the countermeasure of the government as drafted by the Economic Stabilization Board is so-called "Material Mobilization Method", and hence is yet insufficient as a countermeasure for malignantation of inflation which forms the basic source of the economic crisis of today.

4. Under the money system of economy, we must overcome inflation by enforcing strong measures directly to the currency side in parallel to the production reinforcement and establishment of circulation order or otherwise the commodity price measure may not show significance. From this point of view and also from the point of view to accomplish the rehabilitation of production, both the financial and banking departments must simultaneously recieve countermeasures to counteract the inflation. It must be strong and consolitated.

5. There are two ways of counteracting inflation. One is to lay the burden upon the public people, and the other is to lay the burden upon the wealthy people who are quite adequate for the endurance. At the present, the public people is in a stage of barely managing to continue living and it appreares to us that there are no other method than to adopt the latter.

6. As a conclusion, our Party lays the following fundamental policy for the Financial and Banking Measure with the object to counteract inflation and to rehabilitate production.

a) From the Financial side, new financial source must be exploited by laying the burden upon large black market profiteers and other large property owners to prevent the red figure.

b) From the Banking side, active effort must be made to accumulate saving, secure production fund to meet the Production Rehabilitation Measure, exterminate unnecessary loans, and the efficient utilization of fund investment.

c) From the Circulation side, we must prepare the various conditions to fix the international value of the Yen currency. Also, we must make efforts to establish the endorsement of the currency as a term to stabilize the currency.

Chapter II

The Financial Measure.

It is impossible to establish a healthy financial measure unless there is a visibility of stabilization in the commodity price. So we must review the New Price System of the government and we must also carry out the necessary measures to maintain this system from total corruption.

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1. The Financial Measure of our Party which has its object to establish a socialized system must be carried through with a policy of productive finance. Consequently the currency expansion for production must not be excluded. However, in the actual problem which utilize the inconvertible currency system, there are dangers of productive trusting inflation turning into inconvertible currency inflation. In order to avoid this, rigid financial planning and adjustments of the banking system is essential.

2. The restoration of the economic crisis and rehabilitation of economy, which are the principle objects of the Financial Measure require inevitable increase of expenditure. To avoid the excessive commodity which is bound to accompany this expenditure from being supplemented by inflationary method, the teduction of unnecessary expenditures and exploitation of new financial resource must be made.

3. The heavy taxation of large black market profiteers and large property owners.

a) Foregoing the Taxation Measure, it is necessary to make accurate investigation of the national's income. Also the tax collection system and the tax administration structure must be strongly innovated.

b) From the standpoint of stopping inflation and maintainance of the living of the working public, measures that burden the public such as boosting tobacco prices and spirit taxes must be abolished fundamentally. New conceptions of high percentage graduated taxation upon incomes and inheritance must be made.

c) The exposure of hoarded and hidden materials must be made, and in parallel with this, new tax must be established, upon these.

d) One method of taxing large black market profiteer is to establish the Luxuricus Building Tax. The War Un-victim Building Tax which has dangers of turning into public taxes must be opposed fundamentally. In case there are necessities to establish these taxes as new financial sources, they must accompany measures to lighten the burden to be taken by the working public. The income gained by these methods must be utilized to solve the living problem for war victimes and repatriates.

e) The payment of tax by frozen money accelerates inflation. So the tax must be paid by New Yen fundamentally.

4. From the view of carrying out the Urgent Economic Measure, the National Budget and the Special Budget for the year of 1948 must be re-examined.

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5. The measures for efficient admininstration, rational placement of personnel, and other measures must be adopted. The unnecessary expansion of the admininstration structure must be prevented. On the contrary the present structure should be simplified and reduced.

6. Concerning the Postwar Disposal Expense and the Reparation Removal Expense it is necessary to have the further support and understanding made by the SCAP. Also we must carry out measures to prevent business firms from making excessive profit from the government payment.

7. The financial expenditure should be divided into two departments of Extraordinary Expenditure and Ordinary Expenditure. The Postwar Disposal Espense and the Reparation Removal Expense should be paid from taxes on War Profit, Black market, and large property. The other Ordinary Expenditure should be paid from taxes upon national's income.

8. To utilize democratic methods of supervising the financial expenditure, the National Diet shall establish a Standing Committee to make constant observations, which will prevent extravagance, and establish a rational usage of the expenditure.

Chapter III

The Banking Measure.

The fundamental object of the Banking Measure will be, positive accumulation of funds and its effective utilization, the prevention of unnecessary financing with the standpoint of preventing the expansion of circulation and securing the production fund.

1. The measures for accumulation of fund.

a) Balancing of the National budget.

b) The counter-measure for black market banking market.

c) To establish a system to secure the minimum standard of living.

d) To consider the problem for methods of fixed deposit taxation.

e) Effort must be made for the endorsement of the value of currency. Special measure must be made for savings made with object to stabilize circulation.

f) To encourage investments for production.

g) To promote a system for the local investments to return to its original source.

h) To establish a measure for progressing savings to people who posess over a definite amount of large fund and property.

2. Countermeasures to stop Trust Inflation.

a) Plans must be made for bonds issued by the Rehabilitation Financing Bank to be fundamentally absorbed by the general public. However methods like absorbtion after the promotion of inflation as prevailed during the war must be expelled.

b) The fotation fund for the various public bodies must utilize fund from the public fundamentally.

c) From the view of production reconstruction, the inevitable large red figures must be supplemented by the Rehabilitation Financing Bank.

3. From the view to secure funds for prcduction and utilization, the flow to unnecessary and non-urgent departments must be stopped. Also efficient utilization of the production fund must be made.

a) The demand for the government fund and the civilian fund must be regulated and adjusted.

b) The Economic Stabilization Board must be democratized. It must establish an organ to accomodate members of scholarship and experience and representitives from the laborers which will settle the plans for funds of the Financial Banking Bonds according to Quantitive, Districtive, Industrial and Periodic amounts.

c) To accomplish the object of the preceeding paragraph it is our ideal to establish the State Control of Banking, but under the present circumstances a democratic Central Control Organ must be established.

d) The present banking organs must be thoroughly democratised.

e) The technic and oprration of the management of enterprises must be rationalized and for this purpose efficient utilization of fund must be made by adopting the technicians, laborers and owners which are assembled in the present Economic Rehabilitation Council.

4. Measures to secure funds for the medium and small industries.

a) To meet the Foreign Trade Promotion Plan we must carry out measures to secure the fund.

b) The present stage should restrict loans to the medium and small industries to living necessity goods and export items. Also the Medium and Small Industry Banking Organ must be established. However to premise the management technique, the cooperative association and collaboration company methods must be utilized.

c) The Trust and Guarantee System must be utilized to all medium and small industries throughout the nation.

5. Measures to establish the common people's finance. To stabilize the living of the workers, war victims and repatriates, measure must be made to establish the Common People's Banking Organ with the Common's Bank as its central organ.

6. Measures for adjusting the Banking Structure into democratization.

a) The reconstruction and adjustment of the banking structure must be progressed democratically, especially the large banking organs which have been acknowledged by increase of capital, should establish a "second organ" which is to be thoroughly democratized.

b) All extensions of the banking organ must be adjusted.

c) To rationalize the accumulation and operation of funds, a democratic Central Control organ must be established and it must expel bureaucratic control and realize a fair and just banking control. In case this Central Control is to be State Control, it must establish a Banking State Control Committee. Otherwise the Currency Trust Committee must be established as stated in the report of the Banking System Investigation Committee of the Diet.

7. Measure for the Currency Stabilization.

a) Concerning the rules for the rational fixing of the bank note issue, Circulation Council (in case State Control is made, the State Control Committee) must be established.

b) The endorsement of the currency must be considered.

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THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24, 1947.

Report by the Acting Chief Secretary
Inajiro Asanuma.

1. Concerning the Coal Mining State Control Bill.

(A) The statement by Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. Mizutani.

The Commerce and Industry made the revised Coal Bill of their former Outline of the Coal Mining State Control Bill which was made by taking into consideration the objection of the Three Party. This revised bill will be submitted for approval by the Cabinet meeting of August 19, Mr. Mizutani made the following statement on August 18.

a) Chapter I "The Coal mining industry shall be controlled provisionally for the rehabilitation of the insustry of Japan" will be revised to "The Coal Mining industry shall be controlled provisionally as an urgent measure until the rehabilitation and stabilization of the economy of Japan." as decided by the Three Party Leaders Conference.

b) There was no revision concerning the "object of control being applied to all mines."

c) The matter concerned with the Production Council shall be accompanied will the words "through the decision of ...". The Nationwide and District Coal Mines Control Committee shall be accompanied with the words "through the consultation of ...".

d) Chapter IV. business plan subclause (d) "The coal controllor may carry out the business plan of the specified enterprise until he recieves the order of the preceeding subclause." There were disputes on "the business plan" which the Democratic Party insisted this business plan should mean "the business plan submitted by the main office", whereas Social Democratic Party meant "business plan submitted by the working base". However the Democratic view was adopted.

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(B) The Joint House Members' General Meeting of Our Party held on August 19, noon.
Explainations were made by Mr. Ito, Mr.Kato and Mr. Suzuki on our Party's view.

(C) The Joint House Members' General Meeting of Our Party held on August 19, 3 p.m.
Explaination upon the Bill was made by Mr. Kato, Commerce Minister mr. Mizutani (as stated in this first article). Mr. Shimagami Mr. Akamatsu, Mr. Suzuki made interpellations.

2. Central Executive Committee.

Date: August 20, noon.

Place: Diet Building.

Members who were present: KATO Kanju; YONEKUBO, Mitsusuke; ITO, Ushiro; ASANUMA, Inajiro; SATAKE, Haruki; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; KATO, Ryozo; MORITO, Tatsuo; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; TSUJII, Taminosuke; YAMASHITA, Eiichi.

Matters which were reported:

(a) The Coal Mining State Control Bill. No further decision shall be made by this committee until further negoistion is made and the deliberation proceeds by the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives.

(b) The Labor Ministry Administration Bill.

(c) The matter concerning the General Convention of the Japan Farmer Association local Branch Offices.

(d) The Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Allowance Bill. There was a report by Mr. Arahata, but no decision was reached.

3. The General Affairs Office (party HQ) Meeting.

It was held on August 20 and business affairs of our Party was discussed.

4. The Diet Committee Members Meeting of our Party held on August 21.

(a) The Judge Impeachment Bill. After hearing the explaination made by Mr. Asanuma, it was decided to approve this bill and submit this bill to the Plenary Session of August 23.

(b) Concerning the amendment of the Labor Ministry Establishment Bill by the House of Councillors.
It was desided to negociate with our Party representitives in that House.

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5. The First Meeting Political Party Law Drafting Committee.

Members of the committee.

Social Democratic Party:- II, Seiichi; SASAGUCHI, Akira; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; HOSONO, Michio; MORI, Mikiji;

Democratic Party:- AZUMA, Shunei; KUDO, Tetsuo; NAKAMURA, Mataichi; NAGANO, Juemon;

Liberal Party:- IWAMOTO, Nobuyuki; OGAWA, Sakae; KURIYAMA, Chojiro; SUTO, Hideo;

Peoples' Cooperative Party:- OHARA, Hideo;

Farmers Party:- TSUNASHIMA, Masaoki;

Communists Party:- HAYASHI, Hyakuro.

It was decided to start the drafting procedure.

6. Labor Ministry Establishment Bill.

(A) Amendment of the bill by the House of Councillors.

The problem of the amendment of the Labor Ministry Establishment Bill by the House of Councillors has raised critisism in the House of Representitibes of which our Party held the Extraordinary Diet Measure Committee Meeting on August 21, noon, and discussed the matter.

Procedure:

a) After Labor Committee of August 22, Mr. Asanuma, Mr. Kato, Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Masaki shall hold a meeting to make the final decision of our Party.

b) Our policy shall be that we will not venture to oppose the House of Councillor's views to amend the Labor Ministry Bill because it may raise unnecessary political disputes.

c) The opposition may bear a disadvantageous political situation towards the present government.

(B) The House of Representitive Adminstration Committee Meeting of August 21,

Chairman Mr. Asanuma made the following proposal to the committee.

a) In accordance with the newly established Diet Law, all bills are submitted to deliberation of the Standing Committee directly. Consequently other house members are not aquainted with the

content of the bill nor do they know whether the deliberation is in progress or whether the bill was adopted by the committee.

b) The problems such as the Nomination of Government Officials and the Labor Ministry Extablishment Bill of which there were opposite views between the Houses suggest that there is a defect in the present Diet Adminstration System.

c) Considering the National Diet as the supreme and single body of adminstration there has been but few submission of bills by the Representitives which indicates there are many standpoints in the Diet Law which are yet inadequate.

d) Our committee should make a basic study of these problems.

After the above proposal the committee decided to establish the Subcommittee concerning the Function Display of the Diet Houses, of which our Party represents with the following members;

DOI, Nansaku; YASUHIRA, Shikaichi.

7. The Plenary Session of August 19.

(1) Concerning the sudden passing of George Atcheson, Jr., chairman of the Allied Councils of Japan, Speaker of the House Mr. Komakichi Matsuoka proposed a message of condolence by the House which was approved by the whole membership.

(2) The Resolution of National Food Crisis Restoration. This bill was submitted by Mr. Asanuma and 56 other members, and was approved.

(3) The Amendment Bill of the Maritime Insurance Law. It was passed after an approval speech by Mr. Imasaki of our Party.

