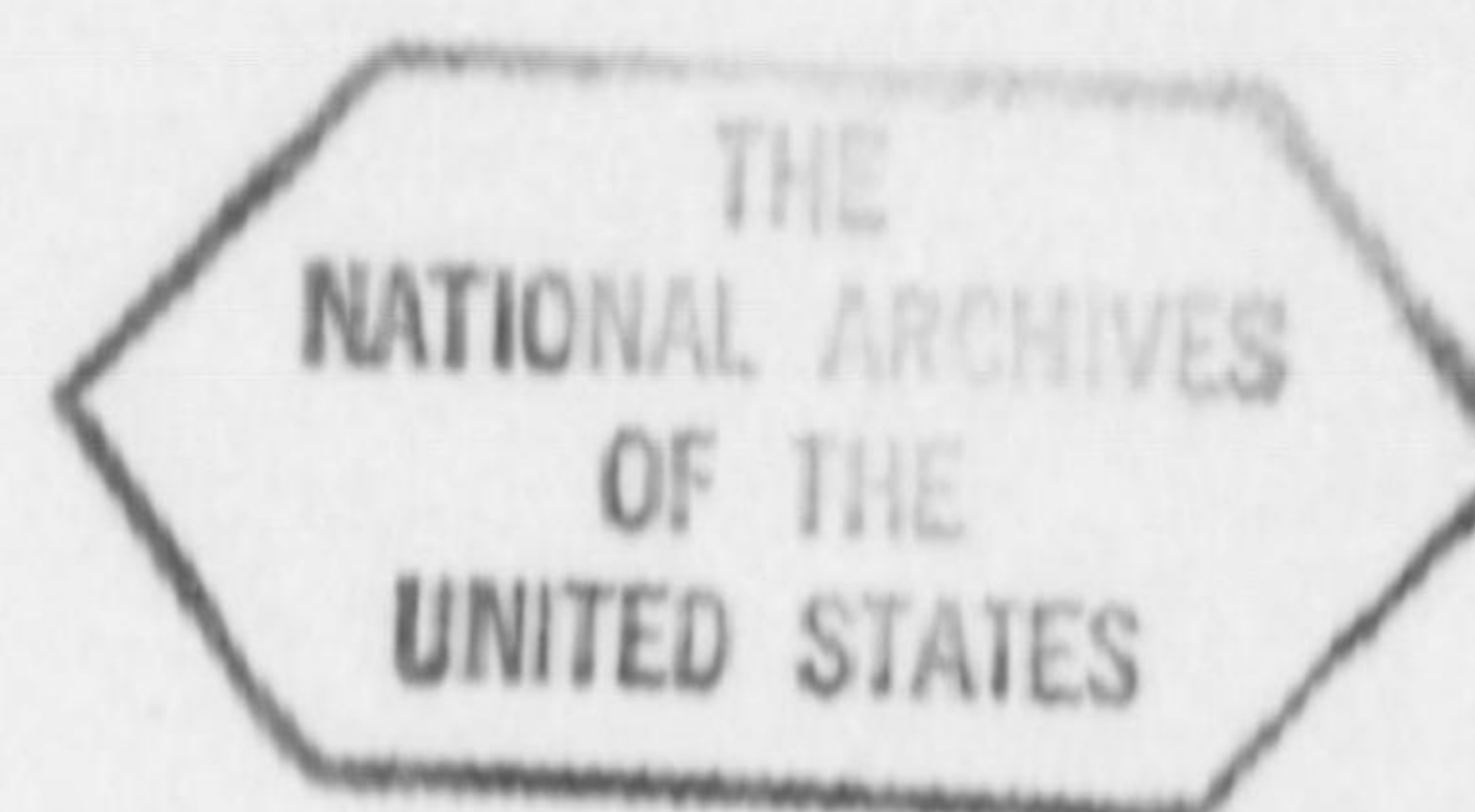


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NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION

Special Column
Hokkaido Shimbun, 28 Mar 51
Translated by R. KADOWAKI

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE ON LOCAL ELECTION AND
TACTICS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Attendants:

