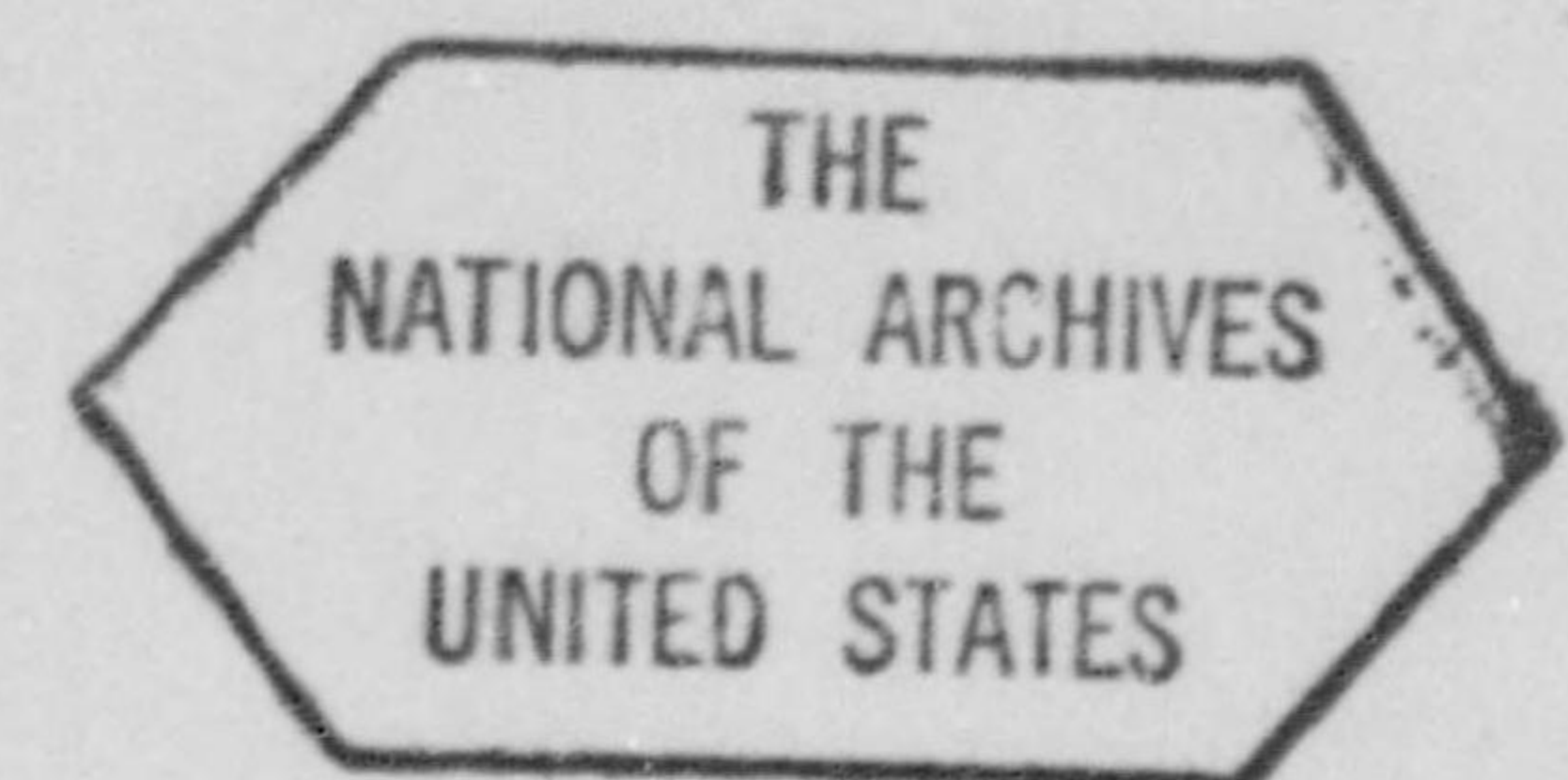


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



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- (2) Folder title/number: (17)  
Political Platforms of Major Parties - Local  
Elections of April 1951
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Thursday, April 5, 1951

## Major Party Platforms For Election

The major Japanese political parties have announced their platforms for this month's elections.