(4) The Amendment Bill of the Patent Law. It was passed after an approval speech by Mr. Doi of our Party.

8. The Plenary Session of August 21.

There was a Free Discussion with the topic "Reform of Local Self Government System". Our Party participated with the following members.

MOJI, Ryo; KATAJIMA, Minato.

9. The Abrogation of the Four Party Political Agreement.

The Liberal Party made an announcement on August 19 concerning the Abrogation which our Party made a joint statement as stated in the Special Report of last week.

10. Concerning the 600,000 meteric tons of imported food released by SCAP.

Mr. Katayama made an announcement in the form of a talk on August 24, concerning the large quantity of imported food released by the SCAP. He said,

"The approval of the SCAP for release of large quantities of imported food was made today and I wish to express my sincere gratitude in behalf of the people of Japan to the supreme commander for his greatest kindness.

According to the stated figures, there will be no delayed distribution throughout Japan for the months of September and October and the additional distribution to the laborors will be made according to the standard distribution quantity. So the national livelihood of the "between season" of this year will be very bright for the people and I cannot help the delight of recalling the joy of the housewives as they hear the annouuncement of this good news. As referred in the statement of the SCAP, this additional release was not made by a mere chance, but it was in line with the letter to the Japanese Govennment on March 25th by the supreme commander. Also, the great effort of the people to rehabilitate the economy of Japan was recognized by which there was the goodwill to supplement the food that is absolutely short by our interior production.

Of course we Japanese nationals must never be allowed to take advantage or form a bad habit of this kindness. As the SCAP stated, the International food condition is not improving and naturally there is a limit to the amount of imported food that may be alloted to us so we must continue the inconvenient rationed food life for some time.

In the future we must make further efforts to stamp out black-market from our surroundings and we must also continue to make an exhaustive exploitation, mobilization, and utilization of our interior food resources. Hereupon I, with you the people of Japan, will hereby make a new resolution to exert my immutable effort to rehatilitate our national economy by which I shall show my gratitude to the kindness expressed to us by the Supreme Command."

11. Concerning the extension of the Diet Session period.

The House of Representitives held the Political Groups Negotiation Meeting on August 23 to discuss the matter of extending the perod of the present Diet Session.
The Leberal Party empressed their views that the session should be closed this month as scheduled and a special

session should be summoned after the Budget Bill and other important bills are ready for deliberation . Opposing this, Mr. Etsuji Goto (Dem.) and Mr. Inajiro Asanuma(Soc. Dem.) said that under the present condition of deliberation of the many bills already submitted the session should be extended. Especially the Judge Impeachment Bill and the Judge and National Trial Bill which are to be attachment rules to the National Constitution must be passed by the First National Diet, was their views. Consequently it was proposed by Mr. Tetsuo Kudo (Dem.) that the Speaker and Chairmen of the Standing Committees discuss the forecast of the deliberations and thereby make the decision.

This meeting will be held on August 25, The Liberal Party is standing on the ground made at the previous extension of which no further extension was agreed upon. The Democratic Party has agreed to hand this problem to their party executives. The Social Democratic Party decided to agree with the government's proposal to extend the session. The House of Councillors will decide their attitude by holding a Diet Adminstration Committee Meeting after the House of Representitive reaches decision.

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Weekly Report of General Activities
of the Social Democratic Party of Japan
Between the week ending August 16, 1947.

Report by the Acting Chief Secratary
Inajiro Asanuma.

1. There was an invitation from Prime Minister Katayama on August 11 to the members of the Three Government Party Consultation Meeting, especially those in concern with the Coal Mining State Control problem. The members who attended from our Party were as follows.

ASANUMA, Inajiro; KATO, Kanju; ITO, Ushiro;
MASAKI, Kiyoshi; OKADA, Haruo; SUZUKI, Mosaburo.

2. The Food Crisis Restoration Nationals' Meeting was held on August 12 in front of the Imperial Palace with members attending from the Japan Congress of Industrial Organization, Japan Federation of Labor Union, Japan Federation of Cooperative Associations. Mr. Asanuma was sent from our Party to deliver the introduction speech.

3. The General Affairs Division Conference was held on August 12, 4 p.m., at our Party's Headquarters.

(a) Acting chief secratary Mr. Inajiro Asanuma made the report of the Central Executive Committee.

(b) There were reports from the Accounting Section, Propaganda Section, Youth Section, Education Section, Culture Section, Political Affairs Investigation Committee and the Association Committee.

(c) There were decisions to establish the Publication Section and to strengthen the structure of the Propaganda Section.

4. Diet Members Committee Assembly.

Date: August 13, 1 p.m.

Place: Diet House.

Members who were present: ASANUMA, Inajiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi;
MAEDA, Einosuke; YAO, Kisaburo; KAWASHIMA, Kinji;
INAMURA, Junzo; YOSHIKAWA, Suyejiro (councillor).

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Procedure;

(a) The report of the Councillor Membefs General Meeting of our Party to be held on August 15 with MIZUTANI, Chozaburo; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; ASANUMA, Inajiro; as our representitives.

(b) To open the Joint House Members General Meeting of our Party on August 19 after the plenary session.

(c) To send KATO, Kanju; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; OKADA, Haruo; ITO, Ushiro; to the Three Party Consultation Meeting to be held on August 16 at the official residence of the Prime Minister.

5. Diet Committee Members Meeting of August 14.

Resolution;

(a) The Political Affairs Investigation Committee shall hold respective section meetings to make interpellations of bills submitted by the government.

(b) To speed up the deliberation of the bills entrusted to the standing committees and special committees.

(c) The diet officials should wait in the officials' room as much as possible.

(d) Committee members must attend the committee.

6. Matter concerning the Process of the bills submitted by the government or House members.

I. The preliminary session of August 14.

(a) The bill of Gratitude Decision to the SCAP concerning the Reopening of Foreign Trade submitted by Mr. Kojiro Kita and 12 others .

The approval speach was delivered by Mr. Kaisaku Hayashi of our Party.

(b) The Imperial Household Economy Bill submitted by the Cabinet was entrasted to deliberation of which a special committee of 20 members was established.

The members from our Party MORI, Mikiji (chairman); AKAMATSU, Meichoku; KAWAI, Eigo; SHIMADA, Shinsaku; FUJITA, Sakae; SUGIMOTO, Hichiro.

(c) The bill concerning the Decision of Clause 8 of the National Constitution submitted by the Cabinet was entrusted to delibuation of which a special committee was established.

This committee was entrusted jointly to the committee of (b).

(d) The bill of Gratitude Decision of Coal Production Increase submitted by Mr. Inajiro Asanuma and 13 other members.

Mr. Haruo Aoki of our Party delivered the approval speech.

(e) The establishment of the Flood Disaster of the Tohoku Area Investgation Committee.

Members from our Party; ISHIKAWA, Kinjiro; UNNO, Saburo; KANBAYASHI, Yohichiro; KANENO, Sadakichi; SASAKI, Kozo; SHIMADA, Shinsaku; SUZUKI, Zenko; TANAKA, Kenkichi; TAKEYA, Gentaro; NOMIZO, Katsu; HOSONO, Michio.

II. The preliminary session of August 15.

The bill of Graditude Decision of the Repatriation of Overseas Nationals and the Acceleration of Repatriation submitted by Mr. Inajiro Asanuma and 13 other members.

Mr. Toshi Matsuo of our Party delivered the approval speech.

7. Central Executive Committee.

Date: August 15, 1947.

Place: Diet Building.

Members who were present: ASANUMA, Inajiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; ARAHATA, Katsuzo; KATO, Ryozo; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; MORITO, Tatsuo; SATAKE, Haruki; KATO, Kanju; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; YAMASHITA, Eiji; YAMAZAKI, Michiko; HOSONO, Michio.

Matters of consultation;

(a) To establish the Publication Division in our Party's Headquarter.

(b) To enforce the Katayama Cabinet's Urgent Crises Restoration Measure.

Not to wait for the closing of the Diet Session and make nationwide speeking tours.

(c) To strengthen the Propaganda Section by increasing its members.

(d) The matter concerning the Coal Mining State Control Bill.

To approve the decision made by the chairman Mr. Katayama.

To acknowledge the decision to be made by the Diet Member Committee.

8. The Joint Consultation Meeting between the Government and Three Government Party concerning the Coal Mining State Control Bill.

Date; August 16, 1947.

Place; Official resrdence of the minister of commerce and industry.

Members who were present;

Government;- MIZUTANI, Chozaburo (minister).

Social Democratic Party;- KATO, Kanju; ITO, Ushiro; OKADA, Haruo; NISHIMURA, Eiichi.

Democratic Party;- KITAMURA, Tokutaro; NISHIDA, Takao; ARAKI, Masuo; UMEBAYASHI, Tokio; TSUBOKAWA, Shinzo.

Peoples' Cooperative Party;- FUNADA, Kyoji; AKITA, Daisuke; HAYAKAWA, Takashi.

The Outline of the Provisional Coal Mining State Control Bill submitted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry which was drawn according to the decision by the Three Leaders Conference was the central matter of study. However this outline states its object that the coal enterprise is to be controlled provisionally and still has the following problems.

(a) The specified coal mines enterprise is to be the mines decided by the Minister of Commerce and Industry with the consultation of the Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee. The coal enterprise is to mean the proprietor (owner) of the enterprise.

(b) The coal mine enterprise has the responsibility to carry out the business plan under the supervision of the government.

(c) The matter concerning the Production Council must pass the decision of the Production Council. However

if there is a disagreement the Coal Bureau Director will make the judgement.

9. The result of the House of Councillors' by-election.

The by-election was made in Tochigi, Tokushima, Kagoshima and Gumma Prefectures on August 16 of which our Party lost with second place.

Tochigi Pref.	Yoshitoshi Ameya	(second)	38,043 votes.
Gumma Pref.	Seizo Noma	(second)	107,662 votes.
Kagoshima Pref.	Tomozo Akaji	(second)	68,857 votes.

10. The by-election will be held in the Tokyo district of which our Party sending the following candidates.

Shinjuku-ku	Ryosuke Yamazaki.
Toshima-ku	Koji Mori.

Special Report

by Acting Chief Secratary
Inajiro Asanuma.

On August 19 the Liberal Party made a sudden announcement that they shall abrogate the Four Party Political Agreement and will not cooperate from the exterion of the Cabinet.

On concern to this matter the Three Government Party held the Chief Directors and Chief Secretary Joint Conference on the same date and made the following statement. It was decided to make further strong unification and encourage the Katayama Cabinet to overcome the present economic crisis.

The Statement.

August 19, 1947.

The Liberal Party announced today that they shall abrogate the Four Party Political Agreement and reject the cooperation from the exterior of the Cabinet by which they become an absolute opposition party.

The Katayama Cabinet has made all efforts to carry out this political agreement since it was formed by measures to rescue the nation, rehabilitate the economy of Japan, and stabilize the national livelihood. As for the Coal Mining State Control Bill where the opinion of the public now acknowledge its necessity,

the Liberal Party is mentioning this Bill on the pretext of the abrogation without any concrete reason. We are saying that this Bill does not deviate from the boundary of the Four Party Political Agreement under any lauses. We are also saying that the Liberal Party made no cooperation since the formation of the Katayama Cabinet so the abrogation will not have any influence upon us in the future and will only betray their trustworthiness to the people by such an act.

This abrogation will clear the obscure cloud that closed our nation's political circle.

The Social Democratic, Democratic and the Peoples' Cooperative Party shall make further strong unification by which we shall encourage the Katayama Cabinet to carry out the measure to rescue our nation.

The Social Democratic Party.

The Democratic Party.

The Peoples' Cooperative Party.

The Outline of the Provisional Coal Mining State Control Bill.

by the Commerce and Industry Ministry as decided by the Leaders' Conference of August 10th, 1947.

Chapter I

The Object of This Outline.

The Coal mining industry shall be controlled provisionally for the object of the rehabiliation of the industry of Japan. The government, management and the employees shall join their effort to accomplish this object by increasing the production of coal mining.

Chapter II

Object of the Control.

1. The state control shall apply fundmentally to all coal mines.

2. The coal mine as referred in this outline shall mean the working place with the object of coal mining which shall include supplementary working bases.

3. The coal enterprise as refered in this outline shall mean the managing proprietor of the coal mine.

4. The specified coal mine as referred in this outline shall mean the coal mines specified by the minister of commerce and industry through the consultation of the Nationwide ~~Entire~~ Coal Mines Control Committee.

5. The specified enterprise as referred in this outline shall mean the managing proprietor of the specified coal mine.

Chapter III

The Control of Coal Mines.

1. The coal enterprise shall make the business plan for each year and each quarterly before the each year and the each quarterly and must report this plan to the Coal Bureau Director. In case there is a revision in the plan, the same procedure is necessary.

   The Coal Bureau Derector may give orders to make alternations of this plan if he sees its necessity.

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In case the Coal Bureau Director orders to make alternation it is necessary to pass the decision of the District Coal Control Committee.

2. The coal enterprise shall recieve the supervision of the government and shall hold responsibilities to carry out the business plan.

3. The coal enterprise must report the operation condition of the business plan to the Coal Bureau Director.

4. The Chief of the Board of Coal or the Coal Bureau Director may request the necessary report of the operation condition of the business plan to the coal enterprise and may send an competent official to the business office, working place and other places to make inspection and also inspect the business condition, accounting books, facilities and other matters.

