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Answers to questions propounded by Yomiuri on
"Highroad to Self-Defence of our Fatherland"

aug. 14, 1950

The views of the **Democratic Party**.

Occupation Forces to be Relied upon.

UN Guarantee expected after Conclusion of Peace Treaty.

1. At present Japan is under the occupation of the Allied Forces and all the matters concerning international relations are administered either by the order of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces or through some agency under him. The Government of our country is therefore not yet placed in a stage where it is allowed to exercise automomously any of its rights in dealing directly with any international matters. Consequently, even if Japan be invaded from outside, we only rely upon the defense according to the exercise of the power by the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers under whose occupation Japan now stands. In future after the conclusion of a peace treaty our country should be allowed to join the United Nations Organization, and the safety of Japan should be secured by the resolution of the UN Security Council.

2. Inasmuch as the present Japan is entirely disarmed, it goes without saying that Japan is incapable of her cooperation with UN with arms, even if UN's despatch of soldiers to Korea is an act based on the concept of the maintenance of world peace. For all that, cooperation should be extended within the limits where the Constitution of Japan is not contravened. Especially with reference to the problem of Japanese volunteers, it is not likely to

be materialized before the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, and there are also doubtful points about the theoretic foundation of the problem. Accordingly at the present stage what is reportedly expounded in General MacArthur's letter is considered to be the most appropriate about the Japanese volunteer problem.

3. It is necessary for the general public of our country to grasp well the true aspect of relationship between the Korean disturbance and our domestic unrest. Against the elements who attempt to disturb the peace and order of our country, the present police force is required to be renovated and strengthened in order to assume an urgent and absolutely secure attitude to cope therewith. But at the same time the general public should exert itself to be awake to the present situation and to adjust itself of its own accord into a structure for dealing properly therewith in order to secure a sound social life. Specifically with reference to the police reserve force about to be established, appropriate measures should be adopted for its distribution, activity and guidance, so that such real power may be fostered as is strong enough for holding any group violence under control.

Democratic Party
Mar.29--Apr.4,1950
Apr.5 --11, 1950

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from March 29 to April 4,1950)

Nothing to be mentioned.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from April 5 to 11,1950).

Nothing to be mentioned.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from April 12 to 18,1950)

April 15th(Saturday): Because the negotiations of consolidation of new political powers had been developed by the hands of executives concerned, it was decided that Democratic Party should make up a new party by uniting with Kokumin Kyodoto (National Cooperative Party) and Shinsei Kyogikai(New Political Associates Party). Therefore the following were elected members of the Preparation Committee for New Party Consolidation:

Ryuzaemon Waseda.	Shigeyoshi Fukuda.	Kazumi Kobayashi.
Sunao Sonoda.	Ren'ya Masuda.	Yoshitzugu Hayashi.
An Yoshida.	Saburo Shishikuma.	Takashi Ono.
Nobuyuki Ohkuma.	Kentaro Yui.	Shichiro Takenaka.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from April 19 to 25, 1950);

Nothing to be mentioned.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from April 26 to May 2,1950)

April 28th(Friday): A consolidation grand meeting of "Kokumin Ninshuto" (People's Democratic Party) was held at Nihon Ishi Kaikan(Japan Medical Men's Building) in Surugadai,Kanda. Thus, united with Kokumin Kyodoto(National Cooperatice Party) and Shinseiji Kyogikai (New Political Associates Party), Democratic Party became the Kokumin Minshuto(People's Democratic Party). At the Grand Meeting the Party's Constitution was decided; and the Policies(Outline of Policies, Urgent Policies), and Declaration of Principles were anounced. Then election of officers was made and members of the highest committee were chosen as follows:

Yoshizo Tomabeji. Tokutaro Kitamura. Takeo Miki.
Seiichi Okada. Tatsuro Sakurauchi. Gisai Onimaru.
Wataru Narahashi.

As result of mutual election of the highest committee staffs, Mr.Yoshizo Tomabeji was appointed the Chairman of Highest Committee staffs, who then gave a speech on the past change of situations. Then, as usual, all classes of new officers were elected and anounced.

In the following pages, the Consitution, Declaration, Summary of Policies and Urgent Policies and the List of new Officers were attached.

Constitution of People's Democratic Party

Chapter I. General Rules.

Article 1: The present Party shall be called "Kokumin Minshuto" (People's Democratic Party), the Head quarters of which is placed at Tokyo Metropolis. Branch offices, Branch Societies and Team shall be established at districts or the occupation fields elsewhere specified; and a Federation of Branches in respedtive metropolis, provinces and prefectures.

Article 2: The present Party shall aim at realizing the platform, the policies, the declaration and decisions thereof.

Article 3: The present Party shall be organized by assenters and cooperators to achieve the aforementioned aims.

Chapter II. Organs

Section 1: All Japan Grand Meeting.

Article 4: All-Japan Grand Meeting(hereinafter called Grand Meeting) is the Party's highest organ of resolution, consisting of officers of Headquarters, the Party's Member of Diet, the Party's past Members of Diet and such representatives as elected by provisions of Article 7.

Article 5: The Grand Meeting shall be held in Tokyo metropolis once a year in spring by the calling up of the president.

In case the President deem it necessary, he shall be capable of calling up an extraordinary Grand Meeting at any time.

In case more than one third of constituent members of the Grand Meeting requested it with an explicit purpose, or in case majority of the Party's members of Diet deem it necessary, the Grand Meeting immediately shall be called up.

Article 6: Chairman or vice-chairman of Grand Meeting shall be elected by Grand Meeting itself.

Article 7: Representatives of Grand Meeting shall be elected in accordance with the following standards from among federations of metropolitan provincial and prefectural branches of the Party:

i) Three representatives against one federation of branches (including representative for juniors or ladies depts.)

ii) One representative against one member of Diet belonging to the said federation of branches.

iii) Two representatives in principle against 10 or less of members of a local assembly.
One more representative shall be added against every addition of 10 members of metropolitan, provincial and prefectural assemblies and each 10 members of municipal assembly of the five main cities, provided that oen more representative is to be added against each 40 members of ward-assemblies of Tokyo Metropolis.

As to local districts or occupation fields which are in the period of preparation of local organization or in the process of extension of organization, President shall be capable of appointing one representative with approval of Executives Committee, provided that the number thereof should not surpass one third of the number of representatives for federation of branches.

The occupation term of a representative shall last until the next ordinary Grand Meeting, and during this period be given a certificate of the representative by the Headquarters.

Article 8: The Grand Meeting shall be materialised by presence of more than one third of possible constituents of Grand Meeting.

The Grand Meeting mentioned in Article 9 shall especially need presence of more than half of constituents of Grand Meeting.

A letter of attorney shall be deemed presence the person concerned provided that it could not be added among the number of voting.

Agenda of Granc Meeting shall be voted and decided by majority of consituents present; and in case of even vote of pro et contra, resolution shall be made by the chairman.

Regulations of Grand Meeting shall be stipulated elsewhere.

Article 9: Change in the Platform and the Constitution of the Party shall require approval of more than two thirds of constituents present in the Grand Meeting.

Section 2: Officers

Article 10: The following officers shall be appointed in the Party: (i) Present, (ii) some Highest Committee staffs, (iii) s some of Highest Advisors and Advisors; (iv) Chairman of Executives Committee, (v) Vice-chairman of Executives Committee, (vi) some Executives and some Committee's Central Staffs; (vii) Some Auditors, (viii) Chief Secretary, (ix) some Vice-Chief Secretaries, (x) some Secretaries and Standing Secretaries, (x) Chairman of Political Affairs Research Association, (xiii) some Directors and some Standing Directors of Political Affairs Research Association, (xiv) Director of Party Affairs Bureau, (xv) some Vice-Directors of Party Affairs Bureau;
(xvi) Director of Organization Bureau, (xvii) some Vice-Directors of Organization Bureau, (xviii) Director of Fund Bureau, (xix) some Vice-Directors of Fund Bureau, (xx) Chairman of Joint Association (Meeting) of the Party's Member of Both Houses (Diet), (xxi) some Vice-Chairmen of Joint Association(Meeting) of the

Party's Members of Both Houses (Diet);

(xxii) Chairman of the Party's Association of Members of Lower Houses, (xxiii) some Vice-Chairmen of the Party's Association of Members of Lower House, (xxiv) Chairman of the Party's Association of Members of Upper Houses, (xxv) some Vice-Chairmen of the Party's Association of Members of Upper Houses, (xxvi) Head of each Department, and (xxvii) some Vice-Heads of each Department.

Article 11: Election of Officers shall follow the undermentioned methods:

i) President, Highest Committee staffs and Auditors shall be elected at a Grand Meeting.

ii) Executive Committee staffs(hereinafter called Executives) shall be elected by a specially stipulated method for whom the Chairman of Highest Committee shall request approval at a Grand Meeting.

iii) Highest Advisors and Advisors shall be elected at the Grand Meeting through recommendation of President.

iv) After consultation with the Executives Committee, President shall appoint Chief Secretary, Vice-Chief Secretary, Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Political Affairs Research Association, and Director and Vice-Director of each Bureau.

v) Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Executives Committee shall be mutually elected by Executives Committee.

vi) Committee's Central Staff shall be assigned by Chairman of Highest Committee from among persons who have special merits for the sake of the Party.

vii) Standing Secretary shall be mutually elected by Board of Secretaries.

viii) Chairman or Vice-Chairmen of Joint Meeting of the Party's Members of Both Houses and Chairman or Vice-Chairmen of Lower of Upper Houses shall be mutually elected from among respective Members of Diet.

ix) Head or Vice-Heads of Departments of each Bureau shall be recommended by discussion of Directors of Bureaux, and elected by Chief Secretary after approval of President.

x) Directors of Political-Affairs Research Association shall be elected by Chairman of the same Association after approval of President.

Article 12: Occupation term of officers shall be one year.

In case of vacancy in officers who have been elected or approved by Grand Meeting, Executives Committee shall be capable of filling the vacancy, provided that the way should not be applicable to the case of vacancy in President or Highest Committee staffs.

Occupation term of officers thus supplemented shall last only to the next Grand Meeting.

Section 3: President and Highest Committee.

Article 13: President shall be the highest responsible person of the Party, represent for the Party and supervise the party affairs.

President shall be capable of attending anytime at every meeting of officers of the headquarters of the Party and being allowed to speak.

Article 14: In case of vacancy of a President or in case of a long-term accident of President, the Highest Committee shall administer agency for the occupation of President.

Article 15: Highest Committee shall be constituted by Highest Committee staffs.

Highest Committee shall make election for deciding a Chairman of Highest Committee.

Article 16: In case a President has been elected at Grand Meeting, the Chairman of Highest Committee naturally would be released from the office.

Section 4: Executives Committee.

Article 17: Executives Committee shall be composed of Executive Committee staffs(or Executives) and an organ of resolution ranking next to Grand Meeting, that administers important party affairs and make discussion or resolution at ordinary time.

Article 18: Chairman of Executives Committee shall become preside over the committee and supervise the agenda and be capable of attending and stating opinions at a meeting of Highest Committee.

Article 19: In case of any accident of Chairman of Executives committee, Vice-Chairman shall be proxy thereof.

Committee's Central Staff shall be capable of stating his opinion to President concerning important matters of the Party.

Section 5: Chief Secretary and Board of Secretaries.

Article 20: By direction of President, Chief Secretary shall supervise party affairs on the basis of resolution of All-Japan Grand Meeting or Executives Committee.

A Vice-Chairman shall aid the office of Chief Secretary and would stand proxy for the latter in case of any accident of the latter.

President shall appoint the Vice-Chairman who would stand for the occupation of Chief Secretary.

Provisions of the aforementioned paragraphs shall be applicable to following Articles.

Article 21: Board of Secretaries shall be an organ of discussion that would respond to consultation of Chief Secretary. It is possible to establish a Board of Standing Secretaries for responding to consultation at ordinary time.

Board of Standing Secretaries and Board of Secretaries shall be managed by Chief Secretary.

Article 22: Board of Secretaries shall be capable of detailed examination of situations in discussion of each standing Committee of Diet at every time and notify them to each Bureau or Department concerned at suitable time.

Board of Standing Secretaries shall be capable of making discussion with the Diet Policy Department concerning change or filling vacancy of staffs of every Standing Committee of Diet and capable of stating the disposal to Chief Secretary.

Chief Secretary shall repidly perform change or filling vacancy in staffs of each Standing Committee of Diet.

Section 6: Bureaux and Departments.