A breakdown of their policies on the various main issues shows:

### PEACE:

Liberals favour an early peace, complete independence, participation in the United Nations.

People's Democrats want conclusion of a majority pact assuring Japan's safety and economic self-support, though an overall peace is considered ideal.

Socialists want an overall peace which promises peace, independence and economic self-support for Japan, and no lease of military bases and no rearmament.

Communists seek an overall peace through cooperation and agreement among the Big Four nations based on the Potsdam declaration.

### SECURITY:

Liberals want collective security by the United Nations, first by its forces stationed in Japan and later by Japan's participation in the world organisation.

People's Democrats would like an early participation in the United Nations. If a collective security system should be established, Japan would take part.

Socialists favour peace through maintenance of neutrality, and participation in the United Nations without revising the war-renouncing Constitution, to seek collective security.

Communists would oppose rearmament and seek conclusion of a peace pact with the Big Four nations.

### AGRICULTURE:

Liberals: Development of 250,000 chobu of farmland, reform of agricultural management and promotion of farm villages.

People's Democrats aim at food self-supply and enforcement of unified administration over staple food.

Socialists want state finance of 100,000,000,000 yen to raise food production by 20 per cent, and farmland development and a comprehensive riparian and water conservation policy.

Communists seek an all-out effort for farm reform.

### SMALL BUSINESS:

Liberals plan improvement of small business finance through use of Government funds.

People's Democrats want equal distribution of special procurement and export demands among impoverished businesses.

Socialists seek modernisation of small businesses through use of Finance Ministry trust funds and US aid counterpart funds.

Communists favour diversion of funds and materials from war industries to small business.

### ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE:

Liberals plan increased production, trade promotion, economic independence through modernisation of industry.

People's Democrats seek development of trade to raise the standard of living, and heightened living capacity of the people and a self-supplying economy.

Socialists advocate expansion of production, especially in food, shipbuilding and electricity, and enforcement of a four-year economic independence plan through promotion of peaceful trade.

Communists want to ban war production and promote unlimited expansion of peacetime industry.

### LABOUR:

Liberals seek an increase of wages in proportion to labour efficiency, and an improvement of actual wages through tax reductions.

People's Democrats want an improvement of employment conditions, and equal opportunity for job seekers.

Socialists plan an upward revision of the wage-base for public servants (immediate enforcement of the 12,000-yen base), and establishment of a minimum wage system.

Communists oppose the wage system based on a colonial job-classification system.—Kyodo.

GOVERNMENT SECTION  
Public Administration Division

PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING POLITICAL PARTIES AS OF 4 APRIL 1951

<u>PARTY</u>	<u>DIET SEATS</u>		<u>CHAIRMAN</u>	<u>SECRETARY*GENERAL</u>	<u>OTHER OFFICIALS</u>
	<u>H.R.</u>	<u>H.C.</u>			
LIBERAL	285	76	YOSHIDA Shigeru	SATO Hisaku	MASUTANI Shuji (Chairman, Executive Board), NEOMOTO Ryugu (Chairman, Political Affairs Research Committee), OKUBO Tomejiro, MAKINO Ryozo, and ANDO Seijun are party advisers

(Party objectives: A majority party government; relaxed economic controls; a firm labor policy. An early peace treaty, complete independence and security under UN forces and later through participation in the UN. Development of farmland; reform of agricultural management; increased production and trade promotion. Economic independence through modernization of industry. Exemption of workers with dependents and low income enterprisers from income taxes; reduction in city, fixed assets, admission, liquor, and utility taxes. Increase in local finance equalization grants; higher limit on public bond floatation. Drastic readjustment and simplification of local administration. Strict enforcement of the 6-3 educational system, increase in scholarship funds, and free distribution of primary textbooks.)