5. The coal enterprise shall keep a systematic and precise record of accounting books and all necessary of which must be kept in order for the inspection of the admininstrative government.

6. The Chief of the Board of Coal or the Coal Bureau Director may make the necessary order for supervision on the basis of the conclusion of the inspection through the decision of the District Coal Control Committee to the coal enterprise.

7. In case the coal enterprise wishes to abolish or stop the coal business, transfer or entrust the coal management, it shall be necessary to have the acknowledgement of the minister of commerce and industry.

8. In case the coal enterprise wishes to merger or dissolve, it shall be necessary to have the acknowledgement of the minister of commerce and industry.

9. When the Chief of the Board of Coal or the Coal Bureau Director sees the necessity to increase output of the coal mine, he may order the coal enterprise to transfer or lend the facilities or equipments he posesses to other coal enterprises.

However the order of the preceeding paragraph must have the consultation of the District Coal Control Committee.

Chapter IV

The Control of the Specified Coal Mines.

1. The business plan.

(a) It is necessary that the Coal Bureau Director consult the District Coal Control Committee and make the necessary orders to the specified enterprise in concern to

the business plan of each quarterly to each coal mine.

(b) When the specified enterprise recieves the order of the preceeding sub-clause, he shall make the business plan composed of the coal production plan, the renewal of equipment, enlargement plan, production elements in connection with the commodity plan, and other plans, which is to be based on the original plan made by the coal controllor.

If in this case the production council has objection to the business plan submitted by the specified entuprise, the coal controllor must report this to the Coal Bureau Director.

(c) The Coal Bureau Director shall deside the business plan of the first paragraph of the preceeding sub-clause with the consultation of the District Coal Control Committee, and shall make the order to the coal controllor.

(d) The coal controllor may carry out the business plan of the specified enterprise until he recieves the order of the preceeding sub-clause.

(e) The procedure to revise the business plan shall be in accordance with subclauses (2) and (3) and also if the Coal Bureau Director sees the special necessity, he may make the revision order to the specified enterprise with the consultation of the District Coal Control Committee.

2. Coal controllor.

(a) At each specified coal mine the specified coal enterprise shall consult the employees and appoint one member as a coal controllor which must recieve the acknowledgement of the minister of commerce and industry.

In case the employees object in this consultation, the specified coal enterprise must report this matter to the minister of commerce and industry.

In case the minister of commerce and industry does not make the acknowledgement of the first paragraph, or makes the acknowledgement of the second paragraph by not verifying the objection, it shall be necessary to consult the Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee.

(b) The coal controllor shall recieve the instruction and supervision of the Coal Bureau Director and shall aim to carry out the maximum efficiency of the coal mine and shall be responsible to carry but the business plan. The specified enterprise and the employees must cooperate the coal controllor's measure tocarry out the business plan.

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(c) The specified enterprise may discharge the coal controllor by acknowledgement of the minister of commerce and industry. However it is necessary for the minister to consult the Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee to make this acknowledgement. The Coal Mines Production Council may protest to the minister of commerce and industry in case the coal controllor is seen to be very incapable so that the minister may order the specified coal enterprise of his discharge. In this case the minister must hear the opinion of the enterprise and consult the Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee after which he may make the discharge.

If the minister of commerce and industry sees that the coal controllor is very incapable he may make the order tod ischarge the controllor to the specified coal enterprise after consulting the Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee.

(d) The coal controllor shall have all the legal authority to substitute the specified coal enterprise concering judicial and nonjudicial acts.

(e) The specified coal enterprise may make limitation to the substitution authority of the coal controllor by acknowledgement of the minister of commerce and industry.

3. Coal Mines Production Council.

(a) The Coal Mines Production Council shall be established in the specified coal mine.

(b) The Coal Mines Production Council shall be organized by same number of membership from business committeemen and labor committeemen and the chairman shall be the coal controllor.

The number of Council seats shall be decided by the coal controllor. If the coal controllor desires to change the number of seats, it shall require the decision of the Production Council.

(c) The business committeemen shall be appointed by the coal controllor among the members who engage in business. The labor committeemen shall be composed of the same number prom pit workers and outside workers which is to be appointed by the coal controllor by recommendations. In case the majority of workers form a single labor union the recommendation shall be made by the labor union, if several unions it shall be a joint recommendation, and if there is no labor union or if the labor union membership does not reach the majority the recommendation shall be made by the majority decision of the workers.

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(d) The term of the Production Council member shall be one year.

(e) The decision right of the Production Committee shall be composed of one vote by each member of the Council.

(f) The coal mine controllor shall requre the decision of the Production Council concerning the following matters to execute to business plan.

(i) The matter concerning the working plan.

(ii) The matter concerning the improvement of labor efficiency and the working conditions.

(iii) The matter concerning the reasonable labor condition.

(iv) The matter concerning the preservation of labor power.

(v) The matter concerning order maintainance (police).

The coal controllor may request the decision of the Production Council for matters he sees necessary for the execution of the business plan which has no provision by the coal control.

(g) In case the coal mines controllor does not accompany the decision of the Production Council of the preceeding subclause, he may ask the judgement of the Coal Bureau Director. However the labor condition and other standards concerning the treatment of the workers will require the decision of the Production Council to ask the judgment of the Coal Bureau Director.

In case the request of the preceeding paragraph is made, the Coal Bureau Director shall make the decision with the consaltation of the District Coal Control Committee.

The specified coal enterprise and its workers must obey the judgement made by the first paragraph. The judgment of the second paragraph concerning the labor condition and the treatment of the workers shall have the same validity as the labor pact.

(h) In case the decision of the proviso of the first paragraph of the preceeding clause is not reached by which the request for judgement is not made and there is fear of it developing into a conflict, the Coal Bureau Director may ask the labor committee his desire to mediate, after the consultation of the District Coal Mine Control Committee.

If request of the preceeding paragraph is made, the labor committee must compromise in accordance with the Labor Matters Mediation Act.

If the request of the first paragraph is made, the will not be able to strike until 30 days has elapsed since the day of the request.

(i) If there is a requsst be the labor committee, the specified enterprise must make a report of the management content of the business to the Production Council.

(j) Concerning the operation of the Production Council, the necessary matters may be made by the coal controllor through the decision of the Production Council.

4. Other matters in concern.

(a) If the specified enterprise needs to make disposal of the profit it shall require the acknowledgement of the minister of commerce and industry.

(b) The Coal Bureau Director may order the specified enterprise to renew the facility, improve, or fix the specified coal mine or advance and pioneer the mine, or maintain order.

Chapter V

Coal Bureau.

1. To accomplish the object of chapter one, the coal burewu shall be established provisionally in all major coal producing districts.

2. The Coal Bureau shall be attached to the supervision of the minister of commerce and industry and shall manage the business of administring the state control of coal mines and othsr business concerning coal production.

3. The names and supervision districts.

Sapporo Coal Bureau:- The entire Hokkaido.

Taira Coal Bureau:- Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tokyo, Ibaraki, Gumma, Tochigi, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Niigata, Nagano, Shizuoka, Gifu, Aichi, Mie, Toyama, Ishikawa.

Ube Coal Bureau:- Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Fukui, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi.

Fukuoka Coal Bureau:- Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima.

4. The Sirector of the Coal Bureau shall be appointed by the cabinet with the request of the minister of commerce and industry from members of scholarship and experience.

5. The majority of the workers of the Coal Bureau shall be appointed by the minister of commerce and industry from members of scholarship and experience.

6.

7. If there is a necessety the Director may establish branch office to bandle a part of the business of the Coal Bureau.

Chapter VI

Coal Mines Operation Committee.

1. The Coal Mines Control Committee shall be composed of the Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee and the District Coal Mines Control Committee.

   The Nationwids Coal Mines Control Committee shall be located in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The District Committee shall be established in each destrict.

2. The Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee shall be in ordinance with this outline, separate article and shall also be in consultation of the Chief of the Board of Coal to research and deliberate the important matters concerning coal mines state control.

3. The Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee shall be composed of one chairman and 30 committeemen.

4. The Chairman of the Nationwide Coal Mines Control Committee shall be the minister of commerce and industry.

   The committeemen shall be appointed by the minister of commerce and industry which is to be composed of 5 members of scholarship and experience, 10 members to represent the coal industry, 10 members to represent the coal industry workers, and 5 members torepresent the consumers of coal.

5. The District Coal Mines Control Committee shall be composed of one chairman and 30 members.

6. The Chairman of the District Coal Mines Control Committee shall be the Coal Bureau Director. The Chairman may establish the Labor Securety Committee, and concerning other technical matters or district matters he may establish the Technical Committee or subcommittee to handle a part of the business of the committee.

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Rec'd by all Div.

AUG 14 1947

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 10TH, 1947.

Report by Acting Chief Secratary

Inajiro Asanuma.

1. Our Party Activity concerning the Coal Mining State Control Law.

(A) Three government party liaison meeting.

Date: August 4th, 10 a.m., 3 p.m.
Place: Diet Building, Room of the Cabinet Chief Secratary.
Members: Members from the three party.
Proceeding:
1. Mr. Kanju Kato explained the draft of our party.
2. Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura explained the draft of the Democratic Party.
3. Mr. Kyoji Funada explained the draft of the Peoples' Cooperative Party.

(B) Three government party liaison meeting.

Date: August 5th, 10 a.m.
Place: Diet Building.
Members who were present:
Social Democratic Party:- ASANUMA, Inajiro; DOI, Naosaku; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; KATO, Kanju; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; OKADA, Haruo;
Democratic Party:- KITAMURA, Tokutaro; NAGAO, Tatsuo; NISHIDA, Takao; UMEBAYASHI, Tokio; OKABE, Tokuzo;
Peoples' Cooperative Party:- OKADA, Seiichi; FUNADA, Kyoji; HAYAKAWA, Takashi.
Proceeding:- The Democratic Party asked questions upon the draft of our party.

(C) Three government party liaison meeting with attendance from the government.

Date: August 6th, 10 a.m.

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Place: Diet Building.
Members who were present:
Government:- NISHIO, Suyehiro (Cabinet Chief Secratary);
Social Democratic Party:- SUZUKI, Mosaburo; KATO, Kanju; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; ASANUMA, Inajiro; ITO Ushiro; OKADA, Haruo;
Democratic Party:- TAKEDA, Giichi; KITAMURA, Tokutaro; NAGAO, Tatsuo; OKABE, Tokuzo; TSUBOKAWA, Shinzo; NISHIDA, Takao; UMEBAYASHI, Tokio; KAWASAKI, Hideji;
Peoples' Cooperative Party:- OKADA, Seiichi; FUNADA, Kyoji; AKITA, Daisuke; HAYAKAWA, Takashi.

Proceeding: From Mr. Nishio, he stated.

1. Even in case there is no fundamental agreement between the three parties, the Cabinet has no draft to present in its own view.
2. The Cobinet wishes the further compromising between the three parties, and also wish the conclusion to be reached promptly.

By which he denied the draft by the government. Finally he acknowledged the stand of the three parties and the discussion of fundamental problems shall be made at the chairmens' meeting.

(D) The Three Parties Chairmen (of the Political Affairs Investigation Committee) and chief secretaries conference.

Date: August 6th, 5.30 p.m.
Place: Diet Building.
Members who were present:
Social Democratic Party:- SUZUKI, Mosaburo; ASANUMA, Inajiro;
Democratic Party:- KITAMURA, Tokutaro; TAKEDA, Giichi;
Peoples' Cooperative Party:- FUNADA, Kyoji; OKADA, Seiichi.

Decision:

1. Owing to the public character of the coal mining industry, which it is one of the principle industries, the control system is necessary for the stabilization and recovery of economy.
2. To take off the boundaries of limiting the application of state control to mines over 100,000 tons capacity.

The above two clauses were settled but concerning the membership of the production council there were no decision.

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(E) The three parties Chairmen (of the Political Affairs Investigation Committee) and chief secrataries conference.

Date: August 7th, 10 a.m.
Place: The Reception Room of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Member who were present:
Social Democratic Party:- ASANUMA, Inajiro;
SUZUKI, Mosaburo;
Democratic Party:- TAKEDA, Giichi;
KITAMURA, Tokutaro;
Peoples' Cooperative Party:- OKADA, Seiichi;
FUNADA, Kyoji.
Decisions: Acknowledging the necessity of the Law the following were decided.

1. Concerning the limits of the control, it was decided to apply it fundamentally to all coal mines. And the practical procedure shall be specified by the Minister of Commerce and Industry through the desision of the operation organ which is to be democratiged.

2. The system of control shall not degenerate into bureaucratic management but its aim shall be the independent civilion organization and activity, jointly of management and labor, which the state shall participate to the utmost a promotor setup. However the character of the management council (production council) shall be decided at a different meeting.

3. The main organ of the control system shall be established with the central control committee in the central, and the district control committee in the district. Also the inspection committee shall be established as a special organ.

4. Concerning other matters which were not decided in the above decision, each party shall report the matters to their party leaders and shall wait for his action.

With the above decision Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Ito met the prime minister at his official ruidence and made report of the conference. At the Central Executive Committee of Aug. 8th it was decided to trust the matter to Mr. Katayama. Afterwards the Democratic Party requested to open the

Three Party Liaison Meeting of which the Three Party Leaders' Conference was decided formally.

(F) Three Party Leaders' Conference.

