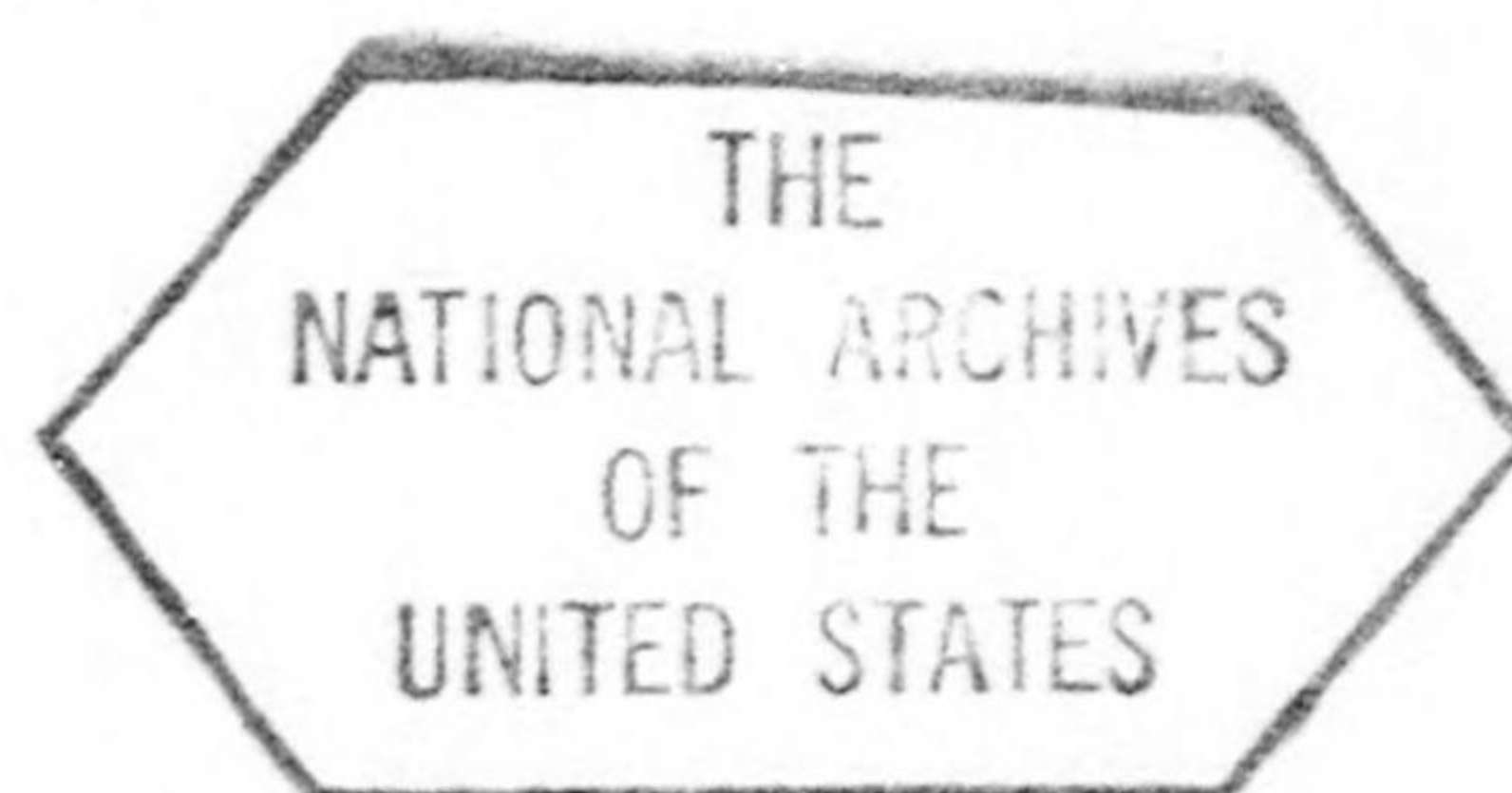


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2033
- (2) Folder title/number: (8)  
Elections - Misc. Memoranda - 1948
- (3) Date: Mar. 1948 - Dec. 1948

