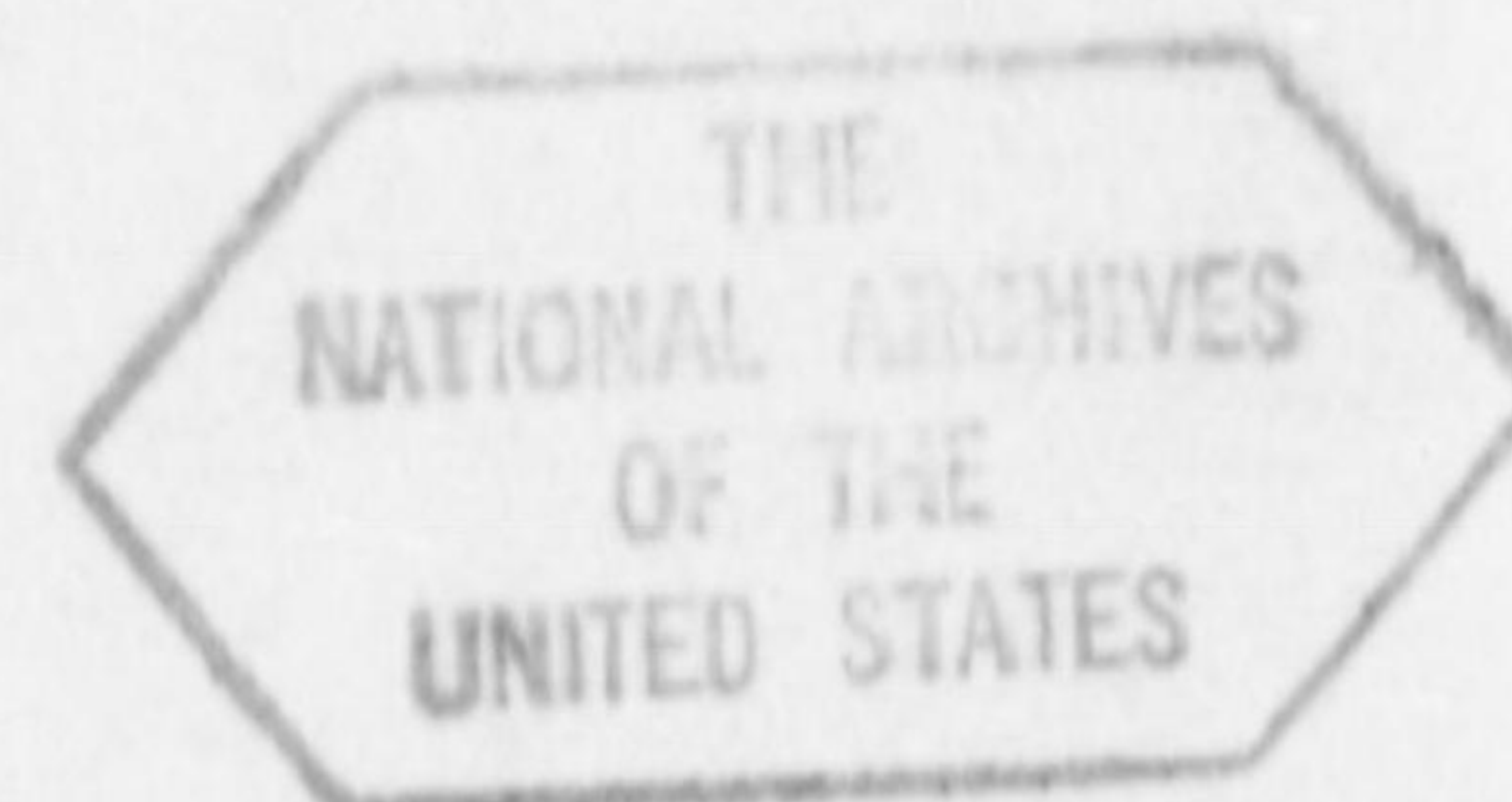


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2285
- (2) Folder title/number: (23)
Political Information
- (3) Date: Feb. 1951 - May 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
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(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction:

Yes

No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

File #
46

Party Leaders Review Elections Just Closed,
Defective Setup Among Socialists

Mainichi Shimbun, May 2

Leaders of the three major political parties last night made the following statements, in review of the results of the local elections just closed, wherein the conservative groups came out victorious:

Inejiro Asanuma, Socialist secretary general: - We are a bit surprised to learn that our candidates got so badly defeated in Tokyo and Osaka, where we had tried so hard to win. Among the reasons why the Socialist candidates failed to win more votes may be mentioned: defects in the election law and regulations, defects in our own party organization, and the unexpectedly small support given our party by the laborers in the big cities.

