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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING 29th MAY, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General

Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. The Kinki District Block Conference.

Date: 9 a.m., April 19, 1948.

Place: Kyoto City.

Members who were present: From the party headquarters, Chairman Katayama; I.Asanuma, Secretary-General; R. Kato, Chief of the Organization Sec.; K. Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Sec.; M. Yamazaki, Chief of the Women's Sec.; while T. Shozu, Vice-Chairman of the Kyoto Branch office and twenty-three representatives excluding those from the Wakayama prefecture from the districts concerned were present.

Election of Chairman: Mr. Shozu was elected and took the chair Address of Mr. R. Kato, Chief of the Organization Sec. of the party.

Gist of Mr. Katayama's address: "It is urgent that the party should be united in a democratic way. I strongly request that we must stand on the principle of social democracy and carry out the pledges of the party and the resolutions of the annual meeting of the party."

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Gist of Secretary-General Asanuma's address on the general political affairs and the party matters: "The party supports the Ashida Cabinet as long as it observes the three party agreement and carries it out. The question of the tax struggle should be dealt with by unity of all the party members of the Diet."

The HQ Executive plans;

(1) Mr. K. Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Sec., addressed as follows: "It is of imminent importance that we point out the errors which the Communist Party has made concerning the question of the importation of foreign investments. It is requested that a meeting of propaganda section chiefs of the districts concerned should be held on this occasion in order to accentuate the activities of the propaganda, report of which should be made to the party HQ."

(2) Mr. R. Kato, Chief of the Organization Sec. stressed the following points:

a. Development of the movement concerning the double increase of the party members.

b. Firm stand of organization of branch offices of villages, towns and cities.

c. Autonomous management of the district block conference.

d. Training of members and their despatch to the districts.

e. Systematic activities of propaganda sections and closer cooperation amongst them.

II. The Kanto District Block Conference;

Date: May 21, 1948.

Place: The Japan Doctors' Institute, Kanda, Tokyo.

Members who were present: From the party HQ., S. Nishio, State Minister; I. Asanuma, Secretary-General; R. Kato, Chief of the Organization Sec.; K. Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Sec.; S. Matsumoto, Chief of the Culture Sec.; Hosoda, Chief of the Publication Sec.; while chairmen and chief secretaries from the districts concerned were present.

Proceedings:

(1) Address by R. Kato, Chief of the Organization Sec. of the party.

(2) Election of the chairman of the conference; Mr. Shigemaru Ishii was elected and made an address.

(3) Report on Political situation by Mr. S. Nishio.

(4) Reports on local affairs.

(5) The HQ executive plans:

principles of organization; by R. Kato.

a. Reform for firm establishment of the system of of headquarters.

b. Firm establishment of the lower part of the organization.

c. Movement of the double increase of the party members.

d. Establishment of block councils and organic cooperation amongst them.

e. Activities of the local Assembly members.

f. Appointment of officials of the Organization Sec., HQ, to be stationed at local branch offices.

g. Workshop branch offices.

It was decided at the conference that closer cooperation between the HQ and local branch offices should be maintained, particularly in respect of the management of the party affairs.

Educational policies by Junzo Matsumoto, Chief of the Culture Sec., HQ.

Policies on women's activities by Kasahara, Asst. Chief of the Women's Sec., HQ.

a. Canvassing for increase of women members, especially to women groups of labor and farmers unions.

b. National conference of women's sections of the Party, which is expected to be held in the middle of July.

c. Petition for the increase of sum concerning the expenditure for social work.

Plan of the Publication Section; by Hosoda, Chief of the Publication Sec.

a. Weekly publication of the Party Report.

b. Publication of the series on socialism.

c. Publication of the party's magazine called "Shakaito".

(6) Counter measures for the budget 1948-49, the gist of which was explained by Serizawa, special research member.

(7) K. Ueshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Sec., explained the Election Law and Political Party Law.

(8) Report on general party affairs: I. Asanuma, Secretary-General pointed out the followings:

a. Firm establishment of the control orger.

b. Question relating to the C.S increased pay.

c. Question concerning the resignation of the Katayama Cabinet.

d. The Cabinet led by the Democratic Pārty and the three party agreement.

e. Materialization of the three party policies.

f. Planned lecture tours.

g. Expansion of the Party Report.

h. Re the Laborers and Farmers Liaison Conference and cobperation with organized groups throughout Japan.

i. Restruggle in local Assemblies.

j. To increase the number of officials of the secretaiat of the HQ.

k. Cavassing for contributions to Yen 20,000,000 party fund.

All district branches strongly requested that activities for daily struggles should be strengthened, and it was unanimously decided that a strong request be sent to the HQ to the effect that the Central Committee shall be urgently held.

(9) Closing address by T. Kumamoto, Chairman of the Tokyo Joint Association.

III. Union Committee;

(1) Strengthening and support of the organization of the Union Committee and establishment of a liaison conference (laborers, farmers, fishermen, medium and small size merchants and industrialists, and cooperative unions) with supporting organizations.

In order to materialize the decisions of the annual conference of the party concerning the measures for laborers, farmers, fishermen, medium and small size merchants and industrialists, cooperative unions, strengthening of the organization of the Union Committee has been urgently desired, but delayed on account of various reasons. However, it was finally fixed up by the Central Executive Committee on May 10th as follows;

Chairman of the Union Com.; Tadao Kikukawa.
Chief of Labor Section; Hideo Yamahana.
" " Farmers " vacant.
" " Commerce & Industry; Akira Sasaguchi.
" " Cooperative Union; Shikaji Shigei.
" " Fishermen's Sec.; Shigetaro Fujiwara.

(2) Matters decided by the Central Executive Committee on May 21st.

a. Members of the Union Committee are as follows:
Chiefs and asst. chiefs of sections of the Committee and a certain number of executive members.

b. Livelihood Cooperative Union Bill;
It shall be urgently decided that the bill shall be presented by the Gov. to the Diet in accordance

with the three party agreement or it shall be jointly submitted by the three government parties. Messrs. S. Shigei and K. Matsubara shall be present at the three party conference relating to the bill on May 21st.

c. With reference to the fishery business tax, the fishery section of the Committee shall study necessary measures.

d. The Laborers and Farmers Liaison Conference in the Diet:

With regard to the conference, the Central Executive Committee confirmed its decision made on May 6, deciding the establishment of a committee or liaison conference directly connected with laborers and farmers unions from an independent point of view of the party. However, the Laborers and Farmers Liaison Conference which is now in progress should be merely a liaison organ and its tendency leaning toward the common front should be removed. The party members who attend the conference should report to the Union Committee for its instructions.

IV. Proposal made to the Government relating to the National Administration Structure Law:

With reference to the reform of the administration structure, both bills, the National Administration Structure Law and Establishment of Ministries Law, which are

expected to be put under the deliberations of the Diet soon, shall replace the Administrative Offices Law after its expiry and constitute a fundamental basis of our administrative organization. The party, therefore, has regarded the bills with utmost importance and deliberated very carefully. Mr. I. Asanuma, Secretary-General, representing the party, made the following proposal to Mr. Tomabechi, Chief Cabinet Secretary, at the three government conference on May 24th.

"With reference to the reform of the administrative structure, the three party agreement includes an article that a democratic reform of the administrative structure of the central as well as local governments should be stfongly promoted and improved, and the administrative supervision system. should be strengthened for the purpose of innovating the discipline of government officials. However, the reform which the Government is intending to undertake causes fear that the bureaucratic power might regain suppressing position. It is a regrettable fact that the expansion of the governmental departments and their higher status are expected to be caused by the two bills when they are passed, but democratization, efficiency and simplicity of the administration would be greatly hampered. Increase and reform of necessary government offices might be unavoidable in order to make a change from the government of suppression to one of service, but

the colossal structure should be adjusted, and the measures which provides room for maintaining the feudalistic and bureaucratic power should be absolutely avoided. The line of the three party agreement must be strongly adhered to."

The party is now contemplating counter measures of which Mr. Makoto Hori takes charge.

V. Laborers and Farmers Liaison Conference:

On May 25th, about 40 representatives of the Sanbetsu, Zentei, Nichiro and others assembled in the Diet building and had a preliminary meeting amongst union members. They deliberated the constitution of the conference, after which a promotors' meeting, including the Diet members, was held where the opposition was strongly voiced against the term that the Diet members from the ranks of laborers and farmers are only entitled to be present at the conference. As a result, the meeting confirmed the original idea and presented the following conditions:

(1) The Diet members shall be called to the conference, when necessary.

(2) The term of the Diet members is construed as those who were elected under the basis of laborers and farmers.

By this, the matter has been brought back to the starting point and its opening would be further delayed.

Amongst the promotors, there are the following socialist Diet members:

I. Akamatsu, Z. Shimagami, T. Mayeda, M. Katashima,
T. Tsujii, S. Uchimura, K. Sasaki, O. Tanaka,
J. Kikuchi, T. Yaoita.

VI. Interest on War Time Bonds should be used for the Reconstruction;

The Central Executive Committee of the party had its conference in the Diet building on May 28th and discussed the budget matters which had been deliberated by a joint meeting of the party leaders and the socialist Ministers on May 27th. As to the surplus of Yen 1,500,000,000 caused by the suspension of the interest payment for war time bonds, it was provisionally decided that as the total sum could not be appropriated for the construction of dwelling houses only, Yen 700,000,000 for dwelling houses and rever improvement, Yen 500,000,000for the 6-3 education system and the remaining Yen 300,000,000 for the construction of public maternity and nursing homes shall be allotted. In the meanwhile, the appropriation for the 6-3 education system would be Yen 4,700,000,000 which is not sufficient even for maintaining the present schools and class rooms. The Committee, therefore, taking the request of Mr. Morito, Education Minister and the Education committee of the party into consideration, approved the sum of Yen 8,000,000,000 originally claimed by the Education Ministry.

VII. Resolution concerning return to the International Labor Conference;

A resolution concerning return and affiliation to the International Labor Conference was presented to the plenary session of the Diet on May 29th. Mr. M. Yonekubo explained the resolution, emphasizing that the Government should undertake every possible effort to make Japan able to return the International Labor Conference at an early opportunity in order to maintain the world peace as a member of the world community. In response, Mr. Kato, Labor Ministry, stated that although the peace treaty has not been signed yet, the Government shall seek opinions from both capital and labor and request necessary assistance from the Allied Powers in order to materialize the resolution at an early opportunity. The House passed the resolution unanimously.

VIII. Our party's attitude toward the budget 1948-49;

The budget 1948-49, Yen 399,300,000,000 which had been finally decided at the cabinet meeting on May 27, was provisionally informed to the parties in its gist on May 28. The special committee of the Political Affairs Research Committee of our party which had been investigating the taxation system, wages and prices which are the nucleus of the budget commenced its serious deliberations on the budget upon receipt of the information. It was decided that the party should not make its final decision in a hurry but deal with each item of the budget

carefully. In accordance with the decision of the Central Executive Committee on May 28, three members of the Committee, M. Yonekubo, chairman of the Diet Policy Committee, T. Kikukawa, Chairman of the Union Committee and J. Matsumoto, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Lawer House paid a visit to Mr. Ashida, Premier, whom they requested that Yen 4,100,000,000 should be appropriated for the 6-3 education system as originally claimed by the Education Ministry instead of Yen 3,500,000,000 as proposed by the Government. They further stressed the point that, if necessary, the party would propose an amendment to the Diet concerning this appropriation.

In the meanwhile, I. Asanuma, Secretary-General, T. Kikukawa, Chairman of the Union Committee, and Kawashima, asst. chairman of the Political Affairs Committee has an interview with Tomabechi, Chief Cabinet Secretary, requesting him that the Livelihood Cooperative Union Bill which has been greatly desired by the masses for many yeárs be presented to the Diet at an early opportunity as a government bill and that the appropriation for reconstruction of the devastated area be incrdased up to Yen 10,200,000,000.

IX. Canvassing for Yen 20,000,000 as the party funds:

It was unanimously decided at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee on May 26 that the canvassing for Yen 20,000,000 shall be carried out as under

for the purpose of constructing the Labor House in which

the party HQ shall be fixed up and strengthening the party influence in conjunction with local branch offices of the party.

The total sum: Yen 20,000,000.

Items: Yen 17,000,000 for the construction of the Labor House.

3,000,000 fund for the party.

Aims of the Labor House:

(1) Objects:

a. The present HQ offices have to be vacated owing to the owner's strong request. When the Labor House is built, a part of it shall be used by the HQ.

b. The contributions would be made by all ranks of the working class. Threfore, the Labor House should be opened for the masses.

c. A part of the House shall be offered as a hotel for the party members who come to Tokyo.

(2) Location:

Suitable land near the Diet building shall be selected. The size of the land is 400 to 500 tsubo.

(3) Construction:

Second storey house with tiled roof; the total tsubo of the building being 300.

(4) Construction costs 17,000,000 yen.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING 22nd MAY, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General
Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. Report concerning the second lecture tour.

Date	Place	Lecturers	Audience
Apr. 22	Ohtsu	Chairman T. Katayama, K. Shima (Asst. Chief of Propaganda Sec.), K. Ohno, K. Yago.	1,500
" 23	Gifu	Chairman, Secretary-General, K. Shima, R. Kato.	300
" 23	Tajimi	As above	3,500
" 24	Seto	Chairman, Secretary-General, D. Hayashi, I. Akamatsu.	2,250
" 24	Nagoya	As above	4,700
" 30	Saitama	Chairman, K. Yoshikawa (Chief of Propaganda Sec.), H. Baba.	3,600
May 1	Atami	Chairman, Secretary-General, M. Yamazaki, S. Katsumata.	1,200
" 2	Kawasaki	Chairman, F. Tomiyoshi, K. Yoshikawa.	100
" 5	Yokkaichi	Chairman, D. Hayashi, U. Adachi.	1,700
" 6	Matsuzaka	As above	2,000
" 6	Nara	Chairman, D. Hayashi, K. Ise.	2,800
" 7	Takada	As above	1,300

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Date	Place	Lecturers	Audience
May 8	Hashimoto	Chairman, D. Hayashi, K. Ise.	1,700
" 8	Wakayama	As above	3,500

Besides the avove the party sent many lecturers to speech meetings, lecture classes and meetings of various organization as follows:

The Secretary-General attended the following meetings:

Date	Place	Kind of meeting
May 1	Atami	Atami party meeting
" 1	Tokyo	May Day meeting
" 4	Tokyo	Debate on the New Constitution. Annual meeting of the Democratic Party.
" 5	Tokyo	Annual meeting of the Cooperative Society.
" 9	Shimoda	Shimoda party meeting.
" 10	Tokyo	Itabashi party meeting
" 12	Tokyo	Lecture meeting of the Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry.
" 13	Tokyo	Conference of all heads of villages and towns of Japan.
" 14	Tokyo	Radio debate party, attended also by K. Yoshikawa and U. Muto:
" 15	Tokyo	Lecture meeting at the Hikifune Primary School.
" 15	Tokyo	Lecture meeting at Fukagawa Primary School, the Sunsmachi Primary School and the third annual conference of the National Cooperative Party.