Article 23: Under Chief Secretary, the following three Bureaux shall be placed, in each of which are placed Departments that shall share and execute party affairs:

i) Party Affairs Bureau: in which are placed the following Departments:

(1) Diet Policy Department, (2) General Affairs Department, (3) Intelligence and Propaganda Department, (4) Local Assemblies Department, (5) Canvassing Department, (6) Election Policy Department, (7) Publication Department, (8) Others.

ii) Organization Bureau: in which aare placed the following departments:

(1) Planning Department, (2) Juniors Department, (3) Ladies Department, (4) Labor Union Policy Department, (5) Farmers Organization Department, (6) Fishermen Organization Department, (7) Middle and Minor Enterprise Department, (8) Economic Institutions Department, (9) Teachers Union Policy Department, (10) Invalids Organization Department, (11) Others.

iii) Fund Bureau: in which are placed the following departments:

(1) Accounting Department, (2) Enterprise Department, (3) Other.

iv) International Bureau: in which are placed the following departments:

(1) Research Department, (2) Intelligence Department,

(3) Liaison Department.

Excepting the aforementioned, in case Chief Secretary deems it necessary, he shall be able to establish or abolish a Department anew on approval of President.

Administration Bureau shall be established in the Party.

In the administration Bureau shall be appointed a director and some vice-directors of the Bureau, who shall direct or supervise party affairs by order of Chief Secretary.

Section 7: Political Affairs Research Association.

Article 24: In the Party is placed a Political Affairs Research Association that shall make research, study and projection of policies and examine the draft of agenda. Chairman of Political Affairs Research Association shall preside over the Association.

Vice-chairmen of Political Affairs Research Association

shall aid Chairman and should stand proxy for the latter in case of anyaccident of the latter.

Directors of Political Affairs Research Association shall organize a board of Directors that shall discuss affairs of the Association.

Chairman shall be capable of electing some standing directors from among directors and make them share affairs of the Association.

In Political Affairs Research Association shall be placed Always a Policy Promotion Committee and an Agenda Draft Examination Committee.

Article 25: Some Consultants, some councillors and some specialist staffs shall be capable of being placed in Political Affairs Research Association.

President shall assign Consultants, Councillors and specialist staffs through recommendation of Chairman of Political Affairs Research Association.

Article 26: Chairman of Political Affairs Research Association shall be capable of establishing a necessary department or committee on approval of President.

Section 8: <u>Joint Association of Both House Members, Association of Lower House Members and Association of Upper House Members</u>.

Article 27: The Party's Joint Association of Both House Members, Association of Lower House Members and Association of Upper House Members shall be composed of respective members of Diet.

Article 28: Chairman of each Association shall preside over agenda of respective Association.

In case of any accident of Chairman, a Vice-Chairman shall stand proxy for the former.

Section 9: Highest Advisors and Advisors.

Article 29: Highest Advisors shall be capable of attending at, stating opinions to and participate in resolution of a meeting of Highest Committee.

Provided that in case of request of all staffs present of Highest Committee, Highest Advisors shall be able only to state opinions, but not to participate in resolution.

Article 30: In case of necessity, Highest Advisors or Advisors shall answer to consultation of President.

Section 10: House Board of Officers.

Article 31: House Board of Officers shall be called up anytime by shief Secretary on approval of President and shall be an organ of mainly discussing important matters with regard to agenda of Diet.

Discussion items of House Board of Officers shall be informed of to a meeting of Joint Association of Both House Members, Association of Lower House Members and Association of Upper House Members immediately after close of the meeting of the Board, asking for approval of the latter, excepting the items entirely committed to them by Joint Association of Both House Members.

Article 32: House Board of Officers shall be composed of the Party's officers raking equal to an higher than heads of a department, and presided over by Chief Secretary.

Executives mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 in the annexed table shall not be able to become constituent of House Board of Officers.

Chapter III. Organization.

Section 1. Federation of Branches.

Article 33: A metropolitan, provincial or prefectural Federation of Branches shall be composed of two or more unit-branches of the metropolis, province or prefecture concerned and establish in each metropolis, province or prefecture.

Article 34: In establishment of a metropolitan, provincial or prefectural Federation of Branches, the list of Party members of the unit-branch concerned, the document of collection of the Party charge, the document of personal history of officers, and regulations of the branch society shall be submitted to Headquarters and obtain approval of the latter. Every metropolitan, provincial and prefectural Federation of Branches shall observe directives and disciplines of Headquarters. Every organization of further subordinate branches shall also conform thereto similarly.

Section 2: Unit Branches.

Article 35: A Unit-Branch shall be established in each electoral district for member of Lower House or similar district and occupation-field.

A Unit-Branch shall be composed of three or more Branch Societies.

Article 36: In establishment of a Unit-Branch, an approval of the metropolitan, provincial or prefectural Federation is necessary in analogy to Article 32.

In case of absence of a metropolitan, provincial or prefectural Federation of Branches, provisions of Article 32 shall be observed.

Section 3: Branch Societies and Teams.

Article 37: A Branch Society shall be organized by four or more teams in a country(gun), city or ward or an occupation-field under a Unit-Branch; and a Team shall be organized by five or more Party members in each town or village.

Chapter IV. Entering and Withdrawal or Dismissal from Party.

Article 38: Any applicant to enter the Party shall describe his address, name, birth-date, occupation, personal history and the number of lots of bearing the Party charge on the specified sheet of application for entering the Party which together with the Party charge shall be submitted to a Federation of Branches through the team, the branch society and the branch concerned in accompany with introduction of two or more Party members, for the sake of obtaining approval.

In case of absence of any team, branch society or branch in the neighborhood, an applicant would be able to apply directly to a Federation of Branches or Headquarters.

The Federation of Branches shall immediately inform of the newly entered member to Headquarters.

Article 39: It is necessary for a Party member to have the following qualifications:

i) He shall be qualified with provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution.

ii) He shall pay the specified amount of the Party charge.

The Party charge shall be specified separately.

Article 40: A member wishing to withdraw from the Party shall notify it to the Federation of Branches concerned, distinctly describing the reason.

The Federation of Branches shall report the name of the withdrawn member immediately to Headquarters.

Article 41: Any Party member who has committed conducts corresponding to any one of the following items shall be dismissed from the Party through resolution of Grand Meeting:

i) A conduct violating the Party Constitution.

ii) A conduct defaming the honor of the Party.

iii) A conduct disturbing discipline of the Party.

iv) A conduct infringing the conduct principles of Diet members.

Article 42: In case there is a Party member corresponding to any item of Article 41, a Federation of Branches shall notify it immediately to Headquarters and obtain determination of the latter.

Chapter V. Accounting.

Section 1: Party Charge.

Article 43: The Party charge of National Democratic Party shall consists of Headquarters charge and Branch charge. There is no restriction in the number of lots born by one member. Headquarters charge, being ¥10- per lot, shall be pad en bloc through a Federation of Branches. The amount of Headquarters charge paid by one Federation shall not be less than ¥5,000- per annum.

Payment of Party charge shall be made at the end of January each year.

Article 44: The Federation charge of a Federation of Branches shall be determined by branches as constituents of the Federation concerned; the Branch charge of a Unit-Branch shall be determined

by branch societies and teams as constituents thereof.

Article 45: In accordance with determinations of Executives Committee, a member of Diet shall pay a certain amount of the Party maintenance charge as well as the Party charge to Headquarters.

Section 2; Contribution and Accounting Year.

Article 46: Concerning receipt of pecuniary or real donations to the Party, Chief Secretary shall obtain approval of President.

Article 47: Accounting year of the Party shall last from April 1 every year to the end of March next year. The account shall be reported to Grand Meeting for obtaining approval.

Article 48: An Auditor shall supervise Fund Bureau and accounts concerned. Auditors shall be capable of deciding a representative by mutual election.

Article 49: Rules concerning accounting shall be determined separately.

Chapter VI. Member of Diet.

Section 1; Disciplines of Diet Members.

Article 50: Every member of Assemblies or Diet belonging to the Party shall observe the conduct principles of Assemblies or Diet belonging to the Party shall observe not only regulations of Headquarters, but other Party regulations by the following distinctions:

i) Diet members shall conform to regulations of Headquarters;

ii) Metropolitan, provincial or prefectural assembly members, to those of a Federation of Branches; and

iii) Municipal, ward, town or village assembly members, to those of a Unit-Branch or a Branch Society.

Article 52: Asembly or Diet members of the same occupation kind shall be capable of organizing an Association of members concerned and state their opinion to an organ of the Party.

Regulations concerning the Association of Assembly or Diet members shall be determined separetely.

Additional Rules.

Article 53: Detailed rules based on the present Constitution shall be decided by President through discussion of Executives Committee.

Article 54: The Grand Meeting for initial organization of the Party shall have the same competence as Grand Meeting mentioned in Article 4 of the Constitution.

Article 55: On obtaining approval of Organization Grand Meeting of the Party, the present Constitution shall be effective and executed.

Annexed Table

The fixed number of Executive Committee staffs shall follows the undermentioned standards:

1) One Executive shall be chosen out against each of the undermentioned districts sending 7 or less Diet members; one more Executive against addition of every seven Diet members; provided in case of occurrence of odds, the number equal to or less than 3 shall be disregarded and the number equal to or more than 4 shall be counted as 7.

1st District: Hokkaido.
2nd District: Tohoku.
3rd District: Kanto.
4th District: Hokuriku-Shin'etsu.
5th District: Tokai.
6th District: Kinki.
7th District: Chugoku.
8th District: Shikoku.
9th District: Kyushu.

2. Some Executives shall be chosen out from among past Diet members belonging to the Party, Provided that they should not surpass one fourth of the number of Executives mentioned in the former item.

3. Beside Executives mentioned in the preceeding two items, presifent shall be able to recommend 5 or less executives in Grand Meeting.

Declaration

In face of the present situations of the world, we feel infinite sorrow and wrath, who are nationals experienced with the past calamity of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Men of the world! Keep off wars, and defend peace and civilization. Make the fire of intelligence found instomic power a bonfire of prosperity, not a helfire of annihilation. And lest us have peace and perfect independence repidly, who have passed four and half years under occupation. Together with all Japanese nationals we thus cry loudly.

On looking back in the first half of the twentieth century the humanity stood at a forked road of realization of liberal capitalizm versus equality-socialism. Now the fate of the world and Japan depends on whether the opposition of these two principles could be harmonized and sublimated by fraternity for realization of a third principle.

Though no parity conclusion of peace would be allowed for unconditional surrender, there are hopes and ideals in the living people. There remains a chastity to be defended to the death in the midst of every difficulty. To penetrate our ideals mentioned in the New Constitution, we must needs request for perfect independence promptly for the sake of peace and neutrality as desideralia of all Japanese people overcoming all oppositions and struggles.

Once looking back in homeland, the cold tide of defeat is now washing life and industries in angry waves. Above all, middle-class people such as farmers, medium or minor enterprises and workers as stable basis of a nation are gasping under a heavy load of succeeding failures of administration.

We recognize that protection of such middle-class people is indeed an initiation of national policy and urgent means.

We expect that on the basis of social solidarity and spirit of co-operation, we will get free from deep-rooted evils of narrow capitalism, overcome ficitiousness of socialism, synthesize and adjust freedom of production and security of life and establish the equitable and fulfilled national economic mechanism.

Now, when political situations of East and West are imminent, difficulties of people's power have feel down to the bottom and domestic and overseas circumstances are deplorable, both radical powers of extreme leftists and extreme rightists are planning to divide the mother country into "two Japans". In such cases, a revolution and anti-revolution would be only repeated, the fundament of parliamentary politics would be tossed from the bottom, domestic economic systems would be ever oscillating and thus stability of a nation and nationals would not be long realized. We firmly believe in our cosmic and tragic hope to observe our better traditions, to perform progressive politics requested by our generation, and to establish a Japan on the rock of new humanism. We determine ourselves to out open the fate of Japanese race along a third road of fraternity, justice and cooperation.

We hereby swear to express our credence before the world's people, ask for participation of all-Japan comrades, to unite every progressive national powers, to devote ourselves for recovery of present crisis under the banner of "National Democratic Party" and to answer the commitment of the nation and nationals.

Platform (draft)

National Democratic
Party.

1) We shall penetrate into highly humanistic love and realize eternal peace of the world and perfect independence of Japanese people.

2) We shall widely consolidate progressive national powers and establish the genuine system of democratic politics.

3) Based on the ideal of social solidarity and spirit of co-operation, we shall adjust the freedom of production and security of living, and establish a uniform mechanism of national economy.

4) Based on abundant reason, we shall esteem the basic human right, enhance the spirit of labor and realize the society of welfare.

5) We shall make efforts to develop science and education and expect to perfect the individuality and to promote culture.

Summary of Policies

People's Democratic Party

1) People's Democratic Party shall aim at to be a national political party based on progressive national powers covering every layer of society; and make efforts to realize a society of welfare with high morality by cooperation and originality of nationals with special reference to the standpoint of farmers, foresters, fishermen, middle and small scale enterprisers, and workers.

2) The Party shall strongly maintain the world's peace and rapid and perfect independence of Japanese people so as to accelerate peace conclusion; and, at present, the Party shall as far as possible request and realize to extend the range of autonomy and independence of Japanese people and to participate in international institutions.

