

RG 331 (Allied Operational & Occupation
Headquarters, World War II)

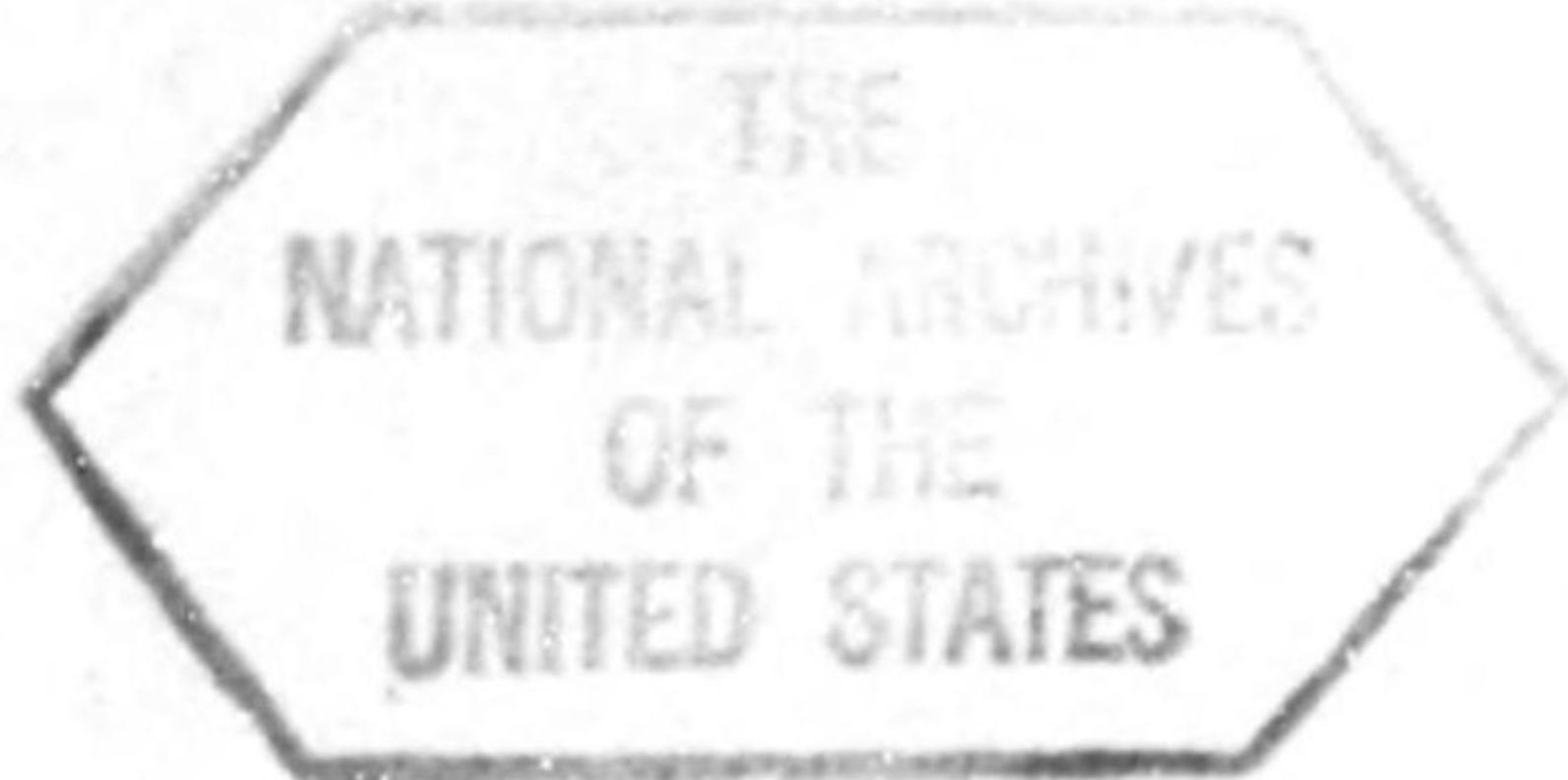
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Central Files Branch

Miscellaneous File
1945-51

Oyabun-Kobun System to Labor Research
Monograph

Box No. 2243

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



(1) Box no. 2243

(2) Folder title/number: (1)
History of Political Parties in Japan

(3) Date: ?

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
332	e

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

POLITICAL PARTIES

This folder includes a brief history of the political parties in Japan, their platforms and officers.

DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL PARTY

HISTORY

The Democratic Liberal Party was organized in March 1948 around the Liberal Party, incorporating 28 members of the Shidehara faction of the Democratic Party and eight independents. The Liberal Party had been formed after the end of the war by HATOYAMA Ichiro of the prewar SEIYUKAI (one of the two major prewar parties), who gathered under him former Seiyukai members and other old-timers who had escaped the purge. As HATOYAMA was purged subsequently, YOSHIDA Shigeru was taken from the official circle and installed as president. After that ASHIDA Hitoshi seceded in opposition to the Liberal Party policy and joined the Progressive Party.

CHARACTER

As the name implies, the Democratic Liberal Party was formed for the purpose of merging the Liberal and Democratic Parties into one strong conservative party. However, this plan was frustrated by the opposition of the Democratic Party's Ashida faction. At present the Democratic Liberal Party, as it obstinately continues to try to form a strong conservative party, is ready to embrace the Democratic Party at any time.

The backers are, needless to say, capitalists. Moreover this party has the support of the blackmarket nouveaux riches and street bosses. It is trying to revive the capitalistic influences which were smashed by the defeat.

PLATFORM

Fundamental Policy:

1. Advocacy of liberalism in its true sense;
2. Establishment of a democratic government and of definite rules concerning the change of government;
3. Abolition of coalition cabinets, and the establishment of a responsible single-party cabinet;
4. Promotion of independent government within the scope permitted by the Allied Powers.

Economic Policy:

1. Broad abolition of economic controls within the extent permitted by the 9-point economic principles;
2. Establishment of the principle of free economy to enable Japanese industries to compete with international level production costs;

3. Readjustment and rationalization of enterprises according to the 9-point economic principles;
4. No new-yen measures in anticipation of the early establishment of a single foreign exchange rate.

Labor Policy:

1. Encouragement of democratic unions and the elimination of destructive, extreme-leftist unions;
2. Revision of labor laws where necessary, and a 30 percent cut in government employees coming under the General Accounts budget;
3. Readjustment and reconstruction of enterprises on a sound basis, and the adoption of the system of higher wages for higher work efficiency;
4. Establishment of a system of arbitration for labor disputes affecting public utilities and basic industries.

Agricultural Policy:

1. Replace class struggle with class cooperation and effect village peace;
2. Practice of intensive agriculture based on the principle of proper crops most suited to the particular land;
3. Increase of land productivity through greater land improvement and employment of draft animals;
4. Modification of the present government crop delivery system, and adoption of measures to permit free sale of produce upon completion of assigned quota.

