

POLITICAL SERIES: 1771 (Continued)ITEM 1 (Continued)

Prior to the meeting of the Diet members, the three top-ranking leaders, President ASHIDA, Honorary President SHIDEHARA and highest adviser SAITO met in conference in an effort to reach a decision but failing to come to an agreement, decided to have the knotty problem threshed out at a meeting of its Diet members, which, as reported, decided in favor of joining the coalition.

SHIDEHARA Resigns Honorary Presidency

(TOKYO SHIMBUN) SHIDEHARA, Kijuro, yesterday tendered his resignation as Honorary President of the Democratic Party and joined the rank and file. Dissatisfaction with the tripartite coalition is said to be the reason for his resignation. Former Justice Minister KIMURA and former Communications Minister HITOTSUMATSU persuaded SHIDEHARA to remain in office, but the latter did not change his mind, it was said.

(YOMIURI) The Democratic Party yesterday issued a statement in the name of its president ASHIDA, clarifying the reasons why the party has decided to join the three-party coalition. The statement reads: "Ever since its organization, the Democratic Party advocated the middle-of-the-road policy without leaning either towards the right or the left and earnestly desired to organize a national regime, because we considered that that was the only way to promote international trust in our country and to stabilize the livelihood of our people. In view of the fact that we nominated KATAYAMA as the Premier of JAPAN and agreed on the policy to be pursued by the new cabinet, there is no other alternative but to settle the present political unrest and to do our very best. To leave the burden of administrative responsibility upon the shoulders of a small party or two in face of the present crisis runs counter to our political conscience, and for this reason we have decided to do our bit to tide over the present national crisis by participating in the coalition cabinet. Relying on the recent statement of the Socialist Party on the so-called leftist issue, we hope that this matter will be settled soon so that public doubts on this issue will be dispelled."

Liberal Party Issues Statement

In a statement issued yesterday, the Liberal Party declared that it will exercise a fair and just judgment upon the execution of administrative policies by the coalition cabinet, although it will co-operate with the Katayama Cabinet in tiding over the present crisis. The statement which was issued following a meeting of its directors yesterday afternoon reads: "The formation of the Katayama Cabinet is in conformity with the principle of our party in respecting the position of the Socialist Party as the leading party. The reason why we have not joined the Katayama Cabinet is because the Socialist Party has failed to give us a satisfactory reply on the leftist issue. We viewed the Katayama premiership and the formation of the four-party coalition in a totally different light, and we consistently insisted upon our conditions for joining the coalition. In view of the fact that the Socialists wasted time by making abstract propositions, it is unreasonable for them to have issued a statement in which they held the Liberal Party responsible for the delay in the formation of the cabinet, charging it with machiavellism. Our party necessarily becomes the opposition, but insofar as the execution of the policy agreement, we will co-operate with the Katayama Cabinet with a view to surmounting the present crisis. However, we will, at the same time, exercise rigid judgment upon the administration of the Katayama Cabinet."

SERIES: 1905

ITEM 1 Round-table Discussion on Tasks of the New Cabinet - Yomiuri -  
5 Jun 47. Translator: N. Okajima. (DD).

## Full Translation:

Participants in the round-table discussion are:

HORITA, Shozo, managing director of the Sumitomo Bank;  
 ONISHI, Toshio, secretary-general of the Japan Farmers  
 Association (NIHON NOMIN KUMIAI);

KAWAHARA, Jikichiro, professor of the Central University  
 (CHUO DAIGAKU);

YOSHIZAKA, Toshizo, managing director of the Tokyo Chamber  
 of Commerce and Industry,

TANIKAWA, Tetsuzo, Vice-president of the National Library;

TAKANO, Minoru, manager of the National Federation of Labor  
 (RODO SODOMEI);

NOBIKI, Isamu, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the  
 National Council of Coal Miners Labor Unions (TANKO ROSO  
 ZENKOKU KYOGIKAI);

GOSHI, Kohei, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the  
 Economic Friends Society (KEIZAI DOYUKAI);

SHIMADA, Hideo, chief of the Executive Bureau of the Japan  
 Agricultural Association (ZENKOKU NOGYO KAI);

Round-table chairman: YASUDA, chief of the YOMIURI Editorial  
 Section.

YOMIURI Shimbun representatives: AIKAWA, director of the  
 Political Department (SEIJIBU); and TACHIBANA, director  
 of the Economic Department (KEIZAIBU).

YASUDA: We should like to hear the labor union's views regard-  
 ing the Katayama Cabinet, the reform of the Bureaucratic System  
 and the policy of financial retrenchment.

TAKANO: I hope that all government officials will bear in  
 mind the fact that the Government, as the greatest spender, must  
 be cautious in dealing with national expenditure and carry out  
 business as efficiently as possible. Industrialists who par-  
 ticipated in war time control associations also lack sufficient  
 training in this direction. In fact, many of them used to employ  
 a larger staff and more clerks than factory workers. In such a  
 case, personnel should be reduced to the extent that business  
 may be carried out with reasonable efficiency. It is my contention  
 that the new economic policy is impossible of realization unless  
 the entire nation, from the Government down to the individuals,  
 exert their united efforts along these lines.

YASUDA: This is a very important point, I think. Does ration-  
 alization simply involve the reduction of personnel?

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TAKANO: From the point of the labor unions, I believe that reconversion of industries can never be accomplished merely on the principle of full employment. For the success of the program will be equally dependent upon labor's co-operation and assumption of its share of responsibility as the emergent leader class of the nation. I do not mean by this that I am advocating unemployment allowances as a means of relieving the victims in spite of a big drainage on national finance. Surplus labor resulting from management adjustment can be diverted into other fields. Therefore, I should like the present Government to take some adequate measures in this direction. Should the Government be incapable of carrying out this task, I am sure that it would eventually lose the support even of the working classes. In the past, labor has never directly supported any government. In order to win the favor of the working classes and to make them co-operate willingly with the Government, fully aware that it is for their own good, the Socialist Party should exert its utmost efforts to live up to labor's expectations. Only then will the labor unions take the initiative in supporting the present Cabinet.

## Farmers Request Increase in Price of Rice

ONISHI: I am interested in many of your opinions. Now let me voice our demands. Representing the farmers, I should like to see the price of rice raised, since it is unreasonably low. This request has been made frequently since last year. We do not request it simply because our association represents owner-farmers. I believe it is necessary from the point of view of the working people too. As a matter of fact, the farmers cannot work enthusiastically because of the low prices of their produce. In order that the farmers may deliver their allotments willingly in full cognizance of the critical food situation, even the prices of barley and wheat must be raised. Generally speaking, since experts are well aware of what controlled prices should be and how they should be treated, the only thing required is the effort, which, unfortunately the preceding Government has lacked. It is questionable whether the Socialist Party is capable of immediately enforcing new price control. In the last general election, the Socialists won a plurality, a result unforeseen either by themselves or the people. Judging from the fact that a member of the party has been elected vice-speaker of the House of Councillors and another elected speaker of the House of Representatives, no one can fail to notice where the minds of the people are. At this juncture, I heartily hope that the Socialists will translate their policies into quick action and not fail the people's expectations. In this case I think the people will have to tolerate hardships in order to have their expectations realized.

SHIMADA: The farmers are not unreasonable in demanding higher prices for their produce. They will be contented if only they can make both ends meet. If fertilizer and farming implements, etc could be supplied sufficiently even by raising, if necessary, their official prices, they would no longer be forced to pay exorbitant black-market prices. The Yoshida Cabinet has persuaded farmers to make deliveries by false promises that they would be provided with materials in return. Although the Government announced that 8,000 tons of iron would be appropriated for farming tools last year, only 3,000 tons could be provided. It was the same with fertilizer. Through Mr ONISHI's efforts, measures for guaranteeing the productive power of the farmers were later added to the policy agreement. I do not think that it is enough, but we sincerely hope that the minimum supply will be guaranteed.

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Yomiuri Shimbun Representatives: A raise in the prices of rice, coal, iron, etc will inevitably cause an increase in living costs, and a further demand for increased wages, which will again give impetus to rising prices. How can this cycle be checked successfully?

## Prices Must Be Stabilized

GOSHI: In a period of rising inflation, many vicious circles arise. The relation between prices and wages is an instance. Theoretically considered, it can be said that wage increases must be checked first because they occupy the greatest part of prices. However, another theory is that wage increase cannot be checked effectively unless prices are stabilized. There is truth in both these opinions. The final question is, how to check this vicious cycle. There is no effective means other than to apply measures politically by diagnosing the situation. Judging from the present stage, it seems to me that stabilization of prices must be the first step taken. Above all, essential commodity prices must be stabilized preferentially and at the same time a certain amount of rations must be insured. Should wage increase be checked without prior settlement of these issues, serious trouble may develop. Claiming our attention next is the readjustment of enterprises which, as Mr TAKANO pointed out, must be accomplished at all costs before the resumption of foreign trade. Together with the above, the Government must take adequate measures to ensure the people minimal allowances, staple food and a minimum amount of subsidiary diet in order that they may enjoy some measure of security.

SHIMADA: Naturally every enterprise cannot be clear of deficits because a great sum is required for personnel expenses and because the greater part of expenses are incurred through black-market channels. However, unemployment relief measures would be meaningless unless they were enforced under a systematic plan. Full employment achieved under such circumstances would be quite unreasonable from a national standpoint. Five hundred and fifty yen for rice is unreasonably cheap. Some people are of the opinion that after the allotments have been delivered, the farmers may dispose of the remaining rice regardless of its price because those who can enjoy black-market rice constitute only five per cent of the total population. It is true that the farmers in general have lost interest in production as Mr ONISHI pointed out. Many farmers are beginning to grow vegetables because rice cannot be sold on the black market.

## Fix Rice Prices According to Districts

GOSHI: In order to stabilize agricultural finance I recommend comprehensive measures. For instance, in the TOHOKU District where the farmers can raise one crop only, the rice price should be fixed higher than in other districts. In those areas where multi-crop undertakings are engaged in, rice prices should be fixed by taking these special conditions into consideration. At the same time, adequate measures must be taken to prevent clothing and farming utensils from flowing into illegal channels.

SHIMADA: In those districts where only one crop is raised, the farmers will grow rice. However, in two-crop districts, it is most likely that they will turn to vegetable growing. To fix prices according to districts does not seem totally impracticable theoretically speaking. However, it seems to me that it would be too difficult to put into practice.

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ONISHI: In Western JAPAN, corn is grown in paddy fields. Regarding the food question, the people seem selfish. The Government's crop estimated and delivery allotments are not accurate. Even if the farmers deliver their produce at low prices, the people will neither appreciate them nor do anything for their benefit, particularly. They cannot buy anything except in return for their produce. The consumers, on the other hand, consider that since rationing is unreliable they must obtain their necessities on the black market. Measures must be taken to eliminate such feelings. A reasonable food policy is the next necessity. Even protein, for instance, can be obtained abundantly if fish, either powdered or dried, is supplied to the people. No such systematic measure has ever been taken in JAPAN.

ITEM 2 Cabinet to Discuss Home Ministry Plan Today - Mainichi - 20 Jun 47.  
 Translator: B. Ishibashi. (FST).

Full Translation:

904  
 The question of reorganizing the Home Ministry will be discussed in a cabinet meeting today as the first step of the Katayama Cabinet's administrative reform. The Home Ministry authorities, under the leadership of Minister KIMURA have drawn up a plan for the reorganization after making arrangements with the Administration Research Board.

Basic causes for the early reorganization of the Ministry are the necessity of the central government to refrain from influencing local administration for the sake of a successful decentralization and the need to turn over to other ministers businesses which will be outside its jurisdiction.

Salient points of the plan are as follows:

(1) The Local Bureau which has been in charge of supervising local administration will become a General Affairs Bureau, and rearrangement of its sections will be effected so that local autonomy may be established firmly.

(2) Of the affairs which should be placed under other offices' jurisdiction, the prefectural governors conference has already been transferred to the cabinet, and the Hokkaido Reclamation Board to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The business regarding naturalization of foreigners will shortly be taken over by the Justice Ministry. However, local finance which constitutes the fundamental basis for local autonomy will not go to the Finance Ministry so that the danger of local finance being unduly influenced by national finance may be averted.

(3) The Police Bureau should be retained under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry, but it may become a larger office called Public Safety or Public Welfare. To transfer it to the cabinet or the Justice Ministry will, in effect, encourage arbitrary tendencies of the police.

(4) A new name for the Ministry, MINSEI SHO (Democratic Administration Ministry) is advocated by some officials. However, the final decision will be made later.

If the draft plan is approved at the cabinet meeting, it will be presented before the Diet under the name of a Bill for Organizational Reform of the Home Ministry.

ITEM 1 Economic Emergency Measures to be Revealed Tomorrow - Mainichi - 10 Jun 47. Translator: S. Hirata. (TK)

Full Translation:

904  
 The economic emergency policy -- the first measure to be adopted by the Katayama Cabinet -- was submitted yesterday to the Cabinet meeting after passing the Economic Ministers Council held on 6 and 7 June. After Director-general WADA of the Economic Stabilization Board explained the purpose of the plan, all ministers including Premier KATAYAMA, revealed their views, and the eight-point plan was decided on with some amendments.

It has also been decided that Premier KATAYAMA and State Minister WADA will invite to the premier's official residence at 1300 hours on 11 June, some 50 men, including various committee chairmen of both Houses, ex-budget committee chairmen, President ICHIMANDA of the Bank of Japan, Chairman KIKUNAMI of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations, and representatives of various newspapers, in order to call for their co-operation by explaining the purpose of the whole plan.

