calamity and to cope with the agricultural panics.

10. Promotion of culture and bringing up of international citizens

The renovation of education and culture, which are the fundamental base for establishment of democracy, shall be planned for the purpose of constructing a cultural nation. Especially science, technique, religion, art and sport shall

be encouraged, to provide for the future when their international interchange may be allowed. Effort will be made to foster up a well cultured international citizens.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PRINCIPLES FOR COMPILING THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1948-49

(By the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Democratic Party.)

(1) With a view to making this year facing the peace conference the starting year of Japanese economic reconstruction, the adjustment of the whole national system, the strict enforcement ~~of~~ of official discipline and a decisive revision in general shall be executed.

(2) The forcible execution of necessary steps for the increase of production, preferential operation of the industrial funds, correction of the partial regulation of money circulation and the removal of the evil effects of the distribution system of economy, must be emphasized.

(3) A sound budget shall be strictly maintained and the previous all-priges-and-no-blanks policy of finance shall be changed to a priority system concentrating an the finance of industrial reconstruction.

(4) Confidence in the currency shall be secured by all means, the existing financial order shall be respected, and the increase of savings shall be encouraged.

(5) The importation of reconstruction materials and foreign capital shall be emphatically entreated, and an epoch-making improvement of the export trade must be aimed at thus establishing a national economic program enabling us to participate in the international economy.

(6) We will re-inquire into the controlled economic policies and re-adjust the friction between a free and a controlled economy, avoiding the evil effect of an artificial economy. The complicated troublesome structure of the controlled economy shall be re-adjusted so as to realize an efficient economic system.

(7) The existing delivery system shall be re-examined in order to establish sound and strong farm villages, and a general plan concerning agricultural development shall be put forward.

(8) To foster the middle and small sized enterprises, special measures shall be taken for their financing and materials.

(9) An educational policy aiming at the construction of a cultured nation in the future, shall be considered with respect.

kk

Democratic Party.

STATEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Statement of Tomabechi, Secretary General, about the Budget for the fiscal year of 1948.

(December 7, 1947.)

"I agree that the 3 government parties should discuss with the Economic Stabilization Board authorities about how the Budget should be drawn up. It will, however, turn out meaningless unless the Finance Ministry, which is the competent government office, should agree thereto. Though a 2nd Property Levy and the Suspension of Payment of Interest on War Bonds are announced in the programs of the Social Democratic Party, I cannot agree thereto, inasmuch as they go contrary to the policy agreement of the four Parties entered into on May 17, 1947."

Statement of Secretary General Tomabechi on Separation, Combination, etc. in the Political Circles. (December 26, 1947.)

"There is no change in the attitude of the Democratic Party for supporting the Katayama Cabinet, so long as harmony is not lost among the policies of the Government Parties. It is all right for all the conservative elements in the Parties to be combined and organized into one party under a sound, progressive policy, but, I am opposed to it, if it were nothing but a combination of an old style simply for getting into power. The people at large too, would raise a cool criticism on it."

Statement for saving the Situation after the Resignation of the Katayama Cabinet.

(February 10, 1948.)

"The present Government has come to be obliged to retire while half way in its rehabilitation work of our fatherland. It is incumbent upon us to renovate our thoughts and make efforts for stabilizing the political situation. Our present circumstances, at home and abroad, are such as to make it urgent and prerequisite for the Political Parties to cooperate for an economic reconstruction by throwing away minor differences and agreeing on main points, and thereby putting an end to political disputes. It is an earnest desire of the Democratic Party to call to all the Parties for discussing about formation of a national cabinet by way of finding out some ways and means for tiding over the crisis. Since the formation of our Party, this has always been the Party's policy and we have been endeavoring to build up a national cooperative structure. At this critical moment we again make this proposal, which really comes out of our sincere desire to give up all selfish interest and to render a disinterested service to the public."

YS

Demand concerning the Revision of Tax Collection.

(Secretary-General Kimura's Statement on March 26th, 1948)

"It is natural that the Government is seeking various sources of revenue in order to maintain a sound finance. It seems to me that the recent settlement for the revision of tax collection had much unevenness, coupled with the defects in the tax collecting system.

As to the applications for renotifications, the Government should handle them with kindness, so that the people may be convinced of the fairness."

On the Suspension of the Payment of Interest on War Bonds.

(Secretary-General Kimura's Statement on April 1st, 1948)

"According to the political agreement, our party has preparations to consult friendly with our mutual parties as to whether the payment of interest on war bonds can be suspended without any hatches.

Aside from how to understand the Finance Minister's reply, I opine that it will be impossible to carry out the plan immediately without any preparations.

In this juncture, the Social Democratic Party will surely realize it, judging from the circumstances."

During the period from the resignation of the KATAYAMA Cabinet early in February to the formation of the ASHIDA Cabinet on March 10, a series of the Secretary-General's statements were repeatedly made public, insisting upon a

national

national-salvation coalition and a political armistice.

Secretary-General Kimura's statement calling for an amicable settlement of the Communications workers' strike. (March 18th, 1948.)

"Recognition of the 2,920 yen wage standard by the railways workers union shows a 'healthy' trend in labor union movements in consideration of harmony between the laborer's demand and the present national finance.