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
331 9331 (Ryukyus)	d, e

(5) Item description and comment:

With a List of Papers

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet no. \_\_\_\_\_



NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
1.	Nat'l Elec. Commission	7 March 48		Missions & Boards
2.	Kumamoto Mil Gov't	21 Feb 48		Report on By-Election for House of Councillors in Kumamoto Prefecture
3.	Hq I Corps	20 Jul 48	CG 8th Army	Abbreviated election report of by election in Kagoshima Prefecture
4.	SRS	24 Jul 48	GS	Preparation of Monograph "national Election Reform"
5.	SCAP	16 Sept 48	CG 8th Army	Re restrictive campaign & election regulation
6.	RMG	30 Oct 48	GS	Election of Legislative Assemblies for Ryukyus
7.				Info on Election for Japan Science Council
8.	CCS	16 Dec 48	Memo-Record	Communication Service for Nt'l Election Management Commission
9.	GS	24 Dec 48	Chief of Staff	Command Letter re: National Elections
10.		29 Dec 1948	Memo-Chief	Police Interference in Election Campaign



OH-S (29 Dec 48)

29 December 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Police Interference in Election Campaign

1. The National Election Management Commission was informed yesterday that NHK (Broadcasting Corporation of Japan) had on 27 December broadcast an announcement that election candidates would be required to secure police permission at least 48 hours prior to the holding of a campaign meeting.

2. When a representative of the Commission inquired of NHK concerning the accuracy of the report, he was informed that Col. Pulliam, Chief of the Public Safety Division, G-2, had directed the Metropolitan Police Board to require a minimum of 48 hours advance notice for all political meetings.

3. In response to a query Col. Pulliam acknowledged that he had instructed the Metropolitan Police to ask that advance notice be given concerning all campaign meetings. He expressed fear that there would be riots and disorders if care were not taken to have adequate numbers of police on hand whenever such meetings were held. When informed that paragraph 5 of the command letter to Eighth Army concerning surveillance of elections requires that the Commanding General "suspend all orders or instructions, written or verbal, issued by you or any unit of your command requiring advance notice or advance clearance of political meetings or speeches", he expressed fear that strict application of this provision would make it impossible to insure the maintenance of public order during the period of the election campaign. His concern was not allayed when he was reminded that a similar order, approved by the Supreme Commander, had been dispatched to Eighth Army prior to the April 1947 elections.

4. Col. Pulliam did insist, however, that his suggestion to the Metropolitan Police Board did not make it mandatory that a candidate secure prior police clearance. As a result of his instructions the police had simply suggested that candidates notify the police at least 48 hours prior to the holding of an election meeting in order to insure the maintenance of public order. If a candidate should fail to give the police advance notice he would not be denied the right to speak publicly or to conduct a public meeting.

*Not Sec. File*

~~SECRET~~



OH-S (29 Dec 48)

29 December 1948

Subject: Police Interference in Election Campaign

5. PIO late yesterday issued a release relating to election surveillance plans of the Tokyo Military Government Team. According to the account, the Commanding Officer noted: "In the interest of public safety, the Metropolitan Police Board has announced that all candidates must secure permission prior to making campaign speeches. These requests for permission will include the location of meeting places, time of meeting and the approximate size of the audience. This will assist materially in the surveillance by Military Government 'Surveillance Teams', it was added."

6. Eighth Army was informed of this release. The Military Government Section reminded the Commanding Officer of the Tokyo Team that his announcement violated paragraph 5 of the Supreme Commander's command letter. He promised to correct his statement at once but explained that Captain Barnes of the Tokyo Provost Marshall's Office had specifically instructed the Metropolitan Police to require advance notice of campaign meetings.

