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- (5) Opposition to the passage of the "Standard Compulsory Education Expense Bill" was explained as due to the fact that the Education Ministry would be in a position to influence local entities by "strings attached to the monies" earmarked from the "Equalization Grant" by the Expense Bill. Arguments were also advanced that since the "Equalization Grant" provides a possible source for relief monies in the event of failure of crops or following poor catch of fish, it should not be specifically earmarked for educational purposes.
- (6) Strong talk was also advanced for the Central Government to increase its budget for reconstruction of areas damaged through disaster. In the past, it has been generally customary for the Government to give less than half of the money "actually" needed; consequently, the local entity concerned has had to bear the greater part of the burden. Heretofore, allotments for this purpose have always been too small and affected entities have developed the practice of vying for a larger share than would normally be allocated them. Competition for this and other funds have greatly increased the social activities of the "full-time" branch offices maintained by local entities in Tokyo in their efforts to be on the "good side" of the key Central Government officials, in the event future emergencies necessitate negotiation for funds.
- (7) The mayors objected to the "red tape" and "bureaucratic" methods used by the Ministry of Finance in extending loans of money acquired through insurance premium payments, postal savings, etc. They claimed these methods tended to permit the Ministry to exert influence and controls over administration of local autonomies.

d. Important Local Affairs:

(1) Reorganization of the Prefectural Government:

- (a) On 27 June, Governor Tanaka officially announced a reorganization of the Prefectural Government, which involved both the structural organization of the Government, itself, and a shifting of numerous Prefectural employees from one section to another. In making this announcement, the Governor stated that initial consideration of some sort of reorganization began as far back as September 1949, and that the announce-

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ed plan is the result of careful study of this matter since that time.

(b) The Governor emphasized the fact that these changes represented efforts on the part of his administration to accelerate the priority policies of Hokkaido by abolishing sections no longer required for commodity controls; to streamline the Prefectural Government for simplicity; to create new sections in order to better provide important services to the people; and generally to promote a more efficient administration.

(c) The structural changes are set forth below:

#### PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Former Organization	New Organization
1 Prefectural Bureau - Prefectural Treasury	1 Prefectural Bureau - Prefectural Treasury
12 Departments	12 Departments
67 Sections	65 Sections
4 Chambers	1 Underground Natural Resource Surveying Office
(1) Secretarial	
(2) Administrative Investigation	
(3) Forestry Administration Survey	
(4) Land Reclamation Survey	

1. The four (4) Chambers of the Former Prefectural organization were abolished and three (3) of them re-established as sections. Two (2) entirely new sections were created. These five (5) new sections, all under the direct supervision of the Governor, are as follows:

- a. Secretarial Section (Re-established)
- b. Administrative Investigation Section (Re-established)
- c. Forestry Administration Survey Section (Re-established)

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- d. Fishery System Section (New)
  - e. Information Section (New)
2. Seven of the 67 sections in the former organization that were abolished are:
- a. Employees Section - General Affairs Department
  - b. Food Stuff Section - Economics Department
  - c. Mining Administration Section - Commerce and Industry Department
  - d. Maritime Section - Commerce and Industry Department
  - e. Marine Product Regulation Section - Fisheries Department
  - f. Pasture Land Purchasing Section - Agricultural Department
  - g. Charcoal Section - Forestry Department
3. The Underground Natural Resource Surveying Office was organized to push the Overall Development Plan.

- (d) Most important change in the resulting shifting of personnel was the appointment of Katsumi Bunki as Vice-Chief of the General Affairs Department under Vice-Governor Noguchi, who also serves as Chief of that Department. Formerly, Mr. Bunki served as Chief of the Local Administrative Section. Key personnel vacancies in the newly created sections were mostly filled with men who have had experience in the General Affairs Department. No decrease in total number employed was effected.
- (e) One newspaper was critical of Governor Tanaka's part in the reorganization plan. They charged that he sought to place his "pet" personnel in key positions in an effort to better his chances for re-election in next year's gubernatorial election, and that he had abandoned those efforts only when confronted with considerable opposition from his own staff. They also

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charged that the Governor had simply entrusted this reorganization project to Vice-Governor Noguchi, and that his actions had been limited to approving the Vice-Governor's decisions and plans.

(2) Activities of the Legal Bureau:

(a) In a conference with officials of the Sapporo Legal Bureau, activities in connection with Civil Liberties infringement cases (Civil Liberties Com. Law #130, 30 May 1949) were discussed at length. Acting Chief Saito praised the general intent of the law under which the bureau acts, but was critical of the fact that the law failed to provide for positive actions against those who infringed upon the civil rights of others. He explained that vindication and satisfaction could be obtained only through long drawn out court proceedings and that consequently, the cost of hiring lawyers for actions of this nature was generally a deterrent to the initiation of any such action. The Bureau is authorized to pay only court costs, not lawyer fees.

(b) Since assuming responsibilities in this connection, the Bureau has formally accepted only two (2) cases and they are presently under investigation. Details of these cases are as follows:

1. Iehiro Fukuzumi, age 25, a resident of Yubari City, formally complained to the Bureau for redress and assistance on charges that he (Fukuzumi) had been arrested and that his abode had been searched without proper warrants. These acts on the part of Yubari City Police had been made in the progress of an investigation for kidnapping of a woman for immoral purposes. On 10 June 1950, the Attorney General, to whom the case had been submitted early in February, directed the Bureau to proceed with its investigation.
2. On 2 February, Asataro Osawa, age 58, a resident of Sapporo also complained to the Bureau that his person and premises had been searched by a member of the Autonomous Police without a search warrant. On

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the same day this case was referred to the Office of the Attorney General. On 30 May 1950, the Attorney General directed the Legal Bureau to investigate with a view of further action in this case.

(3) The South 4th Street Eviction Case:

- (a) On 7 June 1950, the South 4th Street Eviction Case was drawn to a close when City and Prefectural authorities directing wrecking crews completed the dismantling and removal of all remaining "shack stalls" located on the 900 foot long strip of land (approximately 25 meters in width) laying along the north side of the present boundaries of South 4th Street. This matter had long been the subject of much discussion and many bickerings. The activities described above were carried out in the presence of several hundred spectators. As they have many times in the past, the Communists used this matter as an opportunity to denounce the authorities through loudspeakers set up for the occasion. They criticized this "removal by violence to build a broader road as preparation for another war", and described the acts of the officials as "one sided".
- (b) City authorities expressed relief that the eviction had been completed and announced that the work on widening the street, which was to begin immediately, should be finished before fall. They also expressed regret that one of the local newspapers had, throughout the progress of this affair, attempted to distort the administration's intent in this case.
- (c) Brief chronological details of this affair follow:
1. Prior to Occupation, this subject strip of land became vacant and remained so until January 1949. Leases, covering part of this period, were initially authorized by the Air Defense Plan Law (abolished on 31 January 1946). Original contracts dated 18 December 1945 carried renewal clauses.

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2. On 14 June 1946, City authorities drew up plans to make this vacant strip a part of the permanent street way, thus widening it from 25 to 45 meters.
3. On 27 March 1948, the City Assembly appropriated ¥32,100,000 for expenditures in widening the street. Monies for the purchase prices of the subject lands were included in that total. Public notice of this plan was announced under the Construction Ministry Notification #114, dated 24 February 1949.
4. Sometime in January 1949, numerous street stalls sprung up along the strip in question. Taro Maeda, then a member of the City Assembly, is alleged to have encouraged the construction of many of the new shacks. He was formally expelled from the Assembly on 10 October 1949 as a result of that and other of his activities in connection with this affair. (See Par 2 c (4) Monthly Activity Report, dated November 1949)
5. From January to May 1950 the City and Prefectural Governments issued repeated warnings to the operators of the stall shops to move from the subject strip. By 1 June 1950, all except Maeda and four (4) others had removed their stalls from the area in question.
6. During the removals on 7 June 1950, three (3) persons were arrested for interference with official acts. They charged that the stall operators were guilty of violations of the City Street Building Construction Law (4 April 1919), City Planning Act (5 April 1919), and the Road Law (18 April 1919).

(4) The Hokkaido Youngmen's Assembly:

- (a) The Hokkaido Youngmen's Assembly, composed of forty five (45) members, met on 8-10 June in the Prefectural Assembly Hall and organized themselves into a moot Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly with political representations as follows: seven (7) Liberals, six (6) Socialists, eight (8) Constitutionals, four (4) Democrats, and twenty (20) Independents.

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- (b) This organization is an outgrowth of a movement initiated by the Yomiuri Shimbun in April 1949 and sponsored through the Youngmen's Council and various School Boards. Their announced purpose is to teach democratic political knowledge and parliamentary training.
- (c) Hokkaido's Governor Tanaka served as moot Governor and introduced Hokkaido's actual budget for 1950 to the 8 June session. This budget bill, along with twenty five (25) other bills presented for consideration, were enacted as moot legislation.
- (d) Socialist members introduced a resolution opposing the outlawing of the Communist Party and argued for the passage of this resolution on the grounds that the resulting underground communist movement would be even more dangerous than is presently the case. These same youngsters also presented the usual "Anti War" and "Peace" resolutions. The first resolution was defeated and the last two (2) were "voted out" as not proper subjects for consideration in the moot session. Sponsors advised concentration on "Local Problems".
- (5) Distribution of Equalization Grant Fund: During the month of June, the Local Section of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government predicted an unbalanced budget of ¥1,769,000,000 as of 31 July for the local entities (cities, towns, and villages). Their estimate covering the first quarter of the fiscal year (April, May, and June) was announced as follows: ¥587,769,000 for the cities, and ¥482,588,000 for the towns and villages (a total of ¥1,070,357,000). And, as has been done many times before, they, too, explained this unfortunate situation as due to the House of Councillors' failure to enact the Local Tax Law into legislation. Hokkaido's share of the ¥20,000,000,000 allocated from the Equalization Fund for June by the Local Finance Committee in their 14 June meeting, has been announced as ¥390,021,000 for the cities and ¥554,608,000 to the Prefectural Government, which is also responsible for distribution of pro rata shares to the towns and villages.
- (6) Summary of Seizures of Japanese Fishing Boats and Occupants:

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- (a) During June, reports indicating four (4) instances of seizure of Japanese fishing boats off the Nemuro coast by Soviet Boat Patrols were received by Civil Affairs. All individuals and their boats involved in these reported instances have returned to their homes after investigations, but without trials. Individuals involved in the seizure on 9 June were immediately released when readings at their position indicated that Soviet authorities, themselves, were within the "MacArthur Line".
- (b) The investigations by the Soviet authorities revealed their interest in the following:
1. Reason for crossing the "MacArthur Line".
  2. The relatives of the occupants of the seized boat.
  3. Coast Guard condition and activities in Hokkaido.
- (c) Consolidated records on these activities show that since May 1948 a total of 78 Japanese fishing boats, manned with some 715 fishermen, have been seized by Soviet Patrol Boats. All individuals have been released except 21. Sixty (60) boats of the total seized have been released, ten (10) confiscated by court order, two (2) sunk, and six (6) still remain in Soviet custody.
- (7) Suspension of Publication of Hokkai Shimpo: On 30 June, at 0920 hours, Shigero Miura, Chief of the Hokkaido Branch of the Special Examination Bureau of the Attorney General's Office, accompanied by a special representative from the Tokyo Office and personnel of the Local Section, Hokkaido Prefectural Office, called at the office of "the Hokkai Shimpo", an official organ of the Japanese Communist Party, and there delivered to Goro Araki, the editor-in-chief, an order from the Attorney General suspending publication of the "Shimpo" for a 30-day period. Araki accepted the suspension order without protest, asking only for the basis for the order and a specific explanation as to the duration of the suspension. He was given a written explanation by Chief Miura. No recent publications of the paper were available for seizure either at the office of the "Shimpo" or the printing shop where their printing was done.

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Immediate search was instigated for the issue of some 7,000 copies of the night before when it was learned that no public distribution of that issue had as yet been made. No other issues of the "Hokkai Shimpo" have been published since 12 June, due to machinery breakdown in the printing shop. No paper stocks were on hand, as it was customary for purchases of this item to be made on day to day basis.

e. Courts and Procurators:

(1) On 26 June, at 1015 hours, it was discovered that the evidence storeroom at the High Court Building in Sapporo had been broken into and ¥400,000 in currency stolen. This money had been marked as evidence exhibits and was mostly for cases already decided by the courts. Entrance to the storeroom was obtained by the use of a saw upon the padlock on the outer door and a jimmy on the inner doors. Other exhibits such as watches, rings, etc., were not molested. The Sapporo Autonomous Police immediately initiated an investigation. Thus far, no clues have been announced. Chief Justice is of the opinion that forthcoming hearings on gambling and pick-pocket cases will not be effected. The Chief Justice acknowledged his embarrassment at this situation and is studying possible steps to be taken in case the stolen money can not be recovered.

(2) The Hokusui Case:

(a) The Sapporo District Court, on 14 June, rendered verdicts in the Hokusui Case. Defendants in this case, under indictment for bribery or violations of the Price Control Law and the Emergency Financial Measures Ordinance, included four (4) Juridical Persons and twenty nine (29) individuals. Three (3) of the Juridical Persons; namely, the Central Fishery and Transportation Company, the former Hokkaido Fishery Association, and the Hokkaido Fishery Cooperative Association, were assessed fines of ¥500,000, ¥20,000,000, and ¥150,000,000, respectively. The fourth Juridical Person, the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture, was determined "not guilty". All individual officials charged with bribery, who had not already resigned, were given dismissals. Shizuo Nakamura, former Assistant Chief of the Business Department of the Hokkaido Fishery Asso-

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ciation, received a sentence of one year imprisonment. Hatsutarō Demanchi, recent unsuccessful candidate for the House of Councilors, was given a sentence of eight (8) months and placed on probation for two (2) years.

- (b) This case grew out of an investigation (August 1948) of Blackmarketing of seaweeds in Toyama Prefecture, which lead to information of activities of a similar nature on the part of the above named companies.
- (c) In October 1948, three (3) Procurators and two (2) Assistant Procurators, headed by Procurator Tsuchida, raided the offices of the above mentioned companies and confiscated their books and records. These provided information concerning instances of bribery and blackmarketing in seaweeds, clothing, and fish fertilizer, involving officials of the Fishery Section of HPG and the Sapporo Local Price Bureau.
- (d) The complete investigation of the records seized was not completed until late in December. Hearings in this case began in April 1949 and were not ended until April 1950. Approximately 200 witnesses from throughout Japan were examined, and court officials (the Judges, Procurators, and Defense Attorneys) spent considerable time in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and Hiroshima, in examinations there.

f. Elections and Election Violations:

- (1) Assemblymen Election in Oe Village: In addition to the House of Councillors Election and the two (2) minor simultaneous elections of some nine (9) Village Assemblymen (all covered in Special Report on House of Councillors Elections, dated 10 June 1950), one additional election was held in the Village of Oe, Shiribeshi Sub-Prefecture, on 1 June to select four (4) Village Assemblymen from a total of five (5) candidates. Four (4) Independents with conservative tendencies were elected, The Communist candidate only was defeated. Eighty one per cent (81%) of the eligible voters participated in this election. Final reports on the two (2) elections of Village Assemblymen held on 4 June, reveal that all participating candidates were listed as Independents and voting participation in each approximated 90%.

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- (2) Summary of Election Violations: Police authorities indicated that they have handled some 1,113 reports of election violations arising from the House of Councillors election activities. They reported that thus far, over 299 of these have been investigated and turned over to the various Procurators' offices for handling.

Violations reported or observed:		Charges filed with Procurator's Office:
National Constituency	667	139
Prefectural Constituency	<u>446</u>	<u>160</u>
Total	1,113	299

Final determination of these reported violations will be completed by 10 July 1950.

- (3) Activities of the Farmer's League:

- (a) One of those reported violations mentioned above has developed into a case of major significance, since it involves campaign activities in connection with the election of Sada-yoshi Matsuura (candidate of the Farmer's Co-operative Party in the House of Councillor election), who on 9 June was officially declared elected for a six (6) year term from the Hokkaido Prefectural Constituency with 141,102 votes.
- (b) The report of election violation, which prompted the initial investigation of this case, came to the attention of the Autonomous Police, Shintoku, Tokachi Sub-Prefecture, on 18 May 1950, and covered activities of the Local Farmer's League Headquarters in connection with the distribution of Campaign Literature and "House to House" visits (violations of Articles #146 and #138, Public Election Law) in support of candidate Matsuura.
- (c) The investigation of the Shintoku Police (A.P.) disclosed that the above mentioned activities were also accompanied by collections of funds for political assistance to Matsuura and that all these activities extended throughout Tokachi Sub-Prefecture as part of the overall plan

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of the Tokachi District Farmer's League Headquarters. After conferences held in the Kushiro District Procurator's Office, the Area NRP was delegated the responsibility for co-ordination of an overall investigation. At 0100 hours, 16 June 1950, eighteen (18) police stations, both Autonomous and NRP, launched simultaneous raids on the Headquarters of the Farmer's League District and Branch Offices, where they confiscated literature and records belonging to the League.

- (d) At the League's District Headquarters, two (2) sets of account books on election campaign expenses were found. One set, marked "Secret", indicated an expenditure of ¥1,408,900 more than the maximum authorized amount and served as a basis for further investigation for possible bribery charges.
- (e) Police authorities and Obihiro Election Administration Commissioners anticipate serious repercussions from the development of this case. Political observers are of the opinion that civil actions will be instituted by "an elector or a candidate" to declare Matsuura ineligible for office, in the event convictions are obtained on charges based upon the above circumstances.
- (f) Tomekichi Iwata, Liberal Party, who received 100,707 votes in the House of Councillors Election, is the candidate next in line.

(4) Outstanding Voting Records:

- (a) On 22 June, Governor Tanaka officially commended with letters of appreciation and formal awards of prize money, the following local entities which achieved the highest voting rates in their respective classifications in the House of Councillors election held on 4 June:

	<u>1st Prize</u> ¥15,000	<u>2nd Prize</u> ¥10,000	<u>3rd Prize</u> ¥5,000	<u>Effort Prize</u> ¥3,000
Larger Cities	Bibai 76.1%	Yubari 70.0%		Hakodate 67.3%
Smaller Cities	Obihiro 78.3%	Abashiri 70.6%		Kitami 67.9%

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	<u>1st Prize</u> <u>¥15,000</u>		<u>2nd Prize</u> <u>¥10,000</u>		<u>3rd Prize</u> <u>¥5,000</u>		<u>Effort Prize</u> <u>¥3,000</u>	
Towns	Embetsu 94.2%	Biei	89.9%	Shintoku	89.8%	Memuro	88.4%	
Villages	Kojima 98.7%	Yagi-shiri	98.7%	Higashi-Shimamaki	98.0%	Taisho	97.2%	
Sub-Prefectures	Hiyama 86.8%	Rumoi	84.0%	Tokachi	83.9%	Soya	79.5%	

(b) In contrast to the above, newspapers directed adverse remarks at the Town of Akkeshi, Kushiro Koku Sub-Prefecture, and its Election Management Committee, for having the lowest rate of voting participation (57.2%) of any public entity in Hokkaido in the recent House of Councillors Election. They attributed the low rate to poor preparation of the voting lists.

## 2. Political Parties:

a. During the period reported upon, formal political activities, other than those directly concerned with the House of Councillors election, which were reported upon either in the May Activity Report or in the Election's Special Report (10 June), have been practically nil. The normal period of political inactivity, which usually follows the climax of an actual election, has been continued throughout the month of June, due to the official ban on meetings and by the startling and diverting news of the Korean conflict.

