NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Mr. Katayama: "Our duty is to increase production. Today, we have made a large step toward this goal. Our plans are very realistic and practicle, and the social reform will be accomplished step by step. In order to reach our goal we must continue our efforts."

Mr. Mizutani: "In the past 30 years we have hoisted various political slogans and although we have not gained 100 per cent on this Coal Bill we are now able to carry out what we promised. This is the first time we were able to advance forward in the political world. Time after time we thought of discarding this Bill before it was finally passed by the House. Our future duty is to see that it will be carried out to full effect."

3. The statement issued by our Party concerning the approval of the Coal Bill.

Concerning the approval of the Coal Bill by the House of Representatives the following statement was issued by our Party.

Today the Provisional Coal Industry State Control Bill was approved by the House of Representatives despite violent opposition from the Coal Management, Liberal Party, Communist Party, Farmers Party and a few other Representatives.

Of course it may be said that the precise content was not agreed upon by our Party. However, the present management is using tens of billion Yens of facility and capitol through the sacrifice of our citizens without gaining production to the planned quota. Also it can be pointed out that the facilities they are using are not all used to gain the full efficienc of production. Our Party feels the responsibility towards our citizens and so it was concluded that the State Control of Coal Mine was essential.

Second, we to keep harmony with the other two government Parties. Fortunatly we reached an agreement with our friendly Parties and we were able to combine our efforts to meet the attacks by the opposition. As a result we are now able to revise the old defective system and establish the foundation for the restoration of Japan's industry, and in carrying this plan out, it shall be an effective force in solving the coal problem of our nation. The cooperation between the management and Labor is now made to obtain full efficiency and we are now ready to respond the expectation of our nationals. The road to industrial recovery is now opened.

November 25th 1947.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN.

197

4. The submission of the Punishment Propcsal.

On November 24th, Mr. Kozo Sasaki of our Party submitted the propcsal to punish the following ten members of the Liberal Party for interfering with the procedure of the Diet House and assalt.

ARITA, Jiro; YAMAGUCHI, Kikuichiro; KIMURA, Yasuhei; HARA, Osamu; IMAMURA, Chotaro; KIKUCHI, Yoshiro; YAMAGUCHI, Rokuroji; OZAWA, Saeki; KANDA, Hiroshi; KURAISHI, Tadao.

5. The Election Committee.

The following candidates were nominated for the Local Council election from our Party on November 25th.

HIRAKAWA, Takeshi.....Yamanashi Prefecture.
TORIUMI, Masajiro.....Iwate Prefecture.
KUBO, Saburo.....Mayor election of Mito City, Ibaragi Prefecture.

6. Concerning the submission of the Non-confidential bill of Cabinet Secretary General Mr. Nishio.

This bill was submitted by the Liberal Party for the Plenary Session of November 29th. It was explained by Mr. Masanobu Ogawa. Our Party participated in the debate with an opposition speech by Mr. Takamoto Hosokawa. As a result this bill was rejected by 50 votes.

190

Rec'd 28 Nov. 1947 Pol Affs Div.

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 23rd NOVEMBER 47.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secratary.

Inajiro Asanuma.

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1. The Meeting of Representatives of Both Houses of our Party.

Date:- November 19th.

Place:- Lobby of the House of Representatives.

Members who were present:- Government officials and Representatives of our Party.

Outline of the meeting:-

The problems of the Coal Control Bill and the nomination of the successor for Agriculture and Forestery Minister has weakened the stand of our Party very much, and concerning this, our Party is planning to strengthen the binds with an intention to further enforce the Katayama Cabinet to carry out its functions.

With these views the Meeting of Members of both Houses was opened. There were frank self critisism by members of our Party and finally Mr. Kinji Kawashima submitted a resolution which was approved jointly by all members of the Meeting. The resolution may be said to have combined our Party furthermore into a strong political party. Hitherto, the self critisism was left as an untouched problem but by holding this meeting we were able to heal the germ of the Party and the meaning ~~can be~~ said to have been very important.

However this meeting has not solved the problems of our Party completely and we must acknowledge that there still lies the danger of being called, "A Party bound without any definite intention." Also the crisis of the Katayama Cabinet is, at the same time, the crisis of our Party which calls for further unification with the government policy. It demands the thorough understanding with the

199

working public and our Party must study this problem in ernest. This was expressed by Mr. Katsumata and it is indeed the prelude of the unification of our Party.

Procedure;-

Mr. Toshi Nakazaki: "We must consider the reality of the problem before we stress the unity of our Party. Without thinking of the actual case, stressing unity would only result in building doubt and suspition. We must discard all circumstances of the past in order to accomplish this."

Mr. Hajime Matsuzawa: "Some members say we (Mr. Matsuzawa is a member of the Nationwide Agricultural Union) are acting selfish by combining the Coal Control problem with the problem of Mr. Hirano's resignation but I will assure you that ~~the~~ we, representatives of the Nationwide Agricultural Union, will constantly approve the policy of our party and we are fully supporting all decisions made by our Party."

Following this was a question by Mr. Yoichiro Kanbayashi asking whether there are members within our Party who opposes the Coal Bill. Answering this,

Mr. Inajiro Asanuma: "I assure that the Bill would pass if the unity of our Party is firm."

Mr. Mikiji Mori: Katayama Cabinet recieved anticipation from the public. Are we responding to this? Also problem within our Party is born because there is a reason. It cannot be solved with efforts of Party officials alone. Other Party members must also make effort to solve it. Under the present stage, we are recieving pressure from the opposition party. We muat combine our powers to oppress it."

Mr. Koichi Yamamoto: "If the conditions aggrevate on the Coal Problem, it will lead to national suicide. Outsiders say that the Hirano Incident is being used politically within the party and I am asking firm stand by our Officials."

This was answered by Mr. Masaki (chairman) and Mr. Nishio.

Mr. Kozo Inomata: "Co-Communism and Left-winger is only a part of the bad propaganda from the Liberal Party. We did not take firm stand when it was first brought up and it is the reason it is still a problem under the present stage. There is a limit to compromise. Meddling with internal matters cannot be tolerated."

Mr. Shizuo Kajikawa: "It is regretful that the Youth Section of the Nationwide Agricultural Union has gone out in the street to collapse the Katayama Cabinet."

Mr. Meichoku Akamatsu: "It is a different character from what the Liberal Party is doing. I think it is free to fight against intrigue politic."

Mr. Asanuma: "There may be reason for establishing various factions within the Party, but their activities must always be in line with the policy of our Party. Otherwise factions must dissolve to merger into one, line, that of our Party. There is no meaning in arguing over factions at this meeting."

Mr. Kigoro Naruse: "In order to dissolve the factions, we must hold a special meeting. I am making a proposal."

Mr. Shigesaku Kikuchi: "Definite measures for unifications are not yet taken. No measure is taken against mysterious documents, indictment of Mr. Nishio, the Shakai Shimpo newspaper, etc., which are intended to disturbe our Party. Without taking firm measures against these, it cannot be said that our Party would unite."

Finally Mr. Kinji Kawashima submitted a resolution which was approved by the entire membership.

Resolution:-

We, the Social Democratic Party Members of the House of Representatives and House of Councillors resolve to reinforce our organization in the face of the present crisis and support the Katayama Cabinet to carry out the measures for the economic crisis.

Mr. Katsumata: "I in the name of the entire membership support the proposal by Mr. Kawashima. Methods for carrying out the resolution shall be, the sational budget of 1948, labor problem, and the farmer problem. The present problem must be to appeal to the labor front for the support of our Party."

2. Concerning the supplementary budget of 1947.

It was decided to debate at the Flocr and on the Plenary session of November 23rd Mr. Mosaburo Suzuki reported the procedure of the Committee Meeting and Mrs. Shizue Kato and other members made interpellation after which it was passed.

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

SPECIAL REPORT.

BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 23rd, 1947.

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Concerning the progress of the Coal Industry State Control Bill within the House of Representatives.

1. There was a dispute between the Social Democratic Party and the Democratic Party concerning the date of enforcement of this law. The former Party deld the view of April 1st as this date while the latter stressed July 1st. After the return of President Ashida on November 18th, negotiations were made between both parties and the date of enforcement of the law was decided to be April 1st.

2. The General meeting of the Representatives of our Party.

Date:- November 19th, 1 p.m.

Place:- Diet Building.

Decision. (Submitted by Mr. Kinji Kawashima.)

We, the Social Democratic Party Members of the House of Representatives and House of Councillors resolve to reinforce our organization in the face of the present crisis and support the Katayama Cabinet to carry out the measures for the economic crisis.

3. With the opposition from the committee members of the Democratic Party, chances of this bill recieving the approval of the House committee became dangerous. Hence a new decision was reached between the government and the government parties to appeal to the voting at Plenary session of the House. After the meeting between Mr. Nishio, Mr. Tomabechi and Mr. Miki, it was evident that the views of the opposition members were unconvertible so it was proposed to increase the Mining Committee members to 60 members. It recieved violent protest from the Liberal Party so Mr. Nishio was forced to discard this proposition.
Next, it was proposed for the House to recieve the Intermidiate Report from Chairman Mr. Ito and vote on the deliberation of this bill fixing a definite period. This

202

proposal was formally decided by the Social Democratic Party's Officials Meeting. The Diet Steering Committee Meeting also voted for this procedure.
After which it shall be voted upon at the Plenary Session in case no decision is reached at the committee.
(Note: Rules of the House of Representatives.
Article 122. In case of special necessity, the House may call the committee to submit an intermidiate report on a matter pending in the committee. As to the case on which such an intermidiate report as provided by the preceding paragraph has been made, the House may fix a time for the deliberation of the Committee in case of urgent necessity.)

4. The Plenary session of November 20th.

a) The Agriculture Disaster Compensation Bill.

b) The Employment Stabilization Bill. The above two bills were passed.

c) The urgent submission of the Intermidiate Report of the Mining Industry Committee was made by Mr. Kaichi Yasuhira of the Social Democratic Party but it was stopped by the opposition parties.

5. Mr. Matsuoka (Speaker) proposed the four principle Parties executive meeting to restore orders of the House. Members who consulted were Mr. Inajiro Asanuma (Social Democratic Party) Mr. Yasohachi Hosokawa, Mr. Hideji Kawasaki (Democratic Party) Mr. Bamboku Ohno (Liberal Party), Mr. Seiichi Okada (Peoples' Cooperative Party). Mr. Ohno stated, "the opposition Party will take all legal steps to stop this law if the government is intending to pass this law by plurality." After Mr. Ohno left the meeting it was decided to vote on the bill at the Plenary Session by November 23rd.

6. The Three Government Parties Liasion Meeting.

Date:- November 21st, 4 p.m.

Place:- Diet Building.

Decision:-

It was decided to consider the Liberal Party's stand, and the following procedure was decided.

a) The Intermidiate Report of the Mining Industry Committee shall be submited to the House on November 25th.

203

b) The Committee shall hold its meeting until November 25th and it shall be forwarded to the Plenary Session of the afternoon of the same day for voting.

7. The Plenary Session of November 21st, 9:30 p.m.

Mr. Shin-ichi Yamamura (Liberal Party) proposed that the plenary session be postponed and Mr. Kaichi Yasuhira (Social Democratic Party) proposed that the plenary session be postponed after the decision to open tomorrow's session at regular time. However, as Mr. Yamamura's proposal was first, the speaker designated the vote upon his proposal. However owing to the slowness of the voting procedure, the session was dissolved at 11:50 p.m.

8. The Plenary Session of November 22nd, 3:42 p.m.

Mr. Kaichi Yasuhira (Social Democratic Party) proposed that, in preceding all procedure, the Intermediate Report of the Mining Industry Committee should be heard. This proposal met violent opposition from the opposition Party and Mr. Shin-ichi Yamamura (Leberal Party) was removed from the floor. After this, the speaker designated Mr. Hiroshi Kanda to express his opposition within a limited time of 20 minutes. He had to be removed from the floor after he spoke over the time limited. Mr. Yasuhira made the proposal that the discussion concerning the bill was concluded. This was voted 190 to 110 in favor, and the discussion was concluded. Mr. Yasuhira then proposed the Intermediate Report as acheduled and this was voted 191 to 106.

The Report by Mr. Ushiro Ito, Chairman of the Mining Industry Committee of the House of Representatives.

"The Coal Mining State Control Bill was submitted to the Diet on September 25th. Interpellations were made by alloting one-hour for each member of the committee. This regulation was carryed out by almost all members of the government parties but Mr. Fukatus of the Liberal Party required four-days and Mr. Kanda of the Liberal Party has required three days and it is still being continued. However, in order to conclude the debate this important bill, I have recieved the approval from the speaker of the House to open the committee throughout the period without recess. However the oppcsition party proposed to drag the committee with various proposals and also members from the Democratic Party were mergering with this action. It is evident that the committee was being obstructed by minority of the committee and under the present condition, the Committee would require one year before a decision is reached. So in order to proceed the committee according to the majority, new steps

had to be considered. Seeing this new gesture, the Liberal Party opened an illegal meeting and voted the unconfidence of the chairman and I was forced to believe that the procedure of the committee was now entirely impossible. I was not able to open the committee today but owing to the membership being less than the required number. After consulting with the 12 members of the committee we have decided to submit the revised bill to the plenary session by the name of Mr. Shichiro Matsumoto."

9. The Plenary Session of November 22nd.

Mr. Kaichi Yasuhira proposed that the Coal Bill be debated during the morning of November 24th and submitted to the Plenary session that afternoon. It was voted 172 to 64 in favor.

10. The Plenary Session of November 23rd.

a) The supplementary budget of 1947.

b) The Economy Decentralization Bill.

c) The Stock Companies Liquadation Committee Revision Bill.

d) The Bill for the extraordinary Allowance for the Government Workers. The above four bills were passed.

265

Eight Documents

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN OF THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16, 1947.

A report by acting chief secretary

Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The Special Meeting of the Members of Both Houses concerning the Coal Industry State Control Bill.

Date: November 12, 5:30 p.m.
Place: The 4th Lobby of the House of Representatives.
Members who attended: All members of our Party of Both Houses.

Outline of the Meeting:

There was a report concrning the progress of the Coal Bill within Both Houses from Mr. Kiyoshi Masaki, and it was followed by interpellations by Mr. kada and ten other members. After this there was an address by Mr. Katayana as follows.

"Our Party still holds thwe wish to pass the bill according to the policy of our Party but owingtotthe present circumstances, the three government must merger. Under this view we have reached the revised bill (revision by the Dem)."

Procedure:

Mr. Masaki reported the procidure of the three gov ernment party leaders Conference of which the final revised bill was decided upon.

Mr. NISHIO: "A few days ago Mr. Heitaro Inagaki, chairman of the Mining Committee of the House of Councillors saidthat the House of Councillors will not hold responsibilities in the event this bill does not pass this session of the National Diet unless it is submitted to the House of Councillors for deliberation by November 15th. Also there are a few points that remain unsolved in our Party which will delay the action of this bill if we were to take the formal procidure of compromise within the House of Representatives which there might still remain the danger of this bill being killed in the House of Representatives. Hence it was necessary to reach a quick decision by means of the Party Leaders' Conference."

204

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Mr. Shizuo KAJIKAWA: "Iam not satisfied with the membership and the aim of the Party Leaders' Conference. Looking at the result, I am ashamed that the bill has lost all significances as a Socialistic measure."

Mr. Inajuro ASANUMA: "This bill has definite progress over the present systrm."

Mr. Taminosuke TSUJII: "It can clearly be seen that the laborors will be totally dissatisfied with this bill. Hence we cannot expect the workers to cooperate to the program to increase production."