Cultural Policy:

1. Elimination of narrow-minded nationalism and the establishment of a democratic concept making the Emperor and the people one;
2. Promotion of a true cultural life;
3. Amplification of national education, and the abolition of academic cliques;
4. Encouragement of healthy recreation.

ORGANIZATION

The DLP under President YOSHIDA and Secretary-general HIROKAWA Kozen has a membership of 269 Representatives and 45 Councillors.

As evidence why the DLP is called an ultra right-wing party, many of its Diet members are company presidents or directors, lawyers and educators. The plethora of Dietmen without occupations is peculiar to the DLP. This group of people come from out-and-out politicians such as YOSHIDA, SHIDEHARA and SAITO, and those who were once bureaucrats.

List of Officers:

President:

YOSHIDA Shigeru

Highest Advisor:

SHIDEHARA Kiguro

Advisors:

SAITO Takao

KUDO Tetsuo

SHIGEMUNE Yuzo

HOSHIJIMA Jiro

ITAYA Junsuke

ONO Banboku

TANAKA Manitsu

KURODA Hideo

TAMAYA Yoshiaki

INOUE Tomoharu

YAMAZAKI Takeshi

UEHARA Etsujiro

ONOGI Hidejiro

NIWA Hyokichi

OMURA Seiichi

HIGAI Senzo

NAKAJIMA Moritoshi

MATSUDA Seiichi

ISHIZAKA Toyoichi

HAYASHI Joji

MASUDA Kineshichi

OKADA Kikuharu

Consultants:

OGASAWARA Yasomi

MASUTANI Hideji

INADA Naomichi

MATSUI Toyokichi

SYO Tadato

TOKUGAWA Yorisada

SHIBATA Masatsugu

FURUSHIMA Yoshihide

MORI Kotaro

MATSUMOTO Ichiro

OGUSHI Seiichi

SUZUKI Yasutaka

MATSUNO Kinai

YAMADA Saichi

Consultants (Continued):

NAKAYAMA Toshihiko

KAWABATA Sakubei

MATSUKI Hiroshi

Chief Manager:

HIROKAWA Kozen

Vice Managers:

NEMOTO Ryutaro

WATANABE Yoshio

MORI Naotsugu

SATO Michiyoshi

SATO Yoshiaki

Accountants:

HIRASHIMA Ryoichi

ONOSE Chubei

KOGA Kitaro

OSUMI Kenji

HIRANUMA Yataro

President of General Meeting of Diet Members:

INADA Naomichi

Vice Presidents of General Meeting of Diet Members:

OGAWARA Masanobu

KIKUCHI Yoshiro

OKAI Toshiro

President of House of Representatives Members Meeting:

NAKAJIMA Katsuichi

Vice Presidents of House of Representatives Members Meeting:

KAWAMURA Zenpachiro

TADA Isamu

Chief of Political Research Office:

AOKI Takayoshi

Vice Chiefs of Political Research Office:

SASE Syozo

OZAKI Suekichi

ISHIHARA Noboru

TAGUCHI Suketaro

YAGI Ichiro

OKUMURA Takezo

SHIGETOMI Taku

KOMINE Ryuta

Chairman of Board of Directors:

HOSHIZIMA Jiro

Ranking Director:

OMURA Seiichi

Directors:

TOMABECHI Hidetoshi and 55 other members

Standing Directors:

ASARI Saburo and 25 other members

Managers:

ISHIKI Okisaburo

TSUTSUMI Hachiro

UTSUNOMIYA Tokuma

SAKURAI Tomonori

KONISHI Hideo

NAKANISHI Chiyoharu

AKIBA Tamotsu

YAMADA Kaiun

Chairman of Committee of Counter Measures for Diet:

OMURA Seiichi

Director of Party Affairs:

MATSUURA Sakae

Director of Liaison:

HITOTSUMATSU Masaji

Director of Organization:

ISOZAKI Tejo

Director of Diet:

KODAIRA Hisao

Director of Election:

MATSUNO Raizo

Director of Civil Information:

YAMANA Giko

Director of Canvassing:

SASAKI Hideyo

Director of Information:

HIRAI Giichi

Director of Propaganda:

KIMURA Kohei

Director of Youth:

SAKATA Michita

Director of Women:

NAKAYAMA Masa

Director of General Affairs:

MURAKAMI Seiji

Political Research Office Advisors:

TAKAHASHI Seichiro and 12 other members

Directors:

TAKEO Hajime and 28 other members

Chairman of Culture:

HARADA Ken

Chairman of Livestock:

OGASAWARA Yasomi

Chairman of Budget:

HIRASHIMA Ryoichi

Chairman of Judicial Affairs:

MATSUKI Hiroshi

Chairman of Welfare:

OISHI Takeichi

Chairman of Forestry:

NOBARA Masakatsu

Chairman of Transportation:

OKAMURA Riemon

Chairman of Foreign Affairs:

TAKEO Hajime

Chairman of Education:

YAMANA Giko

Chairman of Labor:

OZAKI Suekichi

Chairman of Commerce:

TADA Isamu

Chairman of Communications:

SHIRAI Sakichi

Chairman of Public Safety:

TANAKA Akiharu

Chairman of Fishery:

ISHIHARA Enkichi

Chairman of Agriculture and Forestry:

OGAWARA Masanobu

Chairman of Mining and Industry:

SHIBUYA Yutaro

Chairman of Finance:

MATSUDA Shoichi

Chairman of Land Planning:

MATSUI Toyokichi

POLICY AND REALIZATION

The DLP has the following slogans:

1. Halting of inflation by increased production.
2. Cultivation of appropriate crops on appropriate land.
3. Promotion of soil improvement on a large scale.
4. Balancing of agricultural and industrial prices.
5. Stabilization of workers' livelihood by high wages based on efficiency.
6. Overcoming of the tight-money situation, particularly in promoting agriculture, fishery, smaller businesses and industries.
7. Abolition of the transactions tax.

However, the DLP so far has enforced none of these. Under the first Yoshida Cabinet ISHIBASHI's financial administration greatly profited the capitalists by promoting inflation and thereby severely distressing the working classes. In short, the DLP policy is to revive capitalism, and its economic restoration program is based on this policy.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

HISTORY

The party was formed in October 1945 while riding on the great resurgence of party politics immediately after the war. With the participation of those persons who were engaged in the proletarian movement before the war, it was organized by a broad union of three former proletarian groups--the Social Democratic Party, Japan Labor Party and Japan Proletarian Party factions which had been opposed to each other in pre-war years.

CHARACTER

In forming the party, it was decided that social democracy would be adopted as its ideology, clearly drawing a line of demarcation from Communism. However, as the party generated great hope among the working class and gained popularity due to the post-war socialistic trend and propagation of democracy, a number of medium and small nouveaux riches and Diet-seat aspirants attached themselves to it. Because of this, the bourgeois class became influential within the party, particularly in financial affairs and in executive positions.