- (1) Liberal Party: Following the election, the Liberal Party held only one formal June meeting. In this meeting, they discussed formation of plans to insure successful election results in the future. Party leaders at Central Headquarters were severely criticized for failure to accept recommendations of the Hokkaido Chapter as to nominations of candidates. Several speakers stated that the election results in Hokkaido should have been anticipated. It is likely that present party officials of the Local Headquarters will resign in the near future.
- (2) Social Democratic Party: On 16 June, the Hokkaido Chapter of the Party convened with representatives of thirty four (34) local chapters present. Speakers "reported upon the brilliant success" of the Party Candidates in the recent House of Councillors election. Discussions as to the Chapter's attitudes toward the Communist Party led to the formulation

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of "conclusions", practically identical to those announced from Tokyo by the Party's Central Executive Committee on 13 June. The Chapter drew up vigorous "countermeasures" against the Communist Party, but at the same time announced the Chapter's opposition to any "legal action" to violate the guarantee of the Constitution for freedom of speech, meeting, organization, and thought. Chief Secretary of the Party, Asanuma, attended the National Railway Workers Union Eighth Convention (Noboribetsu) during 28-30 June.

- (3) **Farmer's Cooperative Party:** The Hokkaido District Headquarters of the Farmer's Cooperative Party, at its Executive Committee Meeting held in Sapporo on 15 June, discussed plans for Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly and the Board of Education election. (These elections are to be held simultaneously in October). They directed that the branch offices seriously study the situation and that only the indicated number of party candidates be endorsed. Plans for extending the Party's influence were also discussed. Additional Party Chapters were recommended for Ishikari and Shiribetsu Sub-Prefectures. Speakers optimistically mentioned the possibility of future election of Diet members from throughout Japan and discussion of plans for the opening of new chapters in Iwata, Gumma, Chiba, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, and Miyazaki Prefectures, followed.
- (4) **Communist Party:** Since 6 June, the Communist Party, reeling from one blow after another, has had little chance to recover for offensive actions. Activities among the cells of Hokkaido have been largely devoted to secretively moving machines, instruments, and loudspeakers, and burning documents. Individual members have criticized each purge or order directed at Party functions as being oppressive and contrary to the Potsdam Declaration. Many of the cell leaders speak of the necessity of being more secretive. No evidence of attempted sabotage have been uncovered.
- (5) **The Labor Farmer Party:** Approximately thirty five (35) leaders attended the Extraordinary Party Rally held in the Government Workers' Hall in Sapporo on 11 June. In discussions of the reasons for the Party's failure in the recent House of Councillors election, speakers attributed the failure to traitorous actions on the part of the Communist Party. Specifically, they charged that the Communist Party had, through its official organ, the "Hokkai Shimpō", made

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scurrilous and groundless attacks on Labor Farmer Candidate Shohei Tsukada, during the last few days of the campaign. They also charged that the Communist Party had failed to give any substantial support to Labor Farmer at-large Candidate Kimura, as had been promised. A resolution was passed directing Chairman Tate of the Executive Committee to prepare a scathing letter in the Chapter's name for transmission to the Chairman of the Hokkaido District Committee of the JCP. The letter detailed the charges mentioned above; requested a public apology; and warned that the possibility for future united action depended upon a satisfactory answer. Several delegates were selected to attend the National Government Railway Workers Union.

3. The only know Korean activities, relating to the invasion of the South Korean Republic, consist of information pertaining to attitudes and plans of the members of the Kyoryumin dan. Several leaders of this organization have called upon this headquarters to express appreciation for the assistance extended the South Korean Republic by the United States Government and the United Nations. All of these visitors pledged fullest cooperation from all their members and sympathizers, and talked of the possibilities of a recruiting campaign. They estimated that they represented a majority of the Koreans in Hokkaido. Inclosure #1 to this Annex shows 8,191 registered Koreans as of 31 May 1950

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Statistics on Aliens Residing in Hokkaido  
as of 31 May 1950

<u>Registered Nation</u>	<u>Number</u>
Australia	3
China	369
Canada	9
Czechoslovakia	3
Finland	3
Formosa	110
France	17
Germany	42
England	1
Indonesia	4
Korea	8,191
Poland	3
Switzerland	1
U. S. A.	34
Soviet Russia	10
Stateless	4
White Russia	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	8,814

Inclosure 1 to ANNEX "A"

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Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region

ANNEX A

Political and Government Activities

Report for May, 1950

Prepared by: Orren L. Hays  
DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Activities of the Governor:

- (1) From late April through 18 May, Governor Tanaka remained in Tokyo where he continued his efforts toward realization of the Hokkaido Electrical Development Plan; advocated the elimination of politics from both the Electrical Development Plan and the Hokkaido Overall Development Plan; urged the Economic Stabilization Board and the Transportation Ministry develop plans for completion of the rail network in Hokkaido; extended through the Imperial Household Board an invitation for the Emperor to visit the Island; and proposed a resolution for restoration of the Habomai and Kuriles Islands, which action resulted in not only the unanimous passage of the proposal by the All-Japan Governor's Conference but also in the selection of the Governor to present the formal petition to Mr. Sebald (Diplomatic Section) for consideration and submittal to the Supreme Commander.
- (2) Reportedly, Governor Tanaka and Construction Minister Masuda failed to reach an accord during their discussions concerning the Overall Development Board, while enroute from Tokyo to Hokkaido. Major differences apparently centered in their opinions as to whether the Central or Prefectural Government should exercise tantamount authority in determination of administrative problems connected with the Board. The Governor offered to provide personnel for the Board, but the Minister apparently refused saying he intended to choose only experts from the various ministries to personnel the Board and that Hokkaidoans would be selected for positions involving "on the spot work". Later the Governor openly stated that he was finding it difficult to cooperate with the Board.
- (3) From 24 through 30 May, the Governor toured Hokkaido speaking in nine (9) of the fifteen (15) cities. During this tour he reported the progress of the Hokkaido Development Law and Board to the people, asking

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for their cooperation in these activities and soliciting their support for his 3-point policy, which is sponsored by the Social Democratic Party.

b. Activities of the Vice-Governors:

- (1) Vice-Governor Fukuda's major activities included numerous non-political speaking engagements, inspections of industrial facilities in Iburi, Sorachi, and Kamikawa Sub-Prefectures, conferences with colonizers, farmers, and other related groups, an appearance before the Prefectural Assembly during its 2d Plenary Session, and a 10-day trip to Tokyo where he discussed problems connected with the Electric Source Development Plan and with projects designed to increase food production and deliveries.
- (2) Vice-Governor Sakuma toured southern Hokkaido discussing local problems with key officials of the Sub-Prefectures, cities, towns and villages. These problems covered such matters as reconstruction of the Muroran Technical College, a 1951 Child's Fair, power development projects, bay and harbor construction projects, road and bridge construction, the reconstruction of a Public Employment Security Office, and a proposed site for a branch of the Bank of Japan. During this trip, the Vice-Governor also actively solicited private investments for the Horobetsu Soda Manufacturing Plant, a Prefectural Government sponsored project, and sought to encourage business men, industrialists, and government officials to become interested in this project.
- (3) Vice-Governor Noguchi spent most of May in Tokyo conferring with numerous Central Government officials concerning the Hokkaido Overall Development Agency, "Floating Loans" and "Equalization Grants". He urged early personelling of the Development Agency since it is to commence functioning on 1 June, and joined with the Governor in pleading for appointment of individuals conversant with Hokkaido's problems, without regard to party politics. During a visit to the Finance Ministry, the Vice-Governor discussed the merits of establishing "Floating Loans" to assist Hokkaido in construction of much needed schools, bridges, roads, and flood control projects. He specifically requested an immediate grant of a ¥200,000,000 loan to construct a dam and electrical power plant at Takadomari on the Uryu River and was promised by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry that "some amount" would be appropriated for this Project. Prior to passage of the

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Local Finance Equalization Grant Law on 2 May, Vice-Governor Noguchi reviewed Hokkaido's 1950 budget, explaining the critical condition of "Do" finances attributable to suspension of the old Tax Law and the apparent "ditching" of the Local Taxation Law by the House of Councillors. Predicated upon this, he requested sufficient "Equalization Grants" to tide his government over the period of uncertainty. Subsequently, a ¥200,000,000 grant was extended, with the Finance Ministry promising an additional ¥500,000,000 monthly prior to a specified date. The Vice Governor further urged speedy enactment of a just taxation law to relieve the serious financial condition of local entities.

c. Activities of the Prefectural Assembly:

- (1) The 2d Plenary session of the Prefectural Assembly was held on 19 - 20 May. Only three (3) hours were spent in deliberative session during the two (2) day session. Six (6) bills sponsored by the Governor were introduced and were passed without major changes or revisions. One (1) of these bills authorized the incorporation of Shiroishi Village by Sapporo City, while another validated the contract for the construction of a new 4-story Prefectural Assembly Hall by a private contractor.
- (2) It is expected that the next Plenary session will be held immediately following the passage of a local taxation law by the National Diet.

d. Important Local Affairs:

- (1) May Day Demonstrations: From 1900 to 2100 hours on May Day Eve, approximately 200 representatives of various labor organizations participated in a torch light parade in Sapporo. On the morning following, approximately 3,000 demonstrators from some 30 labor organizations marched through the business section of the city and assembled, without incident, before the Prefectural Government building. Slogans, inscribed on the placards carried by the demonstrators, generally read as follows: "We oppose war", "Peace", "We oppose military bases in Japan" and "Down with Yoshida Cabinet". May Day Demonstration Parades were also held in several other major cities of Hokkaido. No disturbing incidents were reported. In Hakodate (Population: 213,000) only 250 persons were reported to have participated in the May Day demonstrations.

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(2) **Disposal of Explosives:** A conference with officials of the Otaru Maritime Safety Headquarters relative to the provisions of SCAPIN 2077, dated 6 February 1950, subject: "Disposal of Explosives and Explosive Ordnance Resulting from Wartime Operations", revealed that no disposals have been made by their organization. This fact was explained as being due to the time required for the Central Maritime Safety Headquarters to organize and train bomb disposal teams. Tentative schedules contemplate one (1) such trained team arriving in Otaru in June to dispose of four (4) large sea mines which the local headquarters has in its custody. The most recent finding of one of those mines occurred on 1 May 1950. Since 18 May 1950, the activities of this headquarters have included assistance to the U. S. Naval Mine Sweeping Units in their duties in the Soya Straits. Maritime officials reported that on 10 May 1950, pursuant to instructions from their Central Headquarters, they rendezvoused off Nemuro with Soviet authorities, where they accepted three (3) Japanese from the Russians. Returnees stated they had been in custody of Soviet authorities since their apprehension near Kunashiri on 17 August 1949. (For similar acceptance of thirty-five (35) other Japanese by this organization, see paragraph 1d(3)).

(3) **Release of Internees:** On 19 May, the Kawachidori Maru, a Maritime Safety Authority vessel, complying with recognized instructions, contacted a Soviet Vessel at a prearranged point and accepted custody of thirty-five (35) Japanese fishermen from the Soviet authorities. These fishermen, captured on 17 March 1950 by the Soviet authorities (see paragraph 1c(7), March Report), reported that they had been tried at Zeiko (Yuri Island) for trespassing in Soviet territory and for illegal crabbing operations (violation of Articles #84, and 86 of Soviet Law) and given sentences of confinement of 4½ and 5 months. Sentences included confiscation of craft, one of which had been sunk during their capture.

e. **Courts and Procurators:** The Sapporo District Procurator's Office, which has been investigating the Sapporo Grain Management Office since 6 April 1950 for illegal use of traveling funds, reports that evidence found will substantiate charges. Further investigations are being directed relative to possible bribes involving the Japan Express Company. Similar investigations extend to the twenty-six (26) sub-branches of the Grain Management Office in Hokkaido and also include investigation of former officials of dissolved Kodans (Coal Distribution, Soy Paste, Soya Sauce, and Fertilizer Kodans).

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2. Activities of Political Parties:

a. The Liberal Party:

- (1) At a meeting on 4 May, the Hokkaido Chapter's Election Planning Committee agreed that they should make all overall decisions concerning the election and issued a directive stating that they should be consulted before any party support would be given to any candidate not already recommended for nomination by the Hokkaido Chapter. Subsequent to this meeting, the Standing Officers of the Hokkaido Chapter were reminded by Chief Secretary Iwamoto that their Chapter had formally approved the candidacy of four (4) prefectural candidates and one (1) at-large candidate, whom they should support impartially. He reported on the decisions of the Election Planning Committee and emphasized the importance of compliance with those decisions.
- (2) On 8 May, authorized representatives of each candidate were informed that the speaking tour of the Ministers of Labor and Construction, arranged by the Party's Headquarters, were for furtherance of Party objective and were not intended for the advantage of any specific prefectural candidate. They were also advised to maintain close contact with the Election Management Commission to avoid violation of Election Laws.
- (3) On 14 May, Labor Minister, Masafumi Suzuki, arrived in Sapporo and subsequently explained at a press conference held in Chapter Headquarters that the excessive figures used to indicate unemployment were not expressive of the situation, since all family members of an unemployed person were included in the totals. The Minister expressed his belief that many unemployed persons in Hokkaido could be absorbed in the work program of the Overall Development Plan. Mr. Suzuki also stated that the Labor Ministry intended to secure a large portion of the budget allotment as an unemployment insurance. He predicted a rapid growth in foreign trade with a marked reduction in the number of unemployed following the conclusion of the Peace Treaty.
- (4) On 14 May, Labor Minister Suzuki and three (3) Members of the House of Representatives from Hokkaido, Mr. Uno, Mr. Shinoda and Mr. Sasaki, all Liberal Party Members, spoke before political groups in Otaru and Sapporo. Mr Uno reminded his audience that living standards are gradually being stabilized through

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a free economy. Mr. Shinoda's speech stated that an overall Peace Treaty was desirable to all and that the separate Peace Treaty, which the Liberal Party advocates, was not identical to the one so often mentioned by the Communist Party, because the Liberal Party desires a Peace Treaty with the majority of the Allied Powers. Mr. Sasaki emphasized the fact that political stabilization could not be realized until there is cooperation between the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet. He expressed a desire to see a reasonable bicameral system determined in the forthcoming election. Labor Minister Suzuki, in his speeches, expressed regret over the opposition's attack as evidenced by the failure of the House of Councillors to pass the Local Tax Bill. He classified their action as simply a means of attacking the Liberal Party and ended by saying that the Liberal Party was driving toward self-sustained economy for Japan along the line of Mr. Dodge's curtailment policy, which he felt should be supported by all Japanese. After his Otaru and Sapporo speeches, Minister Suzuki continued his canvassing tour, making speeches in Takigawa, Asahigawa, Abashiri, Kitami, Ikeda, Obihiro, Iwamizawa, Tomakomai, Muroran and Hakodate.

- (5) In a meeting of Party officers held in Sapporo on 15 May, Representative Uno discussed matters under consideration in the Diet and outlined a concrete plan of action for the coming election. He made reference to the Local Tax Law and attacked the Opposition's breach of faith with the people in killing this legislation in the House of Councillors.
- (6) On 19 May, meetings were held in Sapporo at which Construction Minister Masuda was the featured speaker. Preceding him on these programs were Prefectural Assemblyman Tatehara, Mr. Takahashi, Chief Clerk of the Hokkaido Chapter of the Liberal Party, Mr. Hiroshi Yamamoto, an ardent member of the Anti-Communist League (See paragraph 2f(1)), and Representative Uno and Ya Sato, Liberal Party at-large candidate. Outlines of speeches made at this meeting are as follows
- (a) Prefectural Assemblyman Tatehara reported the recent session of the Prefectural Assembly in connection with budget estimates for the 1951 fiscal year. He opined that the Prefectural Electrical Power Development Plan should have been an activity under the Overall Development Plan. He described the Local Administration's Agriculture Planning Policy as being "very poor" and charged Governor Tanaka with full responsi-

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bility for the "Salmon Sale Case". He concluded by blasting the Social Democratic Party for its lack of sound policy both in the Prefectural Assembly and in the National Diet.

- (b) Representative Uno's talk followed along the same lines as his speech of 14 May.
- (c) Mr. Yamamoto charged that the attitude of the students of Hokkaido University as demonstrated toward Dr. Eells recently was contrary to the actual status of students, and that such behavior was indicative of rash thinking.
- (d) Candidate at-large Ya Sato recalled his tenure of office as Vice-Governor under Governor Tanaka and his inability to cooperate with the Governor due to the "poverty" of the Governor's policies. He stated his candidacy arises from his desire to propel the development of Hokkaido as a Liberal Member of the House of Councillors.
- (e) Construction Minister Masuda's speech is condensed as follows: "I served as your Governor from April 1946 to January 1947 and have always done my best to justify your expectations, especially in view of the importance of the Hokkaido Overall Development Plan. One can see that the Development Board was established because of the enthusiasm of Hokkaido Representatives in both Houses of the National Diet. As many speakers have already previously stated, I also want to conclude the Peace Treaty for Japan with the nations willing for the independence of Japan. Heretofore Japan has followed a powerful centralization policy, but now the time has arrived when we must fully develop local autonomy. To support this movement we must fortify the basis of local finance and economy. This time the Government intends to give financial powers to the local public bodies, through a newly established local equalization fund, instead of through the existing local distribution tax; or by establishing an added value tax and fixed assessment tax; or by approving an increase in the rate of the inhabitant tax. Nevertheless, the Local Tax Bill was killed in the House of Councillors solely because of the coming election." Construction Minister Masuda continued his campaigning in Hokkaido until 24 May with appearances in ten (10) additional cities of the Island.

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b. People's Democratic Party:

- (1) At a meeting in Sapporo on 7 May, the Hokkaido Chapter of the Democratic Party voted to dissolve and then immediately organized themselves as the Hokkaido Chapters' Federation of the People's Democratic Party.
- (2) In attendance at this meeting, along with some seventy (70) party leaders from all Hokkaido Chapters, were the Chairman of the Supreme Committee of the People's Democratic Party, Gizo Tomabechi, and Saburo Shiikuma and Yoshitsugu Hayashi, two members of the House of Representatives. These named individuals spoke on the current political situation, and Shiikuma also discussed his recent trip to the United States. He stated that:
  1. The Japanese people are receiving many and various types of aid from the United States.
  2. During his entire trip, he was treated as a welcome guest from Japan.
  3. He is grateful for that treatment.
  4. He believes that the United States has forgiven the Japanese for their part in the Pacific War.
  5. He had been greatly encouraged to return to help in the development of a democratized Japan.

Shiikuma also spoke in nineteen (19) other cities and towns throughout Hokkaido between 5 - 17 May. Chairman Tomabechi limited his tour to speeches in Sapporo, Otaru and Hakodate.

- (3) Party leaders feel that Dr. Eiji Arima (an authority on tuberculosis, ex-professor of Medicine at Hokkaido University, and a former candidate for Governor) is assured of election. They admit that Dr. Makoto Miura (Chief of the Red Cross Hospital, Asahigawa) must make a determined fight if he is to be elected as a National Candidate. Independent political prognosticators are of the opinion that Arima will lead the ticket among the Prefectural candidates.

c. Farmer's Cooperative Party:

- (1) On 4 May, the applications of Takashi Azuma, Sadayoshi Matsuura, and Seiichi Ishikawa (candidate-at-large), were submitted to the Prefectural Election Administrative Committee by the Hokkaido Chapter.

