

Enclosure to Despatch No. 370 dated April 15, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Forwarding List of Officers of Major Japanese Political Parties"

Officers of Major Political Parties in Japan

As of April 5, 1946.

Progressive Party

General Affairs Committee: Vacant

Chairman of Committee : SAITO Takao
 Vice-Chairman of Committee
 and Election manager : INUKAI Ken

Committee : INUKAI Ken
 KAWAI Ryosei
 Mrs. KIUCHI Kyo
 KUDO Tetsuo
 KOBAYASHI Kanaye
 SHIBATA Hyoichiro
 Mrs. KORA Tomiko
 TANAKA Mitsugu
 TSUCHIKURA Somei
 NAKAGAWA Shigeharu
 NAGAI Gen
 NARISHIMA Isamu
 HARA Jujiro
 MATSUDA Shoichi
 Mrs. MURAOKA Hanako
 Mrs. YOSHIOKA Yaei
 KIMURA Kozayemon
 SATSUMA Yuji

Board of Standing Committee:

Chairman : KAWASAKI Minotaro

Committee : ISHIGURE Keiichi
 UYEMURA Kasaburo
 Mrs. KIUCHI Kyo
 KUSUMI Shogo
 KUDO Tetsuo
 KOSHINO Yujiro
 KOBAYASHI Kanaye
 Mrs. KORA Tomiko
 SATSUMA Yuji
 SAKASHITA Senichiro
 SAITO Takao
 SHIBATA Hyoichiro
 SUGAMATA Kaoru
 TAKAMI Shitsu
 TANAKA Mitsugu
 TSUCHIKURA Somei
 NAKAGAWA Shigeharu

Committee

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Committee (cont'd) : NARISHIMA Isamu
 NAGAI Gen
 HARA Fujiro
 HITOTSUMATSU Sadakichi
 HORI Shigeru
 HOSHI Hajime
 Mrs. MURAOKA Hanako
 Mrs. MURAKAMI Hideko
 YAMADA Takeji
 YAMAMOTO Takeo
 YONEDA Yoshimori
 Mrs. YOSHIOKA Yaoi

Chief Secretary : HITOTSUMATSU Sadakichi

Vice-Chief Secretary : UYEMURA Kasaburo

President of Political Affairs Investigation Association : TANABE Tadao

Auditors : OTSUKI Shinji
 KAWASAKI Minotaro
 HOSHI Hajime
 HARA Junichiro

Chief of Information Department : YAMAMOTO Takeo

Chief of Women's Department : Mrs. MURAOKA Hanako

Chief of Cultural Department : SASE Masazo

Chief of Election Committee : HITOTSUMATSU Sadakichi

Chief of Election Campaign : SATSUMA Yuji

Liberal Party

President : HATOYAMA Ichiro

General Affairs Committee : KUWAKI Ganyoku
 UYEHARA Etsujiro
 HOSHIJIMA Jiro
 HIRATSUKA Tsunejiro
 KIKUCHI Kwan
 GO Bunhei
 SHIMANAKA Yusaku
 KITA Reikichi
 HANTO Kotaro
 FUJII Yasutaro
 OKUBO Tomejiro

Secretary-General

- 3 -

Secretary-General : KONO Ichiro

Secretary : SHOJI Ichiro
 HONDA Ichiro
 YAMAGUCHI Kikuchiro
 HANASHI Shingoro
 MATSUOKA Matsuhei
 SUZUKI Masabumi
 YOSHINO Shuzo
 SHINOMIYA Hisakichi
 KAWANICHI Kiyoshi
 ISHIHARA Marukichi
 ETO Netsuo
 HANAMURA Shiro

President of Political
 Affairs Investigation
 Association: : Vacant

Vice-Presidents of
 Political Affairs In-
 vestigation Association : SHUTO Hideo
 YAMAMOTO Katsuichi
 HIGAI Senzo

Cooperative Party

Representative organizer : IKAWA Tadao
 Organizer : FUNADA Kyoji
 YAMAMOTO Sanehiko
 MIYAGI Takaji

Socialist Party

Secretary-General : KATAYAMA Tetsu

Treasurer : Vacant

Standing Central Executive
 Committee :

Chief of Organizing
 Department : ASANUMA Inajiro

Chief of Information
 Department : MIZUTANI Chozaburo

Chief of Education
 Department : KONO Mitsu

Chief of Research
 Department : HARA Hyo

Chief of Young Men'
 Department : NAKAMURA Takaichi

Chief of Women' Depart.: KURODA Hisao

Chief of International
 Department : TAHARA Haruji

Chief of Labor Liaison
 Department : KATO Kanju

Chief

- 4 -

Chief of Agricultural
 Liaison Department : NOMIZO Masaru
 Chief of Cooperative Liaison
 Department :
 Chief of Industry Department : SUZUKI Mosaburo
 Chief of Diet Department : NISHIO Suyehiro
 Chief of Election Department : HIRANO Rikizo

 Auditors : SUNAGA Konomu
 YONEKUBO Mitsusuke

 Advisers : ABE Isoo
 TAKANO Iwasaburo
 KAGAWA Toyohiko
 YAGI Hideji
 TOKUGAWA Yoshichika
 BABA Tsunego
 MATSUOKA Komakichi

Communist Party

Secretary-General : TOKUDA Kyuichi

 Central Committee : TOKUDA Kyuichi
 NOZAKA Sanzo
 SHIGA Yoshio
 HAKAMADA Satomi
 MIYAMOTO Kenji
 KAMIYAMA Shigeo
 NISHISAWA Ryuji
 UCHINO Takechiyo
 FUJIWARA Koreto
 KIN Ten Kai
 ITO Ritsu
 ITO Kenichi
 HASEGAWA Hiroshi
 KASUGA Shoichi
 KASUGA Shojiro
 KONNO Yojiro
 MATSUSAKI Kumaji
 MIZUTANI Takashi
 OKADA Bunkichi
 KUROKI Shigetoku

 Political Bureau : TOKUDA Kyuichi
 SHIGA Yoshio
 MIYAMOTO Ken
 NOZAKA Sanzo
 HAKAMADA Satomi
 KIN Ten Kai

Secretariat

- 5 -

Secretariat	:	TOKUDA Kyuichi (Chief) SHIGA Yoshio NOZAKA Sanzo KUROKI Shigetoku ITO Ritsu
Organization Department	:	TOKUDA Kyuichi (Chief) 32 others
Propaganda Department	:	NOZAKA Sanzo (Chief)
Publication Department	:	KAMIYAMA Shigeo (Chief) KIN To Yo
Cultural Department	:	MIYAMOTO Kenji (Chief) KURAHARA Korehito
Research Department	:	NOZAKA Sanzo (Chief)
Finance Department	:	KUROKI Shigetoku (Chief) KAMIYAMA Shigeo
Communist organ	:	SHIGA Yoshio (Chief)
Ganguard	:	MIYAMOTO Ken (Chief)

Williams J. Sebald

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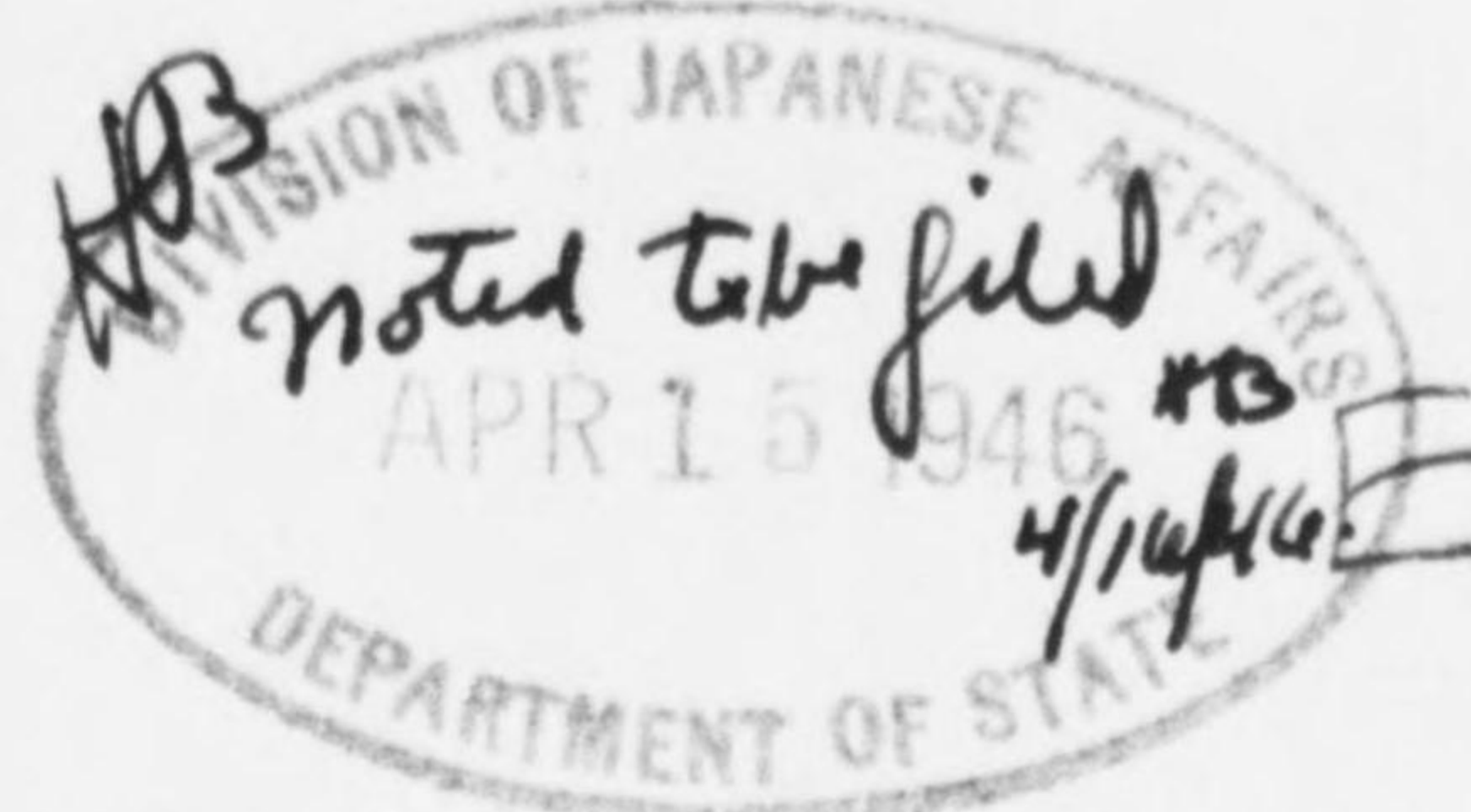
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London