7. When informed of paragraph 5 of the command letter Captain Barnes agreed to rescind his order to the Metropolitan police.

8. Already several major newspapers have published reports that the police order has been rescinded. CI&E is checking, however, to determine the extent to which the original order was publicized in order to insure blanketing coverage for the correction.

*OK*  
O. HAUGE  
Chief, Public Affairs Division



Elections  
1949.

Mr. Hauge 26-6457

Command Letter re: National Elections

Govt Sec

Chief of Staff

24 Dec 1948

(1)

1. Following a vote of non-confidence in the House of Representatives last night, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida dissolved the House of Representatives. The Japanese Constitution requires (Article 54) that a general election be held within 40 days following dissolution. A Government spokesman has indicated unofficially that a general election will be scheduled for 23 January.

2. The Supreme Commander's responsibility to encourage the development of democratic tendencies and to guarantee that the government is representative of the freely expressed will of the Japanese people requires that every effort be made to observe the conduct of the elections and to take necessary remedial action in case circumstances develop which would endanger the achievement of these occupation objectives.

3. In 1946 and again in 1947 the Commanding General, Eighth Army, was directed to utilize his forces to observe and report concerning the conduct of elections. The attached command letter conforms to procedures established in 1946 and in 1947. A draft of the attached letter has been discussed with representatives of the Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army. Suggestions advanced by that Section have been incorporated in the letter.

4. Recommend that the attached command letter be dispatched.

1 Incl  
Command Letter

----- C. W. -----

GOV SEC FILE



AG 000.1 (24 Dec 48)GS

SUBJECT: National Elections

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 348

1. The Japanese Government will hold a general election for members of the House of Representatives on a date to be announced later. During the election the electorate will also review the appointments of all justices of the Supreme Court (designated by the Cabinet on 4 August 1947) as required by Article 79 of the Constitution.

2. This will be the third general election since the start of the Occupation, and the second to elect members of a Diet which, under the terms of the new Constitution, is "the highest organ of state power" and "the sole law-making organ of the state". The campaign and the resulting election represent another milestone in the process of developing and strengthening democratic tendencies in Japan.

3. It is imperative, therefore, that the election be a free and positive expression of the will of the Japanese people, especially since there exists on this occasion a clear-cut distinction between the party in power and a recognized opposition. The applicable laws and ordinances, if faithfully enforced, will assure this outcome. General supervision over such enforcement rests with the National Election Management Commission, while direct responsibility rests with the various election administration committees, which have been established in each local entity of government. }✓

4. To ensure faithful enforcement it is desired that you, through the Military Government teams and other personnel under your control:

a. Inform election administration committees, chief executives, candidates, and the public in general that through your personnel you will observe the administration of election laws from the time the campaign opens until the final results are made public.

b. Refer to the proper Japanese authorities, all violations or delinquencies in the administration or operation of the election laws which may come to your notice. Types of violations which may occur include:

- (1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.
- (2) Unlawful exclusions from the registration lists.
- (3) Police interference with legal campaign activity.
- (4) Efforts on the part of either political bosses or petty political machines to buy votes by monetary bribes or gifts of scarce commodities.



- (5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses, including excessive contributions from or to behind-the-scenes bosses and other interested individuals.
- (6) Interference with legitimate election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free and secret voting.
- (7) Denial of legitimate candidacy; improper candidacies; evasion of the purge ordinances; failure of responsible officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.
- (8) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.
- (9) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.

(10) *sheet 455*  
c. Encourage efforts by information media to publicize the elections and to emphasize the need for adhering strictly to provisions of the election laws.

d. Provide extensive surveillance during the campaign and on election day in particular. *in course of each election.*

5. In order to insure complete freedom of political activity during <sup>*election*</sup> this and all subsequent elections and election campaigns you are requested to suspend all orders or instructions, written or verbal, issued by you or any unit of your command requiring advance notice or advance clearance of political meetings or speeches. *these by - e to off*

6. You are authorized to take such action as you deem appropriate in the event that any serious violations of the election laws occur. The action you take in such event will be reported to this Headquarters without delay.