As a result, although the party platform is based on social democracy, the policies it has actually enforced have been in the interests of the middle class. Because of this change, the leftists, who get their support from the working class, are opposed to this attitude and have always been at odds with the rightists, who represent the middle class and the nouveaux riches. This feud has been complicated by factional and sentimental opposition between the old Social Democratic Party, the Japan Labor Party and the Japan Proletarian Party factions.

These differences finally led to the formal secession of HIRANO Rikizo and his followers because of differences with top rightist leader NISHIO Suehiro. Then in July last year, leftist KURODA Hisao and others were expelled from the party when they voted against a budget measure contrary to party instructions. Their expulsion caused some others to bolt and ultimately led to the formation of the Worker-Farmer (Labor-Farmer) Party. In short, although the party lacked unity on fundamental policies, it has actually been guided by the rightists in its conciliatory policy toward conservative parties.

PLATFORM

Fundamental Policy:

1. Thorough infusement and application of democracy and adoption of socialism;
2. The abolition of conservative reactionary governments;

3. Establishment of a single-party Socialist cabinet to succeed the current administration;
4. Early realization of a peace treaty and racial independence.

Economic Policy:

1. Practice of democratic State control and socialization of basic industries;
2. Establishment of a democratic committee vested with legal authority to draft economic planning;
3. Revision or abolition of present price-fixing policy which ensures unfair profits to monopolistic capital and adjustment of prices in conformity with international commodity price levels;
4. Concrete readjustment of presently inflated currency.

Labor Policy:

1. Opposition to business readjustments which protect only the interests of capital and also to administrative adjustments which intend to reduce the national budget;
2. Establishment of a rational, sliding-scale wage system to meet rising commodity prices;
3. Revision of NPSL and elevation of the wage standard;
4. Acquirement of political freedom for state and public employees and school teachers.

Agricultural Policy:

1. Thorough enforcement of a third farmland reform program;
2. Enforcement of river and land improvement at government expense and practice of state control of fertilizer and farm implements industries;
3. Establishment of a fair price for rice and revision of the official prices of farm products to conform with the rise in the general price level.

Cultural Policy:

1. Grant budget priorities to educational and cultural appropriations and guarantee minimum appropriations;
2. Open universities to the public and expand the program of scholarships and assistance to deserving students;

3. Supervision over the education committee;
4. Popularization of the UNESCO movement.

ORGANIZATION

Under Party Chairman KATAYAMA Tetsu and Secretary General ASANUMA Inejiro, the party embraces 49 Representatives and 46 Councillors.

List of Officers:

Chairman of Central Executive Committee:

KATAYAMA Tetsu

Chief Secretary:

ASANUMA Inejiro

Accountant:

NAKAZAKI Toshi

Members of Central Executive Committee:

MASAKI Kiyoshi	HOSONO Michio
YOSHIKAWA Kanemitsu	TOMIYOSHI Eiji
DOI Naosaku	MATSUMOTO Junzo
KATO Ryoza	ITO Ushiro
HAYASHI Daisaku	NISHIMURA Eiichi
AKAMATSU Tsuneko	MIZUTANI Chozaburo
MORITO Tatsuo	YONEKUBO Mitsusuke
SUZUKI Yoshio	KIKUKAWA Tadao
KATO Kanju	SUZUKI Mosaburo
NOMIZO Maxaru	OSHIMA Yoshiharu
YASUHIRA Shikaichi	HARA Hyonosuke
TANAKA Shogetsu	

Auditors:

TAKATSU Masamichi	II Seichi
TSUJII Taminosuke	INOUE Ryoji

Advisors:

ABE Isoo	MATSUOKA Komakichi
MATSUMOTO Haruichiro	KAGAWA Toyohiko

Chairman of Political Research Board:

SUZUKI Mosaburo

Vice Chairmen of Political Research Board:

HATANO Kanae	KAWASHIMA Kinji
MATSUZAWA Kaneto	SHIMADA Shinsaku

Chairman of Laborers Union Committee:

KIKUKAWA Tadao

Department Directors of Laborers Union Committee:

Labor	YAMABANA Hideo
Farmer	INAMURA Junzo
Commerce and Industry	SASAGUCHI Akira
Cooperative Association	SHIGEI Shikaji
Fishermen	FUJIWARA Shigetaro

Chairman of the Committee of Counter Measure for Unemployment:

MAEDA Taneo

Director of Education Department:

SHIMAGAMI Zengoro

Chairman of Control Committee:

MUTO Unjuro

Members of Control Committee:

INOUE Ryoji	ASANUMA Inejiro
OHNO Koichi	TAKEYA Gentaro
SATAKE Shinichi	INOMATA Kozo

Chairman of Election Committee:

ITO Ushiro

Members of Committee of Counter Measures for Election:

SUZUKI Mosaburo and 9 others

Directors:

Organization	KATO Ryozo
Propaganda	YOSHIKAWA Kanemitsu
Intelligence	AKAMATSU Isamu
Culture	MATSUMOTO Shichiro
Publication	HOSODA Tsunakichi
Civil Information	MORI Mikiji

Rising Generation
Women
Acting Director

TANAKA Orinoshin
YAMASAKI Michiko
FUJIMAKI Taichi

Officers in the Houses

Diet Measures Committee:

Chairman

YONEKUBO Mitsusuke

Members

ASANUMA Inejiro and 14 others

Chairman of House of Representatives Members Meeting:

KAWAI Giichi

Vice Chairmen of the House of Representatives Members Meeting:

KANEKO Masutaro

INOMATA Kozo

MIZOBUCHI Matsutaro

House Officers:

- Proceedings:

Chief: YASUHIRA Shikaichi

II Seichi

SATAKE Shinichi

ITANI Masakichi

HOSOKAWA Takamoto

- Bills:

Chief: TANAKA Syogetsu

KAJIKAWA Shizuo

MATSUZAWA Kaneto

KATSUMADA Seichi

YAMAZAKI Michiko

- General Affairs:

Chief: YAO Kisaburo

YAOITA Tadashi

MOJI Akira

MURAO Satsuo

- Committee:

Chief: MAEDA Einosuke

KIKUCHI Jusaku

ISE Kotaro

TAKATSU Masamichi

TOGANO Satoko

- Civil Information:

Chief: ITO Ushiro

YAMANAKA Hiroshi

UKEDA Shinkichi

YAMAGUCHI Shizue

KAGETSU Junsei

- Negotiation in the Chamber:

Chief: YOSHIKAWA Kanemitsu

SASAGUCHI Akira

AKAMATSU Isamu

Chairman of House of Councillors Members Meeting:

MORISHITA Masaichi

Vice Chairmen of House of Councillors Members Meeting:

KINOSHITA Gengo

MIKI Jiro

Standing Members in the House of Councillors:

KANEKO Hirofumi

KAWASAKI Natsu

SHIMA Kiyoshi

TANAKA Toshikatsu

NAKAMURA Masao

HARAGUCHI Chujiro

YAMADA Setsuo

AOYAMA Syoichi

UMEZU Kinichi

OHOHATA Nobuo

KANIE Kunihiko

IWASAKI Syosaburo

POLICY AND REALIZATION

The party proposed more than 60 urgent measures, including:

1. The establishment of an increased production responsibility system in key industries;
2. State management of electric power, fertilizer and forests;
3. Reform of the tax collection organization;
4. Prevention of tax evasions;
5. A third farmland reform measure.