Dated April 15, 1946

Rec'd 8:55 a.m., 15th



SECSTATE

4141, Fifteenth

During week ending April 14 British press carried several editorials and feature articles regarding Jap elections. All but two of these were published prior to election and in general expressed considerable scepticism as to good effects an election could have held at this time. Two articles published after election also viewed it with mixed feelings.

On April 9 YORKSHIRE POST discussed at some length elections which were said to be of special importance in view of fact that one of first duties of newly elected Diet will be to adopt new constitution some clauses of which paper says "read as if they had actually been written by Americans. Japanese renunciation forever of military force of assumption of rights of belligerency is said to be a big draft on the future but otherwise constitution is said to be compatible with people's sovereignty exercised through the Diet under constitutional emperor of limited rights. However, paper feels something in it does not ring true and that it reflects "that feeling of artificiality which prevades all the Japanese atmosphere. Though the elections are free the people have no sense of freedom." Editorial concludes by pointing out that militarists are only out of power, not out of existence and that if they are to be kept harmless Japan must not be long left in ignorance of peace terms which will be applied to it. Paper says "So virile and active a people cannot be cut out of the world's economy without far-reaching evil results - - they can yet and in the opinion of those who know them best will produce a satisfactory democratic government in their own way. But first they must realize that there

is something

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-2-#4141, Fifteenth, from London

is something worth living for. At present they do not." In almost same words observer for April 14 concludes short editorial on election. It says neither Government nor Diet commands respect while both appear mere puppets in conqueror's hands and that "a sense of unreality and apathy permeates the atmosphere while the Japanese wait to know what their future is to be." Paper says reparations should be fixed without delay to enable Japan to know what her punishment will be and that it is no more than the prelude to her being received back among friendly nations. Editorial concludes "Present conditions play directly into the hands of the old gang seeking every opportunity to hamstring a new order. The elections are part of the answer to them. The rest it can be hoped will be given by the Japanese themselves once they feel that the future is still worth working for. As yet they do not."

TIMES for April 10 in discussing election says "Elections which are formally free may mean little if there is no freedom in the hearts of the voters. And it is not surprising that the Japanese people should be completely apathetic towards elections in which no one will punish them for not doing as they are told." TIMES also discusses constitution which awaits Diet approval and while generally appearing to favor it points out that by themselves, constitutional forms are of little avail. In few months since Japanese surrender paper questions whether it has been possible to do more than demobilize the people and demilitarize the government. Forms of administration are said to have remained unchanged as have traditional loyalties but paper says that if as is expected "the elections do not declare the will of a people still too numbered by disaster to think clearly they may at least show to what extent revolutionary sentiment has penetrated Japanese minds."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN on April 10 in discussing election quotes from exchange between Far Eastern Commission and General MacArthur and says "but the

Commission's

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-3-#4141, Fifteenth, from London

Commission's letter expresses a general feeling that General MacArthur is accepting Japan's conversion to democracy a little too easily." While admitting this point of view is expressed most violently in Russian press, paper says it would be a mistake to regard it as merely another piece of Soviet propaganda as many British and American experts also feel that the General is going too fast. While many of MacArthur's decrees are said to have been excellent, there is question as to whether they are being carried out. Paper concludes "certainly it is doubtful whether today's elections will make much difference the parties with most candidates and the most money - - - are precisely those like the 'Progressive Party' which carry on the old Conservative tradition under new names. The electoral law also favors the middle classes against the workers. In Japan as in Greece we may find that democracy cannot be achieved simply by holding a general election."

DAILY EXPRESS staff reporter J. Deane Potter writes from Tokyo April 10 about election and gives general impression that Jap people are bewildered and uncertain as to future. He feels that old members of secret societies and Rightists are still influential and are just waiting for their time to come. He concludes "It will take more than an election to remove these cynical gentlemen from Japanese political life and years of Allied effort and guidance to prove to the Japanese people that these anti-democratic elements are bad for their country."

Yesterday's REYNOLDS NEWS a paper close to Labor Party carries first of series of articles on Japan by Owen Lattimore. First article claims Jap industrialists are real menace to future peace of Asia and that unless problem of Jap industry is severely dealt with it may become "a timebomb set to go off 20 or 25 years from now."

He claims

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-4-#4141, Fifteenth, from London.

He claims Jap industrialists being technically not militarist hope to evade anti-militarist zeal of US and other Allied nations. He says "These are the very people represented by the reactionary parties that have just gained a majority in the parliamentary election held under the aegis of the Allied military control. Lattimore feels that only way to deal with problem to remove from Japan great surplus of machinery and plant built up by war industry and allocate most of it to Japan's Asiatic neighbors. He concludes "and in view of what Japan has been up to in the last 15 years world statesmanship should consider immediate raising of the standards of the rest of Asia more important than any temporary lowering of standards in Japan."

(Sent to Department as 4141, repeated Allied Commander Tokyo via Army channels).

GALLMAN

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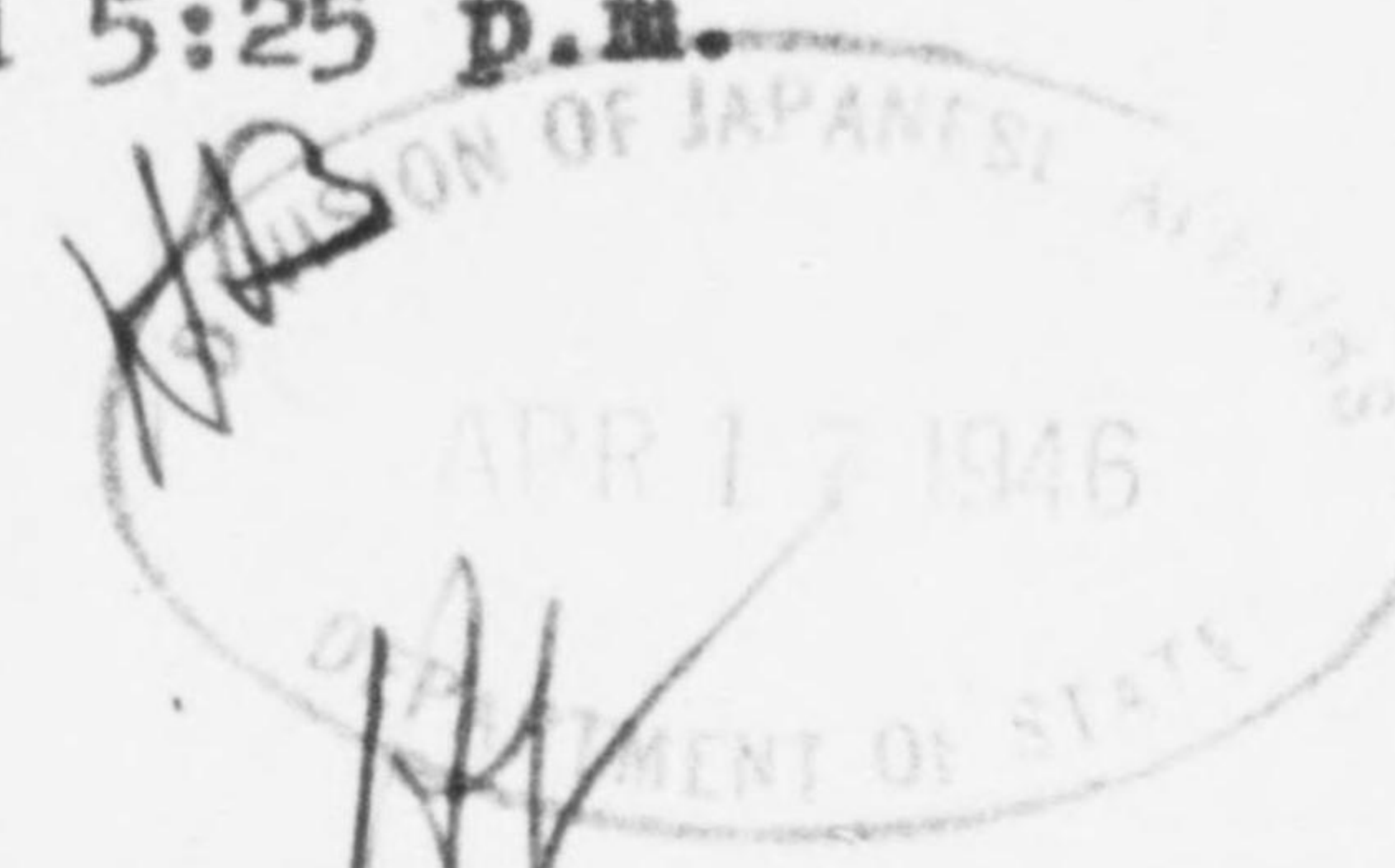
Moscow via War

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Dated April 16, 1946

Rec'd 5:25 p.m.