Mr. Kohei Tatehara, assistant chief secretary of the Hokkaido Chapter, Liberal Party

Mr. Ihei Ikawa, assistant chief of the Hokkaido Chapter, Democratic Party

Mr. Sozo Watanabe, ^{DEPURGEE - Candidate for Mayor of Sapporo.} chairman of the Election policy-making committee, Hokkaido Chapter of the Socialist Party

Mr. Hiromi Doi, chief secretary of the Hokkaido Local Headquarters, Agricultural Cooperative Party

Chairman: Mr. Ouchi, chief of the Political and Economic Dept., Hokkaido Shimbun Sha

Chairman: In view of the importance of the coming local election, we want to know the attitudes and policies of political parties toward the forthcoming election. At first, I want you to talk about the joint struggle of the Liberal, Democratic and Farmers' Cooperative Parties in the governor election.

Mr. Doi: I wonder who used such expression as partnership of the three parties in the governor election. I was afraid that coming election is very likely to be a severe contest between the Liberal and Socialist Parties, and that the development of Hokkaido would be neglected if the governor is elected in political strife. I thought that it would be best for Hokkaido to nominate our own candidate in the governor election in order to ease such a political strife. It happened that Mr. Kurosawa was depurged and so our party decided to recommend him. Incidentally both the Liberal and Democratic Parties decided to support Mr. Kurosawa. It just happened so. The three parties did not talk over about it beforehand.

Mr. Tachihara: Our chapter was determined, from the first, to nominate our own candidate, and so we recommended Mr. Okada. The party headquarters, however, supported Mr. Kurosawa from the following view points: the election must be won by all means; a candidate must be a person who is

helpful to Hokkaido.

Mr. Igawa: As for our party, both the Hokkaido Chapter and headquarters incidentally agreed to support Mr. Kurosawa for the following reasons:

1. The governor must be a competent person to deal nicely with big problems on Hokkaido.
2. Three principles for peace advocated by the Socialist Party are not realistic.
3. Policies of the Socialist Party are quite beyond realization after the peace treaty and the party will probably be driven into a difficult position.
4. Under the situation Governor Tanaka will have less contact with the Government and his efforts will not be deserved.
5. Mr. Kurosawa, on the other hand, is backed by both the Liberal and Democratic parties with standing on the attitude toward the peace treaty and the right of self-defense of Japan.

Chairman: Next I want Mr. Watanabe to speak a view on the partnership of the three parties.

Mr. Watanabe: Representatives of the three parties are unanimous in saying that the agreement of the three parties was incidental. But I want to point out that there still remains an unremovable discord in the agreement. Because the actual situation seems to be this: despite the fact that Construction Minister Masuda assigned Mr. Okada to the post of vice-chairman of the Hokkaido Development Board in preparation for the coming governor election, Mr. Okada was compelled to give up his candidacy because of opposition on the part of the Hirokawa's faction. This fact showed discord inside the Liberal Party.

Chairman: How about the election policies of the Socialist Party?

Watanabe: Mr. Tanaka made a remarkably growth during the past four years. Some people are criticizing his political power. But I don't think so. Because their censure on him not right because they overlooked the fact that the Socialist Party lost many seats in the Lower House in the last election of 1949. In the coming election, at least ten to fifteen governors' seats will be won by opposition parties. At the time, local political power will come into the hands of them.

Mr. Tatehara: I think governors footprints during the past four years should be given more strict criticism rather than his remarkable growth.

Chairman: Then, how many votes does your parties expect to win in the election for governor? Mr. Tanaka is said to be influential because of being incumbent. What do you think about it?

Mr. Watanabe: Supposing that eligible votes will be one million six hundred thousand out of the total votes of two million one hundred thousand, we must obtain by all means more than eight hundred thousand votes to win the election for Governor. We are expecting to win one million votes.

Mr. Doi: So we are, We are quite sure to win one million votes. Question is how the Socialist candidate will encroach upon our constituencies. His strong point of being incumbent and subtle tactics are the biggest threats to us. Mr. Tanaka is sociable in character, while Mr. Kurosawa is likely to be kept at a distance, because of his strong character.