However, despite the fact that the party became the leading party after the general election in April 1947 and formed a Socialist-Democratic coalition Cabinet under KATAYAMA in June, it was unable to make good its public pledges in actual practice.

The Coal Mine State Control Bill was passed only after emasculation. It was first thoroughly worked over by the Democratic and Peoples Cooperative Parties for three months, during which period full agreement was not reached. When it was presented to the Diet without agreement, the opposition parties made further changes in another three-month period before passage.

The party's emergency measures for economic recovery based on the priority production system ended in a failure. In the economic white paper issued in December 1947, Premier KATAYAMA announced that a national financial crisis existed

and asked the people to cooperate in an austerity program. The pegging of wages at 1,800 yen level caused further dissatisfaction among the working class. Finally, the Socialist Cabinet fell over the question of sources of revenue for the livelihood allowance for government workers.

In brief, the party's six-month administration (TN: Sic. Actually nine months.) was only a succession of compromises. Even after the party joined the Ashida Cabinet, the rightists continued to compromise. Only one leftist proposal was given support. This was the bill for suspension of interest payment on war bonds. Although this was passed by the Lower House, it did not become a law as the Upper House failed to complete deliberations on it.

When the National Public Service Law was introduced, it, as an opposition party, planned to present its own amended bill as a gesture to gain public favor in view of the anticipated Diet dissolution. However, because it became clear that the authorities concerned were opposed to the presentation of such a bill, the party cast blank ballots.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

HISTORY

Formed on 31 Mar 47 just prior to the general election, it had 129 Dietmen when it was organized. It has suffered big changes ever since. After the enactment of the new Constitution, the Progressive Party, which had been a most reactionary party whose key component was the major half of the old Diet forces such as the Machida faction of the former MINSEI-To and the Nakajima and Kanemitsu factions of the former Seiyukai Party, underwent internal disturbances in shedding its old traits. Efforts were started toward the end of 1947 by INUKAI and NARAHASHI to form a new, sound conservative party. The greater part of the Progressive Party and the Liberal Party's Ashida faction, which was at odds with the party leaders, were, therefore, merged to form the Democratic Party.

However, it was dealt a severe blow no sooner than it was formed, when INUKAI and NARAHASHI were purged. SAITO, SHIDEHARA and ASHIDA vied for the party presidency. ASHIDA won out, and SHIDEHARA was named honorary president of the party. However, SHIDEHARA resigned his post as honorary president soon thereafter over a difference of views with ASHIDA, as a result of which a coolness sprang up between them. This subsequently gave birth to the mass bolt of 28 members of the Shidehara faction when the Democratic-Liberal Party was formed.

INUKAI and NARAHASHI were thereafter released from the purge ban; but before the party could capitalize on it, it found itself neck-deep in the Showa Denko scandal. As a result, President ASHIDA resigned his post, and INUKAI was chosen to succeed him.

CHARACTER

The party can be called conservative-progressive, but it has been on every cabinet bar one since the war's end: SHIDEHARA's, YOSHIDA's, KATAYAMA's and ASHIDA's. The Democratic Party's height of unreasonableness was when it, a 90-man third-ranking party, formed the Ashida Cabinet.

There is that perfidious irresponsibility about this party which throws overboard its party principles or policies in order to sit in the cabinet. It is advocating now a middle-road government. This may be regarded as only being consistent with the party's platform of modified capitalism, but it can also be called a party scheme to rope in the People's Cooperative Party and the left-wing of the Democratic-Liberal Party and expand its strength.

PLATFORM

Fundamental Policy:

1. Readjustment of the national structure and enforcement of official discipline;

2. Acceleration of holding of the peace conference;
3. Concrete application of the 9-point economic principles and realization of economic recovery;
4. Enforcement of administrative readjustments and rationalization to effect high administrative efficiency.

Economic Policy:

1. Maintenance of sound, balanced State finances and the adoption of financial policies with emphasis on industrial recovery;
2. Seek importation of foreign capital and promotion of export trade;
3. Establishment of strong public confidence in national currency and abstaining from currency revision attempts;
4. Fixation of a single exchange rate without enforcing currency devaluation.

Labor Policy:

1. For simplification, greater efficiency and economy in administration effect a 20 percent reduction in the budget-authorized government employees;
2. Expansion of the unemployment insurance program and establishment of a composite social security system;
3. Establishment of a wage structure based on proficiency;
4. Expansion of dispute conciliation and arbitration organs.

Agricultural Policy:

1. Maintain balance between the prices of farm products and those of other commodities;
2. Simplification and unification of production and distribution of fertilizer;
3. Thorough enforcement of the 2nd Farm Land Reform program;
4. Exchange and redivision of farm land and rationalization of farm operations.

Cultural Policy:

1. Cultivation of the spirit of independence;
2. Cultural promotion in backwoods areas and purification of popular arts;

3. Internationalization of Japanese culture and beautification of national domain;
4. Encouragement of athletic games and elevation of the cultural level of the working people.

ORGANIZATION

The Democratic Party's Diet members in the Lower House include some company presidents and directors, chairmen of economic organizations, small business owners, lawyers, and a few career politicians. As this would indicate, this party has its constituents among progressive-minded businessmen who are dissatisfied with the Democratic-Liberal Party, their employees and conservative farmers. New President INUKAI, who replaced ASHIDA, is strongly supported by the right-wing TAIYO KAI within the party and is more conservative than the faction advocating middle-road politics under TOMABECHI. Therefore, it is expected that INUKAI will use his new power to approach the Democratic-Liberal Party in the future.

The party's present strength in the Diet is 68 seats in the Lower House and 46 in the Upper House.