Since it is necessary to take up first such serious problems as the rehabilitation of production, prevention of inflation, food, resumption of trade, etc, it has been agreed to reveal to the people the principles and the policies of the present tripartite coalition cabinet by beginning with the economic anticrisis measures. At the same time, for the purpose of solving various administrative problems with new ideas, the Government is planning to undertake educational reform, administrative rearrangement, maintenance of official discipline etc, immediately after the economic emergency plan is made public. It is expected that the outline of the government policies will be clarified before the end of the Diet recess.

**EDITORIAL**

**Hope Rests On Cabinet's Power Of Execution**

The eight-point emergency economic program announced on June 11 sets forth the fundamental attitude of the Katayama Cabinet toward the crisis which the nation confronts today.

Being a coalition government, it may have been necessary to reach a basic decision at this time but if the three political parties had more competent research organizations for political affairs, something far more solid would have been prescribed in the program, we believe.

Concerning the method of state control over the key industries, the unemployment compensation or insurance system, the strengthening of the taxation on incomes of inflationary profiteers, etc., all that we can glean from the announcement is that the Cabinet is bent on carrying them out after a careful scrutiny of concrete plans.

The eight points, as compared to those of the Yoshida Cabinet, reveal little novelty. Notwithstanding, we do not hesitate to invest our expectations in the realization of the purport of this statement of policies as we value the new character of the Katayama Government.

The basis of the emergency measures is General MacArthur's letter sent to former Prime Minister Yoshida on March 22. That the substance should be as announced had been presaged among enlightened circles. Why then has the crisis been left to continue to aggravate until today?

To make the long story short, the prewar mental prostration of the people in general, the miserable want of feasible policies, and the imbecility of the successive Cabinets are chiefly responsible for the procrastination.

Moreover, to make the situation still worse, there were instances in which progressive elements who had elected themselves to be the Opposition and also those who joined forces with them, seem to have put the execution of state policies out of order sometimes through their irresponsible utterances.

Much of the farmers' poor delivery of staple foodstuffs to the Government and the rampancy of black-marketiers is also attributable to administrative derangement.

Now that the new Cabinet centering around the Socialist Party has candidly declared: "The Government will take the sternest attitude against those who stand in the way (of delivery)," it would carry far more weight than the statements made by the previous Cabinet.

In all likelihood, under the new Cabinet, the Government will be able to hope for the cooperation of farmers' associations from the outset. And, the success or the failure of the Government's anti-blackmarket crusade and the strengthening of transportation control is also the question which will be determined by the degree of collaboration of the working people.

Though the measures may be nothing new, the present Government has many more excellent points regarding the power of execution than those of the past.

The Katayama Cabinet must have self-reliance in its stamina to carry out the measures. If it will act courageously and promptly, we believe, it can assert its merits without fail.

**The People Await**

The nation is waiting with great expectations the formulation and announcement of the Katayama Cabinet's economic measures to overcome the present crisis. The speed and dispatch with which the new Prime Minister and his Cabinet rolled up their sleeves and got down to the serious business of working out concrete measures to meet the present critical situation have impressed the people most favorably.

The Government statement tomorrow has thus become of utmost importance to a people who are looking for intelligent leadership in this period of great stress.

At the same time, the burden on the Socialists and their coalition partners is especially heavy, for the nation in repudiating the Liberal initiative at the polls showed beyond doubt that they were desirous of a change which they hope will be for the better.

Although the Socialists compromised to a great extent on their previous party program in agreeing to the four-party understanding on the broad outlines of the policies to be followed by the new Cabinet, an impartial evaluation of the program will reveal merits which, if properly developed, may bring about the economic salvation of the nation.

To the credit of the Socialists, they realized fully that regardless of whether or not the Liberal Party remained outside of the Cabinet, a general policy agreement which included the Liberals represented best the combined wishes of the people. This must be viewed as the true interpretation of the April ballots.

A policy agreement was not only natural but also necessary at this time, for only a united nation will be able to meet successfully the masses of problems which are confronting the country at this time.

While the broad outlines of the program which was agreed upon by the four parties have been criticized as being highly abstract, it is hoped that the Government statement tomorrow will present concrete measures which may be crystallized immediately into action.

In this respect, the formation of an Economic Ministers' Council must be congratulated as a measure which will assure the maximum of efficiency. In the past, the lack of coordination and adequate consultation with the various ministries caused plans to be drafted which were more often impossible of realization. The present set-up whereby the plans for economic measures drafted by the Economic Stabilization Board are being discussed by the various interested ministries should place the finished product on a practical basis.

Needless to say, the best plans will fail unless they stand on the firm foundations of real and actual conditions. While speed is not only necessary but essential at this time, it must be realized that one or two days will matter little in comparison with the past three months of political vacuum. And it must also be kept in mind that even if a plan were formulated tomorrow, it will take some time before the fruits of the program may be realized.

It is hoped that the economic measures expected to be announced tomorrow will not only be over-all and concrete but also capable of being transformed immediately into action. This is essential but the people must be patient and they must be prepared to make the utmost sacrifice.

HIDDON TIMES JUN 9 1947

**Japanese Cabinet To Disclose Program**

By AP

The new coalition Japanese Cabinet is scheduled to begin its legislative battle against the mounting economic problems Tuesday July 1, by issuing an economic "White Paper" detailing the country's present situation.

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**The Character of the New Cabinet**

A study of the new Cabinet line-up shows the Katayama Government to be considerably stronger than many people had expected. It was no secret that the Social Democratic Party was pretty hard up for experienced administrators of ministerial caliber. Considering this circumstance, Prime Minister Katayama has managed to do very well.

The new Government cannot, to be sure, be considered a particularly strong one. Of course none of the Socialist members of the Cabinet have had any ministerial experience, as is likewise the case with the two ministers from the People's Cooperative Party. Among the ministers from the Democratic Party, even the few who have had previous Cabinet experience have never played particularly prominent administrative roles before. This Cabinet is thus distinctly an inexperienced one.

Furthermore, from the Social Democratic point of view, this Cabinet may be considered weak because it represents a pretty extensive concession to the Democratic Party which apparently succeeded in doing some stiff bargaining. With the Democrats in possession of such important portfolios as that of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and Finance, and likewise in possession of such portfolios as that of Welfare and Transport to which the Socialists might have appeared to have special claim because of their connection with labor problems, this Cabinet might appear in some ways to be more of a Democrat-led Cabinet than a Socialist-led one. Despite the possession by the Socialists of the key Industry-Commerce and Agriculture-Forestry posts and the projected creation of a new Labor Ministry which they will take over, together with some of less important Cabinet posts, it hardly seem like an adequate share for the party which is supposed to be in the lead.

Yet, by no means can this new Cabinet be considered a weak one, and in fact it has shaped up into something much stronger than might easily have been the case. Its members, although mostly inexperienced, are not colorless nonentities. The Socialist ministers, even if not experienced or talented, have nevertheless distinguished themselves in the long uphill fight of the masses against the vested interests and are men of character and practical sense. The other ministers, even if not outstanding figures, are thoroughly competent workers. The one non-party minister, Hiroo Wada, who heads the all-important Economic Stabilization

Board, is more than thoroughly competent; he is the talented bright young hope who has recently emerged spectacularly from the ranks of the professional officials.

But the real strength of the Katayama Cabinet lies not so much in the caliber of its individual members as in their collective characteristics and in the balance and leaning of the Cabinet as a whole. Its eminently sane and sound character is attested to by the fact that it is composed predominantly of right-wing Socialists and the reformist wing of the Democrats. It is a combination which assures a government which will be only very slightly, if at all, left of center. It is a guarantee that this Government will not depart on any ill-considered innovations but will adhere pretty closely to the tested policies which have been proved to be sound.

At the same time, this combination of the Socialists and the most progressive and restless element among the old-line political groups means a government more liberal, more sincerely desirous of rapid reformation, and more genuinely concerned with the welfare of the common man

than any government Japan has ever before had in her history. Its very inexperience means the infusion of new blood, the emergence of new leadership and dominance of new ideas which Japan has long needed. It represents an epoch-making forward step in the process of Japan's democratization.

The new Cabinet is not lacking in personalities who symbolize this character of the Government. Prime Minister Katayama himself is a representative of the common man who has conspicuously retained his modesty, simplicity, and sincerity while quietly conquering frightful odds. Dr. Ashida and Mr. Saito have unsurpassable reputations as fearless fighters who braved martyrdom to oppose militarism in the days when there were very few who had courage enough to do so. Mr. Wada is one of the few professional bureaucrats who have risen above the conservative faults of his class to combine great administrative talent with brilliant unconventional thinking and planning. A Cabinet which contains such men as these cannot be considered a weak or colorless Cabinet.

The new Cabinet is one which the Japanese people can respect and support. It is one which the nation can introduce to the world without apology. It accurately represents the eminently laudable aim of present-day Japan to cut loose from the fetters of the dark past and to advance rapidly toward peaceful and democratic enlightenment, but to stay withal on the sound middle road of practicality and good sense.

**New Cabinet Appointments**

State Minister Suehiro Nishio was concurrently appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet at the first Cabinet meeting, Sunday. Foreign Minister Hitoshi Ashida was named to the concurrent post as President of the Central Liaison Office. State Minister Hiroo Wada, at the same time, was appointed Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

NIPPON TIMES JUN 3 1947

**New Katayama Cabinet Must Act Decisively**

By Ralph Chapman  
New York Herald Tribune Correspondent  
In Tokyo  
(Special To The Mainichi)

TOKYO, June 1.—Formation of a three-party coalition Cabinet may well mean the beginning of a new era in the Government of Japan.

If the Katayama Cabinet does not fail as the result of political maneuvering on the part of the opposition, the next few months should see long strides taken in the tremendous task of reconstructing the nation.

The new Government must act with decision, however, and avoid the passive attitude which characterized Mr. Yoshida's cabinet.

Party politics should be put aside for the time being in favor of a program which will come to grips with the many problems of Japan's postwar economy.

These problems cannot be solved by turning aside. They must be met boldly and handled without thought of favoring any one group among the Japanese people. It is to be hoped that the National Government will take the lead in carrying out drastic economies.

Budget items should be carefully scrutinized and cut down wherever possible. Only thus can the ever-mounting inflationary spiral be halted.

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**'Must Act Decisively'**

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ed. Certainly the people cannot be expected to save and live frugally and stay out of the blackmarket if they see their Government spending lavishly without apparent regard for the final result of such an action.

Another duty of the new Cabinet will be to see that the nation's raw materials and food are channeled into the proper course.

This does not mean wood and steel and cement to build motion picture theaters while hundreds of thousands are homeless. It does not mean tons of food to be sold at blackmarket prices in luxurious restaurants while the majority of the people must spend hours and days seeking a few pounds of rice.

Above all, it does not mean sitting back and expecting the United States to make up every deficiency brought about by poor internal management.

The Katayama Cabinet faces grave problems but it is also given a golden opportunity to bring a new and democratic Japan into being. It is to be hoped that it will seize this opportunity and make the most of it.

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# Prime Minister Pledges Cabinet To Middle-of-the-Road Course; Asks Cooperation of Liberals

## Middle Course Path To Be Taken by Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

express on behalf of the people of Japan my deepest gratitude to General MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who has extended his assistance to the democratization of Japan. Today, Japan has taken the first step towards her revival as a democratic and peaceful nation.

The Japanese people, viewing their bright hopes for the future and extending their united co-operation in order to surmount the present difficult situation, are eagerly looking forward to the day when they will take their place with the nations of the world as a truly peaceful and democratic people.

It is my fervent hope that the democratic people throughout the world will give their unbounded assistance to the people of a new Japan.

### Duties Are Heavy

The duties of the newly-born coalition Cabinet are very heavy. Before anything else, it must surmount the economic crisis at present confronting Japan, rehabilitate production and place Japan's economy on the road to recovery. For this purpose, necessary democratic controls must be enforced in economy and at the same time for the purpose of economic rehabilitation all the people must share equally in making sacrifices and give their earnest co-operation.

Next, the new Cabinet must put into practice the various democratic principles which permeate the new Constitution and must guide the Japanese people so that Japan will become a truly democratic and peace-loving nation.

The road that lies ahead for Japan is full of difficulties, but I am confident that with the united co-operation of the Japanese people and the kind assistance of the Allied Powers, Japan will definitely be able to overcome the difficult situation.

### Guided by Christianity

I believe that democratic government must be permeated by a spirit of Christian love and humanism. Hitherto, government in Japan created the impression that it was apt to be motivated by falsehood and intrigue, but I believe that government in the future must be guided by a Christian spirit of morality. A government founded on moral ethics and based on humanism has been my long-cherished faith, and at the same time it was the guiding spirit of the Social Democratic Party which I lead.

As the Prime Minister of the first democratic government chosen under the new Constitution, I

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## Privileged Classes Should Not Be Protected, Says Mr. Katayama

Pledging his Cabinet to a middle-of-the-road course, Tetsu Katayama, in his first interview as Prime Minister of Japan, yesterday declared that the 3-Party Coalition administration is not a simple put-together affair but one formed for the purpose of overcoming the current crisis.

Mr. Katayama stressed the point that he sought the cooperation of the Liberal Party.

In other respects the new Prime Minister was vague and took to generalizations. The new Constitution, he said, is a spiritual revolution, and as politics require a certain spiritual activity, the public must undertake politics with a new spiritual conception.