But, on the other hand, some unions are going on walkouts with destructive tactics suggested by the fraction activities of communists. With keen regret at such strike activities I ask them to enter into peaceful collective negotiations as soon as possible."

-CM

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Bulletin Hon-hatsu No. 5.

From: Inajiro Asanuma, Chief Secretary,
The Social Democratic Party of Japan.

To: Federations of Prefectural Chapters,
Members of Central Executive Committee.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF AGREEMENT ON POLICIES BETWEEN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC, DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE PARTIES.

While the Political Agreement Committee comprising members of each party has come to show concert of opinion regarding political and social points to some extent at the Committee's second meeting, as previously informed, for the agreement on policies between the 3 parties, the committeemen of our Party have been pushing their further efforts in respect of the economical point for the realization of our Policy. The Committee thereafter convened continuously

the 3rd meeting on 28 February at the Headquarters of Democratic Party,

the 4th meeting on 1st March at the HQ of Democratic P.,

the 5th meeting on 2nd March at the HQ of Democratic P.

the result of which has been reported by our members of the committee to the Central Executive Committee, and upon whose approval the subject has been reported at the meeting of the members of the House of Representatives as well as the plenary meeting of the members of both Houses for approval. The draft of the agreement has been discussed further at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee on 3rd March where the same has been finally decided and whereupon our members attended the afternoon meeting of the same day of the Agreement Committee where the following agreement has been reached, which has been reported again to the Central Executive Committee of our Party which has given final approval of same.

Draft of the agreement on policies between the Social Democratic, Democratic and People's Cooperative Parties.

Political Section:

1. The Potsdam Declaration will be sincerely observed and the internal systems will be adjusted along the lines of democracy so that the country can enhance higher trust of the world to invite foreign capital for the self-support of

home economy in parallel with international economy so that the restoration of production and stabilization of people's livelihood will be accomplished.

2. The democratic reform ofthe administrative organizations throughout the central and local districts shall be boosted, while the efficiency of such organs be increased, and the system for surveillance of such organizations shall be thoroughly strengthened to attain reform of discipline of the public officials.

3. While the election law shall be revised with the practice of same under public management in view, law for prevention of corruption of politics shall be enacted so that thorough purification of political circles will be accomplished in cooperation with the special committee of the House of Representatives for investigation of unjust dealings in properties.

4. Upon keen realization of the fact that the present stake of the country must be overcome by the people's self-consciousness and responsibility for the relief of the state, the spirit of social cooperation must be fostered, while special efforts shall be made for heightening morality and reform and development of education and culture.

5. Special consideration shall be given as to the perfect practice of 6-3 year system of education, and the education of working people shall be practised by senior high schools of fixed period system or by other means.

Economic Section:

1. The basic policy:

Corresponding to the long-range economic rehabilitation program, aggregative plan shall be laid out for the goal of two years upon which rapid increase in production and stabilization of circulation will be accomplished so that the principle of materially sound finance be observed.

2. Measures against inflation:

(1) In order to check inflation, efforts shall be made for retrenchment in expenditure, strengthening of taxation, thorough assessment of profits incurring from inflation and black-marketing (for instace, temporary levy on profiteers from the released particular materials), enactment of anti-tax-dodging law, disposal of military bond interest by suspensive manner (a special committee for studying the measures to be adopted shall be established.).

With regard to the special accounts of the government railway and post and telegraphic service, expenditure shall be curtailed by rationalization of administration and management so as to establish basic rehabilitation program.

Should deficit be inevitable even then, the measures for making up for such deficit shall be decided upon investigation of the basic program as to whether the fund of general accounts be appropriated, freight rate and communication charges be raised, or by any other means.

(2) In order to impose taxes on equitable basis and also to raise production, reform in taxation system shall be carried out so that the income-taxes on working people and farmers shall be greatly mitigated, while sources of taxation throughout the central and local districts shall also be readjuste and taxes on judicial persons be lowered. Investigations shall be made as to enactment of national wealth survey tax and other new taxes for materialization of same.

(3) With the importance of checking monetary inflation and maintenance of public confidence in currency in view, democratic administration of banking facilities shall be put in practice on the basis of the report from the committee for investigation of financial system so that the finance and accommodation of funds shall be made in sound and effective ways. For effecting fundamental reform especially in the law of the Bank of Japan, an investigation committee shall be organized while a democratic management committee as well as an auditing organ be established on the Rehabilitation Finance Bank for thorough reform.

3. Measures for production:

(1) For reconstruction of economy and restoration of production, superpriority policy for key industries shall be adopted. The national administration of coal mining shall be effected to the fullest extent, and perfect accomplishment of the program for combined transportation facilities by land and sea shall be accounted with utmost care, while the electric enterprises shall be unified. Furthermore, national administration of the essential iniustries such as petroleum, iron and steel or fertilizers shall be effected as the case may need.

(2) As to the extent and measures of controls carried on at present, re-investigation shall be made so that the boundary between controls and free enterprises be adjusted, and any of the complicated and inefficient bureaucratic controls be improved or removed.

(3) In order to raise and strengthen production, production bond shall be offered for public subscription.

(4) In order to stimulate the willingness of working classes for production, the following measures shall be put in practice.