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- (2) On 5 May, all members of House of Councillors, House of Representatives, and the Prefectural Assembly, who belong to the Hokkaido Chapter of the Party, were mobilized to make outdoor political speeches. Eastern Hokkaido was assigned to Candidate Matsuura, while Western Hokkaido went to Candidate Azuma; naturally, at-large Candidate Ishikawa's assignment included the whole of Hokkaido.
- (3) Candidates of this Party are reported to be especially depressed because they fear the percentage of participation in voting by the farmers, the group from which they are expected to draw their votes, is likely to be low because the campaigning period and voting date fall during the busy farming season. To offset these factors, the Party devised tours by Party members to contact local Party organizations in cities, towns and villages, to encourage widespread participation in voting.

d. Social Democratic Party:

- (1) The Social Democratic Party engaged in extensive political activities during May. On 1 May, all Chiefs and Chief Secretaries of the Branch Offices attended May Day Demonstrations in their respective districts. Chief Secretary Yokomichi of the Hokkaido Chapter, members of the Political Bureau, and many members joined in the demonstrations held in Sapporo. Representatives from the Chapter participated in the May Day conventions in Yubari and Kamisunakawa Districts. Messages were received by the Chapter from Central Executive Committeemen and by Party Candidate Gengo Kinoshita and on 4 May, the Election Campaign Headquarters for Party Candidate Kinoshita was established in Sapporo with Sakai Kazuo in charge. Candidate Kinoshita departed on his campaign speaking tour with an itinerary arranged by the Party Chapter.
- (2) Ex-Minister of Labor Kanju Kato, a Party member, arrived in Hokkaido on 1 May and began a series of campaign speeches in Otaru, Garugawa and Sapporo. In Sapporo, joined by at-large Candidate Nobuo Shioya, they attacked the mal-administration of the Liberal Party, stressing the importance of the forthcoming House of Councillors Election, and asking the people's support in this election.
- (3) On 13 May, Mr Kato and Candidate at-large Shioya made several outdoor speeches in and around Yubari. Both recommended Candidate Kinoshita and stated they eagerly desired the backing of the citizens of Yubari for

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- (3) the Social Democratic Party. Again, on 14 May, these same two speakers appeared before an audience sponsored by the Kamisunakawa Branch Party Office and stressed the importance of sending a representative of the laboring class to the House of Councillors.
- (4) From 17 - 21 May Mr. Yobun Kaneko, Chief of the Party Organ Paper Bureau at Central Headquarters and member of the House of Councillors, made outdoor speeches in Hakodate, Muroran, Tomakomai and Yubari. In each speech Kaneko urged the election of Kinoshita and cooperation with the Social Democratic Party.
- (5) The Party sent members of the Political Bureau to address several strategic and industrial areas throughout Hokkaido. Special efforts to win the vote of the laboring group in these areas and in the highly important coal mining industry of Hokkaido were apparent. Speech meetings were held in Sunagawa, Bibai, Horonai, and Naebo, the latter place being of strategic importance in the labor picture of the Japanese Government Railway of Hokkaido.

e. Labor Farmer's Party:

- (1) Party Candidate Shohei Tsukada made some fourteen (14) outdoor election speeches throughout Hokkaido in behalf of his Prefectural candidacy during May.
- (2) In areas not covered by Candidate Tsukada, Haruo Okada, present party member of the House of Representatives (from Hokkaido), made several campaign speeches to further the Party's interests in accordance with plans evolved in a Party conference held 16 May.

f. Communist Party:

- (1) During the month, the Party engaged in activities in connection with the May Day demonstrations, Candidate Shunichi Suginojara's campaign for election to the House of Councillors, the "Dr. Eells Case", numerous sponsored competitive speech meetings, a "peace voting" in Muroran, the "Hokkaido Culture Conference", and in efforts to insure prosecution of Anti-Communist Yamamoto on charges of interference with freedom of elections. Their demands, following the general pattern of their Central Headquarters, centered on the establishment of an overall peace, objection to military bases in Japan, and for an early withdrawal of the Occupation Forces. Much of the publicity from

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Party cells sought the support of cultured people for the resolution of Stockholm Conference of the Peace Protection Committee, which forbids the use of atomic weapons and describes any such use as a war crime.

(2) A Hokkaido University cell wall newspaper carried the information that complaints had been filed against Chief Nakano, NRP, Chief Komatsu of the Sapporo City Police, and Hiroshi Yamamoto for Yamamoto's frequent interference with Candidate Suginochara's right to campaign without interruptions and for the police's failure to take the necessary measures to insure that right. They alleged that Yamamoto on 11 and 12 May, at Suginochara's speech meeting, attempted to disperse the listeners by saying, "I hate Communists", "Let me speak", "Don't listen to him", "Let us go away", "You must not elect that false scholar."

(3) At the Party's sponsored speech meeting at the Horonai Mine, representatives of the Socialist, Liberal, and the People's Democratic Parties made talks in addition to several Communist Party members. The Liberal Party candidate, Mr. Kosaku Shinoda, Member of House of Representatives, called upon the Communist speakers to tell what the USSR has done for the good of Japan. He also asked if military bases were being created on the Sakhalin and Kurile Islands and questioned the Communist Party as to their proposed action if such bases were being established.

### 3. House of Councillors Election and Election Surveillance:

#### a. Election Surveillance:

- (1) Full and complete orientation of all members of the fifteen (15) Election Surveillance Teams has been completed and all Teams have departed for their respective areas.
- (2) The command, fully recognizing the importance attached to efficient surveillance for this House of Councillors Election, allotted sufficient personnel to man the necessary number of teams to best carry out Civil Affairs' responsibilities in this connection; arranged for and organized four (4) train movements, involving three (3) special cars and four (4) flat-cars; made separate mess arrangements in five (5) places; drew 49-2/3 rations for authorized use by team personnel and in several instances assisted in procuring advanced yen payments.

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- (3) The five (5) teams required to be in the field by 29 May were dispatched to Asahigawa, Hakodate, Kushiro, Muroran and Sapporo. The remaining teams were dispatched in sufficient time to arrive on 31 May at the following listed destinations; Otaru, Obihiro, Tomakomai, Iwamizawa, Bibai, Yubari, Rumoi, Wakkanai, Abashiri, and Kitami. These named locations are the fifteen (15) cities in Hokkaido and they provide internal contact with eleven (11) of the fourteen (14) Sub-Prefectures, thus giving populace and representative coverage for the surveillance mission.
- (4) The Legal Government Section prepared folders for each team containing mimeographed copies of SCAP prepared "Suggestions for Surveillance Teams" and "Information for Civil Affairs Regions Concerning the House of Councillors Election"; copies of Inclosures 1 and 2 to Annex "A" of this report; maps showing the location of area polling stations; a separate letter for each area listing the names of the Chiefs of the Election Administrative Committees, the names of the Overseers of the Polling Places and the Ballot Counting Stations; and a copy of an outline of the Platforms of the parties represented in Hokkaido.
- (5) The lengthy briefing for all assembled team members conducted by the Deputy Chief and the Legal Government Officer covered the details of their schedules and necessary arrangements, the correct procedures to be followed in exercising close and extensive surveillance, cautions as to proper conduct, matters to be observed and reported, individuals to be contacted, general information as to physical aspects of a Japanese election, and the number of candidates to be elected, the importance of guarding against coercive practices, and finally the specific provisions of the Election Law, itself. Special emphasis was placed upon the fact that election matters requiring decision are the responsibility of Japanese officials.

b. Stimulation of Voter Participation:

- (1) Records of the last House of Councillors Election show that the percentage of voting participation in Hokkaido averaged approximately 51%. This year, the Hokkaido Election Management Commission has taken steps to effect a much higher percentage of voting participation in the coming election. An Election Planning Diffusion Division has been established in the Prefectural Office with Governor Tanaka as Chairman. Ten (10) publicity teams have been dispatched

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to the localities where the voting rates have been poorest. Moreover, a similar division has been established in all fourteen (14) Sub-Prefectures and in all the local entities. Through these divisions 20,000 posters and wallpapers, 200,000 bills, and 1,000,000 book markers urging participation in voting, are being distributed. Advertisement mirrors have been set up in railway stations. Contests for election mottos offering prizes to school children have been instituted. A guessing contest, with five (5) cash prizes offered to those who most closely predict the total votes cast in all Hokkaido, has been announced.

- (2) A plan has been set up whereby official commendations will be given Sub-Prefectures, cities, towns and villages, where the rate of participation in voting is excellent or where there are marked increases over the rate obtained in the last House of Councillors Election.
- (3) In line with these activities to increase participation in voting, Rumoi Sub-Prefectural Office designated four (4) towns and villages as models in an effort to obtain 100% participation in a local entity.
- (4) With this intense program to increase voting, observers are hopeful that Hokkaido's average vote participation in the House of Councillors Election may approach 65%.

c. Pre-Election Violations:

- (1) During the period 6 - 22 May, approximately forty-five (45) instances were reported as probable violations of the Election Law. Most of these concerned such activities as house to house visits, improper distribution of literature and drawings, or displays of posters in improper places, and generally regarded as minor violations of Articles 138, 142, 145 and 146. The more serious cases were limited in number. Candidates, themselves, were involved in eight (8) of these reports (Candidate Azuma 4, Candidate Nakayasu 1, Candidate at-large Kodaka, Komori and Yamakawa 1 each). Consolidation of violations by parties, indicate twenty-one (21) possible violations by the Liberal Party, eleven (11) by Independents, and eight (8) by members of the Farmer's Cooperative Party. Despite the fact that most campaign headquarters have lawyers on duty to advise against actions which might be unlawful, charges and fines for violations are expected as is evidenced by most electoral budgets allotting monies for fines.

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- (2) The most serious of these reports indicate that following a speech by Candidate at-large Yamakawa, President of the Mitsui Coal Mine Company, before employees of the Ashibetsu Coal Mine, envelopes bearing the name of the candidate and containing ¥200 were passed out through the company's cashier to each of the 4,000 employees, commemorating, so it was said, the recent increase of capital of the company.
- (3) Other violations reported were as follows:
- (a) Candidate Nakayasu put up posters, which identified him as the President of the Hokkaido Drug Company, Limited, and advertised the "King of the Inabata and Family Dyes", and a ¥100,000 award.
  - (b) Candidate at-large Ikeda issued posters to the Barber's Union which stated, "More attention to Hair Groom! Jukichi Ikeda, Director of the Federation of All Japan Barber Shop".
  - (c) Candidate Nakaho purchased 1,191 copies of the newspaper reporting his candidacy and sent them through the mails, after underscoring his name in red ink, to over 1,000 people throughout Hokkaido.
  - (d) Liaison-man of Candidate Azuma drove an auto-tricycle without carrying an authorizing certificate.
  - (e) Employee of the Nippon Express posted notices for Candidate at-large Takagi's speech making place, despite the fact that as yet no speech has been held there.
  - (f) A store vendor received, from an employee of Candidate Nakayasu, 300 match boxes for free distribution, on which the candidate's name appeared.
- (4) Local Procurators fear that prosecutions for election violations, which occurred prior to 4 May 1950, may be rendered ineffectual because of the inappropriate wording for the House of Councillors Election of Articles 22 and 25, Public Offices Election Law, in light of the "pronouncement of acquittal" clause in Code of Criminal Procedure (Article 337, Law #131, 10 July 1948).

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PREFECTURAL CONSTITUENCY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
Iwata, Tomekichi	Liberal	Present member of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly
Kobayashi, Yonezaburo	Liberal	Present member of the House of Councillors
Matsukawa, Kataro	Liberal	President of the Otaru Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Nakayasu, Kyoichi	Liberal	Vice President of the Asahigawa Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Arima, Eiji	Democratic	Ex-professor of the Hokkaido University, Doctor of Medicine
Azuma, Takashi	Farmer's Coop	Ex-member of the House of Representatives, Vice Director of the Hokkaido Agriculture Rehabilitation Council
Matsuura, Sadayoshi	Farmer's Coop	Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tokachi District Farmers League
Kinoshita, Gengo	Socialist	Present member of the House of Councillors
Wakagi, Katsuzo	Socialist	Present member of the House of Councillors
Tsukada, Shohei	Labor Farmer	Chairman of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., Yubari Coal Mine Clerical Workers' Union
Suginohara, Shunichi	Communist	Ex-professor of the Hokkaido University Law Dept.
Shimizu, Gensaku	Independent	Director of the Kushiro Port-line Railway Company
Hase, Choji	Independent	Farmer

Incl 1 to ANNEX "A"

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PREFECTURAL CONSTITUENCY - CONT'D

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
Sugimoto, Ken	Ryokufukai	Lecturer at the Nihon University
Takahashi, Yoshio	Constitutional	Employee of a company

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LIST OF CANDIDATES FROM HOKKAIDO  
FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>RES IDENCE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
Makoto Miura	People's Democratic	52	Asahigawa, Hokkaido	Doctor, Vice Chief of Asahigawa Red Cross Hospital
Seiichi Ishikawa	Farmer's Cooperative	44	Kamifurano, Hokkaido	Farmer
Ryuko Kotaka	Independent	51	Sapporo, Hokkaido	Director of Enter- tainment and Amuse- ment Company
Sakan Izumi	Independent	48	Tomakomai, Hokkaido	Farmer-Fisherman
Hatsutarō Demachi	Ryokufu Kai	67	Sapporo, Hokkaido	Fisheries
Kenji Komori	Independent	54	Sapporo, Hokkaido	Vice Director of Fukushima Prefecture Pioneer Farmer's Association

NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY CANDIDATES  
WITH PERMANENT DOMICILE IN HOKKAIDO

Ikuo Murakami	Independent	46	Shizunai, Hokkaido	Chief of Student Relief Division of the Tokyo Metropolis Board of Education
Katsumi Akaiwa	Japan Communist	40	Sapporo, Hokkaido	Author
Tamaji Shimizu	Independent	49	Nakafurano	Managing Director of the All Japanese Farmers Union

NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY CANDIDATES  
HAVING INFLUENCE IN HOKKAIDO

Tatsuo Miura	Independent	49	Tokyo To	Ex-chief of Forestry Bureau
Ya Sato	Liberal	51	Tokyo To	Ex-Vice Governor of Hokkaido

Incl 2 to ANNEX "A"

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Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region

ANNEX A

Political and Government Activities

Report for April, 1950

Prepared by: Orren L. Hays  
DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Activities of the Governor and Vice-Governors:

- (1) Governor Tanaka's activities during April were very similar to those detailed in the March Report, in that he devoted considerable attention to Assembly responsibilities and spent time in Tokyo working on the establishment of an office in connection with the Hokkaido Development Agency, as a part of the Prime Minister Office, as authorized by Diet Legislation of 22 April 1950. The Governor's legislative program was completely successful despite his personal embarrassment resulting from the Assembly's continuing discussions concerning his (the Governor's) lack of vigorous follow-up action on the Salmon Sale Case (see paragraph 1b(6) and (7)).
- (2) Vice-Governor Sakuma spent the first part of April in Tokyo, negotiating with various Central Government Agencies relative to the Hokkaido Electrical Development Program. Following his return to Hokkaido, he began a campaign for securing additional investments from leading Hokkaido industrialists for the Horobetsu Soda Manufacturing Plant. Recently, the Assembly authorized the Prefectural Government to make an investment of ¥10,000,000 in this company.
- (3) Vice-Governor Noguchi, again during the Assembly Session, assisted the Governor in defense of the "3-Point Program". On 14 April he went to Tokyo to solicit funds from the Central Government's "Floating Loan" for construction of needed school buildings, roads and bridges.
- (4) Vice-Governor Fukuda, in Tokyo since 12 March, devoted most of his time while there in discussions of various agricultural matters with key Central Government Officials. Concurrently with Vice-Governor Noguchi's trip to Tokyo, Vice-Governor Fukada

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returned to Hokkaido. Here he busied himself attending various Prefectural sponsored meetings, at which he discussed economical and agricultural matters. He also took a prominent part in the development of the Red Cross Drive.

b. Activities of the Prefectural Assembly:

- (1) The first plenary session of the Prefectural Assembly for 1950 finally ended on 13 April. This "stormy" session of 48 days with 6 postponements is the longest since inauguration of the present system. During this session the Assembly considered 144 bills and 8 resolutions submitted by the Administration, 2 separate cases of disciplinary actions against 2 of its own members (both belonging to the Liberal Party), and the Governor's part in "Salmon Sale Case".
- (2) Of those bills considered, 135 were passed as submitted, 8 were revised or amended and then passed, and 1 was "thrown out". A substitute bill for the one "thrown out" was later passed. The 42 budget bills passed were largely in the group "passed as submitted". However, one, a bill concerning funds for travel, food, material, telephone, etc., for both the Prefectural Office and the Assembly, met with bitter opposition along party lines and was passed only after marked revisions.
- (3) Seven resolutions were passed in their original form. The other, a resolution proposed by the Liberal Party, called for stern disciplinary action against the Governor and his staff for reckless use of funds for the items mentioned in the controverted bill above. This resolution was thrown out and a substitute one, sponsored by the Socialists and calling for a much milder reprimand, was passed.
- (4) Enactments of interest were:
  - (a) Bill #112 directed the sale of 50,000 Prefectural Government owned shares in the Hokkaido Dairy Cooperative Corporation (Rakuno Kyodo Kabushiki Kaisha) to the Hokkaido Dairy Association for ¥2,500,000. This sale was necessary due to dissolution of the original corporation (the HDCC) as required by the provisions of the Anti Monopoly Law (#207 - 1947). The Stock Withdrawal Disposition Committee established pursuant to this same Law had also recommended that the Prefectural Government dispose of its acquired stock.

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- (b) Bills #128, #129, #135, #136, all related ordinances concerned with the inspection of one of the following, marine, agriculture, forestry and dairy products by Prefectural authorities, were enacted by the Assembly in anticipation of Diet legislation abolishing the Forestry and Agricultural Product Inspection Law of 2 August 1948. Provisions provide that subject ordinances are to be effective simultaneously with the expiration of the aforementioned Inspection Law.
- (c) Bill #113 (Hokkaido Ordinance on Fish and Vegetables Wholesale Market). This ordinance seeks to protect the interests of both the producer and the consumer by authorizing sale of fresh fish, sea weeds, marine products, vegetables and fruit only through licensed wholesale markets, which have complied with prescribed standards. The ordinance places the responsibility upon the Governor to determine by initial and repeated inspection as to whether wholesaler's and buyer's licenses should be issued or continued, subject to approval by the Fish and Vegetable Wholesale Market Council (established as a part of the Prefectural Office by this legislation). Supplementary provisions of this bill indicated that it is to be effective from the date of the abolition of the Fresh Aquatic Products Distribution Regulation.
- (d) The Assembly also did away with the Prefectural Liquor Tax despite receipts of ¥185,000,000 from this tax in 1949. (Repeal due to Diet's revision, 31 March 1950, of the Local Tax Law to remove liquors from the list of items taxable by Prefectures).
- (e) Again following the example of the National Diet, the Prefectural Assembly enacted a temporary ordinance to "hold off" the collection of 17 Prefectural taxes. These 17 taxes were, as follows: (1) Citizens, (2) Real Estate, (3) House; (4) Enterprise, (5) Special Income, (6) Industrial Rights; (7) Ship, (8) Automobile, (9) Small Railroad, (10) Telephone, (11) Electric Pole, (12) Fishing Rights, (13) Hunting, (14) Unoccupied House, (15) Building Renovation, (16) Power-driven Machinery, and (17) the City Planning Tax.