The audience was recorded 13,800 in all.

In addition, (1) Ryoji Inouye attended four meetings Including one at Gifu, (2) M. Yamazaki, chief of the Women's Section of the party, attended the child welfare

conference and four others. (3) Tadao Kikukawa attended the meetings at Yayesuguchi and three other places and joined the bye-election campaigns every day. (4) Zengoro Shimagami attended the conference of the representatives (280) of the National RailwayWorkers Unions, (5) Shima, Asst. Chief of the Propaganda Section of the party, attended the meeting of the national engineering and machinery workers unions numbering 2,000. (6) Kotaro Ise attended the national conference of the tribe emancipation movement. (7) Einosuke Mayeda attended the Shimoda meeting, the audience of which was 1,200. (8) Seido Takatsu attended the conference of the representatives of the League for Achievement of Pension Increase. (9) Hideo Yamahana attended the Itabashi meeting (200). (10) Tomomi Narita attended the meeting at Yayesuguchi.

II. The 44th Central Executive Committee Meeting.

The meeting was held on May 10, from 2:40 to 4:35 p.m.

The members who attended were as follows.:

Asanuma, Nishio Morito, Mizutani, Yasuhira, Masaki, Obshima, Nagaye, Nishimura, Nomizo, Y. Suzuki, M. Suzuki, Koizumi, Hori, Hara, Ito, Nakazaki, Mayeda, K. Suzuki, Yoshikawa, S. Matsumoto.

Proceedings.

(1) The Secretary-General's Reports.

a) Re selections of chairmen and chiefs of committees and sections.

b) Recandidate for the principal of the school of culture and politics.

(c) Republication of a magazine of the culture section, which shall be regarded as semi-organ of the party and compiled under close cooperation between the section and the executive branch.

(d) Readjustment of petitions.

(e) Re the fourth lecture tour of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. The tour extends from Mry 25th to June 5th, covering various places in Kyushu. The Chairman is accompanied by Katano, Shima and Yamaguchi.

(2) Subjects for Discussion.

(a) Suspension of payment of interest on the public war bonds,

Following the explanation made by the State Minister Nishio, concerning the cabinet meeting on this matter, the Chief Cabinet Secretary explained a bill dealing with the interest payment on the war bonds. It was decided that handling of this matter shall be left to the joint meeting of the socileist cabinet ministers and the party leaders (Chairman, Secretary-General, Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Department and Chairman of the Diet Policy Committee).

(b) Opinions to claim the Government relating to various other policy matters.

M. Suzuki, Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Department, stated his

opinions regarding the transaction tax. Following many opinions made by other members, it was agreed that under close cooperation between the party and the Government, the Political Affairs Investgation Department shall investigate all matters concerning the budget prior to the decision to be made by the Government and the party Ministers shall be present at the Committee.

(c) Transfer of making up the national budget. State Minister Nomizo explained the idea on the subject and plan of the transfer. The question of the transfer shall be deliberated by the Political Affairs Investgation Department prior to its submission.

(d) Elevation of the Construction Board. The subject shall be referred to the Political Affairs Investgation Department, the decision of which shall be submitted to the Central Executive Committee.

It was agreed that Mr. Hori shall take charge of (c) and (d).

III. Appointment of Chairman of the Diet Policy Committee:

Mr. Mitsusuke Yonekubo was appointed as the chairman by the Central Executive Committee on May 21st.

IV. The Laborers and Farmers Liaison Conference.

Regarding the above conference which is, as a rule, aiming at fostering closer relations among workmen's and

farmers unions throughout Japan, our party is on opinion that the conference should be merely a liaison organ, not only excluding its having tendency of the common front, but also being utilized by the fraction activities of the Communist Party.

V. Liaison conference of the party leaders and the socialist Ministers:

The conference was held at the Premier's official residence in the night of May 20th, to whidhsix socialist Ministers, Nishio, Mizutani, Morito, Suzuki, Nagaye and Nomizo, while Katayama (chairman), Asanuma (Secretary-General) and Yoshikawa (chief of the Propaganda Section) from the Party attended. Opinions were exchanged on the budget as the center matter, particularly fairly critical opinionhs were expressed concerning new prices and wage standard.

The main opinions were as follows:

(a) New wage basis of the expected 3,700 Yen will not give any surplus for the life of the working class people and further burdens would be borne by the consumers owing to new rice price and the imposition of transaction tax. Necessary policiesshould be considered by the Party.

(b) Wage stabilization by means of the maximum wage system requires sufficient and sure supply of the increase of staple food and necessary stuffs of living. However, no bright prospect can be seen at present. Our party shall consider the matter deliberately when Kato, Labor Minister returns to Tokyo from his

tour, while the Democratic Party has already taken up this matter seriously.

VI. The fourth lecture tour:

Having crushed irresponsible counter propaganda against our party instigated by both the Communist and the Democratic Liberal parties, the latter of which has taken a reactionary tendency great deal of late, our party's lecture tour guided by Mr. Katayama, Chairman of the party, has successfully completed its first, second and third programs as scheduled. Our appeal to the masses was heard and made them realize that the thoghts of social democracy so firmly held by our party are indispensable for the reconstruction of our mother land. Wherever the lecturing party visited, it was given a most hearty welcome and the results were considerably more than anticipated.

The Katayama Government took the reins of government at a rime when the country was on the verge of economic collapse caused by serious inflation of currency and the stagnation of the living of the masses caused by reactionary administration of the Shidehara and Yoshida Governments. However, the Katayama Cabinet, during its over eight months' hard work in office, successfully attempted to tread the thorny road and regained Japan's international confidence, thus paving the way for inviting foreign investment, while it accomplished the fundamental work for Japan's economic reconstruction, racial rehabilitation and democratization.

The audiences well understood the above fact and seemed to realize the reason why the Shakai To should be the only party to be a center power for peaceful democratic revolution.

The party decided to carry out the fourth lecture tour as mentioned under, for which all branch offices in the districts concerned are requested to afford the closest cooperation and hearty assistance is expected from the working class people.

(a) Members of the party:

Tetsu Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Kanaye Hatano, Former Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

K. Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Section.

Kiyoshi Shima, Asst. Chief of the Propaganda Sec.

Shizuye Yamaguchi, Member of the Lower House.

(b) Places of the visit:

May 28 Shimonoseki (daytime), Kokura (night)

29 Hakata (night)

30 Saga (daytime), Saseho (night)

31 Nagasaki (daytime)

June 1 Yashiro (night)

2 Kagoshima (daytime), Kuniwake (night)

3 Miyazaki (night)

4 Nobeoka (daytime), Ohita (night)

5 Beppu (night)

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 8th MAY, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General

Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. Party member changes.

Mr. Shinkichi Ukeda who was elected from the 2nd electorate of Yamaguchi prefecture, and a member of the Dai-ichi Giin Club became a member of our Party on the 3rd May; on the previous day, Mr. Mikita Yasuda left the party and joined the Democratic Party. Party strength in the House of Representatives is now 123.

II. Appointment to Standing Committee Chairmanship vacancies held by the Social Democratic Party.

The appointment of the Parliamentary Vice-ministers and Chairmen of the Standing Committees were left up to Tetsu Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. In regard to the chairmen of the standing committee, a directive was issued by the Chairman with the unification of the party as a premises. On the 5th, the chairmen were designated by the Speaker of the House and approved.

1. Regard the unification of the party.

a) The decision of the central executive committee to dissolve all intra-party factions and future factional action shall be strictly adhered to.

b) All officers of the party shall act as members of the executive branch and not as individuals.

c) The executive branch of the party shall be urgently enlarged, and all party announcements shall be through competent organs.

d) Regard to the compilation of the 1948 national budget, the party, as a unified body, shall strive for the achievement of the three party policy agreement.

e) A liaison meeting shall be held between the main party members (Chairman, Secretary-General, Chairman of the Diet Policy Committee, Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Department) and party ministers.

2. Chairmen of the Standing and Special Committees.

Chairman of the Budget Com.	Mosaburo Suzuki
" " " Labour "	Kaichi Yasuhira
" " " Agriculture & Forestry Com.	Ryoji Inouye
" " " Justice "	Seiichi Ii

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Chairman of the Communications Com. Naosaku Doi
" " " Diesiplinary " Mikiji Mori
" " " Committee for Illegal Property Transactions Unjuro Muto
" " " Committee for the Political Party & Election Laws Kenko Yoshikawa

Furthermore, on May 6 the members of the central executive committee agreed upon the following two points:

1) Diet party members shall adhere to the decision of the Labour Policy Committee.
2) Party experts shall be appointed members of the standing committees.
3) Appointment of Vice-chief of the sections.
Vice-chief of the Education Section Kanjiro Sato
" " " " Administrative Section (Deputy) Seiichi Koizumi
" " " " Accountants Section (Deputy) Gen Sugita

According to the decision of the Central Executive Committee it was decided that the party organs were to be enlarged, the nomination of personnel for which was to be left to the selection committee. This committee met in the Diet on the 8th at 10 a.m., and made the following decisions.

Vice Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Department
Kanaye Hatano Kihachiro Kimura
Kinji Kawashima Kaneto Matsuzawa
Fusaku Shimada
Chairman of the Labour Union Com. Tadao Kikukawa
Chief of the Labour Section. Hideo Yamahana
" " " Farmers " Junzo Inamura
" " " Commerce & Industry " Akira Sasaguchi
" " " Cooperative Unions " Shikaji Shigei
" " " Fisherman's " Shigetaro Fujiwara
Chairman of the Unemployment Policy Committee Taneo Mayeda
Chief of the Education Section Zengoro Shimagami
Auditors Taminosuke Tsujii
Ryoji Inouye
Chairman of the Diet Members Com. Giichi Kawai
Vice-chairman of the same Matautaro Mizobuchi
Kozo Inomata
Masutaro Kaneko

Members of the Diet Policy Committee---to fill the vacancies caused by Mr. Kato and Mr. Nomizo's absence.
Shogetsu Tanaka
Junzo Inamura

Members of the Election Policy Committee
Mosaburo Suzuki
Hidekichi Koizumi
Kaichi Yasuhira

Kanemitsu Yoshikawa
Toshi Nakazaki
Inajiro Asanuma
Ryozo Kato
Michiko Yamazaki
Haruo Okada
Tadao Kikukawa

III. Formatibn of the Education Revival Conference, and the leading position of the party.

Recently, a movement is stirring in Tokyo and local districts to develop an educational revival movement; this aims to build a democratic education through the educational revival conference by enveloping all progressive organizations including the unenthusiastic Government, labour unions, farmers unions, cultural organizations, students groups and political parties in this movement.

The Central Committee of the Japan Teachers Union which was the advocater of this movement, on the 27 and 28 April decided to form such conferences in each prefecture during May. It is, therefore, desired that the branches of the party contact the local branches of the Japan Teachers Union and take an active part in this movement.

IV. Osamu Ito, Chairman of the Justice Committee of the Upper House and member of our Party, Takeo Sai, and Koichi Ono, both members of the same party, presented a demand for the "establishment of committee for the investigation of improper disposition of criminal cases by judges" on the 7th to the Diet Steering Committee; this was approved by plenary session on the same day. This proposal demands that the disposition of criminal cases by judges be investigated, and if as a result of the probe improper action is revealed, the Diet shall necessarily criticize the action adopted and warn the justices, while taking appropriate measures.

V. A Cultural Council for the Working People.

On the 7th the Cultural Section of the Party held a meeting to defend the culture of the working people at its headquarters. Representatives from the Cultural Sections of the Japan Federation of Labour, Newspaper Labour Union, Japan Teachers Union, Japan Farmers Union and the Japan Film and Theatre Labour Union, and discussed many contemporary cultural problems. It was unanimously agreed that after the Toho dispute, a meeting to defend the working people's culture was necessary; and it was decided that the Social Democratic Party would call on the various labour unions to form a "Cultural Council for the Working People", the objective of which shall be:

1) Through the force of cooperation among the labour unions such concrete problems as the Toho dispute shall be resolved.

2) Form a central body able to foster the activity of the Workers Dramatics Cooperative, and the Labour Union Film Council, which will eventually enable the settlement of the problems pertaining to these organizations through policy and legislature.

The first preparatory committee shall be held about the 20th.

VI. Lecture Tour of the Kyushu Districts.

Katayama's four nation-wide lecture tour of Kyushu shall be held according to the following plan.

May 26th Shimonoseki; 27th Tobata and Hakata; 28th Saga and Saseho; 29th Nagasaki; 30th Kumamoto; 31st Kagoshima and Kokubu; June 1st Miyako-no-jo and Miyazaki; 2nd Oita and Beppu.

An accurate will decided upon after the prefectural branches and headquarters have conferred.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1st MAY, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General

Inajiro Asanuma.

* *

I. The Second lecture tour.

Following his first lecture tour to the Shikoku and Hokushin-etsu districts, Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee made a tour of five cities in the Tokai district from the 22nd April for four days; he greatly impressed the audience with his explanation of the party's position in the present coalition government.

In Ohtsu 1,500 persons gathered; Gifu, 300 (forum); Tajimi, 3,500; Seto, 2,300; Nagoya, 4,500 (2 places).

Katayama, Chairman, Secretary-General Asanuma, Hayashi and Akamatsu, members of the House of Representatives, and Shima, member of the House of Councillors.