(a) The spontaneous cooperation of labor unions for production recovery shall be urged, and any revisions that

will worsen the laws of labor union, labor adjustment and labor standard to hinder the sound progress of labor union movements shall be not be enforced.

(b) For the goal of insuring materially sufficient wages for labor, rational wage system based upon efficiency shall be enacted corresponding to prices.

(5) The administrative readjustment and industrial rationalization shall be effected for the purpose of promoting efficiency, and any adjustment of manpower in a mechanical way shall be avoided.

(6) For the improvement, rehabilitation, renovation and cultivation of arable land and also for full utilization of forests and rivers, civil engineering works shall be carried out on large scales, in which special priority will be given to the recovery of those suffered from disasters. The basis conditions for increase of food production shall be adjusted, while the staple food delivery system be decratized, and equitable adjustment of agricultural and aquatic products, hastening thorough improvement of arable land, cultivation of plantations under national administration, cooperative production of agricultural products, adjustment and expansion of instructive organs for agricultural technology shall all be implemented.

(7) For restoration and improvement of agriculture, forestry and fishery, the Agricultural and Forestry Rehabilitation Finance Bank (assumed title) shall be established, which will function in close connection with banking facilities for cooperative associations. Efforts shall be made at the same time for the positive development of cooperative associations of agriculture, etc.

(8) For the goal of achievin increase of production and promotion of export, enterprises on medium and small scales shall be given positive aid, and for this purpose administrative office and banking facilities for medium and small enterprises shall be established. Such organs shall implement special arrangements for distribution of necessary materials and will especially boost efforts for formation and development of cooperative associations along with democracy.

(9) The measures shall be taken to expose and utilize the materials idly hoarded or hidden.

Social Section;

1. The following measures shall be taken up for solution of housing Problem;

(1) Construction of people's dwelling houses on large scale under government expenditure.

(2) Public utilization of idle residential sites and houses, high-class restaurants and big houses.

(3) Establishment of housing administrative office and housing committee.

2. Efforts shall be made to realize the enactment of laws of cooperative associations for consumption and livelihood.

3. Concrete measures shall be taken for hastening repatriation of Japanese people detained abroad and also for relief and protection of the war-victims.

4. Measures shall be taken for stabilization of relief of the unemployed, which will be placed in direct connection with rehabilitation of production. The unemployed insurance system shall be expanded.

Understandings anent the agreement on policy.

(2) Remeasures against inflation:

(1) Disposal of military bond interest by suspensive manner (a committee will be established to study the method).
That the agreement in this respect will be included in the budget for the fiscal year of 1948 is prerequisite.

(2) In the readjustment of sources of taxation throughout the central and local districts, the land utilization tax shall not be collected.

(3) Re measures for production:

Regarding paragraph 1, investigation committee for the national administration of fertilizers shall be immediately organized for the realization of same.

(4) Re paragraph (b) - wages corresponding to prices - the word "corresponding" means sliding, but not the so called sliding system of wages.

(5) The thorough implementation of improvement of arable land means the completion of second agricultural reform and preparation of third reform.
As for concrete measures of which, the leveling of unevenness is of course included besides the following:

(1) Expansion and increase of authority and right of the agricultural committee.

(2) Exchange, division and amalgamation of land.

(3) Problems of non-working landowners.

(4) Release of uncultivated land and forest existing on level ground.

Democratization of staple food delivery system means:

(1) Thorough investigation of the real facts and states.

(2) Establishment of democratic management organ.

(3) Appreciation of "right planting in right places" along with the production quota program.

(4) Enactment of a special compensatory system for delivery made in excess of the quota.

Social Section:

(1) Enactment of eugenic law.

(2) Expansion and strengthening of day-nurseries, mothers and children's dormitories and industrial training schools.

(3) Expansion of sanitary arrangements for people.

Efforts shall be made for the materialization of the foregoing and the like.

(THE END)

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Bulletin Hon-hatsu No. 6.

From: Inajiro Asanuma, Chief Secretary,
The Social Democratic Party of Japan.

To: Federations of Prefectural Chapters,
Members of Central Executive Committee.

The attitude of our friendly organizations of laborers and farmers towards the next political power.

As already advised, on resignation of Katayama Cabinet, our party voted for the nomination of Mr. Ashida for the head of the next power from our standpoint of view to check reactionary revolution by the coalition ministry of conservative parties. Upon coming into political agreement, we have further decided to cooperate with the new power placing our members within the Cabinet, and for this fact, our friendly organizations of laborers and farming people are showing such attitudes as reported hereunder:

Stand of the Amalgamated Federation of Labor Unions of Japan.

Statement on new power.

The new Cabinet that is coming to power must be the noe that will, smash offensive actions of conservative reactionary influence, overcome inflation, curtail or remove income-taxes on working people, exterminate black-marketing, and be opposed to the administrative readjustment on reduce-manpower system, in order to defiantly breack through the present economic crisis of the nation and stabilise the right of livelihood of working majorities so that the strong measures for industrial recovery will be put in practive.

For such objectives, we demand that the new Cabinet will be strong and democratic power which will decidedly carry out the social policy of the Social Democratic Party of Japan.