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- (5) The 2 cases of disciplinary actions against members of the Assembly were, as follows:
- (a) On 10 April Nishimura, a Socialist Party member, and 9 other Assembly-men filed a formal complaint against Sakuma, a Liberal Party member, charging that he (Sakuma) had twice voted on the same question in a Budget Committee meeting. After much wrangling on this matter, a Disciplinary Committee was organized and Sakuma's case referred to it for consideration. The Committee, after much political maneuvering, recommended there was no basis for disciplinary action against Sakuma.
- (b) Concurrently with the above actions, Misawa, also a Socialist Party member, with 20 other Assembly-men filed a formal complaint against Nishida, a Liberal Party member, charging him with violations of Article #132 (Local Autonomy Law) and Article #72 (Prefectural Assembly Regulations) in that he, Nishida, used insolent words on the floor of the Prefectural Assembly in the course of a duly constituted meeting. On the 11th of April a Disciplinary Committee was organized to deliberate these charges against Nishida, who apologized for his actions and sought to retract his statement. The Committee found him guilty of the charges and recommended that he be officially reprimanded. On 13 April, Nishida was reprimanded in open session much to the embarrassment of the Liberal Party.
- (6) During the final days of the Assembly session, Governor Tanaka's role in the Salmon Sale Case was the principal subject of discussion. Pertinent facts in this case are, as follows: At a regular session of the Prefectural Assembly in August 1949, Miyasaka, a Democrat and a member of the Fishery Committee, reported that the Governor and his staff had, in 1948, sold Prefectural owned salmon to the Hokusui Shoji Company for ¥10,000,000 for which the Shoji Company, then facing bankruptcy, had made no payments to the Prefectural Government. In the present session, Miyasaka charged the Governor with negligence in collection of this indebtedness and demanded a thorough investigation. The Investigating Committee on 7 April officially reported to the Assembly that the ¥10,000,000 debt had not been collected from the Hokusui Shoji Company, due to negligence on the part

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of the Governor and his staff. Subsequently, a non-confidence resolution, sponsored by Liberal Party members, after a vigorous attack on the Governor, failed to pass.

(7) Final Session:

(a) On the 12th of April the scheduled convening hour of this regular session's last day found only 39 Assembly-men present in the Assembly Hall, which was 2 members short of the required quorum. The concerted absence of all Liberal Party and Kosei Club members, indicated their desire to force adjournment without further action reference the Governor's part in the Salmon Sale Case. Political observers reasoned they sought to have this case left open for further discussions in the next plenary assembly session (scheduled for May) and in the election campaign for the House of Councilors, to further embarrass the Socialist Governor.

(b) After some 25 minutes of strenuous efforts, the Socialist Party members were able to persuade 3 additional Assembly-men to enter the Assembly Chamber. Two of the 3 persuaded to return were Kosei Club members and the other, an indisposed Independent Party member. When it was learned that the administration group mustered a quorum and had opened the session, all Liberal Party and Kosei Club members came to the Chamber and immediately initiated a vigorous attack against the Governor, based upon the Salmon Case. Majority vote determined that the Governor should be warned to extend full efforts to secure collection of the people's money.

c. Important Local Affairs:

(1) City Mayor Association:

(a) In Rumoi on 17 April the Hokkaido City Mayor's Association held its first meeting of 1950. Final actions taken by the Association included the approval of the All Japan City Mayor's Association's plan for construction of an office building in Tokyo; the disapproval of a request from the City Government Employees' Union for permission to publish periodicals

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at the expense of the cities; approval of a plan to advocate the return of the Habomae and Kurile Islands for consideration by the All Japan City Mayor's Association in their Sapporo meeting 21-22 June; and the unanimous approval of four petitions for submission to the Prefectural Assembly, and if appropriate, to a Central Government Agency. Two of these petitions indicated that the Mayors feel that the Central Government should bear (1) all necessary expenses incident to national elections; and (2) all costs in connection with works arising under the proposed "Bay and Harbor Renovation and Construction" Law. Association members who spoke on these petitions stressed the need for harbor improvements; evidenced familiarity with proposed legislation requiring part of the costs of harbor construction and maintenance to be borne by the directly concerned local entities; and offered opinions that the present share of national election costs now borne by the Central Government is not a fair share of their responsibility in the matter of election costs. Another of these petitions urged the Prefectural Assembly to appropriate "20% of the income derived from the 'Entrance Tax' for the maintenance and administration of public owned recreational and cultural institutes." The last resolution recommended that the Prefecture develop tourist trade by consolidating sight-seeing tourist administration, by publicizing Hokkaido scenic areas, and by improving both rail and highway traveling conditions in Hokkaido.

- (b) The matter of payment of "stay allowances" for school teachers during the educational training courses, required by the newly enacted School Teachers Certificate Law, was discussed with the purpose of asking the Prefectural Government to assume that responsibility. Opinions were that this problem should be deferred until it could be discussed with representatives of the Towns and Villages Mayors Association and made a matter of concerted action by the two Associations.
- (c) Decision on the matter of prior appropriations of funds left in the custody of the Chiefs of Police for criminal investigation expenses, placed before the Association by the Public Safety Committees, was limited to promises that

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detailed studies would be made and that each city concerned would endeavor to avoid past difficulties in connection with police food, transportation, and gratis expenses.

- (2) Anti-tax Demonstrations: During April three instances of Farmer's anti-tax demonstrations occurred in Hokkaido; these are believed to have been communist inspired. Two of these demonstrations were directed toward the same Tax Office in Ishikari, while the third took place in the town of Mombetsu. No more than 30 individuals were involved in any demonstration, all of which were orderly conducted. The demonstrations ended with demands which generally were, as follows:
- (a) That representatives of the farmers unions be permitted to be present during the computation of tax assessments by tax officials.
  - (b) That taxes be assessed at one centrally located spot.
  - (c) That individual declarations of value be given full faith by the tax officials.
  - (d) That corrupt tax officials be removed from office.
- (3) Agitation Leaflets:
- (a) During April communist inspired agitation leaflets and wall newspapers appeared in and about the premises of the Hokkaido Prefectural Office Building. These documents denounced the Prefectural Government's part in the September discharge of 56 Prefectural Employees, a part of the administrative reduction plan recommended by the Central Government, as illegal and discriminatory. (Twenty-seven of those separated were either known Communists or Communist sympathizers). The leaflets also noted that some of these discharges had been investigated by the Labor Standards Bureau and had been referred to the Procurator's Office on the 16th of March 1950 as violation of Article #3 of the Labor Standards Law. As yet, the Procurator's Office has made no announcement as to the disposition of this matter.

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- (b) Previously, the Labor Standards Bureau had ruled that the Hokkaido Prefecture Employees Regulations, promulgated on 8 September 1949 and based upon Articles 89 and 90 of the Labor Standards Law, "did not neglect or omit the processes stipulated" in the basic Law. The Bureau also has ruled that all legal overtime payments due Prefecture Employees separated in September already had been completed.
- (4) An association known as the "Yuai Doshi Kai" (Friendly Peoples Association) was organized in Yubari City on 16 April with approximately 50 laborers from the adjacent coal mines as members. Ostensibly, the organization seems to be an Anti Communist body since it bases its formation on the fact "that the laborers of Yubari City have been misled by the Communist in the recent 'March Offensive', which miserably failed to the detriment of the laborers." The Association's constitution proposes "to fight against extreme leftist or rightist elements by disseminating facts, without distortion, to the common people, a practice not used by the present extreme group in our midst." Further, the constitution directs that Association members show the truth about Democracy. Political backgrounds of individual members of the new organization have not been determined as yet.
- (5) During April Mr. Shigeru Yosano, Director of Research Bureau, Foreign Office, Tokyo, at the request of local foreign affairs study groups, was the featured speaker at meetings in Hakodate, Sapporo and Obihiro. Mr Yosano intelligently discussed the current international situation centering around American-Soviet relations over the past ten years; the Japanese peace treaty problem, in light of his outlined international situation; and the influence of recent developments in Asia on the other two subjects. Mr. Yosano's discussions were followed by extensive questioning on the part of his audiences. Audience interest centered in (1) the possibility of coexistence of the USA and the USSR as has been declared possible by leaders of both nations; (2) the possibility of Japan's neutrality after her return to the international society of nations; (3) the implication of the so-called "Racial Independence" and "Protection of Peace" as advocated by the Communist Party; (4) the present position of capitalists in China under the Communist regime; (5) the present situations of communization in Burma; (6) the value

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of Japanese overseas offices recently opened; (7) the possibility of the Chinese Communists being permitted to send delegates of their own choosing to the United Nations; (8) the prospect of Japanese trade with India and Communist China; (9) the recent trend of the Franco Regime; (10) the opinion prevailing on the campaign for the restoration of the Kuriles; (11) the exact number of repatriates remaining in Soviet Area; (12) the effectiveness of the Saar Agreement between France and West Germany; and (13) the various types of peace movements in the world.

- (6) **Local Affairs:** A conference of the Prefectural Election Administration Committee with the General Affairs Section Chiefs of the respective Sub-Prefectures was held on 17 and 18 April 1950 in Sapporo. Clauses of the new Public Servant Election Law (effective 1 May 1950), which are deviations from the provisions of the existing laws, were explained. The Sub-Prefectures' Chiefs commented on the fact that the new law failed to make it the full responsibility of the Central Government to appropriate funds to the Local Election Administration Committee for dissemination of election data and information to increase voter participation.
- (7) At a recent meeting of the Sapporo City Election Administrative Committee speakers complained that the proposed election expense bill (Basic Standards of the National Election Execution Expense), now under consideration by the National Diet, fails to provide sufficient funds to cover election expenses, especially in the case of cities ranging in populations from 200,000 to 300,000. They cited that the City of Sapporo required a minimum of ¥1,400,000 for expenses in the 1949 House of Representatives Election, while the bill permits a maximum expenditure of ¥800,000 for the House of Councillors Election. They argued that election expenses for the latter should normally be higher than those required in an election of House of Representatives members. Specific opposition was directed against "polling station" expenses (Article #4) and "ballot counting station" expenses (Article #5).
- (8) Following the example set by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police early in April, the Sapporo Autonomous Police instituted a drive to round up a notorious gang identified as Machi No Dani ("City Ticks"). On 23 April thirty-seven of these gangsters, whose ages ranged

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from 18 to 47 years, were taken into custody on charges of intimidation, fraud or assault. This was reported to be the largest round up since the termination of the war. Asahigawa is expected to make a similar round up shortly.

d. Courts and Procurators:

- (1) Kisaku Aoyama of Obihiro, a certified member of the Juvenile Judicial Protective Committee, has filed suit against Judge Tsumehisa Terashima of the Kushiro Court of Domestic Relation for defamation of character. The Judge's statements concerning plaintiff's alleged improper relations with a female juvenile ward in his (Aoyama's) custody, were evidently made at an official conference of Family Court and Juvenile Protective Officials and presumably based upon the ward's accusations to the Judge. Aoyama was not present at the conference but learned of the Judge's unfavorable remarks from the juvenile investigator assigned to interview him (Aoyama) in connection with the ward's accusation. Judges not officially concerned with the case are of the opinion that Judge Terashima's actions were entirely proper as normal fulfillment of his responsibilities, but admit they are somewhat disturbed at Aoyama's unusual suit.
- (2) On 6 April the Sapporo High Procurator, mobilizing all district procuratorial forces and with cooperation of both the NRP and the autonomous police forces, raided the Hokkaido Grain Management Office in Sapporo, all branch offices throughout the Island, and the residences of some staff officials, as per instructions from the Supreme Procurator's Office, as part of the nation wide Grain Management Office raid. The Procurators confiscated all papers concerned, personal saving books, trust certificates and letters for investigation of misuse of travel funds and other misappropriations of public funds.
- (3) The Legal Officer, the Deputy Chief, and the Assistant Judge Advocate of the 7th Infantry Division, participated in conferences with the Courts and Procurators in the Kushiro and Asahigawa Districts. During these conferences the organic structure of both the Courts and Procuratorial Systems were reviewed and problems facing these organizations were discussed. Discussions also centered in trial and procedural methods as they pertained to both the Japanese and American Court Systems. Much interest

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was demonstrated by the Judges and Procurators during a question and answer period, which followed the completion of more formal discussions.

e. Elections:

- (1) On 25 April 1950 the Election Commission announced Nishizaki Yosho, Independent, and former Vice Mayor, as the duly elected Mayor of the Village of Higashi Shimamaki. Yosho was the only candidate to succeed Kanda Teiji, whose resignation was reported in paragraph 1c(14) of the March Activity Report.
- (2) Under the provisions of paragraph 2, Article #63 of the Local Autonomy Law (which provides that where two candidates for an office receive the qualifying number of votes to be declared elected and one of them is so declared and the other is not, this second person has a priority to succeed to the position of the Assembly, without election, when a vacancy exists), Toratoro Watanabe, an Independent, was named Town Assemblyman of Yoishi, as successor to Usami Shigshiko, resigned.

(?)

- (3) Pre-Election Campaigning: Police authorities at Tombetsu (Town) report that they have evidence of pre-election campaigning (Violation of paragraph 2, Article #76, House of Councillors Election Law) by Yoshio Shiroishi, Communist Party cell leader in that town. Shiroishi, during the third week of April, placed some 36 posters (written in his own hand) in prominent places throughout Tombetsu. These posters announced separately the candidacies for election to the House of Councillors of Shunichi Suginojara (Communist Party member) and of Kinachiro Kimura (Labor Farmers Party affiliate) in the coming election not yet officially announced. Shiroishi, when summoned to the police station, refused to answer any questions, stating that he must first contact his higher headquarters. He was not detained, but this case was referred to the Sapporo District Procurator's Office, which announces that Shiroishi will be indicted as soon as either of the named individuals makes formal announcement of his candidacy.

Checked with  
Procurator. Under #33  
of the Criminal Code  
there can be no conviction  
in this particular.  
See attached note  
Follow this up  
let us know how  
it comes out  
WB

2. Activities of Political Parties:

a. Liberal Party:

- (1) In April the Hokkaido Chapter of the Party nominated three additional candidates for election to the House of Councillors. These nominees are: (1) Yonezaburo

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Kobayashi, present member of the House of Councillors; (2) Kyoichi Nakaho Vice-President of the Asahigawa Chamber of Commerce; and (3) Wotaru Sato (Candidate-at-large). Sato is a former Vice-Governor of Hokkaido, having resigned in August 1949 for personal reasons. Leaders are quite confident that they will be able to elect at least three of their four candidates running for election from Hokkaido.

- (2) In a Party meeting, at which approximately 40 Labor Union leaders from coal mining areas were invited to attend, the Party policies concerning the peace treaty were discussed. The Party considers the conclusion of a peace treaty a must, be it a "separate one" or an "overall one". They counseled that the absolute prerequisite to the treaty is an established and firm economy, which can only be developed through cooperation of labor and capital. They asked, therefore, for the elimination of strife between labor and management. Kaneshichi Masuda, Chief Secretary of the Yoshida Cabinet has been invited to Hokkaido for a series of speeches by the Party's Election Planning Committee. It is expected that Masuda will be in Hokkaido during late May and that his presence here will strengthen the Party's chances.

b. The Democratic Party:

- (1) Early in April Eiji Arima, who was recently nominated by the Party as their candidate for election to the House of Councillors, indicated that he was undecided whether he should accept the nomination or not. Later after much encouragement from enthusiastic Party members, he agreed to accept. Arima is a former candidate for Governor of Hokkaido. Party leaders are confident of Party success in the coming June election with Arima as their candidate.
- (2) At a formal meeting the Hokkaido Chapter of the Party approved the merger of the Democratic Party, the Farmers Cooperative Party and the Shinsei Club, as announced in Tokyo on 28 April 1950. They also accepted "The Peoples Democratic Party" as the official name for their National Party. The local chapter will consider applying this name to their own organization at their May meeting. No delegates of the Hokkaido Chapter of the Farmers Cooperative Party were observed at this meeting. Party members were greatly encouraged when they learned that Saburo Shiikuma, Gizo Tomabechi and other Party leaders would be in Hokkaido during the month of May for a series of political speeches.

Mr Hays - Sapporo

Public Officers Election Law

1st reform: Supplementary rules - on the last page in the law - follows Article 273.

Law for Enforcement of Public Officers Election Law - Article 22 - and Article 25 -

Chapter I. Art 1. which abolishes the old laws and ordinances.

Article 22 + Article 25 - Law for Enforcement 22 and 25 - (No page number) (words particularly interested in)

Transitory provision following the enforcement of the Public Officers Election Law.

22. The penalties which have been abolished under the old law will be effective for elections which have been announced. This law comes into effect May 1 - ~~as of~~ May 1st House of Councillors Election had not been announced - so Article 22 will not apply.

25. Penalties from old laws which applied to elections already held are not abolished. House of Councillors election does not come under this.

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- (3) Saburo Shiikuma, acting Chief of the Hokkaido Chapter and present member of the Lower House of the National Diet, will arrive in Hokkaido on 5 May for a series of meetings in the major cities of the Island. He will speak on the current political situation and will naturally mention his recent visit in the United States.
- (4) Gizo Tomabechi, now Secretary General of the Peoples Democratic Party and former holder of the same position in the old Democratic Party, is expected to arrive in Hokkaido around 7 May. He, too, will "stump" the Island. Tomabechi's presence in Hokkaido should give impetus to the merger movement.

c. Social Democratic Party:

- (1) The Hokkaido Chapter held a joint meeting with the Hokkaido Coal Miners Labor Union Federation on 15 April in Sapporo for the purpose of discussing a "Counter Policy" for the coming House of Councillors Election. Those present were of the opinion that of the five vacancies to be filled by this election, two successful candidates will be from the Liberal Party, one from the Farmers Cooperative Party, one from the Social Democratic Party and that the other will likely be either from the Democratic Party or their own. Several speakers pointed out that the Democratic Front is presently sponsoring five candidates and that a continuation of this policy will endanger the election of even one candidate from their party. They appealed for united support for only two candidates as the best plan to ensure election of two Councillors. No conclusions were reached at this meeting or at a subsequent meeting on 19 April.
- (2) On 23 April representatives of the Branch Office of the Party assembled in Sapporo for their regular meeting, vigorously criticized the orders from National Headquarters to support two Party candidates; namely, Gengo Kinoshita and Katsuzo Wakagi. The Chapter's March recommendations to the National Headquarters specified only Kinoshita. A letter was directed to National Headquarters protesting this disregard of recommendations from the lower echelon. Wakagi is reported to have said that since he had the backing of the Hokkaido School Teachers, he would be a candidate for election to the House of Councillors, irrespective of the Party's nomination. Political observers are of the opinion that the Chapter's



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refusal to nominate Wakagi is caused by his personal unpopularity and rebellious attitude toward the Party. They further believe that Wakagi's candidacy will seriously endanger the Party chances for success in the coming election, be he Independent or Socialist.