*check* 7. Preliminary reports on the progress of the campaign will be submitted to this Headquarters. It is also desired that a summary report, conforming to the attached form (Tab A), be forwarded to this Headquarters within approximately two weeks following the election. *regulations*

8. A policy of strictest impartiality will be observed and enforced throughout your command.

9. The principal laws and ordinances applicable to this election are attached hereto (Tabs B and C). Request that copies be transmitted to Corps and regional headquarters and to all Military Government Teams.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR

- 3 Incls:  
Incl. No. 1. Tab A  
Incl. No. 2. Tab B  
Incl. No. 3. Tab C







14. Report generally on extent of local publicity given to election (e. g. newspaper stories, advertisements, radio time, placards, postcards, handbills).

15. Number of violations reported or observed:

Coercion	.....
Soliciting for votes	.....
Interference with free and secret voting	.....
Interference with access to polls	.....
Privilege granted favored candidates	.....
Dishonest tabulation in reporting of votes	.....
Buying of votes	.....
Excessive expenditures	.....
Police interference of any type	.....
Riots or other disorders	.....
Improper disqualification of voters	.....
Violations of purge directives	.....
Others	.....

16. Military Government Team's comments and evaluations:

- a. Any criticism voiced in regard to activities of Occupation Forces? If so, explain.
- b. Comments on activities of local election administration committees.
- c. How may election laws be improved?
- d. Other suggestions in regard to election.

17. Report significant political trends in each prefecture and in each major city.







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2 crosses  
Room 206  
APC 500

AG 000.1 (24 Dec 48)GS

SUBJECT: National Elections

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. The Japanese Government will hold a general election for members of the House of Representatives on a date to be announced later. During the election the electorate will also review the appointments of all justices of the Supreme Court (designated by the Cabinet on 4 August 1947) as required by Article 79 of the Constitution.

2. This will be the third general election since the start of the Occupation, and the second to elect members of a Diet which, under the terms of the new Constitution, is "the highest organ of state power" and "the sole law-making organ of the state". The campaign and the resulting election represent another milestone in the process of developing and strengthening democratic tendencies in Japan.

3. It is imperative, therefore, that the election be a free and positive expression of the will of the Japanese people, especially since there exists on this occasion a clear-cut distinction between the party in power and a recognized opposition. The applicable laws and ordinances, if faithfully enforced, will assure this outcome. General supervision over such enforcement rests with the National Election Management Commission, while direct responsibility rests with the various election administration committees, which have been established in each local entity of government.

4. To ensure faithful enforcement it is desired that you, through the Military Government teams and other personnel under your control:

a. Inform election administration committees, chief executives, candidates, and the public in general that through your personnel you will observe the administration of election laws from the time the campaign opens until the final results are made public.

b. Refer to the proper Japanese authorities, all violations or delinquencies in the administration or operation of the election laws which may come to your notice. Types of violations which may occur include:

- (1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.
- (2) Unlawful exclusions from the registration lists.
- (3) Police interference with legal campaign activity.
- (4) Efforts on the part of either political bosses or petty political machines to buy votes by monetary bribes or gifts of scarce commodities.

Govt Sect Hold



- (5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses, including excessive contributions from or to behind-the-scenes bosses and other interested individuals.
- (6) Interference with legitimate election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free and secret voting.
- (7) Denial of legitimate candidacy; improper candidacies; evasion of the purge ordinances; failure of responsible officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.
- (8) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.
- (9) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.

e. Encourage efforts by information media to publicize the elections and to emphasize the need for adhering strictly to provisions of the election laws.

d. Provide extensive surveillance during the campaign and on election day in particular.

5. In order to insure complete freedom of political activity during this and all subsequent elections and election campaigns you are requested to suspend all orders or instructions, written or verbal, issued by you or any unit of your command requiring advance notice or advance clearance of political meetings or speeches.