Social Democratic Party:- KATAYAMA, Tetsu; MIZUTANI, Chozaburo;
Democratic Party:- ASHIDA , Hitoshi; TAKEDA, Giichi;
Peoples' Cooperative Party:- MIKI, Takeo; OKADA, Seiichi.

The draft of the Coal Mining State Control Law as decided by the Three Parties Leaders' Conference.

I. The Object.

The system of state control shall be used as an urgent measure for economic rehabilitation until the stablized condition is reached. It shall fulfil definitely the various necessary conditions for increase of production.

II. The limits of control.

(a) The limits of control shall apply to all coal mines of which the Minister of Commerce and Indastry shall decide with the consultation of the Nation-wide Entire Mines Control Committee.

(b) Content of the control shall be in accordance with actual circumstances by which the extent of control shall be decided.

III. The system of control.

(a) The entire enterprise (main office and the mining fields) shall be controlled.

(b) The coal mine controllor shall be given the neces-sary authority in accordance with the law to carry our the decided business plan and the state may make the necessary order to him within the limits of the decided business plan.

(c) The main office shall draw the original draft of the business plan for the designated (specified) main and shall submit it to the director of the Coal Bureau. In this case the main office may make ge-neral adjustments with the view of increasing pro-duction to the original draft submitted by the coal

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mine controllor. In case the draft of the main office differs with the draft of the coal mine operator, the draft must pass the decision of the production council. When the mining field cannot agree with the draft of the main office, it may request the decision of the director of the Coal Bureaw. In this case the mine controllor shall carry out this draft until the decision of the director is reached.

(d) Concerning the accounting, management, the revision of the mining rights, or the enlargements of equipments, the government may order or demonstrate the main office.

IV. The appointment of the coal mine controllor.

(a) Concerning the appointment of the coal mine controllor, the production counxil and the enterprise shall confer and make recommendation to the Minister of Commerce and Industry which he shall verify.

(b) In case the production council or the enterprise sees that the controller does not qualify, they may request the Minister of Commerce and Industry for his resignation by submitting the reasons.

(c) In the above cases, the acknowledgement of the Minister of Commerce and Industry must pass the decision of the Nationwide Entire Mines Control Committee.

V. Coal Mines Production Council.

The coal mines production council shall be a decision organ which is to be composed of membership from labor and capitalist by two halves. Also to carry out the state control, the following two committees shall be established.

(a) Labor Security Committee:- To secure the minimum living condition of the employees, payment of wages and allowances and other matters concerning the securities of the employees' positions the Nationwide Mines Committee shall establish the Labor Security Committee.

(b) Inspection Committee:- To make the operation of the Coal Mining State Control logical, and from falling into the defects of bureaucrats, the inspection committee shall be established.

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2. The meeting of the Ministers and Representitives from our Party.

The meeting was held in the Diet Building on Aug. 5th, 3 p.m., to arrange close connection of our Party resentitives. The following statements were exchanged by which false rumors agninst the present cabinet was dissolved.

Mr. Unjuro Muto:- "It is regretful that the cabinet is in the state of being driven by bureaucrats and some people call the present cabinet the Wada Economy Cabinet."

Mr. Tetsu Katayama:- "These are considered as false propaganda and it resembles the war of nerves but it is important not to be affected by them. Our policy of bringing out the thoroughness of democratic politics has utilized the research of the Economic Stabilization Board and I wish to carry out their measures to the utmost. Their policy agrees with our Party but there is no ground that we are being led by their system. The present cabinet is not bursaucratic or unconcerned. It was elected by the people and we are carrying out the political affairs for the people. It is now gradually moving into the stage of admininstering our Party's policy. It is regretful that this cannot be realized immediately but what cannot be seen in the measures of the ESB shall be done by our Party's Political Affairs Investgation Committee. Yhe aim of the policies will be given the thorough understanding of the people. Mr. Wada was administered into the Cabinet under his free will and he has the knowledge of our Party's policy so there will not be any misunderstandings."

Mr. Shigesaku Kikuchi:- "The voice of the public is very critical. Do you think that overcoming the crisis is possible wnder the bound of the 4 parties political agreement and the three party government?"

Miss. Tenkoko Matsutani:- "Even our first policy of Coal Mining State Control Bill is in a tragedy. The public has comprehension of revising the Katayama Cabinet but I consider this very difficult. If we emerge into a deadlock, must we still hold the 4 parties agreement? Cannot we pfotect the people by the policies of Our Party?"

Mr. Katayama:- "We must overcome the present crisis of the Three Party Cabinet and I have the confidence. The revision is too early. Thmre is no other way but to carry out the present Cabinet. Our Party Cabinet is not possible due to seats of the House. There is no defect in our cabinet and I see no necessity of the revision."

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Mr. Suyehiro Nishio:- "The dissatisfaction of the people arises because Japan is on the way to democratic revolution. The people holds the responsibility because they did not give our Party the majority vote. We are fighting on the transition period. We are asking the people, especially the organized laborors, of their cooperation. I wish your encouragements before making disputes."

Mr. Koichi Yamamoto:- "The Liberal Party is making movement against the present cabinet. It is time to isolate from the Liberal Party."

Mr. Nishio:- "The 4 parties political agreement has a political meaning. It is very extense and there is no clear boundary. However, the character of the Three Government Cabinet will not recieve any blow by isolating from the Liberal Party. In reality we are quite free from the bound of the agreement. At present the isolation is under consideration."

Mr. Takizawa, Mr. Nogami, Mr. Takatsu and Mr. Ishino followed the questioning. Concerning the problem inside our party,

Mr. Inajiro Asamuma:- "The Party is united and we must not destroy this connection. We must even be cautions in using words of Leftist and Rightist. Members of today's meeting must stand in front and be within the public people to dissolve the rumor of the Cabinet crisis."

3. Our Party's stand concerning the bills submitted by the government.

The following bills were approved by the Representitive Board and the Representitive Meeting.

(1) The Petition to urge repatriation from Soviet territory.

(2) The Petition to urge repatriation from Soviet occupied territory.

(3) The Maritime Union Abovlishment Bill.

(4) The National Reparation Bill.

(5) The Labor Ministery Establishment Bill.

4. The establishment of the Political Party Law Committee.

Owing to the importance of this law the following special committee was established.

Chairman:- II, Seiichi;
Vice-Chairman:- HOSONO, Michio; NAKAHARA, Kenji;
YOSHIKAWA, Suyejiro;
Secratary:- KINOSHITA, Gengo; ISHIKAWA, Kinjiro;
MIYAMURA, Matahachi; MATSUZAWA, Hajime;
HOSOKAWA, Takamoto;
Members:- HARA, Hyo; MORI, Mikiji; SATAKE, Shin-ichi;
KUBOTA, Tsurumatsu; OISHI, Yoshiye; YAO, Mikiji;
YAMAZAKI, Michiko; MATSUE, Takao; BABA, Hideo;
TOGANOYE, Satoko; MOROOKA, Eiichi; TAMAI, Yukichi; ASANUMA, Inajiro; MAEDA, Taneo; MARUSE, Zengoro; SAKAI, Kazuo; KURODA, Hisao; YASUDA, Kanta; MATSUTANI, Tenkoko; SHIMA, Kiyoshi; NAKAMURA, Masao; MURAO, Shigeo; IWASAKI, Shozaburo; TANAKA, Toshikatsu; SHIMAGAMI, Zengoro.

5. The members who participated in the Free Discussion Session. (Aug. 9th)

The topic of the free discussion was food delivery of which our Party participated with the following members.

KIKUCHI, Shigekatsu; SATAKE, Shin-ichi;
NOGAMI, Kenji; KATO, Shizuo.

6. The matter of recieving the return of Mr. Ikuo Oyama from the United States.

It was entrusted to the acting secratary at the Central Executive Committee of Aug. 8th.

TO THE BRANCHES AND BRANCH FEDERATIONS OF THE
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN.

ORDER TO COOPERATE WITH THE URGENT FOOD CRISIS MEASURE
OF THE KATAYAMA CABINET.

BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JULY 29TH, 1947.

1. The rice production during the last year was good due tto fair weather condition and the distribution of 2 GO of rice was made possible as we predicted at the Convention of last year. However the poor management of the Yoshida Cabinet's food measure made the Farmer's delivery very bad and it encouraged the flow to the blackmarket. Also the April election and the unstability of the political state made confusion of the food measure and farmer's delivery eventually stopped and the distribution conditions of food to large commodities were bad after the election.

2. Under this difficult condition, the Katayama Cabinet was formed on June 1st, but to overcome the crisis that was faced as it advanced along the line of our Party's pledge to the public, we saw it necessary to exert our effort to overcome the large communities' delayed distribution and accomplish the standard of 2.5 GO distribution. The Katayama Cabinet has its foundation upon the working public and is in charge of the present government. But without the strengthening of the production the economic recovery and the happiness of the people will not be accomplished. In this view the increased rice distribution to the laborers must be done in spite of difficulties. Also, although there is a shortage in the absolute quantity of food in Japan, to secure the living of the nationals it is necessary that the standard of 2.5 GO distribution to maintain the minimum living condition and this amount must not be reduced. Also we will use all our effort to cancel the delayed distribution.

3. Concerning the unevitable delayed distribution between the months of July and August, the cabinet requested the SCAP for release of food items and in parallel has drawn measures to carry out the clean-up of foods within the nation. Namely, present condition may expect 1,400,000 tons (9,300,000 KOKUO) which is approxamately double the amount of the preceeding year, and to reply to the courtemmsy of the SCAP we will mobilize principle food item, marine product, fresh food, etc., by comprehensing and consenting the farmers and producers to overcome the present food crisis.

(note) - - According to the Economic White Paper the condition of supply and demand there is a shortage of 7,897,000 KOKU and if we omit the predicted release by SCAP the shortage will be approximately 2,350,000 KOKU. This amount is equivalent to a nationwide distribution

of 20 days The government will try to supplement this amount by the following methods.

First measure. 200,000 KOKU by relationship rice.

Second measure. 300,000 KOKU by relief rice.(of which 100,000KOKU is by relief, 100,000 KOKU by commodity exchange, and 100,000 KOKU by rationed exchange)

Urgent measure. surplus delivery of 1,000,000 KOKU

Third and fourth measure. 500,000 KOKU.

4. As we may see, the present crisis is very scarce food supply and the government wants the nationals to understand the reality of the present crisis, and is also enforcing the responsibility production system of the necessary agricultural facilities and materials. The government is cooperating initiavely by the above measures. So there is a possibility to overcome the crisis. If the farmers' delivery of potato and wheat of this year progresses, and if the manufacturing of the inported food is made rapidly, the supplying will be stimulated and conditions will turn favorable by the end of august . And we will be able to overcome the crisis by the harvest period of the end of October.

5. The main point of the Katayama Cabinet's food measure is to have the voluntary cooperation of the nationals by a method of thorough understanding of the crisis. Of which, first the delivery must be fulfilled. Namely, the 100 percent accomplishment of this year's wheat and potato must be realized with speed. The party members of the various districts must urge the understanding cooperation of the Farmers Assotiations, and will start a movement of 100 percent full delivery. The slogans shall be,

SEND RELIEF TO THE CITY WORKERS.

FAST DELIVERY, 100 PERCENT FULL DELIVERY.

LET US PERSIST TO 120 PERCENT DELIVERY.

6. Ninety percent of the food delivered to the consumers district is inported. Of this, 80 percent is raw wheat which must be manufactured. So the inprovement of manufacturing efficiency and the adjustment of the transportation system at the main ports is a very important item. Our party members who are located in these districts must start a movement for the cooperation of the labor associations to increase manufacturing efficiency and improve the transportation.

7. The first food measure of relationship rice delivery system stirred bad utterance owing to the unfamiliarity of this system. This is accomplished by saving the holding rice of the farmer and sending this to relations in the city. This measure will

not increase the allotment of the next year's rice delivery. Of course the government will not allow this to happen. So the Party must take action to make the thorough understanding of this system.

8. The second food measure of relief rice system is to ask the farmers to donate 3 to 5 SHO of rice of which the Economic Recovery Council and the Agricultual Recovery Council has started a nationwide movement so we must cooperate with them to accomplish this object.

9. To summarize, our cooperative movement to the urgent food measure is to have the thorough understanding of the actuality of this crisis and that this condition was made by the Liberal Party because the Yoshida Cabinet was idle. The Katayama Cabinet is exerting all its effort to dissolve the delayed distribution and stabilize the food condition. So the nationals must cooperate with the government.

10. The people must know that if we recover the temporary bad condition of September, it is possible to overcome the crisis.

APPENDIX:

1. The Economic White Paper. (Food)
2. Urgent Food Measure of the Katayama Cabinet announced on June 11.
3. The First Urgent Food Measure.
4. The Second Urgent Food Measure.
5. The Super-urgent Food Measure.
6. The Announcement of the SCAP concerning the Urgent Food Measure.

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Weekly Report of General Activities
of the Social Democratic Party within
the week ending August 3,1947.

By Acting Chief Secretary
Imajiro Asanuma

1. The Three Government Party Liaison Meeting.

(A) The Regular Consultation Meeting.

Date: 10.00 a.m. July 28th 1947.

Place: Diet Building.

Consultation Matters:

(1) The Democratic Party Draft of the Coal Mining State Control Bill will be decided by July 30th, so the three parties will gather together their respective draft and make the Government Party Bill on July 30th.

(2) The Construction Ministry Establishment Bill and the Livelihood Cooperative Society Bill shall be submitted jointly by the three government party. Concerning this the Political Affairs Investigation Department President Meeting of the three party shall be held on July 29th to discuss in details of these two bills.