The Government structure must not be bureaucratic but national, Mr. Katayama declared. Japan, he said, has to develop internally as a cultural State and internationally as a peaceful nation. A democratic structure will be attained only after Japan becomes such a nation, he said. For the materialization of this basic principle, the Government should never be one for protecting the privileged class. At the same time, it is necessary to revise fundamentally the people's conception of politics.

The best brains and ability of the nation will be collected for the Government service, he said. The united efforts of the entire nation have to be gathered to meet the present crisis, and thus the coalition becomes meaningful.

Mr. Katayama issued the following statement:

In accordance with the stipulations of the New Japanese Constitution, I was nominated as the Prime Minister in the National Diet on May 23rd, and since that time I have devoted my efforts towards the formation of a national coalition Cabinet. I have today completed the formation of a new cabinet through a coalition of three parties—the Social Democratic Party, the Democratic Party and the People's Co-operative Party.

I sincerely regret that we could not gain the participation in the Cabinet of the Liberal Party, the third ranking party in the House of Representatives. However, the new Cabinet intends to observe the spirit of the policy agreement reached among the four parties, including the Liberal Party, on May 16, to adopt a middle course without leaning towards either the extreme right or the extreme left and especially to demarcate a clear line vis-a-vis communism. It is hoped, therefore, that the Liberal Party on its part will co-operate with the new Cabinet from the outside.

NIPPON TIMES JUN 2 1947

## People Of Japan Expect Results From Cabinet

By Arthur Mathers

London Daily Telegraph Correspondent  
in Tokyo

TOKYO, June 2.—Since there are so many apparently new political names in the new Japanese coalition Cabinet headed by Tetsu Katayama, the only real assessment which an observer can make at this point will be "watch the results achieved."

The Cabinet is faced with tasks of the highest import and the people of Japan will expect results—introduction of legislation without enforcement will not be satisfactory.

Tetsu Katayama will undoubtedly steer a steady course with a crew to which he is strange if the Ship of State is to be steered through the hazardous economic storm into which Japan has been launched. His personal calibre will be tested but he will find support from his Socialist colleagues and will undoubtedly lean heavily on the wide experience of his Foreign Minister Ashida.

While many observers feel that the new Cabinet is faced with an opposition which may force an early dissolution, it is likely that Katayama will endeavor to force through early legislation to indicate to the Japanese people that he is determined to lift Japan out of the economic chasm which is a heavy threat to her rehabilitation.

Again there is a great political adage which states that "a strong opposition makes a strong Government," so that the very strength of the opposition in the Diet, which threatens the tenure of the new Cabinet could, in the face of sincere Government effort, be the very force which could strengthen the Government.

The success or failure of the new

Cabinet will be watched with interest and, indeed, some anxiety by the nations of the world.

The Allied Nations demand an economically sound and peaceful Japan—it is Katayama's chosen task to lead Japan to that destiny.

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**The Katayama Govern-  
ment**

Prime Minister Katayama's success in at last securing a satisfactory working basis for his Government brings a welcome sense of profound relief. Now the nation can put behind it the feeling of confusion and frustration which has prevailed for so long, and concentrate wholeheartedly upon the essential constructive tasks which lie ahead.

The three-party coalition Government which has emerged is, of course, far from ideal. There can be nothing superior to a Government based on the clear-cut majority of a single party. But in the absence of such a majority and in view of the such slight difference in strength among the major parties, the most expedient way to avoid a deadlock would have been for all the parties to cooperate in an all-inclusive coalition. The refusal of the Liberal Party to participate in the Government, however, forcing the remaining three parties to carry on by themselves, breaks the unity which might have otherwise prevailed and thus tends to weaken the resultant Government.

But the chief reason for the weakness of the three-party Katayama Government does not lie in the non-participation of the Liberals. It lies in the extremely uncertain attitude of the Democrats. Although the Democrats, in order to preserve party unity, finally voted overwhelmingly to go along with the Ashida faction which insisted on joining the coalition, the size of this vote does not indicate by any means the real strength of the Democrats' adhesion to the coalition. For the Democratic Party was split wide apart on the question, with the Shidehara faction resisting to the end the taking of any course which would separate it from that of the Liberal Party.

Under the circumstances, although the Democrats have after long delay finally joined the coalition, a substantial portion of the party has done so only very unwillingly, and there remains a question as to how solidly the Democratic Party can be relied upon to hold up its end of the coalition. Any time there should be a shift in the center of gravity of the Democratic Party, this party might desert the coalition and the Katayama Government would fall apart. The internal strain within the Democratic Party therefore constitutes the gravest source of instability to the new Government.

Another element of weakness of the Katayama Government, it must be admitted, is the lack of experienced administrators of proven caliber among the Social Democrats. The Democrats might be expected to make up for the deficiencies of their Social Democratic partners, but it so happens that the best-known of the veteran statesmen among the Democrats are to be found in the faction least enthusiastic about the coalition.

But in spite of these weaknesses, the Katayama Government offers abundant hopes for a reasonably successful administration. Through the collaboration of the Social Democratic, the Democratic, and the People's Cooperative parties, it will command a comfortable working majority in the Diet. The opposition of the Liberals, according to their public statements, will be a friendly opposition and they will not hesitate to extend their cooperation in so far as the commonly recognized emergency measures are concerned.

Prime Minister Katayama enjoys the respect and affection of the people to a unique degree, and his Administration will receive an unusually wide measure of popular good will. Despite skepticism in some quarters, as the history-making first Socialist-led Government in Japan it will command the enthusiastic interest of classes which hitherto had felt far removed from political responsibility.

Under these circumstances, the Katayama Government may turn out to be much more stable and

effective than it might seem from the point of view of orthodox political thinking. At least the public hopes so, for the nation needs a good and efficient Government to tide the nation over the near-chronic postwar crisis which confronts it. On its part the public can do nothing better than to extend its best wishes and pledge its heartiest support to the new Government as it tackles the weighty tasks which all parties agree in recognizing as necessary.

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NIPPON TIMES

**Ashida Will Also Head  
Central Liaison Office**

TOKYO, June 2.—At the first Cabinet meeting held yesterday afternoon, it was decided that Foreign Minister Hitoshi Ashida will concurrently assume the governorship of the Central Liaison Office.

It was also agreed that for the time being the regular Cabinet meetings will be held thrice a week on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

MAINICHI JUN 3 1947

**CABINET DRAFTING  
ITS BASIC POLICIES**

**Diet to Meet Today and Then  
Will Recess for Three Weeks  
Until June 23**

The Katayama Cabinet immediately after its appointment Sunday rolled up its sleeves and got down to work on drafting its basic administrative policies and "an anti-crisis emergency declaration."

Cabinet Ministers will meet every day throughout this week to concentrate on its first joint effort. The announcement of the basic policies will be made public before June 10.

The National Diet, which has been in recess since Mr. Katayama's election to the prime ministership on May 20, will resume session today to elect chairman of the various standing committees and to select committee members.

It will recess again until June 23 when the opening ceremony will be held. During the Cabinet recess, the new Cabinet will map out its administrative program.

Meeting for the second time yesterday morning, the Cabinet named a Economic Ministers' Council to formulate the basic economic policies of the new administration. The Council will be composed of the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Transportation, Communications, and Welfare as well as State Minister Mitsuke Yonekubo and Director-General Hiroo Wada of the

(Continued on Page 2)

**Cabinet Drafting  
Its Basic Policies**

(Continued from Page 1)  
Economic Stabilization Board.

Other matters agreed upon were:

1. To retain the Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Councillors to the ten Cabinet portfolios with the People's Cooperatives taking over one ministry and the others divided between the Socialists and Democrats;

2. To place the Paper Rationing Committee under State Minister Heima Hayashi; and

3. To hold regular Cabinet meetings thrice a week, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

State Minister Suehiro Nishio at the same time proposed the presentation of a bill for the establishment of a Labor Ministry to the Diet and suggested the Diet recess to be for about three weeks until June 22.

At its first meeting on Sunday, the Katayama Cabinet deliberated on state affairs for more than one hour. It was a definite change from initial Cabinet sessions in the past which were devoted to formalities such as introductions and the exchange of mutual compliments among the new ministers.

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Editorial Survey

**STRONG HOPES IN POSSIBILITIES OF NEW CABINET VOICED**

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Formation of the Katayama Cabinet was the main topic of editorial comment early last week. Economic questions such as anti-inflation measures, industrial restoration, increased coal production, labor and production and nationalization of coal industry continued to interest Tokyo editors throughout the past week. As far as politics was concerned the press unanimously welcomed the three-party coalition under the new Premier and stressed the importance of the new government's role in steering the nation clear of the crisis it now faces. Some of the leading Tokyo papers also had occasion to comment on such world problems as China's Kuomintang-Communist relations, America's new labor legislation and Indian independence.

All press comments on the Katayama Cabinet were characterized by an undertone of strong hope for its great possibilities, somewhat tempered by fear, either expressed or implied, for multiple difficulties overshadowing the economic horizon of the nation. Especially skeptical about the prospects of the new Cabinet in this connection was the Asahi, which on Sunday noted that but few of the Cabinet members had ministerial experience, although the paper expressed approval on the fact that all Ministers were members of the Diet and party men, a fact "worthy of attention" in the light of the true spirit of the new constitution. So the paper called upon all members of the Cabinet to strive for the nation's salvation with an indomitable will and unity, predicting that the people would throw in their support to a correspondingly strong degree for their efforts.

The Yomiuri's Sunday editorial stressed the importance of cooperation by the working masses, upon which the paper declared success or failure of the Katayama Cabinet would mainly depend. The biggest hope for the Katayama Cabinet lay in the possibility of Premier Katayama's integrity of purpose inspiring every member of the nation to set about rehabilitating the country amidst the confusion and demoralization now prevailing among the people, it said.

Premier Katayama's first radio speech after his recent installation in office prompted the Asahi on Tuesday to comment again on the possibilities of the new Cabinet with special emphasis on the fact that Premier Katayama represents the Social Democrats who are supported by the working class. Quoting the Premier's appeal to the people to bear a reasonable share of sacrifices to be made in order to break through the current crisis, the journal asserted that no other man could make such an appeal without mincing his words. For this purpose, however, the Asahi said the crux of the problem was how to free Japanese economy from black marketeering, declaring that if the Katayama Cabinet was courageous

enough to take drastic action for the solution of this problem, the working people would gladly bear their respective share of required sacrifices.

Commenting on the economic phase of the national crisis on Tuesday the Nihon Keizai emphasized the serious difficulty of all current economic problems such as inflation, coal production and the food situation, and predicted that it would be "extremely difficult" for the Social Democrats to carry out their professed policy for nationalization of industrial management in coping with the present crisis. What was most important was, in the opinion of the paper, for the government to base its administration on a guiding spirit born of religious morality. For this reason the paper found considerable significance in Premier Katayama's recent press conference with foreign correspondents in the course of which he said he believed in moral ethics and humanism as a basis of government.

The Nihon Keizai on Wednesday made another comment on the new Cabinet's economic policy, calling upon those members of the Cabinet who represent the Social Democrats to adapt their economic policy to the actualities of the people's economy and carry out remedial measures in coping with the current economic crisis with gradual progression toward national reconstruction. From this viewpoint, the paper expressed its hope that the Katayama Cabinet would formulate a well-balanced economic policy and carry it out with special emphasis laid where it should be. All these remarks by the journal clearly indicate its fears of the Social Democrats going too far in their socialistic economic policy in engineering the administration of the new Cabinet.

Organization of the Supreme Court also attracted attention of some of the Tokyo papers last week. Of these editorial comments perhaps the most notable was what the Mainichi said on Friday. While welcoming the new Premier's decision to disor-

ganize the organization committee appointed under the preceding Cabinet and name a new body charged with making recommendations for nomination of the Supreme Court personnel through distinctly more democratic procedure, the Mainichi doubted the propriety of the proposed appointment of nine members from among judiciary and legal experts against only two representatives of the people on the new committee. Pointing out that the Supreme Court judges could be guaranteed their tenure for ten years, no matter how shortlived the Cabinet which appointed them might be, the paper urged the government and all concerned to attend to the selection of Supreme Court judges with perfect sincerity of purpose.

The Mainichi's Saturday editorial, which dealt with measures for overcoming the current economic crisis, was also worthy of careful perusal. Deploring the political vacuum existing for the past three months, which were the most crucial period in increasing production and thereby stabilizing economy, the paper asserted that all hinged upon the will and ability of the government to prepare and carry out an overall program well adapted to the actualities and complete with all necessary details in coping with the situation. The Mainichi editorial concluded by strongly calling for an early removal of the political vacuum found in the economic phase of the current crisis.

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NIPPON TIMES

**CABINET'S SCHEME HITS RESTAURANTS**

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**Emergency Ordinance Shortly To Be Issued Cancelling Licenses Temporarily**

The Government may issue an emergency ordinance shortly to temporarily cancel all eating and drinking establishment licenses throughout the country.

Cabinet Ministers concerned with economic matters conferred Monday to make final plans for the nationwide closing of restaurants and bars.

The officials also considered the unemployment problem which inevitably will arise by the nationwide closing or will arise from the cancellation of licenses.

Government quarters said that the emergency decree will cancel all licenses with the exception of "ration-coupon" dining halls.

Hotels and tea-shops, however, will be exempted from the restrictions.

The emergency ruling will be in force indefinitely until the nation's food situation shows improvement.

Parallel with the license cancellation, the Government will exercise stricter control on perishable foodstuffs such as fish and vegetables.

This step is contemplated in view of the fact that these commodities now are being processed into "high class" foodstuffs at higher prices instead of moving into official rationing channels.

The metropolitan government, at the same time decided to permit drinking places to open temporarily for the next five days to enable them to dispose of their stocks.