Mr. MIZUTANI: "I have confidence in obtaining the yearly production of 30 million tons by this bill. The Nationwide Coal Miners Union says they are not satisfied with the government bill and say they will not participate in the Production Council, but I have confidence in getting the support of the Middle-of-the-road factions of the Unions. Also the Japan Federation of Trade Unions will support this bibl if we explain the procedure to them. I am now asking them to cooperate with each other. I am waiting for the future developments but of course there is a limit."

Mr. Haruo OKADA: "You have compromised on the Production Committee, etc. which are the core of this bill. The platform of our Party has been latered by this compromise. No matter what the other parts of the bill means, there will be no more of the bill left to be worthwhile."

Mr. Hajime NISHIMURA: "It can be said that this bill was reached after decision of men of long practical political experiences. So we must support the decision."

Mr. Kenji NOGAMI: "This bill is in the wrong direction. We must fight for the original draft of our Party."

Mr. Ushiro ITO: (chairman of the House Committee) "The present Cabinet is a coalition. We are looking at the political background which show that figures are now indicating there are possibilities of passing this bill. I also think that we will be able to accomplish increases in production by this bill. There are progress in the monistic government control of facilities, machinery., etc., From the laborers' side, it allows them to participate in the management which is an advance towards democracy. I think we are gaining. Even this revision is being attacked by the enterprises so we must exert our efforts to pass this bill."

Mr. MIZUTANI: "This bill was the result of the coalition character and I am very refretful. However the government is willing to be responsibel to increase production by this bill."

Following were interpellations by Mr. Tenrei OTA, Mr. Orinoshin TANAKA, Mr Shogetsu TANAKA Who also stressed the disapproval of this bill. Finally,

Mr. Shikaich YASUHIRA: "We are all dissatisfied with this bill but owing to the present political circumstances we are forced to accept it. The discussions of this meeting will by forwarded to the Central Executive Meeting, so I am proposing the submission of the entire matter oto the Committee."

This proposal was approved and the meeting was ended.

2. The Central Executive Committee Meeting.

Date: November 13, noon.
Place: The Diet House.
Members who were present: KATAYAMA, Tetsu; NISHIO, Suyehiro; ASANUMA, Inajiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; ARAHATA, Katsuzo; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; MATSUNAGA, Giichi; ITO, Ushiro; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; KATO, Ryozo; KATO, Kanju; DOI, Naosaku; KOIZUMI, Hidekichi; TOMIYOSHI, Eiji; NOMIZO, Masaru.

Decisions:

i) The matter concerning the Coal Bill. "It was decided to apprive the revised bill of the Three Party Leaders' Conference." Also it was decided ot take all measures to realize the passing of this bill. The House Committee Members of our Party will hold a conference fo this.

3. The revised bill as decided at the Three Government Party Leaders' Conference.

To be continued in the next page....

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Revisions (Draft) of the "State Control of Coalmining Bill" desired by the three political parties supporting the government.

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Notice:

Adjustment of Articles shall be made at the same time and the Articles of the unrevised bill are held intact.

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

1. The following two paragraphs are added to Article 5 as Paragraph 3 and 4.

When the enterpriser deems the prder mentioned in the preceding paragraph as being extraordinarily unjust, he may register a complaint against the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

When the Minister of Commerce and Industry recegnizes, consulting with the All Japan Coal Mine Control Committee, the cause of the complaint mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he may order the said Director of Coal Bureau to revoke or alter the said order.

2. Article 8 is revised as follows.

The Director-General of Coal Board or the Director of Coal Bureau may either get necessary report as to the condition of business conducted by an enterpriser of coal mine or cause officials concerned to audit the use of the fund and material for amplification of production, the condition of production and the condition of expansion work.

In case officials concerned are sent to make audit in accordance with the above provision, card of identification shall be carried by the said officials.

3. Article 9 is rescinded.

4. Article 10 is revised as follows.

In case the Director-General of Coal Bureau so deems necessary by receiving the reports under the provisions of this Law or auditting, he may issue necessary orders for effecting supervision duty, to the enterpriser of coalmine through consultation, in case of the former with the All

Japan Coal Mine Control Committee, and in case of the latter with the Local Coalmine Control Committee.

5. The following paragraph is added to Article 11 as Paragraph 2.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry shall consult with the All Japan Coal mine Control Commitee, in case where he wishes to grant the above-mentioned permission.

6. The fillowing paragraph is added to Article 12 as Paragraph 2.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry shall consult with the All Japan Coalmine Control Committee, in case where he wishes to grant the above-mentioned approval.

7. The following paragraph is added to Article 14 as Paragraph 2.

The standard of the designation under the preceding paragraph shall be decided every half-year on the basis of efficiency and cost of production, quality and quantity of coal etc.

8. Tge Terms"due to disasters or any other causes" in Article 15 is rescinded.

9. The Terms" and the coalmine controller" in Artile 17 is rescinded.

10. (1) Article 18, Paragraph 1 is revised as follows.

When the instruction mentioned in the preceding Article has been made the coalmine enterpriser of the designated coalmine shall cause the coalmine controller to draw up a draft business program according to that instruction under the provisions of the Ordinance and shall submit it to the competent Director of Coal Bureau.

(2) Paragraph 3, 4 and 5 of Article 18 are rescinded.

(3) Paragraph 6 of Article 18 is revised as follows.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph,

when the enterpriser can not obtain the consent of the Production Council, he shall report to the competent Directer of thr Coal Bureau on the matter, under the provisions of the Ordinance, at the time of drawing up and submitting of the draft business program.

11. Article 19, Paragraph 2 is revised as follows.

The coalmine enterpriser shall perform the affairs of the designated coalmine under the business program that is submitted to the competent Director of Coal Bureau according to Paragraph 1 or 3 of the preceding Article.

12. Article 21, Paragraph 1 is revised as follows.

Upon consultation with the Local Coalmine Control Committee, the Director of Coal Bureau may, if he deems it necessary for the carrying out of the business program of designated coalmine, issue to a enterpriser of designated coalmine necessary orders for effecting supervision duty or make necessary instructions.

13. Article 22 is revised as follows.

An enterpriser of designated coalmine shall report under the provisions of the Ordinance, the status of operation of the business program to the Director of the Coal Bureau.

14. (1) Article 23, Paragraph 2 is revised as follows.

When the enterpriser appointed the controller according to the preceding paragraph, he shall report tot he Minister of Commerce and Industry on the matter.

(2) Paragraph 3, 4 and 5 of Article 23 are rescinded.

15. Article 24, Paragraph 2 is rescinded.

(1) Article 25, Paragraph 1 is rescinded.

(2) Paragraph 2 of Article 25 is revised as follows.

In case where the majority of commissioners of the Production Council deem a coalmine controller unfit for his post, they may rrport, throughthe Director of Coal Bureau, to the Minister of Commerce and Industry on the matter. In the above case, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, may, after hearingthe opinion of enterpriser of the designated coalmine and consulting withthe All Japan Coalmine Control Committee, order the enterpriser to dismiss the said coalmine controller.

(3) Paragraph 3 of Article 25 is revised as follows.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, if he deems that any coalmine controller be extremely unfit for his post, may, after hearing opinion of the enterpriser and consulting with the All Japan Coalmine Control Committee, order the enterpriser todismissthe said coalmine controller.

17. Article 26 is revised as follows.

The enterpriser of designated coalmine shall, under the provisions of the Ordinance, entrust the coalmine controller with necessary competence concerningthe execution of the business program.

18. Article 27 is rescinded.

19. Article 28 is rescinded.

20. Article 29 is rescinded.

21. The Terms "appointed from among pit employees and surface employees in equal numbers by coalmine controllers" in Article 33, Paragraph 2 is revised as follows.

"appointed from among pit employees and surface employees in the ratio of 3 to 2"

22. The Terms "(including their agents)" in Article 37, Paragraph 1 and its provise is rescinded.

23. Article 38, Paragraph 4 is revised as follows.

The Production Council may, when it deems necessary for the deliberation under the provision of Paragraph 1 or 2, require the report on the financial conditions of the enterprise from the enterpriser of the designated coalmine.

24. (1) The Terms "under the provisions of the Ordinance" and "or the agreement of the employees" in the provise of Paragraph 1, Article 39 are rescinded.

(2) The Terms "or the agreement of the employees" in Paragraph 3, Article 39 is rescinded.

25. Article 53, Paragraph 2 is revised as follows.

The name, place and jurisdictional area of the branch shall be detormined by the Minister of Commerce and Industry after conduliting with the All Japan Coalmine Control Committee.

26. (1) Article 55, Paragraph 1 is revised as follows.

The All Japan Coalmine Control Committee, shall investigate and deliberate the matters affiliated by the other provisions of this Law as within its right and at the same time investigate and deliberate the following

matters concerning the production of coal in response to the inquiry made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry or the Director-General of the Coal Board.

1. Matters relating to the operation plan of coalmining control.
2. Matters relating to the plan of coal production.
3. Matters relating to the realization of the most efficient operation of coalmining.

(2) Paragraph 2 of Article 55 is revised as follows.

The Local Coalmine Control Committee shall investigate and deliverate the matters affiliated by the other provisions of this Law as within its right and at the same time investigate and deliberate the matters mentioned in the items of the preceding paragraph concerning the production of coal in response to the inquiry made by the Director of the Coal Bureau.

27. Article 56 is revised as follows.

The All Japan Coalmine Control Committee shall be composed of Chairman, 30 Commissioners an unfixed number of Temporary Commissioners.

The Local Coalmine Control Committee shall be composed of 1 Chairman, not more than 45 Commissioners and an unfixed number of Special Commissioners.

28. The following paragraph is added to Article 57 as Paragraph 3.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry may, if he deems it necessary, entrust the duties of Temporary Commissioner to the person representing enterprises that are closely related to the coalmining industry.

29. (1) Article 58, Paragraph 2 is revised as follows.

The Commissioners of the Local Coalmine Control Committee shall be composed of not more than 5 persons of learning and experiance on coal production, not more than 20 persons representing enterprisers of the coalmines in the jurisdictional area of the Coal Bureau and not more than 20 persons representing employees of the coalmines in the jurisdictional area of the Coal Bureau (excluding these who are resognized as representing the interests of the coalmine enterprisers), and shall be appointed by the Director of the Coal Bureau.

(2) Paragraph 2 of Article 58 is revised as follows.

The Commissioners representing employees of coalmines in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed from among pit employees and surface employees in the ratio of 3 to 2.

30. Article 60 is revised as follows.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry may entrust the duties of Special Commissioner to certain officials concerned.

31. The following provision is added as the Article next Article 60.

The Special Commissioners and Temporary Commissioners do not have the right of voting.

32. Article 62 is revised as follows.

The enterprisers of designated coalmines (in case of juridical person, their representatives) shall, when they come under any of the following items, be liable to penal servitude not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 30,000.

1. Those who violate an order relative to supervision of the Director-General of the Coal Board or the Director of the Coal Bureau as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 10.
2. Those who violate the provisions of Article 11.
3. Those who violate an order of the Director General of the Coal Board or Director of the Coal Bureau as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 13.
4. Those who violate an order relative to supervision of the Director of the Coal Bureau as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 21.
5. Those who violate an order of the Director-General of the Coal Board or the Director of the Coal Bureau as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 42.

33. Article 63 is revised as follows.

The person representing the company violating the provision of Article 41 shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding ¥ 10,000.

34. Article 65 is rescinded.

35. Article 66 is rescinded.

36. Article 67 is revised as follows.

The Persons (in case of juridical person, their representatives) who come under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ¥ 10,000.

1. Those who fail to submit a projected business plan or a business plan in contravention of the provisions of Article 5.
2. Those who neglect to report or submit a falsified report in contravention of the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 8 or Article 22.

3. Those who violate an order relative to supervision of the Director-General of the Coal Board or the Director of the Coal Bureau as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 10 (excluding those who were punished according to Article 62).

4. Those who violate the provision of Article 11 (excluding those who were punished according to Article 62).

5. Those who violate an order of the Director-General of the Coal Board or the Director of the Coal Board as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 13 (excluding those who were punished according to Article 62).

6. Those who fail to submit a draft of business program in contravention of the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 3, Article 18.

7. Those who fail to report on the appointment of coalmine controller as provided for in Paragraph 2, Article 23.

8. Those who violate an order relative to dismissal of Coalmine controller as provided for in Article 25.

9. Those who violate an order of the competent Minister as provided for in Paragraph 1, 2 or 3, Article 43.

37. Article 68 is revised as follows.

This Law shall be enforced on and after April 1st of the 23rd year of Showa.

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

An announcement concerning the Coal Mining State Control Bill. by Mr. Ushiro Ito, Chairman of the Mining Industry Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Coal Industry State Control Bill has recieved deep concern as an important political problem from the people, especially from the laborers and managements related with the Coal Industry. The Mining Industry Committee of the House of Representatives ahve debated on this bill during the past 40 days and through these 40 days representatives of the coal management has attended the committee as special visitors, and also they mobilized their political powers in the House to oppose this bill, which all goes to show how serious their intentions are to stop it.

We (Social Democratic Party committee members) were very dissatisfied with the original draft submitted by the government, of which our views were the same as with the other members of our Party. However, as our Party has only the political power of one-third in the House and moreover with this weakness we have: Formed the Katayama coalition Cabinet; urged this Cabinet to submit the Coal Control Bill jointly by the three government parties; which all goes to show that there is a strain in expecting much more from the present circumstance. Also we had to consider the situation of the war defeated nation, and hence we acknowledged this bill. After this stage was reached, the Democratic Party submited their revised bill for State Control (the most recent development) to the committee. This revised bill was submitted as their final revision of the government bill, and the latter bill was called the joint bill of the three government Parties. The revision therefore, is a very queer action but we must now believe that the Democratic Party did not have heaty satisfaction in the joint submission, and hence made this revision in the final stane of debate.

The original draft stated that the main office and the working base should jointly manage the system but the revision calls for the monistic management from the main office to the working base. The essential point of the revision is: The original plan for mining shall be drawn by the mine operator who isto recieve the plan of the management; in case this original plan does not pass the decision of the Production Council, this matter is to be reported to the Chief of the Coal Bureau. The next important point of revision is the appoint of the Coal Mine Operator, who is to be appointed by the management under its independent standpoint. However he may be dismissed by the majority vote of the Production Council. Also Article 26, 27, 28 and 29 have been abolished and instead

220

of this, the designated coal mine management must act upon order as the necessary authority for the business plan inplace of the Coal Operator. These necessary authorities are intended for the object of obtaining the maximum efficiency of the designated mane, which are (1) the matter concerning the working plan, (2) elevating the laboring efficiency, (3) the readjusting of the labor condition, (4) the sonservation of labor power. The above coauses are to be carried out through the decision of the Production Committee.

Other revisions were made but there no major revision was made on the Production Council, which makes plan the participation of the laborors in the management and will stimulate their spirit responsibility in all operation of the coal mine. Unless there is such responsibility for the laboror, the laborors will not satisfied and will not make effort increase the production.

As stated above, the bill is far from meeting our satisfaction from the standpoint of socialism. But from viewing the political power of the Social Democratic Party, it is difficult to expect any more than this. The main point is for whose interest shall this bill operate for? Which means, who shall hold the powers of the operating base? If the labor union strongly urges the operation of this law, this law shall be for the sake of the laborors. In contrary, if the power of the laborors are weak in operating this law, and does not have the will to operate this law, then the law will be in favor of the management. Which means that the main problem does not lie in the content of this law but upon the actual strenght of the body who operates this law All in all it must be said that it is a vast improvement over the present system because it has; participation of the laboror in the Production Council; insures the supreme human right in the working base; and participate in the laborors in ditermining the production cost.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9th, 47.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secretary
Inajiro Asanuma.

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1. The Meeting of the Central Executive Committee.

Date:- November 4th, 1 p.m.

Place:- The Lobby of the House of Representatives.