- (3) A third "Counter Policy" meeting was held on 24 April with Socialist, Communist, and Labor Farmer Party representatives in attendance. The Labor Farmer Party withdrew their previous nomination of Chokichi Yanada as a candidate for House of Councillors and in his stead substituted Shohei Tsukada. Tsukada is the Chairman of the Metal Workers Union, a member of the Hokkaido District Labor Committee, but only became a member of the Farmers Labor Party on 19 April 1950. Members of the Communist Party vigorously objected to this switch of candidates and heated arguments ensued. Again the meeting was adjourned with no agreement reached. Their fourth meeting also ended with no agreement reached as to the number of candidates. At present, representatives of the Hokkaido Coal Mine Labor Union Federation are attempting to conciliate the conflicting factions.

d. Farmer's Cooperative Party: A general meeting of the Party was held in Sapporo on 14 April to discuss the coming election. Approximately 40 delegates from all agrarian areas in Hokkaido attended. Some confusion arose when it was noticed that several important Party leaders had failed to attend. Nevertheless, the meeting got under way as scheduled with discussions on reports of movements of other political parties. No mention was made of the National merger of the Democratic Party, Farmer's Cooperative Party and the Shinsei Club, announced in Tokyo on 28 April 1950. Speakers emphasized that they have an excellent chance in the coming election and urged strenuous campaigning in those areas neglected by the other Parties. These speakers also expressed concern that the Constitution Promotion Party might gather sufficient votes from religious farmers (who normally would vote with their own Party) to elect Choji Nagatari, the Buddhist Priest.

e. Labor Farmer Party:

- (1) Kihachiro Kimura, a Labor Farmer member, elected to the House of Councillors as a candidate-at-large, and a probable candidate for re-election, gave a series of speeches to laborers in the coal mining regions of Hokkaido during the month of April. At a press conference on the day of his arrival, Kimura stated that his purpose in coming to Hokkaido was to "unite the Democratic Front". He pointed out also the dangers of "too many candidates" and urged "reduction of candidates to two persons by the Party or face a crushing defeat".

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- Keep an eye on this. Fed news know any news about it?*
- (2) Mr. Kimura has also announced that he will accept the organized support of the Communist Party. Local leaders of the Party are embarrassed by Kimura's announcement and are said to be attempting to make some counter plan.
  - (3) Shohei Tsukada, Chairman of the Hokkaido Worker's Union, has indicated that he will be a Party candidate for election to the House of Councillors. (See paragraph 2c(3) this Report).

f. Constitution Promotion Party (Rikken Yosei Kai): Heretofore this Party has shown little or no activities in the political affairs of Hokkaido. During April, however, the Local Chapter became very active and without formal announcements developed Choji Nagatari (Buddhist Priest) into a possible and challenging candidate for the House of Councillors. In this drive the Party has been aided by the presence of Shunzokubo, Party Propaganda Chief from Tokyo, who made a series of speeches in Hokkaido. In Asahigawa, Iwamizawa and Sapporo his speeches on "Democracy or Communism", praised America and denounced Communism. He spoke very favorably of the San Francisco "Seals" Baseball Team and their influences on Japanese people. At the conclusion of his Sapporo speech he requested that his audience stand and join him in a "Banzi" for the Emperor. Political observers state that this is the first incident of this nature in Hokkaido since the termination of hostilities. Approximately 200 people were in attendance. Investigation reveals that there were 361 registered members of this Party in Hokkaido as of August 1949.

g. Communist Party: Kazuo Dobashi, Communist Party member of the House of Representatives, and Kanji Yamaguchi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All Japan Communication Workers' Union (and also the CP's most probable candidate-at-large for the House of Councillors Election) sponsored by the Local Chapter of the Party, made a series of agitation speeches (subject of special report) at Hakodate, Muroran, Yubari, Bibai, Asahigawa, Iwamizawa, Otaru, and Sapporo, during the period 8 to 16 April. The usual Communist slogans were prominently displayed at every meeting. (For other Communist activities, see paragraph 1c(2) and (3) and paragraph 1e(3)).

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Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region

ANNEX A

Political and Government Activities

Report for March, 1950

Prepared by: Orren L. Hays  
DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Activities of the Governor and Vice-Governors:

(1) Governor Tanaka:

(a) Much of the Governor's time during the month was devoted to Assembly activities, in which he was called upon to defend his 3-Point Program, his proposed budget and his 34 sponsored bills, which he was successful in having enacted into legislation. Taking advantage of the Assembly's recess on 14 March, the Governor journeyed to Tokyo and while there contacted key Central Government Officials and Diet members from Hokkaido, in an endeavor to obtain their support in matters of primary interest to the Island and its economy.

(b) The Governor requested the Hokkaido elected Diet members to secure early passage of the Hokkaido Overall Development Plan and at the same time insist on the insertion of the "estimate clause", which had been previously eliminated by the Cabinet. With the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture, Governor Tanaka discussed the practicability of an appropriation of "any amount", for construction of the dam on the Uryu River for Hokkaido's electrical development. In this, the Governor was partially successful, in that he was promised an appropriation sufficient to start the project. He believes that once the project is started, "Floating Loan" funds will be available later. With other Central Government Officials, Governor Tanaka discussed the proposed Electrical Power Reorganization Plan, and the possible differences in electrical generation and distribution costs among the districts to be formed by this Plan. In support of his request to the Ministry of Labor for a

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loan fund for the mines, (small and medium), the Governor stated that many were in arrears in wage payment, (a violation of the Labor Standard Law), and that this situation remains a continuing strife problem between Labor and Management.

- (2) Vice-Governor Sakuma spent most of the month in Tokyo. His activities there resulted in the completion of detailed plans for the establishment of a soda plant in Horobetsu. He also discussed with key Central Government Officials, the Hokkaido Electrical Power Development Program and the all important Hokkaido Overall Development Plan. Informal word is that the much discussed Overall Development Bill passed the lower house of the Diet on 30 March, and it is believed that this early passage is due primarily to the zealous efforts of Governor Tanaka and Vice-Governor Sakuma.
- (3) Vice-Governor Noguchi took over the administrative duties of the Prefectural Office during the Chief Executive's absence from Hokkaido and to a large extent, while he was engrossed in Assembly activities. However, Vice-Governor Noguchi also spent considerable time in Assembly activities, principally before the Special Budget Committee and its Sub-Committee. At present he is engaged in studying budget demands of the different political groups, to establish an overall average demand that will win full acceptance.
- (4) Vice-Governor Fukuda was especially active in aiding his Chief with the administration's legislative program. A part of his time was spent in Tokyo discussing with the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture, problems of food production and administration, and those related to the nationalization of the agriculture experimental station. Only recently this Vice-Governor received an additional appointment as acting Chief of the Hokkaido Land Development Department. The former incumbent, Hiroshi Wakuri, a Kanri Official, had his resignation from that position accepted by the Prime Minister only a few days ago.

b. Activities of the Assembly:

- (1) The Prefectural Assembly, following its nine day recess, began on 6 March to deliberate on the 95 bills and 5 resolutions formally introduced on the initial day of the first Regular Session for 1950.

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- (2) The Governor and his staff were present at the Assembly's sessions during the period 6 - 13 March and many questions concerning details of the 3-Point Program were propounded to them. Many questions came from members of the Liberal Party and from the nature of these questions, it was evident that the objective was to embarrass the Governor by vigorously attacking his 3-Point Program as haphazardly planned. Despite this determined opposition all 5 of the Governor's resolutions, and 21 out of the 95 bills initially introduced, were passed. The resolutions, all of which received unanimous approval, follow:
- (a) Voiced opposition to the passage of the Ministry of Education sponsored bill, which requires the use of local funds in carrying out the 6-3-3 school system.
  - (b) Requested financial aid from the Central Government for the Hokkaido Electrical Development Plan.
  - (c) Requested that steps be initiated by the Central Government to equalize electrical generation and distribution costs between the proposed districts.
  - (d) Requested an appropriation for Hokkaido from the Central Government, for an "equalization grant" to cushion the high tax rate due to climatic and topographic conditions.
  - (e) Petitioned the return of Kurile Island and that a nation wide interest be developed in support of that movement.
- (3) The Special Budget Committee, whose membership includes Liberals (9), Farmers' Cooperative (8), Socialists (6), Democrats (5), Kosei Club members (2), and one Independent, discussed phases of the budget during the period 14 - 20 March. The Budget Subcommittee, composed of 11 members whose party membership is approximately in the same ratio as that of the Special Committee, further deliberated budgetary matters during the period 22 - 27 March. On both of these Committees the Liberal Party assumed the initiative and demanded drastic cuts in salaries, allowances, travel and food expenses and other related expenses, in connection with the operation of the Prefectural Office and the Assembly. However, they manifested no interest in an overall reduction of the

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budget, since they urged increases totaling ¥150,000,000 more than the reductions they were requesting. These increases, which they advised, were called necessary for the development of Hokkaido Industry. Only the representatives of the Democratic Party and the Kosei Club argued for an actual reduction of the budget as a whole; the former for a reduction of ¥29,000,000 and the latter for only ¥5,500,000. All increases urged were for expenditures, which their respective party deems important.

- (4) Upon the Sub-Committee's completion of its deliberation of the budget, the Assembly reconvened in plenary session and passed 13 bills out of the 17 supplementary bills introduced. Thus far 34 bills have been passed. The more interesting ones being: (Bill #62) Supplemental budget for fiscal year 1949 in the amount of ¥288,462,900; (Bill #84) Authorization for the Prefectural Government to answer a civil suit filed by two Koreans, who maintain the Prefectural Government purchased a building knowing that they (the Koreans) held an option on that building. (Par. 10, Art 96, Local Autonomy Law); (Bill #96) Reclassification of Ashoro Village to Town status; and (Bill #105) Authorization for the Prefectural Government to invest in the Toyoha Sulphur and Zinc Mine Company.

c. Important Local Affairs:

(1) City of Sapporo:

- (a) Activities of the City of Sapporo are best covered by a survey of the proceedings of the Sapporo City Assembly, which convened on 15 March in its second Regular Session and lasted until 28 March. During this session the Assembly passed 42 ordinances, 1 proposal and 1 resolution, all without major revisions or changes. These ordinances included 34 budgetary bills totaling ¥1,642,927,700; this represents an increase of ¥514,095,000 over the initial total of the 1949 budget. Assemblymen were reluctant to propound questions, despite the resulting increased burden upon the city tax payer, saying that they were reserving their questions on increased revenues and expenditures until after the passage of the proposed Local Tax Law, which will necessitate a revision of the present budget. The Mayor in appearances before the Assembly, argued that the new tax rate was within

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the limits recommended in the Shoup Report. Two of the Mayor's principal projects met opposition and he was forced to reconsider his proposal for mass removal of a hundred families from a slum area into a Toyohima Housing Project. The cost of this project was estimated at ¥40,000,000. Opposition, however, was based upon the non-suitability of the location and the inadvisability of such a mass movement. The five year plan for the establishment of a City Zoo at Maruyama is still being considered, despite claims that this project lacked priority so long as important problems such as road and street repairs, adequate fire protection, education and welfare, go unsolved from lack of finances.

- (b) On 24 March the City Assembly drew up a resolution requesting "that immediate measures be taken to stop the long range electric industry strike which is threatening the peoples living right, decreasing enthusiasm for the industrial production, and interfering with the holding of City Assembly sessions". This resolution was sent to the Prime Minister, both houses of the Diet, the Minister of the International Trade and Commerce, the Electric Enterprise Management Council, the Densan Central Committee, the Central Labor Relation Committee and to the Sapporo Branches of the two electric companies.
- (c) Delinquent taxes in Sapporo are said to be the highest in the history of the City. It is estimated that the amount involved will run over ¥108,000,000. On 17 March the City began seizures of property of the more flagrant delinquent tax payers to accelerate the past due payments.

(2) Niikappu Village Controversy:

- (a) For several months political strife has been raging in the Village of Niikappu, Hidaka Sub-Prefecture. Early in September the Farmers' League, at a called Village Meeting, discussed alleged illegal disposition of "public-use wood" by the Mayor. The Communist Party Sepou Cell also sponsored a Village Meeting to criticize the Village Administration. The Mayor and the Village Assembly in turn sponsored a meeting at which they reported on their administration. Later in the Village Assembly a resolution attesting non-confidence in the Mayor was disapproved.

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- (b) In October another CP sponsored village meeting again discussed the manner in which the Mayor had handled woods from the National Forest, and then decided to advise the Mayor and the entire Assembly that they must resign or else be recalled. In a properly convened Assembly meeting the Assembly members decided not to resign.
- (c) Since that time the Communists have continued to actively agitate against the village administration and on 23 March they organized a group, which appeared before the Election Administration Commission to secure a certificate that members of their group were qualified electors of Niikappu Village. The certificate was issued and will be used in recall proceedings against the Mayor. Those named on the certificate are collecting signatures from the villagers, hoping to obtain the required 1/3 total. Close political observers are of the opinion that recall proceedings are not likely to succeed.
- (3) One hundred and thirty members of the Hokkaido Towns and Villages Assembly Chairmen Association convened on 7 March at the Sapporo Labor Hall in their first General Meeting of the year. During this meeting these representatives discussed the following matters and unanimously approved them as subject matters of proper petitions to the Diet, to the appropriate Central Government Agencies, and to the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly.
- (a) That the Diet and the Central Government study and consider the financial problems of the towns and villages, with the view toward revision of the local taxation system in conformity with the Shoup recommendations.
- (b) That the National Government assume all financial responsibilities involved in processing effectively the 6-3-3 educational system.
- (c) That a program of control of floods and other natural disasters be effected through reforestation, land development and civil engineering work.
- (d) That the National Health Insurance Program be effectively carried out as a means of social security.

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- (e) That the Hokkaido Overall Development Office be established in Hokkaido.
  - (f) That the Habomai and Kurile Islands be restored to Japan.
  - (g) That the proposed Standard Compulsory Education Expense Bill, as advocated by the Ministry of Education, be opposed as contrary to the true spirit of local autonomy.
  - (h) That effective assistance be tendered to small and medium business enterprises in Hokkaido.
  - (i) That the difficulties and peculiarities of Hokkaido be considered by the authorities concerned when determining the Parallel Distribution Fund (Equalization Grant).
  - (j) That the Emperor be invited to make an inspection tour of Hokkaido to evaluate the actual state of industrial and economical development.
  - (k) That needed repairs on the Emperor's Palace arising from war damages be made immediately.
  - (l) That the towns and villages be granted permission to send their respective representatives to the recently established Local Administration Investigation Commission.
- (4) On 11 March Shotaro Tanaka, Mayor of Tomakomai City, went to Tokyo to urge the Diet's Electrical Power Reorganization Committee and the Natural Resources and Electrical Power Board of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to press for an amendment of the proposed Electric Power Distribution Law, which will provide that electrical distribution rights again be vested in the local autonomous entities, which formerly held such rights. In 1914 the City of Tomakomai contracted for electricity generated by the Oji Paper Company of that City, distributing the electricity so purchased throughout the municipal area. That practice continued until 1941 when the City was forced to sell these power distribution rights to the Hokkaido Electrical Power Distribution Company, with the passage of the Control Ordinance of Electrical Power Distribution (30 August 1941). This Ordinance, based upon Article 16 of the National Mobilization Law (3 May 1938), was abolished on 30 September 1946. The Mayor charges that the Hokkaido

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Electrical Power Company has failed to give adequate service in his City despite repeated demands from the people. Since the Hokkaido Electrical Power Distribution Company may be dissolved through provisions of the Anti Monopoly Law, the Mayor believes legislation should be enacted returning electrical distribution rights to the municipalities, which owned those rights formerly. He further argues that the income derived for such service, if vested again in Tomakomai, would approximate 4% of the City's total income. Since similar power distribution rights were also formerly vested in the villages of Kikonai, Oniwake and Shirataki and in the town of Nemuro; they are closely watching this situation.

- (5) A tentative plan for the utilization of some 23 "Prisoner Honor Camps" to provide needed labor on public work projects throughout Hokkaido, has been formulated by concerted action on the part of the Engineering Department of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government and the Correction and Rehabilitation Regional Headquarters of Hokkaido. It is expected that approximately 2,000 prisoners will be required to make this an effective public works project. However, all parties concerned are agreed that prisoner labor will be requested only for those works in remote areas for which recruitment of civilian labor is impossible. Should the Diet approve the required budget for these projects, every effort will be made to begin work in June so as to be able to fully complete them before the beginning of winter. Experience shows that most of the partially completed projects of last fall were heavily damaged by snow and ice.
- (6) Incorporation Movements:
- (a) During the month two instances of extension of municipal boundaries took place in Hokkaido. In the first, Asahigawa City incorporated an area of 2,380 square kilometers inhabited by 353 people (56 families). This area was formerly an organized part of the Village of Higashi Kagura. Incorporation plan was formulated by a special committee appointed to survey and study the problem. The Assemblies of both of the public bodies and Prefectural Assembly (Bill #89) approved the incorporation plan.

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- (b) The second case of municipal incorporation was determined by Prefecture Bill #97, which authorizes the incorporation of part of Sapporo Village into the City of Sapporo as of 1 April. This incorporation had been predicted in the February Report.
- (c) The annexation of the Village of Shiroishi, also mentioned in the February Report, has not been consummated, due primarily to the conditions upon which the Village predicated their willingness to submit to annexation. Three of the 8 conditions proposed were:
- (1) Establishment of a branch office and sub-branch offices of Sapporo City Hall within the area to be incorporated.
  - (2) That all members of the Shiroishi Village Assembly be appointed as members of a special committee, which is to be organized for promoting the Shiroishi Area.
  - (3) That all Village Officials be employed as Sapporo City Officials.
- (7) Seizure of Japanese Fishing Boats:
- (a) The incident of the seizure of the 6 Japanese crab fishing boats off the coast of Cape Nosappu (Point: 43 Degrees 34' North Latitude, 145 Degrees 50' East Longitude) on 17 March 1950, which was the subject of a special report dated 21 March 1950, evoked the following warnings and admonitions: Chief Yasuda of the NRP Nemuro District Headquarters: "It is very regrettable that we had such an incident. It looks like that many other boats besides those apprehended are fishing beyond the MacArthur Line. The police will conduct a thorough investigation of the matter and take resolute action against violators, if any, for the sake of inter-national good faith." Chief Ueno of Nemuro Sub-Prefecture Office: "It is a regrettable incident for the development of the local industry, We depended too much upon the self-consciousness of the fishermen and issued too many fishing permits, for which the Sub-Prefectural Office is responsible. At present a thorough investigation of violations is underway. Upon completion of the investigation, fishing rights will be taken away from some of those violators."

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- (b) Police investigations in the cases of the occupants of 8 of the 14 returning boats involved in this mentioned incident have been referred to the Procurator's Office for further investigation and possible trial.
- (8) On 6 March the Sapporo Autonomous Police took Yichi Tan, Chief of Material Sub-Section and of the Welfare Section of the Sapporo Railway Supervision Bureau, and Shingo Hori into custody for investigation of charges of embezzlement. These two men are alleged to have embezzled ¥13,271,000 from the Railway Bureau during the period November 1948 to October 1949. On 28 March the Procurator's Office referred this case to the court for trial. Pending trial both Tan and Hori are confined in the Odori Prison.
- (9) Recent activities of the Hokkaido Public Safety Commission include the holding of public hearings in all five of the police areas. A survey, based upon the opinions expressed by those participating in these meetings, indicates a desire on the part of the public for (1) an increase of the number of authorized personnel for the NRP; (2) an increase of the budget for the NRP; (3) replacements for attendants sent to the police schools from small police boxes; (4) positive propaganda of laws, ordinances and regulations concerned; and (5) a plan for prompt reinforcement of small police boxes in the event of mass crimes.
- (10) The registration of aliens (Alien Registration Act, Cabinet Order #81 and Amendment) was completed in Hokkaido on 20 March without incident. Local authorities had anticipated a series of minor disturbances in connection with the registration. Properly registered were 8,343 Koreans, 363 Chinese, 116 Formosans and 143 other Nationalities or a total of 8,965 in all. Some 299 other persons who sought to register were referred to the police and Procurator as probable illegal entrants. The number of Koreans officially registering was an increase of 310 persons over former registration totals.
- (11) The Otaru Maritime Safety Headquarters announced that as of 1 May 1950, additional maritime safety bases will be established at Abashiri, Urakawa and Esashi, making a total of 8 bases in Hokkaido. Each base will be supplied with one 250-ton patrol

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boat. With the establishment of these 3 new bases, the range required for each boat to patrol its areas will be reduced from 300 miles to 100 miles. This reduced range for the boats will permit closer supervision of maritime activities.