(3) The decision of National Treasury Subsidy Increase of the Agricultural Society Agricultural Technican Establishment Fund which the People's Cooperative Party made, shall be submitted jointly by the three parties.

(B) Political Affairs Investigation Department Presidents Meeting of the Three Government Parties.

Date: 10.30 a.m. July 29th 1947.

Members who attended:

Social Democratic Party - SUZUKI,Mosaburo(President)
NISHIMURA,Eiichi (Vice-President)

Democratic Party - KITAMURA,Tokutaro (President)
KAWASAKI,Hideji (Vice-President)

Peoples' Cooperative Party - FUNADA,Kyoji(President)
AKITA,Daisuke (Vice-President).

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Decision:

(1) Concerning the Livelihood Cooperative Society Bill, it was decided to establish sub-committee in each party and discuss the problem on July 30th.

(2) Concerning the problem of the establishment of the Construction Ministry, it was decided to approve the proposal within the limits that it will not oppose the financial, administrative and regulation policies set, and to establish a sub-committee to study the problem further.

(C) The Consultation Meeting concerning the establishment of the Construction Ministry.

Date: July 30th 10.30 a.m.

Place: The reception room of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Members who attended:

Social Democratic Party - SUZUKI, Mosaburo; ASANUMA, Inajiro.

Democratic Party - TAKEDA, Giichi; OKABE, Tokuzo; HIRAKAWA, Shinzo.

Peoples' Cooperative Party - OKADA, Seiichi, FUNADA, Kyoji.

Decision:

(1) Concering the Coal Mining State Control Bill, it was decided to gather the draft of the three parties by August 1st and open the three party consultation Meeting on August 1st, at 10.00 a.m. to make effort to draw the draft for the government party bill.

(2) Concerning the establishment of the Construction Ministry, it was decided that its necessity was fundamentally acknowledged but the administrative structure and other circumstances need further negotiation with the government, but will make effort to its materialization.

(3) To make better relation with the government, it was decided to have the attendance of Ministers and the Cabinet Chief Secretary at the Consultation Meeting.

Concerning the Coal Mining State Control Bill, the reason for postponing the meeting of July 31st, to August 1st was because the draft of the Democratic Party was not finally decided because they were to inquire the view of the field investigation party on July 30, then open the Diet Representative Meeting and make free discussion on July 31, and then make a midway arbitration draft between the drafts of the Social Democratic Oarty and the Peoples' Cooperative Party. Aslo, the chiefs of the three parties submitted this decision to Mr. Suehiro Nishio, Cabinet Chief Secretary for which he made hfs comprehension.

(D) The Consultation Meeting concerning the Coal Mining State Control,Bill.

Date: August 1st at 10.a.m. & 2.p.m.

The draft of the Social Democratic Party was not decided so it was postponed.

Date: August 2nd at 3.p.m.

Place: Diet Building.

Members who attended:

Social Democratic Party- SUZUKI,Mosaburo,ITO,Ushiro.

Democratic Party - KITAMURA,Tokutaro,TAKEDA,Giichi.

People's Cooperative Party - FUNADA,Kyoji,HAYAKAWA,Takashi.

Concerning the outline of the Urgent Coal Measure(draft), Mr. Kitamura made the statement as follows:-

"This draft is a tentative plan of our Party's Political Affairs Investigation Department and it is not the decision of the formal organ of our party but it is my intention to gather the views of our party into this plan, so I am asking your cooperation."

After this the Peoples' Cooperative Party explained their draft, but concerning these two drafts, the Social Democratic Party avoided in expressing its views. It was then decided to hold the Three Parties Consultation Meeting on August 5,at 9.00 a.m. with the presence of each parties Political Affairs Investigation Departments Presidents.

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Date: July 28th, 29th, 10 a.m.

Place: Doctors' Hall, Kanda, Tokyo

Attendance: (Headquarters) KATAYAMA, Tetsu;
NISHIO, Suyehiro; MIZUTANI, Chozaburo;
MOTIRO, Tatsuo; HIRANO, Rikizo;
KATO, Ryozo; MATSUMOTO, Junzo;
ARAHATA, Katsuzo; DOI, Naosaku;
SUZUKI, Mosaburo; ITO, Ushirō;
MATSUNAGA, Yoshio; ASANUMA, Inajiro;
YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu; IWASAKI, Shozaburo;
YAMASHITA, Eiji; FUJITA, Miharu.
(Prefectural Joint Association)
KUMAMOTO, Torazo and 46 others.

Order of the Conference:-

(1) Opening address by Headquarters, Organization Chief, KATO, Ryozo

(2) Recommendation of the Chairman

Headquarters, Acting Chief Secretary
ASANUMA, Iwajiro

(3) Explanation of Headquarters affairs by Headquarters, Acting Chief Secretary, ASANUMA, Inajiro

(4) Explanation of Accounting Affairs by proxy, HAMA, Yoshizo

(5) Introduction by Chairman of theCentral Executive Committee, KATAYAMA, Tetsu

(6) Explanation of the political situation by Headquarter, Chief Secretary, NISHIO, Suyehiro

(7) Report of the local affairs by Representatives of Each Prefectural.

(8) Talks on the present food circumstances by Minister of Agriculature and Forestry, HIRANO, Rikizo

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(9) Introduction by Minister of Education,
MOTIRO, Tatsuo

(10) Concerning the Problem of Coal Mining State Control Bill,
by Minister of Commerce and Industry,
MIZUTANI, Chozaburo

(11) Concerning the activity of Political Affairs Investigation Department by Chairman of P.A.I.D., SUZUKI, Mosaburo

(12) Concerning the by-election of members of the House of Councillors, and other matters by Chairman of Election Committee, ITO, Ushiro.

(13) Concerning the activity of Social Information Section, Chief of Social Information Section, YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu.

(14) Proceedings.

a. The matter concerning the establishment of the Katayama Cabinet Cooperation System,by Chief of the Propaganda Section, DOI, Naosaku.

Establishment of the full scale cooperation system. And all criticism is to be made in the meaning of encourangement and assistance. Also with the closing of the Session a nationwide cooperation meeting is tob be held to permeate our policy.

b. The matter concerning the establishment of the business structure, by acting chief secretary, ASANUMA, Inajiro.

To separate the party activity from the state affairs and to strengthen its structure, it will establish a responsibility system to manage the papers and documents. Also to establish the financial system, it was decided to make party fund by organized and permanent enduring method.

c. The development of the new life movement, by Chief of the Cultural Division, MATSUMOTO, Junzo.

In accordance with the object set forth by the Central Organ (H.Q.), our party shall take the initiative to proceed this movement to the local to make this into a national movement.

d. The outgrowth of the Educational Movement, by Chief of the Educational Section, ARAHATA, Katsuzo.

The second stage of the educational movement is to educate the party members and also to educate the

people of which the division will act systematically in the Central and the Local.

Concerning the Lŏcal Education it will utilize the communication edfcation sytem.

e. The matter concerning control system, by Chairman of the Control Committee, MATSUNAGA, Yoshio.

To maintain party decipline and to maintain smooth operation of the party activity we must abolish the idea of working for wages. Also to take measure to prevent the party decipline from sagging. Also expulsion of membership shall be deliberated with utmost precaution to have its procedure just.

f. The present organization activity, by Chief of the Organization Section, KATO, Ryozo.

To establish the character for Party being the center the adjustment of the organization has set the following two targets.

(I) To abdish the tendency towards groups and clique by which the organization will be merged democratically.

(II) The responsibility system shall be established and Youths will be used make organization movement mobile.

(III) To urge the connection with Labor and Farmer Association and other friendly bodies.

(IV) To study the various administrative orggns and also to ligislate, it is necessary to enlarge and strengthen the Political Affairs Investigation Organ.

(V) To encourage propaganda, educational activities.

(VI) To elevate the morality of the party and to establish the morals of the party members.

(15) Request to the Headquarters and the Resolution.

(a) Resolution. Concerning the establishment of the party organization.

We shall establish the organization of the Branch and Branch Federation by September 15, 1947, by which we will make the party member list and pay the party dues.

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July 29, 1947

The Chief Sedretary of the Nationwide
Branch Federation Council.
Joint Meeting of the
Chief of Organization Section.

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Resolution.

We have decided that to overcome the present crisis, the only way is to carry out the Socialistic Policy and shall merger the Party to establish the Katayama Cabinet Cooperative System. To immediately accomplish our Party's policy, we shall encourage and aid the Katayama Cabinet and we shall lead this movement.

July 29, 1947

The Chief Secretary of the Nationwide
Branch Federation Council.
Joint Meeting of the
Chief of Organization Section.

.....

(b) Request.

Concerning the urgent crisis of today, to carry out our Party's resolution to the public and also to respond to the faith of the working public, we shall establish the following measures with the request for the Party and the Government to jointly cooperate in overcoming the crisis.

(I) To establish a connection system to maintain tight relation with the government by which party activity and state affairs shall cooperate.

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(II) The request from the working public of which our Branch Federations shall deliver to the government, we will make all efforts to its realization.

(III) Concerning the announcements of important measures by the government, the Party should have ample connection with the Branches in which the Local Organization shall be exhaustive of the measure.

(16) The Closing Speech, by ASANUMA, Inajiro.

3. Our Party members for the special committee of the Political Party Law.

ASANUMA, Inajiro (Chairman), II, Seiichi,

HOSONO, Michio;

4. Our Party members for the Regulation Committe of the Two Houses.

MATSUMOTO, Yoshio, HARA, Hyonosuke; MATSUZAWA, Kanehito.

5. At the session of August 2nd the speaker proposed the memorial of the late author Rohan Koda to the Houes of Representatives of which Mr. Junzo MATSUMOTO of our party made the endorsement speech.

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Rec'd
JUL 31 1947
Pol Aff Div.

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES

OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1947

Report by Acting Chief Secratary

Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The Three Government Parties Negotiation Meeting.

Date: July 21st, 2 p.m.

Place: Reception Room of the Speaker of the House of Rep.

Members who were present:

Social Democratic Party- ASANUMA, Inajiro; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; DOKI, Naosaku;

Democratic Party- TAKEDA, Giichi; KITAMURA, Tokutaro;

Peoples' Cooperative Party- FUNADA, Kyoji; AKITA, Daisuke;

Matters of discussion:

(a) Concerning the Coal Mining State Control Bill.

It was decided to hold a discussion meeting concerning this bill asking the attendance of Mr. Chozaburo Mizutani, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Hiroo Wada, the chief director of the Economical Stabilization Board from the government.

(b) It was decided to hold a discussion meeting between the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Diet, the Three Government Parties Negotiation Committee Members, and government representitives.

2. The Political Groups Consultation Meeting concerning the Political Party Law.

Date: July 21st, 1 p.m.

Place: The Reception Room of the Speaker of the House of Rep.

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Members who were present;

Social Democratic Party- ASANUMA, Inajiro; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto;

Democratic Party- TAKEDA, Giichi; KOJIMA, Tetsuji;

Peoples' Cooperative Party- FUNADA, Kyoji; AKITA, Daisuke; MATSUMOTO, Takizo;

Farmers Party- NAKAMURA, Torata;

Communists Party- NOZAKA, Sanzo.

(a) The matter concerning the announcement of the joint statement.

It was decided to announce a joint statement and establish a special committee to investigate, study, and draft the bill.

(b) The Statement.

In concern to the method of handling the Political Party Law, representitives from the Social Democratic Party, Democratic, Liberal, Peoples' Cooperative, First Diet Members Club, Farmers, Communist Parties discussed the problem on three previous occasions. The meeting of July 17 arrived to the conclusion with the view that the drafting and submitting the Political Party Law was, considering this as a problem transcending over parties and groups, necessary under the present condition prevailing in Japan, to present the matter to the formal organizations of each party and to propose the establishment of a Special Committee in accordance with the Diet Law. Concerning this problem, a few newspapers wrote a so-called Political Law Bill but this was only one of the proposed drafts made by the former Cabinet and this draft

does not have any relation with our committee. It was only used as a reference material for our discussion. The Special Committee may use this as a reference material in the futures, but the actual drafting shall be made by having each party bring their independent views together. It will be drafted under the object to foster a healthy democratic political party organization that is really adaptable to present circumstances of Japan and establish a method of election which is democratic.

3. The Consultation Meeting between Ministers Mizutani and Wada.

Date: July 23rd, 1:30 p.m.

Members who were present:

Government- MIZUTANI, Chozaburo (Minister of Commerce and Industry); WADA, Hiroo (chief director of the Economical Stabilization Board); TOMIYOSHI, Eiji (Parliamentary vice-minister of Commerce & Industry); HIRAI, Tomisaburo (director of the Supervision Bureau, Board of Coal);

Social Democratic Party- ASANUMA, Inajiro; KATO, Kanju; ITO, Ushiro; DOI, Naosaku;

Democratic Party- TAKEDA, Giichi; KITAMURA, Tokutaro; KAWASAKI, Hideji; NISHIDA, Takao;

Peoplis' Cooperative Party- AKITA, Daisuke; MATSUBARA, Kazuhiko; HAYAKAWA, Takashi.