PEOPLE'S  
DEMOCRAT

67 28

TOMABECHI Gizo  
(ASHIDA Hitoshi is  
nominal head)

MIKI Takeo

GHIBA Saburo (Chairman, Political Affairs Research Committee)  
TOKUTARO KITAMURA, Kozamen  
KIMURA, Heitaro INAGAKI, and  
Yoshihisa ONIMARU (Members of  
Supreme Committee)

(Party objectives: Conclusion of a majority peace pact assuring Japan's security and economic independence. Early participation in the UN and in a collective security system if established. Inter-party agreement on foreign policy. A balanced budget and government economy. Attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and the enforcement of a unified administration over staple foods. A higher standard of living and self-sufficiency through the

development of foreign trade. Transfer of national tax receipts equivalent to local finance equalization grants to local governments. An increase in local finance equalization grants and a higher limit on public bond floatation. Drastic readjustment of business of local governments and their jurisdiction. Strict enforcement of the 6-3 educational system and expansion of the compulsory education program. Improvement of medical and unemployment security systems.)

SOCIAL  
DEMOCRAT

45

62

SUZUKI Mosaburo

ASANUMA Inajiro

SHIMOJO Kyohei (treasurer),  
KATAYAMA Tetsu (supreme adviser),  
NARITA Tomomi (Chairman, Political  
Affairs Research Committee),  
MIYAKE Seiichi (Chairman, Diet  
Policy Section), INOMATA Koza  
(Chairman, Control Committee)

(Party Objectives: An over-all peace treaty providing independence, security, and economic self-sufficiency. Against rearmament or the leasing of military bases. Pro-labor and farmer measures including a national grant of ¥100 billion to raise food production by 20 percent. Farmland development and a comprehensive raparian and water conservation program. Expansion of food production, ship-building, and power generating industries. Enforcement of a 4-year economic independence plan through the promotion of peaceful trade. Reduction of taxes; democratization of the tax administration system; basic tax exemption of ¥40,000 and a dependent exemption of ¥30,000. Establishment of independent local autonomy through the transfer of financial resources of the central government to local bodies. Democratization of local government by the elimination of "bosses" and bureaucrats. Increased disbursement of educational funds by the national government. Adoption of social welfare, popular annuity, state medicine, and unemployment security systems.)

COMMUNIST

26

4

Directed by a Central Directory Board;  
SHIINO Etsuro (Chairman), and WADA Ichizo,  
SUGIMOTO Fumio, TADA Tomeji, SUZUKI Ichizo,  
and KAWATA Kanji (members).

SHIINO Etsuro (Chairman of the  
Control Committee)

(Party Objectives: State management and people's control of financial institutions and key industries. An over-all peace through cooperation among the "big Four" based on the Potsdam Declaration. Opposed to rearmament. Ban production of war materials; an unlimited expansion of peacetime industries. Drastic reduction in national and local taxes and the cancellation of "militaristic" appropriations. Drastic increase in local finance equalization grants. Opposition to "colonial" local administrative setup and revision of the Police Law.

Reconstruction of war-damaged schools; establishment of an independent education system. Enforcement of social welfare programs.

RYOKUFUKAI

53

TOKUGAWA Munetake  
(Caucus chairman)

(Party objectives: Generally adheres to conservative policy; believes function of Upper House transcends political interests.)

FARMERS'  
COOPERATIVE

8

MATSUMOTO Rokutaro

NAKANURA Torata

NAKANO Shiro (Party leader),  
KODAIRA Tadashi (Treasurer)

(Party objectives: Expansion and development of agricultural movements; promoting of agrarian cooperative associations.)

LABOR  
FARMER

4

5

KURODA Hisao

(Party objectives: Substitution of laissez faire economy with a planned economy; ever-all peace; strict neutrality. An extreme left splinter of the Social Democratic Party.)

HIRANO  
SOC. DEMO.

4

SATAKE Haruki

HIRANO Rikizo (actual leader of the party)

(Party objectives: Anti-capitalism, anti-Communism, and anti-fascism; for development of cooperative agricultural unions; an extreme right splinter of the Social Democratic Party.)

DAI ICHI CLUB

14

No officials have been named in this group of heterogenous unaffiliated Diet members.

KOSEI CLUB

2

A conservative group of Independent members.