6. You are authorized to take such action as you deem appropriate in the event that any serious violations of the election laws occur. The action you take in such event will be reported to this Headquarters without delay.

7. Preliminary reports on the progress of the campaign will be submitted to this Headquarters. It is also desired that a summary report, conforming to the attached form (Tab A), be forwarded to this Headquarters within approximately two weeks following the election.

8. A policy of strictest impartiality will be observed and enforced throughout your command.

9. The principal laws and ordinances applicable to this election are attached hereto (Tabs B and C). Request that copies be transmitted to Corps and regional headquarters and to all Military Government Teams.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR

3 Incls:

Incl. No. 1. Tab A

Incl. No. 2. Tab B

Incl. No. 3. Tab C



APC 500

25 December 1948

AG 000.1 (25 Dec 48)GS

SUBJECT: National Elections

TO: *①* Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

*} 5 line spaces*

1. The Japanese Government will hold a general election for members of the House of Representatives on a date to be announced later. During the election the electorate will also review the appointments of all justices of the Supreme Court (designated by the Cabinet on 4 August 1947) as required by Article 79 of the Constitution.

2. This will be the third general election since the start of the Occupation, and the second to elect members of a Diet which, under the terms of the new Constitution, is "the highest organ of state power" and "the sole law-making organ of the state". The campaign and the resulting election represent another milestone in the process of developing and strengthening democratic tendencies in Japan.

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*→ Not less than 1/4 inch margin ←*

1-906

Govt Sec Return



↑ 1 1/2 inch margin

AG 000.1 (25 Dec 48)GS

Subj: National Elections } 2 line spaces

- (5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses, including excessive contributions from or to behind-the-scenes bosses and other interested individuals.
- (6) Interference with legitimate election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free and secret voting.
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- (8) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.
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BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR:

5 line spaces }  
No punctuation

- 3 Incls: ~~Incl. No. 1. Tab A~~
- ~~Incl. No. 2. Tab B~~
- ~~Incl. No. 3. Tab C~~

R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.

and directly opposite the  
1st line of the Incl.

2  
MAILED 1 230 DEC 5 '48 AG. GND.



REPORT FORM ON SURVEILLANCE OF ELECTIONS

TAB A

(Skeleton Outline Only)

1. Name of Prefecture .....  
(Add separate reports for each city over 100,000, answering only applicable questions)
2. Number of Registered Voters ( Men .....  
( Women .....  
( Total .....
3. Number Actually Voting ( Men .....  
( Women .....  
( Total .....
4. Number Persons Claiming Registration but not Registered ( Men .....  
( Women .....  
( Total .....
5. Number of Surveillance Teams .....
6. Number of Polling Places .....
7. Number of Polling Places Visited .....
8. Number of Ballot Counting Stations .....
9. Number of Ballot Counting Stations Visited .....
10. Availability of Candidates purge questionnaires at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices .....
11. Amount of publicity given to the fact that candidates purge questionnaires are available at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices: Press    Radio    Political Gatherings  
.....
12. Approximate number of pre-election Campaign meetings held throughout prefecture by each party: Party    No. Meetings    Total Att.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
Independent Meetings  
.....  
.....
13. No. of pre-election meetings held by MC Teams: Total Att.  
With Election Administration Committee .....  
With Officials .....  
With Candidates .....



14. Report generally on extent of local publicity given to election (e. g. newspaper stories, advertisements, radio time, placards, postcards, handbills).