Members who were present:- KATAYAMA, Tetsu; NISHIO, Suyehiro; ASANUMA, Inajiro; YONEKUBO, Mitsusuke; SUZUKI, Yoshio; MIZUTANI, Chozaburo; MORITO, Tatsuo; TOMIYOSHI, Eiji; INOUYE, Ryoji; SATAKE, Haruki; ITO, Ushiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; KATO, Ryozo; ARAHATA, Katsuzo; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; MATSUNAGA, Yoshio; MATSUMOTO, Junzo; HOSONO, Michio; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; DOI, Naosaku; YOSHIKAWA, Kuyejiro; ASAMATSU; Tsuneko; YOSHIKAWA, Kenko; KOIZUMI, Hidekichi.

Reports submitted:-

a) Report on Party Affairs by Mr. Asanuma.

b) Report concerning the dismissal of Mr. Hirano.

By Mr. Tetsu Katayama.
Mr. Suyehiro Nishio.
Mr. Yoshio Suzuki.

Mr. Katayama stated that under the present crisis when it is absolutely essential to have the full cooperation of the Members of the Cabinet, Mr. Hirano consistently made un-cooperative gestures which resulted in difficulties of carrying out the administration of the Cabinet. Upon these reasons, Mr. Katayama asked the Agricultural Minister for his resignation, but he did not respond to this request, hence Mr. Katayama was forced to take action of his dismissal. Afterwards, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Satake, Mr. Kato and Mr. Yoshikawa made interpellations of which the main topic was that the announcement of Mr. Hirano's dismissal was made in a very untechnical way and it seemed to be swayed too much by feeling against Mr. Hirano.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

2. The General Meeting of our Party Members of Both Houses.

Date:- November 4th, 7 p.m.

Place:- The Lobby of the House of Representatives.

Members who attended:- Executive officials of our Party and Members of Both Houses.

Chairman:- Mr. Shozo Ohya.

Procedures:-

There were reports from Mr. Katayama, Mr. Nishio and Mr. Suzuki and they were questioned by Mr. Narushige, Mr. Tanaka Mr. Mizuno, Mr. Amata, Mr. Akamatsu, Mr. Kano, Mr. Matsuzawa and Mr. Yoshikawa. After which there was a voice from Mr. Asanuma and there was a decision of the Meeting to acknowledge the resolution by the Central Executive Committee and there was agreement to reenforce the Party to prepare for the attack by the Opposition Parties.

3. Meeting of the Central Executive Committee.

Date:- November 7th.

Place:- The House of Representatives.

Members who were present:- KATAYAMA, Tetsu; NISHIO, Suehiro; YONEKUBO, Mitsusuke; MIZUTANI, Chozaburo; MORITO, Tatsuo; INOUYE, Ryoji; TOMIYOSHI, Eiji; ARAHATA, Katsuzo; MATSUMOTO, Junzo; NOMIZO, Masaru; KATO, Kanju; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; YOSHIKAWA, Kenko; AKAMATSU, Tsuneko; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; KATO, Ryozo; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; MATSUMOTO, Jiichiro; II, Seichi; KOIZUMI, Hidekichi; ASANUMA, Inajiro.

Reports submitted:-

a) Report of the Party activities by Mr. Asanuma.

b) The matter concerning the Political Party Law by Mr. Asanuma.

c) The matter concerning the Peoples' Cooperative Society Law by Mr. Koizumi.

d) The matter concerning the Union Committee of our Party by Mr. Kanju Kato.

e) The matter concerning the Education Section of our Party by Mr. Arahata.

f) The report of Political Affairs by Mr. Nishio

Matters under consultation:-

a) The deciding of the successor for Minister of Agriculture. After which it was decided to entrust this matter to the Chairman, Mr. Katayama.

4. The Tohoku and Hokkaido District Council Meeting.

Date:- November 9th.

Place:- Morioka City, Aomori Pref.

Members who attended:- Representatives from the Tohoku and Hokkaido District Federations, Headquarters was represented Mr. Kato (Chief of the Organization Section) and Mr. Ishii (Clerk).

Procedure:- Same as the Kyushu Meeting.

5. Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama issued the following statement to the Party members concerning the dismissal of Mr. Hirano from his position of Cabinet Minister.

"I am very sorry for bothering you on this incident of dismissing Mr. Hirano. Especially when you were forced to follow the procedure only by the newspapers and I think there are still a few metters left which did not prove to be your satisfaction . The true facts will be brought under light as time progresses but I wish to have your understanding that nobody particicipated in my part of action and it was carried out under my own judgement, which, to the best of my knowledge, I decided was the fairest thing to do.

"The reason for Mr. Hirano's dismissal is stated correctly in the talk I made to the press on November 4th. As you know, the present circumstances call for the full cooperation of our Cabinet, but comments and action made by Mr. Hirano was un-cooperative to the Cabinet Policy and I was forced to ask for his resignation. I transformed my intention to Mr. Hirano before he departed Tokyo on his tour to Niigata area, and after his return to Tokyo on November 3rd, I asked for his resignation at this meeting but Mr. Hirano did not respond, so I was forced to apply Article 68 Clause 2 of the National Constitution to dismiss him. This is an authority given to the Prime Minister under the New Constitution.

"The appbication of the Constitution does not require the approval of the National Assembly of the Cabinet Meeting. Hence above supreme authority I did not wait for this matter to be decided by the decision of our Party. It is fixed by the most democratic phase of our National Constitution to ensure Cabinet unity for its thorough accomplishment of administration.

"To insure the democratic application of this Article, it must be carried out with utmost caution. Hence although this recent incident required speed, it was applied after I exerted all my effort to settle the incident with a compromise with Mr. Hirano. But after this was a failure I was forced to take this action.

"I also wish to express my graditude to Diet Members and Officials of our Party for solving this problem on a high standpoint through the entire period of this incedent for your loyalty to our Party and your love for our Country. Under the most diffil cult condition when various news, good and false, were circulated you have made the right judgement by trusting our Party officials and carrying out movements to progress our Party. This was due to the democratic organization of our Party and also shows its developement.

"The recent incident has been a hard test upon out Party as well as the present Cabinet but after passing this test I sincerely hope that the binds of our Party will be strongly tightened, establishment of the Party dicipline brought up and the Shakaito (Social Democratic Party of Japan) become thoroughly capable of restoring the national crisis. Finally I am asking you for your thorough understanding and self-respect."

4 November 1947

The Mainichi Newspaper reports this morning that the HIRANO faction of the Social Democratic representatives met yesterday and decided that in the event HIRANO is released the entire members belonging to his faction would withdraw from the Cabinet. The following members are identified as HIRANO faction in the Cabinet;

—	MORITO	Minister of Education	SD
	NAGAE	Par. Vice Minister of Education	SD
	SATAKE	" " " Justice	SD
	INOUE	" " " Ag. & Forestry	SD

12.30 AM.

Premier's Statement ~~Noon.~~ 4 Nov. 1947

To overcome the crisis, the government, at this time, must be united. However, it is regrettable that the Agriculture-Forestry Minister Hirano has recently been extremely uncooperative in his statements and actions. Under such circumstances it is difficult to execute government policies. Last night, when I requested the Agriculture-Forestry Minister to submit his resignation, he persistently refused, therefore, as a last resort, I invoked the 68th article of the Constitution, and dismissed Agriculture-Forestry Minister Hirano. Temporarily, I shall hold the Agriculture-Forestry Minister's portfolio concurrently. I intend to appoint a new minister as quickly as possible.

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Premier's Statement 12:30 AM, 4 November 1947

To overcome the crisis, the government, at this time, must be united. However, it is regrettable that the Agriculture-Forestry Minister Hirano has recently been extremely uncooperative in his statements and actions. Under such circumstances it is difficult to execute government policies. Last night, when I requested the Agriculture-Forestry Minister to submit his resignation, he persistently refused, therefore, as a last resort, I invoked the 68th article of the Constitution, and dismissed Agriculture-Forestry Minister Hirano. Temporarily, I shall hold the Agriculture-Forestry Minister's portfolio concurrently. I intend to appoint a new minister as quickly as possible.

228

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES

OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2nd, 47.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secretary

Inajiro Asanuma.

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1. The Council Meeting of the Kyushu Districts of our Party.

Date:- October 25th.

Place:- Saga City.

Members who were present:-
Headquarters:- ASANUMA, Inajiro; KATO, Ryozo and an other.

1) Reports made:-

a) Reports on Party Affairs. by Mr. Kato.

b) Reports from the Central. by Mr. Asanuma.

2) Matters of Consultation:-

a) The matter concerning the Party Member List and the Party Fee.

b) The matter concerning the arrangements for the Party Convention.

c) The matter concerning the Political Party Bill.

d) The matter concerning the Coal Industry State Control Bill.

e) The matter concerning the Consumers' Cooperative Society Bill.

3) The Permiation Meeting of the Katayama Cabinet Measures.

Date:- October 26th, night.

Place:- The City Auditorium of Saga.

224

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Members who attended:- Mr. Asanuma, Mr. Kato and two others.

Attendance:- About 800.

2. A) Nagasaki Prefectual Joint Association Meeting of our Party.

Date:- October 27th.

Place:- The City Auditorium of Nagasaki.

Mr. Asanuma was present and delivered a speech.

B) The Permiation Meeting of the Katayama Cabinet Measures.

Date:- October 27th, night.

Members who were present:- ASANUMA, Inajiro; FUJIWARA, Shigetaro.

3. The Plenary Session.

The Free discussion:-

Topic: The Bill of Agricultural Production Readjustment;

Member who participated from our Party: MIZUNO, Jitsuro.

4. The round-table conference of welcome for Mr. Ikuo Oyama.

Date:- 30th October, 1 p.m.

Place:- Seiyoken, Uyeno Tokyo.

Mr. Kanju Kato (member of the House of Representative) expressed speech of welcome on behalf of our Party.

5. Sentral Executive Committee.

Date:- 1st November, noon.

Place:- The Lobby of the House of Representatives.

Members who were present:- NISHIO, Suyehiro; SUZUKI, Yoshio; MIZUTANI, Chozaburo; MORITO, Tatsuo; TOMIYOSHI, Eiji; INOUYE, Ryoji; SATAKE, Haruki; ITO, Ushiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; KATO, Kanju; KATO, Ryozo; ARAHATA, Katsuzo; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; MATSUNAGA, Yoshio; MATSUMOTO, Junzo; HOSONO, Michio; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; YOSHIKAWA, Kenko.

230

Matters of report;-

Matter concerning the question of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hirano.

by The Minister of Justice Suzuki.
The Chief Secretary Nishio.
The Acting Chief Secretary Asanuma.

There were interpellations between these gevernment officials and Committee members and resolutions were made to maintain close contacts between Mr. Nishio and Mr. Asanyma.

6. Upon return of Mr. Hirano to Tokyo on November 1st Mr. Matsuoka and Mr. Asanuma and other officials of the Party confefred on the case but until November 2nd no definite conclusion was reached.

7. The Hokuriku District Council Meeting.

Date;- October 29th.

Place;- Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Pref.

Members who attended;-
Headquarters;- MORITO, Tatsuo (Education Minister); KATO, Ryozo (Chief of the Organization Section); Mr. Yamazaki.

Consultations;- Same as the Kyushu District.

8. The Kinki District Council Meeting (November 2nd) and the Tokai District Council Meeting were both postponed for later date.

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1947.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secretary

Inajiro Asanuma.

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1. The Council Meeting of the Chugoku Shikoku Districts of our Party.

Date: October 24, 10 a.m.

Place: City Auditorium of Fukuyama, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Members who were present:

Headquarters:- ASANUMA, Inajiro; KATO, Ryozo; ITO, Ushiro.

Districts:- ISHIWARA, Shinzo; KADOTA, Tsugio; MORIMOTO, Junichi; TOKUDA, Shoichi; KIN, Kohei; KAZAHAYA, Ken; SHIMOUCHI, Nobuyasu; AITANI, Ayako; ETO, Yasu; HIRAI, Kunisaburo; FUJIMOTO, Haruki; AKIMOTO, Kiyoshi; FUJIMOTO, Shinroku; ISHIGAKI, Wataru; SHOJI, Noriaki; NOZAKI, Seiji.

Reports made:-

1) Reports from the Central. by Mr. Asanuma.

2) Reports on Party Affairs. by Mr. Kato.

Matters of Consultation:-

1) The matter concerning the Party Member List and the Party Fee.

2) The matter concerning the arrangements for the Party Convention.

232

Resolutions:-

1) The limiting date for submitting the Party Members List and the Party Fee shall be November 10.

2) The Headquarters shall notify the Branches of the papers which are to be submitted to the Party Convention. This notification shall be made by November 10.

3) The papers to be submitted by the Branch Federations must be reported to the Headquarters.

4) The reports of the activities of the Branches must be submitted to the Headquarters by November 10.

The matter concerning the Coal Industry State Control Bill,

The Political Party Bill,

The Consumers' Cooperative Society Bill was explained by Mr. Asanuma.

2. The Street Diet held on October 19 at Sakai City and Fuse City was attended by Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Nishio.

3. The Electric Power Crisis Restoration Meeting was held on October 22 at the Hibiya MoviesTheatre. Mr. Kinosuke Mayeda represented our Party.

4. The Economic Rehabilitation Council Meeting was held on October 25. Mr. Kiyoshi Masaki represented our Party and the following statement was made.

> At this third meeting, we are proposing the opening of the Citizens Urgent Crisis Restoration Economic Council, by which we wish to establish an independent rehabilitation measure of the people. We also stress the movement for production incress by the people of the working place, and we shall exert our efforts to develop this movement into a national movement. Under such conditions, we are calling upon the government to have a thorough understanding of the economic condition of the nationals and review the present economic measures and respond to the urgent request of the nationals. The government must overcome the unefficient bureaucratic structure and carry out general measures to stabilize the livelihood of the nationals and control the wages.

233

5. The Meeting of the General Affairs Department of our Headquarters was held on October 21. Discussions were made on business affairs on our Party.

6. The Political Investigation Department of the Party met the officials of the Economic Stabilization Bureau on October 20 and consulted upon the measures to overcome the present crisis. The following plans were submitted by our Party.

1) It is necessary to review the Economic structure of the ¥ 1,800 standard living base. There were defects in the figures and also the progress of inflation since the adoption of the measure has been seen with increases of the official price of all the necessities. Furthermore these items are not being according to the original plan.

2) Ernest attempts are not being made to stamp out black-marketing, uncovering of idle facilities and the back-door operation of the restaurants. These causes are stimulating the soaring of prices and is the principle reason for the shortage of official item production. Whether we can accomplish the "Orders to Make Payment by the Official Price" by the SCAP shall be of the gravern.ent that the maintainance of the price structure is the life or death of the present Cabinet.

3) We are also calling the reflection of the government laying the burden of the Special Budgen upon the general public as the government is planning to do.

4) We are stressing the establishment of the Supreme Ecomomic Council to plan and carry out strong measures through the united cooperation of the government and the people. This Council is to eliminate the bureaucratism of the ESB.

5) In parallel with the urgent measures as stated above, fundamental measures must be carried out simultaneously. Its aim is to stop the disruptive conditions of the bad inflation.

6) These fundamental measures are to be planned by the proposed Supreme Economic Council of which the financial measure is to be its main object. For example, the expenditure shall be planned on a rigid weight-system and the tax income shall be increased by reviewing the tax Law. Large scale blackmarketeering is to be investigated thoroughly and the tax collecting structure is to be revised, by which heavy penalty will be imposed upon tax dodgers. These measures are to be considered before laying the burden upon the general public.

7. The Permiation Meeting of the Katayama Cabinet Measures.

Date:- October 24, 7 P.m.

Place:- The City Auditorium of Fukuyama.

Members who attended:-
Mr. Asanuma, Mr. Kato and two others.

Attendance:- About 600.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN.

CONCERNING THE DISMISSAL OF MR. HIRANO.