List of Officers:

Advisors:

HITOTSUMATSU Sadakichi	YANO Shotaro
TAKEDA Giichi	KITAMURA Tokutaro
BANDO Kotaro	HINOKI Sanshiro
NARAHASHI Wataru	INUKAI Takeshi
KIMURA Kozaemon	TOMABECHI Gizo
NAGANO Nagahiro	HOSHI Hajime

Chairman of Directors Meeting:

TOMABECHI Gizo

Directors:

ONO Takashi	SUZUKI Kyohei
AMANO Hisashi	OMORI Tamaki
TACHIBANA Naoji	KOMATSU Yuji
KOJIMA Tetsuzo	FUKUDA Shigeyoshi
SAKAGUCHI Chikara	SASAKI Shikazo
TAKENAKA Shichiro	ISHIKAWA Junkichi
OKUMA Nobuyuki	YAMAZAKI Iwao
TERASHIMA Ryutaro	KOSAKA Zentaro

ITO Kyoichi
YONEDA Yoshimori
TOMABECHI Gizo
HAYASHIYA Kamejiro
MAENOSONO Kiichiro

TANAKA Gensaburo
YOSHIDA Yasushi
ONIMARU Yoshinari
KOSUGI Shigeyasu

Chief Manager:

INAGAKI Heitaro

Vice-Manager:

(Concurrent Chief of Party Office)

NAGANO Juemon

(Concurrent Director of Party Affairs Dept.)

KADOYA Moriichi

NISHIDA Takao

Department Directors:

Canvassing

Party Affairs

Intelligence

Civil Information

Organization

Rising Generation

Culture

Labor

Agricultural Policy

Medium and Minor Enterprises

International Trade

Liaison

Women

ZUSHI Yasumasa

KADOYA Moriichi

ANDO Yoshinaga

KITA Narajiro

GOTSUBO Shigeo

SONODA Naoshi

MOGAMI Hideko

OGAWA Hanji

MURASE Nobuchika

SAKURAUCHI Yoshio

OKANO Shigezo

ITO Ryuji

KIUCHI Kyo

Accountants:

IMURA Takuji

TANAKA Nobuyoshi

KAMIYAMA Eiichi

Director of Board of Political Research:

KITAMURA Tokutaro

Vice Directors of Board of Political Research:

HORIKAWA Kyohei	TOI Miyotsugu
ARAKI Masuo	UMEBAYASHI Tokio
IWAKI Tetsuo	UETAKE Haruhiko

Department Directors of Board of Political Research:

Cabinet	NAKAJIMA Shigeki
Attorney General's Office	TAKAHASHI Teiichi
National Personnel	YANAMI Tatsuo
Foreign Affairs	KORA Tomi
Finance	NAKASONE Yasuhiro
Education	NISHIYAMA Fusata
Agriculture and Forestry	AOKI Seimon
Commerce and Industry	FUNAZAKI Yoshiyuki
Welfare	YAMASHITA Harue
Transportation	TAKATA Susumu
Construction	IKEZUMI Teitaro
Economic Stabilization	SAKAINO Kiyoo
Local Administration	UCHIDE Shinko
Fishery	UMAGOSHI Akira
Communication	KURITA Hideo
Labor	NAMIKI Yoshio
Audit	HASHIMOTO Kinichi
Budget	KANEMITSU Yoshikuni

Advisors of Board of Political Research:

ISHIYAMA Kenkichi	TOKONAMI Tokuji
HARA Suteshi	FUNAZAKI Yoshiyuki
KANEMITSU Yoshikuni	UMAGOSHI Akira
KAWASAKI Hideji	TSUBOKAWA Shinzo

Chairman of Diet Members General Meeting:

KITAURA Keitaro

Vice-Chairmen of Diet Members General Meeting:

HARA Takeshi	ISHIKAWA Kazue
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Chairman of House of Representatives Members Meeting:

WASEDA Ryuemon

Vice-Chairmen of House of Representatives Members Meeting:

TAKAHASHI Choji

TAJIMA Fuzakuni

Chairman of House of Councillors Members Meeting:

SAKURAUCHI Tatsuro

Vice-Chairmen of House of Councillors Members Meeting:

TANIGUCHI Yasaburo

FUJIMORI Shinji

Election Counter-Measures Center

Supreme Committee:

INUKAI Takeshi

NARAHASHI Wataru

KIMURA Kozaemon

TAKEDA Giichi

BANDO Kotaro

Directors:

SEKINE Hisazo and 15 others

Officers in the House

Chairman of Directors Meeting in the House:

HITOTSUMATSU Sadayoshi

Vice-Chairmen of Directors Meeting in the House:

SHIIKUMA Saburo

IBARAGI Kazuhisa

Directors in the House:

MIYOSHI Takeo and 26 others

POLICY AND REALIZATION

In keeping with the policies it advocates, the Democratic Party put the brakes on the Socialist Party and prevented the Katayama Cabinet from carrying out socialistic policies, such as the third farmland reform program and the suspension of war-bond interest payments. When the Ashida Cabinet was formed, it ran into the labor offensive launched by the National Council of Government and Public Workers Union, but the timely issue of General MacARTHUR's letter saved it from this crisis.

However, the Cabinet immediately thereafter ran into trouble in compiling the budget. In its hasty compilation of the national budget, the Ashida Cabinet shoved the burden of making up the financial deficit onto the shoulders of the general public through half a month postponement of the measure to reduce the earned income tax, hikes in price of tobacco, railway fares and communications rates and the institution of the transactions tax. This increased the tax burden of the people by 19 percent over the previous year.

The course followed by the Ashida Cabinet since the Showa Denko scandal, which broke out soon after, is already known to the public. Thus, the Ashida Cabinet had to resign before it had time to carry out its policies, including preparations for the induction of foreign capital.

COMMUNIST PARTY

HISTORY

Since its organization in July 1922, the Communist Party has been constantly under oppression as an illegal party, and its leaders have been as often in prison. But Communists continued to work among several labor-farmer organizations and factory workers and thus strengthened their organization. However, with the mass arrests conducted several times since 1928, it lost most of its leaders (including SANO Manabu and NABEYAMA Sadachika, who joined other parties), and the party entered a period of total eclipse.

However, as soon as such tested leaders as TOKUDA Kyuichi and SHIGA Yoshio were released on 6 Oct '45, reconstruction of the now lawful party began. Since the party had already been established in the past, it was not formed anew. Following the repatriation of NOZAKA Sanzo in January 1946, the party actively engaged in organizing labor and the masses by taking up the problem of the nation's livelihood difficulties.

CHARACTER

The party clearly shows its character as a militant class party championing the working masses. While advocating the establishment of a people's government, it does not belittle parliamentary politics. While it denies that it advocates a violent revolution, it is, nevertheless, placing more emphasis on organizing its extra-Diet influence rather than on strengthening its intra-Diet position. Its main efforts are directed particularly toward labor union movements, campaigns against the taxation system, activities in a consultative capacity and other forms of livelihood struggles. These activities are peculiar to the Communist Party.

PLATFORM

Fundamental Policy:

1. Rigid observance of the POTSDAM Declaration and realization of complete national independence;
2. Safeguard of democracy and elimination of fascism;
3. Opposition to the enormous budget inviting the danger of war;
4. State management and peoples' control of financial institutions and key industries.