Mr. Watanabe: I think the key of winning the election is in the hand of women voters who occupy more than the half of the total voters. In this sense, I am quite sure that forty-year-old Mr. Tanaka has an advantage over sixty six-year-old Mr. Kurosawa.

Mr. Tatehara: In view of the results of the election campaign carried out in the past, Mr. Kurosawa is at an advantage. Question is that how much Mr. Tanaka's youth and skillful tactics of the Socialist Party will be effective. Advantageous points of Mr. Tanaka are only his youth and women's instinct of standing by the weak. That is because of low understanding of women toward politics.

Mr. Doi: The other day, I accompanied the governor in his inspection tour around towns and villages. Later, I found that the governor never fail to send letters of thanks to all those who gave him courtesy during his trip. That is one of the examples to prove his strong point of being incumbent.

Chairman: Don't you think that the coming simultaneous elections for governor and prefectural assembly men is disadvantageous in point of the election campaign?

Mr. Tatehara: As for election for the prefectural assembly, our party nominated forty-one candidates. We are sure that eighty percent of them will be elected.

41
.8
32.8

Presently the Liberals have 23 mtrs in the Assembly.

38
34.2
Present session has 21 2/c-mbrs -

Mr. Doi: We will nominate some thirty-eight candidates. Ninety percent of them will be elected.

13 mbrs
now -
Mr. Igawa: The Democratic Party nominated twenty-one candidates. Several more candidates will be added. All will be elected. Our party never nominate unpromising candidates.

14 Soc. Mbrs
now -
Mr. Watanabe: Socialist candidates will number some forty-five. I think our election campaign will be carried out more easily than the other parties. The allied parties have a weakpoint that they could not pay regard to each other in the midst of election campaign for prefectural assembly men.

Mr. Doi: In the sense, the Socialist Party has less difficulty to fight the election.

(Hokkaido Shimbun, Mar 28, 1951)
(Translated by R. KADOWAKI)

Ad.

NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SECTION, H.P.G. IS REORGANIZED.

Recently, the Agricultural Improvement Section, H.P.G., was reorganized: the Operation Improvement Sub-Section was newly established to take charge of educating farmers on rational agricultural operation by means of investigation and improvement of agricultural operation, guidance on agricultural book-keeping, spread of excellent agricultural implement and public information.

(Yomiuri Shinbun, 28 March 1951)
(Translated by T. SAWA)

Ad.

NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION

BILL OF THE PAYMENT OF RETIREMENT BONUS FOR METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY MEMBERS IS WITHDRAWN.

Issue of retirement bonus for prefectural assembly members are arousing severe criticism of the nation. In Tokyo, an estimate bill for the payment of the bonus (an average of 170,000 yen per member) was for metro referred to the Metropolitan Assembly on March 15. However, there arose severe criticisms from various circles, and some members expressed an opinion that it should be deliberated by members to be elected in the coming April election. It was finally decided to cut off the estimate bill at a Parliamentary Procedure Committee meeting to be held on March 27. Formally decision will be made at a plenary session schedule for March 28.

(Hokkaido Shimbun, 28 March 1951)
(Translated by MATSUZAKI)

QUORUM OF LOCAL ASSEMBLY REDUCED IN THE CITY, TOWNS AND VILLAGES (SUMMARY).

There is an increasing move to reduce the quorum of local assembly. On February 24th, Osamunai village was the first in Hokkaido to reduce the quorum. This attracted many attention.

Following this, other city, towns and villages voted for the reduction of quorum; at present, ten city, towns and villages including Obihiro City, as is shown below. Powerful reason is: it is not necessary to increase quorum as much as prescribed in the Local Autonomy Law in view of the degree of increase in population.

Furthermore, a draft bill to reduce quorum of assembly member, from 48 to 44 in Sapporo and from 30 to 20 in Takikawa town were referred to assemblies of Sapporo City (from 48 to 44) and Takikawa town (from 30 to 20) but it was voted down.

Moreover, there is the similar move to reduce quorum at the villages of Maeda, Kushiro, and Shioya.