3) In view of preventing every social session resulting from the laissé-faire policy and confusion due to the leftists' violence, the Party shall perform administration for the sake of realizing social balance and progressive security, being based on the idea of social solidarity.

4) By means of synthetic plan and administration of an economy concentrating at efficiency, the Party shall renovate the deep-rooted evil of capitalism and cultivate the solid layer of middle-class people.

5) In consideration of speciality of Japanese agriculture, the Party shall execute a policy of "physiocracy"(agriculture

the first); and the Party shall overcome agricultural crisis, especially laying stress on enhancement of self-supply rate of foodstuffs, stabilization of the price of agricultural products, alleviation of the farmers' burdens, basic renovation of agricultural financing, modernization of agricultural management and invigoration of activities of associations.

6) The Party shall plan to develop and encourage aquatic industries; and especially the Party shall request for making the financing smooth, extension of fishing ports and other aquatic industrial facilities and making aquatic industries scientific.

7) The Party shall correct the policy of preponderance of large enterprises and cultivate and invigorate the middle or minor scale enterprises by accelerating tax-alleviation, financing and organization by means of cooperative societies. The Party shall lay stress on the "public-interest character" of public enterprises; and, as for general enterprises, shall adjust relations among factors such as capital, labor, technique, and management.

8) In view of elevation of living level of nationals and rational cultivation of domestic industries, the Party shall plan to fairly introduce overseas capital and to rehabilitate foreign trade, sight-seeing and marine transportation; and, as for overseas trade to eastern countries, especially make efforts to activate it.

9) By means of simplification of administration mechanism and rationalization of txation system, the Party shall alleviate the nationals'burden, revise the eveil of bureaucracy, and

throughly fulfill and democratize local administration. Besides, the Party shall reorganize the domestic police power to preserve social peace.

10) By ways of esteem of education and equalization of chance in education, invigoration of religious and cultural activities, development of scientific technique and development of fine arts and sports, the Party shall enhance the national spirit and promotion of national culture.

11) The Party shall promote sound and democratic development of the labor union movement, simultaneously encourage the will to labor and thus protect the justifiable right of workmen.

12) The Party shall positively perform synthetic development of national land with special reference to electric power development, forestation and irrigation; rehabilitation of demages due to calamities, residential construction and other public enterprises; so as to fulfill national economy and realization of full employment.

13) The Party shall establish the extensive system of social security; and reorganize and extend various institutions of social insurance, unemployment policies, medical administration and protection of living; so that stability of national life may be secured.

14) The Party shall take measures to complete reptriation; and invigorate protection of the sacrificed in war such as repatriates, invalids, the bereaved families and widows.

15) In view of solving population problems, the Party shall take measures to extend the domestic living capacity and to suppress the population increase and simultaneously request for cooperation of overseas countries for pacific emigration.

Urgent Policies

April 28, 1950
People's Democratic
Party.

1. Extension of Autonomy Right and Request for Peace Conclusion.

a. To request Allied Powers for and realize the following items as immediate measures:

(1) Recovery of overseas trade and commerce capacity of Japan.

(2) Participation and annexation of Japan in international congress and agreement.

(3) Extension of the right of autonomy and self-determination of Diet and Government.

b. To request for prompt realization of perfect independence and peace-conclusion for security of the world's peace and Japan's neutrality.

c. To be consistent in personalism and idealism, to universalize just nationalism on these basis, to confirm democracy and to prepare for rehabilitation of Japanese race and Peace Conference.

2. Recovery of Boom and Unemployment Policies.

To suspend redemption of the liabilities of ¥50,000 millions, to adapt a "reflation" policy and so to make effort for extended production and prevention or absorption of unemployment.

3. Abolition of Unjust Taxation and Tax-Alleviation Policy.

a. Execution of abolition of the additional value tax.

b. Alleviation of the fixed assets tax, the special legal person tax and the residents tax.

c. To curteil taxes on farmers, fishermen, middle or minor scale enterprisers and workmen by means of tax-rate adjustment of income tax.

4. Agricultural, Forestal and Fishing Industries Policy.

a. Reorganization and curteilment of import of overseas foodstaffs.

b. Adaptation of the policy of maintenance of the price of agricultural products; and, provisionally, to revise the rice price into a price worthy of compensating of production cost; and to re-induce the difference from current price to farmers.

c. To make additional expenditure of ¥20,000 millions and to invigorate self-supply of foodstaffs, to improve the land, to make better agricultural technique, to replete agricultural insurance and to strengthen and cultivate agricultural cooperative societies.

d. To establish the new system of administration of foodstuffs so that the obligatory system of foodstuff supply may be improved.

5. Middle & Minor Scale Enterprises.

To take the following budgetary measures provisionally concentrating at establishment of financial organs specially for middle or minor scale enterprisers and extensive financing of the U.S.counterpart aid fund:

	Million yen
i) Fund for a middle & minor scale enterprise bank.	10,000
ii) Subsidy for financial loss of middle & minor scale enterprise.	4,000
iii) Subsidy for improvement in facilities for rationalization of middle & minor scale enterprise.	1,000
iv) Subsidy to metropolis, provinces and prefectures for rehabilitation of middle & minor scale enterprise.	1,000
v) Subsidy for cooperative facilities of middle & minor scale enterprise.	1,000

	Million yen
vi) Expense for development of overseas market for the sake of middle & minor scale enterprise.	1,000
vii) Expense for development of domestic market for the sake of middle & minor, scale enterprise.	6000
viii) Other encouragement expenses.	400
Total	20,000

6. Labor Policy.

a. By utilization of arbitration institutions and conference organizations, a suspension of hostilities for the coming one year shall be examined by self-suppression and cooperation of labor and management.

b. The wage basis of public servants shall be revised in esteem for the advice of Personnel Board.

c. The decision of Arbitration Committee shall be esteemed in the wage system of employees of public enterprises, which again should be realized on the basis of independent accounting system.

d. As for the wage for civilian service in general, some measures shall be taken for actual enhancement of the wage basis by adaptation of the system of efficiency wage.

7. Overseas Trade and Marine Transportation Policy.

a. To take measures for activating overseas trade with southeastern Asia and promotion of trade with China.

b. To pay stress on increased establishment of overseas offices, invigoration of overseas propaganda, construction and administration of overseas sailing ships and increase of extra-trade incomes.

c. To take financial measures urgently for congested goods for export, and to try to establish an industrial fund for long-term trade.

8. Land Projects Policy.

a. In order to projectively preserve the devastated land, a large scale civil engineering work must be made concerning foresta-tation, enbankment, river repairing for geological administration, river administration and reapring of road and ports.

b. In view of promoting the electric power development as basis of Japanese industries after standard of the Tennessy Valley Authority program necessary budgetary measures shall be taken by means of the U.S.counterpart aid fund.

9. Social Security Policies.

a. To develop synthetically current various facilities for social policy(such as health insurance, national health insurance, crew insurance, public servants mutual aid association, pension system, life protection system, etc.)

b. As imminent policies, shall be made increase of life-protection expense, Treasury's burden of red balance of health insurance, prolongation of beneficiation term of unemployment insurance, and increase of the average benefit rate; and, moreover, invigoration of national and public medical facilities or subsidation of association's hospitals and medical offices.

c. Provisional measures must be taken for defraying a budget of 5,000 million yens, so as to realize a 50% Treasury's burden of the rend balance of health insurance, and to increase relief

cost for the bereaved, mother & children beneficiation cost and unemployment insurance for daily workers.

10) Educational Culture Policies.

a. To establish principles to take preferential and specified measures in the budgetary matters, concerning the educational culture policies as the basis of democratization of Japan.

b. To perfectly realize the new school system on the basis of the so-called 6 years-plus-3-years education system, and to make efforts to encourage private universities and encouragement and invigoration of teachers, so that the basis of renovation of education. To take measures to make special legislation concerning educational public servants, to increase the amount of equitable beneficiation money and to confirm the standard educational cost.

c. For urgent budgetary measures, ¥5,000 millions shall be prospected so that the private education fund, the science & technique promotion cost, and loans for private university construction may be increased.

Weekly Report of the People's Democratic Party

(For the week from May 3 to 9,1950)

Nothing to be mentioned.

Weekly Report of the People's Democratic Party

(For the week from May 10 to 16, 1950.)

May 10th(Wednesday): In face of the coming election of members of Upper House (June 4,1950), the Party by turns anounced the name of officially authorized candidates. At the occasion of the last anouncement today, all candidates of our Party will be arranged as follows:

All-Japan Electoral District: (19 candidates):

Makoto Miura.
Fukujiro Goto.
Katsuzo Nishi.
Seizaemon Aoki.
Yasuzo Kotake.
Katsuma Kobayashi.
Takaharu Ito.
Tetsuro Morita.
Ichiro Asai.
Mitsugu Sakamoto.
Yoshikuni Tanaka.
Hironori Heguri.
Morilchi Mon'ya.
Hachiro Takura.
Denmei Suzuki.
Kenkichi Ishiyama.
Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu.
Takashi Nakako.
Hideko Murakami.

Local Electoral Districts (26 candidates):

	Elect.District		Elect.District
Eiji Arishima	Hokkaido.	Zenjiro Hirano	Aomori.
Kei Takahashi	Miyagi.	Junkichi Ishikawa	Akita.
Shichihei Kikuta	Ibaragi.	Jun'ichi Kunii	Tochigi.
Sanshiro Kogure	Gumma.	Kyohei Suzuki	Gumma.
Mitsumasa Kondo	Chiba.	Tamae Fukagawa	Tokyo.
Tatsuo Hachinamá	Tokyo.	Sadao Nishimura	Kanagawa.
Kuniyasu Nakamura	Yamanashi.	Yoko Kinoshita	Nagano.
Kesashige Nakajima	Nagano.	Saijiro Kubota	Niigata.
Shigekatsu Takeyama	Ishikawa.	Kanji Nakamura	Shizuoka.
Kurasaburo Yamanouchi	Aichi.	Morio Nakata	Osaka.

Tetsuo Kobori.....Hyogo. Yoshio Sakurauchi.....Shimane.

Shinkichi Niino...Yamaguchi. Mitsu Koro.....Tokushima.

Takao Nishida.....Fukuoka. Yasaburo Taniguchi...Kumamoto.

Personnel of Officers

of the People's Democratic Party.

May , 1950

Chairman of Highest Committee:	Yoshizo Tomabeji.
Highest Committee Staffs:	Yoshizo Tomabeji. Takeo Miki. Tokutaro Kitamura. Seiichi Okada. Tatsuo Sakuramichi. Gisai Onimaru. Wataru Narahashi.
Highest Advisors:	Kozaemon Kimura. Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu. Heitaro Inagaki. Junzo Sasamori. Kyoji Funata.
Advisors:	Sanshiro Kogure. Hajime Hoshi. Mataichi Nakamura. Kamejiro Hayashiya.
Chairman of Executives Board:	Sakae Kinoshita.
Vice-Chairmen of the same:	Hisashi Amano. Kentaro Yui.
Executives:	Saburo Shishikuma. Seijiro Takahashi. Kentaro Yui. Ren'ya Masuda. Jun'ichi Suzuki. Hisashi Amano. Kyuei Kikkawa. Tamaki Omori. Kin'ichi Hashimoto. Hideji Kawasaki. Hanji Ogawa. Sakae Kinoshita. Toshinaga Yamamoto. Mitsu Koro. Chikara Sakaguchi. Nizo Iwao. Ko Imai. Takashi Ono.

	Tetsuo Kobata.
	Shigeki Nakajima.
	Shigeyoshi Fukuta.
	Takizo Matsumoto.
	An Yoshida.
	Moriichi Mon'ya.
	Takao Nishida.
Auditors:	Tomoaki Naito.
	Yoshitsugu Hayashi.
	Juyo Hatakeyama.
	Tohei Komai.
	Kiyoo Sakaino.
Chief Secretary:	Saburo Chiba.
Vice-Secretaries:	Kinsho Kono.
	Tokuo Hirakawa.
	Kazumi Kobayashi.
	Sunao Sonoda.
	Shigetaro Sasayama.
	Takashi Hayakawa.
	Tetsuo Iwaki.
Chairman of Political Affairs Research Association:	Tokutaro Kitamura.
Advisors to the same:	Masuo Araki.
	Muneyoshi Saheki.
	Kenkichi Ishiyama.
Vice-Chairmen of the same:	Ichitaro Inouye.
	Ichimatsu Ishida.
	Yasuhiro Nakasone.
	Yojuro Kaneko.
	Tokuji Tokonami.
	Hajime Miyoshi.
	Junkichi Ishikawa.
	Takashi Nakako.
Director of Party Affairs Bureau:	Ryuemon Waseda.
Vice-Director of the same:	Kenjiro Shiga.
Head, General Affirs Dept.	Shiro Hasegawa.
Head, Intelligence & Propaganda Dept:	Mikio Suzuki.
Head, Local Assebly Dept.:	Tomoaki Naito(concurrent position).
Head, Canvassing Dept.:	Yoshimitsu Fujita.
Head, Election Policy Dept.:	Kiichi Arita.