1. The main motive of the dismissal of Mr. Rikizo Hirano from his position of Minister of Agriculture resulted from his comment to the press which is as follows:

Agriculture Minister Rikizo Hirano declared the Katayama Cabinet, of which he is member, should resign if the pending bill to nationalize coal mines is defeated.

He further declared:

1. The peace treaty will be nothing more than "another step" in Japan's road to rehabilitation.

2. No single group of men, either Social Democrats or conservative diplomats is essential for Kapan at the peace treaty conference.

Then he charged that Suyehiro Nishio, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party, is trying to monupulate a political deal by which Hitoshi Ashida, head of the Democratic Party and Foreign Minister for Katayama, would become prime minister if the coal bill is defeated.

Through the deal, Mr, Hirano charged, the Social Democratic Party would be able to maintain a place in the coalition cabinet even though its program was defeated with the coal bill.

The Party, he said, had staked its fate on the coal bill through statements by Mr. Nishio and Commerce Minister Chozaburo Mizutani.

He also indicated he did not believe the bill would pass the Diet, and that it might be killed in committee.

Mr, Hirano is a leader of the right wing of the Social Democrats and is a chief rival of Nishio for power within the party.

Expanding on his declaration that the Katayama Cabinet should resign if the coal bill fails, Mr. Hirano said:

"Under democracy a cabinet which cannot win public support enough to enact its legislative program should resign.

"Then thee should be a new general election, not a reshuffling.

"I firmly believe that Japan should have frequent general elections to imbue the spirit of democracy into the people, and show them the power they have."

2. The Central Executive Committee Meeting of November 4th. The principle boject of the committee meeting was to discuss the problem of the dismissal of Mr. Rikizo Hirano from his position as Minister of Agriculture.

First Premier Katayama explained the reason for the dismissal of Mr. Hirano which was followed by an explaination by Mr. Nishio of the proceedure.

Mr. Haruki Stake questioned upon the reason for the dismissal of Mr. Hirano and whether it was due to the lack of unification of the present cabinet. Mr. Katayama answered,

"The speach and action of Mr. Hirano has been uncooperative to the unification of the Cabinet, and this is the main reason for my asking his resignation. But he did not respond to my request so I was forced to dismiss him from his position. It has been my firm resolution to unify the present Cabinet until the Peace Conference is held. But Mr. Hirano made speaches that the present Cabinet should resign or dissolve under his views that the Coal Control Bill would not pass the Diet Session. Also other comments made by Mr. Hirano convinced me that he was against the policy of the present Cabinet."

Mr. Ryoji Inouye and Mr. Kenko Yoshikawa said, "The right to dismiss Mr. Hirno should be made through a decision of a formal organ." Hence the subject was voted by the committee and it recieved the approval of all members except Mr. Satake.

3. At the press conference of November 4th, Mr. Katayama stated,

Q:- "Should the magazine "KODO" apply to the limits of the purge?"

Mr. Katayama:- "There is no direct relation between the purge and the dismissal of Mr. Hirano. Of course it is not my intention to use the purge as a political scheme. The Central Rewiew Committee of Public Officals is making fair and just decision and there is no relation between the committee and the government. However, the government has the authority to review the limit of the purge and the Minister in concern is making a careful study of the matter at this moment. Inquiry to whether the magazine "KODO" applies to the purge must be made to the minister in concern."

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

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THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1947.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secratary
Inajiro Asanuma.

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1. The Plenary Session of October 14th.

The Freediscussion:

Topic: Concerning the Economic Decentralization Bill.

Member who participated from our Party;

YASUHIRA. Kaichi; NAKAZAKI, Toshi.

2. The Permiation Speech Meeting for the Coal Industry State Control Bill.

Date: October 15, 10 a.m.

Place: Hibiya Park Music Hall, Tokyo.

Members who participated from our Party: OKADA, Haruo.

3. Kanto District Countil of our Party.

Date: October 15, 11 a.m.

Place: Nippon Ishi Kaikan.

Members who were present:

Headquarters: ASANUMA, Inajiro (Acting Chief Secratary); KATO, Ryozo (Chief of the Organization Division); SASAGUCHI, Akira (Member of the Organization Section of the Kanto Area); HOSOKAWA, Takamoto (Chief of the Foreign Section); OKADA, Haruo (Assistant-chief of the Youth Section); OTA, Tenrei (Member of the House of Representative).

238

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

District Representatives:

From the Tokyo Branch Federation; KUMAMOTO, Torazo; KAYANO, Naoyoshi; KISHI, Kanshi; UCHIDA, Teigoro; HONDA, Kaichiro; TAKANASHI, Tsuguo; SUWA, Tomoko; KAWABATA, Fumio; ISOZAKI, Shinsuke; IKEDA, Shinpei.

From the Chiba Branch Federation; YOSHIKAWA, Kenko; YAMAZAKI, Takeo; TAGAMI, Matsue; SUZUKI, Takuro.

From the Saitamz Branch Federation; YAMAMOTO, Tomiyoshi; NAITO, Takio; HAGIWARA, Masao.

From the Ibaraki Branch Federation; HOSODA, Tsunakichi; NUMATA, Masaji; FUKUDA, Taro.

From the Gumma Branch Federation; ISHII, Shigemaru; ENDO, Yoshimitsu.

From the Yamanashi Branch Federation; HIGUCHI, Mitsuo; HIRAKAWA, Takeshi.

The Procedure of the Meeting:

I) The Opening Address. by Mr. Ryozo Kato.

II) The election of the Chairman. Mr. Ishii was elected as the Chairman of the Meeting.

III) A Report on Political Affairs. by Mr. Inajiro Asanuma.

IV) A Report of the Party Affairs. by Mr. Ryozo Kato.

V) Proceeding of the Consultation;

a) Concerning the Party List. by Mr. Kato.

b) Concerning the Party Convention. by Mr. Kato.

c) The Methods of Submissions to the Convention from the Branches.

d) Explaination of the Political Party Law. by Mr. Hosokawa.

e) Explaination of the Consumers' Cooperative Society Bill. by Mr. Ota.

VI) A Speech. by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Mr. Rikizo Hirano.

239

VII) A Speech. by the Minister without-portfoli Mr. Suyehiro Nishio.

VIII) Closing Cermony. (4.30 p.m.)

The content of the Speech by Mr. Nishio.

The coming Convention of our Party has a significant meaning for our Party and also from a National srandpoint. If we expose any dispute within our Party, it will be disasterous for the present Katayama Cabinet. Of course we do not wish the collapsse of the Katayama Cabinet, but we must say that the People of our nation knows best whether the present Cabinet is capable of this responsibility. We must bear in mind that the outcome of the coming Convention will be a deciding point of whether the Katayama Cabinet will be stable or will have a total collapse.

The Katayama Cab inet must participate in the coming Peace Conference. And it is now exerting its efforts to hold the present government until that time. We, Party members, must think of our responsibility by seeing to it that the coming Convention will turn into a success.

We must pursue formality. However all subjects likely to produce problems in the Convention must be studied thoroughly in preceeding the Convention. We must argue but we must not be symphthetic. Let us make the contents of the Convention into a Success.

The Content of the Speech by Mr. Hirano.

It is my wish that the coming Convention be democratic. Also, as I am the Minister of Agriculture. I wish to make my stand at the Convention on the agricultural polity. There is a vision that the New Rice Year will be free from the delay or postponement of rice delivery. I wish to make mathematical statement concerning this fact at the Convention. I have a policy of doing dealing politics with the people. The problem of deciding to price of the new rice must have its principle in the farmers. They must not encounter loss from the government price. This is important to insure full delivery. By this method we will be able to obtain the rice for the consumers and consequently stabilize their living.

At the Meeting Mr. Hirano denied rumors concerning his statement of Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

I think the misunderstanding arose when I commented, "in democratic politics Dark curtains must strictly be forbidden. In case there is no other way to solve a deadlock I think Dissolution is the wisest thing to do."

240

However I have not mentioned anything about a November Dissolution as some of the newspaper commented and I am in full regret that such news were made at all.

4. The National Convention of the Government Railroad Workers' Union.

Date: October 16, 17 & 18.

Place: The Auditorium of the Nohon Universety.

Members from our Party: Mr. Mosaburo Suzuki and other members.

5. The Preparation Committee for the Reception of Mr. Ikuo Ohyama.

ASANUMA, Inajiro; AKAMATSU. Isamu; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; SHIMAGAMI, Zengoro; HOSONO. Michio; ITO, Kanjiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; YAMAZAKI, Michiko; TAKATSU, Masamichi; YOSHIKAWA, Kenko; KANO, Takeshi; KAWASHIMA, Kinji; TOGANO, Satoko; MUTO, Unjuro; FUJII, Shin-ichi; HARA, Toraichi; OKADA, Muneshi.

241

Rec'd.
Pol Aff Div
25 Sept. 47

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21, 47.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secretary
Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The Central Executive Committee Meeting.

Date: September 19, 11.30 a.m.

Place: Diet Building.

Members who were present: MORITO, Tatuo; TOMIYOSHI, Eiji; ASANUMA, Inajiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; HOSONO, Michio; FUJITA, Sakaye; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; ITO, Ushiro; ARAHATA, Katsuzo; KOIZUMI, Hidekichi; KATO, Ryozo; KATO Kanju; NOMIZO, Katsu.

Reports made by Mr. Inajiro Asanuma.

A) The matter concerned with the tribute to the late Mr. Toshio Onishi, Chairman of the Japan Farmers Union. Mr. Katsuzo Arahata and Mr. Inajiro Asanuma were sent by our Party to the funeral at Shibuya public Hall on September 9th. Mr. Arahata delivered the memorial address and Mr. Asanuma made the memorial speach.

B) The Central Executive Committee shall dispatch the movement order of "Wage and Price System to be carried out".

C) The matter concerned with the Nationwide Speaking Tour of our Party.

D) The matter concerning the Training Course of the Youth Division of our party.

E) The matter concerning the Meeting of the Korea National Foundation Acceleration Youth League.
Our party sent Mr. Masamichi Takatsu.

2 of 2

F) The matter concerning the inquiry of our party to the Flood Disaster Districts.

G) The matter concerning the New Life Movement.

H) The matter concerning the Coal Mining State Control Bill.

Matters of Consultation:

A) The matter concerning the Street Diet.
The Tokyo meeting shall be held on October 10, 20 and November 1st.
The Tokai District meeting shall be held on October 4th and 20th.
On October 4th the meeting shall be held in Nihonbashi, Tokyo-to with Mr. Katayama Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Suzuki conduction the meeting.
On October 7th the Katayama Cabinet Urgent Measure Endorsement Speach Meeting will be held at the Hibiya public Hall in Tokyo and the speakers will be Mr. Katayama, Mr. Nishio, Mr. Morito, Mr. Mizutani, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Yonekubo and Mr. Asanuma.

B) The matter concering the Flood Disaster Measure.

a. The Political Affaire Investigation Department of our Party shall establish a Water Control and Water Resource Control Special Committee and Mr. Sakaye Fujita shall be appointed as its chairman.

b. Flooded Area Rescue Movement of our Party.
To start a nationwide movement to acquire the needed goods for the flood victims.

c. To dispatch our Party Representatives to the Flooded Areas.
Saitama prefecture,- KATO, Ryozo; SUGINAGA, Yoshio; BABA, Hideo; KAWASHIMA, Kinji; MOROOKA, Kin-ichi; AMATA, Katsumasa.
Ibaraki prefecture,- NARUSE, Kisaburo; KIKUCHI, Kisaku; ISHINO, Hisao; MANDA, Goro; OSHIMA, Nobuo.
Tochigi prefecture,- KANEKO, Masutaro; TOGANO, Satoko; TAKASE, Den; HIRAKI, Kiichi.
Gumma prefecture,- ITO, Ushiro; YOSHIKAWA, Kenko; NORO, Makoto.
Tokyo prefecture,- ARAHATA, Katsuzo; ASANUMA, Inajiro; SHIMAGAMI, Zengoro; YAMAHANA, Hideo; HARA, Hyo; SUGIOKA, Ryokichi; MATSUTANI, Tenkoko; YAMAGUCHI, Shizuye; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; KATO, Shizuye.

243

C) The matter concerning the party Convention.

It shall be held in the middle of October. Thearrangement shall be made by October 10th.

D) The matter concerning the Diet Measure during the Closing Period.

a. It shall be necessary to maintain close contact with the Representatives of both Houses of our Party during this period.

b. To urge the speed up of the deliberation.

c. To urge the admininstration of the Bills presented by our Party.

d. To strengthen the Admininstration Section of the Diet.

2. The Negotiation Meeting of our party between Both Houses.

Date:- September 19, 2 p.m.

Place:- The Diet Building.

procedure:-

a. The Report of the Central Executive Committee by Mr. Asanuma.

b. The Report of the Political Party Law by Inajiro Asanuma.

c. The matter concerning the Street Diet to be Conducted by our party.

d. The Report of the Coal Mining State Control Bill by Mr. Mizutani and Mr. Katayama.

e. To urge the New Rice Crop Delivery. The report was made by Mr. Inouye.

3. The Preliminary Session of September 20th.

Free Discussion. Topic:- "Measures for the Medium and Small Industries".

Members who participated from our Party. HAYASHI, Daisaku.

244

4. Personell Affairs.

Mr. Naosaku Doi who handled the business of negotiation with the Political Groups and the Diet procedure was nominated to the parliamentary Vice-mininster of the Labor Mininstry. His succeedor shall be Mr. Takashi Kano.

Asst Pol Affs Div.
OCT 15 1947

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1947.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secratary
Inajiro Asanuma.

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1. The Central Executive Committed Meeting.

Date: October 10th, 10 a.m.

Place: The Diet Building.

Members who were present: ASANUMA, Inajiro; KATO, Kanju; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; MATSUMOTO, Junzo; HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; INOUYE, Ryoji; ARAHATA, Katsuzo; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; MATSUNAGA, Yoshio; SATAKE, Haruki; YAMAZAKI, Michiko; FUJITA, Sakaye.

Reports;

a) The matter concerning the Street Diet.

b) The matter concerning the Katayama Cabinet Measure's Permiations Speech Meeting.

Date: October 7th, 11 a.m.

Place: The Hibiya Pablic Hall, Tokyo.

Members who were present: Messrs Katayama, Morito, Yonekubo, Mizutani, Hirano, Asanuma, Suzuki, Kumamoto.

Number of attendance: About 1,500.

c) The Movement to carry out the Coal Industry State Control.

It is being carried out in Tokyo and throughout the nation.

206

d) The Liaison Meeting of the Three Government Party.

1) The countermeasures for the Anti-state control Movement of the coal mining bill.

2) The procedures to cope with the Public Organization Law.

3) The Interpellation Procedure at the Coal Industry State Control Special Committee of the Diet.

4) Concerning the National Public Employee Law.

5) The Matter concerning the allowance for the Government Employees.

e) The General Meeting of the JFL (GFTU).

Date: October 7, 8 & 9.

Place: Auditorium of the Meiji University.

Members from our Party: Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Kato.

f) Concerning the connection with the Government.

It was decided to call the attendance of the Ministers to the Central Executive Committee Meeting and the Diet Members Meeting.

g) Concerning the Speech Tour of the Socialistic Student's League.

The League shall make a Speach Tour in the Shizuoka Prefecture with the cooperation of the Social Democratic Party.

Consultations:

a) It was decided to sponsor the Endorsement Meeting for the Coal Mining State Control at the Hibiya Park on October 15th.

b) The matter concerning the Flood Disaster Rescue Mevement.

c) Concerning the death of Mr. Daikichiro Tagawa, member of the House of Representative and a member of our Party.

Tributes by our Party.
Matters concerning the address for the funeral to be held on October 13th.

247

d) Concerning the submission of the National Budget.

The submission is to be made at as early date as possible.
The deliberation is to be approxamately one month.
Hence the extension of the Diet period cannot be avoided.

e) The matter concerning the amendment of the Diet Law.