At the head of the meeting Mr. Hirai explained the government's proposal of the draft, and following this, questions were made from various angles by the three government parties which were replied by the government side. But

fimally the argument was concentrated to the point of whether the Coal Mining State Control was absolutely necessary to accomplish an output of 30,000,000 per year, of which a definite conclusion was not reached. Whereas it was decided to first to submit the drafts of the three parties which (1) to make adjustment of the three drafts, (2) to make readjustment between this draft and the proposed draft of the government on any contradictory points. It was the general wish to make this adjusted draft within this month.

The Social Democratic Party and the Peoples' Cooperative Party has already made their drafts and are waiting for the draft of the Democratic Party to be drawn, by which the adjustment of the three drafts shall be attempted.

4. The members of the Free Discussion of the Diet Session from our Party were as follows.

July 25. ISE, Kotaro; MATSUO, Toshi; MOROOKA, Eiichi; KIYOSAWA, Toshihide.

July 26. NARUSE, Kigoro; KASHIWABARA, Chiyo; SUZUKI, Zenko; SASAGUCHI, Akira; ITANI, Masayoshi; NARISHIGE, Mitsunao.

5. Inauguration of the Nationwide Farmers Association.

Part of the leaders of the Japan Farmers Association who were in groups of supporting the Social Democratic Party merged together with independent local Farmer Association inaugurated the Nationwide Farmers Association under the policy of anti-capitalism, anti-facism, anti-

communism and to support the Social Democratic Party.

On July 25 and July 26 approximately 700 representitives from various parts of Japan held the inauguration meeting at the Chuo University Assembly Hall in Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Inajiro Asanuma, acting chief secratary, was sent to deliver the congradulation speech.

Members of the board are as follows.

KAGAWA, Toyohiko (chairman); MATSUMOTO, Yoshio (vice-chairman); SATAKE, Haruke (vice-chairman); KANAE, Takeshi (director).

6. The Tochigi Prefectual Joint Association Meeting of Our Party.

The meeting was held on July 27th, 10 a.m., at the Katasakamiya Girls' High School with a membership of 300 present. Mr. Inajiro Asanuma was sent to represent our Party.

7. Matter concerning the members of the Special Committee of Hidden and Hoarded Materials Investigation.

The Special Committee of 20 members was established at the Plenary Session of the House of Representitives of July 25.

The members from our Party are as fallows.

KATO, Kanju (chairman); MUTO, Unjuro (secratary); KIYOSAWA, Toshihide; ADACHI, Umeichi, TANAKA, Kenkichi.

8. The Consultation Meeting between the Social Democratic Party Central Executive Committeemen and Ministers affiliat-

ed from the Party.

It was held on July 26, 6 p.m., at the official residence of the Premier. Almost all members were present. There were discussions about connections between the government and our Party and it was agreed that an intimate connection should be maintained.

9. The members of the Special Committees of the Political Research Department are as follows.

(a) Special Committee of Finance and Banking Measure.

Councillors:- OUCHI, Hyoe; ARISAWA, Hiromi;
OKOCHI, Kazuo;

Consultants;- HATANO, Ryo; NISHIMURA, Eiichi;
KAWASHIMA, Kinji;

Chairman:- KIMURA, KIHACHIRO;

Vice-Chairmen:- OKADA, Muneshi; SHIMADA, Shinsaku;
NAKAZAKI, Toshi;

Committee members:- ITO, Osamu; MORISHITA, Seiichi;
MURAO, Hideo; USUI, Yasuo; KINOSHITA, Gengo;
KANEKO, Masutaro; IANMURA, Junzo; KATSUMATA,
Seiichi; TANAKA, Kenkichi; SASAKI, Kozo;
SASAGUCHI, Akira; SUZUKI, Yuji; MATSUO, Toshi;
KAWAI, Eizo; KATO Shizuo; KAWAI, Shobu;
TANAKA, Orinoshin; YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu;
KAWASAKI, Natsu; MATSUBARA, Kinoji; FUJIRA,
Sakae; TAKETANI, Gentaro; HAYASHI, Daisaku;
FUSE, Toichi; SATO, Kanjiro; MORIMOTO, Kaneo.

(b) The Special Committee of the Admininstrative Structure Reformation.

Chairman:- HORI, Makoto;

Vice-Chairmen:- TAKASE, Den; YAMO, Kisaburo;

OTA, Shunkei;

Committee members:- TAKEYA, Gentaro; II, Seiichi;

KATAJIMA, Mimato; NAGAI, Shojiro; AMATA,

Katsumasa; HARAGUCHI, Chujiro; FUJITA, Sakae;

MOROOKA, Eiichi; IWASAKI, Shozaburo; KINOSHI-

TA, Gengo; OKADA, Muneshi; NIWA, Goro; AMO,

Sanhichi; FUJII, Shin-ichi; YOSHIKAWA, Suyejiro;

YASUDA, Kanta, HORIUCHI, Itaru; SHOJI, Hikoo;

FUJIWARA, Gontaro; ADACHI, Umeichi; INOMATA,

Kozo; KASAHARA, Teizo; KATO, Shizuye; KAJIKAWA,

Shizuo; SATO, Kanjiro; TANAKA, Orinoshin;

TAMAI, Yukichi; BABA, Hideo.

(c) The Special Committee of the Unemployment Measure.

Chairman:- ARAHATA, Katsuzo;

Vice-Chairman:- FUJITA, Sakae; TSUJII, Taminosuke;

HARA, Torakichi;

Committee members:- YAMASHITA, Eiji; KIKUKAWA,

Tadao; SHIMAGAMI, Zengoro; MAYEDA, Taneo;

KIMURA, Kihachiro; MIZUHASHI, Tesaku; NAKAHARA,

Kenji; YAMAZAKI, Michiko; MATSUTANI, Tenkoko;

YAMAHANA, Hideo; TANAKA, Taneo; SASAKI, Kozo;

TATE, Toshizo; IMASUMI, Isamu; SHIMADA, Shin-

saku; NAKAZAKI, Toshi; MATSUMOTO, Hichiro;

ISHINO, Hisao; OYA, Shozo; AKAMATSU, Meichoky;

AKAMATSU, Tsuneko; KOIZUMI, Hidekichi; UMEZAWA, Kin-ichi; MURAO, Shigeo; TSUKAMOTO, Juzo; SUZUKI, Seiichi; SAKAI, Kazuo.

(d) The Special Committee of the Education Measure.

Chairman:- HARA, Hyonosuke;

Vice-Chairmen:- TAKATSU, Masamichi; MORISHITA, Seiichi; MATSUBARA, Kanehito;

Committee members:- TOBUCHI, Saneo; ISHIGAMI, Keigo; KAJIKAWA, Keigo; INOMATA, Kozo; MATSUMOTO, Shichiro; NAGAI, Shojiro; NORO, Makoto; KASHIWABARA, Chiyo; UMEZU, Kin-ichi; MORISHITA, Seiichi; MATSUMOTO, Junzo; SATO; Kanjiro; BABA, Hideo; FUKUDA, Shoko; OTA, Tenrei; ITANI, Masakichi; KIKUKAWA, Tadao; KOIZUMI, Hidekichi; FUJII, Shin-ichi; HORI, Makoto; KANEKO, Yobun; ISHIGAMI, Keigo.

(e) The Sub-committee of the Health System Measure.

Chief:- OTA, Tenrei;

Members:- YAMAGUCHI, Shizue; ISE, Kotaro; FUKUDA, Shoko; YAMAZAKI, Michiko; YAMADA, Setsuo; UCHIMURA, Seiichi; KAWASAKI, Natsu.

(f) The Sub-committee of the Agricultural Measure.

Chief:- KIYOSAWA, Toshihide;

Members:- KANAE, Takashi; MATSUZAWA, Hajime; ISHII, Shigemaru; ISE, Kotaro; KIKUCHI, Shigesaku; MORIYAMA, Takehiko; MONTA, Teizo;

OTA, Shunkei; OSHIMA, Nobuo; OKADA, Muneshi;
NAGAI, Sgojiro.

(g) The Sub-committee of the Establishment of the Board of Maine Products.

Chief:- FUJIWARA, Shigetaro.

JUL 24 1947

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES

OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1947.

Report by acting chief secratary

Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The Repatriation Acceleration National Mass Meeting.

The Rehabilitative Urging Nationals' Meeting was held at 10 a.m., July 15 in front of the Imperial Palace, sponsored by the Brotherhood Relief Diet Members League and other Repatriation Organizations. The Party sent Hikoo Shoji (Tottori Pref.) as our representitive to deliver an encouragement speech. There were 30,000 people present.

2. The Negotiation Meeting of the Various Parties concerning the Political Party Law.

It was held in the reception room of the Speaker of the House of Representitives from 10 a.m., July 17. The representitives of our Party were Inajiro Asanuma and Takamoto Hosokawa who parcitipated in the making of the joint statement.

3. The Central Executive Meeting.

Date: July 18 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Place: The Diet Building (House of Representitives.)

Members who attended: MASAKI, Kiyoshi; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu; KATO, Kanju; ARAHATA, Katsuzo;

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YONEKUBO, Mitsusuke; TOMIYOSHI, Eiji; SATAKE, Haruki; ASANUMA, Inajiro; AKAMATSU, Tsuneko; KATO, Ryozo (proxy); YAMASHITA, Eiji; SUZUKI, Mosaburo (proxy); INAMURA, Junzo.

1) Report on the Party Affairs

a. The matter concerning Mr. Kanju Kato's presence to the meeting of the Japan Congress of Industrial Organization (JCIO) on July 11th.

b. The matter concerning Mr. Hikoo Shoji's presence to the Repatriation Acceleration National Mass Meeting on July 15th.

c. The matter concerning the progress of the Democratic Political Education League, Political Party Law, and the Radio Tax.

2) The matters of discussion.

a. The matter to cooperate with the food emergency measures the Committee heard from Mr. Ryoji Inouye, Parliamentry vice-menister of Agriculture and Forestry, regarding the food emergency measures. Decisions were made to the effect that working together with each prefectural Food Measures Committee Diet Members, Food Measures League of the House of Representitives, Economic Rehabilitation Council, and the Agricultural Rehabilitation Council, the Committee mobilize the Prefectural joint Associations and all branch offices of our Party for the purpose of cooperating

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with the government and overcoming the present crisis.

b. The draft of the Consumers' Cooperative Society Law.

It was decided that the bill is to be introduced jointly by the three government parties to the coming session. The final draft of the bill of our party has been decided, [illegible].

c. The adjustment of the relations between our Party and the government. To make closer connection with the Government and to permeate the aims of the government measures to the party-members and the masser through our members of the Diet.

4) In concern with the Coal Mines State Control Bill, Acting chief secratary Inajiro Asanuma conferred with Mr. Suyehiro Nishio, Cabinet Chief Secretary and Mr. Chozaburo Mizutani, Minister of Commerce and Industry and discussed as to how to handle this bill. The decision was made that a joint conference meeting was held on July 23 between Mr. Chozaburo Mizutani Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Hiroo Wada the chief director of the Economical Stabilization Board, and representitives from the three government Parties.

5) Mr. Chozaburo Mizutani and Mrs. Shizue Kato were sent to the Gunma Prefectual Joint Association Meeting of our Party.

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Mr. Yoshio Suzuki was sent to the Fukushima Prefectual Joint Association Meeting of Our Party.

Mr. Inajiro Asanuma was sent to the Katayama Cabinet Encouragement Speech Meeting sponsored by the Saitama Prefectural Joint Association of our Party.

6) No noticable movement of the Party, as the Diet has been on recess this week and many representitives returned to their respective constituencies.

7) The Japan Farmers' Union, which has been working together with our Party, held its Central Committee meeting on both July 15 and 16 at the Central Labor Institute, Minatoku, Tokyo, and discussed the problem of labor united front and measures relating communist party, but the members present did not reach the majority, consequently no decisions were made.

Read from
Soc. Dem. Party
1710 this date

JUL 18 1947

T. S.

THE PARTY REPRESENTITIVES' MEETING CONCERNING

THE POLITICAL PARTY LAW (draft)

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1st Meeting

Date: July 7th 1947.

Place: Reception Room of the Speaker of the House of Rep.

Name of those who were present:

Social Democratic Party- ASANUMA, Inajiro; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto;

Democratic Party- TAKEDA, Giichi; NAMIKI, Yoshio;

Liberal Party- OoNO, Banboku; KURIYAMA, Chojiro;

Peoples' Cooperative Party- OKADA, Seiichi; FUNADA, Kyoji.

Decision:

a. Special Committee concerning revision of the Election law was decided to be established as agreed upon at the negotiation meeting.

b. Decided to hold a research committee jointly by all parties as regard to the Political Party Law.

Names of members of the Research Committee:

Social Democratic Party- ASANYMA, Inajiro (Chairman);

HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; SUZUKI, Mosaburo;

Democratic Party- TAKEDA, Giichi; NAKAMURA, Mataichi;

KOJIMA, Tetsuji;

Leberal Party- OoNO, Banboku; KURIYAMA, Chojiro;

YAMAZAKI, Takeshi;

Peoples' Cooperative Party- OKADA, Seiichi; FUNADA, Kyoji;

AKITA, Daisuke;

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First Diet Members Club- ISHIWARA, Noboru;

Farmers' Party- NAKANO, Shiro;

Communist Party- HAYASHI, Hyakuro.

2nd Meeting

Date: July 14, 1947.

Place: Reception Room of the Speaker of the House of Rep.