The Seventh Standing Central Committee
of the Amalgamated Federation of
Labor Unions of Japan.

View of the unions' organ "Labor"
- The New Cabinet and situation of Social
Democratic Party of Japan -

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

1. After having spent more than 10 days following the resignation of Katayama Cabinet, the Principal of the next power has been decided to be Mr. Ashida, and during which period, a group of Opposition guided by the Liberal Party have dared to wedge a bridgehead for offensive action of conservatives, under the sign-board hung out for the so called "proper course of constitutionalism to follow" by which they also tried to agitate human nature. The Social Democratic Party seemed hardly able to come to any definite decision as to its attitude due to complicated internal affairs, but the party has at last been unified in the aspect of supporting nominee of Premier Mr. Ashida as it could not overhear people's voices that opposed to the splitting the party. The Communist Party and its branch, the Individual Industrial Labor Conference, have advocated instantaneous dissolution of the Diet as usual. Their agrument of "all or none" is quite simple to understand and very clear and agreeable to the feeling. But, is the politics to be such a thing?

2. Politics are strifes. In the course of revolution for democracy, feudalistic conservatives are especially apt to wage reactionary offensive. To smash it good forever and to create something new, politics are always struggles. There should be no blind side in all aspects. That the Social Democratic Party decided to support Ashida in the nomination of the new premier right out of the two candidates of "Yoshida and Ashida" is correct in this sense. Should Yoshida have been nominated and conservatives led by the Liberal Party came to power, what would happen on the right of laborers, on livelihood, on industrial recovery, on Japan's economy, and on democratization? The appearance of such dangerous political power must be checked by dealing a severe blow at its start.

3. However, this does not mean that a full mark shall be given to Ashida. The fact that the Democrat Party that hoists the flag of "revised capitalism" has displayed its capitalistic nature time and again is already witnessed in Katayama Cabinet. The apt tendency of it to wage reactinary offensive along with Liberal Party held in hand is also remarkable. Combat against this can never be neglected. The participation of the Social Democratic Party in the coalition cabinet is therefore essential. If the objectives of politics are to materialize the ideals to the last on the ground of reality, the idealistic agrument of "perfect Opposition" will turn to advocation of "responsibility shirking" if it works wrong. What we request the Social Democratic Party is to secure even one or two of the benefit for the livelihood of working classes, and fight stubbornly and patiently for the realization of their desires, but never to do anything on "all or nome" principle.

4. Thus we request the new political power, the conquest of inflation, reduction and removal of labor income taxes, extermination of blackmarketing, non-practice of administrative readjustment on "reduce-manpower" system. We do

wish the Social Democratic Party will fight to its best as the central influence in the new power for enforcement of the measures of stabilization of working people's livelihood, as well as prompt and effective measures for industrial rehabilitation. We cannot eat "headings" of social policies to live. We regard it a matter of question as to what extent we may acquire materially out of such policies for our livings. The agreement on policy or allotment of seats is of course a matter of importance; but fundamentally the sincerity and patience of the Social Democratic Party for the material realization of the demand of working majority and also its wise and instructive attitude are of the utmost importance.

5. And for this reason, the Social Democratic Party will need to put strict control in practice within the party upon deep introspection of the fact that such offshoot movements as of left and right wings or of the central are shameful for the democratic political party. The labor unions' front is now consolidating its ground for organization of really strong amalgamation, and, if the Social Democratic Party which appoints itself to be the party for working people remains in such awkward state as it is, the labor unions' front will give it up before long. In this sense, the position of the Social Democratic Party in the new Ashida Ministry is extremely important.

The attitude of the Japan Farmer's Union.

Having issued the following statement, the Japan Farmers' Union has made its attitude clear towards the new political power, and their policies contained therein have been strongly persisted by the representatives of our party in the 3 parties conference for agreement on policy, upon which commitments have been gained to some extent.

Statement of the Farmers' Union:

On the occasion of the formation of Ashida Cabinet, we request the new Cabinet to put in immediate practice of the following agricultural policy.

1. Implementation of third reform of cultivated land.
2. Mitigation of the heavy taxes imposed on farmers.
3. Enforcement of national administration of fertilizer industry by democratic method.
4. Democratization of systems for delivery of staple food on quota.

5. Cultivation of arable land under national management.

6. Agricultural production under cooperative system.

The foregoing being the ardent demand of the toiling farmers, we strongly request the materialization of same, and wish to make it clear that we shall dare to fight the new Ministry in case the above request is turned down.

The Japan Farmers' Union.

(THE END)

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Bulletin Hon-hatsu No. 7.

From: Inajiro Asanuma; Chief Secretary,
The Social Democratic Party of Japan.

To: Federations of Prefectural Chapters,
Members of Central Executive Committee.

Report on the formation of Coalition Cabinet of Social Democratic, Democrat and People's Cooperative parties under Premier Ashida.

The Central Executive Committee of our party approved the definite plan for agreement on policy between the 3 parties at its meeting held on 3rd March, and further discussed the problem as to whether or not our party would participate in the new Ministry for cooperation. The opinions varied in 2 and while one of which was to insist on cooperating with the new Cabinet from outside, the other was to persist the necessity of our participation on the ground of the party's authority and responsibility. The latter was supported by majority whereby the Central Executive Committee finally decided the participation and cooperation of our party within the new Ministry.