<u>City, Town & Village</u>	<u>(Present quorum)</u>	<u>Reduced quorum</u>	<u>Date of decision</u>
Osamunai Village	32	18	Feb. 24th
Mobetsu Village	23	16	" 27th
Kuriyama Town	30	26	Mar. 8th
Obihiro City	30	30	" 11th
Koshimizu Village	26	22	" 15th
Kutsugata Village	22	18	" 17th

allowed on basis of 1950 census-

*No reduction in present number of Assembly -
Simply voted not to increase by the authorized number*

Bihoro Town	30	26	Mar. 18th
Kamishiri Town	26	22	" 20th
Memambetsu Village	26	22	" 24th
Kunneppu Village	26	22	" 26th

(Hokkai Times, 28 March 1951)
(Translated by T. SAWA)

APPRENTICESHIP STILL PREVAILS - VIOLATION OF LABOR STANDARD LAW (FULL).

Three years has already passed since the Labor Standard Law was put in force. During last year, however, violation of the law amounted to forty-eight thousand cases. The Hokkaido Labor Standard Inspection Office is going to instruct each district labor standard inspection office to diffuse home the purpose of the law and detect the malicious employers.

Breakdown of the total violation cases of the law during 1950, 48,416 is: violation of safety regulations, 4,000; violation of labor time, 2,659; non-payment of wages, 2,597; violation of mid-night and holiday working, 2,586; non-payment of wages for over-time work, 1,973; and violation of women and minors' work, 3,735. These violations are partly due to active business situation since the Korean boom, but mostly due to management policy to have the largest production with the smallest labor.

Some employers violate the law, escaping the eye of inspection of the authorities and some others are so malicious as to violate the law to enrich their own pockets in spite of repeated warnings. Particularly at tailor's shops, employers think that they are making them good tailors with no regards to the payment of wages. Employees, too, call their employers "boss", thinking they are "being taught". They are working for a small allowance, living in their boss house with meals. Thus, the old apprentice system is by no means abandoned.

Some dress-making schools keep several skillful students in school by pretext of "training the practical skill", and let them make ordered dresses, giving them a share of forty percent of charges, from which deducting the hires of machine and material. Some shops on Tanukikoji Street, in Sapporo, are driving boys hard, work who have just graduated from junior high schools, from 6:00 A.M., to 11:00 P.M. Warned by the authorities, they make an excuse: "they are not employees, but one of my families".

The Inspection Office indicted forty-seven malicious employers during 1950. Nevertheless, violation is likely to increase. In view of the situation, the office is going to conduct strict inspection.

(Hokkai Times, 28 March 1951)
(Translated by S. TSUJIMURA)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU MADE A RAID ON 47 COMMUNIST
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING OFFICES IN HOKKAIDO

Simultaneously early in the morning on March 28th, the Special Investigation Bureau Hokkaido Branch of the Attorney General's Office made a rade on 47 publishing offices of communist newspapers in Hokkaido and seized many copies of newspaper. The raid was made for the purpose of suspending 63 newspapers of communist cells in Hokkaido including "under the Trust of the People" published by the Japan Communist Party Hokkaido Region Committee at West 3 South 3, Sapporo. Following are communist newspapers published in Sapporo (circulation is unknown).

1. Fujinbuho (Newspaper for Women)
Published by the Japan Communist Party Hokkaido Region Committee
2. Shimbun-to-Soshiki (Newspaper and Organization)
Published by the Sapporo District Committee
3. Chuojumpo
Published by the Sapporo Citizens' Cell
4. Shinrakuno (New Dairy Farming)
Published by the Dairy Farming Company Communist Cell at No.42,
Naebo-cho, Sapporo
5. Utagoes (Singing)
Published by the Hokkaido Agricultural Federation Communist
Cell at West 1, North 3, Sapporo.
6. Maruyama
Published by the Maruyama Cell, c/o Mr. Ikeda, West 27, North 1,
Sapporo
7. Shin-akebono
Published by the Akebono Cell, c/o Mr. Araki, West 13 South 9,
Sapporo
8. Assayake (Morning Glow)
Published by the HPO Brach of the Democratic Youths League, c/o
Mr. Hashimoto, West 6, North 4, Sapporo

9. Gimmin-no-Kotoba (Words of People)

Published by HPG-Cell

10. Hiyatoi Sensen (Day laborers' Front)

Published by the Sapporo Free laborers' Cell.