It was stipulated, however, that sales must be according to official prices.

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## The Government's Factors Of Stability

How long will the Katayama Cabinet last? Running true to form, skeptics have been waxing skeptical, saying that the present Government would be lucky to survive for more than a few months and that in any case it would probably not last out until the peace conference which is likely to come late this year or early the next.

Of course, there is no denying that there are plenty of factors which threaten an early demise for any Government which tries to steer Japan through the maze of post-war troubles which still lies ahead. Public dissatisfaction over the inflation, bleak livelihood, and hard toil which will be inevitable for a long time yet is bound to make the life of any post-war Japanese Cabinet precarious.

The Katayama Cabinet has, moreover, come at the season of the year when the food shortage is again beginning to become uncomfortable. Such a period of food stringency is bound to be a period of political unrest and instability.

The Katayama Cabinet is furthermore particularly vulnerable because its life depends upon the adhesion of the Democratic Party to a Socialist-led coalition. It is a precarious Government whose head must lean upon the support of another party.

But, after making due allowances for all these factors, it would still be a great mistake to sell the Katayama Government short. The Katayama Cabinet enjoys elements of strength which may well enable it to last much longer than many observers suspect.

In the first place, the precariousness of the adhesion of the Democrats to the Socialist-led coalition should not be exaggerated. Ideologically it is true that the Democrats differ considerably from the Social Democrats, but the Democrats have now, for better or for worse, committed themselves to the coalition. They cannot bolt from the coalition without hurting themselves as much as the Socialists.

For the Democrats are not strong enough to stand completely independent by themselves. Furthermore, after having broken with the Liberals, the Democrats will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, ever to go back to a conservative Liberal-Democrat partnership except possibly on terms which mean the dissolution of the Democratic Party and its absorption by the Liberal Party. But the Democratic Party leaders cannot afford to accept such terms.

So, whether they like it or not, the fortunes of the Democratic Party are now tied inseparably to the fortunes of the Katayama Government. Practical politics may thus make the Democratic-Socialist coalition more stable than political ideology would dictate. The Democrats and the Social Democrats may not be standing shoulder to shoulder; they may be standing back to back; but the latter position may really be the more solid one.

But the most telling favorable factors for the Katayama Government are the recent developments in foreign relations. The Washington authorities now seem to be according greater priority to preparations for the Japanese peace treaty than they have ever done before. Members of the British Commonwealth also appear to be rushing preparations. Consequently it appears likely that the peace conference will take place late this year or early next year.

Now, with a peace treaty so definitely in the offing, however dissatisfied any Japanese group may be with present conditions, it is likely to hold back all agitation until it sees what the post-treaty conditions will be like. There would be no point in agitating for an internal political change now when the peace settlement may

automatically change the whole underlying situation. Hence, aside from the patriotic inclination of all groups to refrain from rocking the boat while the peace consultations are pending, there is also likely to be a natural precautionary suspension of all domestic movement for change until the post-treaty outlook becomes clearer. This fact means that the Katayama Government will enjoy a period of political truce for several months.

But most important of all are the prospects for the revival of foreign trade. With the restoration of private trading under certain conditions assured from August 15, and with optimistic forecasts concerning the prospects for foreign credits gaining increasing credence, the Japanese public is becoming distinctly hopeful. In view of the difficulties which still plague Japanese economy, it is doubtful whether foreign trade and foreign credits can immediately cure the nation's economic ills. But at least there is hope that the turning point is near at hand. And as long as such a hope exists and as long as no severe deterioration of the general condition occurs to bring about a disillusionment, there is not likely to be any severe outcropping of dissatisfaction which would lead to attacks upon the Government.

There is thus greater good feeling and greater hope among the Japanese people just now than there has been for several months past. Unless the Katayama Government throws away its advantage by making some glaring blunder or showing inexcusable ineptitude, its chances of enjoying long-lived popular favor would seem to be unusually good. The current trend of events is working for the stability of the Katayama Cabinet.

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Heads Legislation Bureau 404

TOKYO, June 16.—The Cabinet announced the appointment of Tatsuo Sato, assistant director of the Legislation Bureau, as director of the same, and Seizo Ide, Cabinet commissioner, as its assistant director.

MAINICHI

JUN 17 1947

**EDITORIAL**

**Way To Expedite Birth Of Coalition Cabinet**

Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama's attempt to form a four-party coalition Cabinet has ended in failure due to the Liberal Party's decision to remain out of it. Consequently, the possibility of a three-party coalition is now the cynosure of all eyes.

The political situation which began brewing since the Katayama-Yoshida meeting on May 8 is about to usher in the same depressive vacuum as in the case of the political crisis last year.

Blinded by partisan interests, leaders and politicians who are charged with the paramount task of the reconstruction of Japan behave and maneuver as if they have completely forgotten various urgent measures indispensable for national salvation. It is a scandalous betrayal of the expectations of democratic Japan that they continue stereotyped political bickerings.

That Mr. Katayama was elected the Prime Minister almost unanimously by both Houses of the National Assembly is an undeniable fact accomplished. The entire people are impatiently awaiting the formation of a new Cabinet at the earliest possible moment.

A series of actions of the Liberal Party since last year attests to the fact that it has a consistent principle to cope with the difficult situation through a united national Cabinet. Yet, seemingly under the pretext of its opposition to the Socialist left, it is bent on becoming an opposition party.

The Socialist leftist question which the Liberals make such a heated issue of is of course important. But the Socialist Party has asserted that it will never permit any of its left wingers to enter the Cabinet.

Is it then rational to say that the Liberals will do well to feel satisfied that their desire has been fulfilled through the arousing of much public attention to keep constant vigil over the Socialist Party as well as over the Cabinet to come? Or, is this leftist issue so vital in its proportion as to impel the Liberals to throw overboard its primary advocacy-national salvation through coalition?

As long as its principle holds true, it should be able to play some pertinent hands to remove the obstacles. Instead, what President Yoshida has in mind seems to be based on the calculation that it is more profitable for the "expansion of party prestige and influence" to become the opposition because the life of the coming Cabinet will be short. If so, the Liberals must take the blame for the failure of the four-party coalition.

In the meanwhile, the Democratic Party is still in the throes of schism. Throughout the current political instability, no one can measure how much such a condition and indecision of the Democratic Party have obscured the political atmosphere. In every point, it has exposed serious confrontation and discord of views within the party, erstwhile three-cornered, and now between Ashida and Shidehara factions.

Simultaneously, it has smeared party politics under the new Constitution with such shameless actions as snatching away members of the Liberal Party. This will surely hit the Democrats in the future like a boomerang.

However, the Democrats, just like the Liberals, are for a coalition. They have reached an agreement on the basic policies and have not made a serious issue as yet of the Socialist left question.

Though its agreement to cooperate with the Socialist Party is on the condition that a four-party coalition is organized, we have not heard any sound reasons why it has to break up the three-party coalition in the making. Hence, if such a coalition fails, it will be the Democrats' responsibility.

In view of the deadlock, it behooves the Socialist Party to exert its last ounce of energy for a tripartite coalition and even if it proves abortive, it should courageously proceed to the formation of a two-party coalition with the People's Cooperatives.

It is scarcely necessary at this time to point out that the Socialist left must act with utmost prudence for the stabilization of the political situation as well as for the welfare of the party itself.

MAINICHI MAY 30 1947

**MINISTERS PLEDGE GREATEST EFFORTS**

**Reveal Policies They Expect To Take for Revival of Japan**

Promising to "exert their utmost in rebuilding Japan," newly appointed State Minister pointed out the broad bases which will guide them in carrying their tasks upon assuming their Cabinet portfolios.

Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama promised to guide the nation on "a middle-of-the-road without leaning toward either the extreme right or the extreme left."

He also pledged to tide the nation over the current economic crisis and to rehabilitate industrial production by placing Japan on the road to economic recovery.

The new Transportation Minister, Gizo Tomabechi, said he wanted to place the nation's railways system on a "business-like basis" by utilizing his experience as a business executive. He said he would make public the financial condition of the Government Railways before deciding on whether to raise railways fare.

"I'm sure that the public would be the judge in determining whether railway fares should be increased or not when they understand how the Government railways are being operated."

State Minister Without Portfolio, Mitsusuke Yonekubo, who is slated to assume the projected Labor Ministry post, believed the new Labor Ministry would be

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**Ministers Pledge Greatest Efforts**

(Continued from Page 1) established in the course of the current Diet session.

"The new Labor Ministry will absorb various offices of the Welfare Ministry," Yonekubo said, "but details will be worked out in consultation with Welfare Minister Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu." He added that the so-called labor insurance as well as the unemployed insurance will be placed under his new Ministry.

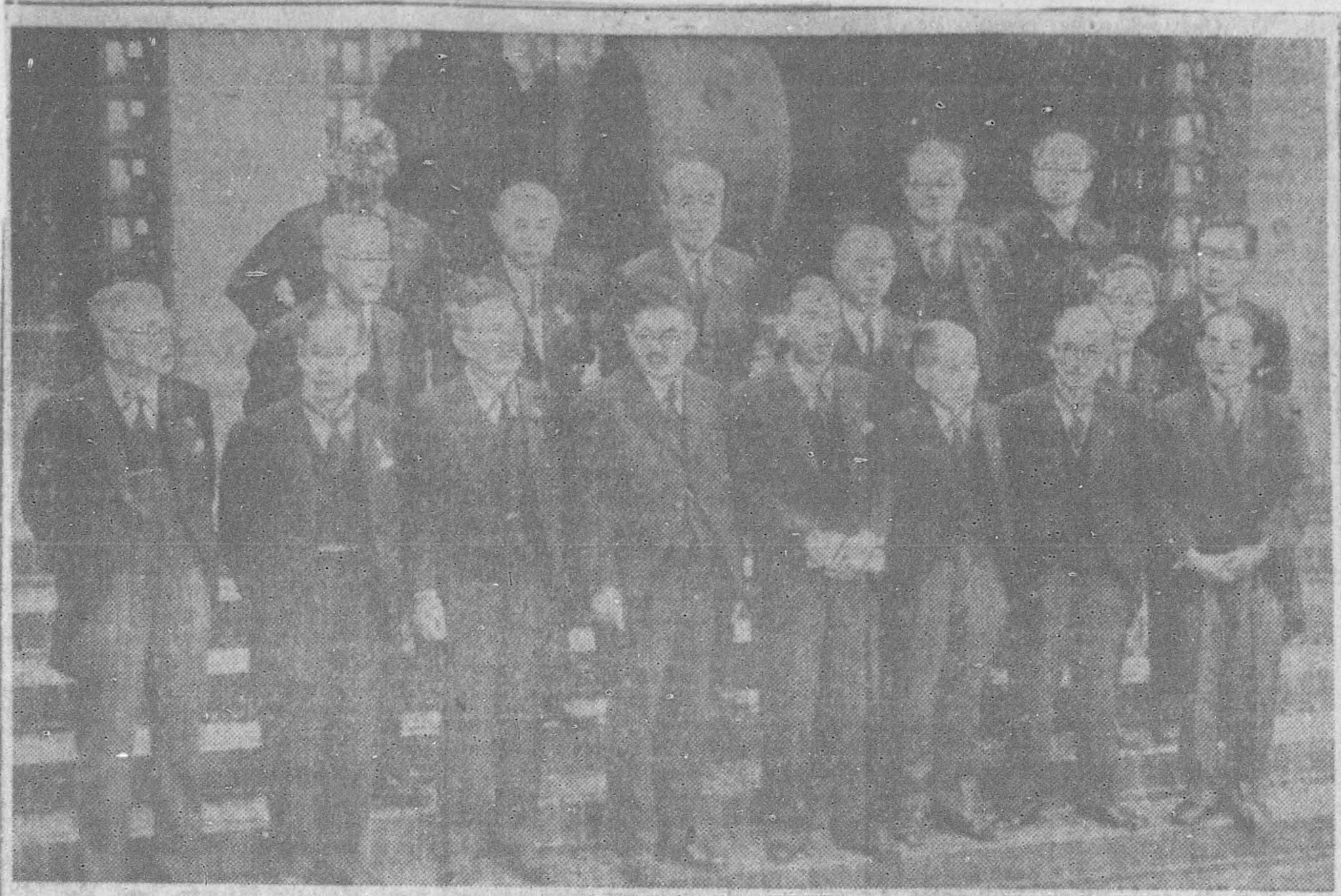
Rikizo Hirano, the new Agriculture and Forestry Minister, declared that he believed the nation's farmers would complete their 110 per cent rice delivery. Hirano declined to indicate whether he would raise the official price for rice but said: "I intend to devote my fullest attention to the matter."

The Socialist Party Spokesman Chozaburo Mizutani, who became the new Minister of Commerce and Industry, promised to study immediately the problem of nationalizing the nation's coal mines. He promised that he would take personal responsibility in seeing that the nation's coal output of 30,000,000 tons for this year would be fully realized.

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**Katayama Cabinet Following Attestation**

The Katayama Ministry following the attestation ceremony at the Imperial Palace, Sunday, June 1.  
 Front row (from right to left): Messrs. Yonekubo, Hayashi, Saito, Ashida, Katayama, Nishio, Hitotsumatsu, and Kimura.  
 Back row (from right to left): Messrs. Miki, Yano, Mizutani, Wada, Morito, Sasamori, Tomabechi, Hirano, and Suzuki.