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1218, April 16, 5 p.m.

Since wind up of its all out campaign to prove that under present confused political conditions in Japan and domination of "reactionary" circles supported by Shidehara Government elections held at present time "could not be democratic", Soviet press has published no factual reports on elections or even announced that they took place on April 10.

However, line which Moscow will adopt toward elections is indicated in this morning's press, which cites newspaper NINPO in statement that nearly one million persons who had right to vote were unable to utilize this right owing to defects in drawing up of voters lists. Beneath this report, it publishes a Tass despatch from Tokyo according to which Japanese CP is demanding that new elections be held "with more accurate preparation of voters lists and also strict verification of right of nominees to be elected".

Department please repeat to Tokyo.

SMITH

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NOTE- Repeated to Tokyo, April 17, 3:00 by CWO/FED

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, April 18, 1946

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DC/R

No. 379

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SUBJECT: Political Parties in Japan: Developments During
The Week Ending April 13, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 2 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch
No. 358, April 9, 1946, and previous, transmitting weekly
reports on political parties in Japan, and to transmit copy
of this Mission's latest report "Political Parties in Japan:
Developments During The Week Ending April 13, 1946".

Respectfully yours,

George Acheson, Jr.
George Acheson, Jr.

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Control (Japan)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES
APR 22 1946

Enclosure:

Copy of report
dated April 17, 1946.

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Enclosure to despatch No. 379 dated April 18, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Political Parties in Japan: Developments During the Week Ending April 13, 1946".

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, April 17, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL PARTIES IN JAPAN: DEVELOPMENTS DURING
THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1946

Summary. The press devoted considerable space to the election campaign immediately prior to election day on April 10, emphasizing the necessity of keeping abstentions to a minimum, the desirability of voting party tickets, and urging voters to avoid independents. Prime Minister SHIDEHARA also published a statement which included a direct quotation of the Emperor's expressed desire that "all people...vote according to their free will." It is estimated that some 72% of all eligible voters went to the polls. Particularly noteworthy were the large number of women who voted throughout Japan and the election of 38 women, indications that women voters were largely independent in their selections of candidates. As of the time of writing, the Liberal Party has elected 141 Diet members, the Progressive and Social Democratic Parties 94 each, the Cooperatives 14, and the Communist Party 5. Some criticism arose regarding incomplete registration lists in many places throughout Japan, but there is good reason to believe that only a small percentage of incomplete registrations is attributable to negligence on the part of election officials. The election has demonstrated that a majority of the Japanese people are inherently conservative, but a number of intangibles undoubtedly affected the trend of voting throughout the country. The huge vote polled by the Social Democrats, however, demonstrates an under-current of desire for change on the part of many people, despite the somewhat radical economic proposals espoused by this party. The problem of whether to resign *en bloc* or to continue in power has somewhat divided the SHIDEHARA cabinet. Japanese political observers envisage three possible courses of action: (a) the formation of a coalition cabinet, with either Mr. HATOYAMA Ichiro, President of the Liberal Party, or Baron SHIDEHARA as Prime Minister; (b) the formation of a new "Government" Party comprising the Progressive Party, elements of the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties, independents, and minor party members, the new party to support Baron SHIDEHARA as Prime Minister; and (c) the establishment of an opposition centering about the Social Democratic Party, a course advocated by leftwing Social Democrats who contend that only in this manner can the Party continue in existence. The efforts to form a new party by Ministers NARAHASHI, ISHIGURO, and MITSUCHI is severely criticized by many on the ground that it represents a continuation of pre-war "wire-pulling" tactics. The political situation should be greatly clarified after the general meetings to be held by the three major parties during the next ten days. End of Summary

The General Election

For several days preceding the general election on April 10, the Japanese press as a whole devoted considerable space to the election campaign, with particular emphasis upon the necessity of

keeping

keeping abstentions to a minimum, the desirability of voting major party tickets, and direct appeals to the electorate to avoid voting for independents and "one-man" parties. Several papers also gave prominence to brief summarizations of the platforms of the major parties with respect to important current problems as published and announced by the several party headquarters during the campaign. (A translation of the Asahi version of such summarization is attached as Appendix I. This summary is considered fairly to represent the major party platforms.)

In addition to the interest aroused in the election through the press, radio, candidates, and the parties, Prime Minister SHIDEHARA on April 8 issued a statement, widely publicized, urging the people to vote and directly quoting the Emperor's expressed desire that "all people, both men and women, who have the right to vote will go by all means to polling stations on election day and vote according to their free will." (Prime Minister SHIDEHARA's statement is attached as Appendix II.) It is impossible accurately to gauge the effect upon the Japanese people of the Emperor's statement, but it was undoubtedly responsible for the efforts of local leaders, such as heads of neighborhood associations (tonari-gumi-cho), in encouraging the people to vote.

Partly in response to the efforts referred to above, but more probably because of the inherent discipline of the Japanese people and their desire to give concrete evidence of the progress of democratic principles in Japan since the Occupation, some 72% of the 36,155,228 registered voters went to the polls to elect members of the next Diet. Home Minister MITSUCHI Chuze reported to the Cabinet on April 13 that the average abstention throughout Japan was 27.7%, the highest abstention having been in traditionally backward Chiba Prefecture with 37.5%, and the lowest in Aichi Prefecture with 15.1%. With some exceptions, the physical arrangements for voting throughout Japan were excellent, secrecy of ballot was insured, and there was a notable absence of influence or intimidation on the part of the authorities. It was particularly noteworthy that large numbers of women voters in all sections of the country went to the polls unescorted, many with children on their backs, and cast their ballots apparently free from the traditional influence of the family circle. The fact that 38 women candidates were elected would seem to furnish ample proof that, in general, women voters were largely independent in their selections.

A tabulation of the results of the election by prefectures is attached as Appendix III. By political affiliations, the results as of the time of writing are as follows:

Liberal	141
Progressive	94
Social Democratic	94
Cooperative	14
Communist	5
Minor Parties	39
Independents	<u>77</u>
Total	464

(A re-election is to be held for 1 seat each in the 2nd Tokyo Election District and in Fukui Prefecture.)

A major

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A major post-election criticism is concerned with incomplete registration lists in many places throughout Japan. In numerous instances, however, investigation has disclosed that the person concerned was himself negligent in complying with the regulations governing registration. In other cases, the conditions with which local authorities were confronted--a shifting population, large increases in numbers of voters, bombed-out neighborhoods, and destroyed records--greatly contributed to the difficulties of constructing voters' lists. There is good reason to believe that only a small percentage of the total number of incomplete registrations is attributable to negligence on the part of election officials. Jiji estimated that some 200,000 voters were deprived of their rights to vote by reason of incomplete registration lists--less than one percent of the total voters. Only the Communist Party expressed disapproval of the election and has demanded a re-election on the ground that the registration problem is serious enough to undermine the election as a whole.

Although definite conclusions concerning the political and ideological complexion of the new Diet membership must necessarily await completion of a detailed analysis of the successful candidates, the election has shown that a majority of the Japanese people are inherently conservative. Freedom of expression on the part of the candidates, parties, the press, and radio has contributed greatly towards a clearer understanding of the meaning of the election, despite the obvious inability of an overwhelming number of the people to understand the issues involved. Local popularity of specific candidates, irrespective of party, the unknown quality of many candidates, widespread acquaintance with "big-name" candidates, the effect of neighborhood organizations, and the unsettled state of livelihood on the part of millions of people all are intangibles which must have affected the trend of voting throughout Japan. On the other hand, the huge vote polled by the politically inexperienced Social Democratic Party clearly demonstrates an under-current of desire for change on the part of many people, despite the somewhat radical economic proposals espoused by this party. The small number of Communists elected was not unexpected, even by the Communists themselves. Taken as a whole, the new Diet membership appears to be to the right of center, with small groups at either end of the political spectrum. It may be anticipated, however, that the new membership of the Diet will attempt to solve the problems with which they will be faced in a traditional Japanese manner, and that the methods employed will not always conform to those familiar in the United States or England. With the passage of time, patience, and greater experience, it is believed that truly democratic legislative principles will be attained.

Post-Election Political Trends

Although the relative major party strength resulting from the election is largely in accordance with pre-election predictions, the much-discussed problem of finding a solution to the formation of a new Cabinet remains. Well-informed Japanese political observers are agreed that current manipulations by political leaders are still in the trial-balloon stage, but nevertheless envisage three probable courses of action by political leaders.