II. Establishment of an Assistant Secretary-General.

In accordance with the wishes of the present Secretary-General, an assistant Secretary-General will be established in the party. While the Secretary-General will devote his time to party and organizational activities in general, the two new assistant secretary-

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generals will assist him in Diet activities. They shall be chosen from the Houses of Representatives and Councillors respectively.

A general approval of the Executive Committee was obtained on the 27th April, and as soon as the chairmen of the standing committee are decided, it is expected their appointment will follow.

III. Standing Committee of the Women Section.

On the 28th April, the standing committee of the women Section was held in the Conference room of the Headquarters. From Headquarters Mrs Yamazaki, chief of the Women Section, Misses Motojima and Kasahara, vice-chiefs of the section attended with nine standing committee members from the Fukushima, Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa, Tochigi, Hyogo, Shiga and Kyoto prefectures.

It was decided that a General Meeting of the Women Section will meet in the middle of July (ordinarily one month before the National Convention), as a split in the women front should be avoided the section will not participate in the Japan Democratic Women's Conference or the Women's Day Conference.

IV. Setsu Takenaka Elected.

At the various by-elections since the general election last year, the Social Democratic Party has not been very successful but at the by-election of the Wakayama Prefectural Assembly the offical candidate of our Party

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Mr. Setsu Takenaka was elected with 17,000 votes out-striding the Democratic runner-up who had only 12,000 votes.

V. Yonekura standing for candidacy.

Mr. Yonekura, vice chairman of the Miyagi Nichino Branch, will stand as the official candidate of the Social Democratic Party in the by-elections of the 2nd electoral district in the prefecture, which are to held on the 15th.

VI. The Social Democratic Party made the following statement on the 19th May Day.

The 19th May Day makes ever clearer the immense responsibility of the rapidly progressing labour movement in Japan.

The retrospection on the labour union movement in Japan is to point out the disputes and struggles which have disregarded the productivity of labour. For labour to abondon their peaceful objectives and become preoccupied in struggles is to utilized by a group of ambitious politicians. For the labour union to become an organ for the realization of political objectives, and compell the labourers to sacrifice themselves, must be avoided at all costs. Without production increase the people's livelihood will not be improved is a fact common to all defeated nations. That, despite the vigorous resistance by a certain group of people, our policy of a

sound labour union movement is gaining ground is proof of the increasing democratization of the unions. The recent struggles for the sake of struggles is an expression of this resistance. Ostensibly advocating the revival of production their tactics are to obstruct production by these struggles. By fully comprehending this fact can production increase and a sound labour union movement be attained. The expectations of the labour union movement is the focal point and their development is the barometer of the reconstruction of Japan.

Their duty is 1) to be the basis of a democratic country, and 2) the revival of productivity. When it is realized that the reconstruction of the country will be decided according to the development of the labour union movement, the stabilization of the national livelihood of the people is clearly the responsibility of a sound labour movement. Our emphasis of this point this 19th May Day, is to overcome any unsound movement tending to be detrimental to international confidence, and loss of the people's trust. Criticism and retrospection signify progress. There can be no improvement and stabilization of our livelihood where a constructive spirit is non-existant. The labour movement, celebrating the 19th May Day, will become the motive power in the reconstruction of Japan.

VII. Secretary-General Inajiro Asanuma attended the May Day celebrations and emphasized the significance of the Day in the following statement.

The real nucleus of a democratic revolution is the working classes. Through only the inification of the working classes will this revolution be achieved. This is the most approriate moment for a readjustment of a fighting front for the accomplishment of a bloodless and peaceful revolution; it is the time to commence the reconstruction program; the day to turn over a new leaf aiming for complete independence and the peace treaty.

VIII. The 4th lecture tour.

The fourth lecture tour headed by Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, will start on the 5th May in Kuwana City in Mie Prefecture and continue through till the 8th; Kuwana on the 5th; Matsuzaka City and Nara City, 6th; Takada City 7th; Wakayama City, 8th.

IX. Plenary Session of the Diet on the 25th April.

Taneo Maeda, member of the House of Representatives and the Social Democratic Party interpellated the government on the recent riots by Korean residents in Kobe.

X. On April 30th the Political Funds Adjustment Bill was passed by the House of Representatives plenary session.

Inajiro Asanuma, as Chairman of the Special Committee for Revision of the Election Laws and the Political Party Bill made all efforts to pass this bill.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24th APRIL, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General

Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. Report regard the results of the 1st Nation-wide lecture tour. (April 1-17, 1948)

Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Yonekubo, former Labour Minister, Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Section and Shima, Vice-Chief of the section launched their lecture tour of the Chugoku, Shikoku and Hokuriku districts on the first of April before an audience of 3,500 at the Osaka Public Hall; assisted Kohei Kin in his Lower House by-election campaign in Hiroshima on the 2nd and 3rd, and were able to reap greater results than were anticipated. For five days after the 4th, crossed Shikoku, and passing through Kobe and Kyoto toured Hokuriku district and completed the first lecture tour of little over two weeks at Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture. On the 8th, 10th, and 16th, the Shikoku-Chugoku, Kinki and Hokuriku Regional Councils were respectively held with Secretary-General Asanuma attending. At these meetings the activities of the party were retrospected upon, and the true character of the working people's party were points of active discussion. Over 100,000 persons attended the various lecture meetings and discussion groups which were held approximately 50 different times.

Date		Place	Audience
April	1	Osaka City	3,600
	2	Onomichi City	6,500
		Fuchu	4,000
		Innoshima	9,000
	3	Tojo-machi	2,800
		Matsunaga-machi	2,000
		Mihara City	2,000
		Onomichi City	2,500
	4	Inaharu City	5,000
		Matsuyama City	3,000
	5	Yahatahama City	3,500
		Uwajima City	2,500
	6	Komatsu & Hihoshi-mura	750
		Kochi City	2,500
	7	Awa-Ikeda-machi	2,000

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Date	Place	Audience
April 7	Handa & Anafuki & Nishio	4,000
	Tokushima City	2,700
8	Shido-machi	1,500
	Takamatsu City	1,500
	Marugame City	2,500
9	Kobe City	2,500
	Kyoto City	2,500
10	Fukui City & Mikuni-cho	1,750
11	Takaoka City	2,500
	Kanazawa City	3,000
	Nanao City	3,500
12	Toyama City	3,000
14	Takada City	4,000
	Nagaoka City	3,500
15	Nagano City	1,800
	Matsumoto City	3,500
16	Shiojiri-machi	2,000
17	Kofu City	2,500
	Total	99,000

II. 2nd Lecture Tour.

Date	Place	Speakers	Audience
April 23	Ohtsu City	Katayama, Inoue, Shima, Yao	1,000
23	Gifu City, City Assembly Hall	Katayama, Asanuma, Shima	300
23	Tajimi City Kamoto-za	Katayama, Asanuma, Shima	300
24	Seto City, Srto Public Hall	Katayama, Asanuma, Shima, Akamatsu, Hayashi	1,500
24	Nagoya City, Open-air Theater	Katayama, Asanuma, Shima, Akamatsu, Hayashi	1,000
24	Nagoya City, Minato-za	Katayama, Asanuma, Shima, Akamatsu, Hayashi	2,500

III. Sent Yamakawa, Member of the Lower House, to make congratulatory address at the Annual National Convention of the All-Japan Coal Miners Union held on 22nd April at the Nenryo Kaikan Building.

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IV. Re the Political Party Corruption Prevention Law.

The party is giving complete and active coopera-tion in endeavours to realize the Political Party Cor-ruption Prevention Law which is, at present, being drafted by the sub-committee of the special committee for the political party bill, and revision of election laws in the House of Representatives.

V. The following note of admonition in regard to the Toho labour dispute was sent to the company.

12 April 1948.

Mr. Tetsuzo Watanabe,
President of the Toho Company.

Dear Sir;

Enterprises which are not of a public character are gradually disappearing in modern society; especially the film production business, as entertainment for the working classes, has direct influence over all aspects of national life, and is the barometer of the cultural standard of one particular society. At the same time, the educational value of the business does not permit the management thereof to be relegated to commercial-minded capitalists as a private concern. It is strong-ly felt, however, that despite the improvement to a certain extent in the film production world in Japan, the social nature of the business has not been fully recognized by itself or by others, and that there is an outstanding difference, in comparison with other countries, especially cultural nations, in the protec-tion and encouragement afforded the film production industry by the state.

To overcome this situation, improve and rationa-lize the film production industry in Japan, the Cul-tural Section of this party called on all persons of the industry, last year, to form a Film Policy Council (Eiga Seisaku Kyogikai).

It is to be greatly deplored that the Toho films which achieved noteworthy accomplishments and a pro-gressive form of enterprise in the post-war film pro-duction industry of Japan as a vanguard of the demo-cratization of Japan, should, with you as nucleus, make a right about turn and return to the standpoint of the feudalistic industrial enterprisers; thus retarding the culture of our country. The Social Democratic Party which desires the healthy development of Japanese cultural, especially that of the film industry, regrets your attitude to oppose and render impossible the estab-lishment of the Film Policy Council, for the reason that labour union participation in management was un-suitable, despite the ernest desire of the majority of the persons in the film industry, and the strong mea-sures, which are reminiscent of the power priveliged classes, you are taking under the cloak of management rationalization.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

It is very unfortunate for the Toho Company that we have to doubt your love of films, your comprehension of the speciality of the film production industry, especially film production policy, your recognition of the position of the film producer, a special technician.

In the same way that you possess the freedom of thought and liberty to be affiliated with any party you choose, should you allow others; and to deprive a person of his right to live is worse than the actions of the war-time bureaucrats.

Everybody recognizes that the rationalization of the management of Toho is necessary. However, we firmly believe that a democratic method unlike that applied during and before the war could be discovered. We completely oppose the highhanded actions you are taking as detrimental to the living of the working class in the event of the economic reconstruction of Japan.

The fact that your ignominy resulting from selfish sentiments will commercialize the Toho films and eventually lower the quality of Japanese fibms is a disastrous event for Japan which is trying to rejuvenate itself as a modern democratic and cultural nation; a calamity which cannot be overlooked.

Desiring a healthy development of Japanese cultural, and a sincere reflection on the part of the directors of Toho and yourself, the Culture Section of the Social Democratic Party hereby notifiy you of a strong warning.

Yours,

The Culture Section,
Social Democratic Party
of Japan.

VI. Activities of the Women Section.

Mrs. Yamazaki, Chief of the Women Section made the following lecture tour of Shikoku district.

Date	Time	Place	Aud.	Remarks
April 15	3-5 p.m.	Roof Garden of the Harbour Office, Imaharu City.	800	lecture
15	7-11:30 p.m.	Town Hall of Sakurada village	300	discussion group after 3 hours lecture.
16	2-4 p.m.	Kurashiki Spinning Company.	500	lecture to women factory workers.
16	6-9 p.m.	same	50	round-table

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Date	Time	Place	Aud.	Remarks
April				
17	10-12 a.m.	Kurashiki Spinning Company	500	lecture
17	6-10 p.m.	Yuai Kaikan, Matsuyama City	50	round-table with representatives of women's organizations.
18	10-12 a.m.	City Hall of Tokushima City.	400	mostly women members of the welfare committee.
18	1-3 p.m.	same	400	lecture
18	3-5 p.m.	same	30	round-table with women representatives of labour unions.
19	8:30-10 a.m.	Prefectural Office of Tokushima Pref.	200	lecture meeting for the women workers at the prefectural office.

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17th APRIL, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General

Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. Kinki Regional Conference.

Date and time: 10the April 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Place: Rissho Elementary School, Kyoto City.

Persons from Headquarters: Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee; Asanuma, Secretary-General; Yoshikawa, Chief of Propaganda Section; Kato, Chief of Organization Section; Yamazaki, Chief of Women's Section.

Approximately 40 representatives from the Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Hyogo, Shiga Prefectural Branches.

Opening Address: Kato, Chief of the Organization Section.

Chairman: Tokumatsu Shozu (Kyoto Prefectural Br.)

Address: Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Report on the political situation in Tokyo, Inajiro Asanuma.

Executive policy for 1948, Kato, Chief of Organization Section.

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Policy for the Propaganda Section, Yoshikawa, chief of Section.

Policy for the Women's Section, Yamazaki, Chief of Section.

Lively debate followed and future activity was promised.

II. Vice-Chief and members of the Sections decided.
(decision of the Central Executive Committee, April 13 1948.)

Vice-Chief of the Organization Sec.		YAO, Kisaburo
		AMATA, Katsumasa
" " "	Propaganda Sec.	ISHIGAMI, Keikichi
		SHIMA, Kiyoshi
" " "	Cultural Section	NARITA, Tomomi
		EGI, Takehiko
" " "	Youth Section	KATO, Nobuyuki
		OHTA, Jin
" " "	Women's Section	KASAHARA, Masae
		MOTOJIMA, Yuriko
" " "	Consultation Sec.	KATO, Shizuo

Vice-Chiefs for the Public Relations, Information and Research, Administrative, Education Sections are being considered at present.

Members of the Cultural Section;

SATO, Kanjiro	TAIUCHI, Saneo	TAKATSU, Masamichi
TAMAI, Yokichi	TOKORO, Makoto	BABA, Hideo
HAYASHI, Daisaku	HARA, Hyonosuke	MATSUZAWA, Kaneto

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MATSUMOTO, Junzo ITANI, Shokichi HORI, Makoto
AKAMATSU, Tsuneko KANEKO, Yobun

Special Committee for the Nationalization of the Electric Industry.

Chairman: MAEDA, Einosuke

Members of the Committee:

KANEKO, Masutaro	ISHINO, Hisao	SAKAI, Kazuo
NARUSE, Kigoro	YAOITA, Tadashi	KAMEAYASHI, Yoichiro
ITO, Ushiro	NISHIMURA, Eiichi	MAEDA, Taneo
IMAZUMI, Isamu	II, Seiichi	TANAKA, Toshio
MIZUHASHI, Tosaku	SHIMOJO, Kyohei	HARAGUCHI, Chujiro

Special Committee for the Acceleration of Repatriation.