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## 'Will Work To Solve Difficulties And Build Democratic New Japan'

**Middle Course Adopted, Stresses Katayama;  
All Must Make Sacrifices, Give Cooperation**

TOKYO, June 1.—Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama issued his first public statement today announcing the formation of his Cabinet. The text of his statement follows:

In accordance with the stipulations of the new Japanese Constitution, I was nominated as the Prime Minister in the National Assembly on May 23 and since that time I have devoted my efforts toward the formation of a national coalition Cabinet.

### 'Govt. Needs Christian Spirit Of Mora'ity'

I have today completed the formation of a new Cabinet through a coalition of three parties—the Socialist Party, the Democratic Party, and the People's Cooperative Party.

I sincerely regret that we could not gain the participation in the Cabinet of the Liberal Party, the third ranking party in the House of Representatives.

However, the new Cabinet intends to observe the spirit of the policy agreement reached among the four parties, including the Liberal Party on May 16, to adopt the middle course without leaning towards either the extreme right or the extreme left, and especially to demarcate a clear line vis-a-vis Communism.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Liberal Party, on its part will cooperate with the new Cabinet from

the outside.

The duties of the newly-born coalition Cabinet are very heavy.

Before anything else, it must surmount the economic crisis at present confronting Japan, rehabilitate production and place Japan's economy on the road to recovery.

For this purpose, necessary democratic controls must be enforced in economy and at the same time for the purpose of economic rehabilitation, all the people must share equally in making sacrifices and give their earnest cooperation.

Next, the new Cabinet must put into practice the various democratic principles which permeate the new Constitution and must guide the Japanese people so that Japan will become a truly democratic and peace-loving nation.

The road that lies ahead for Japan is full of difficulties. But I am confident that with the united cooperation of the Japanese people and the kind assistance of the Allied Powers, Japan will definitely be able to overcome the difficult situation.

I believe that democratic Government must be permeated by a spirit of Christian love and humanism.

Hitherto, Government in Japan created the impression that it was apt to be motivated by falsehood and intrigue, but I believe that Government in the future must be guided by a Christian spirit of morality.

#### Moral Ethics, Humanism

A Government founded on moral ethics and based on humanism has been my long-cherished faith, and at the same time it was the guiding spirit of the Social Democratic party which I lead.

As the Prime Minister of the first democratic government chosen under the new Constitution, I express on behalf of the people of Japan my deepest gratitude to General MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who has extended his assistance to the democratization of Japan.

Today, Japan has taken the first step towards her revival as a democratic and peaceful nation.

The Japanese people, viewing their bright hopes for the future and extending their united cooperation in order to surmount the present difficult situation, are eagerly looking forward to the day when they will take their place with the nations of the world as a truly peaceful and democratic people.

It is my fervent hope that the democratic people throughout the world will give their unbounded assistance to the people of a new Japan.

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## Proletariat Cabinet Members Borrow Suits for Palace Rites

Borrowed dress suits and delapidated automobiles characterized the proletariat aspects of Japan's first Socialist-headed Cabinet.

There was feverish assembling of dress coats and trousers when the Cabinet assembled Sunday for the Imperial Palace ceremony and the first official photograph.

New Commerce and Industry Minister Chosaburo Mizutani appeared in a plain black, choke-collar uniform but managed to borrow a dress coat from an Imperial Household Ministry official for the ceremony.

State Minister Mitsusuke Yonekubo had the approved dress coat but his shoes were ordinary tan shoes.

Minister of Education Tatsuo Morito came on the scene, to the amazement of all, donning a hunting cap.

Agriculture and Forestry Min-

ister Rikizo Hirano turned down use of his official Ministerial limousine and proceeded to the Imperial Palace in his own private automobile because his own chauffeur, a repatriated soldier from Mindanao, Philippines, asked that he be permitted to go inside the Imperial Palace.

State Minister Suehiro Nishio appeared nonchalantly just before the all-important Imperial Palace ceremony in an ordinary lounge suit.

However, he managed to change into a dress suit by the time the Cabinet was ready to leave for the Palace. How he obtained the formal attire has not been explained yet.

Only Foreign Minister Hitoshi Ashida, veteran parliamentarian, appeared at the Prime Minister's official residence, dressed properly in a morning suit.

NIPPON TIMES JUN 3 1947



# Fully Completed Katayama Cabinet Is Attested At Palace Ceremony

## Line-Up Of New Ministry Is Announced; Ashida Deputy PM And Foreign Chief; Democrat Yano Takes Finance Portfolio

### EDITORIAL

#### Middle Of The Road

The birth of the Katayama Cabinet is indeed an event for the mutual felicitation of all Japanese.

The infusion of new blood in the Government will result, we sincerely hope, in the initiation of new policies, new measures, and new administration—a new deal geared to the realities of present Japan and focused directly on the goal of speedy national rehabilitation.

We believe that the "middle of the road course" is the only path for Japan to follow and that the forces of reaction, both to the right and to the left, must be fought with utmost vigor.

We hope that the Katayama three-party coalition will march straight down the road of the golden mean, and that the Liberals, as the Opposition, will keep watch so that no major deviations will occur away from the ideal path.

The world in recent days has given us many examples of the rejection of the extreme left from national governments. The second de Gasperi Cabinet in Italy has eliminated Communist Ministers from its ranks for the first time since the end of Fascist Italy.

The Ramadier French Cabinet has expelled five Communist Ministers and has become the first French coalition to stand without Communist support since the liberation of France.

The general Communist pattern in Japan is a very close parallel of the situation in Italy and France though Japan has never had a Communist Minister. The Red forces, nevertheless, make capital of their control over labor in undermining the peace and order of nations with the ultimate objective of creating national chaos.

Such being the case, it is earnestly hoped that the new Cabinet will affirm its 100 per cent opposition to the reactionary forces of the left and all elements in any way linked with the Communists, such as the Socialist leftwing.

The "middle of the road course" which the Japanese people have selected must be strictly followed and no "flirting" with the left or the right will be countenanced by the people. It is not a question of ideologies or personalities, of politics or parties.

The Cabinet must, first of all, be true to the national cause and it is incumbent upon it to liquidate all forces that threaten the stability and the welfare of the nation.

The members of the Cabinet must first of all be loyal to the nation. Loyalty to the nation must never be eclipsed by party loyalty or by individual mercenary considerations.

TOKYO, June 1.—With the new Katayama Cabinet born late yesterday, the attestation ceremony for the appointment of the new Cabinet Ministers took place today at 11 a.m. at the Imperial Palace in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Prior to this, Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama called his Cabinet colleagues to assemble at his official residence in Nagata-cho at 9.30 a.m.

### 7-7-2 Ratio Adopted; 3-Pt. Basic Principle Set

Last night, the Katayama Cabinet was organized, breaking the eight-day political stalemate. The Cabinet formation headquarters immediately announced the line-up.

At the third conference resumed yesterday at 6 p.m., leaders of the three major parties continued deliberation to select the Cabinet members.

The three party leaders agreed at this meeting to apportion the Cabinet portfolios on a 7-7-2 basis. Agreement was also reached

concerning the three-point basic principle which stipulates

1. The fundamental attitude regarding economic policies shall be decided as early as feasible.

2. No effort shall be spared to adjust and improve diplomatic organs to cope with the opening of the peace conference.

3. The new Cabinet shall adhere to the policies previously agreed among the four major parties.

### Line-Up Of New Katayama Cabinet

- Prime Minister ..... Tetsu Katayama, Socialist  
(Chairman of the Socialist Central Executive Committee)
- Foreign Minister, Deputy Prime Minister ..... Hitoshi Ashida, Democrat  
(President of the Democratic Party)
- Home Minister ..... Kozaemon Kimura, Democrat  
(Adviser of the Democratic Party)
- Finance Minister ..... Shotaro Yano, Democrat  
(Chairman of the Democratic Political Affairs Investigation Committee)
- Education Minister ..... Tatsuo Morito, Socialist  
(Chairman of the Socialist Political Affairs investigation Committee)
- Justice Minister ..... Yoshio Suzuki, Socialist  
(Member of Socialist Central Executive Committee)
- Welfare Minister ..... Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu, Democrat  
(Adviser of the Democratic Party)
- Commerce Minister ..... Chozaburo Mizutani, Socialist  
(Member of Socialist Central Executive Committee)
- Agriculture Minister ..... Rikizo Hirano, Socialist  
(Member of Socialist Central Executive Committee)
- Transportation Minister ..... Gizo Tomabechi, Democrat  
(Director of Democratic Party)
- Communications Minister ..... Takeo Miki, People's Cooperative  
(Secretary-General of People's Cooperative Party)
- State Minister, Chief Secretary of Cabinet ..... Suehiro Nishio, Socialist  
(Secretary-General of the Socialist Party)
- State Minister, Governor of Demobilization Board ..... Junzo Sasamori, PC
- State Minister, Governor of Administrative Research Dept. ... Takao Saito, Democrat  
(Supreme Adviser of Democratic Party)
- State Minister ..... Mansuke Yonekubo, Socialist  
(Member of Socialist Central Executive Committee)
- State Minister ..... Heima Hayashi, Democrat  
(Adviser of Democratic Party)
- State Minister, Director-General of Economic Stabilization Board ... Hiroo Wada

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**Cabinet Studying Political Situation, Also Question Of When To Resign En Bloc** 404

With the unexpected advance made by the Socialist Party in the latest election, divergent views are now being held in Government quarters regarding the coming political situation.

On the one hand, opinion is gaining ground that the Yoshida Cabinet should resign en bloc as soon as possible so that the next Government may be formed after a consultation among the three major parties—Socialists, Liberals, and Democrats.

On the other hand, Prime Minister Yoshida and State Minister Shidehara, top leaders of the present Government parties, seem to hold the view that the time of the Cabinet resignation had better be determined after clarification of the ultimate strength of the parties.

Political informants observe that these topnotch conservative leaders believe that although the Socialist Party emerged as the strongest single party, the margin of its numerical strength over those of the Liberal and Democratic Parties is very small.

The Government held an extraordinary Cabinet meeting Monday, April 28, at 2 p.m., to discuss ways and means to cope with the future political situation, including the question of when the Cabinet should resign.

**Minor Parties' Inclination**

Of the total of 34 unattached or minor party candidates returned to the new House of Representatives,

it is believed that three are friendly to the Liberal Party, 22 are under the influence of the Democratic Party, and two are inclinable to the Socialist Party. They are expected to affiliate themselves with the respective parties in the future.

**1st Cabinet Meeting**

TOKYO, June 1.—The Katayama Government held its first Cabinet meeting this afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence following the close of the attestation ceremony.

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**Katayama Completes Formation of Cabinet** 404

**Socialists Jubilant as Success Crowns Efforts for 3-Party Coalition**

included Mr. Katayama and Secretary-General Nishio of the Socialist Party, President Ashida of the Democratic Party, and Secretary-General Takeo Miki of the People's Cooperative Party.

The conferees decided in the morning session that the "fundamental character" of the new Cabinet will be based on the four-party compromise reached earlier among the four parties. They recessed until mid-afternoon without arriving at concrete decisions with regard to diplomatic and financial policies.

Secretary-General Nishio, meanwhile, contacted all interested parties at noon yesterday in the expectations of completing and announcing the Cabinet line-up within the day.

With Democratic support assured, the Socialists abruptly changed their attitude toward the Liberals and charged them with "conspiracy to hamper the formation of a four-party government." The Socialists also charged the Liberals of "cowardly means."

Tetsu Katayama's Cabinet formation plans which were stalemated for one week suddenly went into high gear late Friday night with the dramatic swing of the Democratic Party toward support of a Socialist-led tripartite national coalition government.

The party leaders of the Socialist, Democratic and People's Cooperative parties went into conference—the second held yesterday—at 3 p.m. to complete the allocation of Cabinet portfolios.

Socialist leaders jubilantly hailed the Democratic decision to support Mr. Katayama and expressed confidence that the Cabinet would be named and appointed in the course of the day, Saturday.

At the Socialist Cabinet Formation Headquarters at No. 1, Nagatacho, Secretary-General Suehiro Nishio as chief-of-staff told newsmen at 1:30 p.m. that the three-party conference will be resumed for 30 minutes at 3 p.m. whereafter Prime Minister Katayama will conduct direct negotiations with the candidates recommended by the respective parties.

He added: "If possible, we would like to complete the work of choosing all Cabinet Ministers and hold the appointment ceremony tonight."

"We expect to fill three of the five State Minister's posts and leave the remaining two vacant for the time being. Other Cabinet post will all be filled."

The Democratic Party through President Ashida notified the Socialist Party of its decision to cooperate at 10:35 p.m. Friday following a day-long debate over the question. In a showdown poll, the Democratic Diet members voted 81 to 18 to support of the three-party coalition. Earlier, the executive committee members backed participation in a Katayama Cabinet 33 to three.

The late hour Democratic decision to support Prime Minister Katayama ended a week-long political vacuum in which the Socialist leader was unable to form a Cabinet due to Liberal and Democratic opposition.

The Democratic Party decision resulted from increasing rank-and-file support to President Ashida's faction as opposed to Mr. Shidehara's pro-Liberal group.

Yesterday's three-party confabs

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**COALITION EFFORT AGREED**



President Hitoshi Ashida of the Democratic Party and Secretary General Suehiro Nishio of the Social Democratic Party shake hands to seal their compact for the formation of a 3-way Cabinet. The smiling witness in center is Spokesman Chozaburo Migutani of the Social Democrats.

NIPPON TIMES JUN 1 1947

ITEM 4 The Emergency Economic Program Of The Katayama Cabinet (by KAWASAKI, Misaburo) - Akahata - 22 Jun 47. Translator: S. Yokoyama. (MK)

Summary:

404  
The Emergency Economic Program of the Katayama Cabinet places more importance on circulation than on production. It refers to state supervision of enterprises, to be sure, but state supervision will be enforced only when "a privately owned enterprise is unable to attain the expected result." In short, such state supervision is profitable only to capitalists, because unprofitable enterprises can be handed to the state and profitable ones retained.