Director of Organization Bureau:	Yutaro Takeyama.
Vice-Director of the same:	Nobuchika Murase.
Head, Planning Dept.:	Kinji Moriyama.
Head, Juniors Dept.:	Masao Onishi.
Head, Ladies' Dept.:	Kyo Kiuchi.
Vice-Head, Ladies' Dept.:	Hideko Murakami.
Head, Labor Union Policy Dept.:	Osamu Inaba.
Head, Farmers' Organization Dept.:	Hikojiro Mizuno.
Head, Fishermen's Organization Dept.:	Yuji Komatsu(concurrent position).
Head, Middle & Minor Scale Enterprise Dept.:	Kisuke Miyakoshi.
Head, Economic Institutions Dept.:	Toshio Komoto.
Head, Teachers' Union Policy Dept.:	Shin'ichi Kobayashi.
Director of Fund Bureau:	Shigeyoshi Fukuda.
Vice-Director of the same:	Sadaaki Oshikawa.
Head, Accounting Dept.:	Mitsuo Yamate.
Head, Enterprise Dept.:	Takashi Kanezuka.
Director of International Bureau:	Takizo Matsumoto.
Vice-Director of the same:	Yoshio Namiki.
Head, Research Dept.:	Toshio Kimura.
Head, Information Dept.:	Saburo Yanagiwara.
Head, Liaison Dept.:	Yoshio Namiki(concurrent position).
Chairman of Diet Session Policy Committee:	Saburo Shishikuma.
Vice-Chairman of the same:	Toshio Kawamoto.
Chairman of Joint Association of Diet Members:	Shichiro Takenaka.
Vice-Chairman of the same:	Yuji Komatsu.
Chairman of Lower House Members:	Takeshi Hara.
Vice-Chairman of the same:	Tadashichi Aiyofuji.
Chairman of Upper House Members:	Koji Nakai.
Vice-Chairmen of the same:	Nobuyuki Okuma. Jun'ichi Kunii.

Weekly Report of the People's Democratic Party

(For the week from May 17 to 23, 1950).

Nothing to be mentioned.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from April 19 to 25, 1950):

Nothing to be mentioned.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from April 12 to 18,1950)

April 15th(Saturday): Because the negotiations of consolidation of new political powers had been developed by the hands of executives concerned, it was decided that Democratic Party should make up a new party by uniting with Kokumin Kyodoto (National Cooperative Party) and Shinsei Kyogikai(New Political Associates Party). Therefore the following were elected members of the Preparation Committee for New Party Consolidation:

Ryuzaemon Waseda.	Shigeyoshi Fukuda.	Kazumi Kobayashi.
Sunao Sonoda.	Ren'ya Masuda.	Yoshitzugu Hayashi.
An Yoshida.	Saburo Shishikuma.	Takashi Ono.
Nobuyuki Ohkuma.	Kentaro Yui.	Shichiro Takenaka.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from March 29 to April 4,1950)

Nothing to be mentioned.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from April 5 to 11,1950).

Nothing to be mentioned

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from March 22 to 29, 1950).

March 22,1950 (Wednesday): The first meeting of the Approach Association of Consolidation of National Powers was held at the 4th conference room of the Upper House Members Hall, which is predetermined to open every other day hereafter.

Weekly Report of Democratic Party

(For the week from March 15 to 21, 1950)

March 16th,1950(Wednesday): A joint meeting of both House members was held at the 9th lobby of the Lower House at 3:40 p.m., making mutual election of the President and Vice-President of the joint Association of Diet members, the result being as follows:

President: Eizaemon Fukagawa.

Vice-President: Seijiro Takahashi.

Next the staffs of the Executives Committee Board of 5 gentlemen appointed by the Highest Committee were named as follows:

Yasushi Yoshida.	Shigeki Nakajima.	Hideji Kawasaki.
Takaharu Ito.	Tamae Fukagawa.	Kazuhisa Ibaragi.
Tetsuzo Kojima.	Juemon Nagano.	Takao Nishida.
Hideko Mogami.		

After a short interval, a meeting of Executive Committee was held at the 10th lobby, where the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman were mutually elected as follows:

Chairman: Shiro Kiuchi

Vice-Chairmen: Hisashi Amano and Kazuhisa Ibaragi.

Then the draft of the Highest Committee respecting to the Party's officers was discussed and approved with decision.

Another meeting of the Joint Association of both House members was held again and the personnel of the Party's officers appointed by the Executives Board was published and appointed as follows:

President of Upper House Members: Mitsutsugu Nakai.

Vice-Presidents of the same: Nobuyuki Okuma and Kentaro Yui.

Chairman of the Diet Session Policy Committee: Saburo Shishi-

kuma.

Vice-Presidents of Political Affairs Research Association:

Yasuhiro Nakasone. Shigetaro Sasayama. Mikio Suzuki.

Susumu Takata. Takashi Nakako.

Vice-Secretaries:

Takashi Ono. Choku Sonoda. Yoshio Namiki.

Kiichi Arita. Junkichi Ishikawa. Jun'ichi Suzuki.

Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Chief and Vice-Chiefs of Various Departments:

	Chief	Vice-Chiefs
Party Affairs Dept.	Morichika Murase.	Toshio Okamoto. Kisuke Miyakosni.
General Affaires Dept.	Yuji Komatsu.	Shiro Hasegawa.
Intelligence & Propaganda Dept.	Kenjiro Shiga.	Yoshimitsu Fujita.
Canvassing Dept.	Takeshi Hara.	Kinji Moriyama. Saburo Yanagihara.
People Intelligence Dept.	Shinji Fujimori.	
Juniors Dep.	Masao Ohnishi.	
Lady's Dept.	Kyo Kiuchi.	
Liaison Dept.	--	Toshinaga Yamamoto.
Labor Dept.	Hideji Kawasaki.	Osamu Inaba.

Director of Organization Bureau: Ryuemon Waseda.

Vice-Directors of the same Bureau: Takashi Kanezuka. Jun'ichi Kunii. Choji Takahashi.

Councillors of the same Bureau: Yoshinaga Ando. Teiichi Takahashi.

Advisors of Political Affairs Research Asscciation:

Muneyoshi Saheki.	Tetsuo Iwaki.	Shuichiro Oka.
Moriichi Kadoya.	Kijiro Hirano.	Kiichiro Maenosono.
Kenkichi Ishiyama.	Gensaburo Tanaka.	Shoichi Sumita.

Chairman of the Local Institution Research Committee:

Chikara Sakaguchi.

After breaking up of the meeting, a meeting of the Association of Lower House Members was heod immediately, making mutual election of the President and Vice-President, the result being as follows:

President of Association of Lower House Members:

Tamaki Ohmori.

Vice-Presidents of the same: Ren'ya Masuda and

Tadashichi Kiyofuji.

March 20th(Sunday): A meeting of joint symposium of both House members was held at the tenth lobby of the Lower House at 1:30 p.m. and opinions were exchanged on a consolidation of progressive powers of people based on the decision of the 7th all-Japan Grand Meeting of the Party.

A meeting of the Party's Executives was held at the tenth lobby of the Lower House, where the active members in charge of consolidation of progressive powers of people was appointed as follows:

Ryuemon Waseda.	Hampo Fukuda.	Kazumi Kobayashi.
Yasuhiro Nakasone.	Tokuji Tokonami.	Yoshimitsu Fujita.
Mitsutsugu Nakai.	Nobuyuki Ohkuma.	

Party Policies

The 7th All-Japan Grand Meeting
of Democratic Party.
March 12th, 1950.

Contents

Chap.

I. Current Policies in face of Peace Treaty Problems.

II. Deflation Recovery Policies.

III. Agricultural, Forestral and Aquatic Industry Policies.

IV. Urgent Policies for Middle or Minor Scale Enterprises.

V. Social Security Policies.

VI. Wage Policies.

VII. Overseas Trade Policies.

VIII. Marine Transportation Policies.

IX. Population Policies.

X. Calamity Damage Recovery Policies.

XI. Mining Policies.

XII. Public Corporation Policies.

(Omitted) Annex: Amendment of the General Budget for Fiscal Year 1950.

Appendices I: Declaration.
II: Summary of Urgent P[illegible]cies.

Chapter I.

Current Policies for Peace Treaty Problems.

I. Principles of Processing.

(1) Responsible informations with regard to the peace treaty problems have not been available yet from related nations. In consideration of such status quo, expression of our attitude concerning the concrete items should be still avoided, but gradually be published in accordance with trend of situations.

(2) However, as being presumable from the press information, today it lies in the stage where positive policies are proceeding concerning to the Japan peace treaty problems among related nations, the basic policies of Democratic Party shall be issued now as follows:

II. Basic Policies.

(1) The peace conclusion problem is the maximum question since Japan's surrender. In processing this problem, the Party shall endeavor to lead the national opinion by every means so that all-Japan consolidation of Government and people, or officers and civilians may confront with this problem.

All-Japan consolidation does not necessarily mean the all-Japan coalition cabinet in political field, but the sharing of the Party or the people in respective standpoint with spirit of patrioticism in order to conclude the fairest and the most profitable treaty.

(2) With regard to the peace treaty problem, each Party shall endeavor to be in frank terms, to make warm discussions and, if necessary, to temporarily hold a meeting of Party Presidents.

(3) For the sake of adjusting the peace treaty mechanism, a feudalistic residues in every field of Japan, if any, shall be cleared off as soon as possible; autonomy of rational economy shall be hastened; the political field be readjusted; so that the democratic state may be stabilized immovable, thich is free and responsible for internal and foreign affairs.

(4) We will positively request the Allied Nations for realizing in the peace treaty the following three principles which have been sworn by Japanese people to the world in the name of New Constitution:

i) Confirmation of peace and neutralization; as well as security for the right of peaceful survival of Japan.

ii) Realization of international solidarity in terms of the world's fidelity philanthropy.

iii) Development of civilization and preservation of the perfect freedom to enjoy civilization.

(5) The following points shall be fixed as the main concrete items of the aforementioned three principles:

i) To hold fast the traditional democracy based on the freedom and philanthropy.

ii) To achieve the perfect freedom and independence of Japanese people.

iii) Realization of international security with regard to safty of Japan, provided that Japan shall not stand in any relation liable to lead to another war.

iv) Demarcation of regions belonging properly to Japan from the perspective of history and international law.

v) Preservation of the level of rational living of Japanese people.

vi) Economic cooperation with every nations in terms of a mutual equality principle.

vii) Positive participation in cultural, scientific and social mechanism of international cooperation.

viii) To attain to perfect freedom of scientific study to increase the welfare of humanity and perfect freedom to enjoy its fruits.

(6) The aforementioned articles are postulates for maintenance of the world's peace and confirmation of Japan's neutrality. We earnestly hope for rapidly enjoying the peace, that approves perfect independence, in order to realize it.

Chapter II. Deflation Recovery Policies

Section I. Basic Principles.

Both the main and complementary budgets for the fiscal year of 1950, that had blindly followed the Dodge Line, are extremely deflational budget. In their performance, therefore, it natural that they would call out more extreme deflation and more intensified depression unless they should accompany competent and pertinent financial policy.

At the time of execution of the budget for the fiscal year 1950, Government frequently explained to be based on the disinflation policy and our Party had meintained it. However, what Government had done it all hit out of mark and resulted in all out of opportunity. Therefore, it resulted in the deflation more than is necessary and the extremely narrow financing and also financial difficulties have been intensified day by day; and financial difficulties enhanced everyday and the depression have come to be deepened. Nevertheless, there is no synthetic "projectivity" in policies of the present Government who is responsible for conduct in face of such situations. Consequently, its financial policies run against its industrial policies; a harmony between the basic and the general industries are not considered; and they stick to the laisse-faire attitude to disregard the week. Therefore the future of industries are entirely gloomy and no light is sighted. Now voices of disaffection against the idleness and lack of policy of Government are heard everywhere in factories and villages.

In anticipation of the present situations, Democratic Party already established the policies for recovery from financial difficulties in last August, and warned Government in every possible occasion. During this time, however, Government had not devised any competent and pertinent measures and thence came the present situations. Nevertheless, Government again proposed the extreme deflational budget for the fiscal year 1950 despite the change of economic situations. In case the Government should perform it as it is and repeat the error of financial policies such as in the last year, increase of production would not only be dispared but there is a fear that the whole industries would be paralysed, the medium and minor scale enterprises collapsed and consequently the financial field would meet with some after-effects. In addition, the social unrest accompanied therewith likely would be intensified day by day and made a best bait for the international radicalist.