Chairman: SHOJI, Hikoo

Members of the Committee:

KAWAI, Akitake	KATO, Shizuo	SATAKE, Shinichi
YAMAZAKI, Michiko	ISE, Kotaro	FUJIWARA, Shigetaro
NARUSE, Tomomi	MATSUTANI, Tenkoko	BABA, Hideo
YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu	TOGANO, Satoko	

III. Suspension of the Second Nation-wide Lecture Tour.

To: Prefectural Branches.

From: Secretary-General, Inajiro Asanuma.
Chief of Propaganda Section, Kanemitsu Yoshikawa.

Subject: Suspension of Lecture Tour.

Date: 15th April 1948.

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In order to establish the autonomy of the party with the resignation of the Katayama Cabinet, the first nation-wide lecture tour of the Chogoku, Shikoku, Kinki, and Hokuriku-Shin-etsu districts was commenced with Chairman Katayama's speech in the Osaka Public Hall on the 1st April. The prefectural branches were notified of the 2nd nation-wide lecture tour including the Tokai, Chugoku, Kinki and Kyushu districts; however, considering relations with the Diet, the Central Executive Committee decided to suspend the second tour, on the 13th. Short lecture tours of three to four days will be planned and carried out in turn.

The concerned prefectural branches are to suspend all plans for lecture tours andwait further orders from headquarters.

IV. Proceedings of the Central Executive Committee.

Date and time: 15th April, 11 a.m.

Place: within the Diet Bldg.

Persons attending: Secretary-General Asanuma and members of the Central Executive Committee.

Items of transaction:

1. Report to GHQ regard the history of the Social Democratic Party since its formation , change of platform policies and officers.
2. Report to GHQ regard the recent platform and policies of the Social Democratic Party.
3. Directive regard the activities of Diet members.

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4. The Social Democratic Party's executive policy for 1948.

5. To alther organization to the city, town, village, and factory branches.

6. Regard the tax struggle.

7. Kinki Regional Conference.

8. General Meeting of the Ishikawa Prefectural Branch. Secretary-General Asanuma and Chief of the Propaganda Section made congratulatory aidresses.

9. Regard local assembly policy.

10. Unveiling of statue to Koo Sunaga.
Secretary-General Asanuma will attend.

11. Approval of Mr. Junsei Hanatsuki's entry into the Social Democratic Party; he was elected from Shiga Prefecture.
Total number of our Party members in House of Representatives is 123.

12. Announcement of candidates for the position of Parliamentary Vice-Minister, the selection of which had been left to Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee from Secretary-General Asanuma; they will be formally approved at the Cabinet meeting on the same day.

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Attorney-General
MATSUNAGA, Yoshio (Lower)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Forestry
OHSHIMA, Yoshiharu (Lower)

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Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Labour

OHYA, Shozo (Lower)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Education

HOSONO, Michio (Lower)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Commerce and Industry

MASAKI, Kiyoshi (Lower)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Economic Stabilization Board.

NISHIMURA, Eiichi (Lower)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Communications

SHIMOJO, Kyohei (Upper)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Finance

MORISHITA, Seiichi (Upper)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Labour

MIZUHASHI, Tosaku (Upper)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Health and Welfare

AKAMATSU, Tsuneko (Upper)

13. Shoichi Aoyama's entry into the Social Democratic Party.

Approved at the Executive Committee of the Ishikawa Prefectural Branch on the 7th April; and likewise approved by the Central Executive Committee of the party.

V. Directive regard the activity of representatives affiliated with the Prefectural Branches.

To: Members of the Central Committee, Prefectural Branches, Members of the House of Representatives and Councillors.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

From: The Central Executive Committee.

Date: 13th April 1948.

The Social Democratic Party was returned as the leading party in the April elections last year in the House of Representatives and Councillors; later, with the reorganization of the political parties, our party placed second in the House of Representatives with one hundred and twenty-two members. Also, as a result, our party is first or second in the prefectural, town or village assemblies.

To have many representatives is to our advantage. The actions of the representatives should not be devoid of relation with the demands of the masses, but their actions should be governed by the policy committee of the branches and prefectural branches, and a vigourous struggle should be developed. The branches and prefectural branches should steer activities to make them popular organizations and not a struggle centrred around the representatives.

Therefore, 1) the branches and prefectural branches should establish assembly policy committee for the prefectural, city, town and village assemblies, and enlarge the council of members.

2) a report of the activities of the member groups in the city, town and village assemblies, and prefectural assemblies and those of the five main cities should

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be submitted to the prefectural branch headquarters and the headquarters of the party.

3) as there is a close relation between the work of the members of the prefectural assemblies and those of the city, town and village assemblies a council of the affiliated members of the prefectural branch should be held for the permeation of party policies.

4) one of the differences between the Communist party and ours is that being a "popular-front" party they do not have many representatives. Our party being a "popular" party, we have many representatives, consequently our struggle is centred in the national Diet or the local assemblies. This is a natural sequence to our stand on a "bloodless revolution". To grasp the dissatisfaction and discontentment of the people then, must be lead by the representatives in all meetings and struggles held in an organized and planned manner. All representatives should stop individualistic actions and become an integral part of branch and prefectural branch activity.

Reference:

Regard the activity of party representatives.

Our party as a social democratic party is carrying out a democratic revolution in Japan. At present, there are many affiliated members in the National Diet down to the local town and village assemblies; with each election it is predicated that the number of

representatives will increase. These representatives as the party's front line will strive for the accomplishment of the party's objective through active parliamentary maneuvres. Consequently, representatives of the party shall not advocate policies contrary to those of the party, injure the prestige of the party, or act detrimental to the wishes of the people. Thereby the following code of action was decided on.

It is the duty and responsibility of all affiliated representatives of the party to act according to this policy.

1. All affiliated representatives of the party shall submit to party control.

2. All affiliated representatives of the party shall actively endeavour to realize party policies in Diet activity.

3. All affiliated representatives of the party shall attend the Diet while it is in session and prevent any impediment in their activity as members of the Diet.

4. It is the duty of all affiliated representatives of the party to report diet activity to the electorate and the general public.

5. In consideration of their position, all affiliated representatives of the party shall avoid all actions which will arouse doubt.

VI. Secretary-General Asanuma made the following statement regard the political situation on the 15th April.

Party Unity.

In regard to the resingation of the Katayama Cabinet it is admitted that it was due to a slight disunity in the party. However, the Katayama nation-wide lecture tour started on the 1st April is succeeding and the party is becoming more united. It was rumoured that the Government and Public Workers Union labour dispute caused dispute caused disagreement between Minister Nishio and Labour Minister Kato, and that the friction between the left and right factions would be stimulated. There could not be confliction of opinion and there was none among them. The characteristics of the Government and Public Workers labour dispute is that it was not class war like ordinary labour disputed, but a dispute between the upper and lower grades in the administration. The party reached a complete agreement as to where to draw the line, consequently, a unified recommendation was made, and the steps taken by the Diet members in the "labour-farmer Diet members group" who, cooperating with the Communist party, endeavoured to solve the dispute, was not factional but an expression of their sincere desire to settle the problem.

Realization of our Policies through the Ashida Cabinet.

The policies of the Social Democratic Party will be realized along the lines of the three party policy

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agreement. The three party policy agreement states that the suspension of the payment of interest on government bonds will be decided at a consultative meeting where the details of the method of suspensive disposal of the interest on the bonds will be discussed. The party attitude will be decided according to the manner in which the Government and party Ministers include this in the budget; nevertheless the party will do its best to include this in the budget. The "national wealth tax" will be dealt with in the same way. Regard the agrarian land reform the policy agreement states "complete acceleration" (of the program). All efforts will be made to complete the second land reform by 2nd October, and those places needing alteration will be thoroughly investigated. Working in close cooperation with the government, the party will seriously consider how to dispose of those remaining tenants and non-cultivating land owners, exchanging and groupingtogether of farm land, and release of forest land. In regard to the state control of financial institutions, a democratic control according to the plan of the Committee on the reorganization of financial institutions in the Finance Ministry.is desired. A strengthening of control on perishable foodstuffs cannot be helped. Control can be eased on certain articles, but when things are scarce controls cannot be eased. The extermination of

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the black-market is imperative, and we ask the cooperation of the people. In other words, the Social Democratic Party policies will be realized along the lines of the three party policy agreement; the problem will solve itself. There would be no problem if the parties realized that a coalition government is necessary for the democratization of Japan. If through the induction of foreign capital and other means, gaps can be stopped up, the present cabinet will be able to ride the economic crisis.

The Democratization of the Labour Unions.

The labour unions should be for the workers themselves, and the despotism of a few should be eradicated. The Social Democratic Party is in complete support of this democratization of the labour unions. As for the revision of the labour laws, if management and labour managed them as their own, the outcome would be very satisfactory. Therefore, it is best not to revise the laws, and the Labour Minister, Mr. Kato has confirmed this fact.

In regard to the labour disputes, economic strikes are a result of post-war poverty which demands the realization of working classes. That economic struggles evolve into political issues cannot be helped. Political struggles cannot always be suppressed. However, when strikes are utilized by a few as a means to attain a political objective we are opposed to such methods.

The NCIO Democratization League must fight for democratization when, because of arbitrary action by fraction groups, the members of the labour unions are not able to accomplish what they want.

The Next General Election.

At present, there are no conditions nor basis for holding a general election. General Whitney's of the 3rd April goes without saying. A political vacuum resulting from dissolution of the Diet should be avoided. But there will a certain amount of difficulty in weathering the Diet.

The nation-wide lacture tours are said to be general election policy; on the contrary, they are aimed uniting the party and thanking the people for their cooperation during the Katayama Cabinet period, that Katayama is touring the country himself.

VII. Hukuriku-Shin-etsu Regional Conference.

Date and time: 16th April, 11 a.m.

Place: Saigetsu-Kan, Nagano City.

Persons present:

From Party Headquarters: Chairman Katayama; Secretary-General Asanuma; Yoshikawa, Chief of Propaganda Section; Kato, Chief of the Organization Section; Motojima, Vice-Chief of the Women's Section.

Approximately thirty representatives from Fukui, Ishikawa, Nagano and Toyama Prefectural Branches.

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Chairman: Miyashita, Chairman of the Nagano Prefectural Branch.

1. Chairman Katayama's address.

2. Report on political situation in Tokyo.
Secretary-General Asanuma.

3. Executive policy of the party headquarters for 1948.
Kato, Chief of Organization Section.

4. Women's policy.
Motojima, Vice-Chief of the Women's Sec.

5. Executive policy of the Propaganda Section.
Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Sec.

Active discussion followed and future activity was promised.

VIII. Reorganization of party branches in city, town and village units, and formation of work-ship branches.

The third National Convention decided to reorganize party branches from district and city units to city, town and village units.

This signifies an enlargement of the organization of the party; a district and city branch no longer is capable of permeating the influence of the party in all phases of society, and the area is too large to allow active everyday activity; this removed the inefficiency which necessarily resulted in liaison and mobilization and action (of the branch). Reorganization of party branches according to the city, town and

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village principle will be fostered, and anticipating a double increase in party members influence will be exerted on the working masses.

1. Branches.

In organizing a branch the regional branch will be adopted as a principle, as stipulated in the regulations.

Art. 33 stipulates that

A branch will be organized in a city, town or village (and in ward of a city) or in district corresponding to the above areas where there are fifty or more party members.

but,

the central executive committee and the prefectural branch may organize a branch when they deem it necessary, and when there isfifty or more party members in one work-shop, a work-shop branch may be organized. Detailed regulations will be separately provided.

The party platform clearly outlines the party as an organization including the workers, farmers, and middle classes fighting for the establishment of the political freedom of the people and a democratic structure.

The object of organization of our party are the workers, intelligentsia, farmers, small and medium enterprisers, repatriates, democlized ex-servicemen, and progressive capitalists. There is no meaning in these

various strata of society organizing independently, but a necessity of unity as one. For the organized workers to form the nucleus is a better form of organization, consequently, party members should organize themselves, not in work-shops, but their home districts.

The labour union is mainly for the attainment of economic demands, the object of which is the capitalist or a group of capitalists, and therefore, should be organized according to industries in each work-shop.

On the other hand, the political party is mainly for the attainment of political aims, the object of which is the National Diet, the prefectural assembly, city, town, and village assembly. Also the Government, the prefectural and municipal administrations, and the town and village halls. It subsequently follows that the political party should be organized in stages, with a branch in the town and village, a liaison council in each district, a prefectural branch in each prefecture, and a national headquarters.

In this way, party organization according to administration boundaries makes possible rational activity. However, since the termination of the war, the labour union movement speedily developed, but the organization of the working masses which should be the back-one of a socialist party was greatly retarded. The freedom of the labour unions to support any political party

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has facilitated the activity of the Communist "fractions", blocking the activity of our party and weakening the influence of the labour unions. In order to further the influence of the party in the labour unions and reorganize the members of the unions in favour of the party, the work-shop branch was considered and adopted at this year's national convention.

It must not be forgotten that the work-shop branch is a transitional organization to including the members of the union in the party. Members of the work-shop branches should be reorganized into branches in their home districts.

The establishment of a work-shop branch must not weaken the functions of the district branches. Members of the work-shop branch are to contact the branch in their home district, and participate in all political activity in that district; and such activity should be carried out in close cooperation with the district branches.

It is appropriate that the work-shop becomes a division in the district branch, and participate in branch activity.

The party should be an organic body with groups in the universities and colleges, and work-shops in the districts.

2. When the unit of branch organization is subdivided into city, town and village and work-shop,

and the area of activity of these groups are reduced, it is necessary that close liaison is maintained between the branches in regard to daily activity. This movement which requires mass demonstration and mobilization necessitates close-knit cooperation.

It is therefore necessary that a district council is established in each electoral district, or administrative region, and a regional council of prefectural branches in each area, to maintain liaison among the various districts.

3. The labour-farmer organizations.

Endeavours to clarify the relations between labour unions and democratic organizations will be made according to party regulations.

Art. 38. Those organizations which come under the following items and recognized by the central executive committee shall be supported by the party.

1) Political aims not contrary to those of the party.

2) One half of the members of the executive organ being members of the party.

3) The official organ has decided to support the party.