That this emergency economic program does not include any reforms in the field of production is proof that the Cabinet is not working for economic rehabilitation for the people, but looks upon it as a restoring of conditions for exploitation of labor by capital. Indeed, such capitalistic measures as the exercise of compulsory measures, checking of wage increases, readjustment of enterprises, wholesale discharge of employees, and concentration of materials and capital to financial monopoly capital, which were the favorite policies of the Yoshida Cabinet are included in this program. The economic policy that the Socialist Party promised the people it would carry out has been tossed to the winds.

The Katayama Cabinet is anti-communistic, that is to say, anti-farmers, and anti-people. The workers must not let the Katayama

Cabinet remain as such; they must encourage the Socialist Party to try to overthrow the intrigues of the Liberals and the Shidehara clique in the Democratic Party, who are scheming under the guise of the four-party policy agreement. They must urge the Socialist Party to carry out its public pledges, to discard its anti-communistic character and to execute an emergency economic program for the people.

In the labor field, standard wages are to be set up before long, and consequently, the checking of wage increase will be enforced. Daily necessities must be distributed to laborers at new official prices, and standard wages must be set up through negotiations upon the basis of collective bargaining.

Under the slogan of "official prices for goods; complete rationing system for living;" laborers must begin fighting for a substantial increase in their wages. They must force the Socialist Party to carry out such indispensable measures as the unification of financial organs and democratic supervision of its management by the state, state management of key industries according to democratic principles, purchase and redemption of Government bonds, exposure of illegally concealed materials by the people and their utilization for the public good, and the extermination of bureaucratic controls and the establishment of people's controls. Struggles to improve standard wages according to industries through collective bargaining will become a strong force for the unification of the labor front and reorganization of the NCIO.

The danger of the readjustment of enterprises and the consequent wholesale discharge of employees is approaching. Laborers must demand the realization of full employment by means of shorter working hours and the adoption of the shift system.

Farmers, on the other hand, must fight to acquire permission to change their allocation quotas, in case the allocation plan of the Government is not realized due to the delayed distribution of fertilizers and materials. Farmers must also work to get fertilizers and materials at official prices. This will inevitably develop into struggles for democratization of the Fertilizer Corporation and distribution through democratic co-operative unions. New official purchase price must be set as high as possible so as to enable farmers to maintain a healthy and cultural living standard, not to speak of covering the production cost.

The Emergency Economic Program ignores the question of rural land reform completely. We must demand the Government to execute the Third Rural Reform, which the Socialist Party has promised to do publicly.

Working citizens must be brought under the leadership of laborers. Since small and medium enterprises are facing bankruptcy and readjustment of their enterprises due to the execution of the program, they must unite under the leadership of laborers, and fight for acquisition of capital and materials and against the readjustment of enterprises.

Unless all these people fight in co-operation, the economic crisis cannot be overcome. We must strive to force the Socialist Party to adopt an emergency economic program for the people.

ITEM 3 Cabinet Takes Up Dissolution of Home Ministry - Mainichi - 26 Jun 47.  
Translator: K. Onishi. (FST)

Full Translation:

900  
As the first measure to effect a complete reorganization of the administrative structure of the Government, Tuesday's cabinet meeting discussed the dissolution of the Home Ministry. Yesterday, all ministers at an all-ministers' council interchanged frank views on problems which will be formally discussed at one of the regular cabinet meetings to be held shortly.

The Home Ministry's own plan was drafted by the Administrative Investigation Division and the Home Ministry. The plan was to leave the jurisdiction over the police and local bureaus intact. But such halfway plan, being incompatible with the original aim, a complete dissolution of the ministry has almost been decided.

As a result, the police will be divided into two classes; the juridical and the administrative. The former will be transferred to the Ministry of Justice, and the latter, under the temporary name of Public Peace Board, will be subordinated to the Premier's Board, and will take charge of national police under a special state minister.

The business of postwar disposal of commodities and materials and reports of political parties and societies, which were hitherto handled by the Home Ministry's Investigation Bureau, and the business of elections and liaison with the local governments, which were handled by the ministry's Local Bureau, together with the establishment of the Personnel Board and the transfer of the Local Governors Council to the Cabinet, will be transferred to the Premier's Board.

Local finance will naturally be transferred to the Ministry of Finance, and the National Land Bureau, as a subordinate office, will go to the Welfare Ministry which is losing labor administration with the establishment of the Labor Ministry. The Welfare Ministry, on the other hand, will change its name to Civil Welfare Ministry. There will be a second series of reorganizations of the administrative structures by which the Rehabilitation Board, the Home Ministry's National Land Bureau, and the Transportation Ministry's Harbor

Bureau will be reorganized into a new ministry, temporarily to be called the Construction Ministry. Wholesale reorganizations will ensue thereafter.

In spite of the many difficulties facing reorganizations as proposed by the Government, Premier KATAYAMA and Chief Cabinet Secretary NISHIO intend to accomplish early realization of complete reorganization, and the dissolution of the Home Ministry, the first of the projects under contemplation, will be promptly realized. The establishment of the Supervision Board (KANSATSU-CHO), being opposed by State Minister WADA and others, has not yet been decided. Besides, it is expected that there will be more debates to dissolve before the Home Ministry will be passed.

ITEM 2 Cabinet Announces Home Ministry Scheme - Yomiuri - 29 Jun 47.  
Translator: F. Hagiwara. (TK).

## Full Translation:

The Government formally decided to dissolve the Home Ministry at the cabinet conference on 27 June. It announced a definite scheme at noon yesterday. The bill will be submitted to the current Diet session after further study of its details. Establishment of the Construction Board (KENSETSU IN) is a temporary measure till the time when it develops into an independent ministry in the future. A suitable person will be appointed to head it as in the case of the Public Peace Board (KOAN CHO). However, the Autonomy Committee (JICHI IINKAI) falls within the jurisdiction of a state minister, since it requires a voice in cabinet conferences to represent local demands.

The government announcement: To conform with the trend of decentralization and local autonomy under the new Constitution, the Government has decided to revise the Home Ministry structure to the following effect. The necessary legislation will be presented to the current National Diet.

1. Such functions within the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry

ments, and the National Diet. It will exercise such powers of the Local Bureau of the Home Ministry as still remain after executing the foregoing adjustments.

(b) A Construction Board will be formed by merging the State Lands Bureau of the Home Ministry and the present War Damage Rehabilitation Board.

(c) Public Peace Board: The Police Bureau and the Investigation Bureau of the Home Ministry will be placed under the Public Peace Board. All names of the new organizations are tentative.

ITEM 7 Expectations and Dissatisfactions Regarding the Katayama Cabinet - Nihon Keizai - 29 Jun 47. Translator: K. Onishi. (JJY)

## Summary:

Socialist policies were supported by workers and farmers from the beginning, and this expectations of the Socialist-led Cabinet were naturally very great. However, some people felt disappointed with the emergency economic measures and other economic policies sporadically announced by the Government. This reaction is tantamount to the fact that the people's expectations were not quite justifiable in the light of present economic conditions.

The Socialists themselves are partly responsible for this undue optimism. Agriculture Minister HIRANO realized the severity of the food problem only after he was assigned to the post. The Socialists apparently lacked knowledge of the present realities, just as the people did.

The problem of food, the most serious one for workers, transcends all party principles. If workers are willing to support the Katayama Cabinet, they should support it to the end, even at the sacrifice of some of their own interests. Some people are criticizing present Cabinet's policies as being halfway. However, they must know that even radical measures cannot solve the problem merely by being radical ones, just as the formation of the Katayama Cabinet by itself has not so far settled the question.

On the contrary, any radical measure against the existing realities would only aggravate the situation. Even if a Communist government is established, it is absolutely impossible for the Communists to achieve economic reconstruction or stability of people's livelihood by the policies they have so far made public, since their policies are more incompatible with the present realities than those of the Socialists. Of course, radical policies may be effective, if the people are to be deprived of all the freedom they enjoy. However, as long as the people desire democracy, no despotism can be allowed. The people should ward off all radical thoughts or actions which always take advantage of the people's dissatisfaction.

ITEM 6 Bureaucracy Endangers Cabinet - Seiji Shimbun - 29 Jun 47.  
Translator: R. Shibata. (JJY)

Summary:

909  
There is popular aversion to our bureaucrats whose influence is great enough to dominate politics in this country. Admittedly, it is the Government that decides on the fundamental policy and the bureaucrats are mere executors of it. Even in performing this duty, however, they can distort the set policy in actual enforcement. Therefore, without their co-operation no minister from any political party can expect successful results from his policy, no matter how competent he may be.

In his first announcement after assumption of office, new Agriculture Minister HIRANO declared that he would eliminate delayed distribution of food. Shortly thereafter, however, he confessed that he found it impossible to keep his promise after hearing detailed statistics from administrative officials. In a sense; this fact can be taken as a good example of the dogmatic way in which bureaucrats monopolize all essential figures on food and other data while leaving in ignorance even the Diet member who is most familiar with agriculture.

Acquisition of administrative techniques may be, of course, one of the tasks demanded of bureaucrats. However, this does not justify the existence of such an official organization where bureaucrats keep outsiders in ignorance of essential figures on administration. Still more is it necessary to strip bureaucrats of their privilege of monopolizing administrative information, since the present form of organization has been the largest reason for their firm and unhealthy influence.

In JAPAN, it has been the practice of all government offices to try to keep secret all documents, no matter how insignificant. This practice can be interpreted as a manifestation of the bureaucratic belief that the best policy is to have the people dependent upon them by leaving them in ignorance. But, in a greater degree, it should be criticized as stemming from their desire to retain their influence. Even at times when party governments emerged in JAPAN, government offices were virtually under the control of bureaucrats as at present. A part of the responsibility for this should be borne by political parties who have been concerned with their interests alone and not with studying policies.

Even under a government based on the Socialist Party, no change is seen in matters of policy-making or bureaucratic customs. All government policies announced recently were based on the overnight desk plans of administrative bureaucrats. Poorness of policies are conspicuous in the present political parties. It is no wonder that they must depend on the bureaucrats in formulating policies. This is why we acutely feel the possible danger that the Katayama Cabinet, which insists on drastic renovation of officialdom, may become a puppet of bureaucrats.

ITEM 5 Ministers Should Lead the Enforcement of Official Discipline  
- Tokyo Shimbun - 25 Jun 47. Translator: S. Ota. (FST)

904  
 Summary:

It is reported that a special committee consisting of five Cabinet members, SAITO, SUZUKI, KIMURA, HITOTSUMATSU, and NISHIO, will be inaugurated in the near future to study concrete measures for the house-cleaning of officialdom. The Cabinet meeting held on 12 June decided upon five principles concerning the enforcement of official discipline, improvement of business efficiency of officials, revision of official institutions, and others. We demand that the enforcement of official discipline should precede all other measures. since the corruption of officials is the origin of all evils in officialdom. Moreover, if the aforementioned five principles are put into effect at the same time, it is very likely that none of them can be executed thoroughly.

It is said that the Government intends to inaugurate an inspection organization for the purge of officialdom. However, the present corruption of officials should neither be ascribed to the lack of such organization in the past, nor to the incompleteness of the law to supervise such illegal deeds. The present institutions and laws are quite adequate for this purpose only if the Government is firmly resolved to use them. Otherwise, inauguration of any organization or any revision in law will be quite useless.

We cannot agree with the attitude of the Government, especially that of the Ministers, toward this problem in the past. They have been more anxious to win popularity among subordinates than with the nation. It is only natural that such trends have often been taken advantage of by Government workers unions, whose leaders were apt to misunderstand democracy. In such a situation, it is not surprising that the once commenced clean-up campaigns should bog down. A Minister must know that the only popularity he should win is that with the nation.

ITEM 4 Cabinet Drafts Program for New Livelihood Movement (Sub-Editorial) -  
Asahi - 22 Jun 47. Translator: S. Yokoyama. (UG)

904  
 Full Translation:

The Cabinet has announced the program for the new people's movement for the reconstruction of JAPAN. The Government intends to ask the co-operation of various circles so that the movement may rise spontaneously from the people. The program, which is exceedingly well drafted, reflects the puritan character of the Premier. For instance, one of the items states, "To bring about a world in which the honest will not suffer, the diligent will always be rewarded and the dishonest expelled without exception." Even if only half of the program is realized, it will bring about a Utopia.

Everyone is aware of the importance of the ideals upheld by the program. No item in the program is objectionable, but the question is how are we going to realize them? The program advocates, "Respect for pure arts and establishment of a rational and democratic mode of living." This is a well-written composition, but there is danger that it might repeat the failure of the wartime Spiritual Mobilization Movement. We should not stand by and wait till the situation improves on its own accord. Unless we take some immediate measures to bring about a spiritual revival, public morality will sink even lower.

A mere spiritual movement, however, is not enough to rouse the positive will of the people because they have become utterly indifferent to such campaigns. The indication of the possibility of maintaining a minimum standard of living and the guarantee that the

situation will improve in the future are prerequisites to the request that the people endure a life of privation.

Premier KATAYAMA's sincerity is laudable. It is also praiseworthy that he appeals to the people in the street, inasmuch as his motive is pure and quite different from TOJO's. However, the Ministers must share the privations of the masses if they want to successfully lead the nation in this new livelihood movement.