(1) Therefore, Democratid Party shall again propose the deflation recovery policies and maintain their rapid execution. Main causes of the present financial difficulties are as follows:

i) The original and the complementary budgets for the fiscal year of 1950 are essentially an extremely deflational budget.

ii) The function of Rehabilitation Financing Bank has not only rapidly stopped but no substitute measures have not been divised.

iii) On the basis of ¥360.- par doller the rationalization has been enforced and no competent measures have not been taken for curteilment of the pound occurred since them. Besides, the budget for the fiscal year 1950 was of a deflational budget to a degree more than necessary. Therefore, the metropolitan banks and

financing organizations that had felt some fear in the future of economy, have contracted the financing to the extreme.

iv) Because of decrease of efficient demand in Japan and also abrupt change in international economic situations and expecially because of curteilment of the pound, the export has not been enhanced as expected.

v) At the same time, in face of such circumstances, Government have not only rapidly discharged the "counterpart aid fund", the deposit department fund and other absorptive funds, but remained entirely idle and lack of policy.

(2) In this case, therefore, we cannot but adopt a method of preventing inflational soaring of prices and a "reflation" policy within certain limits, for the sake of correcting the extreme deflation as result of Government's failure, recovering the finance to normal state and stabilizing the economy.

i) First we shall perform every means to recover the finance fund and other absorptive funds rapidly to industrial fields by way of financial measures or at least by banking method.

ii) The credit security system or the guaranteed loaning shall be widened in order to compensate the lack of acceptability of credits on the side of debtors.

iii) In consideration of change of international circumstances, we shall not simply depend on promotion of export alone, but endeavor to make financing smooth in the direction of encouraging the efficient demand in Japan.

iv) Finally, seeing the trends of objective situations, the per-doller exchange rate shall be re-examined in a suitable occasion.

Section II. Recovery Policies.

I. Mobilization of Sources of Fund.

(1) Rapid and Vivid Discharge of the Counterpart Aid Fund:

a) Wonderful idleness in discharge of the counterpart aid fund on the side of Government shall be censured and makes one of the main causes of the financial difficulties today, so that hereafter the discharge of the counterpart aid fund must be made more promptly.

b) The amount of financing from the counterpart fund to industries shall be widened. At the same time, in its financing, in order to make the metropolitan financial orgainizations loan the equipment fund, part of the requisite equipment fund shall be financed from the counterpart aid fund and another part financed from the metropolitan financial organizations; and the repayment on the part of metropolitan financial organizations shall be given priority in the point of the loan term.

c) Part of the counterpart aid fund, above all such part as alotted to Rehabilitation Financing Bank loans and national loans, now as far as possible shall be discharged to development of electric power sources, electrification national railways, forestry cultivation, river repairing, residential construction and other enterprises worthy of economic rehabilitation, so that the employment amount shall be increased and the efficient demand versus production be promoted.

d) A special organization shall be installed to adjust the stock market; part of the counterpart aid fund discharged for

the fund of stocks adjustment; and, at the same time, stocks for the capital increase of basic industries shall be subscribed therewith.

e) The fund of Counterpart Aid Fund Special Account shall be deposited in metropolitan financial organizations so as to prevent the idle preservation of absorptive funds.

(2) Active Unilization of the Deposit Department:

a) Idle keeping of the Deposit Department Fund on stock is one of the causes of the present financial difficulties. Therefore, it must be utilized, so that especially among the Deposit Department deposit the part capable of being mobilized for long-term fund may subscribe the financial funds and debentures of a certain enterprise; thus the power of financial organs supplying the long-term fund may be increased; and simultaneously the deposit preferably may be used so as to be reduced to localities in consideration of its nature.

b) The idle capitals of the Deposit Department fund shall be deposited in the metropolitan financial organizations.

(3) Acceleration of Payment by Government and Utilization of its Funds:

Accereration of payment by Government has been strongly maintained by Democratic Party since the 5th Session of Diet. In consequence, the Law concerning prevention of payments by Government and other matters was established in the 6th Session of Diet. Nevertheless, payments have been liable to be delayed. Therefore, hereafter the payment shall be more accelerated; and, at the same time, the fund increased at the hand of metropolitan financial

organizations which may be reimbursed or repaid from the finance of the fiscal year 1950 shall be financed to the long-term fund.

(4) Active Utilization of the Function of Rehabilitation Financing Bank:

a) The principal and interest recovered for the Rehabilitation Financing Bank shall be a gain used for the long-term loan fund; and, on the basis of the recovered money of next year, some measures shall be taken for guaranteeing the financing of metropolitan banking organizations.

b) The superfluous money at hand recovered by the Rehabilitation Financing Bank shall be used for short term as deposit in other financing organizations.

(5) Widening of Range of Issue of Financing Loans:

Government seems to have changed the principle into an approval of issue of loan bonds not only for the Industrial Bank of Japan (Kogyo Ginko) but for the Hypothec Bank of Japan(Kangyo Ginko) as maintained by our Party. Besides, however, Government shall approve an enhanced increase of the limit of issuance of loan bonds also for the Agricultural and Forestral Central Bank, the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank, etc. so that the long-term fund may be increased; and, simultaneously, continued absorption of deposits shall be permitted for the Industrial and the Hypothec Banks of Japan.

(6) Active Utilization of Government Fund:

Part of the current deposit of Government shall be discharged into metropolitan Financing Banks as specified deposits.

II. Methods of Financing.

(1) Making the Loaning of the Bank of Japan Smooth:

a) Success or failure of a financing policy much depends on the open market operation of the Bank of Japan; and so this operation shall be more intensified.

b) The high-rate application system of the Bank of Japan shall be softened in accordance with circumstances.

c) Loaning with guarantee of debentures as well as loaning with collateral security of stocks shall be done actively.

d) The Rehabilitation Financing Bank bonds or National bonds shall be purchased preferentially from financial organizations that have bought superior debentures or supplied the equipment fund.

e) As temporary measures for intensified accumulation of goods for export and their raw materials, the financing guaranteed with sales articles shall be made smooth, for instance, by means of active utilization of warehouse certificates; and, simultaneously, even for the loaning guaranteed with sales goods the Rehabilitation Financing Bank bonds or National bonds shall be purchased preferentially.

(2) Correction of Financing Control:

a) The policy committee of the Bank of Japan shall re-examine the table of loaning order for industrial funds.

b) In order to make the securities financing smooth, to clear off difficulties of obtaining net-worth by stocks of the current enterprises and to animate industrial activities, the loaning guaranteed with securities shall be made more liberal not only for securities dealers but for general investors.

(3) Extension of the Limit of Issue of Debentures.

In accordance with the current Commercial Code and other laws the limit of issue of debentures has been limited by capital; and so it must be revised and the limit of issue extended.

(4) Issue of Enterprise Public Bonds of the Special Account:

One of causes of the present depression has been a remarkable reduction in Government demands and consequently entire stagnation of related industries because of disregard of the enterprisetraits of the Special Account and extreme compression of its budget. Therefore, the enterprise public bonds shall be issued for absorption of people's capital and execution of productive and constructive enterprises.

(5) Activation of Financing to Medium or Minor Scale Enterprises:

a) The limit of the financing under special category for financing to medium or minor scale enterprises as well as the financing based on the counterpart aid fund for the sake of the Bank of Japan, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank, shall be widened as far as possible; and, at the same time, positive activity of such organizations shall be accelerated.

b) Establishment of a special financing organization shall be considered, in order to making smooth the financing to medium or minor scale enterprises.

c) Besides, as mentioned later, utilization of the credit security system and several measures for the medium or minor scale enterprises shall be executed.

(6) Preferential Treatment of Overseas Trade Note:

Financing for the overseas trade note shall be made smoother;

special measures for lower rate of interest shall be taken; and special financial measures must be made for export goods that need long-term for process of production, Treatment of import funds shall follow the overseas trade note.

(7) Active Utilization of Credit Security System:

Lack of credit of a financial organization toward debtors is one of major causes of contraction of financing. In order, therefore, invigorate the creditability of debtors, the credit business of the Rehabilitation Financing Bank shall be re-opened as aforementioned; and at the same time, the function of the Credit Security Association shall be utilized to utmost degree especially for the benefit of easier financing for the medium or minor scale enterprises.

(8) Loaning of Tax Payment Fund and Establishment of Tax Payment Securities:

a) Prohibition of loaning for tax-payment fund shall be mitigated in order to remove the oppression of tax-payment by cash.

b) Some measures must be taken to establish the tax-payment securities and to enable the cliam towards Government to be rapidly made in the form of securities.

(9) Other Measures:

Financing for a "internal-account" fund, "adjustment" fund and commercial fund shall be more activated; and also special measures must be done for financing to the accumulated goods.

Chapter III. Agricultural,Forestral and Aquatic Industry Policies.

Section I: Basic Principles.

For rehabilitation of economy of Japan establishment of the consistent and basic agricultural policies is the maximum urgent duty. Nevertheless, Government and Ministerial party have disclosed no distinct policies, so that especially at the end of last year farmers were at a distress to the extreme. Government dared to enforce tyrannical administration entirely disregarding the current situations of farming villages for instance, making compulsory the surplus supply of crops, strict correction of the same supply, the price note system, the removal of potatos control etc., and met with counter attack of all-Japan farmers. An economic stabilization so-called by Government is ready to be done all at sacrifice of farmers. Seeing from real circumstances of the present farming village and from general perspective of rehabilitation of Japanese economy, Democratic Party shall lay stress on projective production of agriculture and aim at:

(1) To reduce the amount of high-priced imported foodstuffs as low as possible, and to convert the surplus subsidy thus recovered to improvement in cultivation of land and to enforcement of self-supply of manure and other foodstuffs;

(2) To take measures for stalilizing prices and making security for agricultural products; and

(3) To plan to drastically reduce the agricultural taxes.

Thus our Party shall invigorate the policy of "physiocratism" and

get through the confronting agricultural crisis.

Section II: Policies

I. Enhancement and Intensification of the Power of Self-Supply of Foodstuffs.

45,600,000,000 yen as the price adjustment expenditure (import subsidy) for the foundstuff of 3,700,000 metric tons to be imported for the fiscal year of 1950, is an immense bunden of taxation. At the same time, an import of foodstuffs by means of civilian overseas trade fund is prospected in a considerable amount from this year henceforth. Therefore, we shall reduce the foodstuff import by means of the Counterpart Aid Fund and replace it by intensification of the power of self-supply of foodstuffs.

(1) Development of productivity of land:

For the sake of 4,000,000 cho-bu of the improvable land-area, we shall finance the national loan and necessary fund in long term and low interest according with circumstances; and rapidly shall enforce rehabilitation from recovery and preservation of the agrable land.

(2) Renovation and rationalization of agricultural management:

We shall plan to introduce and popularize the scientific technique of agriculture, endeavor to enhance the productivity of labor and ready to renovate and rationalize the agricultural management.

(3) Encouragement of Agriculture with Live-Stock Raising:

We shall recommend to intensively utilize the paddy-field by improvement of land, to increase production of feed supply, to make positive encouragement for full utilization of pastures, to improve

and import the breed live-stock and thus to promote the live-stock raising agriculture.

(4) Encouragement of Modernization and Rationalization of Cooperative Societies:

At present, the agrable land area of 1 chobu per head in prewar days has been decrease of farming population, and farmers are more and more following minor scale management. In face of the present status, we shall endeavor to modernize and rationalize the "management agriculture" and to cultivate and develop cooperative societies in view of invigorating the power of international competition of Japanese agriculture.

(5) Improvement of Compulsory Foodstuff Supply System:

In order to accelerate the encouragement of the will to increase food production, we shall re-examine the parity calculation as method of deciding the rice price by basing on the anterem allocation system; adopt a method of pricing that has been modified by change of the standard year and by current domestic and international prices; take measure to absolutely secure the reproduction cost; and, with respect to allocation, follow the undermentioned measures:

(a) Extension of the range of the "substitution" for compulsory supply of crops.

(b) Non-coersion of the surplus compulsory system.

(c) Non-taxation on various subsidies.

(d) Exemption of the compulsory supply during a fixed term for the land for new experimentation of intensified cultivation.

(6) Fertilizer Policy.

7% increase in the fertilizer price since July 1950 is presumed to be added to the price of rice produced in this year. But the domestic economy of a farming family is not capable of paying the difference of price increase of fertilizer. Therefore, we shall reduce the amount of imported fertilizer as far as possible; and, with reference to increased production of domestic fertilizer, invigorate the national cooperative system for the fund of materials, take measures to reduce the price and improve the fertilizer distribution system.