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17. Report significant political trends in each prefecture and in each major city.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Communications Section  
Tel & Tel Division

16 December 1948

SUBJECT: Communications Service for the National Election Management Commission

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

1. A conference was held at CCS Conference Room on 16 December 1948 with the following people present:

Messrs. J. M. Roche	CCS, Tel & Tel
J. S. Hash	CCS, " "
N. Oye	CCS, Interpreter
Itaro Ishiwata	Chief of Management Sec., NEMC
Kiyoshi Yamzaki	Assistant, NEMC
Ichiro, Katakami	Central Liaison & Coordination Off.
C. Yamashita	Dir Gen, MOC
J. Nakayama	Dir, Tel & Tel Bur, MOC
K. Ito	Telephone Section, MOC

2. The representatives of the National Election Management Commission came to CCS at the suggestion of Mr. O. Hauge, Public Affairs Div., Government Section, SCAP, to determine what communications service would be made available to them for official reporting of national election returns. They were particularly interested in using, if possible, the facilities of the police.

3. Mr. Roche advised that any communications needs of the National Election Management Commission should be furnished by the Ministry of Communications and that the police system could be used to supplement MOC's regular facilities when MOC lines are unable to handle the traffic, but only if police traffic would permit additional messages being handled over the police system. In other words, police traffic must have first priority over election returns traffic at all times and places, and the MOC will not request use of police lines for election returns traffic except in those cases where MOC facilities are not adequate for setting up the calls within a reasonable period of time. Mr. Roche further stated that requests for the use of police facilities will be the responsibility of the officials of the Ministry of Communications and not of the National Election Commission people.

4. It was decided that the MOC representatives and the representatives of the National Election Management Commission would consult with each other as to the requirements for service and the availability of facilities and would devise a plan for handling election returns traffic. CCS will be informed of the plan.

8. NOTED:

J. M. ROCHE  
Dir, Tel & Tel Div

W. L. WARDELL  
Deputy, Telecom

J. S. HASH  
Operations Branch

Public Affairs Division  
GS?

Attn: Mr. O. Hauge



Information Copy

ELECTION FOR JAPAN SCIENCE COUNCIL

Date of election - 20 December 1948

Government Ministry in Charge of Election - Education Ministry

Committee in Charge - (a) Committee for Renovation of the  
(Under Education Ministry) Scientific System  
(In Tokyo; membership - 104  
members)

(b) There are seven (7) Regional  
Election Administration Com-  
mittees; membership - 14 each.

No. of candidates - 944

No. of seats to be filled - 210

No. of voters - 43,876

Announcement of Date of Election - 20 September 1948

Voters Lists Compiled - 10 October 1948



Information Copy

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Voters Lists Compiled - 10 October 1948



ELECTION

JW/dc

Election of Legislative Assemblies for Ryukyus

RMG

GS

30 October 1948

1

1. The question of holding elections in the Ryukyus was discussed with the Chief of Staff who directed that this matter be referred back to the Government Section.

2. The Government Section which as a SCAP section is not directly interested has had wide experience in similar problems. Personnel of the Government Section also furnished technical advice in formulating procedures for the first and only elections held in the Ryukyus.

3. Specifically, comment is requested on the following:

a. The desirability of establishing unicameral legislative assemblies as against bicameral.

b. The estimate of the Government Section as to the size of the assemblies.

c. Proposal of Diplomatic Section to promulgate constitutions for each of the four areas in the Ryukyus.

d. Any other comment that the Government Section cares to make on the advisability of holding elections at this time.

GS Files

-----J.W.----- CW/CLK/JW/vs  
Dr. Williams  
26-6069

From: GS

To: RMG

Date: 13 November 1948

2

See attached "Comments on Ryukyuan Governmental Affairs."

1 Incl.

-----C.W.-----

6



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

CR/CLX/JS/vs

13 November 1948

Comments on Ryukyuan Governmental Affairs

1. Unicameral vs bicameral legislative assembly. A unicameral legislature would seem to be more suitable for each of the four islands than a bicameral legislature. The former is less expensive, less complicated and less likely to cause unwarranted delay in expediting the business of a public entity. The successful experience of the state of Nebraska with a unicameral legislature shows that nothing is lost by dispensing with a second chamber. Not more pertinent is the fact that Japanese prefectures have been accustomed to the unicameral system for many years. It is believed, therefore, that the people of these islands, if given a choice, would prefer the traditional type of legislature. The Japanese perform best when they are permitted to go their own way, being advised only as to basic democratic principles. No democratic principle is involved in the unicameral-bicameral question.