(Hokkai Times, 29 March 1951)
(Translated by Kei AOKI)

Ad.

NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION

MR. KUROSAWA RETURNED TO SAPPORO

Mr. Kurosawa returned to Sapporo on the night of March 28. To reporters' questions he answered as follows.

Question: How was the interview with Prime Minister Yoshida?

Answer: I met him at his house in Oiso. He came out in person to greet me at the entrance. Prime Minister Yoshida asked me about the conditions of various countries in Europe and T.V.A. in the United States. He said that the development of Hokkaido must be emphasized from the national standpoint and funds necessary for the development will be furnished as much as possible by introducing foreign capital to make up domestic capital. He asked me to cooperate in carrying out the development program aiming at the level of T.V.A.

Question: Did you hear that some of the Farmers League members are criticizing you?

Answer: No, I did not. It is very good that farmers are critical. They are worrying because they love Hokkaido. When I settle down, I will ask their opinion.

Question: Some people is thinking that you might take physiocratic policy if you are elected governor. What is your opinion?

Answer: I think that the development program can not be carried out satisfactorily if emphasis is laid only upon agriculture. The combination of agriculture, fishery, industry and commerce is the factor in successful development of Hokkaido.

Question: What do you want to do first?

Answer: The scale of T.V.A. is larger than what I expected. When I inspected T.V.A., I thought that I must go back to Hokkaido as soon as possible to develop it on such a large scale as T.V.A. I will publicize a concrete plan shortly.

Question: , How many votes do you think you will poll?

Answer: As I returned just now, I can not tell.

SCHEDULE ON MR. KUROSAWA'S LECTURE TRIPS

March 29th

Attend the general meeting of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly members from the Liberal Party.

March 30th

Attend a mass meeting of the Farmers League Ishikari Branch. Give a lecture on the inspection trips to Europe and America at the Sapporo Citizens' Hall at 5:00 PM.

March 31th

Give a lecture in Iwamizawa and attend a mass meeting of the Farmers' League Sorachi Branch (afternoon). Give a lecture in Asahigawa at 6:00 PM.

April 1st:

Give a lecture in Fukagawa at 3:00 PM. and return to Sapporo at night.

April 2nd

Attend a general meeting of the Federation of the Guidance Agricultural Cooperative Associations and give a lecture in Otaru at 6:00 PM.

(Hokkai Times, 29 March 1951)
(Translated by Kei AOKI)

FARMERS' LEAGUE ESCAPE SPLIT

The Hokkaido Farmers' League, at its executive committee held on the afternoon of March 26, discussed the measures that were taken up at the previous convention and arrived at the following decisions.

1) Incumbent executive committee members including chairman Mr. Ishikawa, taking responsibilities for the situation, should resign from their posts or masse, but should assume all the responsibilities for holding the next convention.

2) Campaign policy for the year of 1951 should be with drawn. The matter should be discussed by drafting committee members to be elected.

3) The League does not support specific candidates in the elections of governor and for prefectural assembly. The matter is left to the free will of local chapters.

By these decisions, the Hokkaido Farmers' League escaped the danger of split.

YOUTH DEPARTMENT FAILS TO BE REUNITED

The Youths' Department of the Farmers' League that was split recently, at its meeting of local representatives, discussed the problem of reunion but failed to reach decision. On March 27th, pro-Kurosawa wings of Tokachi, Kitami, Sorachi, Ishikari and Southern Hokkaido, announced a statement to form another organization for themselves.

(Asahi Shimbun, March 28, 1951)
(Translated by R. Kadowaki)

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Program
in
TOHWA File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

312.1 ()CAS-L

PORTER/rd

SUBJECT: Legal and Government Division Conference

5
WPS

TO: Chief
Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region
APO 309
ATTN: Legal and Government Officer

The inclosed program for the conference of Legal and Government officers to be held at this headquarters on 8-9-10 March is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
2 copies

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

LEG. & GOV'T FILE