INDEPENDENTS

6

3

VACANCIES

519  
466

5  
250

No.12

POLITICAL PARTIES ANNOUNCE  
THEIR PLATFORMS FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

(Noon Edition)

Kyodo

TOKYO, April 3---With campaigns for the local elections officially under way from today, the major political parties announced **their** platforms designed to win public support.

1. Peace

Liberal: an early peace, complete independence, and participation in the United Nations.

Peoples Democrat: conclusion of a majority peace pact assuring Japan's safety and economic self-support, though an overall peace is considered ideal.

-more-

Political 2

Japan Socialists: an overall peace promoting peace, independence and economic self support for Japan, and no lease of military bases and no rearmament.

Communist: an overall peace through cooperation and agreement among the "Big Four" nations based on the Potsdam Declaration.

2. Security

Liberal: collective security by the U.N., first/its forces stationing in Japan and later by Japan's participation in the world organization.

Peoples Democrat: an early participation in the U.N. If a collective security system should be established, Japan will take part.

-more-

Political 3

Japan Socialist: peace through maintenance of neutrality. Participation in the U.N. without revising the war-renouncing Constitution to seek collective security.

Communist: opposition to rearmament, and conclusion of a peace pact with the "Big Four" nations.

3. Agricultural Policy

Liberal: development of 250,000 "chobu" of farmland, reform of agricultural management and promotion of farm villages.

Peoples Democrat: food self-supply and enforcement of unified administration over staple food.

Japan Socialist: state finance of ¥100 billion to raise food production by 20 per cent. Farmland development and a comprehensive raparian and water conservation policy.

"more"



Political 4

Communist: an all-out effort for farm reform.

4. Economic Independence

Liberal: increased production, trade promotion, economic dependence through modernization of industry.

Peoples Democrat: development of trade to raise the standard of living. Heightened living capacity of the people and self-supplying economy.

Japan Socialist: expansion of production especially in food, shipbuilding and electricity, and enforcement of 4-year economic independence plan through promotion of peaceful trade.

Communist: ban war production and unlimited expansion of peacetime industry.

Political 5

5. Taxation

Liberal: exemption of income taxes on workers with dependents, receiving less than ¥10,000 a month and an enterpriser with less than ¥100,000 annual income. Reduction in city taxes, fixed assets, admission, liquor, electricity and gas taxes.

Peoples Democrat: transfer of a part of the national taxes equivalent to the local finance equalization grants to the local governments, "per-capita-levy" of the city, town, village taxes at ¥300, ¥500 and ¥700 respectively.

Japan Socialist: reduction in taxes on the masses, democratization of tax administration, basic tax exemption at ¥40,000 and the dependent tax exemption at ¥30,000.

Political 6

Communist: a drastic reduction in the national and local taxes, cancellation of "militaristic" appropriations.

6. Local Finance

Liberal: increase in the local finance equalization grants, raise extension of the limit of public bond floatation.

Peoples Democrat: increase in the local finance equalization grants, raise of the limit of public bond floatation.

Japan Socialist: increase in local finance to establish an independent local autonomy, transfer of financial resources of the central government to local governments.

Communist: a drastic increase in the local finance equalization grants, emphasis on the measure to improve social culture.

Political 7

7. Local Administration

Liberal: drastic readjustment and simplification of administrative business.

Peoples Democrat: drastic readjustment of business of local entities and their jurisdiction.

Japan Socialist: reinforcement and democratization of local entities and elimination of "bosses" and bureaucrats.

Communist: opposition to a local administrative setup similar to that in colonies and harmful revision of the Police law.

-more-

Political 8

8. Education and Social Security

Liberal: strict enforcement of the 6-3 educational system, wide marginal increase in scholarship funds and free distribution of primary school text books.

Peoples Democrat: strict enforcement of the 6-3 educational system, expansion of the compulsory educational system, maintenance of a minimum living standard, improvement of the medical system and unemployment insurance.

Japan Socialist: establishment of educational finances through increased disbursement of educational funds from the state coffer and adoption of four welfare systems of state medice, popular annuity, employment security and social welfare.

Communist: reconstruction of war-damaged school buildings, establishment of independent education and enforcement of social welfare work.

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nk/yt/tm/um/ri/ki

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