(7) Establishment of Financing Policy:

Farmers'household lies at the first stage of agricultural crisis; their accumulation of capital is almost equal to nothing and needs immense amount of the long-term fund of low interest rate for land improvement and rehabilitation from damages. Nevertheless, administration of the fund of the Deposit Department (the Post Office Life Insurance Reserve, the Post Office Savings etc.) is not well managed; and such funds as are oriented to agricultural fields (e.g.Treasury subsidies etc.) are flowing to the regions opposite to agriculture. And, since the financing of the cooperative societies are of feeble power, the deficit is actually supplied by the agricultural note. Therefore, we shall endeavor to enhance the limit of financing of the Agricultural and Forestral Central Bank or the Agricultural and Forestral Rehabilitation Bank; and to secure procurement of the requisite fund for land-improvement, cultivation, drainage and rehabilitation from agricultural damages.

II. Security for Stabilization of Prices of Agricultural Products.

Directly in face of effect of overseas agricultural products, Japanese agriculture is now confronting a crisis, because Government has no consistent and true agricultural policy. Because the agricultural products essentially cannot rapidly control the production target in accordance with demand and supply situations, there needs some national policy for maintenance and stabilization of prices as the countermeasure for such crisis of farming villages.

Therefore, we shall establish a national organization for the key agricultural products in general or in different kinds (special provisions must be stipulated as exception for the Monopoly Prohibition Law, the Enterprising Organizations etc.), that will play the roles of production-planning of agricultural products, maintenance and decision of standard prices, purchase, preservation, or sale in accordance with changes in prices.

III. Correction of Agricultural Taxation.

In accordance with the Government plan, the agricultural taxation for the year of 1950 implies somewhat reduction in taxes superficially in comparison with that of previous year. In details, in the income tax ¥42,000,000,000- became ¥20,000,000,000, and in the local tax ¥15,500,000,000- became ¥31,000,000,000-; and in total ¥57,500,000,000 for 1949 became ¥51,000,000,000 for 1950. In spite of tax reduction by ¥6,500,000,000 , the agricultural tax would give farming village a heavy oppression in consideration of ¥24,000,000,000 in the price increase of fertilizer. Therefore the following revision of taxes shall be conducted:

(1) Income tax:

(1) Income tax:

a) To make "baxic" reduction and "labor" reduction for each employee of a family.

b) Depreciate the fixed assets at current price.

c) To exempt from tax various subsidies, mutual aid money, and bounties.

d) To be tax-free for a certain period for cultivation, drainage and lad-inprovement.

(2) Legal Person Tax:

To plan to reduce the legal person tax for the agricultural cooperative societies and the fishing cooperative societies.

(3) Local Tax:

To reduce or curteil the fixed asset tax, and additional value tax for the agricultural cooperative societies and the fishing cooperative societies. To reduce the fixed asset tax for the house of farmers and to well consider the standpoint of fishermen concerning the range of non-taxation determined by ordinances in aquatic industries.

IV. Forestral Policy.

National lands have reached the extreme of devastation, due to the reckless defrestration during war and non-unification of forestral administration after war. Therefore we shall take especially the following measures for preservation of national land, maintenance, breeding or efficient utilization of forestral resources, and stabilization of forestral industry:

(1)Administration of forest and mountains and cutting roads open.

(2) Realization of rational enterprise planning for the civilian-owned forests.

(3) Adjustment of forestral organizations.

(4) Stabilization of management in national forests.

V. Sericultural Policy

Owing to removal of control of sericultural industry, the price of raw silk is remarkable and stabilization of the raw silk price is earnestly hoped for by manufacturing farmers, textile makers as well as domestic or overseas consumers. Therefore the following measures shall be taken:

(1) Establishment of mechanism of stabilizing the price of raw silk.

(2) Stabilization of personal situation of engineers for sericulture.

(3) Realization of large scale overseas propaganda of raw silk consumption.

(4) Improvement in technique of curteilment in production cost by intensified utilization of sciences.

VI. Aquatic Industry Policy

(1) Establishment of an Aquatic Industry Ministry.

In order to make epoch-making development of aquatic industry and synthetic unification of aquatic administration, we shall enlarge the administrative machinery and establish an Aquatic Industry Ministry.

(2) Research and study of aquatic resources: The relation of oceans and aquatic resources shall be scientifically investigated.

(3) Maintenance and breeding of aquatic resources: The artificial incubation enterprise shall be legalized and its facilities must be enlarged and invigorated.

(4) Planning of production by fishing: In order to make permanent fishing industry and to rationalise the management, production by fishing industry shall be planned scientifically.

(5) Education and training of fishermen: Education organization for fishermen shall be enlarged and invigorated; every suitable measures including publications shall be taken; theory and technique of aquatic industry must be popularized to the extreme; and fishing villages shall be fully democratised.

(6) Rapid perfection of repairing of fishing ports: Fishing ports devastated and left untouched after war or damage shall be rapidly readjusted, invigorated and further increased in number.

(7) Enlargement and invigoration of the system of financing the aquatic industry: A system of the aquatic industry financing shall be established in enough correspondence with specialities of aquatic industry, and aquatic enterprise must be strikingly developed.

(8) The raw materials for fishing industry shall be industry shall be secured, and, especially, the combustion fuel must be increased in its distribution.

Chapter IV. Urgent Policy for Middle and Minor Scale Enterprises

Section I. Basic Principles.

Government is laying stress on the opinion of denying the crisis of middle and minor scale enterprises just like represented by talks of Finance Minister Ikeda. Such behavior is nothing but an empty, irresponsible and purposeful opinion that intends to cover their own lack of policy. Middle and minor scale enterprise is actually confronting a crisis. To say earnestly, not exarggerately, they are on the even of bankruptcy. Today's crisis is said to be direct result of a stabilization policy based on the "Dodge Line". This exression, however, may not be exact. Today's economic crisis is not a result of the Dodge Line itself, but a result of performance of its interpretation and its practice on a principle of the "large-scale enterprise first." It is an economic evil caused by the Liberalist Cabinet themselves. Our Democratic Party have been occasionally calling for and endeavored to realise the importance of middle and minor scale enterprises as well as urgency of policies for such enterprises. We are very sorry to have met such present situations. Even today our Party shall be consistent with the principles heretofore maintained and endeavor to realise the following policies for cutting open the crisis for middle and minor scale industries.

I. Appearance of Crisis.

First we are necessary to precisely understand the appearance of crisis we are confronting today. The appearance of crisis under the mechanism of the money currency economy occurs as a worse financing, increase of unpaid account(long suspension of sale ac-

count), increase of goods congestion and delayed paiment of taxes. We shall examine such appearances by the following data:

(1) Based on a research by the Middle and Minor Scale Enterprise Board at the end of October 1949, we know that percentage of causes of curteilment of such enterprises showed 42% for difficulty in obtaining fund and 31% for difficulty in sales, which informs that 73% of cases of the curteilment of middle and minor scale enterprises are caused by unfavorable financing.

(2) The unpaid account of typical five firms as of the end of September 1949 amounted to ¥49,100,000,000 which substantially meant nothing but a difficulty in financing.

(3) Summing up the unsold goods of public corporations and civilian firms, the congestion of accomulated goods (not a simple stock in warehouses) amounted to ¥15,000,000,000. When our population has increased by a out 20,000,000 than the prewar figures while the production index lies at the level lower than the prewar standard, such existence of accumulated and unsold goods indicates unsoundness of economy and an appearance of crisis.

(4) Taxation is too hard for middle and minor scale enterprises so that, for example, among about 180 factories participated in the Kamata Industrial Association, 60% factories suffered confiscation or other dispositions for recovery of unpaid taxes since 1949.

(3) The cooperative societies themselves which are the organization forms of middle and minor scale enterprises are now lying in a crisis. This fact is pronounced as it is in the delay of reorganization based on the Law of Cooperative Societies for

Middle and Minor Scale Enterprises.

As is distinct in the aforementioned, it is an immovable reality that the middle and minor scale enterprises as well as the cooperative societies themselves are now in crisis.

II. Objective Range of the Policies for Middle and Minor Scale Enterprises.

It is very difficult to make all of middle and minor scale enterprises (amounting to 98,388 units of enterprise) the object of policies for such enterprises as economic measures. There are those who are to be object of social policies and those who are positively to be object of economic policies among so many middle and minor scale enterprises. Hereinafter the latter shall be taken into consideration which are exemplified in the following industries:

(1) Export industries and related industries.

(2) Industries related to key industries.

(3) Necessaries-of-life industries.

As for economic administration. Such three kinds of industries shall be made object of execution of urgent policies.

Section II. Counter Policies.

I. Policies for Invigorating Middle and Minor Scale Industries.

(1) To accelerate development and strengthening of the cooperative society mechanism; to plan to rationalize and make it efficient through utilization of cooperative facilities; and, for

this purpose, to revise the Law for Cooperative Societies of Middle and Minor Scale Enterprises etc.

a) To exlude any limit in management against the Federations for wide regions.

b) To establish an institution of an insurance cooperative societies.

c) To abolish the on-approval system of the articles of association of societies.

d) To revise the election regulations.

e) To extend the competence of executives board.

f) To simplify the procedure of establishing the enterprise society and to take special measure for taxation.

(2) To readjust and develop the guidance machinery of the middle and minor scale enterprises.

(3) To popularise and extend the simple economic institution.

(4) To simplify the operation and unify the standard; and for this purpose to utilize the technical research organizations.

(5) To invigorate the credit security society (Refer to the chapter on Financing Policies):

a) To make efficient the business of the society.

b) To legalize.

c) To make an organization of all-Japan federations, for which State shall give credit.

6) With regard to the necessary middle and minor scale enterprises, an exception for application of part of the Labor Standard Law shall be on the equal level to the agricultural, aquatic, and live-stock industries.

II. Encouragement Policies for Middle and Minor Scale Enterprises.

(1) Financing Policies:

a) To take special measures for the fund, especially for the equipment fund necessary for rationalization of middle and minor scale enterprises and cutting open the crisis.

b) To reorganize and invigorate the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank.

A. To establish a Financing Council(tentative nomination) to reflect the desire of middle and minor scale enterprises.

B. To increase the capital to ¥100,000,000.

C. To revive the issue of "commercial and industrial bonds" and to make the limit of loaning to 20 fold of the capital.

c) To re-induce the fund of the Deposit Department to middle and minor scale enterprises through subscription of financing loans, and deposits in the Commercial and Industrial Bank, mutual financing associations and municipal credit associations.

d) To utilize the Counterpart Aid fund more competently.

e) To positively utilize the finace surplus money.

f) To extend to ¥500,000,000 the limit of special financing by the Bank of Japan.

g) Establishment of financing collateral to the security of immovables.

h) To positively breed the credit cooperative societies

(To improve the attitude of Finance Ministry.)

i) To invigorate the financing power of the National Financing Bank.

j) To make "local" self-consciousness of local banks; and, simultaneously, to take competent measures by hands of Finance Ministry and other related authorities in order to be free from the evil of the idleness of local industries owing to the "deposit absoption principle" of major banking organizations.

k) To plan to realise matual financing by breeding up the wholesale dealer system.

l) To endeavor to give credit by help of major enterprises to repay the unpaid account of major industries.

m) To establish a special department or a special shop exclusively for middle and minor scale enterprises in municipal banks.

(2) Countermeasures for Taxation:

a) By means of making the interest rate low and augmenting the tax income for making minimum the social sacrifice, the tendency for consumption and the occasional cause of investment shall be agitated and the efficient demand be increased.

b) In the year-end collection of taxes, the real situations shall be considered and execution of strict measures shall be evaded as far as possible.

c) With regard to income tax, the interest rate of 55% for surplus over ¥300,000 shall be revised to 55% for surplus over ¥1,000,000 and the "basic reduction" shall be further enhanced.

d) With regard to re-appraisal of fixed assets, specialities of middle and minor enterprises shall be fully considered; payment of taxes shall be allowed to make partially in at least 6 years; and the delayed cost depreciation be permitted.

e) Because the goods tax is too high even after the revision, reduction shall be made by 10% each for Classes A,B,and C in the First Group; and, at the same time, the due date shall be after three months since the information by one's own will.

f) With regard to the fixed asset tax, it is unreasonable to make it 1000 fold uniformly on the basis of the rental value. Therefore its must be revised in accordance with the amount of assets other than land and buildings.

g) We shall oppose to the premature enforcement of the additional value tax,. Even if it should be established after full study and preparation, this tax, being a "formal standard tax", shall be minimized in its tax rate, the "taxation-free point shall be decided and at the same time, enhancement and cultivation of tax-collectibility of public organizations.

Section III, Conclusion

We shall bake some further examination on the current crisis of middle and minor scale enterprises, forcibly propose a policy of invigorating the middle and minor scale enterprises and countermeasures for financing and taxation, which we endeavor to realize rapidly.

Mr.Ikeda, Ministers of Finance & Trade and Industry expressed a violent comment at the pressmen's interview in the Diet, saying that bankruptcy or suicide of five or ten men does not matter from the perspective of whole people of Japan shall not be mentioned.