Following this decision, President Ashida of the Democrat Party requested our Chairman Katayama to join the Cabinet as the Foreign Minister, and the question was weighed at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee on 4th March where the consensus of opinion had reached the following points:

(1) In consideration of the responsibility as the Premier of Katayama Cabinet and the course or reasons for declining nomination for the new Premier.
(2) it is thought better that the Chairman remain outside of Cabinet to do his best to unify the party and adjust internal conditions to give possitive support to Ashida Cabinet, and also to attain further advance of our party.
(3) Should the Chairman enter the Cabinet, it would give the public the impression of "revolving political power". The Chairman is wished to fully realize such atmosphere within the party and act accordingly.

The above was reported to Mr. Ashida on the 4th, and on the next day Mr. Ashida called on Chairman Katayama at the offical residence of the Prime Minister at 10:30 a.m. when the former solicited the participation of the latter in the Ministry. In this meeting Chief Secretary Asanuma was also present, and the details of the meeting were reported to the

afternoon conference of the Executive Committee for further deliberation. But opinions of the committeemen showed no development and agreed to the point that no change of comprehension was necessary. Thus Chief Secretary Asanuma answered to Cabinet-formation Staff Takeda as follows;

"The repeated request of your President Mr. Ashida was reported to our Central Executive Committee from the Chairman and myself to get understanding of the committee, which, however, did not change the attitude of the previous day and maintained the opinion of the majority that the Chairman shall not join the Cabinet at this time, but try his best to unify the party to give positive support to Ashida Cabinet, whereby our Chairman also decided to act in accordance with such opinions. We, therefore, wish your party will proceed on the formation of the Cabinet apart from the question of Mr. Katayama's participation in the Ministry."

In response to the above, Mr. Ashida made his third request on 7th in the morning to our Chairman for his participation, and in this meeting, our Chief Secretary Asanuma was again present, and both the Chairman and Secretary told of the atmosphere in our Central Executive Committee to Mr. Ashida, who, upon hearing the same, said that although he would continue his request for Mr. Katayama's participation, he would wish apart from this matter to hold a meeting of Ashida, Katayama and Miki, or 3 Presidents conference from 3 p.m. of that day regarding the formation of new Cabinet, and as the result of th above 3 men's conference, the issue developed as follows;

1. For the repeated request from both Ashida and Miki for Katayama's entry in Cabinet, Mr. Katayama replied that he would report the matter to the Central Executive Committee of his party.

2. Talks of the allotment of seats in the Ministry made a smooth progress, but the matter was carried forward to the next day.

3. Both the Democrat and People's Cooperative Parties desired participation of one Minister from the New Reform Party, but Mr. Katsyama said the Social Democratic Party would be opposed to that.

4. The 3 parties' Presidents would meet again next day on the 8th at 3 p.m.

The foregoing was announced from the Cabinet-Formation Headquarters, while on the other hand Mr. Miki or the President of the People's Cooperative Party met with our Secretary Asanuma in the Diet and made the following proposition,

1. At the meeting of 3 parties' Presidents, we requested Mr. Katayama to enter the Cabinet as Foreign Minister by all means, and I wish you will also make every possible effort in cooperation with us in this matter.

2. The People's Cooperative Party wish to secure the seat of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by all means.

To which Mr. Asanuma replied as follows:

1. As to the problem of Mr. Katayama's participation, I fear there is no room for further consideration, but I will report your proposition to our Central Executive Committee.

2. The question of allotting the seat of Agricultural and Forestry Minister to your party is deemed hardly possible.

Under such circumstances the meeting of our Executive Committee was held in the afternoon of 8th March, where the following decisions were made:

1. To request the Democratic Party to give up the question of President Katayama's entry in the Ministry.

2. The seat of the Agricultural and Forestry Minister shall be secured by our party.

3. As to the problem of the entry of a member of the New Reform Party in the Cabinet the dealing by President Katayama will be approved.

4. The seats of Ministers that had been held by our party will also be secured in the new Cabinet, and in case any divergency take place, the matter will be subject to adjustment.

It was further decided that the selection of cabinet ministers and personnel would be left to the discrestion of the President, who would consult with the Chief Secretary Asanuma and principal members of the party whenever the case may prove it necessary.

The conference of 3 parties' Heads was held successively on 9th and 10th March, in which the allotment of seats of Cabinet ministers was decided as follows:

Democratic Party: Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Financial Minister, Welfare Minister, State Minister (President of Economic Stabilization Board), State Minister (Secretary of the Cabinet), State Minister (in abeyance).

Social Democratic Party: Commercial and Industry Minister, Communication Minister, Labor Minister, Minister of Justice, Agricultural and Forestry Minister, Minister of Education, State Minister (abeyance), State Minister (in abeyance).