(a) Most

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(a) Most observers are of the opinion that a coalition Cabinet must be formed from among the Liberal, Progressive, and Social Democratic Parties, but find difficulty in deciding who would head the Cabinet. One school of thought believes that Mr. HATOYAMA Ichiro, as President of the plurality party, should, in accordance with democratic methods, become Prime Minister. Others believe that Mr. HATOYAMA's record cannot stand close examination and that Baron SHIDEHARA, despite his currently independent status, should be invited again to become Prime Minister. (b) The public statements of Mr. NARAHASHI Wataru, Chief Cabinet Secretary and Minister Without Portfolio in the present Cabinet, on the other hand, suggest the probability that a new "Government" party is in process of formation. This party would comprise the Progressive Party, elements of the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties, independents, and suitable minor party members. The new party, it is hoped, would have an absolute majority in the Diet and would support Baron SHIDEHARA as Prime Minister. (c) A third possibility centers about the Social Democratic Party as an opposition party, a course favored by the so-called left-wing Social Democrats, a minority of the party as a whole. Proponents of this course of action contend that the Social Democratic Party can continue to exist as a party only if it maintains its principles by becoming a well-disciplined opposition, capable of embarrassing the Government on policies which do not agree with the principles of Socialism. Current thought among the right-wing Social Democrats is exemplified by Mr. HIRANO Rikizo, elected from Yamanashi Prefecture with more than 107,000 votes. Mr. HIRANO expressed the belief that his party should act in accordance with the best interests of the nation, namely, by joining a coalition Government under either Baron SHIDEHARA or Mr. HATOYAMA (preferably the former) with a view to attacking urgent problems and adopting the new Constitution. Once the situation has stabilized, Mr. HIRANO feels that a new general election should be held with a view to obtaining the people's mandate.

The Cabinet itself appears to be divided upon the issue of its future course of action. One section, headed by Foreign Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru, is of the opinion that the Cabinet should immediately resign en bloc. Home Minister MITSUCHI Chuzo and Ministers NARAHASHI Wataru and ISHIGURO Takeshige, however, are advocating the formation of a new party headed either by Baron SHIDEHARA or by Home Minister MITSUCHI. This course is severely criticized by many on the ground that it represents a continuation of pre-war "wire-pulling" tactics and manipulation on the part of the Government. These critics assert that the only democratic course would be for the Cabinet to resign and for Mr. HATOYAMA to receive the Imperial mandate to form a new Cabinet. Should he fail in his efforts, the task might then be entrusted to a person of higher caliber, such as Baron SHIDEHARA, who, it is believed, could successfully receive the cooperation of the major parties in forming an interim Cabinet.

Clarification of the above will undoubtedly be forthcoming during the next fortnight and will depend somewhat upon decisions made at general meetings of the major parties scheduled on April 18 by the Liberal Party, April 19 by the Progressive Party, and April 24 by the Social Democrats. In the meantime, it may be

anticipated

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anticipated that the efforts of Ministers MITSUCHI, NARAHASHI, and ISHIGURO to infiltrate into all parties will continue. Political party leaders are faced with important decisions, the answers to which will, in the case of the Progressive and Social Democratic Parties, perhaps decide the life of parties for which a large segment of the electorate was induced to vote.

William J. Sebald

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WJSebald:jwb

APPENDIX I

"Comparison of Policy Among Five Major Political Parties"

(Asahi, April 9, 1946)

I. The Emperor system and Constitutional problem

- Socialist: Maintenance of the Emperor system
Sovereignty vested in State
Drastic reduction of Emperor's prerogatives
Major part of sovereignty to be vested in Diet
Establishment of responsible Cabinet
Abolition of Privy Council
- Communist: Abolition of Emperor system
Sovereignty vested in people: Republican government
Establishment of democratic Constitution by democratic Diet
Assurance of people's rights by democratic one house system
- Liberal: Support of Emperor system
Sovereignty vested in State
Emperor exercises sovereignty in conformity with provisions of Constitution by assistance of his subjects
The power of House of Representatives to be enlarged in such way as it constitutes central organ of government
- Progressive: Support of Emperor system
Emperor to exercise sovereignty
Democratic Diet to become center of government
Abolition of Privy Council and peerage system
- Cooperative: Support of Emperor system
Establishment of democratic national polity and joint government by Emperor and people
Recognition of right of veto to be exercised by Emperor
Double House system

II. Food policy

- Socialist: Nationalization of chemical fertilizer industry
Fundamental solution of land system
Emancipation of land owned by military and Imperial Household: Cultivation of undeveloped land by State
Democratization of agricultural association and Food Corporation
Voluntary administration of food requisition
- Communist: Democratic rice requisition system and its control by organized labor and farmers
Administration of foodstuffs by people
Searching of hoarded foodstuffs and import of food
Solution of land problem and increase of production by application of machinery
Opposition to application of coercive method for delivery of rice.
- Liberal: Rationalization in allocating delivery of rice
Large increase in price of rice and free sales of rice after delivery to Government
Special effort for importing foreign rice
Emergency production measure of vegetables and fish

Progressive:

APPENDIX I
(Cont'd)

-2-

Progressive: Democratic rationalization of delivery of rice and distribution system
Assurance of calory equivalent to 3 go of rice by increasing production of potatoes and other grains
Payment of cash for rice delivered to government
Adoption of a link system between rice delivered and farmers' necessaries

Cooperative: Increase in production of fertilizer and other necessaries for farmers
Rational and voluntary system for delivery of foodstuffs
Adoption of price policy based on 500 yen per koku of rice
Emancipation of land owned by military and Imperial Household and its development

III. Anti-inflation policy

Socialist: High progressive rate of property tax (exemption below 70,000 to 100,000 yen)
Suspension of payment of interest of war bonds held by large owners
Cancellation of indemnity for war industries and setting up of hearing committee for their properties
Opposition to selling State-owned property or undertakings under pretext of adjusting public debts
State management of financial institutions
Anti-inflation measure at the expense of wealthy class

Communist: Merger of all banks into only one State bank and its control by people
Opposition to anti-inflation policy at the expense of working class
Solution of public debts at the expense of Emperor, capitalists and landlords
Suspension of State subsidy to capitalists and landlords
Highly progressive taxes to Zaibatsu and wealthy class
Total confiscation of war profits
Opposition to taxation on masses

Liberal: Immediate reinstatement of limitation in the amount of currency issue
Suspension of issuing new bonds
Postponement of the date of payment of bonds and reduction of interest rate
Introduction of special tax on war profits and people's common tax on property exceeding 100,000 yen
Freezing of State indemnity for war industries and corporations abroad
Thorough reduction in government expenditure

Progressive: Application of property tax and war profits tax
Raising of exemption point of property tax
Increase of production and improvement in the method of collecting and distributing commodities
Adoption of relief work and social policy
Cancellation of indemnity for war industries not converted into peace industries
Liberal supply of funds for production
Hastening import of commodities by increasing production of barter commodities

Cooperative:

APPENDIX I
(Cont'd)

-3-

Cooperative: Immediate application of war profits tax
Cancellation of indemnity for war industries
Conversion of bonds into 100 year term bonds
Encouragement of savings by cooperative societies
Direct connection of cooperative consuming societies in cities and cooperative producing societies in the country

IV. Industry Reconstruction Policy

Socialist: State management of important industries and adoption of planned economy
Increase of production based upon high efficiency and high wages
Participation of organized labor in management
Encouragement of small and medium undertakings through cooperative means

Communist: Reconstruction of industry by control of production by working class
Control of important industries by republican government
Assurance of freedom of small and medium undertakings

Liberal: Designation of kind and scale of important and basic industries
Supply of such industries with materials and fund
The price of manufactured articles to be fixed on the basis of the price of rice; loss to be indemnified by State
Recovery of free economy in the future

Progressive: Establishment of composite industrial planning
Production of barter commodities, coal production and rehabilitation materials to be emphasized

Cooperative: Establishment of cooperative societies among small and medium undertakings
Encouragement of agricultural industries
Opposition to State ownership and State management of important industries
Harmonious relationship between capital and labor by securing capital from people and democratic management

V. Unemployment

Socialist: Giving employment by reducing working hours
Minimum wage policy
Unemployment allowance
Setting up unemployment committees in central and local governments
Giving employment by starting large-scale rehabilitation works and setting up Labor Corporation
Welfare measure for the unemployed

Communist: 7-hour work day in principle
Complete employment by reducing working hours
Minimum wage policy
State unemployment insurance at the expense of capitalists

Control

APPENDIX I
(Cont'd)

-4-

Communist: Control of all social insurance funds by workers and unemployed
(Cont'd) Support of workers' industrial organizations
Setting up unemployment committee
Exemption of rent and electric light charges for the unemployed

Liberal: Unemployment relief by introduction of road-building and hydro-electric works
National redistribution of small and medium industries
Introduction of social and unemployment insurance
Encouraging workers' willingness for work by improving conditions of work
Complete employment under capitalistic economy

Progressive: Complete employment of all nationals
Encouragement of peace industries
Introduction of large scale civil engineering
Unemployment relief to be defrayed by property tax
Relief of small and medium undertakings

Cooperative: Giving employment by rehabilitation of war damaged areas
Adoption of large scale agricultural and forest undertakings
Absorption of unemployed in coal mines by giving good treatment to miners

VI. Land problem

Socialist: Purchase by State of land owned by absentee owners
Giving State-owned land to present cultivators

Communist: Confiscation of land owned by absentee landowners and distribution to farmers without payment
Purchase of land owned by small landowners

Liberal: Creation of self-cultivating farmers
Payment of rent by money and in kind

Progressive: Creation of self-cultivating farmers
Payment of rent by money or in kind or both

Cooperative: Encouragement of collective farming by means of the cooperative system

APPENDIX II

Nippon Times

April 10, 1946

(Statement by Prime Minister SHIDEHARA issued to the press on April 8, 1946.)