Takeo Miki, secretary general, Democratic party:- In the first week's elections, our party captured the mayor's posts in the three big cities, while in the second week's votings just ended we were able to place our men in the governors' posts in nine prefectures. (pro-Democratic non-partisans?). The voters have supported the realistic policies of our party. In the national Diet' next session, we intend to push the non-partisan foreign policy movement, in response to the popular demand for it.

Eisaku Sato, chief secretary, Liberals: - One of the biggest issues debated by the voters in the elections just closed was the Japan peace treaty question. The election returns prove that the voters have fully supported the policies of our party. We feel that the responsibility resting upon our party is heavy and shall endeavor to fulfill the expectations of the people to the best of our ability.

file 46

NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

Apr. 12, 1951

TO : KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
Att'n : LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION
FROM : POLICE GUARD SECTION, SAITAMA PREFECTURAL HEADQUARTERS,
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE
THRU : KANTO LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
LIAISON UNIT, GENERAL AFFAIRS DIVISION, TOKYO REGIONAL
Hq, NRP.
FILE NO. : NRPS-792
SUBJECT : SPECIAL REPORT

Youth Department Meeting of the Liberal Party of
the West District

The Youth Department of the Liberal Party of the West District held its fourth regular meeting as follows.

1. Date : From 1400 hours to 1650 hours, Apr. 9, 1951.
2. Place : In the office of Hanno Weaving Union in Hara-machi, Hanno-machi.
3. Sponsor : Yasuhiko Hiranuma
Youth Department of the Democratic Liberal Party
of the West District
No. 20, 1 Chome, Hanno-machi, Iruma-gun.
4. Attendants : About 300
5. The condition of the meeting :

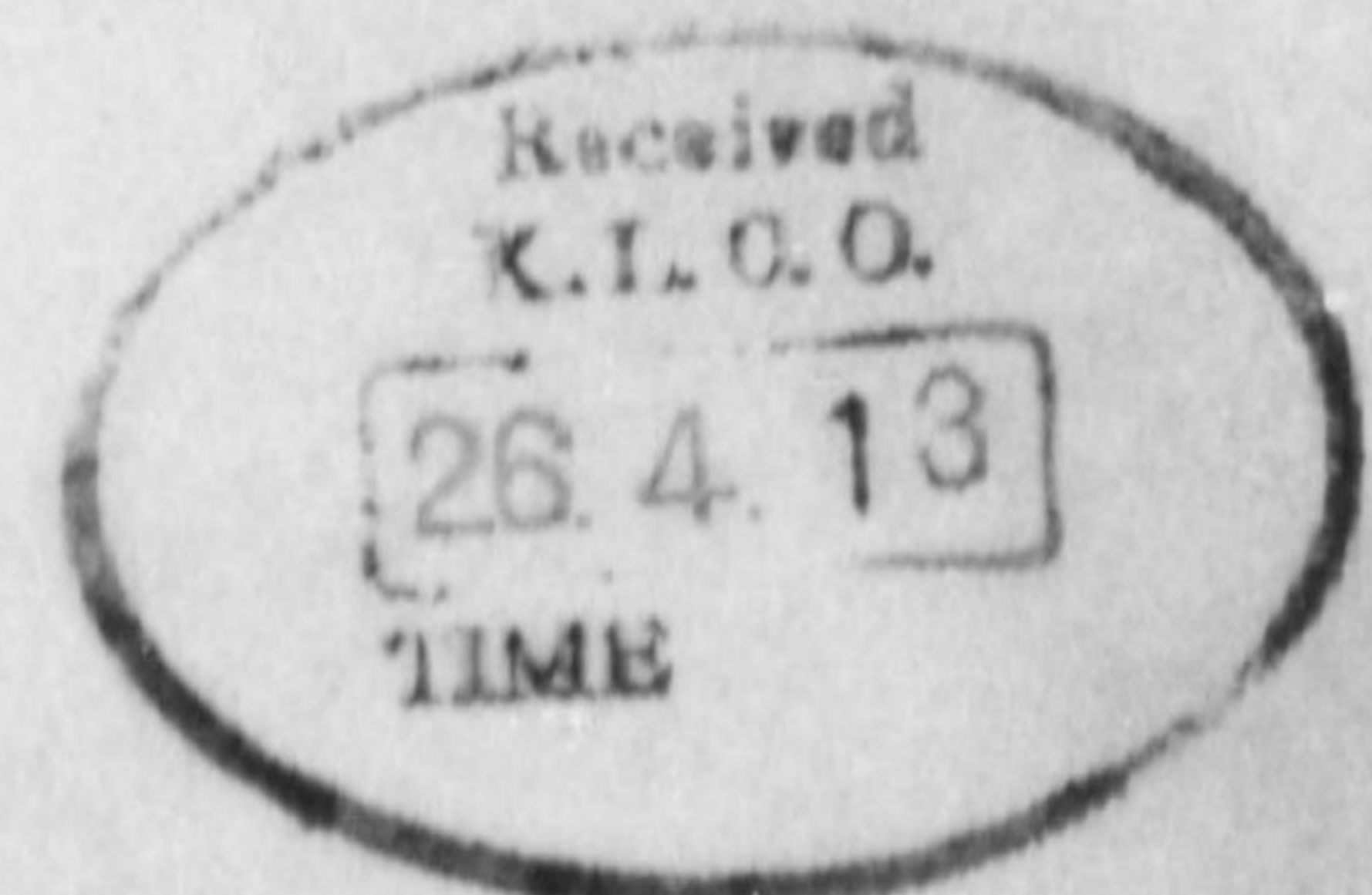
It was to be opened from 1300 hours, but as Minister Kurokawa of the Welfare and Mr. Sanroku Izumiyama, former Minister of Finance arrived late after their visit to Fudo Shrine in Komagawa in its spring festival, it was postponed till about 1400 hours. As it was just in the period of the election campaign, as many as 300 gathered to attend the meeting, and there were some serious faces of the candidates seen among them. On the right in the center of the place there were the names of the speakers were posted up with the decision, the gists and the slogans of the Liberal Party.