People's Cooperative Party: Transportation Minister, State Minister.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Thus the Cabinet was finally formed in the following array:

Prime Minister:	ASHIDA, Hitoshi
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	ASHIDA, Hitoshi
Minister of Finance:	KITAMURA, Tokutaro
Minister of Education:	MORITO, Tatsuo
Minister of People's Welfare	TAKEDA, Giichi
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry:	NAGAE, Kazuo
Minister of Commerce and Industry:	MIZUTANI, Chozaburo
Minister of Transportation:	TOMIYOSHI, Eiji
Minister of Labor:	KATO, Kanju
State Minister (Secretary of the Cabinet):	TOMABECHI, Gizo
State Minister (President of Economic Stabilization Board):	KURUSU, Takeo
State Minister (President of the Board of Jurisdiction):	SUZUKI, Yoshio
State Minister:	HITOTSUMATSU, Sadakichi
State Minister:	NISHIO, Suyehiro
State Minister:	NOMIZO, Masaru
State Minister:	FUNADA, Kyoji

Talk of Chief Secretary, Mr. Asanuma:

In nomination of new Premier, we decided to vote for the President of the Democratic Party, Mr. Ashida in order to check possible reactionary offensive that may hamper the progress of democratic revolution of our country. Later we accepted the proposal for political agreement, and upon conclusion of which, we further decided to give our positive support within the new Cabinet, and have therefore exercised our efforts for the formation of Ashida Cabinet which has been organized today. From our party Mr. Suyehiro Nishio has entered as the Vice-Premier, with seven other colleagues in the new Ministry. We ardently wish the new Ashida Cabinet will include in the budget and legislation the three parties' agreement on Policy and make further endeavor for the democratization and reconstruction of Japan. We will, with our President Katayama as our leader, combine ourselves to positively cooperate with Ashida Cabinet, and step forward for the fulfilment of the mission imposed on our party.

(THE END)

Rec'd

OCT 1 1947

Weekly Report (Sept. 26 - Oct. 2)

Democratic Party.

Coal State Control Bill.

During this week, this problem was most active in our Party.

Frank opinions were exchanged on Sept. 26th among members of both Houses.

Coal Control Study Committee was established. 24 members were appointed as committees, 19 out of House of Representatives and 5 from Councillor House. This Committee was requested to hurry up studying together with the Mining Industry Standing Committee of House of Representatives.

Caution to Secretary Mizutani.

Criticism was brought in at the directors' meeting and representatives meeting concerning the careless attitude of Mr. Mizutani, Secretary of Commerce and Industry of the Cabinet.

In the afternoon of Oct. 1st Secretary General Takeda, Mr. Kudo, Mr. Hosokawa and Mr. Tsubokawa went to see Secretary Mizutani and requested him to be careful in releasing his comments or opinions.

To this, Mr. Mizutani was sorry that he made such misunderstaning through his carelessness. He said he would pay more attention.

.....G. TAKEDA...
Signed by Secretary General Takeda.

P.p. T. Kojima

Recd
4 Oct 47
For Appt Dir.

Weekly Report (Sept. 19th - 25th)

Democratic Party

Coal State Control Bill.

This bill was approved by the cabinet conference held on Sept. 18th. Opinions were exchanged at the directors' meeting of our Party to find out if there were any points which were outside of the line agreed between Party heads the other day.

After all, it was agreed to accept this bill with the following conditions:

1. Further research should be made at the Mining Industry Standing Committee to meet with our Party's line.

2. Regarding the substitute coal plan for coal public handling bill, the first question should be made by our Party's member at the Mining Industry Standing Committee.

3. No discussions should be started until the statement should be released by the Government concerning the materials and fund.

It was dicided to hold the joint meeting of members of both Houses to discuss this matter on Sept. 26th.

Flood Problem.

Mr. Oshikawa, Mr. Amano, Mr. Shiga reported to the directors' meeting regarding the investigation made by them in the flooded prefectures.

It was agreed that the urgent measures should be established at the Special Committee for the flood damage.

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No other important items this week.

G. Takeda.

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Signed by Secretary General Takeda.

Recd.
26 Sept 1947.

Weekly Report (Aug. 15 - 21st.)

Democratic Party

Aug. 15th (Fri.)

Directors' meeting was opened at 1 p.m. President Ashida told the meeting that, in view of large sum of money being spent in the recent election, if the prevailing situation would continue it would be necessary to operate the election with Government expenses.

Opinions were exchanged, but no conclusion came out yet.

Additional staffs of the committee for the "hidden commodities" were announced by Secretary General Takeda as follows:

Mr. Masao Yano

Mr. Takeo Yammamoto

Mr. Tamaki Omori

Six staffs of the "committee for the Imperial Household economy" were decided as follows:

Mr. Shigezo Okano

Mr. Kaheiji Osawa

Mr. Tadahiro Takaoka

Mr. Suekichi Ozaki

Mr. Sunao Sonoda

Mr. Nobuyuki Uchide

Mr. T. Kojima reported the meeting concerning the incidental resolution for appropriation in connection with establishment of the Labor Department in the Japanese Government.

Aug. 16th (Sat.)

Result of the by-election of the members of the Upper House was happily reported.

In four Prefectures, Gumma, Tochigi, Tokushima and Kagoshima, excepting only one Prefecture of Shiga, all four candidates of our party made brilliant success in the election.

Secretary General Takeda released the following statement:

"The result of the by-election was completely in favor of our Party. We have never had such a satisfactory record before. This indicates that not only candidates themselves had good career and personality but also the true value of our Democratic Party was realized by the general in public. Middle high way supported by our Party is the only way to go. Loud voices or promises which are not practical are no more attracting any attention.