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(12) On 11 March the Prefectural Assembly enacted legislation (Bill # 88) changing the status of Bibai from that of a Town to a City. Bibai has a population of 85,380 and fulfills all the requirements stipulated in the Local Autonomy Law, by the Prefectural By-Law concerning the change of township status. This change will become effective on 1 April 1950, and subsequent to that date Hokkaido will have 15 cities, 73 towns and 190 villages.

(13) Acting under instructions from the Attorney General's Office, the Local Section of the Prefectural Government and Legal Bureau, accompanied by 4 members of the Autonomous Police went to the Headquarters of the Yanagi Band in Asahigawa and served notice of dissolution upon the Organization as provided for in Article 4 of the Organization Control Ordinance. The serving of the dissolution notice proceeded without incident. Organization sub-leaders accepted the notice in the absence of "Boss" Tetsuo Ara. The newspaper articles covering the dissolution of the Yanagi Band were bluntly critical of the past record of the Band and the activities of its 800 members. Murder and the plotting of mass disturbances were mentioned among the list of their crimes.

(14) No elections were held in Hokkaido during March. One special election for the Mayorality of the Village of Higashi Shimamaki (Shiribeshi Sub-Prefecture) has been scheduled for April. Prospective vacancy in this position arises from Mayor Kanda Teiji's resignation, announced as resulting from family circumstances. Mayor Kanda's present term began in May, 1947.

d. Courts, Procurators and Administration of Justice:

(1) During the month several payments of indemnity were directed by the courts pursuant to the provisions of Articles 14 and 16 of the Criminal Indemnity Law (1 January 1950). The details of two such cases and the attitude of the Procurators with reference thereto, follows:

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- (a) Indemnity of ¥52,600 was awarded by the Hakodate District Court to Shinko Kan (Korean) for 263 days detention prior to a finding of "Not Guilty", on a charge of larceny; said finding had been made on 17 January 1950.
  - (b) On 8 March 1950 the Obihiro Branch of the Kushiro District Court awarded to Tepei Kadomae an indemnity of ¥10,000 for 50 days of detention, prior to a finding of "Not Guilty", 28 October 1949, on a charge of aiding an assault and injury.
  - (c) Members of the Procurator's Office are of the opinion that their Office must adopt a more liberal policy of "nolle prosequere" on borderline cases.
- (2) Civil Case Judge Masahiko Sato has been transferred from the Sapporo High Court to the Tokyo Family Court. Immediately following his transfer it was announced that Judge Sato had been named as one of the 3 Japanese Judges selected to make the 2-month tour of the United States to study the American Court System. Judge Sato will be especially interested in American procedures related to his new field.
- (3) The Kitami Chamber of Commerce and Industry, representing 13 of the largest and most important industries in that City, initiated civil action to collect damages totaling ¥600,000 from the Hokkaido Electrical Distribution Company, Ltd., to cover losses sustained when their supply of electricity was shut off from their exclusive electric lines 3 hours a day during the 3 day strike of the Kitami Branch of the Federation of Electric Industry Labor Union.

## 2. Activities of Political Parties:

a. Liberal Party: On 4 March the Hokkaido Chapter of the Democratic Liberal Party in a formal meeting officially changed its name to the "Hokkaido Chapter of the Liberal Party". This was in line with previous action taken by the Party's National Headquarters in Tokyo on 1 March. Some two weeks later the Party's House of Councillors Election Planning Committee met in Sapporo to nominate party candidates for the 5 prospective vacancies. Much argument resulted concerning the advisability of limiting nominations to 2 or 3 candidates, in order to insure victory for the greatest number of party candidates. Accordingly, 2 nominations were made. Successful

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nominees as candidates for election to the House of Councillors from Hokkaido were Tomekichi Iwata, influential member of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly, and Kotaro Matsukawa, President of the Otaru City Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Their names were submitted to the Tokyo Headquarters for approval. One other nomination was considered, that of Yonezaburo Kobayashi, a present member of the House of Councillors, but authorization for him as a party candidate was postponed since he joined the party only last December "on no particular conditions". Iwata spoke last week at Reimei Hall to a Labor School sponsored by the Democracy Studying Society. His subject was the "Past of the Liberal Party and its Active Future".

b. Democratic Party:

- (1) Dr. Makoto Miura, Chief Surgeon Red Cross Hospital, Asahigawa, has been nominated by the Hokkaido Chapter of the Democratic Party as a candidate-at-large for the election to the House of Councillors. The Hokkaido Chapter has asked for confirmation of this nomination from the Party Headquarters in Tokyo by resolution.
- (2) On 10 March Seikishi Nishikawa, previously nominated by the Party as a candidate for election to the House of Councillors, submitted a statement declining the nomination stating that his family objected and that his commercial interests required his full attention. The Party accepted his declination, but have as yet failed to nominate another as a fellow candidate to Eiji Arima.
- (3) Active party members are urging Saburo Shiikuma, present Democratic member of House of Representatives who recently visited the United States, to return to Hokkaido before the ensuing election. Shiikuma is Chairman of the Hokkaido Chapter of the Party and his anti-communism speeches, if made throughout Hokkaido, would be greatly beneficial in the campaign for election of Party candidates to the House of Councillors.
- (4) No local reactions have been noted toward the possible merger of this Party with the Peoples Cooperative Party.

c. Farmers Cooperative Party:

- (1) Early in March the leaders of the Hokkaido Chapter of the Farmers Cooperative Party invited the leaders of the fishing cooperative associations to their meeting for an informal discussion of mutual interests. At this meeting they attempted to gain sup-

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port of the fishing associations by emphasizing that their interests were similar and that each had products the other needed. Much discussion ensued, but no conclusions were reached. Political observers predict that the several staunch Liberal Party members, who are influential in the Hokkaido fishing industry, will probably block any progress the farmers may have made with the leaders of the fishing associations.

- (2) Following the meeting mentioned above, the Party held a formal meeting at which they nominated the following individuals as Party candidates for election to the House of Councillors: Sadayoshi Matsuura, Chairman of the Tokachi District Farmer's League; and Takashi Ayuma, Chairman of the Hokkaido Agricultural Rehabilitation Council. Some time later another formal meeting was held and Seichi Ishikawa, Chairman of the Hokkaido Farmer's League, and a present member of the Prefectural Assembly, was selected as the Party's candidate-at-large for election to the House of Councillors.

d. Social Democratic Party:

- (1) The fifth convention of the Hokkaido Chapter of the Social Democratic Party was held in the Citizens' Public Hall, Sapporo, 19 - 21 March, with approximately 100 party leaders in attendance. The Party's Central Headquarters in Tokyo had previously submitted a party platform and the first two days of the convention were devoted to extensive discussion of that platform. Acceptance of the platform, with a few modifications to fit the peculiarities of Hokkaido, was voted. The Hokkaido Chapter decided to concentrate efforts upon "winning the support of laborers; to gain support from fishermen through the dissemination of information concerning the new Fishing Law, so as to save the fishermen from the fate of becoming slaves of greedy capitalists; and to actively support Governor Tanaka's administration so as to make it a "bulwark" against the poor administration of the Yoshida Cabinet".

- (2) On the third and last day the convention finally decided to nominate only one candidate for election to the House of Councillors. This decision was reached as it was felt that additional candidates would lessen the Party's chances of success. Gengo Kinoshita was selected as that candidate. Elections of Party leaders for the coming term resulted in reelection of most of the previous leaders.

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Committee at heart.  
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e. Communist Party:

(1) Toshiko Karasawa, only woman Communist Party member elected from Hokkaido to the House of Representatives, recently made a speech at Toyohira to a gathering sponsored by the Tsukisappu Cell of the Party. The audience consisted of approximately 80 people, 1/3 of whom were women. Miss Karasawa, in true communist style, charged the Yoshida Cabinet with being "dictatorial" and a tool of the monopolists and capitalists; and they were ignoring the rights of the people by oppressing the laborers; that they were increasing taxes and electrical fees; that they were cutting the laborers wages; etc.

(2) Recent rumors from various parts of Hokkaido indicate that rank and file Communist Party members are making efforts to expose instances of graft and misconduct by public officials as a political issue. Rumors also indicate that attempts are being made to indoctrinate the younger and more inexperienced policemen with Communist ideals. Information indicates that Communists in Yubari City, an important industrial center, are predicting a revolution of the people, similar to the one in China, within 5 years. They are seeking to bring this to pass by infiltrating their members into private industrial labor unions; by taking advantage of any strife between management and labor; by attempting to stimulate anti-American sentiment; and by being willing to face trial before a Provost Court, in order to gain sympathy for their cause. That their influences are being reflected in labor organizations are evidenced in the accounts of 2 union meetings held in that community.

(a) The Women's Department of the Yubari Coal Miners Labor Union held a mass meeting in their city on 8 March and adopted the following as slogans:

1. We oppose the war which burns our homes and robs us of our husband and children.
2. We oppose the creation of military bases in Japan,
3. We oppose the colonial like education which makes our children unruly and stupid.

*Why wait?  
they gave us  
sympathy if we  
publish the facts  
see the case and  
hammer the real  
true home to the  
public.*

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4. We demand the downfall of the Yoshida Cabinet, which is selling our country to other nations.
5. Let us cooperate with other peace loving women of the world.

(b) The Yubari Coal Miners Union held its Headquarters Committee meeting and decided to formulate a plan for political activities in the coming House of Councillors election. They approved a 17-Point basic platform, previously submitted by the Hokkaido Coal Miners Union Conference District Committee. This plan emphasized the importance of this election; stated that the Labor Movement must be raised from economic struggle to a political struggle; and if such a victory is to be won, then labor must have its own representatives or when candidates cannot be controlled, recommend candidates from the Socialist, the Communist, the Labor Party, or other Democratic organizations. The 17-Point base platform included: (1) Opposition to a separate peace and the militarization of Japan; (2) Complete observance of the Potsdam Agreement; and (3) the down-fall of the Yoshida Cabinet.

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*Searles sent  
report to Gen. Stief*

Hokkaido, Annex A p.6

The gist of the matter is that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to build schools, according to the recommendations made to General MacArthur by a committee of education experts from the States. SCAP in turn made these recommendations to the Japanese Government and the Japanese Government, in turn, made laws to carry out the recommended system.

It is the responsibility of the Japanese Government to carry out this system, but they did not appropriate enough funds, or take cognizance particularly of the plight of Hokkaido. The central government did not take into consideration the cost of the buildings, the population, the climatic or topographical peculiarities of Hokkaido.

In 1947 an honest tabulation was made for Hokkaido. On that tabulation it was estimated that 1 tsubo of land should be 7,919 yen, but the Central Government gave them only 5,500 yen per tsubo. During the year 1947 the local entities had to request donations totalling approximately 60 million yen and by taxation locally more than 40 million yen. This gives some idea of how much the people are suffering, therefore, there is no alternative except to demand that the central government do something about the situation so as to take care of teachers salaries, in-service training of teachers, and all such costs for maintaining schools.

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Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region

ANNEX A

Political and Government Activities (QCS-01)

Report for February, 1950

Prepared by: Ellwood F. Hanson  
Major QMC

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Activities of the Governor and Vice-Governors:

- (1) Governor Tanaka: Locally, Governor Tanaka spent considerable time studying budgetary estimates preparatory to submitting the budget to the Prefectural Assembly. Nationally, the Governor promoted interest in the passage of the Hokkaido Development Bill. During the Governor's Tokyo visit this month, he negotiated with key Central Government officials concentrating on conferences with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Minister of Construction, and with the President of the Economic Stabilization Board. Besides championing the Hokkaido Development Bill, the Governor sought financial assistance for local projects, believed to be beneficial for the Island's development. He stressed importance of a Dam Project, which will harness the Uryu River at Takadomari and will permit reclamation of an additional 10,300 acres for increased rice production. As an additional selling point for this project, the Governor stated the Prefectural Government's willingness to appropriate funds to generate electricity, thereby lending impetus to the reclamation program and contributing to the rehabilitation of the area concerned. The Governor requested appropriation of sufficient money by the Construction Ministry to permit erection of three (3) dams along the turbulent Ikushumbetsu River. This project, he stated, was necessary for flood and drought control in the Iwamizawa area, where nature's pranks have played havoc with progress. At each agency visited, the Governor sought support for these projects and also suggested that at least a portion of their financing might be obtained from "Counterpart Funds".

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

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- (2) Vice-Governor Fukuda: During the Vice-Governor's Tokyo visit in late January, he received Hokkaido's pre-planting quotas. For the 1950 crop year, crop collection has been increased by 233,400 Brown Rice Koku or an increase of 10.5%. Pleas for reduction of these quotas were rejected initially, but after several conferences, the Minister promised further study of the problem. Hokkaido officials have little hope for relief, however, and some believe that Southern Honshu Prefectures were preferentially treated for a political purpose. Since returning, the Vice-Governor has engaged actively in explaining these quotas and their basis to the Hokkaido Agricultural Adjustment Committee and to Chiefs of the fourteen (14) Sub-Prefectures, in an attempt to meet these quotas if humanly possible.
- (3) Vice-Governor Sakuma: During late February, Vice-Governor Sakuma visited Tokyo to continue official discussions with the several Ministries, which Governor Tanaka had been forced to leave incomplete, when he returned home to deliver his "Budgetary Message". During this visit the Vice-Governor also consulted the Bank of Japan and the Industrial Bank to complete arrangements for a loan to operate the Hokkaido Soda Industrial Company at Horobetsu. Later, he recommended that a proposed Branch Bank of Japan be established at Kushiro in eastern Hokkaido; this suggestion being predicated upon that area's lack of such an institution, and upon the City's favorable position should the Hokkaido Development Plan be realized.
- (4) Vice-Governor Noguchi: Vice-Governor Noguchi spent a month in compilation of the proposed budget. Prior to its presentation to the Prefectural Assembly, Noguchi held many conferences with the Governor and with section chiefs to obtain and discuss final estimates. His detailed explanation of the Bill following the Governor's introduction thereof to the Assembly, was well received by the Legislators, with whom he is exceptionally popular.

b. Important Local Affairs:

- (1) Mr. W. L. Magistretti, Chief, Sapporo Division Office of the Diplomatic Section of SCAP, returned to Sapporo on 25 February, after a short absence from

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

the Island. He was accompanied by Mrs. Magistretti, Mr. William L. Blackerby, assistant, and Miss Olga I. Fedack, secretary. This agency will open formally on 1 March, with its offices located temporarily in Grand Hotel. The staff will consist initially of three (3) Americans and two (2) Japanese Nationals, with a limited increase in personnel planned for the immediate future. All general consular services, including issuance of birth reports, amendments to passports, renewals of passports, marriages, visas, and notarial services will be undertaken by the newly established office. American citizens and troops in Hokkaido no longer will be required to journey to Yokohama to obtain these services. Already responsible Japanese officials have demonstrated interest in the "Division". Shortly after receipt of SCAPIN 2078, dated 9 February 1950, Mr. Shigeyuki Nara, Chief of the Registration Section, Sapporo City Government, was referred to Mr. Magistretti so that a mutually satisfactory procedure for the registration of marriages of American citizens might be arranged, as provided in the cited SCAPIN.

- (2) The much discussed Hokkaido Development Bill has had a stormy and controversial history from its incubative date through January, but the measure finally was discussed formally at a regular Cabinet meeting on 7 February. After heated debate, the Bill was approved by the Cabinet, but in its approved form it contains only nine (9) of its seventeen (17) original clauses. The most serious alteration was the deletion of the budgetary clause, thereby eliminating a guarantee of funds required for the plan's realization. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Mori, Construction Minister Masutani and President Aoki of the Economic Stabilization Board, each of whom have at one time or another opposed the Development Bill, finally supported the measure as modified. After the Attorney General's Office completes its review, the Government is expected to discuss the Bill with SCAP representatives, and to ultimately present it to the Japanese Diet. Local supporters of the Bill have pointed out that a Board without a firm budgetary basis is limited to the tasks of inquiry and planning. Members of the Hokkaido Development Council, consisting of some of the more important Hokkaido representatives in the

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

Diet, have expressed disappointment in the Bill's amendment. Hope is not lost, however, since spokesmen of the Treasury and of the Prime Minister's Office have indicated that restoration of the deleted budgetary clause may be possible. Several local political observers believe the program's future will be conditioned upon the personalities of the Board's President and that of his staff. State Minister Honda, a reformed critic of the measure, has been suggested as the most likely candidate for the Board's presidency. In a press interview held 7 February, Chief Secretary Masuda of the Cabinet, an energetic supporter of the Bill, said: "It is most ideal to institute a Hokkaido Ministry to carry out a program for the integrated development of Hokkaido. To be free from a conventional idea that ministries vested with power to make allocations are influential, and to pass the bill through the Cabinet Council, the budgetary clause was deleted. The President of the Hokkaido Development Board in conjunction with the Ministers will demand a budget from the Treasury. The Treasurer will decide allocations from an aggregate view point. The Board is expected to be inaugurated on 1 April."

- (3) The first regular session of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly in 1950 was convened on 25 February with 72 of the 80 legislators being present. Governor Tanaka personally appeared before the Assembly, having curtailed his Tokyo visit for this purpose, and delivered a "key-note" speech covering his recommended budget for the fiscal year. He asked approval of a budget amounting to ¥13,119,960,200; ¥11,575,087,700 for the General Account and ¥1,544,872,500 to be allocated to Special Accounts. Roughly, 22% of this budget will be expended for developments identified with the Hokkaido Development Plan. Major projects involved are Electric Power Development, including irrigation, water purification, and river and flood control; Economic Stabilization, with primary emphasis upon agricultural villages; and Welfare, with financial assistance for under-privileged groups and repatriates. The Governor was followed by Vice-Governor Noguchi, who appeared in his dual capacity of Vice-Governor and Chief of the General Affairs Section, to explain the budget in detail. The Assembly's attitude toward the budget is expected to be announced at its session on 6 March.

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

- (4) Since January, the Governor's Secretariat has been studying possible reorganization of various sections and departments of the Prefectural Government. This project is based upon a desire for increased efficiency, and is coupled with a hope for improved liaison between the several Departments. Tentatively the plan contemplates decreasing the existing sixty-seven (67) sections to sixty-one (61); and is expected to be effected without a coincident reduction in personnel. If the plan is approved, reorganization will occur in late March; primarily affected will be the Personnel Section, the Information Section, and the Liaison Section, each to be placed directly under the Governor's supervision. The Governor's critics have stated that these transfers are designed to complete autocratic control and to perpetuate the Governor's socialistic ideologies. These innuendoes may be dismissed as political, since all major changes sponsored by the Chief Executive during this pre-election maneuvering period, present fertile propaganda possibilities.
- (5) Mr. Takeo Amami, a member of the Forestry Industry Section of the Prefectural Forestry Affairs Department, together with three (3) others, has been indicted for complicity in knowingly falsifying a report supporting a request for subsidies from the Prefectural and National Governments. Through Mr. Amami's assistance, the Ainonai Forestry Association requested a ¥2,000,000 subsidy to build a forest road between Ainonai Village and Kitami City in Abashiri Sub-Prefecture. The actual cost of this public works project was to be ¥1,000,000, but the higher, false estimate was presented as a subterfuge to obviate the necessity for the local Government matching these advances. The Kitami Branch of the Kushiro Procurator's office will prosecute this matter. No date has been set for formal court proceedings.
- (6) Incorporation of two (2) villages contiguous to Sapporo as component parts of the City appears highly probable. The Assemblies of both Sapporo and Shiroishi Villages have indicated their willingness to be annexed. Favorable reaction to annexation has been expressed by the Sapporo Village populace because of their desire to obtain better

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

school facilities; whereas, Shiroishi citizens seek amalgamation because of a prospective lowering of taxes and tax rates. Requisite bills proposing incorporation of these entities will be presented to the Sapporo City Assembly and to the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly at their respective meetings in March.