2. Size of assemblies. In Japan at present there is one assemblyman for each 30,000 people. Each prefecture elects a minimum of 40 assemblymen, the more populous prefectures, of course, electing more in proportion to the total population. Pre-surrender assemblies were composed of from 20 to 40 members, which is not a particularly good criterion, because local power at that time was centered in bureaucrats appointed by the various ministries of the National Government. Since it is safer to err on the side of too many rather than too few representatives, it is suggested that the former representation of Okinawa (540,000) and Amami Oshima (232,000) be doubled and that Miyako (75,000) and Yaeyama (41,000) be assigned eight and twelve members respectively, subject to the advice of the principal political figures of the islands.

3. Separate constitution for each island. This section does not understand the reasoning in the proposal of Diplomatic Section to promulgate a separate constitution for each of the four islands. It would be better to have one set of fundamental principles binding upon the entire group but allowing as much local autonomy as possible in the form of by-laws. The proposal advanced elsewhere to establish a "central advisory group" composed of one representative per 100,000 population or major fraction thereof seems to be sound. Such a body, which would presumably perform the functions of a cabinet and a national legislature, should be given some such title as Ryukyuan Council, and should serve as a buffer between Military Government and the people in much the same way as the Japanese Government implements the program of SCAP. Under this plan the occupying power can give or withhold as much operating authority as it desires to the indigenous governmental agencies. How much more complicated and



cumbersome the situation would be, from the standpoint of Military Government, under four sets of fundamental laws than under a single set, can easily be imagined. If the islands are to be maintained as a single political and economic unit, they should have a common basic charter.

4. Advisability of holding elections. The sooner elections can be held the better, even before the preparation of a constitution gets under way. In fact, one of the announced purposes of the election should be to secure people's representatives to aid in drafting the constitution. With two or three major exceptions the old election system has worked successfully. Universal adult suffrage for qualified electors 20 years of age or more should be established and the police should be forbidden to control the election. Imposition of American election methods upon the electorate might produce a number of unexpected and embarrassing results. Again, those local politicians who understand elections of the past should be consulted and their advice followed except when it clearly violates a democratic principle. Encouraging self government is clearly a function of Military Government no less than preventing disease and unrest.

COURTNEY WHITNEY,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Chief, Government Section.



2nd Ind.

*File*  
*16 Sept 48*

*16 Sept 48*  
*Given to*  
*my son EXO*  
*Chugoku in GR*  
*who expressed*  
*satisfaction*  
*over*

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

To: Commanding General, ~~Headquarters~~ Eighth Army, APO 343

1. The policy ~~of this headquarters~~ throughout the Occupation has been to leave election laws to the sole discretion of the national legislature so long as such laws do not contravene fundamental democratic principles, including universal adult suffrage, the secret ballot, equality of opportunity for holding office, absence of fraud and corruption, and prevention of interference or coercion by officials so as to assure free and untrammelled exercise of the people's franchise. While shifting to the Japanese themselves responsibility for solution of their own domestic problems and intervening therein only to insure against any violence to basic Occupation objectives, ~~(this headquarters)~~ <sup>achieving</sup> has consistently avoided interference for the sake of perfection alone.