Names of those who were present:

Social Democratic Party- ASANUMA, Inajiro; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto;

Democratic Party- KOJIMA, Tetsuji; NAKAMURA, Mataichi;

Leberal Party- OZAWA, Saeki; KURIYAMA, Chojiro;

Peoples' Cooperative Party- OKADA, Seiichi; AKITA, Daisuke;

FUNADA, Kyoji;

Farmers' Party- NAKANO, Shiro;

Communist Party- HAYASHI, Hyakuro.

Matters under discussion:

a. When discussed as to whether the Political Party Law would be contradictory to the Constitution Law, Communist Member was of opinion that the Law is contradictory, but the majority of the other members stated otherwise. Consequently it was decided that each party be prepared to make its own views and to submit them to the next meeting.

b. When discussed as to whether the Political Party Law should be moved to the Diet the Communist Member showed a inactive attitude but other members present agreed to

submitting. Consequently it was decided that each party should make its attitude by the next meeting.

3rd Meeting

Date: July 17, 1947. 11am.

Place: Reception Room of the Speaker of the House of Rep.

Name of those who were present;

Social Democratic Party- ASANUMA, Inajiro; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto;

Democratic Party- KOJIMA, Tetsuji; NAKAMURA, Mataichi;

Leberal Party- MASUTANI, Hideji; OZAWA, Saeki;

Peoples' Cooperative Party- FUNADA, Kyoji; AKITA, Daisuke;

First Diet Members Club- SAITO, Akira;

Farmers Party- TSUNASHIMA, Masaoki;

Communist Party- NOZAKA, Sanzo.

Decision;

a. There were vieus by the Comminist Party and First Diet Membofs Club that the establishment of the Political Party Law is too early under the present circumstances and depending upon the content of the Law it may violate the National Constitution, hence the admininstration of this bill should te postponed for a definite period. Answering to this view the Social Democratic, Democratic, Liberal, Farmers Parties members stated that if the content of this Law is to have its object to promote the growth of a democratic political party and to aid in democratizing the political parties, the admininstration of the Political Party Law will be very essencial and it will not violate the Consti-

tution. It was then decided by the Communist Party and the First Diet Members Club that they will coope-rate with the other parties.

b. It was decided to establish a Special Committee for the draft procedure of the Political Party Law, and to establish a Special Committee according to the Diet Law for discussion and drafting of this Law as promptly as possible. It was decided that this Speical Committee be established at the Preliminary Session of July 25, 1947.

c. It was decided that the fundamental aim of the drafting of Political Party Law shall be, to eliminate small political parties which do not have its origin in the public people, to protect the political party from domination of political bosses, to attempt the democratic progress of paritical parties, and to aid in rebuilding the political party into a healthy organization.

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Plan of State Ownership and State Management of Electric Enterprises.

Introduction:

The Social Democratic Party of Japan resolved, at the annual conference in January last, to carry out the nationalization of electric enterprises for the purpose of realising the industrial reconstruction and stabilization of the people's livelihood.

In fact, Japan is in an extremely difficult position in respect of the post war industrial and economic rehabilitation, as her land is small and natural resources are poor, while the density of her population is the highest in the world.

Whilst reserving the limited resources of coal, mineral oil and fire-woods and thus aiming at reconstructing the devastated land, water power resources should be utilised to the fullest extent for the economic recovery of Japan, which would also serve as mountain and river administration measures. From this point of view, it is thougt necessary that the electric enterprises should be brought under organic management with highest technique, after adjusting its old methods of working, thus firmly establishing the water power to the highest degree in order to secure power resources which are now almost exhausted. Under the present form of management disunified economically and technically owing to economic and geographical conditions such as uneven distribution, unbalanced demand of electricity and lack of uniformity of cycle, it would be more dif-

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ficult for developing electric resources and securing the people's living. This means nothing but the fact that the electric enterprise which is one of the most basic industries would not serve for the recovery of the national economy without a unitary management and huge investment of the State capital.

Based upon the resolution made by the third annual conference, the Party therfore determines to carry out the plan of nationalization of electric enterprises along the line of industrial democratization.

Principles:

The electric industry, as power resources, should be most seriously planned and managed, together with the coal industry, for Japan's economic reconstruction.

After its reorganization, the form ofplanning of the electric industry should be controlled democratically under a national and over-all management, i.e. (1) to firmly establish the form of planning of the state ownership and state management of the industry, (2) to deprive of individual and profit making colour contained in the present electric industry, (3) to realize a thorough socialization, (4) to take measures by which cheap and abundant supply of electricity can be obtained.

In order to remove evil practices of the State enterprises which are liable to become bureaucratic and selfcomplacent, the state management of the electric industry should be promoted under the basis of socialization.

For this purpose, apart from electric administrative offices, a democratic committee to be appointed by the Government should guide and control the electric administration, besides which the people's ideas concerning the administration should

be made easily expressed through it.

From this point of view, the existing laws and regulations relating to electricity should be revised.

Planning of Reorganization:

1. Form of the Enterprise:

To make it the state enterprise (generating, transmitting and distributing electricity under a unitary form).

However, bureaucratic and self-complacent vices should be done away with and thorough democratization of the Government organs should be achived. For this aim, a Government organ should be separately established under a committee system in order to guide and control the Government operating offices.

2. Organization:

(1) Government Offices:

a. A Board of Electricity in the center. The country is divided into nine districts and a Bureau of Electricity shall be established in each district. Branch Office of Electricity in each prefecture.

b. All these offices shall be managed by a committee consisting of five members appointed by the Government.

c. Head of each office shall be the chairman of the committee concerned and appointed by the Government. The term of office shall ve three yeare.

d. The following matters shall be fixed by the decision of the Electric Investigation Committee.

1) Basic plan of the industry.

2) Matters concerning finance and materials.

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3) Matters concerning adjustment relating to supply and demand of electricity.

4) Charges on electricity.

5) Disposal of profits.

6) Other important matters.

e. The constitution of the five-men committees shall be appointed by the Government after recommendation on the constitution made by all circles is approved by the Diet.

(2) Electric Investigation Committee:

For the purpose of democratizing the industry while depriving it of bureaucratic and self complacent evil practices of the state management, the Government shall appoint an Electric Investigation Committee which shall guide and control the electric administration.

a. Constitution:

1) Representatives of workers of the industry, the consumers and men of knowledge and experience shall be appointed by the Government after being approved by the Diet, District Blocks or the Prefectures concerned.

2) Ten representatives from the consumers and two representatives from the workmen of the industry who are chosen by recommending organizations shall be appointed by the Government with the approval of the Diet. Separate rules shall be made with reference to the recommending organizations. As to three representatives of knowledge and experi-

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ences, those who are recommended by the representatives of the consumers and workers shall be appointed by the Government with the approval of the Diet.

b. Character:

Permanent state organ.

c. Function:

1) All important matters concerning the electric administration shall be approved by the committee.

2) The committee shall act as an advisary committee for the five men committee and can express its own opinions.

3) The committee shall investigate the business of the electric industry regularly.

4) The committee shall make efforts to realize the people's suggestions concerning the electric administration on the working of the Government offices.

3. Accounting System:

Special account shall be provided for the Board of Electricity. Applications of the Finance Law and Regulations of Accounts shall be exempt or mitigated for the Board's expenditures raising of electric bonds, loans, reserve funds, budget and settlement of accounts, for which purpose special laws shall be enacted.

4. Employees:

a. Employees of the Japan Electric Generating and Transmitting Co. and nine electric distributing companies

shall, as a rule, be succeeded by the Government (the Board of Electricity).

b. The employees shall be appointed as special government officials. The regulations to be applied for ordinary government officials in respect of their appointment, pay, etc., shall not be applicable for the employees. Therefore, special regulations shallbe made for them.

Note: 1. Democratic labor conditions shall be established in accordance with the new conditions of the state enterprise.

2. The lowering of the established standard of labor should be prevented and the raising of labor conditions for other government and municipal employees should be sought.

5. Charges:

As to the charges for electricity, a justifiable revision should be made so as to not make unreasonable profits as a state enterprise, and to be able to serve for the public welfare, but not check the autonomy of the management to a great extent.

Under the state management, a national uniformity of charges shall be desired as a rule, but the following two points should be taken into special consideration:

1) District charges.

2) Diffirenciation of district charges based upon industrial rationalization and social policies.

3) Special charges for industried for national policies, such as chemical industry and special supply of electricity for agrarian and fishery demand.

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6. Methods of Practice:

(1) All properties of the Japan Electric Generating and Transmitting Co. and nine electric companies shall be purchased by the Government (excluding those owned by individuals).

(2) When transfered to the state ownership, properties of all enterprises shall be estimated, for which the electric bonds shall be given.
The estimate of the properties shall be investigated by the Property Estimate Committee to be established separately.

(3) When purchasing price of the properties is settled, the electric bonds shall be given and other debts shall be succeeded by the Government as the financial state exists. The debts shall be redeemed by the Government accprding to the order of its adjustment.

7. Payment of foreign bonds:

(1) Un-paid Foreign bonds up to Aug. 1947.

	Capital.	Interest.	
American bonds	$ 24.535,500	$ 9,933,277	$ 34,468,777
English bonds	£ 3,007,677	£ 1,151,750	$ 16,637,704
Total			$ 51,106,481

Note: a. Unpaid interest includes compound interest.
b. Exchange rates are as follows: One pound sterling is four American dollors.
According to the above rate, the total value mentioned above is estimated at Yen 10,211,296,200.

(2) When nationalized, low rate and long range interest

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American bonds shall be given for morgagees, whilst new bonds will be given for creditors with the same conditions.

8. As to the related regulations:

(1) Electric Enterplise Law.....Electric Adjustment Law shall be revised.

(2) Electric Control Law.....Laws relating to the Japan Electric Generating and Transmitting Co. and others shall be repealed.

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The General Principles and Policies of
The Japan Social Democrat Party

The Principles

1. Our Party shall be the consolidated union of the people of all working class, and we thereby determine to secure freedom for the people so as to firmly establish constitution of democracy.

2. We shall exclude the capitalism and shall carry the socialism in effect in order to stabilize and raise living conditions of the people.

3. We are entirely opposed to all kinds of thought and action based upon militarism, and are determined to bring forth the permanent peace upon close co-operation with all nations of the world.

General Policies

I. For Politics

1. Enactment of various subordinative laws to the democratic constitution.

2. Realization of the functional representative system in the House of Councillors. (Upper House).

3. Democratization of the inisiative right in legislation and enforcement of some under Parliamentary law.

4. Thorough investigation of causes and factors of the out-break of the Great War, and the responsibilities thereof.

5. Adoption of the great electoral district and proportional representative system. Perfection of the public management of elections. Complete improvement of absentees' voting system. Universal suffrage and eligibility for election for both sexes of 18 years old and up.

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6. Inauguration of fundamental reforms in administrative and juridical constitutions and official systems.

7. Extermination of militarisms, fascism, and bureaucratism, and prevention of revivals of same.

II. For Diplomacy

1. Abolition of secret diplomacy, and development of diplomacy by the people.

2. Fulfilment of the international duties based upon the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.

3. Participation in the United Nations' Organization and international organizations for labor problems. Recovery of international position of Japan.

4. Co-operation with political parties of socialism and proletarianism of all nations.

5. Disarmament throughout the world, and firm establishment of everlasting peace of the world free from oppression and squeeze.

6. Establishment of fundamental policies for the coming Peace Conference.

III. For Finance

1. Confiscation of War-profit, and re-distribution of wealth.

2. Termination of Government's compensation, and cancellation of warbonds.

3. Prevention of aggravation of inflation at the expenses of the propertied classes.

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4. Taxation on high graduated scales on property, income, and inheritance.

5. Abolition of pensions and annuities, and establishment of a new annuity system for the people.

6. Formulation of financial programme in pursuance of the planned economy. Democratization of the policy for making budget.

7. Establishment of a new monetary system, and stabilization of the monetary value.

IV. For Economy

1. Practice of socialistic planned-economy.

2. Establishment of the Highest Conference of Economy, and reform of the Headquarters of Economic Stabilization.

3. Nationalization and socialization of Iron and Steel Industry, Coal Mining, Artificial Fertilizer Industry, Electric Industry, Maritime Shipping and other important industries.

4. Nationalization and socialization of Banking, Trust, and Insurance Business, etc.

5. Socialization of managements of National and Monopoly enterprises such as Railway, Mail service, Telegraph or Telephone, etc.

6. Restoration of industries upon adjustment of capitals and materials.

7. Assistance to restoration of industries of small and medium scales and formation of Co-operative associations thereof.

8.

8. Conclusion of Commercial Treaties, and development of foreign trade.

9. Establishment of Consumers' Co-operative Association Law, and promotion of organization thereof.

10. Raise of ration on main foodstuff, and improvement of the system thereof.

V. For Labor

1. Establishment of the Ministry of Labor.

2. Establishment of Right of Labor, and guarantee for laborers' livelihood.

3. Improvement of the Labor Adjustment Law, and strengthening the right of effecting strikes.

4. Promotion of organic co-operation between labor unions and farmers unions.

5. Perfection of democratic education for laborers.

6. Participation of laborers and employees in control of industries.

7. Establishment of minimum wage system.

8. Enactment of labor system of 48-hour a week (36-hour system for workers in mines).

9. Enactment of policies for relief of the jobless with perfect employment in aim.

VI. For Agriculture.

1. Fundamental reform of farm-land system-rational distribution of farm, stabilization of right of cultivation, and complete reduction of farm rent.