Economic Policy:

1. Replacement of bureaucratic control with the control by the people;

2. Lowering of prices of the products of monopolistic capital, and the guarantee of prices of farm and marine products covering production costs;
3. Opposition to imports and hunger exports at the sacrifice of independence;
4. Opposition to the introduction of foreign capital menacing the peace and independence of the nation.

Labor Policy:

1. Payment of wages sufficient to enable a decent livelihood, and the practice of the 8-hour work day;
2. Opposition to the dismissal of workers through administrative and enterprise re-adjustments;
3. Opposition to anti-labor revisions of the NPSL and other labor regulations;
4. Full freedom of expression, assembly, association and the right to strike.

Agricultural Policy:

1. Opposition to unilateral and arbitrary government-set quotas for crop deliveries, and the completion of crop delivery at cost-covering prices;
2. Prohibition of one-sided dissolution of tenancy agreements by landowners, and the practice of control of farm land by farmers;
3. Immediate emancipation of all tenant farms, fields and forests;
4. Opposition to destructive heavy taxation upon agriculture.

Cultural Policy:

1. Freedom of students' political activities;
2. Opposition to sheer imitation of foreign culture;
3. Guarantee of the livelihood of orphans and widows;
4. Elimination of decadent culture.

ORGANIZATION

Under the control of the Central Political Bureau, with TOKUDA Kyuichi as Secretary General, an organizational net-work covers every national district and work shop. It

goes without saying that the party is built on the support of the working classes including labor unions of the National Congress of Industrial Unions and others. Lately, however, it is being backed by an increasing number of smaller industrialists who are facing ruin as a result of the inflation. Moreover, the party receives support from the intellectuals, and noted figures are successively joining the party.

As for the age of members, the young outnumber the old. It has four seats in the Upper House and 35 in the Lower House.

List of Officers:

TOKUDA Kyuichi	SHIDA Shigeo
NOZAKA Sanzo	ITO Ritsu
SHIGA Yoshio	HASEGAWA Hiroshi
MIYAMOTO Kenji	ITO Kenichi
KIN Tenkai	KASUGA Shoichi
KASUGA Shojiro	KONNO Yojiro
HAKAMADA Satomi	KURAHARA Koreto
MATSUMO Ichizo	TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo
TAKAKURA Teru	KAMEYAMA Kozo
KISHIMOTO Shigeo	SATO Satoji
SHIRAKAWA Seiichi	NOZAKA Ryu
TOSAKA Hiroshi	KAMIYAMA Shigeo
MATSUMOTO Saneki	

Control Committee:

MIYAMOTO Kenji	SHINO Etsuro
MATSUMOTO Soichiro	MASUDA Kakunosuke
YAMABE Kentaro	WADA Ichizo
IWAMOTO Iwao	NISHIZAWA Ryuji
OKADA Bunkichi	

Political Bureau:

TOKUDA Kyuichi	SHIDA Shigeo
NOZAKA Sanzo	ITO Ritsu
SHIGA Yoshio	HASEGAWA Hiroshi
MIYAMOTO Kenji	KONNO Yojiro
KIN Tenkai	

Secretarial Bureau:

TOKUDA Kyuichi

NOZAKA Sanzo

KASUKA Shojiro

HAKAMADA Satomi

ITO Ritsu

HASEGAWA Hiroshi

KONNO Yojiro

TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo

KAMEYAMA Kozo

POLICY AND REALIZATION

Although it has opposed the compromise policies of the coalition governments, it failed to realize its own policies due to its minority status. Among its activities in the Diet, the most noteworthy were those in the Illegal Property Transactions Investigation Committee. Despite its impotency in the Diet, the party is closely linked with the working classes through its extra-Diet daily struggle activities.

LABOR--FARMER PARTY

HISTORY

The extreme left-wing Socialists (the theoretical left-wing) either were ousted or seceded from the party in July 1948 after they voted against a party-approved bill to raise the railway rates 2.55 times. Even after the ouster the twelve-member group (both Representatives and Councillors), including KURODA Hisao, continued to advocate purification of the Socialist Party by identifying themselves as the Orthodox Socialists. However, the group finally decided that reform of the Socialist Party was impossible and from October 1948 began preparations to organize a new party. The Labor-Farmer Party, accordingly, was inaugurated on 2 Dec 48.

CHARACTER

Since the Socialist Party has degenerated into a bourgeois party, this party intends to become a genuine socialist party, based on the laboring class. It intends to attain a socialist revolution through democratic parliamentary politics. However, this party does not have as yet a clear theoretical basis upon which it can justify its existence as an intermediate party between the Socialist and Communist Parties.

PLATFORM

Fundamental Policy:

1. Formation of a wide democratic peoples' front and establishment of a revolutionary democratic government through peaceful means;
2. State ownership and control of key financial and industrial organs;
3. Early realization of the peace treaty and autonomous reconstruction of the nation;
4. Elimination of militarism and fascism and safeguarding of international peace.

Economic Policy:

1. Establishment of a rehabilitation program of self-help recovery and not entire dependence upon foreign aid;
2. When possible, effect balance of national economy with limited foreign aid;
3. Promotion of socialistic policies with which to socialize industries and finance;
4. Abolition of official controls over goods in abundant production, abolition of the Transactions Tax and creation of a tax on bank checks.

Labor Policy:

1. Opposition to pro-capital rationalization and readjustment of enterprises;
2. Creation of a minimum wage standard and opposition to anti-labor revisions of the labor laws;
3. Practice of the 8-hour working day and the protection of laborers;
4. Technical training for youths at government expense, and the establishment of facilities for the protection of women workers.

Agricultural Policy:

1. Greater democratization of crop delivery system to give producers more voice in this matter, and full distribution of producers goods to farmers and fishermen;
2. Elimination of the influence of old time landowners and rationalization of land distribution;
3. Increase of loans to farmers and abolition of undue taxation upon farmers and fishermen;
4. Reorganization along democratic lines and enlargement of agricultural cooperative unions.

Cultural Policy:

1. Equalization of opportunity for education and education entirely at government expense;
2. Emancipation of women through abolition of the feudalistic family system, and more scientific daily life;
3. Creation of progressive culture;
4. Promotion of cooperation with democratic elements in foreign countries.

ORGANIZATION

This party has absorbed the Purification League of the Socialist Party Youth Section. It is aiming at winning the independent leftist voters who are dissatisfied with both the Communist and the Socialist Parties. This is the group--including the Government Railway Workers Reform League and the Communication Workers Democratization Federation, among organized workers, and a section of intellectuals and Japan Farmers Union members--which will support this party. Because it is still organizing new chapters, exact party membership is not known. Its lower organs are

winning over Socialist Party supporters, and in some districts it is even pitted against the Communists.

The party is headed by KURODA Hisao, chairman of the Central Committee. Seven Representatives and eight Councilors constitute its Diet strength.