ITEM 6 White Paper and Familiarisation of Policies (Letter to the Editor), -  
Yomiuri - 17 Jul 47. Translator: M. Ohno. (DD).

Full Translation:

909  
 The Government revealed to all the people the present economic condition of our country in the report "Actual Condition of Our Economy" in the form of a White Paper. Upon reading the announcement of the new price order, we feel that this is the natural result of the present situation, and that we must struggle against national poverty and co-operate with the Government.

First, concerning the food problem, it is clear that the Cabinet will suffer from larger deficits than at present unless the Emergency Food Measures function most effectively and strongly. Premier KATAYAMA's sincerity and bravery in announcing such measures must be applauded. However, he must not become too proud of himself, thinking that only the Socialist Cabinet could formulate such measures. In present-day JAPAN, there is no other method to overcome the crisis except through such policies.

Agriculture Minister HIRANO, in his answer in the Diet, explained the critical food situation of our country and stated that the people must tide over the most critical period till October by subsisting only on potatoes if necessary. At the same time, he asked the earnest support of the people. Not only the food measures but the significant Economic Emergency Measures will end in failure without the deep understanding and the support of the general public.

Does the Government believe that the people can understand the White Paper completely and that they will truly co-operate in following the new policies? The Government must consider a new practical method which will enable all the people to understand the new policies.

For instance, ministers should speak with the people in the street, even for one or two minutes, while vice-ministers, chiefs of sections and bureaus, and members of the local assemblies should hold a round-table conference in regard to the Government's policies in order to explain the Economic Emergency Measures in detail and ask for the co-operation of the people.

Diet members come close to the people in the election campaigns, but now they must lead and advise them as their best friends, and share their joys and sorrows. Without such great efforts, the Socialist-led Cabinet will not gain the people's support and confidence.

(KATAYAMAGI, Kaishichi, unemployed, TOKYO)

ITEM 6 Third Emergency Food Measure to be Referred to Cabinet - Nihon  
Keizai - 22 Jul 47. Translator: H. Miyoshi. (FST).

Full Translation:

1908  
 The Government will refer the program for establishment of an order of circulation, the Third Emergency Food Program, and the thorough investigation of hoarded and idle commodities to today's ordinary session of the Cabinet for discussion.

The Circulating Order Establishment Program, whose original draft was decided at the meeting of economic ministers last week, will be announced immediately after the approval of the Cabinet.

The Third Emergency Food Program consists mainly of the detailed bounty system for the surplus delivery of food and the delivery of "salvation rice".

The program for Investigation and Disclosure of Hoarded Commodities will be presented by State Ministers HAYASHI and NISHIO for deliberation. A final decision relative to this program will be deferred until the end of this week.



ITEM 5 Cabinet Will Meet Difficulties with Resumption of Diet - Yomiuri -  
20 Jul 47. Translator: B. Ishibashi. (JJY)

Full Translation:

904  
With newspapers reporting on a possible preliminary conference for peace with JAPAN, stabilization of the national situation is strongly urged by the people. In preparation for the Diet which will commence formal activities immediately upon its resumption on 25 July, the Government is trying to strengthen the unity of the Cabinet. The move is being led by Chief Cabinet Secretary NISHIO. Particularly efforts are focussed on restudying the food measures and state control of coal mines and completion of important bills.

However, within the Cabinet opposition of party ministers to WADA's policy and difference of views between Socialist and Democrat cabinet ministers have gradually come to the surface. Outside the Cabinet, the labor camp is becoming critical of the measures of the Government while the complex internal situation of the Democratic Party constitutes a potential threat to the Cabinet. Thus, the future of the Katayama Cabinet does not permit any optimism.

The Katayama Cabinet, at the time of its formation, appointed WADA as director-general of the Economic Stabilization Board. By enlarging the ESB's structure and nominating the so-called newly risen bureaucrats to posts of importance, the Government apparently aimed at rounding out its measures. However, as a result, its policy has become strongly flavored with the tendency toward bureaucratic control as is evidenced in the course of drawing up important measures including the Emergency Economic Measures. It cannot be denied that such a tendency has created many inconsistencies between the actual economic situation and the government measures. This fact seems to account for the growing ill-feeling of cabinet ministers in general toward the policy-making ministers such as WADA, NISHIO, and MIZUTANI.

For example, the deadlock in the state control of coal mines issue as well as in the re-examination of the emergency food measures is evidence that such a cleavage exists within the Cabinet. Furthermore,

although opposition between YONEKUBO and HITOTSUMATSU on the jurisdictional problem of labor accident insurance has been finally solved, the unskillful handling by KATAYAMA and ASHIDA and their apparent lack of political ability are targets of criticism from within government parties. Either the Socialist or the Democratic Party is dissatisfied with this situation. For every important measure, three plans are presented - by the Government, by the Socialists, and by the Democrats - with the result that the Government is harassed in co-ordinating and adjusting such differences. Under such conditions, it is very doubtful if the Government will be able to solve the remaining important problems including readjustment of enterprises and administration.

Since the Government is absorbed in co-ordinating the difference of views within the Cabinet, only few legislative bills regarding establishment of a Labor Ministry and partial revision of the Civil Law have been prepared. Possibilities are that other more essential bills will be delayed in their presentation to the Diet, thus again hindering the smooth operation of parliamentary politics.

With these difficult problems unsettled, the Government will have to face the Diet session. The question of whether it can overcome offensives by opposition parties which are searching for a chance to overthrow it through Diet discussions is dependent upon the political ability of KATAYAMA and ASHIDA.

ITEM 1 Premier Denies Rumors of Cabinet Resignation - Yomiuri - 22 Jun 47.  
Translator: K. Higashikawa (TK, FST).

Full Translation:

909  
Premier KATAYAMA, in a press conference held yesterday at his official residence, flatly denied the rumored resignation en bloc or a partial reshuffle of his Cabinet. The Premier declared, "As the opposition parties will undoubtedly co-operate with the Government in the forthcoming peace conference, I see no need of organizing a four-party coalition, and I hope to continue to conduct state affairs with the present three-party coalition."

Replying to questions posed by the press on current topics, the Premier stated that the Government is not considering resignation en bloc or a partial reshuffle of the Cabinet. On the question of the movement for the formation of a new conservative party, the Premier stated that he does not think a new party will be organized. He said it is still premature to divide political parties into two rival major parties between the conservatives and the progressives.

Asked about the State Coal Control Bill, the Premier said that the Government is taking time to exercise meticulous care in compiling the bill but that it will be submitted to the current session of the Diet at all costs. On the four-party policy agreement, he stated that the platforms of the various parties concerned can be realized within the framework of the four-party policy agreement, for, he said, the latter is an over-all picture.

Premier Holds Wage and Food Problem Related

Regarding the suspension and delay in food distribution, the Premier asserted that even if there should be any further delay in the distribution of staple foods by next November, the Government will not write off the debt. He said the wage problem, after all, resolves itself into the question of food supply, adding that for this reason he hopes the people will closely co-operate with the Government in eliminating the black market.

Adverting to the readjustment of enterprises, he denied the rumor that the Government is avoiding to touch this problem and asserted that the rumor is based on a misunderstanding. Speaking on the Seko case, the Premier asserted that the Government will bring legal action against SEKO once his allegations are proved to be unfounded. Asked for his opinion on the projected political party bill, he declared that the bill is essential for the healthy growth of political parties.

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Following are the questions and answers exchanged between the Premier and the press:

Gov't to Face Peace Conference with  
Three-party Coalition

Q: What are the plans of the Government for the preliminary peace talks?

A: The Government is not considering making any special request, nor can it do so. We should lay the true conditions existing in our country before the peace conference to deepen the United Nations' understanding of JAPAN. We should certainly refrain from setting forth terms and conditions of peace.

Q: We are of the opinion that some considerable changes have taken place since the last general election in regard to the structure of the Cabinet to face the peace conference. What are the views of the Premier in this connection?

A: Four-party coalition is ideal. I feel convinced that the Liberal Party will co-operate with the Government, although it stays out of the Cabinet. Above all, the recovery of international confidence is most important for the peace conference. For this reason, we should strive to recover international fidelity with unity of the entire nation, instead of indulging in internal political strife. From this viewpoint I wish to consolidate the unity of the three-party regime.

Division of Political Parties into Two Major  
Parties Premature

Q: What are the Premier's views on the movement for the formation of a new conservative party?

A: I have heard of a movement for a new political party, but I cannot persuade myself to think that political parties can speedily be divided into two major rival parties through the formation of a new conservative party. I prefer to avoid unnecessary political feuds.

Gov't Does Not Think Labor Offensive  
Will Be Staged

Q: What is the sense of responsibility of the Government for and what are its measures to cope with the anticipated labor offensive resulting from the new price line and the emergency food measures, especially in view of the fact that the present Cabinet is supported by the working class?

A: I want to conduct state affairs on the springboard of the collaboration of the trade unions. I do not think that a rift has been created between the Government and the working masses on account of the new price setup and the emergency food measures. The Government has put all the cards on the table by means of the economic white paper. The economic white paper was publicized because the Government wanted to enlist the wholehearted collaboration of the working masses to tide the nation over the crisis, and I am sure they will understand it. I opened the Pandora's box, for if we keep the lid on, evils will come out bit by bit. We can no longer stem the crisis by makeshift measures. I do not think that labor will assume the offensive.

Delays in Presentation of Bills

Q: What are the preparations of the Government to face the reconvening of the Diet session. What about the various bills yet to be submitted to the Diet?

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A: It is most regrettable that there has been a delay in the presentation of various bills, but the delay is due to unavoidable circumstances. The delay has been caused not by negligence on the part of the Government. The Government is using all possible dispatch in preparing the bills. It is, however, exercising all possible meticulous care. The Labor Ministry Bill and the State Coal Control Bill for instance, are very much complicated.

## Gov't Will Take Legal Action against Seko

Q: SEKO charges that 50,000,000,000 yen worth of goods are still concealed, whereas the authorities concerned deny it. What are the Government's views on the idle goods and what is the government attitude toward the Seko case?

A: The Government is now making exhaustive investigations of hoarded goods. The Diet has also organized an investigation committee. I, therefore, think everything will be brought to light in the near future. Until the investigations are completed, no definite plan can be established to cope with such goods. The moot point is whether or not there are so much concealed goods. If there are, they will help us greatly, and in that case, you may be sure the Government will use them to good advantage. The Government is now making investigations into the Seko allegations. If they are found to be groundless, the Government will bring a legal action against SEKO, for the allegations are a libel against the Government. Everything depends upon the outcome of the investigations. I was not consulted on the verbal statement made by Chief Cabinet Secretary NISHIO recently on the Seko case, but I am of the opinion that his statement is fully justified under the circumstances.

Political Party Bill Necessary for  
Healthy Growth of Parties

Q: What is the attitude of the Government toward the Political Party Bill?

A: Although the Government has not officially discussed this bill, I am of the opinion that from the viewpoint of the healthy growth of political parties and of the fundamental character of parliamentarianism, the political party bill, revision of the Election Law and improvement of the management of the Diet are essential. In short, the political party bill is necessary for the healthy development of political parties in our country. At present, corruption and immorality stalk abroad in our elections. These evils must be eliminated. In conjunction with the political party bill, the present Election Law must be revised simultaneously. When these are effected, it will conduce largely to the growth of democracy.

## Officialdom and Administrative Structure Reform

Q: What are your views on the reform of officialdom and administrative structure?

A: Officialdom will be reformed from the viewpoint that politicians shall fulfill their duties as parliamentarians and government officials as public servants of the people. Although the bill for the disbandment of the Home Ministry will be presented to the current session of the Diet, I think it is impossible to present to the current Diet session bills relating to the Justice Ministry. These relate to the division of the judiciary from local police. This question has been outstanding for a long period. The disbandment of the Justice Ministry is related to the disbandment of the Home Ministry. It is also connected with the police system. The problem is so complicated that it is impossible to present the relative bills to the current Diet session. I do not think the expansion of the Premier's Office and the consolidation of the Economic Stabilization

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Board will serve to make them bureaucratic nests. The Government will first sound the will of the people, and the Economic Stabilization Board will, on the basis of the will of the people, report on the existing conditions in all their stark nakedness, and work out plans. That is how they are going to be run. Although the Economic Stabilization Board will map out plans, in their execution, a democratic method will be followed, and for this reason the evils of bureaucratic dogmatism will be averted.

#### Railway Fares and Postal Rates Will Not Be Raised Again

Q: What are you going to do about the deficits in the Special Account? Rumors are already afloat to the effect that railway fares and postal rates will be raised again in the near future. Does the Government plan to make these increases?

A: Overaged ~~equipment~~ and shortages of repair materials abound in the railway and postal services. In the near future the Government intends to lay the true state of affairs before the public eye so that the people will understand clearly the reasons why the Government was compelled recently to raise the railway fare and the postal rates. Rumors are being circulated to the effect that the railway fare will be raised by 50 percent in the near future, but the Government has no intention to make such a raise at present. The rationalization of Government enterprises and the redistribution of government enterprise personnel are problems hard to tackle, but these will be taken up for discussion at a cabinet meeting as soon as possible.

#### No Ration Delay from New Rice Year

Q: How are you going to solve the impending food crisis?

A: The Government hopes to tide the nation over the critical food situation in July, August and September by scraping the granary to the bottom with the close collaboration of the entire people, so that from the new rice year there will be no delay or suspension of distribution of staple foods. The Government has no intention of writing off its food debt to the people. On the contrary, the Government is anxious to repay the debt as soon as it is in a position to do so.

#### Reverse Decision on Half Holiday Seen

Q: There's a story going around that bureaucrats are working only half days during the summer?