"The forthcoming general election for the House of Representatives has an extremely important significance since it is to lay a solid basis for the democratic administration of Japan by crystalizing the will of the whole nation in the new Diet. When I was received in audience last Saturday, His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to tell me:

'As this is the first general election to be held since the extension of suffrage in December last year and will greatly affect the destiny of our national fortune, it is desirable that all people, both men and women, who have the right to vote will go by all means to polling stations on election day and vote according to their free will.'

It is needless to say that the participation in election is the people's supreme right and at the same time their glorious privilege. I earnestly hope that all the 36,000,000 voters of Japan will take part in the election with enthusiasm and conviction, by voting for the candidates of their free choice, and contribute thereby toward the establishment of a democratic Diet."

APPENDIX III

(Tokyo Shimbun, April 14, 1946)

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Elected at General Election held April 10, 1946

Election District	Fixed Number	Progressive	Liberal	Social	Communist	Cooperative	Independent	Small Parties
Tokyo 1st	10	1	4	3	1	0	0	1
*Tokyo 2nd	12	0	3	3	1	0	0	1
Kanagawa	12	0	6	3	0	0	2	1
Chiba	13	2	6	1	0	0	3	1
Saitama	13	2	8	2	0	0	0	1
Ibaragi	13	5	4	1	0	0	3	0
Gumma	10	5	1	3	0	0	1	0
Tochigi	10	4	2	2	0	1	0	1
Yamanashi	5	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
Hokkaido 1st	14	0	3	3	1	4	1	2
Hokkaido 2nd	9	0	3	1	0	3	1	1
Aomori	7	3	2	1	0	0	1	0
Akita	8	1	1	3	0	0	1	2
Yamagata	9	1	3	1	0	0	3	1
Miyagi	9	1	3	1	0	0	1	3
Fukushima	13	6	4	2	0	0	1	0
Iwate	8	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
Shizuoka	14	0	7	3	0	1	2	1
Aichi 1st	11	3	3	3	0	0	1	1
Aichi 2nd	7	2	1	0	0	0	3	1
Miye	9	4	1	1	0	0	2	1
Gifu	10	2	5	1	0	0	2	0
Nagano	14	1	3	3	1	1	4	1
Niigata 1st	7	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
Niigata 2nd	8	2	3	2	0	0	1	0
Toyama	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Ishikawa	6	0	3	1	0	0	1	0
*Fukui	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Osaka 1st	7	2	1	2	1	0	0	1
Osaka 2nd	11	2	2	3	0	0	2	2
Kyoto	10	1	3	3	0	0	3	0
Hyogo 1st	11	2	4	4	0	0	1	0
Hyogo 2nd	7	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Shiga	6	0	3	2	0	0	1	0
Wakayama	6	1	3	0	0	0	2	0
Nara	5	1	1	0	0	1	2	0
Okayama	10	2	3	2	0	0	3	0
Hiroshima	12	1	3	2	0	0	2	4
Yamaguchi	9	0	4	1	0	0	3	1
Shimane	6	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
Tottori	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kagawa	6	0	3	2	0	0	1	0
Ehime	9	4	2	2	0	0	0	1
Kochi	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tokushima	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Fukuoka 1st	9	2	2	3	0	0	2	0
Fukuoka 2nd	9	3	0	5	0	0	1	0
Saga	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Nagasaki	8	1	5	1	0	0	1	0
Oita	7	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Miyazaki	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Kagoshima	11	2	1	1	0	2	2	3
Kumamoto	10	2	4	1	0	0	3	0
TOTALS	466	93	141	91	5	17	78	39

*One candidate short of the required votes. Reelection to be held.

Note: The above tabulation is subject to slight changes resulting from shifts in political party affiliations.

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Tokyo, Japan, April 19, 1946

No. 381

SUBJECT: Biographical Data on Successful Diet Candidates

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The Political Adviser has the honor to forward under separate cover three copies each of the April 14 issues of Asahi and Mainichi, which contain the names and brief biographical data of successful candidates in the general election held on April 10. It is suggested that this information in its original form may be of interest and use to the Division of Japanese Affairs and the Office of Research and Information.

Limitations of personnel have prevented the preparation of translations of this material by this Office.

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 井上 寅治郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 安部 俊彦 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 丹野 實 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 岩手縣 (議員八名) 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 大井直之助 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 秋田縣 (議員八名) 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 小澤佐重喜 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 菊池長右衛門 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 菅原 えん (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 柴田兵一郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長
 丸山修一郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 石黒 武重 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 岡田 安正 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 北谷道一 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 小川原政信 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 若米地英彦 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 岡田 春夫 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 新妻 イト (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 香川 兼吉 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 北 勝太郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長
 武田信之助 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 伊藤 郁一 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 森 三樹一 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 新田 義成 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 太田 鐵太郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 松本 太六郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 本名 武 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 永井 勝太郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 東海 北陸 同僚 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 森田 豊 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長
 滝谷 昇次 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 竹山 祐太郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 甘田 隆 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 増井 慶太郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 坂井 龍蔵 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 愛知一區 (議員二名) 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 辻 寛一 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 深津 玉一郎 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 江崎 真澄 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長	 白木 一平 (自由) 新 東京大学法学部 元北支庁長 元北支庁長 元北支庁長

テラポール
第一製薬株式会社

タカツキ
化粧料

栄養
新製器製
失調症
ミルバール
粗細販賣品

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パシフィック

スフラン
チンワイズ錠
制酸吸着剤

ビヤンポ
マト
ビヤンクリム

ビタカ
カロリン
栄養失調症

ヤマ
鉛筆

救心
心臓に

和光
育児必需品

腸カ
タルヒ
ビオフェルミン

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 次郎** (鈴木 次郎) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
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 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

Portrait of **鈴木 義男** (鈴木 義男) 社会 新
 元大 東大、
 東北大、法大教
 授、社会党中央
 執行委員、53

心臓に救心

腸カワルビ ビオフェルミン

消化にペプリーゼ

小柳式脱腸帯

★星製薬株式会社

セブライ

やつめホグデン

徽章 アキハ徽章

女性ホルモン・ポントニシエラ

愛知二區 (定員七名)

再木 多義 (自由) 新
長 日本大卒、農林省
長、三河支部長

小林 鏡 (進歩) 元
日本大卒、農林省
長、三河支部長

岡本實太郎 (進歩) 元
日本大卒、農林省
長、三河支部長

中野 四郎 (農林) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

藤七郎 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

酒井 俊雄 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

大谷 繁潤 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

岐阜縣 (定員十名)

水口 周平 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

稻葉 道意 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

大野 伴睦 (自由) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

三重縣 (定員九名)

石原 圓吉 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

川崎 秀二 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

九鬼紋十郎 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

長井 源 (進歩) 再
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

松田 正一 (進歩) 再
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

澤田 ひさ (社會) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

田中 久雄 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

尾崎 行雄 (無) 再
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

伊藤 幸太郎 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

石川縣 (定員六名)

益谷 秀次 (自由) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

大阪二區 (定員十一名)

佐藤 久雄 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

佐藤 義詮 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

松水 佛骨 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

中田 榮太郎 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

福井縣 (定員五名)

今井 はつ (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

薩摩 雄次 (進歩) 再
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

坪川 信三 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

奥村 又十郎 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

未定につき再
選舉執行後お
貼り下さい

近畿
大阪一區 (定員七名)

大阪二區 (定員十一名)

佐藤 義詮 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

松水 佛骨 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

中田 榮太郎 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

井上 良一 (社會) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

寺田 榮吉 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

西村 榮一 (社會) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

葉山 (社會) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

本多 花子 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

小西 眞樹 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

高多橋治郎 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

原 藤右門 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

辻井民之助 (社會) 新

元農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

田中伊三 (無) 再
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

大石ヨシエ (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

木村 子ヨ (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

兵庫一區 (定員十一名)

川西 清 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

森崎 了三 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

細田忠治郎 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

田中源三郎 (自由) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

原 健三郎 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

佃 良一 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

小笹 耕作 (進歩) 新

農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

小池新太郎 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
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八木佐太治 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
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堀川 恭平 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

木下 榮 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
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滋賀縣 (定員六名)

森 幸太郎 (自由) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

服部 岩吉 (自由) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

矢尾喜三郎 (社會) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

今井 耕 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

花月 純誠 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
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世耕 弘一 (自由) 元

農林省、農林省
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小野 眞次 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

齋藤 一 (進歩) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

早川 崇 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

池村平太郎 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
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岡山縣 (定員十名)

星島 二郎 (自由) 再
農林省、農林省
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瀧澤 脩作 (自由) 新
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長、三河支部長

井上 卓一 (自由) 新
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犬養 健 (進歩) 再
農林省、農林省
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逢澤 寛 (進歩) 再
農林省、農林省
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原 侑 (自由) 元

農林省、農林省
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田中 眞 (進歩) 新
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森戸 辰男 (社會) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