Acknowledgement was made for the amendment.

f) The matter concerning the reception of Mr. Ohyama.

2. The procedure of the amendment of the Penal Code by the House of Representative.

The Liberal Party submitted the amendment of the Lese-majeste of the Penal Code to the Committee as a minor opinion.
It was scheduled to report this opinion to the Plenary Session for deliberation but our Party had the view that according to the New Constitution this procedure should be reversed by not using the Floor of the House for such discussion and this was expostulated to the Liberal Party. It was decided to make amendment according to the decision of the chairman of the committee. This amendment was approved by the Plenary Session of October 6th.

3. The Plenary Session of October 7th made the Resolution to increase agricultural production and accomplish the rice delivery.
Mr. Akamatsu of our Party made the explaination speech for the Resolution.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Recd.
OCT 20 1947
Pol Affs Div.

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1947.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secretary
Inajiro Asanuma.

****

1. The Central Executive Meeting.

Date: October 3rd, 11 a.m.

Place: The Diet Building.

Members who attended:
ASANUMA, Inajiro; KATO, Kanju; MASAKI, Kiyoshi;
NOMIZO, Matsu; ITO, Ushiro; FUJITA, Sakaye;
HOSOKAWA, Takamoto; YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu;
INOUYE, Toshi; SATAKE, Haruki.

Reports that were submitted:

a) The mayter concerning the General Affairs Meeting of September 22nd.

i) The matter concerning the Street Diet. (order)

ii) The matter concerning the flood area brescue of our Party. (movement orders)

iii) The matter concerning the Party Convention. (order)

iv) The matter concerning the Political Party Law.

b) The Yamaguchi Prefectural Branch Office General Meeting.

The chief of the Organization Section Mr. Yamaguchi was dispatched from our headquarter.
Date, September 20th.

249

c) The Fisherman's Union Branch Representative Meeting.

Mr. Asamuna attended the meeting and made an address concerning the present status.

d) The Katayama Cabinet's Measurement Permiation Speech Meeting.

It was held on September 26, 6 p.m. at the Tsukishima Park. Attendance was approximately 1500. Mr. Asamuma attended the Meeting

Matters under consultation:

a) The matter concerning the Street Diet.

The first meeting is to be held at Nihombashi on October 4th, 1 p.m. and it is scheduled to end at Kuwana on October 25th.
The members to attend the meeting of October 4th shall be Mr. Katayama, Mr. Asanuma, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Yoshikawa and Mr. Hosoda.

b) The Measurement Permiation Speach Meeting of the Katayama Cabinet.

i) It shall be held on October 4th, 5th and 6th at Nakano Ward and Arakawa Ward in Tokyo.

ii) On October 7th, it shall be held at the Hibiya Pablic Hall.
It shall be attended by Prime Minister Mr. Katayama, other Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Suzuki.

iii) It shall continued to be opened in Shizuoka Prefecture.

c) The matter concerning preparation of the Party Convention.

The various block meetings are to be held between the middle of October and the top of November.

d) The matter concerning the treasury of the Party.

It was decided to set up a definite system.

e) The matter concerning the establishment of the Special Diet Committee of the Coal Industries State Control Bill.

Chairman of the Committee: SUZUKI, MOSAEURO.

Vice-Chairmen: ITO, Ushiro; SHIMOJO, Kyohei.

Members of the Committee:

(House of Representative) OKADA, Haruo; YASUHIRO, Kaichi; SHIMAGAMI, Zengoro; YAMAHANA, Hideo; KIKUKAWA, Tadao; TANAKA, Isamu; KATASHIMA, Minato; SAKAI, Kazuo; TSUJII, Taminosuke; YAGO, Yoshizo; KAWASHIMA, Kinji; HARA, Hyonosuke; MATSUTANI, Tenkoko; TAKATSU, Masamichi; YAMAZAKI, Michiko; SHIMADA, Shinsaku; SAKAKIBARA, Chiyo; NOGAMI, Kenji; TSUNODA, Kisaburo; NARITA, Tomomi; YAMAMOTO, Koichi; KASAHARA, Teizo; SHIGEI, Shikaji; YAMANAKA, Hiroshi; KONNO, Sadakichi; IMAZUMI, Isamu; ETO, Hayashi; MURAO, Takao; SASAKI, Kozo; INAMURA, Junzo; TANAKA, Orinoshin; MANDA, Goro; OHYA, Shozo; ISHINO, Hisao; YAMASHITA, Eiji; TATE, Shunzo; MATSUMOTO, Shichiro; HOSONO, Michio.

(House of Councillors) YOSHIKAWA, Suyejiro; MORISHITA, Masao; OKADA, Soji; IWASAKI, Shozaburo; KOIZUMI, Hidekichi; TSUKAMOTO, Shigezo; AMATA, Katsumasa; HARA, Toraichi; AKAMATSU, Tsuneko; MIZUHASHI, Tosaku; UCHIMURA, Kiyoji; KINOSHITA, Gengo; NAKAMURA, Masao; KIMURA, Kihachiro; SUZUKI, Seiichi; CHIBA, Makoto; HAMADA, Torazo; TANAKA, Toshikatsu; OHATA, Nobuo; KANIYE, Kunihiko; SHIMIZU, Takeo; MURAO, Shigeo.

Extraordinary Committee Members:

TAKANO, Minoru (JFL); OKABAYASHI, Kanki (Nationwide Coal Mine Society); TAKAHARA, Giichi (Japan's Coal Workers Union); MUTO, Takeo (Federation of Coal Mine Workers); HONDA, Masao (Fukuoka Labor Union); CHIBA, Saneo (Nationwide Coal Mine Workers Union).

Office Members:

ASANUMA, Inejiro; KATO, Kanju; KATO, Ryozo; FUJITA, Miharu; YAMAMOTO, Kenichi; FUSE, Toichi; TABATA, Yosuke; NOZAWA, Shinnosuke;

257

KUMASAKA, Yasuhiro; ISHII, Mankichi; MORI, Yoichi; KOIZUMI, Seiichi; SAIDA, Eizaburo; IKEDA, Shimpei.

2. Concerning the holding the District (local) Consultation Meeting.

Order issued by the Acting Chief Secratary Mr. Inajiro Asanuma.

Date; October 6th, 1947.

To all branch federations.

The Central Executive Committee decided to hold this year's Supreme Council in the end of November.

Our Party has attained the position as the main body of the present Cabinet since June and our Party is exerting all efforts to overcome the present economic crisis of our country. With the opening of the Peace Treaty Conference in sight, we must regulate the order of our national interior to meet the international standing as a wholesome nation. So it must be said that our Party has a strong responsibility.

At time like this is a very important time to hold the Supreme Council.

We must take a national viewpoint and have knowledge of international movement and join hands with the people.

Our headquarter has decided to hold Local Councils according to schedules as stated in the following paragraph. Its object is to have strong voices reflect in the Supreme Council Meeting and also have the districts become familiar with the political activity in the Central (Tokyo). We are asking the individual councils to hold their meeting under through preparation.

The Outline for the opening of the Consultation Meetings according to blocks.

I. The Object.

To establish the cooperative order between the branches preliminary to the opening of the Party Convention, it is necessary to make the Party Member List, make full payment of the Party Fee, and establish the foundation of the Party Convention.

252

II. Dates & Places of Meetings, and the members to be dispatched from the headquarter.

KANTO Block Consultation Meeting.
October 15th, at Tokyo. Mr. Asanuma and executives.

HOKKAIDO Block and TOHOKU Block Joint Consultation Meeting.

Middle of November, at Morioka. Mr. Morito and Mr. Kato.

CHUGOKU Block and SHIKOKU Block Joint Consultation Meeting.

Octbber 24th, at Fukuyama. Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Kato.

KYUSHU Block Consultation Meeting.

October 26th, at Saga. Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Kato.

HOKUSHIN Block Consultation Meeting.

October 30th, at Kanazawa. Mr. Morito and Mr. Kato.

KINKI Block Consultation Meeting.

November 2nd, at Osaka. Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Kato.

TOKAI Block Consultation Meeting.

November 3rd, at Nagoya. Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Kato.

III. Members to be present at the Meeting.

Directors of the Branch federation, Chief Secretaries, Chief of the Organization Section, Chiefs of the Youth Section, Chiefs of the Women's Section.

IV. Proposed outline of the Meeting.

a) The responsible person of the Block Meeting shall be the Branch Federation of the locality.

b) The times of the meeting shall be about from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.
The procedure shall be,
i) Introduction Responsible representitive of the Branch Federation.

253

ii) Concerning the Political affairs of the Central. Speech to be made by the dispatched member from the headquarter.

iii) Session. "Our request toward the Party Convention. etc."

c) The Organization Members of the respective Blocks must make positive efforts for arrangements and liaisons for the opening of the Meeting.

V. Liaison Matters.

The Branches must make the Party Member List, because it shall be the main reference for the election of the Representative to attend the Supreme Council Meeting. Also the Party Fee must be prepared by the date of the Meeting.

3. The Plenary Session of September 30th.

Free discussion.

Topic: The Problem of Coal Industry State Control.

Members of our Party who participated in the Discussion:
KIKUKAWA, Tadao; OKADA, Haruo.

The outline of their discussion:

Mr. Okada:- "The three main reasons for the necessity of Coal Mining State Control are,

i) For the reconstruction of the Japanese industry, incline production system is necessary.

ii) The random boring of the mines during the war which resulted in destroying most of the usable facilities must be replaced. This required vast fund and it cannot be capitalized by the accumulation of the present income.

iii) The Coal Industry management must be democratized to encourage the productive spirit of the workers."

Mr. Kikukawa:- "The central motive for increasing the efficient production lays in the mine workers. It is not sufficient under the present system. Owing to the coal enterprise being operated by personal enterprises, the facilities and capitals are flowing into the black-market instead of going directly into the mines. The capital is not operating efficiently. The

254

workers who are all familiar with this system cannot exert their ernest efforts for production increase. 7,200 million Yens and 80,000 tons of steel are necessary to accomplish the 300 million ton output. The burden of the nationals will increase if facilities and funds of other industries are sacrificed to supplement this shortage. It is from these standpoints which we strees that coal mines be operated by members other than the present personal enterprises. I wish to ask the people who refers to the Coal Mine State Control as "socialistic ideaology." "Why isn't the present coal enterprise operating under a responsibility system?" Why does the coal production cost differ according to each mine?"

4. The first Street Diet Meeting.

Date: October 4th, 1 p.m.

Place: Nihombashi Tokyo.

Members who attended: KATAYAMA, Tetsu; ASANUMA, Inajiro; SUZUKI, Mosaburo; OKADA, Haruo; DOI, Naosaku; YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu.

Mr. Katayama started the meeting by saying, "I wish to make my views frank to the people who attended today's meeting.
"I have been elected the Prime Minister by the people. Presently my main concern is the stabilization of the national livelihood." He continued his introduction by commenting on inflation and the food condition and the new 1,800 Yens monthly living base.

5. The Meeting of the General Affairs Section.

Date: October 3rd, 3 p.m.

Place; The Headquarter.

Members present: Mr. Asanuma and other members.

Consultations:

a) The matter concerning the Rescue of the Flooded Areas.

b) Measures to carry out the Coal Mining State Control.

251

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 47.

Reported by the Acting Chief Secratary
Inajira Asanuma.

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1. The Meeting of the Genaral Affairs Department.

The meeting was held on September 22nd with the attendance of Mr. Asanuma and other officials in concern and the following matters were discussed.

A. The report of the Central Executive Committee Meeting was reported by Mr. Asanuma.

B. Matters under discussion.

1) The matter concerning the Street Diet Meeting to be held by Our Party.

2) The matter concerning the Flood Disaster Rescue Movement of our Party.

3) The matter concerning the arrangements for the Party Convention.

2. The Flood Disaster Rescue Movement of our Party.

The following communique was made to our Party Members.

The heavy rain which attacked the Tohoku Area of the night of July 23rd continued to fall on the night of August 1st and has caused great damage to the farming crops, houses and transportation facilities. The flood disaster upon our grain bely of the Tohoku Area has caused great hazard to the Flood condition of our nation and the one yeaf's effort of farmers have gone to nothing. We can imagine the hardship that they will recieve during the coming cold season ofwhich we have deep concern. We have been making countermeasures upon the above case when the Kathrin tornado attacked the Kanto and Tohoku Areas which brought rain that was hitherto unknown in these areas.

X56

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

It resulted in the collapse of the banks of the Tone and Kitakami Rivers and the valleys of these rivers were totally flooded. The flow of the Tone River which cut the the banks near the Kuri Bridge continued its flow into Saitama and Tokyo. In Saitama it covered the grain belt and in Tokyo it flooded the dinsdly populated areas and it caused unestimatable damages.
Disaster after disaster has piled further problems into the reconstruction of our nation. We must make a courageous effort by restoring these problems by our own hands. Our Party shall encocurage the government and we shall also dispatch the respective members of the House of Councillors to their affected electorial districts. We shall also dispatch the following members to make spot investigation and we shall establish actual measures according to reports submitted by these delegates.
Each Branch Federation of our Party must recognizd the national disaster and we must unite with the people of our nation by carrying our movement which shall be according to the following line.

1) The representitives to be dispatched to the various prefectures.
Ibaraki Prefecture..... NARUSE, Kigoro.
Gumma Prefecture..... MAYEDA, Tambo.
Tokyo Metropolitan..... ARAHATA, Katsuzo.
Saitama Prefecture..... KATO, Ryozo.
Tochigi Prefecture..... HIRAI, Kiichi.
Chiba Prefecture..... ITO, Ushiro.
Other Party members to be dispatched from the House of Representatives are;
ISHINO, Hisao (Ibaraki); OSHIMA, Yoshiharu (Gumma); KAWASHIMA, Kinji (Saitama); MIZUNO, Jitsuro (Aichi); KANEKO, Masutaro and TAKASE, Den (Tochigi); SHIMAGAMI, Zengoro (Tokyo); YOSHIKAWA, Kanemitsu (Chiba).

2) Methods for the movement.

a) The Party memberd must all go into the street and see the actual condition to the people and acquire donations.

b) To the victims who were thrown out into the street without food not clothes, our Party members mast call upon the public for aid of clothes and other necessary items.

c) The party organization in the disaster districts must make report to the Party headquarter and to the government concerning the need of the flood victums.

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257

The Party headquarter shall take responsibility of this aid program and the General Affaire Section, the Civil Information Section, the Organization Section the Youth Section, the Women Section, the Labor Committee, and the Account Section shall organize the "Flood Disaster Rescue Committee" which will start a positive movement which is to be continued until that all these movement must be connected or must pass the approval of the Party Headquarter Flood Disaster Rescue Committee.

3. The Party Convention.

The Social Democratic Party Supreme council of this year is delayed owing to the Diet Session and it shall be held on in the middle of November. Mr. Katayama, who was elected as the chairman at the convention of last yaar, is now the head of the Cabinet and he is exerting his effort on Coal Mining State Control Bill and other important measures. The Social Democratic Party in drawing a cooperative order as a government party, and is fighting day and night, Mr. Kato, the Chief of the Orgaization Section is making the following request in preparation of the Convention.
The Joint Convention of the Nationwide Branch Federation Chief Secratary Meeting held on September 15 made an agreement to pay the Party Fee and deliver the Party Member List. But owing to the delay of the communication system and the office procedure, the preparation was held up. Also the Convention was postponed until the middle of November. And consequently the closing of the Party Member List shall be extended until October 10th. The Party Memver List must be propared in urgence and we are asking the branches to submit the List according the form stipulated by our headquarter. To this date, 20 odd Branch Federations are without submissions. The methods for nomination of the representatives for this year's convention must strictly be according to the Party Ruld and those who violate the Party Rule shall be punished. This shall be invaluable in establishment of the Party Order and it shall have great importance in the formation of the Convention. So we are asking the Prefectural Branch Federation to submit the Party Member List and the Party Fee to the Prganization Section of the headquarter at an early date.