Organizations or group of organizations entering into friendly relations with headquarters of the party shall have more than one thousand members; other

organizations shall conclude the same with district branches; a group of organizations shall enter into relations with headquarters as a group in disregard of the member organizations.

The above stipulates the relation between branches and prefectural branches and organizations where this is possible; formal liaison councils should be organized.

4. Procedure for Organization of a Branch.

In regard to the organization of a branch, Art. 34 stipulates,

To establish a branch a list of the members of the branch, addresses and names of the officers, branch regulations, and one year's expense for headquarters should be submitted, through the prefectural branch to the central executive committee for approval; when there is no prefectural branch they shall be submitted directly to the central executive committee; branch regulations will be according to the standard branch regulations separately stipulated.

Therefore, with the reorganization of the branches and establishment of new branches (including work-shop branches), it is necessary that the regular papers are submitted and approved by the Central Executive Committee.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 11TH APRIL, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General,

Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. Regional Conferences.

1. Regional Conferences of the Chugoku and Shikoku districts.

Date and Time: 8 April, 11 a.m.

Place: Marugame City.

From Headquarters; Tetsu Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee; Mitsusuke Yonekubo, Member of the Central Executive Committee; Kanemitsu Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Section; Ryozo Kato, Chief of the Organization Section; Michiko Yamazaki, Chief of the Women's Section.

2. Regional Conference of the Kinki district.

Date and Time; 10 April, 11 a.m.

Place: Kyoto City.

From Headquarters, other than the above mentioned persons, Inajiro Asanuma, Sectary-General; and Shima, Vice-Chief of the Propaganda Section attended the conference.

II. Joint Regional Meeting.

9th April; General Meeting of the Gifu Prefectural Branch.

Koichi Yamamoto, Member of the House of Representatives; Ryozo Kato, Chief of the Organization Section; Ito and Ohno, members of the House of Councillors attended the meeting.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

11th April: General Meeting of the Ishikawa Prefectural Branch.

Katayama, Asanuma, Yoshikawa and Yonekubo all members of the House of Representatives attended the meeting.

III. Affiliation of Mr. Shoichi Aoyama, member of the House of Councillors.

Applied for entrance, and accepted on 7th April; as a result, our members in the House of Councillors' number 46.

IV. By-elections of the third district of Hiroshima Prefecture.

The election was held on the 4th April; the official candidate of the Social Democratic Party, Kohei Kin, placed second.

V. The Government invited representatives of the various vocations to a meeting on the 10th April.

Ushiro Ito represented the Social Democratic Party.

VI. Report regard the absenteeism tactics of the opposionist parties.

To: Members of the House of Representatives and House of Councillors,
Members of the Central Committee,
Prefectural Branches.

From: Inajiro Asanuma, Secretary-General, Social Democratic Party Headquarters.

Subject: The non-attendance of members of the House of Representatives at plenary sessions.

Date: 7th April, 1948.

I received a notification from Mr. Tomabechi, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, to the effect that the Prime Minister had received the following letter regard the non-attendance of members of the House of Representatives at plenary sessions from Brigadier-General Courtney Whitney, U.S.Army, on the 3rd April, 1948.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Dear Sir: (translator's note: this is a re-translation of the Japanese translation)

I cannot help taking great concern in the fact that the non-attendance of members of the House of Representatives in plenary sessions makes the maintenance of a quorum necessary for legislation, at times difficult. Furthermore, the committees which consider the bills submitted to the Diet, cannot fulfil their responsibilty and functions as a result of a poor attendance rate.

This absenteeism is ascribed to the rumours of an anticipated general election in the near future, and the desire of the Diet members to return to their electorates to debate the contemporary problems.

At present, there being no constitutional or legal basis for a general election, this misunderstanding is incomprehensible.

Therefore, I advise the leaders of the several political parties to take necessary measures to increase the rate of attendance in the plenary sessions and the committees, in order that the legislative responsibility in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, and urgent situation, amy be fulfilled.

Yours,

Courtney Whitney,
Brigadier General, U.S.Army
Chief, Government Section.

The Prime Minister
of Japan.

Although the party, anticipating the consequences, endeavoured to prevent their absence from Tokyo, this result is indeed regrettable. Our party being one of the government parties, it is our duty to form and maintain a quorum by only the Social Democratic Party. Therefore, not only the members of the House of Representatives but also those of the House of Councillors should attend the National Diet when in session, and maintain its position as the true legislative body.

The Steering Committee of the House of Representatives decided on the following statement by the Speaker of the House regard this question;

Matsuoka's Statement;

The Premier notified me, yesterday, the 5th, that he had received a warning from the Chief of Government Section, General Headquarters because the rate of attendance in the House was poor, and advised that the

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leaders of the respective political parties take necessary steps. It was agreed on the one hand, among the leaders of the different parties, to stimulate the rate of attendance, while on the other, both at the Steering Committee and the inter-party liaison committee this question was discussed several times, and appropriate action was to be taken. It is indeed regrettable that the House has been warned by General Headquarters.

It is desired that as the National Diet is still in session, and if in considering the legislative responsibility of the Diet and the importance of the present situation, unwarranted absence from phenary sessions and the several committees should not be, necessary measures be taken by the leaders of the parties, and also by the members themselves, voluntarily.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that the members of the Diet will return to Tokyo as quickly as possible to fulfil their respective duties.

VII. Labour dispute of the Government Employees and Public Workers Union and the Social Democratic Party.

To: Prefectural Branches,
Members of the Central Committee.

From: Isamu Akamatsu, Chief of the Information and Research Section.

Subject: Report regard the labour dispute of the Government Employees and Public Workers Union and the attitude of the Social Democratic Party. (from the 0.8 month payment to the revision for the worse of the labour laws.)

In order to pay the remainder of the Government and Public workers supplementary living wages of 0.8 months according to the decision of the Central Labour Relations Committee, the Katayama Cabinet submitted a supplementary budget to the National Diet on the 29th January. But, as the increase in train fare and postage rates which are taxes on the masses were to be the sources of revenue, the party did not fully support the plan. However, as a substitute source of revenue which could be included in the budget immediately was lacking, and the payment of the 0.8 month wages was urgent, the Central Executive Committee decided, on the 4th February, to respect the government's standpoint and consider that of the latour unions and separate the payment of 0.8 month wages and the increase of rates.

In regard the increase of train fares and postal rates two opinions prevailed; one to abide by the decision (not to increase the rates) of the National Convention, and the other, the decision by the Central

Executive Committee to recognize the increase in rates. When this conflict of opinion is considered in the light of the standpoint of the Katayama Cabinet and that of the Social Democratic Party, two problems, to endeavour through compromise to continue the Katayama Cabinet, or relinquish the reins of government, retire and prepare for the future, were confronted. However, due to inta-party relationship the Katayama Cabinet resigned on the 10th, and the designation of the succeeding premier was taken up. That the fundamental principles of the Social Democratic Party were a point of controversy is noteworthy. It cannot be denied that the dispute as to whether a wedge should be inserted into the movement to reorganize the conservative camp which is utilizing the instability of the political situation, or relinquish the premiership and establish the nucleus of the party, caused the reflection on the fundamental principles of the party. That the fundamental problems of the party had to be reconsidered, at this junction, is, in a way, regrettable; rather, it is fortunate that a chance for reflection came our way. In the course of the dispute, it was realized that "factional action" within the Social Democratic Party would, in view of the present extreme immaturity of the working classes of Japan as a political influence cause them to swing to the conservative camp; together with the decision of the Central Executive Committee "not to take factional action", on the 13th February, is one step forward.

On the 21st it was decided that the Social Democratic Party would designate Ashida, President of the Democratic Party. However, as to whether the party would cooperate with the Ashida Cabinet would depend primarily on its policies. When the Social Democratic Party announced its "policies for overcoming the economic crisis" on the 21st, and simultaneously proposed them to the Democratic Party, they accepted the Social Democratic Party policies to a large extent; consequently, the party agreed to enter the cabinet, and accepted eight portfolios. Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee and Asanuma, Secretary-General of the Party, declined to enter the cabinet, but strive to attain the realization of the policy agreement with the pressure of a united party; this is the objective of the present nation-wide lecture tours.

From the outstart the Ashida Cabinet was confronted with the problem of the labour dispute of the Government and Public Workers Union. The government decided to pay the difference between the 2,920 yen wage scale decided by the Temporary Wage Committee and the 1,800 yen wage scale, and accordingly, submitted a budget to the Diet on the 19th; regard the interpretation, and method of payment of the 2,920 yen, there was an sharp difference between the government and the Government

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and Public Workers Union. The party cooperated with the three ministers concerned, Nishio, Kato and Tomiyoshi, while endeavouring to reach an amicable solution by mediating the Government and labour unions. With the breakdown of negotiations, and no prospects of an amicable settlement, the Central Executive Committee decided on the following proposals on the 31st.

1. Although there was a difference between the Government and the labour unions regard the fundamental principles of pay and wages, there is sufficient possibility for an amicable settlement as to the method of payment of the 420 yen excluding the 2,500 yen; the government should therefore, immediately commence collective negotiations and respect the desires of the labour unions.

2. The Government should, as suggested in the report of the Temporary Wage Committee, commence collective negotiations with the Council of Government and Public Workers Union including the Government Railway Workers Union, and submit a law regard the new wages duely respecting the desires of the labour unions.

3. The Government should pay the 2,920 yen according to the aforementioned law.

4. With the new fiscal year the Government should decide the new wage scale as quickly as possible.

Furthermore, as a proposal from the Democratic Party one clause, that the Government and the Government and Public Workers Union should compromise and resolve this problems amicably, was inserted and adopted by the House of Representatives on the 1st April after an explanation by Isamu Akamatsu.

Accordingly, the economic requests of the Government and Public Workers Union labour dispute was resolved, but it did not signify a complete settlement. Subsequently, the Social Democratid Party took up the problem of the revision of the labour laws. Although it is understood in the policy agreement that the labour laws will not be revised for the worse, the labour unions are restless as the intentions of the Democratic Party are not clear. In order toclarify thispoint six representatives of the Social Democratic Party met Premier Ashida on the 4th, who declared that

1. Revision of the labour laws will be within the Three Party Policy Agreement, and not detrimental to the labour movement.

2. The Labour Minister and the Social Democatic Party will be consulted in regard to labour problems.

Similar replies were obtained from the Premier, and Kato, the Labour Minister on the 6th.

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Weekly Report of the Social

Democratic Party of Japan.

(March 28 - April 3)

Secretary-General

Inajiro Asanuma.

I. The adoption of the resolution of admonition by the Central Executive Committee, in regard to the Government Employees and Public Workers labour dispute, This resolution which was proposed to the Government and the disputing parties was discussed at the Finance Committee and submitted to the plenary session and explained by Member of the Diet/ Akamatsu, on the 1st April,

The Resolution of Admonition in regard to the Settlement of the Government Employees and Public Workers Labour Dispute.

The Government Employees and Public Workers Labour labour dispute has a great influence on the life of the people and the economic reconstruction of our country. Therefore, the House of Representatives should advise the disputing parties to settle the said labour dispute according to the following method.

1. Although there is still a considerable difference on opinion as to the payment of wages between the Government and the Liaison Conferance of Government Employees and Public Workers Union, It is estimated that there is sufficient possibility to reach an amicable settlement in regard to the method of payment of the 420 yen excluding the provisionally paid 2,500 yen. The Government should therefore, immediately commence collective bargaining with the Liaison Conference of the Government Employees and Public Workers Union, respecting their requests.

2. The bill "regard the wages of Government employees" is a provisional wage of temporary payment.

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Therefore, the Government should, upon duly considering the proposals stated in the first and second reports of the Temporary Wage Committee, commence collective bargaining negotiations with the Liaison Conference of the Government Employees and Public Workers Union uncluding the Government Railway Workers Union, respecting the workers desires, and subsequently, submit a bill to the Diet.

3. The Government should confirm the fact that the payment of the 2,920 yen base will be carried out according to the bill proposed in paragraph 2.

4. As the 2,920 yen wage base is based on the civilian standards of January 1948, the Government should decide on the new wage base in the new fiscal year as quickly as possible.

5. Both the Government and the Liaison Conference of the Government Employees and Public Workers Union should resolve the dispute through compromise.

II. Decision of the Chairman of the Special Committee for the Investigation of Illegal Property Transactions.
(Central Executive Committee--April 2nd, 1948)

As Kanju Kato entered the Ashida Cabinet as Labour Minister, Chairman of the above committee which position he formerly held, was vacant. Unjuro Muto, Member of the House of Representatives, was recommended and on the same day his chairmanship was confirmed by the committee.

III. Holding of a Regional Conference.

Regional Conferences shall be held according to the following notification.

To: Chugoku, Shikoku, Kinki, Hokushinetsu district branches.
From: Secretary-General, Headquarters, Inajiro Asanuma. Chief of Organization Section, HQ, Ryozo Kato,
Date: 24th March 1948.
Subject: Re the holding of the first Regional Conferences

Ever since the formation of the Katayama Cabinet in June last year, the party has ernestly endeavoured to reconstruct our country and stabilize the life of the working masses. However, the deep-rooted influence of

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the persistent conservative reactionary camp, and economic poverty as a result of the war, did not permit us to realize our objective. Furthermore, the lack of political consciousness of the people criticism of our party has become more and more severe everyday. To clarity the party's position and actively participate in the daily struggle, the party's objective for 1948 was decided at the Third Regular Supreme Conference held in the latter part of January, 1948; in consideration of the existing circumstances the Katayama Cabinet resigned en bloc on February 10, 1948; the party is to further the establishment of social democracy, prevent the counter-revolution of the conservatives, the execution of the party's policies by participating in the newly formed Ashida Cabinet. Accordingly, the headquarters has been drawing up plans to execute the decisions reached at the Third Supreme Conference. The following three regional (chiho) conferences shall be held in unison with the nation-wide lecture tour headed by Tetsu Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. It is desired that the district branches make appropriate preparations and attend the conferences.