高津 正道 (社會) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

前田榮之助 (社會) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

大宮伍三郎 (自由) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

大原 博夫 (自由) 元
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

平川 篤雄 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

伊藤 實雄 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

松本 瀧藏 (無) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

鳥取縣 (定員四名)

稲田 直道 (自由) 新
農林省、農林省
長、三河支部長

徳島県 (定員五名) 三木 武夫 (無) 岡田 勢一 (無) 細迫 兼光 (無) 仲子 隆 (無) 久芳庄二郎 (無) 正田 敏男 (青年民主) 田村 定一 (社会)

高知県 (定員五名) 寺尾 豊 (自由) 林 譲治 (自由) 布 利秋 (日本民主) 安平 鹿一 (社会) 林田 哲雄 (社会) 稲本 早苗 (進歩) 關谷 勝利 (進歩) 馬越 晃 (進歩) 柱 作 (進歩) 藥師岩太郎 (自由)

福岡二區 (定員九名) 長尾 達生 (進歩) 松岡 運 (進歩) 中島 茂喜 (無) 檜 渡 (無) 杉本 勝次 (社会) 田中 松月 (社会) 稻富 稔人 (社会) 保利 茂 (進歩) 栗原大島太郎 (自由)

大分県 (定員七名) 山下 恒子 (無) 橋本 二郎 (無) 井上 知治 (進歩) 原 捨思 (進歩) 富吉 榮二 (社会) 山本 實彦 (協同) 二階堂 進 (協同) 村上 勇 (自由) 八坂善一郎 (進歩) 金光 義邦 (進歩) 宇田 國榮 (進歩) 石原 登 (進歩) 井上 徳命 (無) 的場金右衛門 (無)

長崎県 (定員八名) 大島 多蔵 (無) 久保 猛夫 (無) 今村 等 (社会) 北村徳太郎 (進歩) 本多 市郎 (自由) 西村 久之 (自由) 本田 英作 (自由) 小柳富太郎 (自由) 栗原大島太郎 (自由) 長崎 隆 (進歩) 大分 隆 (進歩) 山下 恒子 (無) 橋本 二郎 (無) 井上 知治 (進歩) 原 捨思 (進歩) 富吉 榮二 (社会) 山本 實彦 (協同) 二階堂 進 (協同) 村上 勇 (自由) 八坂善一郎 (進歩) 金光 義邦 (進歩) 宇田 國榮 (進歩) 石原 登 (進歩) 井上 徳命 (無) 的場金右衛門 (無)

東京都官房會計課 東京業務酒共販組合 退職従業員各位ニ告グ 富士産業株式会社 瑞穂産業株式会社

青森県 森島 四月廿二日 秋田県 田島 四月廿二日 新潟県 新潟 四月廿二日 長野県 長野 四月廿二日 山梨県 山梨 四月廿二日 石川県 石川 四月廿二日 福井県 福井 四月廿二日 岐阜県 岐阜 四月廿二日 静岡県 静岡 四月廿二日 愛知県 愛知 四月廿二日 三重県 三重 四月廿二日 滋賀県 滋賀 四月廿二日 京都府 京都 四月廿二日 大阪府 大阪 四月廿二日 兵庫県 兵庫 四月廿二日 奈良県 奈良 四月廿二日 和歌山県 和歌山 四月廿二日 徳島県 徳島 四月廿二日 香川県 香川 四月廿二日 愛媛県 愛媛 四月廿二日 高知県 高知 四月廿二日 福岡県 福岡 四月廿二日 佐賀県 佐賀 四月廿二日 長崎県 長崎 四月廿二日 熊本県 熊本 四月廿二日 大分県 大分 四月廿二日 宮崎県 宮崎 四月廿二日 鹿児島県 鹿児島 四月廿二日 沖縄県 沖縄 四月廿二日

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Department of State

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April 22, 1946

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CIRCULAR

CLEAR

TO CERTAIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

Intimating MacArthur and US policy responsible,
Moscow's Red Star Apr 18 characterized Jap election
victory of reactionary anti-democratic forces who halted
at nothing because had anti-democratic Shidehara GOVT
backing and silent patronage of US occupation authorities.
(INFOTEL) Article concluded QUOTE elections do not reflect
real will Jap people therefore cannot create foundation
for representative government provided for by Potsdam
Declaration UNQUOTE.

*Byrnes
(JED)*

CODE ROOM: Please send to: Manila
Chungking

DCF NE Unit
Handwritten initials
APR 22 1946
Dist.

S.M.S.
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Enciphered by

Sent by operator M.,, 19

894.00/4-2246

CS 1A

894.00/4-2246

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
1946 APR 22 PM 7 17
TELEGRAPH
DISTRIBUTION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 5/9/44

TO : CR ✓
FROM : JAF/HB orten
SUBJECT: Attached Instruction to Shingler.

Can we send a copy of an instruction such as this directly to the Supreme Commander? I would assume it better to go to the Political Advisor and if so, perhaps the instruction should be revised accordingly. I have initialed it in case you have no objection to the proposed procedure.

HTB

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT
25th & E STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

~~FC JWA~~

DC/R

~~JWA~~

14-10,559
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY 21 1946
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

24 April 1946

5-6-46
DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
APR 25 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Instruction to Japanese
enclosing a copy
of subject of this
Report
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 5 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum for Mr. Jack D. Neal
Department of State

Subject: Views of Former Japanese Officials in China
Regarding the Future of Japan

1. The attached memorandum is forwarded for your information.
2. It is not known whether this information has been made available to any representatives of the Department of State in the field.
3. Subject memorandum has been submitted to G-2.

894.00/4-2446

Attachment

Jason Paige
Jason Paige, Jr.
Liaison Officer

JUN 4 1946
MAY 10 1946
FILED

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
By *[Signature]*
Date *12-7-75*
NARS, Date *12-10-75*

DCE - NE Unit
[Handwritten Signature]

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 11 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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894.00/4-2446

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority NND 760047
By *C.D./s/r* NARS, Date 25 SEP 1975

~~SECRET~~

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~MEMORANDUM

Re: Views of Former Japanese Officials in China Regarding the Future of Japan.

Two reports from Shanghai, both dated 21 February 1946 and evaluated as B-2 and C-3, indicate that there are at present two major trends in the thinking of the Japanese in Shanghai. One favors collaboration with the United States and the other is diametrically opposed.

The group of Japanese which favors collaboration with the United States is composed principally of Japanese Consular officials and most of the educated officer personnel of the Army and Navy. They believe that the financial and moral assistance of the United States is absolutely necessary to Japan to assist her in rebuilding her industry and in reforming and reestablishing her government. They also realize that the military and diplomatic support of the United States is necessary to prevent encroachments by Russia on the Japanese islands.

It is their opinion that within a few years the United States will find it necessary to have a strong Japan in the Far East aligned with China to prevent further Russian expansion. This necessity, they think, will lead to the restoration of Japan's former position. A strong Japan aligned against Russia will be the compensation that the United States will receive for her assistance to Japan.

In the event of war between Russia and the United States they believe that Japan will be one of the principal battlegrounds and consequently they are convinced that the United States will soon come to regard Japan as its first line of defense in the Pacific.

These men who favor collaboration with the United States have adopted an extremely conciliatory attitude. They are hoping that within the near future a peace treaty will be concluded which will permit Japan to continue her industrial growth. They also hope that the United States will not hinder too much the "rightists" from winning the future election in Japan and controlling the Japanese Diet.

In respect to the situation in Asia these people believe that China has a long way to go to achieve unity and peace and military strength. They are convinced that the Russians have not completely abandoned their Communist friends in China in spite of the agreement which the two countries have signed. They believe that the occupation of Korea will be a long one and see no immediate establishment of a Korean government. They believe that the United States has decided to include Korea in its Far Eastern "sphere of influence." (Evaluation: B-2)

The group which is opposed to this set of opinions is composed chiefly of the chauvinistic and reactionary circles in the Japanese Army and gendarmerie. They believe that the forces of Asiatic nationalism are strong enough to drive out Western influence in Asia. They delight in pointing out the fact that Japan fostered the growth of Asiatic nationalism and they are plugging the old propaganda line of "Asia for the Asiatics." This helps to recoup some of the face which Japan lost

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 2(E) and 5(D) or (E)

3/12/75

C.I.P. 12-5-75

By [Signature]

Date [Signature]

~~SECRET~~

when she surrendered and justifies the former Japanese policy in Asia.

This group has gone underground throughout the Far East. It is encouraging nationalist feelings in every country and intends to support any group which can possibly stir up trouble that can in any way embarrass the Western powers. Current troubles in Indo-China and Java are viewed optimistically and furnish much material for propaganda to convert others to their way of thinking.

To further their aim of creating unrest in Asia, former Army or Gendarmerie officers in Shanghai are taking sides with the Kuomintang, while other officers outside of Shanghai have joined the Communists. "Kikans" or cells have been established to effect liaison with and to influence individuals belonging to the various native parties in Asiatic countries. These "Kikans" have already won considerable support. In Shanghai, Japanese Army and Gendarmerie officers are disappearing into "private life" under the protection of various chauvinists connected with the San Min Chu I Youth Corps and other Chinese organizations. Chinese "friends" are assisting these Japanese in securing Chinese papers and employment. (Evaluation: C-3)

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MAY 20 1946

SECRET

NO.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
Shanghai, China.