4. The Plenary Session of September 23rd.

An urgent interrogation concerning the "Flood Disaster" was made by Mr. Kozo Sasaki.

5. The Plenary Session of September 25th.

The "Free Discussion" was held and our Party participated with debates by Mr. Kimiji Matsubara.

6. The Yamaguchi Prefecture Branch Federation Meeting.

The meeting was held on September 20th, 10 a.m., and Mr. Yamashita, the Chief of the Organization Section attended the meeting.

7. The Japan Farmers Association Branch Director's Meeting.

It was held on September 25th at the Saio School, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to. Mr. Asanuma attended the meeting and delivered the Congradulation Speach.

8. The Coal Mining State Control Special Achievement Committee.

At the Diet Officials Meeting of September 27th it was decided to establish the Coal Mining State Control Achievement Committee to the achieve the passing of the Bill through the Diet.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

SPECIAL REPORT

Concerning the Political Party Law.

The final meeting of the Drafting Subcommittee was opened on October 1st, 10:30 a.m., after the final discussion the committee voted for the Bill drawn by the Four Parties.

The main outlines are as follows.

The political party must come under one of the fallowing items.

1) A party whose members, as candidates for the seats in the House of Representatives in the most recent election, obtained in total more than two-hundredths of the total number of the valid votes obtained by all the candidates from such constituency.

2) A party whose members, as candidates for the seats in the House of Councillors in the last regular election, obtained in total, in case of the candidates from local constituencies, more than twelfth hundredth of the total number of valid votes obtained by all the candidates from such constituencies, and, in the case on the candidates for the national constituency, more than sixteen hundredths of the total nimber of votes obtained by all the candidates from such constituency.

3) A party whose formation as a political party is supported by joint signatures of more than one-hundredth of the total number of voters qualified to vote on the day of the last general election of the House of Representitives.

Any member of a political party who is a Representitive of the National Diet may not change his party register during the period of time passage specified in the following clauses.

1) Between the resignation of the Diet and during the time passage of a resolution by the Diet nomination of the Prime Minister

2) Between the resignation of the Cabinet and during the time passage of a resolution by the Diet nomination of the Prime Minister.

The political party cannot amalgamate or dissolve nor expel members during his period of time specified in the previous two paragraphs.

The political party cannot amalgamate

The Representitives of the National Diet may not secede nor not enter the political party during his office period unless he may regarded as applying to one of the following cases.

1) He may secede under condition that he will not enter any political party whatsoever.

2) He may enter a poltical party if he was not attached to any political party during the previous election.

The present law shall come into force as from the date issued by a special law.

Additional Notes.

The enforcement of this law is to be set at as early date as possible.

The Articles concerning contributions (Art. 26 to Art. 30 of the government draft) were unchanged.

The Article specifing the qualification of a political party to those with over twenty members in the National Diet was excluded.

The National Subsidy to the Political Partu (Chapter five of the government draft) was excluded.

Concerning the candidates for the National Diet who are independent, non-recommended or not officially nominated by the political party, it was decided to make no restrictions within this law . Those cases is to be decided in the Election Law which is to be revised by the committee.

This decided Bill shall be submitted to the Political Party Law Committee for its approval and the Bill will be presented to the Plenary Session of October 10th.

Recd.
SEP 22 1947
Pol Aff Div.

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE OUTLINE OF THE URGENT INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION FUNDAMENTAL MEASURE.

by the Political Affairs
Investigation Department.

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Chapter I.

Fundamental Policy.

1. The necessity to strengthen the eight Crisis Restoration Measure of the government.

We are now facing the danger of corruption due to the immediate cause of after-war economic reconstruction sabotage. The Japan economy is about to start earnest measure by the "endurance reconstruction" Restoration Measure of the Katayama Cabinet, We admit that the establishment of foreign trade rotation fund has given us a future but the present stage of fear complex low-production due to inflation, has made the recovery of industry a very difficult problem. Furthermore, the rotation fund of 600 million dollars is to create for-eign trade trust but unless we have power to digest this fund, it will become an element to urge trust inflation. From these deep considerations it is our Policy that the eight crisis restoration measure must be strengthened.

2. The aim of the Urgent Industrial Rehabilitation Measure.

The fundamental policy of this measure is to elevate the national livelihood to stabilization. At present we are living upon savings made in the past. We must escape this stage by establishing a general measure of the pro-duction structure by a new system of production and for-eign trade. The production restoration by self power is in a much delayed stage at present and we must revise the self supplying rehabilitation measure such as the coal production measure. We must also utilize the rota-tion fund, and must start rehabilitation from the most effective divisions of the industial circulation process.

3. The readjustment between the important production system and the export advancement measure.

The rotation fund will enable the following items to be imported.

a) Necessary raw material and facility.

242

b) Advanced technique, new machines.

c) Raw material for process export.

d) Daily household commodity.

Influence of the important production upon other divisions will be relieved the industry in general by these imports and it will also enable adjustment between freign trade measure and the important production.

4. The establishment and operation of an active economic reconstruction plan.

The present economic stage has passed the stage of making reconstruction possible by a negative policy of "balancing theory" such as balancing the budget, balancing the account of enterprise, We must take positive policy of increasing the absolute amount of important product. To accomplish this, we must acquire production fund and maintain the production facility, and sacrifice the unproductive classes.
Hence the Enterprise Reconstruction and Adjustment Law, which must be revised from the point of view of improving the acsount system of the enterprise. From the standpoint of National Economy as a general, it is necessary to maintain and expand all necessary industry in the various fields. Although 600 million dollars were alloted to us as credit, our industry will only be able to digest one half of this amount of raw material. So we must transfer to industry expansion to meet this demand.
Hence the enterprise adjustment must be made by positive measure of adopting sufficient technical knowledge of the operation to form a general reconstruction plan. The enterprise must not be bound by red account figures, but must take concrete measures to adjust the imitative capital, make new conversion and rationalize the personnel arrangement.

5. Boosting production efficiency.

As our country will rely upon foreign trade, boosting foreign trade must be emphathiged as the national target. We must establish the circulation order and we must overcome the blackmarket profit, the high price of distribution and other commercial profits that are oppressing the present production.
We must transfer the coal basis to electricity basis. Also other interior resources must be utilized. We must raise the technical bevel of our country by importing new machine and facility, and new technique. These bold

steps must be propelled by the governmenr. Also the small subdivision of enterprise management must be expelled to increase the production efficiency.

Chapter II.

Measure to establish the Production Order.

1. The democratic state control of the important industries.

It is necessary to operate a monistic plan to significate the important industry production. The present weight production system is operated by the sacrifice of other industry and civilian livelihood. So, the operation of state control must be democratized and socialized. If we are to take the example of England we must rapidly advance the technical level of our country to realize the independence of our economy. Democratic and socialized state control means, that the economist must dispose his prerogative position and join with the laborors to take place the operation of a democratized management of enterprise. The relation between the government and the enterprise shall be, that the government must guarantee the basic of the "labor and enterprise measure", aid the welfare facility, aid the safety facility, encourage the technical utilization, and increase the production. But it must not mean the domination of bureaucrats. The structure must establish a state control committee and the object shall be steel, chemical fertilizer, electricity, and marine transportation. Railroad must be considered. Associated factories must recieve special attention.

2. The establishment of the individual industry operation committee.

The corruptive economical condition of our country calls for planned operation of various degrees to all divisions of industry. The operation committee must be established for all necessary divisions which will ensure the rational operation of the industry. It will plan the increase of efficiency of each enterprise. It will act as an assistant control organ which will make the operation of the financial administration.
This committee shall be composed of management, labor and government official. It may have participating representitive from the consumers.

3. The establishment of the Supreme Economic Council.

The Council shall be organized by the State Control

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Committee of Important Industry and the Operation Committee of the General Industry. It will establish a long-range rehabilitation plan which is to take scfions consideration in technical operation. It will deliberate upon fundamental, general and effective economic measure. This Council is necessary to protect the Economic Stabilization Council from bureaucracy. The Economic Rehabilitation Council shall act as the movement organ to carry out the decision of the Council.

Chapter III.

Foreign Trade Advancement Measure.

1. Foreign Trade Advancement Plan must be made to meet the long-range rehabilitation plan.

2. The operation plan for the foreign trade rotation fund must have the participation of members of scholarship and experience, and representitives from labor and management of the civilian enterprise.

3. Expansion must be made to the process item export system.

4. The limit of the export industry must be setted clearly by the basis of interior and exterior conditions. Under conditions the assignment of export item factories may be made. And by this measure the fund, material, facility and power shall be supplied with pricrity.

5. We must take deep consideration in associated industry.

6. Foreign export industry will presuppose the production ability of interior items. Therefore we must consider the trade item relation with those of interior production.

7. We must strengthen the inspection organ. A strict punishment rule must be set for defective items.

8. The distribution of fund, material, and power must be made by the point system which will consider the quality, quantity and price of the product.

9. A Technical Advisory Crgan is necessary for product under state control system.

10. The Respective Public Body shall buy all unqualified export products to eliminate the side flow to black market.

11. To maintain and elevate the quality, and stop the flow to black market a democratic operation must be made upon export enterprise. Medium and small industries must be

urged to organize by cooperative associations and collaboration companies. This will permeate control policy and raise their technique.

12. The acquirement of foreign currency by interior material must be considered.

13. An organization must be made for the Board of Trade to be democratic and to reflect the voice of the people.

Chapter IV.

Measure to improve Transportation.

1. An ernest transportation plan must be established.

2. The rotation fund must be utilized to import the necessary facility to strengthen the transportation system.

3. The relative transportation power must be increased by rationalizing the loading.

4. Connection vessels (ships) must be built. Also we must ask the SCAP to lease idle ships for this use.

5. We must stamp out black market transportation by the cooperation of the labor unions.

Chapter V.

Measure for Resource and Power Supply.

1. To urge the import of necessary raw material and facility.

   a) To realize the plan for continuous import of raw material and facility. We must accomplish this plan to meet our long range rehabilitation plan.

   b) To urge the import of neck facility and machinery.

2. Measure to carry out the Urgent Mobiligation of idle and hoarded materials.

   a) To make ways to mobilize idle and hoarded materials (including legally stocked materials) and deliver these to public bodies to be used for planned utilization.

   b) To establish a disclosure organ which has a different system with labor union, farmer union, technical body,

civilian organization as its control motive.

c) These disclosures must have full support of the public peopbe. (details shall be stated in the paragraph of hoarded and hidden materials).

3. The utilization and exploit of the interior resource.

a) Positive exploit must be made for water power generation. The coal must be utilized for chemical industry.

b) Gold mining must be promoted.

c) The import plan must be made at an early date. And the necessary exploit for interior resource must be set. These plans must be decided quickly.

4. To rationalize the system for resource, power and consumption.

a) To start an economizing movement for materials and power by the technical and the efficiency organizations.

b) The labor unions are to study and carry out measures to economize materials and power.

c) Substitute materials are to be studied and popularized.

5. Electrical power securing measure.

a) To secure the material for electrical generation facility and increase the actual electric output.

b) To complete the electric power exploitation plan of this year.

c) To carry out thorough measure to stop electric power theft.

d) To economize the household electrical consumption during the winter perod by securing the household fuel distribution.

Chapter VI.

Measure for technical development.

1. To organize a technical body by national expense.
   To mobilize the present technical organization and make entrance to the reconstraction plan from the technical side. The technical views are overlooked or unrecognized in the Economic Stabilization Board Plans and we must seriously reflect upon these depects.

2. We must establish a Foreign Technical Knowledge Collection Organ. We must also urge the import of the new necessary new faccelities and machines.

3. To popularize the technical education through labor unions.

4. To see the importance of the working base technicians. Also make road for advancement for workers to become technicians.

Chapter VII.

Measure to rationalize the control system.

1. To review the present control system and abolish unnecessary branches.

2. To simplify the control system and thoroughly democratize it. The structure must be revised fundamentally into a democratic system by the participation of producer (labor and management), consumer, members of scholarship and experience, and technician. From this point of view, the public organization system must be thoroughly democracti-zed. (reference: public organization law revision bill of our Party.)

3. To establish a supervision committee for each control organ.
   We must operate the control to meet the actual condition and stop dishonesty. A democratic supervision committee must be established for the whole support of the public people.

4. Measures for fair distribution and abolishment of black market.
   The distribution structure must be simplified and the distribution fee must be reduced. The ticket system must be improved with the strengthening of the link system and prohibition of unnecessary and unurgent items.

Limitation or prohibition must be made for usage of important materials. The transportation plan must be strictly enforced by a democratic supervision system. Control of small transportation; the control over enterprise black market by democratic management, the democratizing of the distribution system, by the supervision organ, the anti-blackmarket moving movement by the labor and agricultural unions and civilian organization, must all be carried out.

Chapter VIII.

Measures to develop the agricultural and marine product industry.

1. The Agficultural Cooperative Society must be urged to progress the production of agriculture. Thorough measure must be taken to revise the farming land system.

2. Monistic utilization of civil machinery of the Home Ministery to advance to mechanization of the agriculture must be carried out. Also service stations for agricultural machines must be operated.

3. Processing industry for land and sea products must be urged. The technical advisory organ must be established as the first step.

Chapter IX.

Measures for the medium and small industries.

1. The Cooperative Society must be established for the organization of the medium and small industries. And the acquirement of funds and facilities shall be made by the establishment of the Medium and Small Industry Bank and other measures.

2. The progress of technique and the modernizing of management shall be made by the Special Technical Advisory Organ.

3. At the present stage the products of medium and small industry must be emphthised as export items and national living utilities.

4. Previous conceptions of medium and small industries being observed as social aid measures must be abolished. They must be considered as full enterprise and the material must be alloted regardless of their sizes. The allotment standard must be made according to the techique and efficiency of operation. The present circumstance must also call for technical improvement by cooperative societies and consolitated companies.

Chapter X.

To revise the capitalistic enterprise reconstruction readjustment plan.

To prevent the danger of the reconstruction readjustment of enterprise to be swayed by profiteering, the readjustment plan must be made with the participation of the labor unions. Also all acknowledgement of these plans by the government must first pass the consultation of a fair Professional Committee.
To realise this, we are stressing the necessity of revising the present Enterprise Reconstruction Readjustment Committee into a Professional Committee which is to be organized with same number of members from management and laborer.

Chapter XI.

Associated Measures.

1. To progress the preceeding measures, we are counting the following in portant measures to supplement the operation. To secure the minimum living standard for the workers. The aim must be to obtain full food distribution. We must utilize the 300,000 dollars of the Foreign Trade Rotation Fund for internal consumption items which must be used for the minimum living standard of the workers. The uncovered hoarded goods will be alloted for special distribution of the workers. These goods must also be used for the solution of the housing problem.

2. The present shortage of important reconstruction materials call for reduction or postponement to other special demands.

3. To ask for further deference of the dismantling of reparation facilities.

4. To establish the Financial System into democratizing and long range planning. (reference: Outline of Financial and Banking Measure of our Party.)

5. The establishment of Unemployment Countermeasure.
The unavoidable growth of unemployment to be accompanied by the establishment of economic order must not depend upon unemployment allowance or insurance but must be overcomed by exploiting new industrial fields such as food processing industries, organic chemical industries, precision machine industries, etc., and advancing the manpower into these fields.

6. To start a national movement by the Economic Rehabilitation Council.
As stated prwiously the planned production order, or establishment of economic order, or abolishment of black market, or mobilization of idle material, all call for the positive support of the people. We are stressing that the labor union, farmer association, civilian organization, cultural organization must all act a central organs of the people to start positive cooperative national movements in combining with the Economic Rehabilitation Council to overcome the present crisis.