1. Time, place and representatives sent from headquarters.

Chugoku & Shikoku:	April 8th, 10 a.m. At Marugame. Tetsu Katayama, Mitsusuke Yonekubo, Ryozo Kato, Kanemitsu Yoshikawa.
Kinki:	April 10th, 9 a.m. At Kyoto. personnel same as above.
Hokushinetsu:	April 16th, 10 a.m. At Nagano. personnel same as above.

2. Those invited.

Chairmen of the different district branches in the region, secretary-general of the same, chief, organization sectionchief, propaganda section, chief, youth section, chief, women's section, person-in-charge or his deputy of the election policies. However, spontaneous attendance is welcome.

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3. Subjects.

A. Political Review.

1. circumstances concerning the resignation of the Katayama Cabinet.

2. circumstances concerning the formation of the Ashida Cabinet.

3. regard the conclusion of the policy agreement.

4. the party's attitude viz-a-viz the political situation.

B. Regard the Headquarters plan of execution.

C. Election policies.

4. Outline of the Conference.

A. As these conferences are to held in concert with the nation-wide lecture tour plans special attention will be paid to strict adherence to time, and smooth management of the conferances.

B. Estimated length of time necessary for conference four-five hours.

C. The sponsors of these conferences shall be the respective district branches which shall maintain liaison and shoulder all expenses regard the hall, and lodgings etc.

IV. The following plans for the Second Katayama Nation-wide lecture tour have been decided.

Date.		Place of Lecture.
April 21	night	Gifu
22	"	Tajimi
23	daytime	Seto
23	night	Nagoya
24	daytime	Yokkaichi
24	night	Matsuzaka
25	daytime	Nara
25	14:30	Takada
26	daytime	Wakayama
26	night	Tanabe

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	27		in Wakayama Prefecture
	29		daytime Shimonoseki
	29		night Kokura
	30		" Fukuoka.
May	1		11:00 Saga
	1		night Nagasaki
	3		daytime kumamoto
	3		night Yashiro
	4		night Kagoshima
	5		daytime Miyakonojo
	5		night Miyazaki
	6		daytime Oita
	6		night Beppu.

V. Approval of Katayama's appointment as adviser to the Foreign Office.

March 30, Central Executive Committee decision.

VI. Approval of provisional budget.

March 30, Central Executive Committee decision.

VII. Consultation meeting regard the disposition of the intersts on war bonds. (cabinet)

Nishimura, Vice-Chairman of the Political Affairs Inverstgation Dept., and Kimura, member of the Upper House, attended the meetings held on 2nd April, 1 p.m. at the Premier's residence, and on 5th April, 1 p.m.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1948.

Reported by the Secretary-General,

Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. Officers of the Accountants Section. (decision by the Central Executive Committee, March 23, 1948.)

The following persons have been appointed the officers of the Headquarters Accountants Section by the Central Executive Committee on the 23rd March 1948. Subsequently, the raising of party funds shall be accelerated, and accuracy in management shall be adhered to.

Committee for Party Funds.

MANDA, Goro	MATSUBARA, Kinoji
YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu	HOSOKAWA, Takamoto
HAYASHI, Daisaku	MATSUO, Toshi
HOSONO, Michio	OHSHIMA, Yoshiharu
KATO, Shizuo	YAMAGUCHI, Shizue

KOIZUMI, Hidekichi (Chairman, Upper House)

OHNO, Koichi (Upper H.) HATANO, Kanae (Upper H.)

SHIMOJO, Kyohei (Upper House, Manager)

MORI, Mikiji (Manager)

Committee for the Finance Section.

TANAKA, Shogetsu (Manager)

YASUHIRA, Kaichi	NAKAHARA, Kenji
CHYA, Shozo	UMEZU, Kinichi (Upper H.)
CHIBA, Makoto (U.H.)	HANYU, Sanshichi (U.H.)
KANEKO, Yobun (U.H.)	SASAGUCHI, Akira

KANEKO, Masutaro (Chairman)

TANAKA, Toshikatsu (Upper House, Manager)

Chief Clerks.

Funds Sections; NISHIMOTO, Takashi (concurrently holding position in Political Affairs Investigation Dept.)

Accountants Sections; SUGITA, Gen

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II. The reply Secretary-General Inajiro Asanuma handed to the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Japan, Kyuichi Tokuda on the 27th March 1948, in regards to the proposal made by the Communist Party.

Notification regard the refusal of the proposal by the Communist Party of Japan to form a "common democratic racial front".

We have approached the problem of a common front with the Communist Party of Japan along the line of the "National Salvation Federation" which was decided at the Second National Convention of the Party, and hitherto have refused their proposals upon consideration of the situation home and abrcad.

However, Mr. Ko Nakanishi, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, came to us on the 13th, and proposed to confer about a three point, that is

1) complete democratization of Japan,
2) stabilization of national life,
3) complete independence of the race.

On the 16th, the Central Executive Committee made the following decision; "Arevision of policy toward the Communist Party is not deeded necessary. Consequently, the Communist Party's proposal is refused". A reply according to the above decision was sent to the Communist Party.

It is anticipated that the local branches and cells of the Communist Party will approach our branches regard the formation of a "local common democratic racial front", but they are to be refused; and rather a vigorous fight commenced under the flag of social democracy, for the complete democratization of Japan, the stabilization of national life, and independence of the race. Furthermore, the refusal of a common front must signify one step forward for the party.

III. Nation-wide lecture tour of the Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Tetsu Katayama.

On the 23rd March, the Central Executive Committee decided on the first nation-wide lecture tour (according to the attached sheet) to Shikoku, Kinki, Hokushin-etsu.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

The Katayama Cabinet during its eight months of administration contributed largely to the reconstruction of the nation's economy, revival of the people, and to the democratization of Japan according to the Potsdam Declaration. However, stabilization of national life has not been attained. Due to the irresponsible propaganda of the conservative camp, the people are becoming more dissatisfied with the Katayama Cabinet and eventually our party, and everyday criticism is getting more and more acute. Under such conditions did the Katayama Cabinet resign and the Ashida Cabinet formed.

At this juncture, the party must again garner the trust of the people; and the party unitied as one must accomplish the great task of the democratization of the nation and accelerate the construction of a socialistic society. From this standpoint, the following first nation-wide lecture tour utilizing the recess of the Diet will be held.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that the branches will make thorough preparation for the tour and attain a 100 % result in the permeation of party policy and increase in party influence.

1. Daily schedule (the attached sheet)

2. Representatives and retinue

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee	KATAYAMA, Tetsu
Former Labour Minister	YONEKUBO, Mitsusuke
Chief of Propaganda Section, H.Q.	YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu
Assistants to Chairman	UYEHARA, Shigeru
" "	SHIMIZU, Jun

3. Incidental Items

a. The Short period cannot be helped, therefore, it is desired that propaganda, newspapers, posters and bills be used to the fullest extent.

b. Representatives from the branches will always participate, and as many party members as possible will attend the lectures.

c. Lodgings, meals and communication expenses will be shouldered by the branches where the lectures are held.

d. Meetings other than those mentioned in the plan shall not be attended.

e. These lectures are a part of a series of lectures lasting over two months it is desired that the Chairman is appropriately taken of. (There will be four lecture tours.)

f. Refer to the notification from the Chief of Orgnization Section regard the local meetings of the Shikoku, Kinki and Hokushin-etsu districts as they are to be held paralley with the lecture tours.

Schedule for Chairman Katayama's First Lecture Tour.

Date	Starting Point Time	Liaison Station Time	Destination Time	Lodgings	Place of Lecture
31 Mar.	Tokyo 21:35 Osaka Express			in the train	
1 Apr.			Osaka 9:08		daytime Osaka
"	Osaka 16:52		Onomichi 23:12	Onomichi	
2 & 3				Onomichi	candidate KIN, Kohei election campaign
4	Onomichi 11:00	Imaharu 14:00			
		Imaharu 15:10	Matsuyama 16:39	Matsuyama	Night Matsuyama
5	Matsuyama 08:07		Yahatahama 11:38	Dogo Hot Springs	daytime Yahatahama
5	Yahatahama 14:50		Uwajima 16:36	Uwajima	night Uwajima
6	Uwajima (by motor car)		Kochi	Kochi	night Kochi
7	Kochi 11:14	Awa-Ikeda 14:22			night Tokushima
		leave Awa-Ikeda 16:14	Tokushima 18:44	Tokushima	

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Date	Starting Point Time	Liaison Station Time	Destination Time	Lodgings	Place of Lecture
8 Apr.	Tokushima 07:44	Takamatsu 10:22			
		Takamatsu (by train or by car)	Marugame		daytime Marugame
8	Marugame		Takamatsu	Takamatsu	night Takamatsu
9	Takamatsu 05:30		Kobe 11:30		13:00 Kobe
9	Kobe	(by motor car)	Kyoto		night Kyoto
10	Osaka 10:10		Fukui 17:11	Fukui	night Fukui
11	Fukui 08:35		Takaoka 11:58		daytime Takaoka
11	Takaoka 15:40		Kanazawa 17:16	Kanazawa	night Kanazawa
12		REST		Kanazawa (Yamanaka Hot Springs)	
13	Kanazawa 10:51		Toyama 16:36	Toyama	night Toyama
14	Toyama 07:10		Niigata 15:03	Niigata	night Niigata
15	Niigata 08:50		Nagaoka 10:50		daytime Nagaoka
15	Nagaoka 14:36		Nagano 19:02	Nagano	night Nagano
16	Nagano 17:05	(by train or car)	Matsumoto 19:01	Matsumoto (Asama Hot Spr.)	night Matsumoto
17	Matsumoto 08:05	Shiojiri arrive 08:34			
		Shiojiri leave 08:43	Kofu 11:48		daytime Kofu
17	Kofu 16:48 19:03		Shinjuku 20:18 22:35		

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IV. With the enforcement of the Finance Law agreement shall be given for the enforcement of the special law when those except (1) cigarettes, (2) communication expenses and (3) sieamship fares (including the fares for the ships operated by the Sempaku Un-ei Kai) have been excluded.

V. Selection of Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and the Chairman of the Standing Committee shall be left to the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

VI. Mediate a meeting with the Government regard the Government workers' labour disputes on the 25th March 1948.

VII. Regard the almost complete suspension of the payment of the interest on military bonds (Gunji Kosai).

Attend the consultation meeting proposed by the government and advocate the party policy.

VIII. Liaison with party ministers.

Party Ministers: Morito, Minister of Education
Mizutani, Minister of Commerce

Party Officers: Asanuma, Secretary-General
Masaki, Chairman of the Parliament Committee.
Suzuki, Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Dept.)

IX. Vice-Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Dept.

Until decided the former Vice-Chairmen will hold the position; NISHIMURA, Eiichi, KAWASHIMA, Kinji.

X. Chairmen of the Special Committees.

Special Research Committee for the Nationalization of Electric Industry.
Chairman MAEDA, Einosuke

Special Research Committee for the Readjustment of Agriculture.
Chairman INAMURA, Junzo

Committee fort he Acceleration of Repatriation.
Chairman SHOJI, Hikoo

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XI. The meeting between the National Federation of Labour Unions and our Party.

When the Government and the Government Workers Union negotiations regard the ¥ 2,920 wage base had reached a desdlock and a showdown was expected the National Federation of Labour Union Liaison Conference held its first meeting with the Social Democraty Party in the Diet on the 23rd March. From the Liaison Conference approximately fifty members from the Government Workers Union, the Japan Teachers Union, Machine Unions, Electric Industry, National Shipping, All Japan Chemical Industry, All Japan Railway, and Government Railway Unions, and from the Social Democratic Party Oya, Shimagami, Okada, Kihachiro Kimura, Tanaka, and Tanada attended. The meeting was held for three hours; the revision of the labour laws, wage problem, administrative and enterprise readjustment were discussed. To the questions by labour the party replied as follows:

Against the revision of the labour laws: As is stated in the three party policy agreement we are against the revision of the laws. One way to prevent unfair revision is not to amend them at all. Labour Minister Kato is with a similar and we will assist him in the fight.

Regard the revision of the wage base: The labour dispute of the Government Workers in an impeachment of the problem we are urging the Government to solve the question as quickly as possible. We should actively participate in the Wage Committee and fight there.

Regard administrative readjustment: As a premises to the readjustment of personnel, a retionalization of work is necessary. We are against a mechanical readjustment and have already told the Government to this effect.

Furthermore, the labour unions expressed their hopes that although the Procurator's Office declared that production control was illegal, as a result of enterprise readjustment production control would occur continuously, and as such would be recognized, that endeavours would be made for the complete enforcement of the labour standards law, that the income tax exemption point be raised, Asanuma explained that only destructive criticism of the government will not solve matters, therefore, through cooperation, a rational answer should be worked out. After the Liaison Conference representatives had declared that so long as the Social Democratic Party fights for the labourer you can depend on them, the meeting dispersed in a friendly atmosphere.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

XII. Interpellation by Secretary-General Asanuma at the Diet Plenary Session on the 20th March 1948.

Secretary-General Asanuma of the Social Democratic Party made the following interpellation of the Premier's administrative speech given on the 22nd March. In his interpellation he requested the strong implementation of the three party policy agreement which he emphasized was "the only policy that could overcome the economic crisis". As long as the Government sincerely execute the three party policy agreement the Social Democratic Party will support the Cabinet.

The policy foundation of the present cabinet is in the three party policy agreement, and as such a three party coalition cabinet was formed excluding the extreme left and extreme right. Consequently, the cabinet's mission is to realize the three party policy agreement in the budget and laws and to democratize and reconstruct Japan's economy.

The democratization of the Administrative set-up;

The democratization of the central and local bureaucratic structure is most lagging. Although the bureaucratic structure has made progress with the enactment of the Public Service Law, the administrative set-up is the target of criticism for its inefficiency and lagging democratization. Since the nation has changed from a police state to that which is primarily to be of service to the people, its structure should be reorganized. From this standpoint the central and local governmental offices should be readjusted and democratized along the following lines.

1. The administrative set-up should be systematical, so that all work of one kind will be concentrated in one organ.

2. Administrative work should be divided so that planning, execution and operation can be utilized to the fullest extent.