"The true peace is of the Liberal Party. The False peace is of the Socialist Party.

The true peace is of the Liberal Party. It is the Socialist Party that interferes with the peace treaty."

The above words were seen on the bills posted up.

The meeting was opened formally with the address by Yasuhiko Hiranuma (the second son of Yataro Hiranuma, member of the House of Councillors), the sponsor of the meeting.



Speeches were made by Yataro Hiranuma, Eizo Hosoda, Shokichi Uehara, Sanroku Izumiyama and Minister Kurokawa. They spoke of the internal and external situation, the policy of the Liberal Party and why the Liberal Party should win the first in the coming local election. They delivered fervent speeches with red faces dripping with sweat. All the speeches were begun and finished with a hail of applause. It was closed at 1650 hours.

6. A. Address by the sponsor

B. On the Forestry Law by Yataro Hiranuma, member of the House of Councillors.

About the Diet situation concerning the decontrol over wheat.

C. The present situation of the social economy of Japan. Criticism of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. The peace treaty problem. The request for casting votes for the Liberal Party.

By Eizo Hosoda

D. Criticism of the Socialist Party and liberalism. Slander of socialism. Request for assistance in the coming local election

By Shokichi Uehara, member of the House of Councillors.

E. The preparation of the people before the settlement of the peace treaty. The policy of the government for the social security guarantee and the relief of the victims of the war and the bereaved families. Cooperation toward the Liberal Party in the coming election.

Takeo Kurokawa, Minister of Public Welfare.

F. Local election and the slander of the Socialist Party. The importance of the coming election through the result of which the people of Japan may gain more trust.

Sanroku Izumiyama, former Minister of Finance

G. The cooperation in the election of the prefectural assemblymen.

Munesada Ichikawa, candidate for a member of the Prefectural Assembly.

H. Closing address by Yasuhiko Hiranuma, representative of the Youth Department of the Liberal Party in the West District.

S. J. Tanaka
Chief of Police Guard Section

File 46

TRANSLATION

15 March 1951

SUBJECT: Communist candidates for the coming local elections

SOURCE : Investigation Section, Fukuoka Regional Hqs., NRP
(thru: Kyushu Liaison & Coordination Office)

Post	Name	Remarks
Governor, Fukuoka-ken	HAYASHI Isao	Chief-secretariat, Kyushu District Hqs., Labor and Farmers Relief Association. Chairman, Conference of Fukuoka Ken Labor Unions
Mayor, Fukuoka City	TAKAKURA Kinichiro	Ex-chief, Fukuoka Ken Chapter, Electric Industry Workers' Union
Fukuoka-Ken Assembly	AKATSUKA Kinji	Ex-member of the executive committee, Fukuoka Ken Chapter, Electric Industry Workers' Union. Chairman, "Society for the Defence of Peace" in Fukuoka
"	MIYAMOTO Hideo	Member of the Akama Town Assembly Member of the executive committee, Fukuoka Ken Chapter, Japan Farmers' Union.
"	GOTO Tomiyuki	Leader, Communist Cell in Shime Town, Fukuoka Pref.
"	MORIOKA Kaneo	Leader, Communist Cell in Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka Pref.
"	TANAKA Hajime	Chief, Itoshima Branch, Japan Farmers' Union
"	NAKAGAWA Jinzo	Chief, Asakura Branch, Japan Farmers' Union. Leader, Communist Cell in Amagi Town, Fukuoka Pref.
Mayor, Isahaya City, Nagasaki Prefecture	IKEMATSU Rinichi	Ex-mayor of Isahaya City Ex-official, Isahaya Branch, Liberal Party Being backed by Tsukamoto Shuzo, ex-member of the Kyushu District Committee, JCP, with whom he is in close business contact.
Nakatomi Village Assembly, Kamoto-gun, Kumamoto Pref.	FUKUSHIMA Kyuji	Communist Cell in Nakatomi Village
Nakatsu City Assembly	OGATA Sadao	
"	TSUZAKI Susumu	
"	TAKAKURA Shin	
Sendai City Assembly	HASHIGUCHI Ikuro	Vice-chairman, Sendai Chapter, Kagoshima Ken Teachers' Union Recommended by the Sendai City Labor Council