Setting aside such comment, he also expressed his opinion that incapability of borrowing from bank owing to lack of credit is ascribed to responsibility of an management, not to responsibility of Government. Such opinion should not be expressed by a man qualified to deal with the problem of middle and minor scale enterprises. The "middle and minor scale enterprises without credit" are the fruit of economic development of capitalism in Japan. The problem concerned is that the middle and minor scale enterprise really has not the fund to readjust its organization for obtaining credit from banks. In short there is no other way than the State's giving credit to such enterprise. Besides, it is a saying of one who does not know what is economy, that the accumulation of goods is not due to lack of efficient demand but due to increase of production. From such knowledge of reality should not be expected a Keynes' policy. Such attitude is not only a bare confession of Mr. Ikeda himself, but that of the Liberalists as a party of capitalist class who believe in the principle of liberalism economy. We shall fight decidedly against such incapable Government and ministerial party.

Indeed without rehabilitation of the middle and minor scale enterprise there would be no stability and no autonomy of Japanese national economy. Based on the long-asserted "Revisional Capitalism", our Party shall efficiently and competently promote the aforementioned urgent countermeasures; execute economic policies to overcome shortage of efficient demand; positively localize the middle and minor scale enterprises in the structure of national economy; establish a synthetic economic program in which private enterprises are capable of acting freely on their own invention and devise; and, thus, cutting open the current economic crisis,

attain to stabilization and autonomy of Japanese economy. Inflation that had exerted formidable devastation for the past some years was suspended by the Dodge Line. This fact testifies the greatness of authority of human capacity toward economy as far as we understand economic principles. With a righteous knowledge of reality, a sound commonsense and an excellent intelligence, the present economic crisis, we believe, shall be necessarily overcome. With the aforementioned methods and conviction, Democratic Party shall cut open the crisis and procede to reconstruct Japan in accompany with our people.

Chapter V. Social Security Policy

Section I. Basic Principles.

In Article 25 of the New Constitution is stated that "All nationals have a right to live a heathy, cultural and the lowest level life. The State shall endeavor to enhance and improve social welfare, social security and public sanitation". The establishment of the social security system is realization of highest ideals for the national life stipulated in the New Constitution. It is the necessary and indispensable policy for the sake of breeding up the future Japan as a walfare state on the basis of the social solidarity principle such as maintained by our Party. It is not a "beneficient" policy to be gradually realised after stabilization of economy. Even for the sake of prevention of economic uneasiness, an extensive security system necessarily be established as soon as possible.

Section II. Leading Ideas.

(1) In order to respect the basic human rights secured by the Constitution for nationals and to assure the right of living of nationals, we shall take measures for economic security with regard to old age, disability, unemployment, illness, injury, death, firth and other needs for the sake of all people. Consequently the object of the security system is not only workers but all nationals.

(2) The range of security shall be extensive as far as possible; and the content of benefit shall be enough to assure the sound, civilized and lowest limit of life. Favorable chance for

medical cures and sanitation shall be given to all nationals.

(3) Expenditure of the social security system shall be born by national or public account and also, in a sense of insurance charge, shall be burdened fairly by all nationals.

(4) The current social insurance system (including the health insurance, the national health insurance, the crew insurance,and the workers' mutual aid society and the pension system) shall be united and enlarged.

(5) As for the medical cure organization, the public medical treatment facilities shall be adjusted and extended on a synthetic progran, and reformed to be capable of cooperation with outside doctors. Besides, public sanitation activities shall be invigorated and extended.

(6) The unemployment insurance shall be especially readjusted and enlarged at present with respect to the benefit rate and the benefit term in consideration of its relation to unemployment policies.

(7) Institutions of public help for the aged, widows, orphans, invalids and other poverty-stricken people shall be reconsidered with reference to the revision of the current life protection law to the lowest life security law; and thoroughly enlarged on the basis of the social solidarity principle.

(8) The family allowance shall be reconsidered with reference to the responsibility of feeding and educating family members as well as to the lowest wage system; and realized at the last stage by being included in a social security system.

Section III. Urgent Countermeasures.

(1) The social security system shall be adjusted by defining the term in this and next year.

(2) Realization of the Lowest Life Security Law (tentative nomination). The Life Protection Law shall be extended; the Children Welfare Law, the Invalid Welfare Law and the Mother and Children Welfare Law shall be included therein; and thus the lowest level life of nationals shall be secured. In this case, however, we shall consider their relation to actual enhancement of wages of public and civilian employees and the unemployment insurance.

(3) Red balance of the Health Insurance and the National Health Insurance shall be actually burdened by the national account.

(4) The Illness Insurance for the daily-basis workers shall be enforced.

(5) Unification and extension of social insurance as well as new installations and nodernization of national and public hospitals shall be projected. (In the case of public utilities, half of the equipment cost shall be burdened by national account.)

(6) Enlargement of the Unemployment Insurance, extension of the term of its benefit (to one year) as well as increase of the average benefit rate (to 75%) shall be realized.

In order to enforce the aforementioned measures, the additional budget of ¥2,000,000,000 for the year 1950 and more than 10% of the total budget expenditure shall be calculated.

Chapter VI. Wage Policy

Section I. Basic Ideas

(1) Since the surrender, Japan's inflation has shown so much rapid speed of progress and several times revisions of the level of prices have been realized. In accompany with performance of revisions of prices, the balance of prices and wage has been more and more broken so that the rate of ascension of prices indicated as high as some ten times in comperison with the ascension rate of the wage level. In consequence, the worker's class have scarcely supported their household against red balance by sales of goods at hand, by subsidiary occupation and by purchase of foodstuff directly from farmers as a poor means of life preservation. Under the recent depression, however, there has been no subsidiary work, no profit in direct purchase of foodstuffs. Since last October, the property idle-sale-and-live custom had reach its lowest limit so that there was a remarkable decrease in the purchasing power. Such decrease in the purchasing power are causet directly by the decrease of the actual wage against prices.

(2) Some days ago Government issued a "White Letter of Japan's economy." according to which the actual wage had been raised pronouncedly because the workers' nominal wage enhanced while the consumer's price did not rise so much. The way of counting the wage, however, reveals point of "phony".

It is firetly because the nominal wage has been worked out higher than the average. The nominal wage has been taken from the per-month average amount of the labor statisties issued

monthly, in which 90% of factories consisting of 30--99 employees and all of minor enterprises consisting of less number of employees are excluded. In consequence, the wage of 65% workers of the number of all-Japan workers have not been calculated. Of course the wage of workers in thus excluded middle and minor industries and poorest enterprises is far inferior to that of workers of major factories.

(3) The lowest level living cost is presumed by the theoretical living cost based on the "commodities quantity." When this theoretical living cost is compared with the ordinary labor wage (wage excluding the extra-time wage and special labor wage), the real wage which generally shows the living content may be obtained. Therefore, if the labor income of a family head taken from the Tokyo Municipal Household Research (salary workers) is compared with the amount obtained by pecuniary conversion of the "real quantity of commodities" necessary for the lowest living cost in accordance with the Workers Federation by Industries, the actual wage has been decreased since last July in exception for last September. When it is compared with the actual wage of the white Letter, it is intelligible that figures of the latter is quite "phony".

(4) Above all, delay or suspension of wages, discharge and lock-out have recently been practised not only in middle and minor scale enterprises but major scale enterprises so that the not only the wage increase has become difficult but the wage curteilment is likely to be generalised. Towards this year this tendency has rapidly become distinct. When we see the rate of

increase for March, 1.7% increase for April, 1.5% decrease for May. 4.2% increase for June and so on, thus indicating that although a slight upward tendency is observable but the wage level is stopped at around ¥8,200-. The recent distinct phenomenon is the delay or suspension of wages. Although its reason seems to be nothing but the strong reflection of the Dodge policy, but concretely it is a compound of phenomena of various unfavorable conditions. Nevertheless it is undeniable that enterprisers are utilizing such bad conditions as a pretext of wage curteilment. Such phenomena tendency are observed especially in middle and minor scale enterprises.

(5) In April 1949, the Personnel Board made an actuality research of the civilian wage in all Japan. When this result was compared with that of the first actuality research of civilian wages done in July 1949, its was found that a considerable increase was apparent in the wage amount of each kind of occupations.

Nest as for the living cost, we shall determine the standard quantity of foodstuff per one national; then additionally study on the reality of consumption based on the nourishment research; at the same time decide on the foodstuff cost with refrence to all of the age, sex and family structure; and thereto add the proper amount to be paid to clothing residence and services.

Based on the aforementioned principles, an unmarried adult man living at a small town and making a medium grade labor, is presumed to have required ¥2,470 per month in July 1948 to maintain the lowest life level. However, since then the difference of living costs by different regions has gradually decreased and in July 1949 the standard quantity of foodstuff increased

some-what with increase of prices. Therefore the ¥3,606 is presumed to require for living cost of an unmarried adult man as the basis of salary calculation.

When the aforementioned point is considered with speciality of public servants as well as their labor conditions and life-actuality, the Personnel Board advised Government extremely urgent to revise the current salary table and to adjust the wage of public servants.

In consequence, based on the living cost of ¥3,606 in July 1949 for the adult Government employee with a medium grade labor, the revision of the current salary table from the perspective of the civilian wage research made by the Personnel Board, reveals that the total average for the employee's salary should in general be ¥7,877 per month.

Section II. Policies

(1) Revision of the Wage of Public Servants:

The current base of ¥6,307 was worked out on the basis of necessitated revision in July 1948. Therefore, in consideration of price increase (30%) from the then status and enhanced rise in the consumer's efficient prices, the advice of the Personnel Board (¥7,877-) shall be respected.

(2) Financial Source of Revision in the Wage of Public Servants.

Just like the content of the revisional plan of Democratic Party for the 1950 Total Budget, ¥20,000,000,000 shall be calculated and the balance ¥19,500,000- shall be squeezed out from

acceleration of rationalization in administration.

(3) Appreciation of the Judgment for National Railways and Monopoly Corporation:

Following the spirit of establishment of the Public Enterprise Labor Law, and from the perspective of our opinion that the judgment of Arbitration Committee should decide on the right of final judgment with regard to the enterprise account and the employee's wage, we shall support of the arbitration-judgment for National Railways and Monopoly Corporation. The revision of wages shall be performed in accordance with the public servant's basis by means of independent calculation system.

(4) Enhancement of Actual Wages:

Because 19,000,000 koku of the rice to be carried over to the 1951 "rice year" is counted too much, we shall be able to officially distribute 2.9 go rice by its curteilment. Besides, discharge of the goods based on the Counterpart Aid Fund as well as the policy of price stabilization shall enable us to enhance the actual wage (the efficient wage including allowances in kind).

(5) Preparation of Establishment of Lowest Wage System:

The Lowest Wage Council based on the Labor Standard Law shall be established as soon as possible, in order to encourage establishment of the lowest wage system with reference to social security and family allowance.

(6) As for the wage base of civilian enterprises, we shall advise each enterprise organization to proceed negotiations, endeavor to enhance the basis as standard and the actual wage, and, nevertheless try to solve the problem in terms of the partial bonus system.

Chapter VII. Overseas Trade Policy

Section I. Basic Principle

Yoshida Cabinet is asserting a "disinflation" in the name of stabilization of national life, while rehabilitation of Japan has been hampered under the "ultra-balance" budget, the tax reduction become nominal, the deflation appearance become daily deepened and the national economy is on the verge of falling to the bottom of uneasiness. Nevertheless, there is no program of economic rehabilitation based on the standpoint of Japanese people for the liberalist Government that maintains a laisséfaire liberalism economy. Therefore the industrial field, being left aside by financing, presented a worst extreme.

Thus the policy of export industries the most necessary for rehabilitation of Japan has come to lack a consistency. Either it has only projected to lower the cost and given to overseas countries a danger of social damping as old as it was. Or it has risen such surplus production entirely improper to the overseas demand by means of useless competition. Hence the unsold export goods have been accumulated to surpring quantities in each district. Moreover, as result of planless domestic sale for their discharge in dealing with the accumulated stock, the immense loss to be burdened by public corporations as the national organization has been transferred to national economy, and, under this oppression, Japanese industries are on the verge of breakage. On the other hand, political uneasiness of south-eastern Asia, retreat of the boom of the United States and the wide cuteilment of

exchange rate in the pound districts are giving further difficulties for the future of Japanese overseas trade. Notwithstanding that, Government has taken no proper and no competent measures yet, representing an attitude of entire impotency. At this serious occasion, thinking of the urgent necessity of encouragement of overseas trade, we shall make the following countermeasures to respond to the present requests.

Section II. Policies

1. Cutting Open the Blind Overseas Trade.

Unless so-called "blind overseas trade" incapable of grasping the reality of overseas market situations be cleared off, the furure of our foreign trade would not be enlightened for ever. The following problems must be solved as soon as possible:

a) To establish branches or detached offices of commercial firms, shipbuilding companies, marine insurance concerns and banks of Japan in each overseas country.

b) To endeavor to realize to despatch commercial attaches to countries other than the United States.

c) To request for having Japanese representatives participated in negotiation of the treaty trade, having the trade plan of imported countries informed and having mitigated restrictions of the list of their imported goods.

d) To endeavor to mitigate the tariff restrictions and to rationalize the solution of "claims" by invigoration of the right of negotiations with overseas countries.