3. Organic lisison of administrative work should be maintained.

4. A high efficiency should be attained by making administrative work efficient, technical, special.

Administrative readjustment; I am aware that at the end of last year the cabinet decided as a temporary measure of the administrative research section to readjust 25% of the 1,600,000 government workers from the budget. I suggest that this method be abondoned, and the adminstrative set-up be revised through simplification and efficiency and that the necessary readjustment be made parallel with this.

Education and Educational Expenses; As is stated in the three party policy agreement a budget for the establishment of the new educational system is included in the supplementary budget. In order to raise Japan's educational standards to that of the world and to regain her international confidence from other cultural nations it is desired that a similar step be taken in drawing up the main next budget.

Inflationary Counter-measure: The economic reconstruction measure and inflationary counter measures outlined in the three party policy agreement must be carried out. These policies should be realized in the 1948 budget.

Production loans should be floated, thereby maintaining sufficient money for wages. To guard the owner of bonds and depositers the stabilized price system for the production bonds and long term deposits should be adopted.

Labour disputes: The resolution of labour disputes is the most urgent question. Without raising the productivity of labour reconstruction of Japan is impossible.

The present Cabinet must not obstruct the coming labour offensive, but endeavour to reconstruct and democratize Japan with the assistance of the labourers and workers.

XIII. Petition received during the month of February by the Information Department (Minjo Bu).

Date	Contents	Petitioner
3	Regard the method for increase of production, and strengthening of labour according to General plan for the Emergency Coal Production Increase and Special Operation Loans for Coal Miners.	The All Japan Coal Mining Labour Union Chairman, Central Executive Committee Saburo Ichikawa.
9	Complete abolition of special taxes viz a-viz surviving families.	Chairman of the Bereaved Families Association of Kyoto-fu and Kyoto City, Genichiro Nakagawa.
11.	Against the decrease in the educational budget, and raising of tuition fees	The All Japan State University Student Self-government League.
13	The demands of the war-suffers. A strong government and the carrying out of responsible government (resolution) The completion of a peaceful and cultural nation (declaration)	The fifth national meeting of Repatriates.

Date	Contents	Petitioner
16	Absolutely against furhter compulsory austere life, and the revision of the labour laws.	Yokohama Branch, National Railway Workers Union.
17	Ecomomic reconstruction based upon the interests of the workers.	All Japan Electric Industry Labour Union Kanagawa Prefecture Branch, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Horikawa-cho Branch.
18.	Revival of the war damaged schools, reconstruction of school buildings through the 6-3 yeerrs system and the problem of the budget.	Yoshio Chiba and 7 others of No. 79 Narita-cho, Sendai City.
18	Against the revision of labour union laws.	Chairman, Central Srruggle Committee, the All Japan Finance Labour Union.
19	Resolutionaagainst the revision of the labour union laws.	Tone District League Against the Revision of the Labour Laws.
20	same as above	Youth and Women Conference of the Fuji District, Gumma Pref. Chairman Ryoichi Imai.
20	same as above	Tanabe, Masanori, Representative for "Against the Revision of the Labour Laws", Asahikawa Branch of the Government Railway Workers Union.
23	Discuss the wage problem before the recess of the Diet.	Chairman, Struggle Committee, Government Railway Workers Union, Etsuo Kato.
25	The revision of the Labour Union Law will prevent a democratic development.	Mass meeting of the Nagata Post Office Branch Communication Worker Union.
26	Against the ¥ 1,800 wage base Against the revision of the Labour Union Law.	Toshiba Rengo Kai

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Date	Contents	Petitioner
28	Telegram against the revision of the Labour Union Law.	Electric Industry Workers Union, Yamaguchi Branch.
29	Against the raising of train and postage prices.	Daikinzoku Common Struggle Committee.

(THE END)

Pol. Parties

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1948.

Reported by the Chief Secretary
Inajiro Asanuma.

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I. Our actitities in the Budget Committee.

The Government approved the new ¥ 2,920 wage standard set by the Temporary Wage Committee, and submitted to the Diet on the 16th a budget bill for budget and wages according to the new standard.

The conditions that wages will be immediately paid to those unions recognizing the ¥ 2,920 standard, and not to those which do not recognize the new standard, were the centre of discussion at the Lower House appropriations Committee.

In reply to Mr. Inamura's interpellations, Labour Minister Kato said;

"To those we pay, we will pay unconditionally. The government desires that now the unions dissolve their fighting formation and start collective bargaining." Consequently, the request from the National Railways Union for payment before the 20th was passed on the 19th.

Although Junzo Inamura (Social Democratic Party) desired that "the payment of wages will not be utilized by one bureaucrat in the labour union policy and the labour disputes measures", Imai, Chief of the Wage Bureau, Finance Ministry issued payment regulations to the various ministries before the bill had been passed by the House of Councillors.

In Article II of the regulations, it states,

"The Wage Bureau is satisfied with the reply to the government notification in regard to the wage standard. Wages will be paid to the members of the labour unions."

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Furthermore, it also states
"that wages will be paid immediately to those who are not members of the labour unions."

That the Wage Bureau Chief issued regulations disregarding the intentions of the House of Councillors was discussed, but Kitamura, the Finance Minister, said that he hoped the unions would accept this standard", while the bureau chief himself explained that "to prevent the delay in payment, I prepared the regulations beforehand".

The plot to not only utilize wages in the labour union policy, but also to aim at the split of the labour unions by the special prèvèlèged bureaucrats and Kitamura, the Finance Minister is all very clear. The labour unions proposed that if the government was going to pay the wages as an enlarged ¥ 1,800 standard, it would be preferable to decide future wages by collective bargaining. The government rejected this and hurried the passage of the budget. When they had begun to take the vote Kihachiro Kimura (Social Democratic Party) and Soji Okada made two conditions, (1) all labour unions will be paid uniformly and (2) by the 25th. These two motions were rejected, and as a result payment of wages were to be conditional. Thus leaving a question still to be solved in regard to the labour offensive, the House of Councillors passed the budget on the 20th.

II. Exchange of Publications with the Labour Party in England.

Shintaro Ryu, an Asahi Shimbun correspondent who has recently been repriated from Europe, brought a message from the British Labour Party to our Party, proposing mutual cooperation. Our Party have been planning to exchange publications with our British prototype, and have looking for a change to realize our plan.

Mr. Ryu met Mr. Healey, Secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party, who stated that the International Section desired to know of the present situation of the Japanese Socialist Party, so ask them to send some material. Hosokawa, Chief of the public relations section reported this message to the Central Executive Committee which is taking up the proposal.

Under the present conditions transportation and copyrights will cause a slight delay but the results are expected to be fruitful. The British Labour Party publishes pamphlets and books on their organization, movement, coal nationalization and magazines on coal.

Hosoda, Chief of Publications Section stated,

As we found out that the British have a similar idea as ours, this is one step forward in the realization of our plan. This is an encouraging stimulant to the publication section which has just recently commenced its activities.

III. Katayama's Nation-wide "Fence-Mending" Tour.

The Central Executive Committee held on the 16th decided that the party will utilize the Diet recess in the beginning of April and make a nation-wide lecture tour. According to the plans of the Propaganda Section, the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, the Chief Secretary, and the other main members of the party will make speeches throughout the country, and hold meetings with the members of the party in the different blocks, thus permeating the party line and policies, and bringing about a unified opinion.

The schedule of the tour is April 1st, Osaka; 2nd & 3rd, Onomichi; 4th Matsuyama and Yahatahama; 5th, Uwajima and Kochi; 6th, Tokushima; 7th, Marukame; 8th, Fukui; 9th, Kanazawa; 10th, Toyama; 11th, Niigata and Nagaoka; 12th, Nagano and Matsumoto; 13th, Kofu.

Furhtermore, it was decided at the Central Executive Committee that a special sub-committee shall be formed for the revision of the amount of taxes to be shouldered by the farmers and the medium and small enterprisers.

IV. Meeting between the Social Democratic Party of Japan and the National Federation of Labour Unions.

A meeting between the Social Democratic Party of Japan and the National Federation of Labour Unions (Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Rengo Kai) will be held on the 23rd at the Party's room in the House of Representatives. The following points will be discussed at the this meeting.

1. Revision of the labour laws and supplementary laws.
2. The wage base.
3. Administrative and enterprise readjustments.
4. Items desirous of the party.

V. By-elections of the House of Representatives.

Kohei Kin will be the official candidate of the our Party in the coming by-elections of the House of Representatives in the 3rd district of Hiroshima Prefecture.

According to the Election Policy Committee, Katayama, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Yoshikawa, Chief of the Propaganda Section and many others will assist in the election campaign, in order to retrieve the unsatisfactory results of the previous by-elections.

IV. Rejection of the Proposal made by the Communist Party.

The communist party which decided at its central committee in February form a "Common Democratic Racial Front" (Minshu Minzoku Sensen) called on various organizations and the our Party to cooperate. Ko Nakanishi, Communist member of the Upper House handed Chief Secretary Asanuma on the 15th, a prospectus of the plan. This proposal was unanimously rejected by the Central Executive Committee of the our Party on the 16th. Chief Secretary, Asanuma will give a written reply to the Communists in the near future.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

March 11, 1948.

Mr. C.P. Marcum,
c/o G. H. Q.

Dear Sir,

The National League of Mutual Assistance.

In connection with the above League proposed by us, the necessary papers are herewith enclosed for your approval.

Yours sincerely,

S. Uyehara.
(Shigeru Uyehara)

Y. Mori.
(Yoichi Mori)

Representatives of the
Organizing Committee.

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

The National League of Mutual Assistance.

Organizing Propectus.

1. a. This League is established for the purpose of helping torestore people whose livelihood was disrupted materially, spiritually and physically during the War.

b. Members of this League must cooperate together observing mutual faith and friendship.

2. This League issues a paped as a means of realizing of this purpose, and we expect to rouse the sympathy of the people at home and abroad, and practise the spiritual guidance of Members.

3. This League carries out various works for the mutual relief, health and welfare of Members.

4. The ideological and political inclination of this League is the same as that of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, and the said Party extends its great support to help the growth of this League.

5. The HQ of this League is located in Shimbashi Tokyo, HQ of the Social Democratic Party of Japan until other suitable accommodation can be found.

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NIPPON SHAKAITŌ
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

The National League of Mutual Assistance.

Upon the formation of the League, the owner of 630 Chobu of land located in Saitama-ken promised to donate the land to the League, upon which ¥ 10,000,000 shall be loaned from a bank.

The loan shall be invested for reclamation of the land and manufacture of artificial arms and begs. A great number of jobless repatriates will be employed for the work.

The profit gained from the work shall be spent for velief and welfare work of the League.

Scheme of Business;

1. Reclamation of mountain and forest, production of Timber, Charcoal and Fuel, and other works concerning wood.

a. Location; Gakuzawa Otaki-mura Chichibu-gun Saitama-ken
b. Area; 630 Chobu
c. Number of Trees; about 61,000
d. Period; five years
e. Total investment; Yen 5,000,000.00 for five years

. Items of the expenditure;

3,200,000.00 = Construction of Truck, and Timber-sliding road.

200,000.00 = Construction of Ten Huts.

300,000.00 = Construction of Timber Factory.

300,000.00 = " Office and Residence.

1,000,000.00 = Management Funds.

2. Research work and Manufacture of Artificia Arms and Legs.

a. Location: Laboratory (Tokyo), Factory (Osaka), Leather Tanning Factory (Himeji).

b. Investment: Yen 4,000,000.00 for five years

Details: 500,000.00 Establishment of Laboratory

1,500,000.00 " Factory

2,000,000.00 " Leather Tanning Factory

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

The National League of Mutual Assistance.

List of the Organizing Committee.

Name	Age	Address	Remarks
Tetsu Katayama	62	Tennojimachi, Yanaka Daitoku, Tokyo	Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party of Japan
Komakichi Matsuoka	61	Inutsuka, Oi, Shinagawa, Tokyo	President of the Lower House. President of the General Labourers' Association of Japan
Suehiro Nishio	58	No. 3, Bukonoso, Amagasaki City	Central Executive Committee of the S.D.P.J. M.P. Minister of State
Chozaburo Mizutani	52	Shijo, Higashiyama Kyoto City	M.P. Minister of Commerce & Ind.
Tatsuo Morito	62	No. 107, 2-chome, Suginami, Tokyo	M.P. Minister of Education
Mitsusuke Yonekubo	61	No, 3, Shimoochiai, Yodobashi, Tokyo	M.P. Minister of Labour
Hiroshi Yamazaki	45	No.24, Hashibamachi, Kanazawa City	Cet. Ex. Co. of the S.D.P.J. Secretary of the Prime Minister
Shigeru Uehara	56	No. 2, 2-chome, Shimouma, Setagaya, Tokyo	" "
Tetsuma Taneda	46	No. 6, Nishi, Fukae-machi, Tojoku, Osaka	Cent. Ex. Co. of the S.D.P.J. Secretary of the Minister of State
Mikiji Mori	45	No.9, Uboto, Kitami City, Hokkaido	M.P. Chief of the Civil Information Sec., S.D.P.J.
Shizuo Kato	38	No. 787, Yaezu, Shizuoka Pref.	M.P. Vice-Chief of the Civ.Inf.Sec., S.D.P.J.

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Name	Age	Address	Remarks
Ryozo Fukuda	41	No. 16, Hase, Kamakura City	Representative of the Repatriatees
Tadao Muraoka	40	No. 650, Kichijoji Tokyo	" "
Kin-ichiro Hamaguchi	35	No. 383, Onarimachi, Omiya City	Investigator of the Labour Division, Lower House.
Katsuyoshi Fukuda	39	Miyanoshita, Isogoku, Yokohama City	Company director
Takesaburo Nakagawa	38	Higashi-koiso, Oiso-machi, Kanagawa Pref.	Company director
Yoichi Mori	38	No. 486, Kokubunji-machi, Tokyo	Staff of the HQ of S.D.P.J.

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

The National League of Mutual Assistance.

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Chapter I. General Provisions.

Art. 1. This Organization shall be named the National League of Mutual Assistance.

Art. 2. The main office of this League shall be established in Tokyo, and it may establish branch offices in local districts in cases of its necessity.

Art. 3. The object of this League shall be to establish the mutual aid and to conduct relief works for the benifit of the bereaved, displaced and repatriated persons.