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NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING 14 SEPTEMBER 47.

Report by the Acting Chief Secratary
Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The speaking tour of our Party was carried out according to the following schedule.

A. The topic:- Katayama Cabinet Urgent Economic Restoration Measure Speech Meeting.

B. Slogans:- Katayama Cabinet for national reconstruction.
Mainatain and stabilize the price system.
Stop inflation. Tax the black market profit.
Increase production by the hands of us laborors.
Fertilizer for farmers, Rational delivey.
Bright living is by no-delay distribution.

C. Procedure:- i) Opening speech. By the representitive of the federation.
ii) Introduction. By the member of the Diet.
iii) Speach. By the dispatched speaker.
iv) Enconragement address. By the

272

representitive of labor unions.

v) Closing Ceremony.

The meeting shall be approximately 3 hours to be continued by discussions.

D. Other matters of precaution.

a) The Minister shall make his speech at one meeting of each block.

b) The expense of the meetings and expense for the dispatchment of speaker shall be paid by the prefectural federation.

c) Endorsement must be made to have maximum presence of the meeting from farmer and labor unions.

d) After the meeting, discussion must be made with the union representitives. Also this oppertunity must be utilized to mainatain the connection with the organizations.

e) The following members will be dispatched for liaison business.

Tohoku district:- Mr. Ishii, secratary of the organization section.

Tokai District:- Mr. Kamasaka, clerk of the propaganda section.

Hokuriku district:- Mr. Yamazaki, clerk of the organization section.

Chugoku district:- Mr. Ito, clerk of the organization section.

E. The prefecturalfederation must arrange and submit the party member list and the party fee to the dispatched member.

2. Total Results.

Meetings:-	58.
Dispatched speakers (cumulative):-	172.
Total attendance:-	31,910.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Recd 9 Sept 1947
75

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6, 47.

Report by the Acting Chief Secratary

Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The Consultation Meeting between the Political Affairs Invistigation Department of Our Party and the Economic Affair Ministers.

The Political Affairs Investigation Department has been making research of the urgent measures and has made the draft for the measure. Concerning this matter the Department asked the presence of Finance Minister Mr. Kurusu, Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. Mizutani, Chief of the Economic Stabilization Board Mr. Wada and Cabinet Chief Secratary Mr. Nishio on September 2, 1 p.m. Our Party representitives were Mr. Suzuki (chairman), Mr. Kawashima, Mr. Hatano and Mr. Kimura and consulted the matter of the

Outline of the Urgent Financial and Banking Measure.

Outline of the Urgent Fundamental Industrial Rehabilitation Measure.

Movement Order of the "The Stabilization of the Wage and Price System".

The Unemployment Insurance and Allowance Bill.

NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Movement Orders issued by the Central Executive Committee of The Social Democratic Party concerning "The Stabilization of the Wage and Price System".

Chapter I.

The Significance of the Price and Wage Stabilization Belt.

1. The present condition of the bad rotation of the "Inflation of the wage and payment ability of the enterprise" has its basic in the inflation caused by the war which must be counteracted by socialistic measures. Although the primier position is held by the present cabinet, it is a coalition cabinet which naturally limits our socialistic measure. If we are to stabilize the living and rehabilitate the industry without accomplishing basic solution measure in one stroke, we must support the government measure of fixing the stabilization belt of the price to 6500 % of pre-war standards and maintaining the average wage of the entire industry to 1800 Yen. Although problem remains whether the average wage of 1800 Yen is reasonable according to our policy.

2. When we reflect the relation between stabilization belt of the price and wage, the ration price was established according to the 500 Yen wage base but by outcome of the inflation measure of the past government, there were material and food black-market which was followed by increase of wage. As a result the enterprise were in red figure and unabling to make wage payment by official price production were involued in black-market to supplement the account. Also supplement was made by finance from banks, which was used for wage payment to laboror who did not have full productive value. In addition the new Yen deposit to the bank was small, and even those were composed mostly of current account deposit which made financing to enterprise inadequate. Also the enterprise was in financial difficulty (as preolous) so there were grave danger of total bancrupcy. These state of affairs, and the inconsistent readjustment of the capital made imposcible the honest operation of many enterprises. It was this conclusion of which the government raised official price to enable the enterprises to recover wage paying ability.

3. The currency must be stabilized and foreign exchange rate fixed in order tc cope with the reopening of foreign trade and it must be fixed at low ratio as possible. The 6500 % increase would correspond to 150 to 180 Yen per dollar which would be ample to start the export.

4. In summary, the production has dropped to 33 percent since pre-war and if we adopt the employment index of 104 percent and multiply this by 6500 percent the enterprise will have the ability of paying an average salary of 1800 Yen without reducing the present number of workers. However this payment will not give surplus and the depreciation will not be by current price but by the accounting price and the profit can only be made to efficiency over the standard production.

Chapter II.

The maintainance of the stabilization belt.

1. The problem of whether 1800 Yen is rational. Before the establishment of the new price system the average wage was 1600 Yen which made the income of standard Tokyo family (4.2 persons) 2600 Yen. The living expense, which consumes 70 % of total food expenditure, to 50-50 ratis with the official distribution and also raise the wage to overcome the remaining red figure. Which is, raising the wage from 2600 Yen (1600 Yen standard) to 2930 Yen (1800 Yen standard) and increase the official distribution. However the defect of this system must be pointed out as having,

   a) It will not stabilize to 1800 Yen in one process but it will be made gradually which will require some time.

   b) The Economic Stabilization Board did not calculate to progress of inflation during this time.

   c) The Board set a low food standard of 1550 calories.

2. The measures of the government.

   a) The release of imported food will succeed in distribution of 2.5 GO from August to October.

   b) The 1550 calories standard is, husband 2211, wife 1534, children 951 to 1800 calories which

averages 1550 calories. But wife and children are still short. But owing to the international food shortage which we must definitly consider, this shortage (which corresponds to 2.5 GO per day) must be supplemented by increased distribution of fish and vegetable or by additional rice distribution.

3. The living standard of the laboror is one half that of farmer or merchant. We must not apply the system without consideration upon the laboror because it would be unequal. Our Party is negociating with the government to raise their living standard from the "material" side as well as the "financial" side. The "material" side shall be additional rice distribution, increased side-food distribution and incresed commodity goods distribution to the laborors, the "financial" side shall have the postponemeat of the working income tax for the months of August and September.

4. Our Party policy upon rational price for agricultural product. The price must not be exessive in order to maintain the 1800 Yen standard wage level. The raise of the official price must be sufficient to stop the black-market activity. And it is necessary to establish state control of fertilizer and agriculture apparatus from production to distribution.

5. In these procedures the labor class must not divide into opposition or pursue self-interest or make unjust demand by agitation. Laborors must make effort for industry rehabilitation which is the fundamental condition of living stabilization. The labor unions and farmers association must make effort for extra deliver of wheat and potatoe, also cooperate to an independent delivery system and call upon other members to uncover hoarded production. We must establish a system for labor unions and farmer associations to participate formally in a supervision organ to control black-market, uncover hoarded and hidden materials, and the democratic operation of idle facilities and resources. At present our Party is negociating with the government to realize these measures. We are also stressing that black-market banking must also be stopped.

6. Owing to import food being mostly corn, the some household unaccustomed with its cooking exchange these with rice. Our Party shall open cooking classes to publicise the nonrishable cooking to the housewives.

Chapter III.

The Fundamental Policy of Our Party Movement.

The "wage and price" stabilization belt may rise or according to the perspective condition.

However it is the Policy of Our Party that this belt must not exceed the 1800 Yen level. If it is not stopped by the "Outline of Urgent Financial and Banking Measure" of our Party, it shall turn into a very difficult problem. Our Party has a broad and socially joint spirit, that, to stabilize the national livelihood, the rehabilitation of industry is absolutely necessary. Of which the stabilization of the 1800 Yen belt is our first step.

The measure for labor and agriculture union.

It all depends upon laborors' and farmers' cooperation to maintain the stabilization belt. They must endare the living and have the spirit to rebuild the industry. They must make the first step to start on the right road to production. The bad agitation by the Communist Party for unjust demand of 3600 Yen is a propaganda to disturb the economy system and raise unrest to the laborors.

Consequently the sucess or failure of the stabilization belt is a branching road to whether the labor movement will lead to destruction of political conflict or to the constructive socialistic measure of our Party. Our Party is proposing that,

a) The maintainance of the 1800 Yen stabilization belt is essential for the opening of foreign trade. We must call upon the people that the endurance of living condition must continue until the end of next year. By then the recovery of economic condition shall be 50 percent the pre-war standard by which the foundation of national living will gain a permanent position. It must be said that the establishment of the foreign trade rotation fund has been an extraordinay gratitude of the SCAP and it is the utmost importance for Japan to regain international confidence. If we fail the effective usage of this fund it shall be impossible to obtain further credit and the recovery of Japan will be deloyed by ten years.

b) By the establishment of 200 million dollars rotation fund, we are able to obtain a trust of 600 million dollars. By process production of 1.5 billion dollars for export which will leave 900 million dollars as our surplus. Of this surplus it is expected that 350 million dollars will be allotted for

internal commodity by the end of next year. But we must explain to the laborors that owing to shortage of coal and electricity the shameful circumstance that we will have great difficalty in digesting this allotment. And it is the large responsibility of the laborors to increase the production power to digest this large fund. He must lead the nation to recovery. The labor union movement must have its main object to conversion into industry recovery movement. Under no condition must the imported material or its product flow into black-market by the enterprise. In order to protect the foreign exchange fund, it is necessary to democratize the enterprise by participating the labor union into the enterprise to observe the operation for any dishonety. We must encourage the establishment of the Production Cooperative Union composed by the small and medium export industry labor and management which is a new adjustment organ for the labor and management relation.

c) We must help the endurance of the laboror's living condition by the admininstering of the Consumers Cooperative Society Law. This will rationalize and raise the culture of the laborors.

d) To strengthen the Union Division of our Party. It shall have members from the Diet Member Society, labor union and farmer association. We must build an order to develop the socialistic reconstruction movement.

e) Our Party must merger with the labor and farmer unions to urge the delivery of food within the Diet and outside the Diet by acquiring official price distribution, expelling black-market activity and uncovering hoarded material. We must demonstrate that the majority party of the National Diet is the sole Party to protect the living of the working public. By these movements we must obtain the support of the unions.

f) To operate movements to protect the living, our Party must establish movement organs in the Central and Districts by which our entire Party will participate in this struggle. The Diet Member Society must establish a leadership organ to establish and propagate the general measure for defending our livelihood.

g) Concerning labor struggles, its procedure must follow the decision of the labor committee to the utmost. This labor committee must maintain internal

connection with the labor standing committee of the Diet. And the action of the labor committee must reflect the various economic measures of the government. Concerning the settlement of wage conflist, the standard living expense must be calculated by the labor committee by commodity cost and the fluctation of the prices. This standard living expense must lay its basis upon the condition of the present commodity and demand. We are urging such studies to be conducted by the independent labor unions.

h) The relation between the stabilization belt and the financial trust inflation. Commodity is short owing to slow production. The present condition has forced our living standard to the minimum. If financial expenditure and trust expansion is consumed to uon-productive usage it will start speculative accumulation of material resource, black-market activity, and the poverty of the peoples' living. If such state is reached the stabilizing belt will rise and consuquently a complete corraption of the system will occur. So our Party and the government must expel the theorty of bureaucratic groups who stresses that the present inflation is caused by wage increase alone. We must explain our Party's "Outline of the Urgent Financial and Banking Measure" and the "Outline of Urgent Industry Rehabilitation Measure" and carry out these measure at as early date as possible. It will require a general plan from the "Financial" and "Material" side. It will support the stabilization belt and we must exert our effort to solve the problem by this attitude.

i) In case it is impossible to maintain this belt at the 1800 Yen level, we will have to revise this system according to rise of price and the official distribution condition. Under such state, we will urge the laborors to establish a wage committee as an organ to realize their demands.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE BILL OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Full employment has been the large goal of the international economic rehabilitation. In England the "employment measure white paper" was submitted to the Parliament on May 1944 in which it stated "High employment after the war to maintain a stabilized standard has been the principle aim and responsibility of the government. The Circulation Council to be held at Bretton Woods has its aim to accomplish full employment." In examining the present status of Japan there is large difficulty to realize full employment but to rehabilitate the industry, to stimulate the production desire of the laborors and to retain international trusteeship of Japan it is absolutely necessary, The bill submitted by the government is a "constituent unemployee" measure and it does not include the 8 mellion obvious and dormant unemployee social insurance measure which is very regretful. We do not wish these laws to stay as bad intentional salvation measure or the poor salvation measure, but become attached to the link of industry rehabilitation and restoration. We have drawn the following fundamental attitude toward the bill submitted by the government which we wish the amendment of the bill with the object of accomplishing full employment.

Chapter I.

Fundamental Attitude.

1. Unemployment insurance bill must be drawn from the standpoint of full employment.

2. Unemployment is not a personal responsibility but is a result of social structure defect. Consequently it must not be drawn from the standpoint of mutual aid but must be a system which introduce strong social guarantee.

3. The Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Allowance Bill must not be considered as a social rescue measure but it must be a division of the general measure for the present stays of economic reconstruction. (furthermore in concern to this bill the financial measure must also recieve considerations.)

4. In concern to this bill the reconstruation of enterprise must also be progressed.

5. The bill must have its object to large scope of unemployee in order to prevent the wage standard from decreasing by the existance of unemployment and to prevent unemployment from making feudal subordinant relation. Also the operation the insurance business must take deep consideration to omit such dangers as stated above.

Chapter II

The Outline of the Unemployment Insurance Law.

1. The unemployment insurance shall have its object of stabilizing the living of the subscriber in case he is discharged and is not able to work, although he has the ability, by the payment of unemployment insurance money.

2. The unemployment insurance firm shall be the Japanese government which shall be managed by the insurance committee.

Chapter III

The unemployment insurance must have its object to large scope of application as possible.

1. The following cases must apply for compulsive insurance.

   a) The working base which applies at present to the Health Insurance Law.

   b) Legal person who has employment of over five constant workers.

   c) Factories with five or less laborers must make a local association and apply for a joint insurance.

   d) Insurance government employee shall be limited to those who are members of labor unions. Occupation force employee shall be within limits of applications.

   e) Constant employee of harbor laborors, civil and construction laboror, mess holl laborors.

   f) The women employee of the above clauses shall also be within limits of application.

2. Independent laborors shall be within limits of application which shall be provided by a separate article.

3. The following cases shall not be insuranced.

a) Those who are not labor union member and recieve over a fixed amount of high wage.

b) Those below 15 years of age or over 60 years of age.

c) Those who are temporary employee less than two months. However in case he continues the work, he may make application.

d) Those who work periodically for less than 4 months.

e) Other members who are ordinanced by the law.

4. Qualification for recieving insurance payment.

a) Those who paid for over six months within one year of employment period be fore he was unemployed.

b) Those who applyed for work to the public employment agency and has recieved verification of his unemployment.

5. Subscription fee of the insurance.

The amount of unemployment insurance payment shall not be less than 50 percent of the standard wage. It shall be the fixed amount system which must recieve sufficient consideration of future priceincrease according to the law.

6. The insurance payment period.

Eligible member who does not register within the period of one year from the date of unemployment shall lose the rights for recieving payment. However members who departed the occupation due to marriage and who is in need for a fixed occupation, or members who departed the ocupation due to sickness, and is in need for employment after he has recovered health, etc., meaning those who have special reasons may have the continuance of the right according to the Law.

7. The waiting period.

The waiting period shall be at least one week. In case the member becomes unemployed again within one month, it will not be considered the waiting period.

8. The number of days of payment.

The number of days of unemployment payment shall be limited to 180 days per year.