A: The half holidays were decided upon at a meeting of the vice ministers, but Chief Cabinet Secretary NISHIO is willing to reverse the decision if public opinion is opposed to it. Personally, if this question comes up at a cabinet meeting, I am willing to alter the system. But this is not sabotage on the part of the Government officials.

#### State Coal Control Bill Will Be Presented to Current Diet

Q: The Socialists and the Democrats have different plans for State Coal Control Bill. Which plan is the Government going to adopt?

A: The State Coal Control plan has been discussed over a long period of time. The state ministers of the three parties agree that this problem will take a long time to be decided. In any event, the bill, which has for its objective an annual coal production of 30,000,000 tons, will, I hope, be introduced to the current session of the Diet.

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Q: Responsible state ministers in their travels have made definite statements on this question from their own standpoints. We feel that the Government is rather irresponsible on this issue.

A: The statement reportedly made by Commerce and Industry Minister MIZUTANI in HOKKAIDO is a misconstruction. I do not know what statements State Ministers YONEKUBO and WADA made, but insofar as the Government is concerned, it hopes to effect state coal control along the broad lines embodied in the four party policy agreement. The problem is how to harmonize the policies of the various parties within that framework, and that is the work of the Cabinet. Increasing coal production is absolutely necessary, and for this reason I am fully convinced that we can find a compromise plan to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Resignation en Masse or Partial  
Reshuffle Not Considered

Q: How are you going to reconcile the differences of opinion within the Cabinet and among the government parties?

A: It remains to be seen whether or not a disunity really exists within the Cabinet. There has been a rumor of a possible split within the Democratic Party, but it has not come true. The same may be applied to the rumored disunity within the Cabinet. If Socialist policies are insisted upon, they will clash with the four-party policy agreement, but that does not constitute incongruity, because the direction is the same. The four-party policy agreement is abstract in its terms and does not specify any concrete measures, and for this reason it is possible to harmonize differences, if any.

Q: How about the rumors of a cabinet reorganization and of the resignation en bloc of the Cabinet?

A: Absolutely unfounded. The Cabinet came into being only a short while ago to tide the nation over the crisis, and I have never thought of reshuffling the Cabinet.

Will Effect Readjustment of  
Enterprises Rationally

Q: Are you confident of being able to make an essential increase in wages as promised in the emergency economic measures?

A: The whole matter resolves itself into the food problem. To tell you the truth, this is one of the sore spots of the Government, but the Government will try to realize this through the first, second and third emergency food measures. I am convinced that the food situation will change for the better, if the people collaborate with the Government by enduring a life of want, hunger, and hardships and by launching a popular movement for the elimination of the black market.

Q: Is the Government determined to make readjustment of enterprises?

A: The readjustment of enterprises must be carried out, but the Government does not want to effect such readjustment of enterprises as will entail unnecessary unemployment. The Government wants first to take necessary steps to relieve unemployment before readjusting enterprises. However, this does not mean that the Government is adopting a do-nothing policy.

SOCIAL SERIES: 1654

ITEM 1 Katayama Cabinet and Public Opinion, as Revealed in Poll - Mainichi Shimbun - 21 Jul 47. Translator: K. Onishi. (TK)

Full Translation:

To determine the extent to which the Katayama Cabinet is trusted by the people amid the raging storms of inflation and food shortages, MAINICHI carried out the 14th public opinion poll, the first, however, that had been made on the Katayama Cabinet. Replies were requested from 5,000 persons throughout the country during 1 to 10 July. It is noteworthy that since the economic white paper and the first new price system were announced during the interim the replies quite boldly reflected the people's views on the Cabinet's economic measures. As a result, it has been disclosed that the overwhelmingly larger part of the people support the Katayama Cabinet.

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Question One: Do you support the Katayama Cabinet?

Answers: Yes - 3,300 (68.7 %)  
 No - 1,503 (31.3 %)  
 Total = 4,803 (100 %)

Reasons: Reasons for support or nonsupport were requested. Explanations were diverse but they can be generally clarified as follows: 24.7 percent supported the present Cabinet because of the Socialistic policies; 18.6 percent support it because it is friendly to workers; 11 percent, or 362, acquiescingly support it for lack of a better one; and 3.9 percent on the ground that the Cabinet is led by the leading party. It is evident that all these expectations and trust in the Katayama Cabinet are due to its progressive policies.

On the other hand, 23.7 percent, or 356, of those who refused to support the present Cabinet blamed it for breach of public promise; 21.6 percent branded it as politically powerless; 13.6 percent expressed downright opposition to the Socialist policies; and 6.3 percent refused to support it because it took an ambiguous stand by forming a coalition cabinet. Some said the Katayama Cabinet was no better than the Yoshida Cabinet because it had already increased the prices and rates for government enterprises.

The names of the parties voted for in the last elections were requested. Replies were as follows:

<u>Votes for:</u>	<u>No of Replies</u>	<u>Support Socialists</u>	<u>Do not support Socialists</u>
Socialists	2,266	87.3 %	12.7 %
Democrats	740	63.8	36.2
Liberals	966	32.9	67.1
People's			
Co-operatives	120	67.5	32.5
Communist	137	54.7	45.3
Others	674	65.3	34.7
Total	4,803		

It will be seen that 12.7 percent those who first voted for the Socialists are now opposed to them. Almost all of these, censure the Socialists' breach of public promise, and the fact indicates the trend of the left element in the Socialist Party. While the Democratic Party contains 36.2 percent opposing the party, 32.9 percent of the Liberals support the Katayama Cabinet. It has been disclosed that 45.3 percent of the Communist followers refuse to support the present Cabinet. "Others" denotes those who abstained from replying. Generally, there is a glaring indication of passive support.

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ITEM 1 (Continued)

Included among the supporters of the present Cabinet totaling 68.7 percent, are the salaried class and workers amounting to 26.7 percent, and the farmers and fishermen of no less a number. In spite of the fact that the latter group of men is generally believed to have grievances against the Cabinet, it is interesting to note that they are overwhelmingly in favor of it; so it is with the businessmen and industrialists who are believed to disapprove of the Katayama Cabinet. In all professions, it appears that the supporters hold the majority.

The method adopted for this investigation was as follows. Five thousand votes were allotted to all prefectures in proportion to the populations and according to the professions. The ratio of men and women was eight to two, that is, the average ratio in last April's elections the total number of votes and the number of women's votes, the total number of candidates and the number of female candidates, and the total number of the Diet members and the number of the female Diet members. Of the 4,000 votes to men, 30 percent were allotted to farmers and fishermen, 20 percent to salaried class, workers, merchants and industrialists, and 10 percent to those who are engaged in professional work. The 1,000 votes for women were distributed in the following manner: 30 percent to farming women and 70 percent to nonfarming women. The total number of replies received was 4,803, or 96 percent and a fraction.

Question Two: What policy do you want carried out first by the Katayama Cabinet?

The answers to this question covered more than 30 items. They were further classified into 17 groups, for example:

1. Food policy, including assurance of food imports, guarantee of minimum standard of livelihood by rationing, etc.
2. Stabilization of livelihood, including eradication of blackmarketing, price policy, anti-inflation policy, etc.
3. Assurance of reward commodities for farmers, including demands for distribution of clothing and fertilizer, etc.

According to this classification, the demands for the food policy and the stabilization of livelihood amounted to 39.3 percent and 27.3 percent, the sum of the two reaching as high as 66.9 percent of the whole. This result clearly indicates the predominance of these two demands.

The demands pertaining to the peace conference, a great problem which will decide the fate of our nation, as well as those concerning the housing problem reached only a few percent of the whole. This shows that the people are preoccupied with their dietary life, and that they cannot help considering the housing and clothing problem, together with that of the nation, as one of secondary significance for the time being. In the replies from the farm villages, assurance of commodities as reward for rice delivery was far more strongly requested than the appropriate allocation of delivery quotas. As shown by this fact, the distribution of fertilizer and other daily necessities for the farmers is the key for the solution of rice delivery problem.

Of the answers by traders and industrialists, 5.7 percent requested the abolition of economic control. Excepting this, the requests by men of various professions were concentrated on the food policy and stabilization of livelihood, as viewed in the following percentage list:

	<u>Food policy</u>	<u>Stabilization of Livelihood</u>
Salary men	42.7	31.4
Laborers	47.0	27.7
Traders and industrialists	39.2	22.8
Farmers and fishermen	23.7	24.2
Farm women	22.4	23.2
Nonfarm women	30.8	30.5



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ITEM 1 (Continued)

Thus, the percentage of demands for the stabilization of livelihood is slightly higher than that for the food policy in the case of farmers and fishermen as well as farm women. For men of all other professions, their struggle for existence is revealed by their most numerous demands for a food policy.

ITEM 7 Criticisms of Independents in Cabinet + Magazine: Toyo Keizai Shimpo  
(Weekly) - 12 Jul 47. Translator: K. Shinoda. (WM)

Summary:

With the appointment of Finance Minister KURUSU, the Katayama Cabinet now has two ministers who are not affiliated with any political party. The other is the chief of the Economic Stabilization Board, WADA, but in his case, a non-party affiliation is considered a necessary qualification.

This board, as an organ temporarily founded for the purpose of tiding over the economic crisis, was established on the condition that it would not be influenced by changes in the cabinet, and the term of office of the Chief and its other officials was limited to one year. However, now that the new Constitution is in effect, whether or not the Katayama Government should adhere to the original setup of the Board is worth reinvestigation. The fact that the new Government replaced the former chief, TAKASE, with WADA testifies to the impossibility of the chief of this board remaining independent of the Cabinet.

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Next, the tenure of office for this post is limited to one year, while an economic program, such as the Board is contemplating at present, cannot be completed in such a short period of time. The tenure of office should be extended long enough to enable the person involved to see the results of his program and to make preparations for subsequent plans. In brief, the one year term of office is not compatible with the situation.

I assert that the Chief of the ESB should act, both in name and in reality, with the Cabinet. If this fact is recognized, he should belong to a party which, in turn, will assume the responsibility for his words and actions. This will result in the automatic establishment of a proper democratic course of action based on a responsible party government. For this reason, the writer desires that WADA join a political party and assume the responsibility of a party-man.

In the appointment of KURUSU as Finance Minister, Foreign Minister ASHIDA who recommended him, Premier KATAYAMA who appointed him, and KURUSU himself are, I regret to say, apparently ignorant of the course which should be taken under the new Constitution. However, since he has been appointed Finance Minister, the writer hopes that he will exercise his full ability as a statesman rather than as an economic expert. Furthermore, it is necessary that his economic policies represent those of a party which he may contemplate joining.

The writer feels that Finance Minister KURUSU should clarify his party affiliations, for he once belonged to the Liberal Party from which he suddenly seceded, and now he belongs to the RYOKUFU KAI (TN an association of Independents in the House of Councillors) but it is again rumored that he is thinking of joining the Democratic Party.

ITEM 3 Bureaucratic Mop-up -- Cabinet's First Task - Shakai Shimpo - 17  
Jun 47. Translator: T. Naruse. (UG)

Summary:

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What the Katayama Cabinet intends to do or is capable of doing to meet the current difficult situation has now become the focus of public attention. We would like to know what prospects Premier KATAYAMA and the Socialist Cabinet Ministers have for overcoming the present crisis.

JAPAN was so hard hit by the war that no political power can be expected to surmount the crisis, reconstruct its economy and stabilize the people's livelihood overnight. JAPAN's revival depends upon a favorable turn in international sentiments. No matter how strongly the people may support the Katayama Cabinet, the rehabilitation of economy and the stabilization of the people's livelihood

cannot be realized by mere support alone. We, nevertheless, expect much of the present Cabinet inasmuch as it is led by the Socialists.

Premier KATAYAMA, in organizing his coalition Cabinet, failed to gain the participation of the Liberals. This makes it impossible for him to fully realize the original program. Moreover, being a coalition government, the Katayama Cabinet will be restricted by many conditions in carrying out its professed policies. Premier KATAYAMA, recognizing these weak points, should strive to establish the framework for future democratic revolution.

So far, our politics have essentially been far from real democratic politics because of its bureaucratic characteristics. Premier KATAYAMA must eliminate bureaucratic politics which now forms the greatest obstacle in establishing a democratic political structure.

While the people's sense of democracy has been enhanced since the end of the war, corruption of the bureaucrats has on the contrary become conspicuous. In other words, our politics have been retrogressing towards feudalistic corruption instead of progressing towards democratic reconstruction. This means that all the preceding conservative cabinets had yielded under the pressure of the time-honored and reactionary officialdom. To defeat this reactionary force, a democratic political system is of prime importance.

Premier KATAYAMA and the Cabinet Ministers who have hitherto strived for the emancipation of the laboring masses should not repeat the conservatives' mistake. Premier KATAYAMA in his first radio broadcast since the formation of the new Cabinet declared that, "Political administration is the execution of justice and the endeavor to establish a happy livelihood for the masses..... In this sense, the new political administration is a great spiritual movement -- a movement for the enhancement of moral values". We agree with his political philosophy.

The existing bureaucratic system is the source of various evils. We believe that the present Cabinet led by the Socialists is the only one which can carry out complete housecleaning of the bureaucratic camp, and that this is the most important task ahead of the Katayama Cabinet.

...rather through lack of knowledge of the...  
...to deceive the Japanese people, certain elements are creating the...  
...that the United States now favors and is actively working...  
...toward a separate government in Southern Korea; and that the Korean...  
...intra-legislative Assembly is a completely independent body...  
...designed as the forerunner of that government. Both of the above