- (7) Yoshiaki Sayama, Sapporo City Assemblyman, was arrested by National Rural Police on the charge of misappropriation and embezzlement. Sayama allegedly embezzled ¥1,873,000 between 29 December 1948 and 2 November 1949, which money was entrusted to him by 354 members of the Restaurant Seasoning Co-operative Union, of which organization he is President. The Sapporo City Assembly has postponed action toward this member, pending outcome of Court proceedings.
- (8) Examinations for appointment to the positions of Patrolman and Palace Guard were held in twenty-four (24) cities and towns in Hokkaido during 5-10 February, in accordance with Article 33 of the National Public Service Law. Reportedly 1,048 examinees participated in these tests, results of which will be announced late in March. Shortly after results are announced, successful candidates will commence their training in designated schools. These examinations were conducted efficiently and no complaints have been received relative to irregularities in the administration thereof.
- (9) The Sapporo-Otaru Electrified Railway Association, sponsored by prominent citizens of the two cities for the promotion of an electric tram-way, was formed on 24 February. Mayor Takada of Sapporo was elected President at the initial meeting, and Mayor Suhara of Otaru, and the Chairmen of the Sapporo and Otaru Chambers of Commerce were elected as vice-presidents. All National and Prefectural Assemblymen from the Sapporo-Otaru areas are advisors in the project and forty (40) prominent businessmen of the concerned areas have been appointed executive committeemen. Immediate plans provide for technical planning of the proposed road, while striving for popular support from other city officials and businessmen.

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

- (10) Public Safety Commissions, Assemblies, and Mayors in several Hokkaido communities entertain widely divergent opinions concerning interpretation of Articles 43, 48 and 50 of the Police Law. Some Public Safety Commissioners have presented bills to their respective Assemblies for enactment as by-laws, which would empower the Public Safety Commission to make appointments, effect dismissals, and to decide allowances and salaries of police personnel. In presenting the proposed legislation, these commissioners have unofficially announced their intention to ultimately delegate these functions to their police Chiefs. They have contended that the six (6) major cities of Japan have all enacted similar by-laws with the concurrence and approval of GHQ and that their own communities should follow suit. Most Mayors have opposed bitterly this delegation of authority and repeatedly have refused to champion any such legislation. Despite this opposition, by-laws of this type have been passed by several entities in Hokkaido. Mayor Tomio Takada of Sapporo, a leading antagonist of the movement, acting in behalf of the Hokkaido City Mayor's Association, recently presented an official inquiry to the Attorney General's Office, requesting interpretation of pertinent and controversial Articles of the Police Law. This inquiry presented these interrogatories: (1) Pursuant to Article 43: Do Public Safety Commissioners have the right to empower police chiefs to generally administer, manage and control the police force within their jurisdictional area? (2) Pursuant to Article 48: Can Public Safety Commissioners empower, by regulations, Chiefs of Police to appoint and dismiss personnel: and, Can Public Safety Commissioners, once having been granted authority by Local Assemblies, delegate such authority to their Police Chiefs? (3) Pursuant to Article 50: Can Public Safety Commissioners, under Local Regulations, decide matters concerning education, training, uniform and equipment of the autonomous police? During February, Mr. Okazaki, Chief of Legislative Inquiry Bureau of the Attorney General's Office, notified Mayor Takada that in each case the questions proposed must be answered negatively; he failed, however, to mention whether such by-laws had been passed elsewhere in Japan.

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Annex "A" to Mo Caff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

This ruling caused consternation where such by-laws had been passed; meanwhile, pending further clarification, no overt action has been taken to repeal this legislation.

(11) Several towns and villages expressed belief that the Timber Trade Tax should be received by local entities, rather than by the Prefectural Government, as recommended in the Shoup Report. These autonomous groups point out that forest fire prevention is a local responsibility and that national subsidies fail to cover the program's cost; hence, they argue that the Timber Trade Tax logically should become theirs to "set off" the deficit. A presented petition expresses surprise that in this particular recommendation, Doctor Shoup negated what is contended to be a basic principle of local autonomy.

(12) On 21 February approximately fifty (50) members of the Hokkaido Japanese Farmer-Rescue Association, an organization sponsored by the Communist Party, conducted a demonstration march to the Sapporo High Court, ostensibly to demand a "fair trial" in the Densan Case, then in its first day of appellate hearing. The fifteen (15) defendants in this case were charged with violation of Article 33, Electric Enterprise Law (2 April 1931), for allegedly throwing a switch during a strike in October 1948, which action had deprived Kitami City of electricity. After a series of long and bitter hearings, Noboru Tanaka, Presiding Justice of the Abashiri Branch of the Kushiro District Court, acquitted the defendants; whereupon, Procurator Kazuo Nakano appealed this verdict to the Sapporo High Court. This demonstration march, although conducted orderly, marks the third (3rd) or fourth (4th) time within the past six (6) months that Communists or Communist inspired groups have agitated for fair trials. Such demonstrations indicate an acute need for regulatory by-laws, comparable to those enacted by States and Municipalities in the United States, as a valid and recognized exercise of their "police powers" within the purview of the 5th and 14th Amendments of the United States Constitution. When Mayors and Assemblymen have indicated an interest in promulgating similar legislation in Hokkaido, forceful leadership has been lacking; con-

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

sequently, well organized minority groups have successfully forestalled what would be timely legislation.

c. Courts, Procurators and Administration of Justice:

- (1) Toshifumi Tanaka, Governor of Hokkaido, and Tairoku Muento, Mayor of Hakodate, have accused Saiji Aoyanagi, Oda Shigekatsu, and Itoh Katsumi, members of the Communist Party, of tax evasion in connection with performances of the Communist Party theatrical play "Zenshinza". The Governor and Mayor allege violation of Article 136 of the Local Tax Law, contending that the defendants sponsored three (3) performances for which they failed to pay ¥127,900 to the Prefectural Government and ¥255,800 to the City Government; these sums represent Admittance Tax Assessments. The accusation was filed on 18 February; date for hearing has not been announced. Similar actions have been initiated by the Governor in Kushiro City and Sunagawa Town.
- (2) A case with interesting implications has been referred to the Attorney General for opinion. This case concerns the illegal entry of Ri Ei Ko, a Korean, who admittedly entered Japan as a repatriate from Karafuto on 13 October 1948. In August 1949 Ko, alias Yoshuo Murakami, approached Osatsube Village officials, in Oshima Sub-Prefecture, inquiring whether he should register under the Alien Registration Law, inasmuch as he was of Korean descent and nationality. The ensuing investigation disclosed that Ko had resided in the village for eighteen (18) years, but that he had been absent therefrom, and had recently returned as a Japanese repatriate from Karafuto, via the Hakodate Repatriation Center. The Hakodate District Procurator's Office reviewed the case and recommended that Ko be deported under Article 13 of the Alien Registration Act; Ko pleaded ill health and lack of funds, and remained in Osatsube beyond the date prescribed by the Governor. Later, Village officials and private citizens petitioned for the suspension of deportation orders, so that Ko might remain in Japan. The Governor, acknowledging the clamor of these constituents, requested the Hakodate Procurator to re-

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

the case to the Attorney General. On 25 January the Attorney General's Office suggested that the matter be referred to the Occupation Forces, citing paragraph 4c, SCAPIN 1121, as precedent. Since both the cited SCAPIN and SCAPIN 927, its basis, had been rescinded, consultations were held with the Sapporo High Procurator's Office and the Hokkaido Liaison and Coordinating Office. Both agencies agreed that no authority existed for the action suggested, and thereupon re-referred the case to the Attorney General for review; at present, a condition of status quo prevails. Some Japanese officials believe the Attorney General's Office is reluctant to commit itself because of diplomatic ramifications, which might arise if Russia interposed an objection to Ko's misrepresentation of nationality in order to be repatriated from territory occupied by that Nation.

- (3) On 27 January O Ei Ka, age 19, a Chinese National, was formally charged with illegal entry into Japan by a member of this headquarters. At the time of the accusation, Ka's nationality was questionable, it having been the subject of correspondence and conferences between the Hakodate Procurator's Office and the Attorney General's Office. On 10 February, O Ei Ka was formally arraigned and tried in Sapporo by an Occupation Court, with Mr. Chuo of the Chinese Mission, serving as one of the three (3) judges. The court declared Ka to be a Chinese National, found him guilty as charged, and ordered his deportation. The question of Ka's nationality was the basis of a special report to the Civil Affairs Section, SCAP.
- (4) The Hokkaido High Procurator's Office has been instructed by the Attorney General's Office that Procurators may prosecute Japanese offenders for violation of paragraph 5, Imperial Ordinance 311, and for those cases termed "exceptive" under Article 2 of the mentioned citation, without reference to the Occupation Court Authorities. Similar instructions have not been received by the Occupation Court Authority in Hokkaido, nor by the Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region. A special report covering this matter has been submitted to the Civil Affairs Section, SCAP.

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

d. Elections:

- (1) On 19 February a by-election was held in Suttsu, Shiribeshi Sub-Prefecture, to fill four (4) vacancies existent in the Town Assembly. This election was necessitated by the Town's having less than the statutorily prescribed number of representatives required by Article 62, Local Autonomy Law, which provides, in substance, that vacancies will not be in excess of one-sixth (1/6) of the legally authorized membership of an assembly. Resignations had reduced Suttsu's legislative body below the quota prescribed, and accordingly, the mentioned election ensued. Uncontestedly, each of the four (4) candidates was appointed to fill a vacated position, thereby raising the Assembly's membership to twenty-two (22), which number was authorized by law. All incumbents sought office as avowed Independents, without partisanship or political affiliation.
- (2) A by-election for the positions of Village Assemblymen was held in Tomari Village, Hiyama Sub-Prefecture, on 28 February. Three (3) vacancies existed, for which six (6) candidates filed applications; however, with the withdrawal of three (3) candidates, the remaining three (3) were declared elected without contest. All incumbents were Independents without party affiliation.
- (3) A Village Assembly election was held on 26 February in Kenbuchi Village, Kamikawa Sub-Prefecture. As reported in last month's activities report, this election was necessitated by the resignation of the entire Assembly, whose members held themselves morally responsible for the defalcation and embezzlement of Village Housing funds by the former Deputy Mayor. As a result of this election, twelve (12) Farmer Cooperative candidates, nine (9) Independents and one (1) Democratic Liberal were elected. The election was popularly participated in by 95.4% of all eligible voters; 4,129 ballots were cast by 4,318 registered voters. Only 30 ballots were declared invalid.
- (4) On 25 February a by-election was held to fill four (4) vacancies existing in the Assembly of Tonbetsu Village, Soya Sub-Prefecture. Seven (7) Independents and one (1) Farmer Cooperative Party member announced their candidacy. Approximately 82.9% of all eligible voters balloted; of the 2,891 ballots cast, 44 were declared invalid.

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Annex "A" to Mo Caff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

2. Politics and Political Parties:

a. Politics: Political maneuvering has become more intensive and meaningful during the past month, and centers in a controversy over the budget. The Governor's "key note" speech, which introduced the new budget to the Assembly, has been much debated. Governor Tanaka's critics have stated that he has woven a three (3) point priority policy into his budget message, in preparation for his re-election next year. Opposition members claim this is to be the first budget so replete with political objectives and allege that the Governor seeks self advancement by "wooing" both the Central Government and the Prefectural Assembly. They contend that Governor Tanaka's three (3) point policy emphasizes his socialist tendencies, and that his proposed "Agricultural Economy Program" is an attempt to obtain the 400,000 votes held by the Farmer Cooperative Party. The "Electric Development Plan" has been attacked, also, as being an attempt to gain political advantage over Mr. Kaneyoshi Okada, ex-Governor of Hokkaido, who is expected to be approved as the Democratic Liberal Party's candidate for Governor. The Social-Democratic Party, the Governor's own, supports the budget and is endeavoring to obtain support therefor from the Farmer Cooperative Party and the Democrats. The Governor and his Party are confident that despite strong opposition, the budget will be approved.

b. Democratic Liberal Party:

- (1) Eiji Arima and Seikichi Nishikawa were nominated as candidates for a seat in the House of Councilors at a Party Convention held on 7 February. Both individuals are prominent in Hokkaido; Arima having been a Party Candidate in the Gubernatorial elections of April 1947, and Nishikawa being a present member of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly.
- (2) Toshio Fukushima, Chairman of the Sapporo City Assembly, member of the Prefectural Assembly and of the powerful Inukai faction of the Democratic Party, is endeavoring to bolt his Party and join the Democratic Liberal Party Chapter in Hokkaido. If this move is successful, Fukushima will be accepted with "open arms", since his popularity will greatly strengthen the Democratic Liberal Party in the Sapporo Area.
- (3) Masaichi Iwamoto, Secretary General of the Hokkaido Chapter, joined in supporting Governor Tanaka's proposal for passage of the Hokkaido

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

Development Bill. Recently, the Secretary General advocated the Bill's passage during conferences with ESB, several Cabinet Ministers, and Prime Minister Chief Secretary Masuda. He also solicited support by the Party's representatives when the measure is introduced in the National Diet.

c. Social Democratic Party:

- (1) At the beginning of the month, the Hokkaido Chapter of the Party formally announced its withdrawal from the Hokkaido Democratic Council. This Council was organized in April of last year and consisted of delegations from the Communist Party, Socialist Party, Farmers' New Party, Labor Farmers' Party, and fourteen (14) major Labor Unions, and was created for the stated purpose of improving economic stability by the presentation of a consolidated front. Reasons for the withdrawal of the Social Democratic delegation were stated as their objection to the Council's domination by Communist elements. Precedent for this separation move occurred late in October when the Farmers' New Party severed their relations in protestation of Communist influence within the Council Group.
- (2) During the Chapter's February meeting, interest was centered in rectifying the split now existing in National Headquarters. The Executive Committee resolved, accordingly, to solicit assistance from the Iwate and Aomori Chapters in promoting a "Conciliation Movement". Committeemen also discussed whether the Party should support one (1) or two (2) candidates from Hokkaido in the House of Councillors' election. At present Katsuzo Wakagi and Gengo Kinoshita represent the Party in the House of Councillors, but Party members believe that Wakagi's popularity has diminished to the point where he possibly might not be successful in seeking re-election. This attitude has been referred to the National Headquarters for an expression of policy.

d. Farmer Cooperative Party:

- (1) Party members failed to agree on a candidate for the House of Councillors election during the Party's General Meeting in Sapporo on 10 February. A similar

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

meeting is scheduled for early March, at which it is hoped that the membership will come to accord.

- (2) The Party formally mourned the death of Jiro Kita, one of its members in the National House of Representatives. An official delegation from the Party attended his funeral services at Naie Village, Sorachi Sub-Prefecture, as did several influential members of the Communist Party. Attendance by Communists was believed to have been a "public relations" move, directed toward obtaining political support from agrarian groups.

e. Labor Farmer Party: During a recent meeting of the Party in Sapporo, Yamada Chokichi was proposed as a candidate for election to the House of Councillors. Chokichi's name may be withdrawn, however, if proposed support offered by elements of the Social Democrat Party is approved at the National Convention in Tokyo. Nominated and elected as delegates to this Convention were Chairman Shunzo Tate and Chief Secretary Gisaburo Shikashi. After passing a motion to hold a general convention of all Hokkaido Chapters at an early date, for the purpose of deciding new officers, the meeting was adjourned.

f. Communist Party:

- (1) The Communist Party distributed mimeographed pamphlets, titled "The Truth of Repatriation", to the Repatriation Acceleration Society's Branches throughout Hokkaido. This publication was released by the Party to explain Russian delegates action in walking out of the Allied Council meeting in December when the Japanese repatriation problem was discussed. The pamphlet endeavors to place blame for the repatriation problem squarely upon the Yoshida Cabinet and the Japanese Government.
- (2) Shunichi Suginojara, communist, ex-professor of Law and Literature at Hokkaido University, who presently practices law and serves as Legal Advisor for the Hokkai Shimpo, communist sponsored newspaper, currently has been lecturing on Communism and Labor Unionism in the Nemuro, Kushiro and Sorachi Coal Mining areas. These lectures cannot be defined as political campaigning within paragraph 2, Article 76 of the House of Councillor's Election Law; nevertheless, political observers call them an unofficial bid to gain popularity for candidacy in

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Annex "A" to Mo CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of February 1950 (Cont'd)

the forthcoming House of Councillor's election. Analysts believe Suginothara will be the only Communist Party candidate from Hokkaido; however, he is conceded little chance for election. Besides "stumping" the outer areas, Suginothara has eyed Sapporo area's ballots, for on 22 February he spoke in Toyahiro Town before a group of approximately 230 persons, 30 of whom were members of the Hokkaido Communist Party Chapter. During this speech he stated that the desires of the working class, the class that he represented, were to stabilize their livelihood and to obtain peace and independence for the Japanese race. He condemned the Yoshida Cabinet for introducing foreign capital into Japan and for desiring a separate Peace Treaty. Following his speech, Suginothara was asked whether USSR had violated the Potsdam Declaration by failing to repatriate Japanese prisoners of war. Suginothara replied, "The USSR is not responsible for such delay, it is the fault of the Yoshida Cabinet; because it has failed to furnish USSR necessary expenditures for repatriation." During the discussion period some heckling began, and while at times the tone became threatening, no incidents resulted.