9. The unemployment payment system.

a) The payment shall not be made for one month if the member resents the occupation offered to him by the pyblic employment office without a definite reason. In case the member compiles to the folloeing items recieve payment.

i) If the occupation submitted to him is not suitable for the ability of the member.

ii) If it is imposible to change the residence as required by the occupation.

iii) In case the wage is much too low as compared to the previous occupation.

iv) Other unconditional reasons.

b) In case the member resigns his occupation athough it connot be acknowledged as unavoidable, he will not recieve payment for a period of between one and two months. (However payment will not be made to members who were discharged by his personal reason.)

c) In case the member recieves or attempts to recieve payment by fraud, the payment will be stopped and the member will be ordered to refund all the unjust payments.

d) In case the member makes application to the public employment office and does not recieve the periodic verification of his unemployment, a part of his payment shall not be paid.

e) The payment shall not be made, if there is reasons to believe that the member has adequats income although he does not have a fixed occupation.

10. The unemployment insurance fee shall be made by the employer of the member.

11. The national treasury shall pay for 40 percent of the payment and also pay for the management and operation expenses.

12. Account.

The Unemployment insurance special account shall be established for the operation of this system.

13. The insurance fee.

The fee is to be the amount abtained by multiplication of the percentage to the standard wage of the member. This percentage shall be set by the insurance committee.

14. The unemployment insurance committee.

a) The unemployment insurance committee shall be the supreme organ of admininstration of the unemployment insurance business.

b) The organization of the committee shall be composed of representitive of the applicants, representitives of the management and the representitive of the public aid offices. The ratio must have the applicants to compose the majority.

c) The appointment of committeemen shall be made by the Labor Minister according to recommendation made by the respective bodies.

d) The committee shall have the authority to set the insurance fee, make the operation plan of the insurance management, settle the budget, fix the insurance payment standards, supervise the insurance business of the public insurance office, the operation of the accumulation fund, etc.

e) The government orders set forth by this Law shall require the decison of the committee.

f) The rules for the enforcement of the preceeding clauses by the committee shall be set by the Law.

15. Request for examination, petition and litigation.

a) To judge the disatisfaction of the decision of insurance payment, the sustem shall establish an Insurance Examination Council.

b) Members who have dispute concerning the insurance fee or its collection or disposal of the collection may make petition to the Council.

c) The organization of the Council shall be the same percentage as the Insurance Committee.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Chapter IV.

The Outline of the Unemployment Allowance Law.

1. The government shall make allowance payment to the unemployee as a tentative measure until he recieves the payment of the unemployment insurance.

2. The limits to which the allowance payment is to be made.

3. Members who qualify the unemployment insurance law who has been employed for a continued period of 6 months (repatriates shall be 3 months), or those who are unemployed after the issue of this Law.

3. Necessary factors for allowance payment.

   a) A written verification by the manager of the member's resignation and wage and the rice ration card must be submitted to the public employment office for registeration.

   b) The member must make periodic appearance to the public employment office to recieve verification.

4. The amount of allowance payment.

   It shall be the fixed amount system compliling to his wage of which it must be 80 percent of the average standard wage.

5. The waiting period.

   It will be 15 days. However members who lost his job within the period of one week and one month shall not recieve the waiting period.

6. The period of allowance payment.

   4 months.

7. The allowance payment system.

   In case the following one of the clauses apply to the qualifying member, he shall not recieve a part or whole payment of the allowance.

   a) Those who resigned without a definite reason.

   b) Other same reasons according to the unemployment insurance law.

8. Financial Fund.

The government shall make the full payment and also expenses for operation and office business.

9. Examination, petition and litigation.

In case there is dissatisfaction concerning the dicision of the unemployment allowance, the system shall establish an Examination Council and examination officers. The Council shall be organized by representives from labor union, employment public offices, and ministers in concern. The labor union representitives shall compose the majority.

10. The Labor Minister shall appoint the members of the Examination Council according to recommendation made by the respective bodies.

11. The government orders to be made shall require the decision of the Council according to the Law.

Chapter V.

Supplementary Articles.

1. The Unemployment Insurance and Allowance Law. The Law shall make payment to members who lost their occupation and does not yet have opportunity to work and the Law is to be an entirely different character from the retiring allowance which was made by his working conditions under benifit. Consequently this Law must have supplementary article stating this Law shall not be a revison of the resignation allowance or retiring allowance.

2. The operation of the public employment office which is associated with this Law shall exert large influence to the unemployed and the general wage system. In relation to this Law and the public employment office shall establish an employment committee, which is to have strong authority to avoid danger of bureaucracy of the public officers in treating the depressed unemployees and stopping the decrease of wage standard.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

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THE ADDITION
OF THE WEEKLY REPORT OF THE
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN
BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31

by acting chief secratary
Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The Three government Parties Connection Meeting

Date: August 26, 10 a.m.

Place: The Diet Building.

Members who were present:

Social Democratic Party- ASAMUMA, Inajiro; MASAKI, Kiyoshi; DOI, Naosaku.

Democratic Party- KITAMURA, Tokutaro; KAWASAKI, Hideji; NAGAWO, Tatsuo.

Peoples' Coopreative Party- OKADA, Seiichi; KAWANO, Kinsho.

Matters of Consultation;

a) The matter of the establishment of the Labor Ministry.

b) The matter of establishment of the Rehabilitation Board.

c) The matter concerning the Livlihood Rescue Law.

d) The matter concerning the Government Official Nomination Law.

e) The matter concerning the Livelihood Cooperative Society Law.

f) The matter concerning the session of the Dietn

2. Concerning the Political Party Law.

Recently there are news of the formation of a new party from members of the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party but it must be said that these movements are of no influence to Our Party and our Party is exerting further efforts to make strong bounds. We believe all such movements will end in failure. We are having strong support of the public people and opinions and that is our main concern.

288

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

SPECIAL REPORT

CONCERNING THE POLITICAL PARTY LAW

The Political Party Law is being discussed by the Drafting Sub-committee of the Rolitical Party Law and Electional Law Special Committee of the House of Representitives. At the meeting of August31st, a closure of the free discussion has been reached for the time being and it has been decided to draw the outlineof the bill. This bill has been debated by over ten previous meetings since its submission to the committee but there lies fundamental differences of views between the large and small parties. It appearedto be difficult to submit the bill to the present Diet Session but with exception of the small groups, the majority of the parties have made tendencies to establish this Law and with the extension of the Diet session, the visibility for the formation of this Law is almost definite.

At the meeting of August 30th the Social Democratic, Democratic, Liberal and the People's Cooperative Parties have decided to make a material plan and draft the outline of the joint four parties', during the recess period and submit this to the Committee at the reopening of the Session. There is visibility for the completion of the bill by October 1st and the passing of the House of Representitives by the middle of October. On the other hand the House of Councillor shalladopt the method of starting deliberation by prior investigation commencing when conclusion is reached by the House of Representitives committee. However there are strong oppositions and it may enhance disturbance among the members.

At the Drafting Sub-committee, problems at the free discussion were studied which were divided into 12 clauses of the limits of political party, inspection of party account, relation between candidates and their party etc., of which the main subjects are as follows.

1. SUBJECTS OF AGREEMENT MADE BY ALL PARTIES.

a) The definition of a political party. In settling the limits of political party, it was decided to limit it it to bodies which support or recommend candidates for the Houses of Representitives and or Councillors. The reference draft of the government limits the Law th the candidates for the House of Representitives whereas this revision will make the application of thes Law to the Housenof Councillors.

b) The elimination of bureaucracy. The inspection of account, the report, the penalty for offence of the Law shall be taken up by the Diet with the establishment of the Political Party Management Committee and its authority shall be set by the Law.

2. SUBJECT OF OPPOSITION MADE BETWEEN THE LARGE PARTIES AND THE SMALL POLITICAL GROUPS.

a) Definition of a political party. The large parties stressed the consolidation of the various small political parties and endorse the establishment of a healthy political party by setting definite limits. Small political parties stated that the advancement of new political parties will be obstrcted by the limit, but if the limit must be set, political bodies with a definite policy and over two representitives should be verified as a political party. The joint draft of the four parties will adopt the limit of political party as party which gained over two percent ballot of the total votors of the previous election or political party with more than twenty members in the entire Diet or political party which gathered signatures for approval from over one percent of the eligible votors. This Law will verify all prisent political parties excipt the Farmers Party.

b) The relation between candidates and their political parties. This matter caused the strongest opposition. Our Party stressed that all candidate must be limited to members of political porty according to this Law who are authorized and recommended by the party and he is to be appointed from among other members who wish to candidate. The Liberal Party and small groups saw the necessity for authorization but ppposed the preliminary contest within the party by entrusting the matter to the respective parties, and also there should be no discrimination between neutral representitives (no attached party) and party representitives.

3. OTHER NOTICABLE SUBJECTS.

a) The problem of secession representitives of the Houses. It is a delicate problem owing to the close competition of the present House. ~~The Political Party Law has strong~~ There are strong views to settle this problem by the establishment of the Political Party Law. Main points are that the secession shall be prohibited between the period of the General Election and the nomination of the Prime Minister, and after this, the secessionrepresentitive shall not be allowed to join other parties but remain neutral. If this is to be realized, the power and fields of the political party will be defined by the general election and the political power of the party shall not change other than by merger or dissolution.

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NIPPON SHAKAITO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN BETWEEN THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1947.

Report by the Acting Chief Secretary

Inajiro Asanuma.

1. The Inaugural Meeting of the Democratic Political Education League.

It was held on August 25, 10 a.m., at the floor of the House of Representitives with members from both Houses and prominent people from the varicus fields present. Mr. Kitamura (Dem.) reported the procedure and the Meeting approved the rules and appointed the officials and made a proclamation.

2. Diet Session.

Plenary Session of August 26.

1. The Bill of Rights and Duties of the Life Insurance Central Commission and the Damage Insurance Central Commission.

2. The Revision Bill of the Reconstruction and Adjustment Law.

3. The Revision Bill of the Laboror Disaster Compensation Insuance Special Account Law. The three bills were passed.

Plenary Session of August 28.

1. The Labor Ministry Establishment Bill. It was passed as with the amendment by the House of Councillors.

2. The Bill concerning Family Census of Departed member and newly members of the Imperial Family.

3. The Family Trial Bill.

4. The Sea Disaster Trial Bill.

5. The Revision Bill of the Rehabilitation Financial Bank Law. The above 4 bills were passed.

291

N I P P O N S H A K A I T O

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

Plenary Session of August 29.

1. The Revision Bill of the Provisional Disposition of the War-disaster Cities' House Renting and Land Leasing.

2. The Imperial Household Economy Law Enforcement Bill.

3. The Decision Bill in accordance to the rules of the Eighth Article of the National Constitution. The above the 3 bills were passed.

The Plenary Session of August 30.

1. The matter concerning the extension of the National Diet for 50 days from September 1st to October 20th. It was passed after debation between Liberal Party and Our Party.

2. Three bills delivered from the House of Councillors were passed.

3. The Abolishment Bill of the Foreign Trade Association Law.

4. The Bill concerning Vessels disposed out of the limit of Japan. The above 2 bills were passed.

5. The Resolution concerning the National Rescue Saving Movement. It was approved by the House.

6. The matter of setting the recess between September 1st and September 14th. It was proposed by the Speaker and was passed.

3. The Central Executive Committee Meeting of August 29.

Procedure;

a) The Committee decided the announcement of the Fundamental Policy of the "Stabilization of Wage and Price.".

b) The Committee decided the announcement of the "Urgent Rehabilitation Measure" of Our Party these two measures will be reported next week.

c) The schedule for the nation-wide speaking tour of our Party was decided.

d) The matter concerning "Street Diet" was discussed. It will be similar to the Street Recording being broadcasted by the JOAK which Diet Representitives of our Party will conduct meetings in popular places with the people of the street to discuss national problems. The first meeting is scheduled on September 20th.

4. The Nationwide Speaking Tour of our Party.

292

The following schedule was decided.

(A) Tohoku District.

Yamagata..... Inajiro Asanuma. (Sept. 6 & 7)

Fukushima.... Rikizo Hirano. Kazuo Nagai. (Sept. 7)

Sendai..... Rikizo Hirano. Kazuo Nagai. Natsu Kawasaki. (Sept. 8)

Akita..... Inajiro Asanuma. (Sept. 8 & 9)

Moricka..... Rikizo Hirano. (Sept. 9)

Aomori..... Inajiro Asanuma. Natsu Kawasaki. Kazuo Nagai. (Sept. 10)

(B) Hokkaido District.

Sapporo..... Tetsu Katayama. (Sept. 21)

(C) Hokuriku District.

Niigata..... Tatsuo Morito. Ryoji Inouye. Michiko Yamazaki. (Sept. 4)

Toyama..... Ryoji Inouye. Michiko Yamazaki. Kinji Kawashima. (Sept. 5)

Kanazawa..... " " " (Sept. 6)

Fukui..... " " " (Sept. 7)

(D) Tokai District.

Nagoya..... Suyehiro Nishio. Naosaku Doi. Toshi Matsuo. Ryozo Kato. (Sept 6)

Gifu..... Naosaku Doi. Ryozo Kato. Toshi Matsuo (Sept. 8)

Shizuoka..... " " " (Sept. 9)

(E) Kinki District.

Osaka..... Suyehiro Nishio. (Sept. 9)

(F) Chugoku District.

Okayama..... Haruki Satake. Shigeko Fukuda. (Sept. 6)

Yonago..... Yoshio Suzuki. Eiji Tomiyoshi. Eiichi Nishimura. (Sept. 6)

Matsuye..... Yoshiko Suzuki. Diji Tomiyoshi. Haruki Satake. Shigeko Fukuda. (Sept. 7)

Yamaguchi... Yoshio Suzuki. Eiji Tomiyoshi. Haruki Satake. Shigeko Fukuda. (Sept. 8)

Hiroshima... Tatsuo Morito. (Sept. 9)

(G) Kyushu District.

Fukuoka..... Chozaburo Mizutani. (Sept. 21)

However the schedules for (B) and (G) may be chauged at later date.

5. The financial and banking measure of our Party.

NIPPON SHAKAITO
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAPAN

THE FINANCIAL AND BANKING MEASURE OF OUR PARTY.

Our Party has made the study of the economic urgent measure to overcome the present crisis. This work was made by research of the Political Affairs Investigation Department which has drawn the draft of the Financial and Banking Urgent Measure. It is acknowledged by the Official Board and Central Executive Committee of our Party. Its content is as follows.

1. The recent announcement of the Urgent Measure by the government was aplan to mobilize material resources. Our plan is to make strong measures directly on the currency side to establish the increase of production and the order of circulation.

2. Our plan for the Financial Measure is, not to be bound by formality of balancing the income and expenditure, but must be connected directly to the production system in a position to establish a wholesome financial structure. We will propel the government measure from the standpoint of the policy of our Party and we will also explain our intentions by this measure to overcome the crisis to our Party members and to the public. We will build the foundation of reconstruction of our national economy by seizing the opportunity of the establishment of foreign trade rotation fund and the improvement of food circumstances. Also, our work continues with the Industry Rehabilitation Urgent Measure, thecommentory concerning the problem of price and wage which the Central Executive Committee is scheduled to make an announcement concerning movement instructions to our Party.

Chapter I

Fundamental Policy.

1. The actuality of the economic crisis of production and inflation is much more serious than the statement of the "Economic White Paper" of the government. Consequently we consider the eight urgent economic measures as yet insufficient. We will review these measures and supplement the necessary reenforcements.

2. The present economic crisis is in a aggravating state with the progress of bad inflation and low production which may turn into a state of panticky. The countermeasure of the control policy must be pointed our as having some momentous defects caused by the present control system.

3. From the standpoint of the previous paragraph, the emphasis of the countermeasure for the crisis must be inflation countermeasure, rehabilitation of production, and the revision of the control system for these measures. However