Our Party realizes the atmosphere in which Japan is placed now and executes the practical policy with serious and sober attitude. We have had more confidence to advance with".

Aug. 18th (Mon.)

1. Opinions exchanged as to the period of the congress. Majority of the directors were in opinion that around 10 days should be allowed as holidays and the Congress should start again with new activity.

2. The subject of "Free discussion" to be held on 21st (Thurs.) was agreed as "District Independence and Renovation of its Administration."

Aug. 19th (Tues.)

Modification of "Labor Dept. Bill," by the Upper House was introduced by Mr. Kawasaki. Party Policy Research Work was requested to study this problem.

Secretary General Takeda requested the members to attend to the committee meeting without failure.

Aug. 20th (Wed.)

"Life Cooperative Bill" and "Public Organization for Distribution Bill" were discussed. Iron, steel, coal, etc. were mentioned to be affected by "Public Organization for Distribution Bill." However, this Bill shouldn't include wine ("sake"), bean paste, etc., according to the most of the directors.

G. Takeda.

Signed by Secretary General Takeda.

Rec'd 26 Sept 1947

Weekly Report (Sept. 11th - 17th.)

Democratic Party.

Problem of the State Control of Coal Mine.

Concerning the draft for the Temporary Coal Mining State Control Bill, the directors meeting of the political affairs research association (Seimu-Chosakai) was held on Sept. 12th when the House was at recess, and discussions were made around the draft projected by the Government, reaching the following result:

(1) This draft has defied the point of compromise obtained by the joint conference of the Presidents of the three Parties, and is tinged with heavier color of socialism.

(2) It has the mechanism that the right of private management is practically ignored. Should it be proposed to the House meeting, we could not help killing the bill. Government should reconsider this matter before proposal to the House.

Since the post-recess 15th., the senior staffs meeting has been held everyday, when Mr. Kawasaki, vice-chairman of the political affairs research association explained the process of discussions at the directors meeting of the same association on 12th.; and President Ashida expounded the development of the Cabinet meeting on the Coal Mine State Control Bill, asking the staffs' understanding that the State Control Bill had never deviated from the agreement of the President of the three Parties. The revised plan was determined to be worked out by about 17th. Moreover, discussions were made as to whether the Coal Mine State Control Bill should precede or accompany

the Coal Mining Corporation (Tangyo-Kodan) Bill. However, it was decided that, in case the coal Mine State Control Bill should be proposed to the House, the Coal Mine Corporation Bill would by all means be accompanied simultaneously.

Countermeasures against the Inundation in the Kanto Districts.

As for the countermeasures against damages caused by the inundation in the Kanto prefectures, the Democratic Party have decided to dispatch staffs of the Inundation Investigation Committee, and nominated as the committee staffs concerned all Party members of the Upper and Lower Houses elected from the four prefectures of Saitama, Gumma, Ibaragi and Tochigi as well as four representatives such as Hangi Ogawa (Saitama), Sadaki Oshikawa (Gumma), Yoshio Namiki (Tochigi) and Saburo Namagoshi (Ibaragi).

G. Takeda

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Signed by Secretary General Takeda.

Recd.
AUG 27 1947
Pol Aff. Div.

Weekly Report (Aug. 8 - 14th)

Democratic Party

Aug. 8th (Fri.)

"Coal problem" was taken up at the directors' meeting. At this meeting, it was agreed that everything should be authorized upon our President Ashida.

However, it was further decided to hold general meeting of members of both Houses of this Party next morning to discuss the matter for the final decision.

Aug. 9th (Sat.)

Joint general meeting of Party members of both Houses was held at 11:30 a.m. to exchange opinions regarding to "coal problem".

Motion came out from Mr. Hanji Ogawa that our President Ashida should be authorized to settle this matter free of conditions.

Opposite opinions were also brought up. Mr. Hisashi Amano proposed to ask Secretary Hitotsumatsu and Secretary Kimura to express their opinions in this matter.

Both Secretaries opined that too strong conditions shouldn't be burdened by President Ashida but considerable compromise could be allowed.

After all, it was agreed that President Ashida could handle this matter in line with our Party's character.

Aug. 11th (Mon.)

Details of "coal control plan" was discussed at the directors' meeting.

It was desired to invite President Ashida and ask him to explain.

Aug. 12th (Tues.)

"Coal control plan" was taken up at the meeting of members of the House of Representatives of our Party.

Aug. 14th (Wed.)

President Ashida attended to the directors' meeting and explained regarding the "coal control plan".

Mr. S. Ozawa, Mr. T. Umebayashi, Mr. T. Nishida and Mr. M. Araki reported the meeting regarding the conference had between them and Secretary Mizutani.

General meeting of members was also held in the same manner as above-mentioned.

In order to carry out this matter in favor of our Party's policy, Mr. N. Utsunomiya proposed to have 15 member committee and it was approved that Secretary General Takeda would appoint these committees.

This committee was authorized to participate in drafting bill of "coal control plan".

Signed by Secretary General Takeda.