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PROPOSED BUDGET

HOKKAIDO PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

1950 FISCAL YEAR

GENERAL ACCOUNTS

<u>REVENUE</u>		<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
Prefectural Tax	¥ 5,373,138,900	Prefectural Assembly	¥ 87,007,500
Revenue from Public Enterprises and Property	73,995,800	Prefectural Office	1,137,366,700
Charges	160,035,900	Police and Fire Brigade	16,474,700
Fees	396,394,900	Public Works	908,464,200
National Treasury	4,307,471,600	Education	3,954,434,500
Contributions	46,433,000	Welfare and Labor Facilities	1,254,038,600
Transfer from other Accounts	24,770,700	Health and Sanitation	523,842,500
Balance Carried Over	100,000	Industry and Economy	2,751,188,300
Miscellaneous Revenue	447,746,900	Property	204,258,500
Prefectural Loan	745,000,000	Statistics and Survey	73,338,900
		Election	20,476,100
		Public Loan	232,614,200
		Miscellaneous Expenditures	408,583,000
		Reserve Fund	3,000,000
TOTAL	¥11,575,087,700	TOTAL	¥11,575,087,700

Inclosure #1 to Annex "A"

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PROPOSED BUDGET

HOKKAIDO PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

1950 FISCAL YEAR

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

<u>REVENUE</u>		<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
Revenue from Public Enterprises and Property	¥ 831,250,000	Pension Fund	¥ 22,455,000
Fees	362,571,300	Pension for Primary School Teachers	47,477,800
National Treasury	35,260,000	Educational Capital	2,800
Transfer from Other Accounts	114,156,500	Inspection of Agricultural Products	1,970,000
Balance Carried Over	10,052,200	Inspection of Marine Products	82,479,700
Miscellaneous Revenue	63,582,500	Inspection of Forestry Products	143,873,700
Prefectural Loan	128,000,000	Inspection of Dairy Products	10,275,700
		Model Forest Expense	105,568,900
		Public Owned Forest Expense	292,458,700
		Loan to City, Town and Village	8,565,100
		Privately Owned Uncultivated Land Reclamation Exp.	1,240,800
		Medical Faculty Exp.	266,642,700
		Prefectural Hospital	81,240,000
		Local Horse Race Exp.	136,261,200
		Bicycle Race Expense	344,360,400
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TOTAL	¥ 1,544,872,500	TOTAL	¥ 1,544,872,500

Inclosure "1 to Annex "A"

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HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

ANNEX A

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES (QCS-01)

1. Identification:

- a. Region: Hokkaido
- b. Report for January 1951
- c. Prepared by: Ellwood F. Hanson  
Major, Quartermaster Corps

2. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Japanese Government Administration: The Sapporo City Assembly convened for a 1 day session on 25 January, during which the legislators passed 6 budgetary bills, approved 3 petitions and considered a report from an assembly committee. The 3 enactments provided for a supplement of ¥22,619,000 to the City's budget. Two of the petitions involved matters of local significance only; the third, however, which related to the City's telephone system, was considered of sufficient importance to submit to Saeki Ozawa, Minister of Tele-Communications and Postal Services.

b. Activities of the Governor and the Vice-Governors:

(1) Governor Tanaka:

- (a) Governor Tanaka spent several days inspecting governmental agencies in eastern Hokkaido. At Nemuro he expressed his intention of uniting Hokkaido in a concentrated effort to obtain the return of the Kuriles. Here this statement was popularly received since the earliest movement advocating return originated in Nemuro. At both Nemuro and Kushiro the Governor met informally with businessmen and labor leaders to explain the Hokkaido Development Program and other projects with which he was particularly concerned. Politicians and editors have expressed the belief that this trip marks the opening phase of the Governor's campaign for re-election in April, 1951.
- (b) On 7 January Governor Tanaka conferred in Sapporo with prominent civic leaders and Prefectural Government officials. After explaining the Hokkaido Development Plan in detail, the Governor urged the enthusiastic support of fire prevention programs. He also mentioned the Central and Prefectural Government's appropriation of ¥140,000,000 for public works to aid farmers suffering from the 1949 drought. Thereupon, Chiefs of the 14 Sub-Prefectures turned the Governor's attention to their problems, first pointing out the

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Annex "A" to No CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of  
January 1950 (Cont'd)

need for an increase of sub-prefectural employees directly proportional to the new projects added to their jurisdictional areas. Several others proposed construction of a new office building and the employment of additional workers to collect taxes should Dr. Shoup's recommendations be promulgated as law by the Diet. Other Chiefs suggested some special consideration for farmers who surrendered their own rice to fill crop quotas. The Governor promised to take these matters under advisement.

(2) Vice-Governor Noguchi:

- (a) Tsunetoshi Noguchi, newly appointed Vice-Governor of Hokkaido, assisted by Chairman Hidetaro Bando of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly, went to Tokyo to discuss Hokkaido's problems with key Central Government officials. Noguchi met enthusiastic response from several Cabinet Ministers on his proposed creation of a new Ministry to develop Hokkaido. However, the Ministers of Construction, Agriculture and Forestry did not agree that Hokkaido merited special consideration, and therefore opposed construction of the new Ministry. This attitude prohibited Cabinet introduction of the proposal to the Diet, since this requires unanimous concurrence of all the ministers. Thereupon Noguchi persuaded Hokkaido's representatives to present enabling legislation to the Diet, which they have promised to do. Simultaneously Chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda, who with the directors of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Local Autonomy Agency had been particularly enthusiastic about the project, suggested creation of a Hokkaido Bureau within the Prime Minister's office. This board could be most opportunely initiated on 1 April with the start of the Japanese fiscal year; however plans for its creation are still nebulous.
- (b) While in Tokyo Noguchi discussed Dr. Shoup's recommendations with the Local Autonomy Agency. He recommended retention of electric and gas taxes by the Prefecture and mining taxes by the local entities, since he considered these distributions to be more equitable than those suggested by Shoup. In discussing provisions of the "Parallel Delivery Fund" bill Noguchi requested that Hokkaido's inclement weather, vast areas and sparse population, and her relatively high tax rate as compared with her living standard, be considered.

- (3) Vice-Governor Sakuma: Vice-Governor Sakuma's efforts finally netted pledges from the Bank of Japan and the Industrial Bank to loan 70-80 million yen to a Hokkaido sponsored project to open a soda factory. The enterprise started in June of 1948

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Annex "A" to No CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of  
January 1950 (Cont'd)

when the Hokkaido Prefectural Government purchased a building with land from the Nippon Steel Company at Norobetsu, hoping to induce a commercial soda company to rent or borrow it; and thus to bring that industry, long considered vital to Hokkaido's industrial development, to the island. But no one evinced further interest until November of 1949 when numerous Hokkaido businessmen formed the stock company known as "The Hokkaido Soda Industry Company." With this assurance of a loan, the company expects to begin operation in June. Two hundred tons is the company's estimated initial out-put per month.

- (4) Vice-Governor Fukuda: Vice-Governor Fukuda is presently in Tokyo in an effort to further the projects initiated earlier in the month by Vice-Governor Noguchi. His forceful personality should increase the proposals chances of success. In addition to conferring with Central Government Officials on the aforementioned matters, the Vice-Governor obtained Hokkaido's pre-planting quota for the 1950 crop year from the Forestry Ministry; he joined members of the Local Autonomy Agency in opposing the Ministry's plan to nationalize the prefecture-sponsored Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratories; and he urged that the Government continue its potato purchases in spite of the lifting of potato controls in November, thereby guaranteeing prosperity for potato farmers and assuring an equitable distribution throughout Japan.

c. Important Local Affairs:

- (1) Mr. W. L. Magstretti arrived in Sapporo on 20 January where he has been energetically planning the opening of the Sapporo -Branch Office of SCAP's Diplomatic Section. Mr. Magstretti has held many conferences with prominent Japanese officials and members of this Headquarters. With the signing of the Peace Treaty the newly created office is expected to attain consulate status.
- (2) The Sapporo underworld received a serious blow on 16 January when the Prefectural Local Section, acting in compliance with par 7, Art 2, Organization Control Order #64 (4 April 40), dissolved the Yamaguchi Gangster Clan. This mob, organized in 1942, acknowledges only 6 members but is reportedly supported by 20 persons. Its members have terrorized Sapporo citizens since its organization, having been implicated in such crimes as larceny, violence and the destruction of private property. The leader Shokichi (alias "Gonzo") Yamaguchi, and his gang are now on bail awaiting trial for assault and battery perpetrated on 9 July 1949. In this recent "fracas," Yamaguchi allegedly killed a person with a Japanese sword.

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Annex "A" to No CAFF Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of January 1950 (Cont'd)

- (3) An overheated stove pipe caused the fire which destroyed the Economic Stabilization and Investigation Board building, and partially consumed the official residence of Vice-Governor Fukuda. Monetary damage was estimated at ¥20,000,000. The Sapporo Assembly initiated an investigation which subsequently revealed the use of inferior materials and the absence of fire-walls in the ESB building's construction. The latter mentioned fault **directly contravenes** Art 12, Ministry of Construction Ordinance #6 (27 Oct 48). Stimulated by this tragic event the City Assembly has petitioned the National Diet to amend Art 7, Fire Service Law #186 (24 July 48) to allow local entities to inspect Central Government buildings for fire hazards.
- (4) Yasaki Maeno, Mayor of Asahigawa, invited 200 Chamber of Commerce Chairmen, Mayors, local Assembly Chairmen, Prefectural Assemblymen, and Diet members from Hokkaido to his city to discuss the organization of a "Hokkaido Prefectural System Execution and Promotion Deliberation Council." Ninety persons, mostly Section Chiefs representing the invited, attended. At the convention the mayor attacked the "do" system claiming that it entails an untoward number of administrative problems and is of benefit only to Sapporo and Hakodate. He also called the system "obsolete" since he felt that several governors could negotiate more efficaciously with the Central Government. In its stead he recommended that Hokkaido be divided into 4-6 prefectures. At the closing ceremony of the Hokkaido Repatriation Center at Hakodate, Governor Tanaka opposed the proposed division; he has since dismissed the movement as "relatively unimportant."
- (5) Mitsumoro Kitajima, Mayor of Yubari City and Chairman of the influential Mining Autonomies Advancement Association and representative delegation, petitioned the Local Autonomy Agency and the Diet to permit retention of the mining tax by local entities. On their return from Tokyo members of the "Association" expressed the opinion that the Diet will probably transfer this source of local revenue to the Prefectures. In 30 mining communities mass meetings are being sponsored by the "Association" to obtain thousands of names on petitions of protest.
- (6) Gen Yoshida, an assemblyman of Honbetsu Town in Tokachi Sub-Prefecture has reputedly attempted to control the police and public safety commission of that town. In May of 1949, Yoshida endeavored to have Police Chief Keiichi Tokuda ousted on low counts of misappropriating travelling funds. In July a disciplinary group of assemblymen recommended that part of Tokuda's salary be withheld, but Naoki Ozeki, Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, failed to invoke punishment and finally resigned. In October Kazuo Haneda was appointed a Public Safety Commissioner and was elected Chairman of the group. On 21 December Haneda, allegedly upon Yoshida's instigation, accused Chief Tokuda of

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acquiring three Japanese uniforms which were incentive items through intimidation, thus reviving the old case and adding a new charge. Again it was demanded that Tokuda be dismissed. The Chief flatly refused to submit his resignation, or to accept dismissal, under this cloud of suspicion; and he alleged the whole matter to be of a personal nature and politically inspired. On 5 January the Local Section of Hokkaido's Prefectural Government asked Shinichi Terada, Chief of Tokachi Sub-Prefecture to impartially investigate the controversy; and upon completion of this study Tokuda was absolved of the charges. Later Vice-Governor Fukuda effected a compromise in which the Public Safety Commission agreed to withdraw their dismissal notice if Tokuda would agree to resign. Tokuda resigned and was immediately employed in Sapporo as Chief, Police Personnel Inspection Section. Subsequently the Honbetsu Assembly sought the resignation of the public safety commissioners. Commissioner Ishii who had favored Chief Tokuda, resigned immediately; the other two men refused to take such action until public opinion forced them to do so. On 27 January three new commissioners, all reputedly men of integrity, were appointed, but the post of Police Chief remains vacant. Throughout the case Public Safety Commissions and Police Chiefs have expressed concern that this incident might presage the rejuvenation of a boss system capable of influencing the performance of public duties.

- (7) The Prefectural Government is attempting to ascertain the number of Hokkaidoans still held abroad. Every city, town and village is actively cooperating in this investigation. Family groups, repatriates and other individuals are completing questionnaires designed to obtain the identity and location of unrepatriated or undemobilized persons. This survey will extend from 25 January through 5 February, and the statistics obtained will be used for petitioning the early return of persons still abroad.
- (8) The Hakodate Repatriation Center has been permanently closed in compliance with SCAPIN 6998-A, dated 8 December 1949. Incoming stragglers and small increments of repatriates arriving at Hakodate will be processed by the local branch of the National Quarantine Office. Approximately 150 employees of the Center have been transferred to the Quarantine Office, but this staff is to be reduced to 34 persons by 31 March. Officials have stated that the Quarantine Office can process between 100-150 persons if shipments arrive at intermittent intervals.

d. Activities of Local Branches of National Government Agencies:

- (1) The National Public Service Examinations were well administered and highly successful in Hokkaido. Examinations in various fields were held from 8-10, 13-15, and 20-22 January, with a total of 968 persons taking the examinations (911 in Sapporo, and 57 in Obihiro). Most examinees preferred the field of gen-

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Annex "A" to Mo CAFF Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of  
January 1950 (Cont'd)

eral administration, while "law" and "statistics" drew the few-  
est applicants. Four representatives from SCAP assisted by two  
from this Headquarters observed the examinations.

(2) Prefectural Officials explained the provisions of the Alien  
Registration Act, Cabinet Order #381, to a group of influen-  
tial Hokkaido Koreans in Sapporo. Korean representatives made  
these demands: that registration photos be obtained at Prefec-  
tural expense; that the head of a family be permitted to register  
for all of its members; that during registration Koreans be per-  
mitted to claim either North or South Korean nationality; and  
that some Koreans be employed in every entity office to assist  
in the registrations. The delegation further stated that they  
believed law enforcement officials should not be present during  
registration. Government Officials answered these demands with  
an assertion that these decisions, when not in contravention  
of the Cabinet Order, should be left to the discretion of the  
local communities. Instructions were issued accordingly to ev-  
ery city, town and village.

(3) Of passing significance was the Prefecture's January 11 announ-  
cement that Hokkaido's 1949 census had recorded a population of  
4,185,506 persons, 281,754 of whom were residents of Sapporo,  
the island's largest city. Strangely, statistics disclosed only  
6,847 Koreans while registration reports indicate that 7,962  
possess cards. The many itinerants as well as possible dupli-  
cate registrations presumably explain what otherwise might be  
an anomalous situation. The census was conducted from 1-5  
October in compliance with Art 3, By-Law #212 (9 Sep 47).

c. Administration of Justice: - The prosecution of 22 persons in the  
Asahigawa District and Sapporo High Courts for violation of Cabinet Order #201  
(31 Jul 49) highlighted legal activities during January. Procurators alleged  
that the defendants violated the Order by deserting their employment at Shintoku  
during last year's Karikachi tunnel dispute, which resulted from Labor's conten-  
tion that the tunnel was inherently dangerous and would therefore warrant an unau-  
thorized reduction of 30% in freight car movement. On 7 January the Asahigawa  
District Court acquitted 4 offenders and convicted 18 others. Procurators ap-  
pealed the acquittals while the convicted appealed their sentences. In an appel-  
late decision announced on 14 January Judge Toshio Kuroda, Sapporo High Court,  
acquitted the entire group. The Sapporo High Procurator's Office, however, is  
dissatisfied with this decision and intends to bring the case before the Supreme  
Court. Trial proceedings were based upon the old Code since the violation occur-  
red prior to enactment of the new Criminal Code.

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Annex "A" to Ho CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of January 1950 (Cont'd)

3. Activities of the Political Parties:

a. Democratic Liberal Party: The Hokkaido Chapter held a meeting of major importance in Sapporo on 8 January which was attended by 22 of the 36 party members holding seats in the Diet and Prefectural Assembly. It was proposed that Masanobu Ogawara of the House of Representatives be appointed Chapter Chairman replacing the late Junsuke Itaya. Confirmation of this recommendation is expected during the party's extra-ordinary session in April. Hidetoshi Tomabechi, also of the House of Representatives, was nominated to fill Itaya's post as Chairman of the Hokkaido Development Committee. Party plans for the coming House of Councillors campaign were discussed; but the Party's platform will not be adopted until later.

b. Democratic Party: Saburo Shiikuma, Chairman of the Hokkaido Chapter and a delegate to the House of Representatives, departed for the United States on 14 January with the group of fourteen Diet members who will study the congressional legislative system as guests of the American Government. The delegation is expected to return to Japan by 5 March.

c. Farmer's Cooperative Party:

(1) The Farmer's New Party changed its name to "Farmer's Cooperative Party" at its December National Convention. This fact was reported to the Hokkaido Chapter at its extraordinary session on 12 January; whereupon the Chapter changed its name to "Hokkaido District Headquarters of the Farmer's Cooperative Party." A new constitution and platform paralleling the national ones also were adopted. Salient points of the platform were: concentration of the political weight of farmers and fishermen on stabilization of the national economy; striving for cooperative socialism; and aiding in the establishment of eternal world peace. Considerable time was devoted to planning the campaign and monetary support for the House of Councillors election. Campaign policies were dismissed with the comment that "it was unwise to precede other political parties in announcing policies."

(2) The Party's Election Planning Committee decided to accept nominations for the House of Councillors Election from the electoral district committees. From these nominees the Committee will draw its slate on 10 February.

(3) Mr. Jiro Kita, age 32, the Party's only Hokkaido representative to the National Diet, died on 29 January, leaving only seven Farmer's Cooperative Party members in the Diet.

d. Social Democrat Party:

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Annex "A" to Ho CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of January 1950 (Cont'd)

- (1) On 16 January the Party's Fifth Convention was held in Tokyo; Secretary-General Yokomichi and seven other members of the Hokkaido Chapter attended. At the meeting certain members left the hall in disapproval of the outcome of an internal election, thereby precipitating a "split" in the party. The Hokkaido Chapter has refused to participate in this dispute and has since announced its intention of conciliating the matter. The Hokkaido representatives joined other Party delegates in affirming their advocacy of a collective peace treaty.
- (2) The Hokkaido Chapter is completing plans for the reelection of Wakagi Katsuzo and Kinoshita Gengo, Hokkaidoans, to the House of Councillors.

e. Labor Farmer Party: Tanio Ujiya, Hokkaido Chapter Executive Committee man and former chief Secretary of the Chapter, intends to discuss the advisability of the Party's merger or federation at the February meeting of the Executive Committee. Ujiya feels that the Party should either merge with a stronger one or should federate with other parties having similar objectives. He personally favors "federation," claiming an unofficial understanding with Hokkaido Socialist leaders. Spokesmen of the Socialist Party, however, have stated that they favor complete assimilation of the Labor-Farmer group.

f. Communist Party:

- (1) Shunichi Suginojara, Communist former Professor of Law and Literature at Hokkaido University, was recently quoted in a Hokkaido newspaper as saying that a connection between the late Itaya's plan for Hokkaido's Development and a U. S. program for unadvanced countries was evident. The inter-relation, he explained, lay in the plan's source of income. (it might possibly require an American loan.) He also stated that the Communist party was not joining the movement to regain the Kuriles because the American -State Department had said that these islands legally belonged to the Soviet Union.

- (2) The Party is currently courting popularity by blaming the Yoshida Cabinet for the poor medical facilities in Hokkaido. A self-Governing Group in the Uzu Government Railway Sanatorium petitioned for improvement of their conditions, and notified the Party Diet members to introduce this matter.

4. Elections:

a. Minoru Haga, Mayor of Kenbuchi Village, Kamikawa Sup-Prefecture, prefecture, presented his resignation to the village assembly on 12 November, stating he felt morally responsible for the defalcation of funds by his Deputy Mayor, Hoi Otomatsu. The latter had embezzled village housing funds and funds received from the Central Government for land reclamation. Kyusaku Hasogawa, Chairman of the

*Restricted*

Annex "A" to Ho CAff Act Rpt, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, for the month of January 1950 (Cont'd)

Village Assembly (indep); Hatsuichi Suzuki, District Committee man, Japan Communist Party; and Chiyamatsu Hoki, Chief of the Village Fire Brigade (indep), declared their candidacy for the vacated position. Hoki was elected in the ensuing mayoralty election of 8 January. Subsequently the entire assembly resigned stating that they also felt morally responsible for the Deputy Mayor's defalcations. A general village assembly election tentatively is scheduled for 26 February.

b. Reverberations of a quarrel between legislators was manifested in a by-election held in Ashoro Village, Tokachi Sub-prefecture on 24 January. Early in 1949 the Ashoro Assembly conceived the idea of operating a village bus. After passage by the Assembly the proposal was referred to the Ministry of Transportation where it was disapproved by the Minister. Thereupon, 13 of the 16 Assemblymen submitted their resignations and were replaced in an ensuing election. When it became apparent that the remaining members were not going to do so resignees clamoured for recall of the recalcitrants. Recall proceedings succeeding 3 independents were elected to fill the resultant vacancies. The single Communist candidate received 40 of the 1267 votes cast.

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