2. Inauguration offarm cultivation on large scale.

3. Formation of collective farming and mechanization thereof.

4. Encouragement of agriculture with live-stock farming, and polygonal enterprises thereof.

5. Establishment of agricultural insurance system.

6. National operation of fertilizers and manufactured fodders.

7. Legislation of law for farmers union.

8. Democratization of agricultural parties.

9. Complete organization of Co-operative Association based on farmers.

10. Formation of Co-operative Association of forestry.

11. Establishment of Ministry of Aquatic Products.

12. Abolition of law for aquatic produce parties, and legislation of law for Co-operative Association of fishermen.

13. Promotion of organization of Co-operative Association of deep-sea fishery.

14. Stimulation of Agricultural, forest and fishing industries.

15. National administration of forestry.

16. Encouragement of sericulture.

17. Rectification of disparity between prices of agricultural products and general commodities.

VII. For Society.

1. Establishment of state land planning, and immediate realization of rehabilitation of war-damaged areas.

2. Enactment of various social insurance systems for jobless, sanitation, endowment, widow, and education of orphans, etc.

3. Improvement of supporting facilities for the sick and wounded during the war, and for the bereaved families of the dead.

4. Complete reform of protection of livelihood of the poor.

5. Establishment of arbitration office for home disputes.

6. Thorough going support for sufferes of war-damages and repatriated people, also protection of Japanese residents abroad.

7. Settlement of housing problems on the burden and responsibility of the country, release of large houses by force, and immediate erection of temporary houses for sufferers of war-damages.

8. Expansion of hygienic and health protecting facilities.

9. Establishment of People's hall for rest and recuperation of the people.

10. Complete emancipation of mass of depressed villagers under feudalistic caste, and national guarantee thereof.

11. Improvement of Compensation Law for mine pollution, and immediate enforcement thereof.

12. Urgent establishment of National hospitals.

VIII. For Younger Generation

1. Inauguration of democratic educational movement for youths.
2. Abolition of apprentice system and compulsory boarding and lodging accompanied therein.
3. Discontinuation of midnight operation of the laborers under 18 full years of age, and prohibition of dangerous works.
4. Enactment of 6-hour-a-day system for laborers under 18 full years of age.
5. Unconditional abolition of labor for those who are incomplete of the compulsory education.
6. Establishment of National Free Libraries for youths.
7. Establishment of National Labor schools for working youths, and opening school educations to the public.
8. Protection of roaming youths, and strengthening of amelioration facilities for them.
9. Elimination of bureaucratic character from young men's parties, and establishment of democratic parties of younger generation.
10. Entire freedom of political movements for students.

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1. Abolition of all customs, traditions, systems and laws, which hitherto restricted the liberty of women, on the basic principle of equal rights for both sexes.
2. Establishment of the Bureau of Women.
3. Legislation of Family Law to nullify the feudalistic home systems.

4. Equal opportunity of education and employment for both sexes. Elimination of disparities in positions and treatments.

5. Prohibition of midnight operation, dangerous and harmful works, also labor in mines for female laborers.

6. Establishment of Advisory Offices of birth control.

7. Diffusion of thorough education on politics among women.

8. Improvement and spread of supply and protecting facilities for infants and children.

X. For Education.

1. Definition of ideas of democratic education, and fundamental reform of educational system.

2. Combination of education and labor, and diffusion of knowledge of socialism.

3. Thorough spread of facilities for social education.

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8. Promotion of standard of scientific and technical knowledge of the people.

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15. Increase of national and public libraries.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

I. The birth of the Social Democratic Party of Japan.

II. The Origin of the Party.

III. Platform and Regulations of the Social Democratic Party. (the birth of those days.)

1. Declaration.
2. Platform.
3. Policies
4. Party Regulations.
5. Officials.

IV. The change of regulations and names of the party officers, approximate number of party and Diet members at the various stages of the change.

A. The 2nd Supreme Convention.

1. Declaration.
2. General Principles and Policies.
3. Constitutions.
4. Officials.
5. Number of Party and Diet members.

B. The 3rd Supreme Convention.

1. The Party Convention Resolution.
2. The Party Rules.
3. The Officials.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

I. THE BIRTH OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

1. With the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration and termination of the war, a section of the people severely criticized the old, feudalistic and despotic body politic and realized the national mission to construct a democratic, cultural and peaceful national structure was imperative.

In order to attain the democratization of Japan the following invitation was sent in the name of Isoo Abe, Iwasaburo Takano, Toyohiko Kagawa, to the former members of the proletariat movement and new aspirants.

"With the signing of the Instrument of Surrender our country has arrived at a critical turning-point.

"We feel strongly that the future responsibility of the people is to face the cold reality of defeat, and push forward in the reconstruction of a new Japan. Though the causes of defeat are not singular, we whole-heartedly believe, that the amalgamation of politics and people is the first step in reconstruction. During the past decades this point has been emphasized, and we have sacrificed ourselves for the elevation of the political consciourness of the people. in an endeavour to contribute to the prosperity of the country and welfare of manking.

"In contending with the precarious national crisis it is our sincere desire that the old members and friends assemble, and become the forerunners of the reconstruction of Japan. To renew our old friendships severed for many a year and reach a mutual understanding is not without significance.

"Thereby, we are holding the following meeting and would greatly appreciate it if you would be able to honour us with your company.

Date &time: 22 September 1945, 10 a.m.
Place: Kuramae Industrial Building.

signed Isoo Abe
Iwasaburo Takano
Toyohiko Kagawa.

Accordingly, approximately a hundred persons assembled at Kuramae Industrial Building on 22 September 1945 under the leadership of Inajiro Asanuma. Following an address by Toyohiko Kagawa, Komakichi Matsuoka was recommended as chairman, and the assembly discussed the formation of the party.

2. Subsequently, the following letter was announced by the Preparatory Committee, and on the 2 November 1945, the party inauguration ceremony was held with approximately 3,000 members of the preparatory committee attending.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Dear Sir,

Through the invitation of the forerunners of the socialist movement, Isoo Abe, Iwasaburo Takano, and Toyohiko Dagawa, a meeting to discuss the organization of a new was held. It was agreed at this meeting to call upon the people to form a socialist political party. Thereafter, as the preparatory committee decided the name of the party, platform, policies, and party regulations, an inauguration ceremony will be held on the 2nd November, 1945 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. We would greatly appreciate it if you could honour us with your company.

Establishment Preparation
Committee for the Social
Democratic party of Japan.

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

II. The Origin of the Party.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

The labour mevement in Japan underwent a change in direction with the enforcement of the Universal Manhood Suffrage Law in the latter part of the Taisho era (1912-1925); at the General Meeting of the National Federation of Labour of Japan (Nippon Rodo Sodomei) held in 1924 this change was confirmed and a political struggle was commenced. On the other hand, the Japan Farmers Union (Nippon Nomin Kumiai) recognized this necessity and organized the Proletariat Political Party Organization Committee (Musanseito Soshiki Junbikai) in August 1925. Subsequently, on 1st December, the Farmers Labour Party (Nomin Rodo To) (Secretary-General Inajiro Asanuma, Accountant, Michio Hosono) was formed; however, three hours after inauguration an order of prohibition was received.

Later, on March 5th, 1926 the Labour Farmers Party (Rodo Nomin To) (Chairman, Motojiro Sugiyama, Secretary-General Juso Miwa) was formed excluding the left-wing, but in October the problem of the open-door principle was discussed. As a result of the open-door principle to the leftists, the rightist Social People's Party (Shakai Minshu To) (Chairman, Isoo Abe, Secretary-General, Tetsu Katayama) and the Japan Farmers Party (Nippon Nomin Tō) (Chairman Rikizo Hirano), the central Japan Labour Party (Nippon Rodo To) (Chairman, Hisashi Aso), and the leftist Labour Farmers Party (Rodo Nomin To) (Chairman, Ikuo Oyama, Secretary-General Kanemitsu Saeki) opposed each other. Later, however, the Labour Farmers Party (Rodo Nomin To) was prohibited and a new Labour Farmers Party (Rodo To) (Chairman, Ikuo Oyama, Secretary-General, Kanemitsu Saeki) was formed.

The outcome of the unification movement by the Japan Labour Farmers Party (Nippon Rono To) was two opposing factions, the Japan Mass Party (Nippon Taishu To), the National Masses Party (Zenkoku Taishu To) and the Labour Farmers Mass Party (Rono Taishu To), and the rightist Social People's Party (Shakai Minshu To). In July 1932 all the proletariat parties were amalgamted and the Social Mass Party (Shakai Taishu To) was formed. Hitherto, until July 1940, the Social Mass Party fought for socialist policies and the democratization of Japan; the was temporarily suspended its activities.

Following the termination of the war former members of the Social Peoples Party (Shakai Minshu To), the Social Mass Party (Shakai Taishu To), and the Japan Proletariat Party (Nippon Musan To) and many new members formed the Social Democratic Party of Japan.

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

III. PLATFORM AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. (the birth of those days.)

1. Declaration
2. Platform
3. Policies
4. Party Regulations
5. Officials

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The Platforms.

1. Our Party shall be the consolidated union of the people of all working class, and we thereby determine to secure freedom for the people so as to firmly establish constitution of democracy.

2. We shall exclude the capitalism and shall carry the socialism in effect in order to stabilize and raise living conditions of the people.

3. We are entirely opposed to all kinds of thought and action based upon militarism, and are determined to bring forth the permanent peace upon close cooperation with all nations of the world.

General Policies.

I. Politics.

1. Democratization of the Constitution according to the will of the people.
2. Thorough investigation of causes and factors of the outbreak of the Great War, and the responsibilities thereof.
3. Abolition of the Privy Council and the elder statesmen system.
4. Establishment of the two chamber system according to the regional and vocational representation.
5. Establishment of the responsible cabinet system.

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6. Adoption of the great electoral district and proportional representative system. Universal suffrage and eligibility for election for both sexes of 18 years old and up.
7. Unauguration of fundamental reforms in administrative and juridical constitutions and official systems.
8. Democratization of local government, public election of governors, mayor, and village headsmen.
9. Abolition of the peerage.
10. Extermination of militarisms, fascism, and bureaucratism, and prevention of revivals of same.

II. Diplomacy.

1. Abolition of secret diplomacy, and development of diplomacy by the people.
2. Fulfilment of the international duties based upon the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.
3. Participation in the international security and international labour organization, recovery of our international position.
4. Cooperation with political parties of socialism and proletarianism of all nations.
5. Disarmament throughout the world, and firm establishment of everlasting peace of the world free from oppression and squeeze.

III. Finance.

1. Confiscation of War-profit.
2. Discontinuation of government subsidy to war munitions factories.

3. Discontinuation of the extraordinary armed forces budget, clarification of its expenditure.
4. Prevention of aggravation of inflation at the expenses of the propertied classes.
5. Establishment of property tax, heavy income and sucession taxes.
6. Abolition of pensions and annuities, and establishment of a new annuity system for the people.
7. Against the disposal of government property and enterprises under the cloak of readjustment of government, bonds--establishment of a government bonds readjustment policy at the sacrifice of the propertied classes.
8. Establishment of a new monetary system, and stabilization of the monetary value.

IV. Economics.

1. Realization of socialist planned economy, abolition of militaristic, bureaucratic controls.
2. Establishment of the Highest Conference of Economy.
3. Nationalization and socialization of Iron and Steel industry, Coal Mining, Artificial Fertilizer Industry, Electric Industry and other important industries.
4. Nationalization of Banking, Trust, and Insurance Business, etc.
5. Socialization of managements of National and Monopoly enterprises such as Railway, Mail Service, Telegraph or Telephone, etc.
6. Fostering and encourgagement of peace-time industries.

7. Assistance to restoration of industries of small and medium scales and formation of Cooperative associations thereof.
8. Promotion of organization of Consumers' Cooperative Association.
9. Raise of ration on main foodstuff, and improvement of the system threof.

V. Labour.

1. Establishment of the Ministry of Labor.
2. Recognition of the labour union, enactment of a collective negotiation bill, and the revision of the dispute mediation law.
3. Participation of laborers and employees in control of industries.
4. Establishment of minimum wage system.
5. Enactment of labor system of 48-hour a week.
6. Enactment of policies for relief of the jobless with perfect employment in aim.

VI. Agriculture.

1. Fundamental reform of farm-land system-rational distribution of farm, stabilization of right of cultivation, and complete reduction of farm rent.
2. Inauguration offarm cultivstion on large scale.
3. Mechanization of agriculture, and encouragement of cattle agriculture.
4. Establishment of agricultural insurance system.

5. National operation of fertilizers and manufactured fodders.
6. Democratization of agricultural and marine organization.
7. Complete organization of Cooperative Association based on farmers.
8. Stimulation of Agricultural, forest and fishing industries.

VII. Social.

1. Establishment of Ministry of National Reconsturction and social insurance.
2. Establishment of state land planning, and immediate realization of rehabilitation of war-damaged areas.
3. Enactment of various social insurance systems for jobless, sanitation, endowment, education, etc.
4. Improvement of establishments for bereaved families, and those of disabled men.
5. Priority employment, collective farming, and enforcement of vocational training of repatriated and demobilized ex-servicemen.
6. Assistance to war-afflicted and repatriated persons.
7. Settlement of housing problems on the burden and responsibility of the country, and immediate erection of temporary houses for sufferers of war-damages.
8. Democratization and enlargement of the broadcasting system, popularization of radios.

VIII. Women.

1. Abolition of all customs, traditions, systems and laws, which higherto restricted the liberty of women, on the