Translation by K. Kishihara, KCAR, L & G

Copy to G-2 - GS - 24 Mar 51

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

copy
File
Political Information

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 February 1951

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer
THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch
TO: All Branches
SUBJECT: Political Information-Education Themes - March

1. One of the foundations of a democratic and efficient civil service system is a position classification plan under which government positions are classified according to the kinds of duties and by the degrees of complexity of duties and responsibilities involved. The National Public Service Law provides that "classification of government positions shall be so affected that the same qualifications may be required for and the same schedules of basic pay may be applied to all positions in the same class having the same employment conditions." A position classification law which was passed by the Diet on 15 May 1950 will become effective on 1 April 1951. The law is important not only because it strengthens the foundations of the national government's civil service system, but because its successful application will have a salutary effect upon the local entities which will initiate a civil service system on 12 February. Themes:

a. Under the position classification plan, the scope of work is made clear and it is possible to pay all employees engaged in specific types of work on an equitable basis.

b. The position classification plan will place promotion on a basis which will reward individual effort. It also will permit those who prefer to remain in a certain type of work to do so.

c. Position classification will enable citizens who wish to take civil service examinations to know in advance the specific duties which they will be expected to perform.

d. Because it will strengthen a democratic and efficient civil service system, position classification will benefit all citizens.

2. On 1 January the age limit in cases involving juveniles was raised from 18 to 20. This will take from the regular courts and give to the family courts cases involving offenders aged 19 and 20, thereby extending to this group specialized facilities for punishment, correction, and rehabilitation. Themes:

a. Offenders aged 19 and 20 who in the past have been committed to prison will now receive correction in reformatories and will be eligible for parole after six months.

b. Family courts are better prepared to deal with the problems of

youthful offenders.

c. It is an object of the Juvenile Law and related laws to give youthful offenders an opportunity to receive correction which will prepare them for their duties as citizens.

3. The Supreme Court and the Supreme Public Procurator's Office will continue their campaigns on expediting court procedures. Themes:

a. The reforms being made in court procedures require the support of all citizens to insure that they are administered in the spirit in which they have been planned. Citizens who are asked to appear in court as witnesses or are summoned to appear as the accused in a criminal case or the party in a civil case should realize the importance of their duty to appear promptly.

b. Parties and witnesses should cooperate with defense counsel, public procurators, and the courts in preparing the cases before trial and in expediting the conduct of the trial itself if the new rules and laws are to have meaning.

c. The reason for the Constitutional guarantee of a speedy trial in criminal cases is that prompt and certain trials are the most effective deterrent to the commission of crime. Wrong-doers will not be deterred if their punishment will be long postponed and there is a chance that their cases will never be tried. On the other hand, persons who are wrongfully accused should be cleared promptly.

d. Even in civil cases which do not affect the public interest directly delays which stretch over many months and sometimes many years are inexcusable in any judicial system.

4. Prosecution Inquest Committees have two functions: they may examine the propriety of a decision made by a procurator not to prosecute a particular case, and they may make proposals and give advice to the procurators regarding improvement of the conduct of their affairs. If anyone has made an accusation or complaint to the procurators, or if he has been injured by a crime -- and the procurator's office has not taken steps to indict -- upon application to the Committee by such person, the Committee must conduct an investigation into the matter. Committees also may of their own initiative investigate the propriety of any decision by a procurator not to prosecute an alleged crime if they acquire information from any source whatsoever which convinces the majority of the members of a Committee that such investigation is warranted. This means that filing a formal application with a Committee is not essential for commencing an investigation into the failure of a procurator to act. Themes:

a. Prosecution Inquest Committees can express local public opinion and morality and provide a check by citizens on the activities of procurators.

b. The method of selecting Committee members is designed to prevent any special local groups from controlling the Committee.

c. The Committees provide an opportunity for ordinary citizens to participate in governmental affairs.

----- J. O'B. -----

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