List of Officers:

Chairman of Preparation Committee:

KURODA Hisao

Chairman of Diet Management Committee:

NAKAHARA Kenji

Vice-Chairman of Diet Management Committee:

OHTA Toshie

Division Officers:

- Policies:

KIMURA Kihachiro

HORIE Jitsuzo (HR)

CHIBA Makoto (HC)

- Committee Management:

MIZUHASHI Tosaku

TATE Shunzo (HR)

IKEDA Tsuneo (HC)

- Party Negotiation:

YAMAGUCHI Takehide

OHTA Tenrei (HR)

SUZUKI Seichi (HC)

- Liaison:

TOKORO Makoto

ISHINO Hisao (HR)

SUZUKI Seichi (HC)

- General Affairs:

MORIYAMA Takehiko

TAMAI Yukichi (HR)

HOSHINO Yoshiki (HC)

- External Affairs:

HORI Makoto

MATSUTANI Tenkoko (HR)

CHIBA Makoto (HC)

- Accounts:

MORIYAMA Takehiko

TAMAI Yukichi (HR)

HOSHINO Yoshiki (HC)

POLICY AND REALIZATION

The party has a 33-point platform including:

1. Establishment of a revolutionary democratic government;
2. Extermination of bureaucratic and capitalistic economic controls;
3. State ownership and management of important industries;
4. Abolition of unjust taxation of farmers and fishermen.

As the party was organized only recently, a concrete program to implement the above policies has not yet been shaped. However, the party opposed the 6,307 yen wage base for government and public workers and supported a clear 7,300 yen bill proposed by the National Liaison Council of the Government and Public Office Workers Unions. As a natural result, it voted against the supplementary budget at the last session. This action was taken independently of the Communist Party.

This party regards the Government ordinance issued on the basis of the letter from General MacARTHUR as unconstitutional and is fighting against it. (TN: The Government ordinance pertaining to strikes by public servants.)

SOCIAL RENOVATION PARTY

HISTORY

With the dismissal of Agriculture Minister HIRANO Rikizo in November 1947 due to intra-Cabinet dissension, Diet members supported by the National Farmers Union bolted the Socialist Party to establish a new party headed by HIRANO. They established the Socialist Renovation Party in March 1947. This was accomplished despite the Hirano purge issue which came up at that time. Moreover, two People's Cooperative Party members and one Daiichi Glin Club member bolted to the new party. At the inaugural meeting, SATAKE Haruki was elected chief-secretary.

CHARACTER

The party based its platform on the three anti's: that is, anti-fascism, anti-Communism, and anti-monopolism. However, it lost its socialistic character and acquired an indefinite collaborationist character. From the fact that it supported formation of the Yoshida Cabinet last November, it is obvious that the party has become increasingly conservative in nature.

PLATFORM

Fundamental Policy:

1. Execution of anti-capitalism, anti-fascism and anti-communism;
2. Enforcement of official discipline and readjustment of governmental organs in local provinces;
3. Sound development of agricultural cooperative unions;
4. Realization of honest political parties and enforcement of the 9-point economic principles.

Economic Policy:

1. Curtailment of unproductive expenditures and greater emphasis on productive expenditures;
2. Reconstruction and stabilization of independent economy;
3. Creation of a currency stabilization fund and establishment of long-term credit;
4. Creation of a democratic control committee to supervise financial organs.

Labor Policy:

1. Establishment of a minimum wage standard;
2. Adoption of a quarter-annual sliding wage scale;
3. Absorption of employment into export industries;
4. Establishment of a social insurance program and an unemployment relief program.

Agricultural Policy:

1. A rational re-study of the rice price;
2. Establishment of a producer-operated system of crop delivery;
3. Expansion of the program of distribution of agricultural implements in proportion to crops delivered;
4. Expand agricultural public works projects program.

Cultural Policy:

1. Thorough enforcement of the new 6-3 school system at government expense;
2. Increase and expansion of educational facilities;
3. Participation in international peace-promotion organization;
4. Full enforcement of democratic education program for women.

ORGANIZATION

The party bases its support on the National Farmers Union, but it has no particular party organization. Its expenditures are being financed by its leaders, including SATAKE, OKAMI, AKAMATSU, and FUJITA. The party has five seats in the Lower House.

List of Officers:

Chief Secretary:

SATAKE Haruki

Vice Secretary:

OGAMI Zenkichi

Accounts Spokesman:

AKAMATSU Meichoku

Auditors:

MIYAMURA Matahachi

HIRAKU Kiichi

Diet Members General Meeting:

Chairman:

TAKASE Tsuto

Vice Chairman:

ETO Hayashi

Vice Chairman:

HONDO Tsurumatsu

House of Representatives Members Meeting:

Chairman:

MATSUZAWA Hajime

Vice Chairman:

MATSUMOTO Shinichi

Vice Chairman:

TONOSAKI Chiyokichi

Political Research Board:

Chairman:

FUJITA Sakae

Vice Chairman:

SUZUKI Zenko

Vice Chairman:

HAYAKAWA Takashi

Vice Chairman:

NARUSHIGE Mitsuma

Information and Propaganda Div. Chief:

AKAMATSU Meichoku

Party Funds Div. Chief:

TONOSAKI Chiyokichi

Fishing Villages Div. Chief:

SUZUKI Zenko

Labor Division Chief:

HAYAKAWA Takashi

Industry and Commerce Div. Chief:

HAYAKAWA Takashi

Organization Division Chief:

TANAKA Kenkichi

Youth Division Chief:

TANAKA Kenkichi

Farm Villages Division Chief:

KANO Takashi

General Affairs Division Chief:

MIZUNO Jitsuro

Women Division Chief:

OISHI Yoshie

Liaison Division Chief:

TAKASE Den

Without Portfolio Chief:

HAMADA Torazo

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman:

OHARA Hiroo

POLICY AND REALIZATION

The party platform is based on cooperative socialism, which rejects both right-wing and the left-wing extremism. It espouses economic rehabilitation through a production-first principle based on the interests of labor. But like other minor parties, its policies have remained almost completely unrealized.

Since HIRANO's purge this party has been in constant turmoil due to attempts by other parties to lure away members. This is one reason why the party cannot create a nationwide organization structure.

There is some complex relationship between the National Farmers Union and the newly organized Farm Youths Organization.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE PARTY

HISTORY

This party was established on 8 Mar 47 by a merger of the Cooperative-Democratic Party and the People's Party, with the incorporation of some independents.

CHARACTER

Neither capitalist nor socialist, this party has adopted a middle course which seeks cooperation between capital and labor upon the basis of humanism.

PLATFORM

Fundamental Policy:

1. Reconstruction of national economy through cooperatives;
2. Purification of political, business and official circles and establishment of an honest government;
3. Preferential encouragement to cultural policies and thorough propagation and realization of democratic government;
4. Early realization of the peace conference and participation in UN.