The Acting Secretary of State encloses for the information of the Officer in Charge a copy of a secret memorandum obtained from the Strategic Services Unit, War Department, entitled "Views of Former Japanese Officials in China Regarding the Future of Japan".

The memorandum is a summary of a report indicating that there are two major trends in the thinking of the Japanese in Shanghai.

A copy of this instruction has been sent to the United States Political Adviser to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo.

894.00/4-2446

Enclosure:

as stated.

TO	DOE NE Unit
FROM	<i>int</i>
SUBJECT	<i>[Signature]</i>
DATE	

A true copy of the signed original.

Confidential File

894.00/4-2446
CS/1A

GR
MAY 20 1946 P.M.

MAY 17 1946
copy to
Political Adviser
Tokyo

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FCO/Anshey:gs
5-6-46

[Signature] CA
[Signature] JA

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION COPY

~~JA~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
APR 26 1946
8:10 AM
Department of State

~~JA~~

ACTION: ~~FR~~
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PLAIN

Moscow via War

Dated April 25, 1946

Rec'd 3:35 p.m.

SECSTATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
noted File 4/26/46
APR 26 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1335, Twenty-fifth.

Soviet press April 24th carries following items on Japan:

One. Tokyo despatch reporting Japanese Communist Party statement April 15 opposing agrarian reform proposed by Shidehara Government as evading peasants' demand for genuine reform and virtually holding them in serfdom.

Two. Tokyo despatch reporting Japanese Communist Party statement April 18 attacking Shidehara's entry into Progressive Party as "political machination" and bidding Japanese people to bend every effort to create "genuinely democratic government".

Three. Tokyo despatch reporting Shidehara's appointment April 19 as President of Progressive Party.

Four. Tokyo despatch announcing Japanese Communist and Socialist Parties have agreed to cooperate in forming proposed united peasant front.

Five. New York despatch "reactionaries continue to control public line in Japan" citing NEW YORK POST sharply criticizing MacArthur's speech to Allied Council and approving refusal of other nations to accept "auxiliary role", POST despatch expressed alarm over "war criminals and suspicious elements" elected to Lower House, and CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR warning that elections have not created democracy since they were not free and conservatives have seized control.

Six. New York

PLAIN

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APR 26 1946
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PLAIN

-2-1335, Twenty-fifth, from Moscow via War.

Six. New York despatch "secret officer organizations in Japan" citing Associated Press report that many former Japanese officers have united in secret organization whose aim is to seize power in event that occupational control is relaxed.

Sent Dept 1335, repeated Tokyo for ACTPOLAD 29, Frankfurt.

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

EHL

PLAIN

DC/R ROUTING SLIP

FROM Tokyo

NO. 418

ACTION: 3 JA

COPIES TO 1 DA
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1 Navy

163
16 copies



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

71
JA

NO. 418

Tokyo, May 13, 1946.
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JUN 10 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DC/R

SUBJECT: Japanese Election Practices Observed in Tokyo.

XR 740.00119
Control
(Japan)

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to enclose copy of a report dated April 22, 1946, prepared by the Office of the Chief Counter Intelligence Officer (Operations), General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, on the subject "Election Practices Observed in Tokyo, 10-11 April 1946." To this report there was attached a Summary of Information dated April 18, 1946, prepared by the Counter Intelligence Section of General Headquarters on the same subject:

894.0075-1346

Summary. In general it is believed that the recent elections were honestly conducted and fairly held. A number of remedial measures are proposed in order to close the loop-holes existing in the present machinery and to forestall complaints in the press that the election process is not representative of the people. These include drastic revision of the present election law to require complete and revised eligibility lists thirty days prior to election, elimination of blank ballot, use of ink, etc. Recommendations are also made in regard to the manner of counting the ballots and for reducing the large number of candidates. End of Summary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN - 3 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosure: att - [signature]

Copy of Memorandum of April 22, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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DCR - NE Unit
AUG 20 1946
FILED

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894.0075-1346

Enclosure to despatch No. 418 dated May 13, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Japanese Election Practices Observed in Tokyo."

(COPY)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

CHECK SHEET

File No:

Subject: Election Practices Observed
in Tokyo, 10-11 April 1946

FROM: OCCIO
(Operations)

TO: Office of Political
Adviser

DATE: 22 April
1946
FN/mn

1. Transmitted herewith CIS Summary of Information, dated 18 April 1946, subject: Election Practices Observed in Tokyo, 10-11 April 1946.

2. A check sheet, dated 18 April 1946, from Special Reports Section, CIS Operations, to the Chief of Counter Intelligence contained the following additional information and recommendations:

a. It is believed that the elections recently held for members of the national Diet were, in general, honestly conducted and fairly held. The practices observed in visits made to the five Tokyo precincts and the various Tokyo Wards, as stated on the Summary of Information enclosed, are believed, however, to be so general and so capable of easy manipulation to circumvent the purposes of the occupation and the true spirit of the electorate that certain remedial measures are required. It is believed that the prompt adoption of election law legislation in the next Diet along the lines suggested below, or similar lines, will forestall the complaints being lodged by the press that the election process is undemocratic and not representative of the people.

b. Recommendations, procedural

- (1) Amend the election law to require a completed revision of the voter eligibility lists as of a date thirty (30) days prior to the election. Provide means for a voter to establish his eligibility prior to the election without recourse to suit of law if his name was omitted from the registration roster or master election list.

This amendment would correct one of the most serious weaknesses of the current law as revealed in the last election, that is, the denial of the right to vote to residents because of failure to be included on a list compiled between six and seven months before the election. This list was not, and under the law could not be, revised or brought up to date for the election held in April.

- (2) Abolish the issuance of official postcard notification of eligibility to vote. With an adequate "registration" list, official notification would become unnecessary. Deprived of its vote-

authorization

- 2 -

authorization character, a notice might still be sent as a stimulant to the voter to vote.

- (3) Require the use of ink, an official stamp, or indelible pencil by all election clerks checking precinct poll books or rosters. Corrupt election practices are too easily accomplished by the use of pencil markings.
- (4) Require that the precinct check and balance its poll book record of attendance with the votes cast. Also require that the number of ballots received by each precinct from ward or election offices be balanced with votes cast, invalid ballots, and unused blanks remaining.
- (5) Eliminate the blank ballot. Officials of Kyobashi ward suggested that the large number of blank ballots cast was due to the tax on the memory of women, especially the elderly and those who had difficulty in reading.
 - (a) First suggestion: require the printing of official ballots listing all the candidates in the election district. As a test of literacy, blank spaces for the write-in of candidates selected might be retained if thought necessary.
 - (b) Second suggestion: require that an official list of district candidates be posted in plain view within each polling booth of each polling place. Defacement of markings on the booth or list to be made punishable by law.

c. Recommendations, counting of ballots

- (1) Require that each precinct make a tabulation of votes by candidates and that these ballots be kept separate from other precincts. Under the present law any flagrant error or fraud in one precinct cannot be separated from the total once the tabulation has begun.
- (2) Rule invalid all ballots with erasures or with names crossed out and substitutions made. Require issuance of new ballots with the voter signing the rejected one and depositing it with the election clerk.
- (3) Rule valid the use of an "X" in the unused blanks of ballots of those who vote for less than the full number of plural candidates. The voter for a single candidate has no real protection under the present law against manipulation by tabulators.

d. Recommendations

Attachment to enclosure to despatch No. 418 dated May 13, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Japanese Election Practices Observed in Tokyo."

(COPY)

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

Research & Analysis
APO 500
18 April 1946

SUBJECT: Election Practices observed in
Tokyo 10-11 April 1946.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

On 10 April representatives of CIS visited five precinct polling places in Tokyo during the course of the national election that date. On 11 April representatives visited ward offices in Tokyo charged with the tabulation of ballots. While the Japanese election law appeared to operate with comparative smoothness, several weaknesses were apparent which might easily lead to election frauds, or serious if honest errors. These observations are passed on for the consideration of the proper officials concerned. The elimination of these weaknesses will ensure a more accurate and full reflection of the popular will.

1. Unnecessary exclusion of voters from the polls. Due to the fact that the basis of the master election rosters was residence of 15 September 1945, and that the lists were compiled in November and December 1945, many Japanese nationals were denied the ballot because of movement of families, homes, and business. No revision of these lists, once made upon the basis of 15 September 1945 residence, was authorized by law.

a. KOJIMACHI Ward, Tokyo had the names of 3000 demobilized soldiers on its election lists used in 10 April because the men were temporarily quartered in that area in November.

b. Officials of the KYOSANTO (Communist Party) state that serious omissions were made of residents in the Iwate Prefecture master election lists. The same officials report that almost the entire population of the third "cho" or block, in Nakano Ward, Tokyo, were omitted from the master election rolls. The Nippon Times, 15 April, reports large omissions in the eligibility rosters in the town of Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, and in Nagano Prefecture. The condition, inevitably, was general.

c. Residents who believed themselves eligible to vote had great difficulty in establishing that right. Their inclusion or exclusion on the roster depended upon no act of theirs, since the lists were compiled by district officials. In Kojimachi Ward, Tokyo, of 130 in the two precincts who sought to vote without possessing the postcard notification of voter eligibility, only 20 gained their ballot. In Shibuyako Daiko, Second Tokyo Election District, the number of those who had to check their eligibility to vote against the master lists formed a line which extended down

the flight

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

the flight of stairs and out the door. A military government team was forced to put four clerks on the checking job instead of the original one in the morning of 10 April. The four clerks were still busy at 1600 when visited by CIS personnel.