2. Reopening of Trade with China

Reopening of the china trade which had been more than 30% of Japanese overseas trade before War, is the great motive power

of rehabilitation of Japan's economy that will give unfathomable happiness to both Chinese and Japanese.

a) To earnestly request for and endeavor to realize the re-opening of trade with China, especially with the China Communist regions by favor of authorities concerned.

b) To make negotiations with related countries to develop the Honkong trade for the mean time and to make provisional trade also with Shanghai, Tientsin, Chingtao, Dairen etc.

c) To endeavor to develop the "escrow" trade.

3. Prevention of Damping

Heretofore the overseas trade of Japan has been too earnest in blindly lowering the cost for opposition against foreign countries. Such attitude has been seen with eyes of aversion by all countries of the world as the so-called "social damping" and become a cause to invite the to-day's ill-fortune. Neverhteless, being not disillusioned even today, once an industry be happeded to be hopeful for exportation, its production amounting to several times of the demand would be opened, unreasonable price-increase and heedless blind sale would occur. At last degradation of the quality would appear, resulting in entire loss of favorable markets. Therefore the following countermeasures shall be taken as soon as possible:

a) To encourage the self-consciousness of traders to make close the overseas demand with the production program and to take measures for preventing useless overproduction.

b) To make proper revision of the Enterpriser Organization Law to check the reckless competition of export traders.

c) To intensify the quanlity examination of export goods and

to take decisive measures for manufacture of goods of worse quality.

d) To strengthen the financing against security of exported goods.

4. Extension of Overseas Sailing of Japanese Ships.

Even if development of overseas trade is hoped for, the trade not depending on Japanese ships would be a series of poverty-stricken trades. In prewar days, the extra-trade income by overseas seiling of Japanese ships amounted to an immense value and got balance with surplus of import, that was nothing but a utilization of our national chracter and our service to the world's economy. We shall better negotiate with authorities concerned for extension of overseas sailing route of Japanese ships for reconstruction of Japanese having ideal of peaceful life:

a) To get approval of preferential utilization of the raw material and the fund for construction and reconstruction of overseas route ships and to get approval of extensive use of the Counterpart Aid Fund.

b) To get approval of chartering of overseas line ships.

c) To endeavor to invigorate the C.I.F. trade of export goods by means of Japanese ships and to increase the ship leading quantity of import goods.

d) To get approval of marine insurance by hands of Japan.

5. Export Industries Policy

(1) Acceleration of Export Industries:

a) To endeavor to curteil the cost by saving of the superfluous expenses.

b) To plan to develop the related technique and, if necessary, to give subsidy.

c) For obtaining the fund requisite for improvement or replacement of obsolete equipment and other industrial rationalization, the national funds or the certain financing mechanism shall be positively mobilized.

d) To extensively utilize the technique proper to Japan, and to lay stress especially on a industry which needs minium quantity of raw materials and maximum amount of technical fabrication cost.

e) To accelerate establishment of the export compensation system.

(II) Positive Encouragement for the Fund:

a) To ask approval for previleged utilization of the Counterpart Aid Fund.

b) To endeavor to make a long-term financing for "seasonal" products.

c) To fully supply the interval term fund.

d) To finance to the dealer concerned against security of goods.

e) To apply the lower interest rate especially for financing to export-relative fields.

6. Import Trade Policy

Although we must recognize the fact of contribution of the import-priority formula by the Loguan idea to develop overseas trade, the following measures are further necessary:

(I) Towards the countries of importation:

a) To increase the doller fund allocation for Japan.

b) To prolong the allocation term of export fund. (Heretofore the allocation term in the pound districts was respectively 3 months. Therefore it has been obliged to make high-price import based on illegal competition. It is requested to revise it at least into the 6 months.)

c) To get approval for conversion of the Counterpart Aid Fund for importation from the pound districts.

(II) Improvement of Domestic Machinery for Import:

a) To endeavor reduction in the import security money.

b) To incorporate the past record and the present credit function into the importation formula of blind competition.

c) To endeavor to mitigate the restriction of the list of import goods.

7. Other Policies.

(a) The immovable setting of the yen rate against the reduction of the pound exchange has given much effect, so that eanest examination must be made to make proper change in accordance with circumstances.

(b) Simplication of management in the port facilities and the habor construction operation:

To earnestly unify and simplify the complex mechanism such as "sectionalism" in each compartment of Finance Ministry, Transportation Ministry, Welfare Ministry, Agricultural and Forestral Ministry, Foreign Ministry, Marine Police Board, and Prefecture or Municipality with regard to jurisdiction matters

(c) Establishment of Free Ports:

It is necessary to examine the establishment of free ports.

Chapter VIII. Marine Transportation Policy.

Section I. Basic Principles.

From the special situations of Japan being surrounded with oceans, our marine transportation has an important mission also for domestic coastal transportation. However, from the perspective of realizing the autonomy of Japanese economy in terms of marine transportation as the basis of encouragement of overseas trade and as the means of improvement in international balance, the basic tone of our policy of marine transportation shall lay stress on its rehabilitation and development towards international marine transportation.

Section II. Policies.

I. Acceleration of Overseas Sailing of Japanese Ships.

Although we are obliged to sustain some restrictions under Occupied Forces, and in consideration of our permitted survival as an independent country and of the fact of almost perfect removal of restrictions in West Germany, we shall constantly endeavor to establish and to rapidly realise an overseas line in terms of commercial base of our marine transportation, at least, to a degree suitable for the "civilian freedom formula" of foreign trade.

II. Enlargement of Ship's Tonnage and Improvement in Quality of Ships:

(1) Present Status of Tonnage of Japanese Ships:

Although the tonnage of Japanese ships are gradually increasing by new construction, in recent days, the steel ship of

more than 100 gross tons at present amounts only to about 1,600,000 gross tons, which is still 20% or more of the tonnage in prewar days. Nevertheless, among this tonnage, its about 70% including the postwar new ships are the "wartime-standard ships" of worse quality and majority of the balance are antiquated ships of more than 20 ages. In quantity as well as in quality, our marine transportation lies on the worst stage. Ships qualified to serve in overseas lines are far from 2,800,000 gross tons which is prospected as the requisite quantity for overseas sailing in the time of economic stabilization. Nevertheless, a policy for increasing ships qualified for overseas line is the current and urgent necessity.

On the one hand, however, with such minority of tonnage, about 600,000 weight tons are obliged to detain owing to poor shipping under the recent deflation and now superfluity of idle tonnage has oppressed the shipping market, resulting in a confusion of marine transportation.

As aforementioned, in our marine transportation we find a strange phenomenon that the overseas line is short of the qualified tonnage, while the coastal line is suffered by its superfluity. Inferiority of the quality of ships and shortage in ships suitable for overseas line are fatal defects of our marine transportation. Therefore we shall endeavor to further promote new construction of ships qualified for overseas lines and to abolish the inferior ships by rapid realization of the undermentioned "scrap-and-build" plan.

(2) Scrap-and-Build Plan:

a) Ships to be dismantled and decomposed:-----Non-efficient "wartime-standard" ships and worn-out ships.

b) Such ships shall be purchased by Government.

c) Conditions of purchase.

i) An appraisal committee shall be established that decide the proper value in consideration of current price and insured value of ships concerned.

ii) The owner of ships purchased shall be allowed of priority of building new ships, for which a long-term and low-interest-rate fund world be financed.

d) In accompany with the aforementioned policies, exceptions for the tax laws shall be permitted and suitable measures for crews and other items shall be considered.

(3) Establishment of Marine Financing System:

Because the industry of marine transportation needs an immense fund at once, a security of supplying the long-term and low-interest-rate fund is the absolute requisite for extension of tonnage and improvement in quality of ships. At present when the financing from the Rehabilitation Financing Bank has been stopped and the Ships Public Corporation is destined to be abolished, we shall expect for rapid utilization of the Counterpart Aid Fund and speedy realization of special financing organizations for the sake of marine relations.

III. Modern Rationalization of Dockyard and Encouragement of Technique.

Not only the rated capacity of Japanese dockyards are rather too much and the equipment is fairly antiquated, but development of related technique has been suspended by the War and, not to say of the ship body, the field of electric welding and machinery equipment is considerably out-of-date.

In consideration of the shipbuilding industry as the synthetic industry covering various specific fields, the shipbuilding policy has an extremely significant meaning not only from perspective of rehabilitation of shipbuilding industry and reconstruction of marine transportation, but from the standpoint of preservation of labor power, unemployment policy and awakening of efficient demand. Therefore, we shall endeavor to perform modernistic rationalization of dockyards, to encourage shipbuilding technique and to improve technique especially of electric welding and machinery as well as materials, thus for the sake of promotion of shipbuilding industry.

IV. Crew Policy.

The heretofore so-called social damping shall be revised; the employment conditions of crews shall be conformed to international conditions by suitable application of the New Crew Law; proper discipline with regard to preservation of order in ships are trained; the treatment of crews be justified; and thus enhancement of character of crews shall be expected. Besides, perfection of educational and training organizations of crews shall be prospected for the sake of thorough democratic education.

V. Reorganization of Ships Administration Association and Ships Public Corporation.

(1) Reorganization of Ships Administration Association:

To say from the ideal of restoration of ships administration, the Ships Administration Association (Sempaku-Uneikai) is of course an abnormal being. At present, however, when our marine transportation has been restricted, its hasty abolition would cause more confusion in vain. As to the problem of this Association, we shall reorganize and contract it in accordance with stages of independence of marine pransportation; and, then at the same time with establishment of perfect self-administration of our marine transportation in ourselves and against foreign countries, we shall abolish the system of public administration of ships.

(2) Measures after Abolition of Ships Public Corporation:

The Ships Public Corporation (Sempaku Kodan) has been building and repairing ships in cooperation of the ship-ownersp and encouraging the ship-owners' will to build new ships by dispersing danger of enterprise of marine transportation in co-ownership with the ship-owners. Now it is destined to be abolished on the same level of other public corporations. However, although the Ships Public Corporation should have been abolished, we shall make other suitable organizations to succeed to manage the existent co-ownership of the Corporation with the ship-owners from the perspective of righteous development of marine-transportation enterprise and legal protection such as respect for existent contracts; and shall make the co-ownership survived until maturity of the contract of co-ownership.

Chapter IX. Population Policy

Section I. Basic Principles.

Although having lost land and resources, our Japanese population is all the more superfluous by receiving a number of repatriates from overseas. In not only hampers enhancement of the level of national life, but checks rehabilitation of economy, emancipation of women and development of maternal culture. Besides, it gives remarkable uneasiness in future stabilization of national life and further in international peace. In the past our population has revealed a remarkable natural increase, but tends gradually to decrease relatively in future. But it is supposed that the absolute number is still increasing; and the workable population would considerably increase in the coming 20 years which would oppress the national life. We shall endeavor to be not sorry for the peaceful Japan that meets the peace-treaty conference by examination and performance of all of the undermentioned measures:

Section II. Policies.

I. Increase of Domestic Accommodation Capacity of population:

(1) Reconstruction and development of international trade and marine transportation: Since these problems are not to be solved by Japanese alone autonomously, we shall endeavor to obtain deep understanding and cooperation from overseas.

(2) Preservation, efficient utilization and development of national resources; cultivation and drainage for the sake of maintenance and increase of self-supply of agricultural products; and extension of agrable land and intensified agriculture by utilization of waste lands.

(3) Reconstruction and development of domestic industries.

(4) Secured preservation of social stability: We shall established the social security system and the lowest wage system in accoumpany with the unemployment policy; endeavor to fairly distribute national's income and to nationalize the life of consumption, especially the nourishment of people; and thus to stabilize the national life.

II. Suppression of Population Increase.

Japanese shall be conscious that superfluity of Japanese population greatly influences the economic reconstruction, enhancement of life-level, health and culture and that remarkably more productive as compared with Europeans. In consideration of these facts, we shall control and popularize the number of birth spontaneously and freely; and justify the supply and performance of the necessary and sound knowledge concerned as is dreamed in the so-called "projective family". For this purpose the following measures must be taken:

(1) To enhance the life-level of Japanese and to maintain the rate of natural increase equal to that of Europeans.

(2) To popularize the sound idea of control of impregnation and the proper technique concerned; and to refrain from artificial suspension of impregnation.

(3) To intensify the knowledge of population problems, the "projective family" and eugenics.

III. Overseas Emigration.

Although the aforementioned two policies should be performed thoroughly, oppression of superfluity of workable population is still remarkable. Therefore, an approval of overseas emigration by intelligible cooperation of foreign countries would have