Economic Policy:

1. Sever vicious circle of rising prices and wages;
2. Prohibition of unrestricted loan extensions by financial institutions, especially the RFB;
3. Rational readjustment of both central and local taxation system;
4. Rationalization of tax on earned income to realize fair taxation and create elasticity of the source of revenue.

Labor Policy:

1. Democratization of the union movement and elimination of the fraction activity of extreme leftists;
2. Realization of labor-capital cooperation through participation of labor in management;
3. Adoption of proficiency bonuses to supplement standard wages;

4. Full distribution of daily necessities to workers and securing of real wage through stabilization of commodity prices.

Agricultural Policy:

1. Thorough enforcement of the 2nd Farmland Reform program and creation of model farms;
2. Enactment of laws for the establishment of land improvement associations and industries in farming villages;
3. Elevation of farmland productivity at State expense and the establishment of an emergency plan for reforestration;
4. Establishment of an agricultural rehabilitation bank and expansion of the agricultural cooperative program to check agricultural depressions.

Cultural Policy:

1. Establishment of a peaceful nation and promotion of world friendship;
2. Establishment of a school finance program;
3. Thorough enforcement of the new 6-3 compulsory education system;
4. Improve school teachers' salaries and send them to foreign countries for further study.

ORGANIZATION

The party had 29 Dietmen at the time of dissolution of the last Diet. Most of these are farmers and persons from educational circles. Because of this, the party gives the impression of lacking unity. Farmers in this group are middle class small businessmen and landowners. At present, the party has 14 seats in the Lower House.

List of Officers:

Chairman of Central Committee:

MIKI Takeo

Members of Central Committee:

IIDA Yoshishige

ISHIDA Ichimatsu

IWAO Jinzo

OKAMURA Bunshiro

KAWANO Yoshimitsu

KUWAZUKA Iwao

IDE Ichitaro

OSHIMA Tazo

OKU Mumeo

KINOSHITA Sakae

KONO Kinsho

Members of Central Committee (Cont.)

SAKAI Toshio

TOYOZAWA Toyoo

HARA Kuni

MATOKA Kinemon

MATSUMOTO Rokutaro

NAGAYAMA Kazumi

SUZUKI Kenichi

NOMOTO Shinakichi

HIRAKAWA Atsuo

MATSUBARA Kazuhiko

SATO Toshio

YONEKURA Tatsuya

Advisors:

OKADA Seichi

SASAMORI Junzo

FUNADA Kyoji

Chief Secretary:

TAKEYAMA Yutaro

Chairman, Political Research Office:

MATSUMOTO Takizo

Vice-Chairmen, Political Research Office:

IDE Ichitaro

MIYOSHI Hajime

NOMOTO Shinakichi

Accounts Supervisors:

KARAKIDA Togoro

NAITO Tomoaki

Directors:

Party Affairs

Organization

Canvassing

Intelligence, Propaganda

Publication

Enterprises

Culture

International

Education

Religion

Society

People's Livelihood

Labor

ISHIDA Ichimatsu

KIKUKAWA Kyue

TAGA Yasuro

IDE Ichitaro

KAWAGOE Hiroshi

KARAKIDA Togoro

TANIGUCHI Takeo

MATSUMOTO Takizo

KURCOWA Shigeharu

OSHIMA Tazo

KOEDA Kazuo

OGAWA Hisayoshi

NOMOTO Shinakichi

Vice-Director, Labor	MORITA Yasumasa
Science and Technique	TOYOZAWA Toyoo
Agriculture and Forestry	HAGIWARA Hisao
Fishery	TSUBOI Kamezo
Medium and Small Enterprises	KNON Kinsho
Finance	NAITO Tomoaki
Youth	KAWAGOE Hiroshi
Women	OKU Mumeo

Secretary:

HIRAKAWA Atsuo

Vice-Director Secretary:

OHATA Akira

House Officers

Diet Members Meeting, President:

MATOBA Kinemon

President of House of Representatives Members Meeting:

SAKAI Toshio

Vice-Presidents House of Representatives Members Meeting:

IMAI Ko

TSUBOI Kamezo

President of House of Councillors Members Meeting:

SUZUKI Kenichi

Vice-President of House of Councillors Members Meeting:

IWAO Jinzo

Chairman of Committee of Counter-Measures for the Diet:

IIDA Yoshishige

POLICY AND REALIZATION

As a Government party, this party has followed the policies of the Socialist and Democratic Parties.

NEW FARMERS' PARTY

HISTORY

Representatives of the People's Cooperative Party, Social Renovation Party, and Japan Farmers' Party met on 4 December to discuss a political platform originating from the Agrarian Youth League aiming to organize a new broad agrarian political party.

CHARACTER

Complete agreement was reached that the new party, originating ideologically as a farmers' party, should be divorced from all narrow class interests.

PLATFORM

The main points of the proposed platform were:

1. Establishment of parliamentary politics with the people (as distinguished from class or special interest groups) as its basis.
2. Realization of a cooperative society.
3. Modernization of farm villages and the stabilization of the people's livelihood.

ORGANIZATION

The formal inauguration of the New Farmers' Party, which was described in political quarters as "a harbinger of an amalgamation of the former Japan Farmers' Party and the People's Cooperative Party," took place on 29 December 1948. The new party, composed of former Diet members, who were former adherents of the Japan Farmers' Party, has one seat in the House of Representatives.

List of Officers:

Chairman, Central Committee:

NAKANO Shiro

Vice-Chairmen, Central Committee:

TERASAKI Satoru

TAKAKURA Sadasuke

Chief Secretary:

EGUCHI Yoichi

Accounts:

KATO Kichidayu

Liaison:

NAKAMURA Torata

Political Research:

KITA Jiro

NEW LIBERAL PARTY

The reorganization committee of the New Liberal Party on 4 December announced a new party program aimed at the promotion of "genuine" capitalism. The reorganized New Party was formally inaugurated on the same day under the chairmanship of Koichi Seko. The party now has two seats in the House of Representatives.

List of Officers:

Chairman:

SEKO Koichi

Party Affairs:

KAWAHASHI Toyojiro

SUZUKI Yagoro

TERAMOTO Itsuki

Political Affairs:

SEKO Koichi

OZAWA Senshichiro

HASEGAWA Syunichi

General Affairs and Accounts:

OTAKI Kiyoshi

UTSUNOMIYA Noritsuna

Political Research:

KUBO Takeo

OTAKI Kiyoshi

HASEGAWA Syunichi

Proceedings:

NAKANO Torakichi

TERAMOTO Itsuki

Liaison:

SAKAKIBARA Toru

OZAWA Senshichiro

Information:

KAWAHASHI Toyojiro

UTSUNOMIYA Noritsuna

KUBO Takeo

Proceedings Management:

SUZUKI Yagoro

SAKAKIBARA Toru

NAKANO Torakichi