2. Possession of official postcard notification of voter eligibility. Although non-possession did not deny the person the right to vote if his name was on the master election list, its lack was effective in keeping many from the polls who either lost the card or failed to receive the same, because to vote without the card entailed more trouble than most were willing to take.

3. Election Procedures in the Precincts. In general the precincts complied with the existing law.

a. In the 15th precinct, Second Tokyo Election district, voters with their official notification of eligibility did not in every case have their names checked off the poll books when they voted.

b. Election clerks used ordinary black lead pencils to check presence of voters on the poll books.

c. Erasures of names on the ballot and substitution of others by the voter was accepted everywhere as valid if the second name was legible. A crossing out of a name and the insertion of another on the ballot was likewise accepted as valid.

d. No provision appeared to be made for sealing the ballot box after the close of voting and before the counting of ballots took place.

4. Ballot counting in the ward offices. Ballot boxes from the precincts were removed to the ward offices where counting took place the day following the election.

a. It appeared evident to a CIS representative in the case of Kyobashi Ward, Tokyo, that no check was made by the ward officials to determine if the number of ballots issued to the precinct balanced with the number of votes cast, the invalid ballots and blank ballots returned.

b. In no ward were the votes of the individual precinct kept separate from others in the tabulation; all ballots were indiscriminately mixed in the counting. There was no means by which the individual vote received by candidates in a precinct could be obtained. There was no way to separate ballots by precincts by mark, cut, or sign.

c. Determination of invalid ballots was the responsibility of the individual vote tabulator. A vote counting supervisor who collected each bloc of fifty ballots tabulated was supposed to check their validity, but, as pointed by Kyobashi Ward, this was cursuory.

d. One Tokyo ward reported one out of each 100 votes cast in that ward were blanks. In all wards a ballot on which a voter voted for one candidate only, and had marked a zero or an "x" in the remaining spaces was declared invalid.

Evaluation

---of source

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CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

d. Recommendation for reducing the large number of candidates

- (1) It is recommended that a primary election be provided for, with no limitation upon the number of candidates who may run other than that which now applies. The law should provide that only candidates to the number of three times the seats held by that district in the Diet may stand for the national election. The primary election should precede the national election by a specified number of days, such as thirty.
- (2) The impossibility of carefully selecting in the final national election two or three candidates out of the more than 130 and 120 men running in the first and second Tokyo election districts is a condition which existed to a certain degree in all election districts during the last election. To avoid the actual election of minority representatives to the national legislature a democratic process must be adopted which will afford all individuals opportunity to run, but will insure a full representative character of the Diet.

e. An otherwise good election law can be negated by faulty procedural practices. It is recommended that full balloting and balloting procedures be regulated by law to obviate undemocratic election customs violating the spirit of the law and the purposes of the occupation.

3. Copies furnished Government Section and Military Government.

4. For your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, Spec Rpts, CIS,
subj as above, dtd
18 Apr 46

s/ J.C.A. for

-----H.I.T.C.-----



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

EA
IA

Tokyo, May 17, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 423

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JUN 10 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DCR

SUBJECT: Protest Against Japanese General Election of April 10, 1946 by Japan Communist Party

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a written protest by the Japan Communist Party, dated April 19, 1946, against the general election held in Japan on April 10, 1946, addressed to Premier SHIDEHARA Kijuro, with copy forwarded to the United States Member of the Allied Council for Japan.

XR 740,00119
Control
(Japan)

The protest is couched in the exaggerated language usually employed elsewhere in Communist Party propaganda and to some extent resembles an article by I. Plyshevski on Japanese elections published in Red Star on April 18 wherein the author charges, inter alia, that the Japanese "reactionaries" halted at nothing in the conduct of the electoral campaign, that "reactionaries" attacked Democratic candidates, that tens of thousands of displaced voters were not registered, that the haste with which the elections were held was clearly to the advantage of "reactionaries", and that victory went to "reactionary" parties because of the support of the anti-Democratic Shidehara Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 31 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES

It is also significant that as early as April 5, Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko, Member for the U.S.S.R., referred to the same general subject at the first meeting of the Allied Council for Japan held on April 5, 1946 as follows:

"The general situation in Japan and increasing activity of the reactionary forces during the election campaign undoubtedly have possessed stronger positions and have more advantages than the progressive forces give the reason to presume that the reactionary parties, contrary to the Potsdam Declaration and contrary to the interests and true wishes of the Japanese people, may have an overwhelming majority and occupy the decisive positions in the new Diet....."

FILED
JUN 21 1946

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Anal. *ve*
Dist. *EMS*
At the second meeting of the Council held on April 17, 1946

Soviet

894.00/5-1746

19

-2-

Soviet Member stated:

".....It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that certain persons formerly removed from their leading posts in public organizations and political parties are continuing their activities in leading and even extending financial aid to these parties as if they remained their leaders..."

Comparison of the subject matter and language employed in the Japan Communist Party's protest with articles appearing in the Soviet press and the points raised by the Soviet Member at Council meetings strongly suggests that the Japan Communist Party's line is directed from Moscow.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.
George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure: *att-1445*

Protest by Japan
Communist Party.

Original and hectograph to Department

800 Elections
WJSebald:cb

20

Enclosure to Despatch No. 423 dated May 17, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Protest Against Japanese General Election of April 10, 1946 by Japan Communist Party".

REQUEST

April 19, 1946

To Premier Kijuro Shidehara

The negligent and irresponsible attitude of the government towards the elections of this time is solely to blame for the dropping of a large number of electorates from voters' lists of which complaints have been rife everywhere. The fact that lots of people were thus compelled to renounce their franchise must be said to have prevented the general will of the people from being duly expressed in the elections.

The authorities were incapable and tactless enough to take no step against such reactionary acts as from deliberate and systematic interference with lecture meetings and tearing off of posters of Communist candidates to physical violence to them. This is tantamount to intervening in election to the detriment of the democratic forces in Japan.

The turn-out of the election that many of those tinged with war crime and of agents of the privileged have been elected is to be attributed to the neglect in thorough examination of candidates' qualification. There are many instances. In his "Profile of the world" Ichiro Hatoyama asserted the necessity of coalition with nazi Germany, applauded Fascism and Nazism for their similarity with Nippon spirit, and thus inspired the people with aggressionism and militarism. It is an undeniable fact that he played an important role in enacting the vicious Peace Preservation Law. It is also general knowledge that among the elected Social Democrats there are Rikizo Hirano, Mitsu Kono and others who respectively were active members of the Kodo-kai (Imperial Spirit Association) and the Industrial Patriotic Association which was a militaristic organization, were related to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and propagated ultra-nationalism by speech and comment. Katsuichi Yamamoto of the Progressive Party was made an official not on the regular staff of the Koa-in (Asia Developing Board) because he was a member of the Institute for the Research of National Spirit and Culture and was a definite militarist. Reikichi Kita was quite enthusiastic in appraising Nazism. Wataru Narahashi collaborated actively with the military clique in the aggressive war as its agent in Northern China.

The fact that all of them, including those not recommended, elected in the election called on by the Tojo cabinet and agitated the people in the aggressive war are the agents of militarists is quite obvious together with their present close coalition with zaibatsu and reactionaries. Further, the concrete scrutiny of the past career of those elected except Communists will be sure to bring to light many those tinged with war crimes.

We Japanese

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We Japanese owe to the Potsdam Declaration an obligation to make a clean sweep of forces which drove Japan to a reckless war of aggression. The reason why so many active collaborators of militarists in the execution of the aggressive war have been elected nevertheless is that the emperor government in order to maintain its influences undertook the examination of qualification only formally and nominally and thus allowed those enthusiastic tennoists to run for the election. If the government is to justify the examination, it should make public all the documents concerned. The sabotage of the government in fulfilling the purge directive is undeniable.

We Communist Party of Japan rigidly protest to the government for its holding of the election under such undemocratic conditions as the above and resolutely request it to call on an election again.

The Communist Party of Japan

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

ACTION: FE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Moscow

Dated May 27, 1946

Rec'd 11:12 a.m., 27th

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MAY 27 1946
4:25 PM
DIRECTOR
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Information	
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1661, Twenty-seventh

Division of JAPANESE AFFAIRS
No action
MAY 27 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PRAVDA INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, May 26, gave negative appraisal of Japanese internal political situation, and indicated that responsibility for situation rested with American occupation authorities. Review asserted that recent elections had been organized to maintain dominance of old parties which bore responsibility for crimes of Jap imperialism. It stated that one must close one's eyes to political processes occurring in Japan in order to accept conclusion of "certain leaders of occupation authorities" that elections showed Jap people desired to establish Conservative Govt.

Real situation in Japan was distinguished by tremendous gulf between broad strata of population and those political parties which were dominant in present day Japan. REVIEW asserted that Liberal Party was one of main centers of reaction and that its essence have not changed with accession of Yoshida to leadership. This party, according to REVIEW, received active support while parties representing democratic strata of people encountered numerous obstacles. Ruling circles were under special protection of occupational authorities, while democratic elements were denied right to express their needs. Sooner this harmful policy was ended, the more quickly many contradictions of Jap internal political life would be resolved.

Repeated Tokyo for SCAP POLAD 45

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