Art. 4. This League shall carry out the following enterprises to accomplish its object.

A. To endorse the spirit of mutual aid and propaganda the elevation of the cultural life of its members.

B. To establish working places to maintain the livelihood of its members which shall also engage in the vocational education and vocational guidance.

C. To establish housings for the welfare of its members.

D. To carry out other enterprises which may contribute to the object of this League.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Chapter II. The membership.

Art. 5. The membership of this League shall be composed of persons or body of persons who approve the object of this League and cooperate with the enterprises of this League.

Art. 6. The members must pay the designated League Fee.

Art. 7. The provisions concerning the League fee shall be decided by the General Meeting in a separate provisions.

Art. 8. The membership shall lose his qualification in the following cases. However in these cases, the Fees shall not be refunded.

(1) Dissolution of the League.

(2) Death of the member.

(3) Secession of the member.

(4) Expulsion of the member.

Art. 9. In case of the member compiles with one of the following reasons, he may be expelled from the League.

(1) If his action defames the honour of the League.

(2) If he is negligient to the duties of the League.

Chapter III. The Officials and the Staff.

Art. 10. This League shall establish the following Officials.

The President	One member.
Stand Directors	Few members.

Directors Few members.

Councillors Few members.

The Directors and Coundillors shall be decided by the General Meeting.

Art. 11. The President, Directors and Councillors shall be elected by the General Meeting.
The Standing Directors shall be elected from among the Directors.

Art. 12. The President shall supervise the business of this League and shall be the representative of the League.
The Standing Directors shall revieve the mandate of the Board of Directors, which shall assist the President and shall be incharge of the regualr business of this League. The Standing Director may act as proxy of the President in case of his trouble.
The Board of Directors shall deliberate and decide upon the important matters of the Leagye and the Supervosor shall supervise the business of the League.

Art. 13. This League may appoint several members as Advisors.
The Advisors shall be appointed by the President through the decision of the Board of Directors.
The Advisors shall endorse the enterprises of the League and the may participate in especially important matters relating to the execution of the League enterprises by entrustment of the President.

Art. 14. The office period of the President and the Directors shall be three years and the office period of the Councillors shall be two years. However they may be reelected.

In case the President, or the Director, or the Councillor is in Office for by-election, his office period shall be the remaining office period of his predecessor.

The President, the Director or the Councillor may remain in office after his office period expires until his successor is nominated.

Art. 15. This League shall establish a Business Office.

The Chief of the Business Office and the members of the Business Office shall be nominated by the President.

The members of the Business Office shall carry out their respective business according to orders issued by the Officials of the League.

Art. 16. The President may nominate Attachees of the League im cases he proclaims its necessity.

Chapter IV. The meeting.

Art. 17. This League shall hold the Ordinary General Meeting once every year in the month of April on making the business affirs report and the treasuty report and shall debate and decide the budget and business plans of the League.

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In case the President sees its necessity, he may summon the Extraorcinary General Meeting.

Art. 18. The following matters must pass the decision of the General Meeting.

(1) The revision of the Provisions of the League.

(2) The budget and the settlement of the Treasury.

(3) Dissolution of the League.

In cases of urgency the President may supplement or revise the budget through the decision of the Board of Directors. In this case it is necessary to submit this to the forthcoming General Meeting for its approval.

Art. 19. Each member may cast one vote for the decision of the General Meeting.

Art. 20. The decision of the General Meeting shall be made by the majority of the votes casted by its member-ship. However, the following matters require the two-third majority for its decision.

(1) The revision of the Provision of the League.

(2) The dissolution of the League.

Art. 21. The League must notify its members the Object, date and place of the General Meeting at least five days before it is summoned. However, there may be exceptions in cases of urgency.

Art. 22. The Record of the General Meeting shall be made by the Director and it is necessary to obtain the seals of two attended members whom the President designates.

Art. 23. This League shall establish the Standing Board of Director Council and the Board of Director Council.

Chapter V. The Fund and Treasury.

Art. 24. The Fund of the League shall be composed of the Fee from its membership, the contributions, and the subsidies.

Art. 25. The Treasury Year of this League shall be from April 1st to March 31st of the following year.

Chapter VI. Additional rules.

Art. 26. The rules of business execution of the League shall be fixed by the President.

THE END.

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE REPORT CONCERNING THE DESIGNATION VOTING OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

The matter concerning the designation of the Prime Minister was reported in the previous interim report. This report shall be its dontinuation.

According to the pooicy submitted by our Party on the 16th, Secretary General of the Democratic Party Mr. Tomabechi conferred with Mr. Asanuma (Soc. Dem.) and Mr. Okada (Peoples' Coop.) on February 18 and the following Three Party Political Agreement was submitted by the Democratic Party. He explained that this plan was not an absolute plan and it may be revised by a Special Committee established to consider this matter.

THE PROVISIONAL THREE PARTY POLITICAL AGREEMENT AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

1. In order to overcome the present economic crisis, a heneral plan to adjust the present shall be sought and appropriate controlling system shall be administered.

2. In order to overcome inflation, the speedy industrial rehabilitation method shall be planned and all measures to overcome inflation shall be put into operation on a priority basis.

3. Ultra-heavy-point method will be taken for indus yrial rehabilitation and to restore economic reconstruction. All important basis industries will be controlled by the Government if necessary.

4. The industrial rehabilitation shall be carried out under the free spirit of the laboros and the management. Positive cooperation shall be carried out and all laws which may prove to be obstructive to their freindly relation shall not be set. The readjustment of the administrative structure shall be carried out democratically and efficiently.

5. Healthy financial policy shall be maintained and necessary control of the finance system and the democratization of the tax collecting system shall be realized.

6. Agricultural and fishing utilities shall be secured to boost food production and obtain the full delivery of quota and revision shall be made for the food rationing system.

7. In order to rehabilitate the industry, the promotion of the export industry, the medium and small industry shall be encouraged.

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8. Cooperation shall be made toward the occupation policy and by so doing, the internaticaal stand of our country shall be elevated and the acquirement of foreign raw material shall be made.

9. In order to boost the morale of the political world, the cleaning of the Japanese political world shall be attempted and the Election Law shall be revised.

10. Method to overcome the crisis depends upon the realization and responsibility of the individual citizen and so the cultivating of the social cooperative spirit and it shall be especially necessary to elevate the morale of the people by revising the culture and education of the nationals.

This Draft was forwarded to the Central Executive Committee Meeting of February 18 of which it was decided as too abstract. Mr. Asanuma, Mr. Masaki and Mr. Inamura called upon the Democratic Party and urged them to submit a more definite plan to debate upon.

In reply to this the following plan was submitted by the Democratic Party.

THE PROVISIONAL DRAFT FOR THE POLITICAL AGREEMENT (to be supplemented to the respective articles of the former plan.)

1. The General Plan shall mean a long-range plan of five years which shall have its principle goal in themanagement of the coal, electricity and transportation industries and it shall be debated upon and decided by the Supreme Economic Council (provisional name).

2. For the inflation measure, industrial and circulation measures shall be carried out simultaneously.

3. Concerning the important branches of industry, the Government control shall be arried out on carrenyly urgent divisions of electric and oil business. These matters shall be considered at a Special Committee of these matters.

4. The Authority and Organization of the Labor Committee shall be strengthened to give further authority in mediating disputes and it will make effort in stabilizing the security of the public enterprises and special measures shall be carriee out to obtain a peaceful settlement of some difficult mediation.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

5. Concerning the revision of the taxation system, the system shall be revisodand adjusted through all its organ by reducing the workers' tax and the Corporation (legal person) tax and also various measures to prevent tax evasion shall be taken.

6. The full delivery of quota and the necessary order to deliver the unsufficient amount shall be made.

7. The export industry shall be considered equivalent to the important industries and the Board of Medium and Small industry (mame optional) shall be estanlished to carry out positive measures.

8. The words "cooperation shall be made toward the occupation policy" shall be revised to "A faithful fulfillment of the Potsdam Agreement."

9. The revising of national culture and education shall be included to the 6-3 Educational System.

The progress and negotiation was reported to the Diet Members Meeting of February 20th but it was decided that this Plan was yet inadequate and inconsistent and it was decided to carry out the Nomination of the Prime Minister separately. And at the Central Executive Committee Meeting of February 21st, the Committee split into opposition of designating Mr. Ashida and designatig Mr. Katayama but Mr. Katayama said he had no intention of being Premier, soafter voting 19 to 10 the Committee decided to nominate Mr. Ashida as Prime Minister. This decision was conveyed to the Party Members of Both Houses. As the result of the House Voting the following result was revealed.

Mr. Ashida (216), Mr. Yoshida (180), Mr. Katayama (8), Mr. Tokuda (3), other votes without names (14), Total (421).

The result of the House of Councillors were as follows.

Mr. Ashida (99), Mr. Yoshida (101), Mr. Saionji (11), Mr. Tokuda (1), other House Members with one votes each (4), no name (1).

The second voting between Mr. Ashida and Mr. Yoshida was;

Mr. Yoshida (104), Mr. Ashida (102).

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

However objection was made to this voting and it was acknowledged and the Steering Committee was opened but it was opened with members only from the Green Wind Party (Ryuku-fu Kai) and the Liberal Party and it was decided that the voting was effective. Concerning this, the Councillor Reporesentatives of our Party issued the following statement.

"Mr. Yoshida was nominated the Prime Minister by the House of Councillors by a margin of two votes. However his nomination did not acquire the MAJORITY of the voting members. Concerning this problem the Steering Committee acknowledged the nomination of Mr. Yoshida but this procedure is clearly against the Constitution so we are all opposing this unlawful nomination. We regret the voting was not repeated until the nomination of the Premier was decided."

The Joint Negotiation Committee of Both Houses was deld on February 23 to decide this matter but no decidsion was reached so according to the Constitution, the decision of the House of Representatives was adopted and hence, Mr. Ashida was designated the Prime Minister.

The Statement issued by Mr. Asanuma concerning the designation of Mr. Ashida as Prime Minister:

"Our Party decided to designate Mr. Ashida for the succeeding Prime Minister. Mr. Katayama, assuming responsibility for resigning from the previous Cabinet did not intend to form a Secondary Katayama Cabinet and hence it was logical for us Party members to vote in favor of a person would support our policy. In case there is no "satisfactory person", we should find the "next to satisfactory person". We believed that this was the most appropriate step to take under the present circumstances. Our Country is on a road to Democratic Revolution, of which, the present stage is the most critical and if we remain satisfied by handing over the Government to the reactionary conservatives, we would lose support from the working public class, to whom we must assume full responsibility. We must also consider our responsibility to the world-wide nations for the realization of a democratic Japan, and by so doing we can regain the international faith of our country. It can be accomplished most by preventing the arising of the conservative reactionaries.

"The stand of our Party in deciding the succeeding Premiership was decided by a complete analysis of the political world. The conclusion we reached lays positive realization of a democratic Japan and the most effective method to restore the economy of Japan. We believe that by so doing, we may answer the desire of the working public."

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

CONCERNING THE PROBLEM OF THE THREE PARTY POLITICAL AGREMENT.

When designating the Prime Minister, our Party asked the Democratic Party to clarify their policy for the Political Agreement. However, due to the abstractness of the plan submitted by them, it was decided to simultaneously publish our Party version. Two plans were submitted namely from Mr. Mosaburo Suzuki and Mr. Nishimura. The following Committee was established to deliberate these plans.

Mr. Mosaburo Suzuki, Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Kitamura, Mr. Mizutani, Mr. Kikukawa, Mr. Inamura, Mr. Shimada,

THE MEASURES TO OVERCOME THE CONFRONTING CRISIS, BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN.

I. The Fundamental Policy.

With the plans for long-range rehabilitation in mind, the urgent plan shall be temporarily those to cover the period of the next two years, during which the general national structure shall be vastly democratized and the livelihood of the working public shall be stabilized and the foreign capital shall be invited and the fundamental anti-inflation measures be completed and the production level shall reach the pre-war level.

All measures shall comply with these fundamental measures and the following measures shall be strongly enforeed to accomplish this goal.

II. The Anti-inflation Measures.

(1) In order to insure a fair and just method to cope inflation, most appropriate taxation method shall be carried out and the healthy finance system shall be adopted. Namely, the taxation system shall be revised and strengthened and all sources of inflation and blackmarket shall be the main object of taxation. The national wealth investigation law, and laws to prevent tax evasion, cancellation of interest payment of war bonds, the reduction of tax upon workers' income, etc. shall be carried cut. Also the government enterprises shall set up a Speciel Account to prevent the red figure.

(2) From the standpoint of preventing financial inflation, the rationalization of income, expenditure and loan shall be attempted. The Nippon Bank shall be controlled by the Government. The financial organs shall be controlled by a democratic method. Especially the Rehabilitation Loan Bank shall

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be democratically operated by an Operation Committee and it shall also have a auditing organ to revise this system fundamentally.

III. Measures to Increase Production.

(1) Coal shall be considered as the most important measure which is to recieve consideration on a priority basis above all others. The coal industry must by entirely controlled by the government.

(2) The sea and land transporation system must be outlined and planned on a general basis.

(3) The electrical industry must be controlled by the government. Also the fertilizer and steel industries and other important industries must be democratically controlled by the Government.

(4) Concerning the present rationing system, it should be reviewed and drastically revised.

(5) The uncovering of the idle facilities should be enforced by a strong and authoritative organ. These facilities should be distributed through a democratized Industrial Rehabilitation Public Organization, which must have participation from the working public.

(6) Production Increase Bond should be issued to acquire capital for industrial rehabilitation.

(7) In order to boost the spirit of production by the laborors, the following measures should be carried out.

a. The cocperation of the labor unions to increase production must be endorsed and labor laws and labor standard law which prevent the healthy development of the labor union must not be enforced.

b. The goal must be to acquire the rational actual wage payment. The wage scale must utilize the rational slide system.

(8) The administrative readjustment which means solely to cut personnel expenses must not be carried out at the present moment. However, steps to democratize the administrative structure may be carried out regardlessly.

(9) The reconditioning of the cultivated lands, its repair and development shall be carried out on a priority basis and by so doing, the fundamental problem to solve the food crisis may be solved. The food delivery shall be democratized and