G. Takeda

Rec'd
8-1 afternoon

Weekly Report (Aug. 1--Aug.7)

Democratic Party

Aug. 1 (Fri.)

Small-committee for coal problem was opened at 9 a.m.

Nishida plan, drafted by Mr.Takao Nishida, was introduced and discussed.

It was decided to make up a final draft with this plan to gether with Umebayashi plan, drafted by Mr.Tokio-Umebayashi, and Kitamura plan, drafted by Mr. Kitamura who is the director of Party's Policy Work.

Mr. Nishida was appointed as the responsible person in charge of this work.

Aug. 2 (Sat.)

At the directors' committee which was started from at 1 p.m., President Ashida requested the meeting to the effect that the "coal-plan" should be drafted up even if it would take time until the coming Autumn season.

Director General Takeda appointed following three representatives as committees for "Rules and Regulations."

Mr. Tokuya Furuhata

Mr. Yutaka Kikuchi

Mr. Tukichi Sato

Aug. 4 (Mon.)

At to-day's directors' meeting, Policy Director Kitamura introduced Nishida Plan which was entitled "Urgent Plan for increase of coal plan."

It was decided to bring in this plan to the joint meeting between Social Democrats, Democratic Party and Peoples' Co-operative Party.

/MH

Tokutaro Kitamura, Tokuzo Okabe, Tatuo Nagao, Takao Nishida and Tokio Umebayashi were selected as committees.

Aug.5 (Tues.)

Joint general meeting of House of Representatives and Higher House was held from 1:30 p.m.

Free discussion was done between members regarding "coal problem."

Proposed plan was unanimously approved with the following conditions.

(a) To hold the proposed plan tight by all means.

(b) To ask Social Democrats and Peoples' Cooperative Party to approve our proposed plan and make it the proposed bill of the Executive Government.

Signed by Takeda'

Director General

G. Takeda.

/HH

Rec'd.
AUG 13 1947
Pol. Affs. Div.

Weekly Report (July 25 - 31st)

Democratic Party

July 25 (Fri.)

Committees for so-called "hidden commodities" were appointed as follows at the meeting of directors:

Yasushi Yoshida
Shigeyoshi Fukuda
Tetuzo Kojima
Hideji Kawasaki
Kazuhisa Ibaraki

"Seko-Problem" was closed up and opinions were exchanged. It was made clear that there was no cabinet member who had connection in this matter.

July 26 (Sat.)

Official candidates to run for Higher House by-election were announced as under-mentioned:

Kiyowo Sakakore (Gunma Prefecture)
Kikuji Okada (Tochigi Prefecture)
Kyujiro Kitamura (Shiga Prefecture)
Mitu Koore (Tokushima Prefecture)
Kiichiro Mazono (Kagoshima Prefecture)
Yosuke Iwakawa (")

July 28 (Mon.)

Joint meeting was held between Party directors and cabinet members of our Party at 11 a.m.

President Ashida said, "There is a rumor lately that Katayama cabinet is so weak that it will be unable to stand long enough to carry out the present Congress assembly. They say Katayama would resign before long. However, who will succeed him? It will never happen to see him retire from his post. We must encourage him with all our energy and sincerity".

Mr. Kitamura, Drector of Party's Policy Research Work, made a tentative report regarding "coal control bill". He concluded, "It is our policy to accept control bill if it would serve to promote production of coal. I would like to consult with various organizations of our Party more carefully."

Mr. Tatuo Nagao, just returned from his investigation trip to Kyushu district, said that the control bill was too early to be promulgated.

Mr. H. Kawasaki critisized the "Ampon" (Economic Stability H.Q.) to the effect that it had too much power inside of the cabinet recently. He said, "There seems to be many communistic planning. Our Party's Policy Research work should pay more endeavor to lead this "Ampon."

July 29 (Tues.)

To meet with requirement of Party's expenses, it was decided to collect 10% of the salary of each member of the Houses who belongs to our Party, hereafter, effective as from this month.

Party's coal policy was fully introduced on the "Nippon Keizai Shimbun" (Japan Economic News) this morning. Mr. Kitamura, Director of Party's Policy Research Work, pointed out that this was not official draft, but it was merely individual one. He told, "I asked everybody to keep it confidential yesterday. In spite of this, this private plan was made public, to our great regret. I must make it clear and be very careful hereafter not to cause such things again."

G. Takeda.

Signed by Mr. Takeda,
Secretary General

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JUL 24 1947

WEEKLY REPORT

Democratic Party

July 18th (Fri.)

Sound finance policy in regard with the supplementary budget is being supported by our Party.

In line with this, our Party has been asking Finance Secretary, Mr. Kurusu, to manage 6:3 system of education.

At the cabinet meeting held yesterday, it was decided to approve the proposal of the Education Dept. This proposal is as follows.

Amount of supplementary budget:

About ¥ 3,000,000,000

One half from the National Treasury and other half from the local governments.

July 21 (Mon.)

"Life Cooperative Union Bill" was discussed at the Party's Policy Research Work.

July 22 (Tues.)

Coal question was discussed at the Party's Policy Research Work.

July 23 (Wed.)

General Meeting of the Party's Women's Dept. will be held on Aug. 10th at Tokyo.

Details and program will be made by Chief Yamashita.