2. The Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives, the principles of which apply to Japanese national and local elections, was examined by ~~(this headquarters)~~ at the time of its last revision and found to contain no undemocratic provisions. That Japanese election laws prescribe numerous restrictions which seem strange to Americans reveals only that conditions in Japan and in the United States are dissimilar. More relevant to Japanese election procedures is the fact that a Diet special committee on elections composed of thirty members, popularly elected and representing all political parties, unanimously recommended the restrictive features referred to in the basic letter and the 1st indorsement above and successfully defended them in both houses of the Diet,



claiming that factors peculiar to Japan -- such as the undeveloped political morality of the people who are alleged to be susceptible to demagoguery, insidious propaganda and subtle political trickery; the shortage of motor vehicles and fuel, media of communication, paper and food; and the ease with which a wealthy candidate can defeat one of moderate means -- necessitated an indigenous, not an imported, election law. Diet members, gaining their understanding of elections through experience, assert that Japanese elections, if conducted in accordance with American practices, would lead to evils far worse than those now observed by Americans in Japan.

3. Defects in the election laws can be remedied by the Japanese people, when they conclude that election reforms are in order, by bringing pressure to bear upon their representatives in the Diet, which is now the highest organ of state power and the sole lawmaking body.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



BASIC: Ltr, Hqs Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, file  
CMGR 000.1(C-Va), dtd 9 August 1948, subj: Freedom in  
Political Campaigning

AGMGL 000.1

1st Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. This headquarters concurs with paragraph 1 of the basic letter and recommends that corrective action be taken regarding unduly restrictive campaign and election regulations.

2. It is believed that the desired results for democratic elections cannot be achieved with the continued harassments of the nature demonstrated in the illustrations in the basic letter and the inclosed report.

3. Statements from many military government teams, over a two year period, indicate that such provisions in the election laws should be eliminated or liberalized.

8

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*R. Schaffer*  
R. SCHAFER  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst. Adj. Gen

1 Incl:  
n/c

SEP 10 1948  
C. CAP  
000.1



HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT  
APO 317

Kure, Honshu

9 August 1948

CMGR 000.1 (C-Va)

8/62  
SUBJECT: Freedom in Political Campaigning

TO : Commanding General  
Eighth Army  
APO 343

1. The inclosure to this letter is written by a Japanese unknown to this headquarters, but contains suggestions that merit deep consideration if significant, democratic election campaigning is to become the rule in Japan.

2. With reference to simple election crimes, attention is drawn to the statement on the first page, viz:

"I agree that illegality must be done away with, but when you look at the problem from the points of freedom, if the restrictions are overdone, not only will the actual election not be carried out in any easy manner, but something is bound to happen, and finally it may amount to a yearly collision between the people and the officials."

3. On page 2, while indicating that bad election customs of the Japanese in the past are responsible for present imposition of certain regulations, the writer hopes for the day when serious platform addresses will not be restricted and when certain official interferences which tend to disrupt elections will cease.

4. In connection with the preceding paragraph, the Legal Government Officer of this headquarters quotes from notes kept while in the Government Section, GHQ, SCAF, when he made a study of Election Law violations and irregularities occurring in 1947:

"A slightly ironical case developed after an inquiry of the police of Ikebukuro (under Metropolitan Police Board) as to an alleged interference on their part in the recent election of ward leaders of Toshima and Ikebukuro. The police report (interalia) stated: 'It is stated in a written notification that Shinichi Morita received a visit from a detective of the Ikebukuro police and was asked several unlawful questions. The fact, however, was as follows: (1) A report was

8743



CMGR 000.1 (C-Va)

Subject: Freedom in Political Campaigning

9 August 1948

received by the police to the effect that on 1 April 1947 a certain Seiji MATSUOKA, a street vendor, IKEBUKURO, TOSHIMA KU, held a speech meeting in the interest of Kisaburo SUDO, a candidate for headship of TOSHIMA KU, gathering about 70 street vendors carrying on their business on the market at the mah-jong club owned by Mrs. Satono WATANABE and that the candidate mentioned above said in his speech at the meeting as follows: "This market, if no counter measures be taken in time, is to be closed in two or three months at the best, which will render it impossible for you to carry on your business. If I obtain the headship of this ward, however, I will do my level best so that you may continue your business." If this report be true, the candidate must be held responsible for an offense against the Election Law, or for offer of a special benefit to voter.'

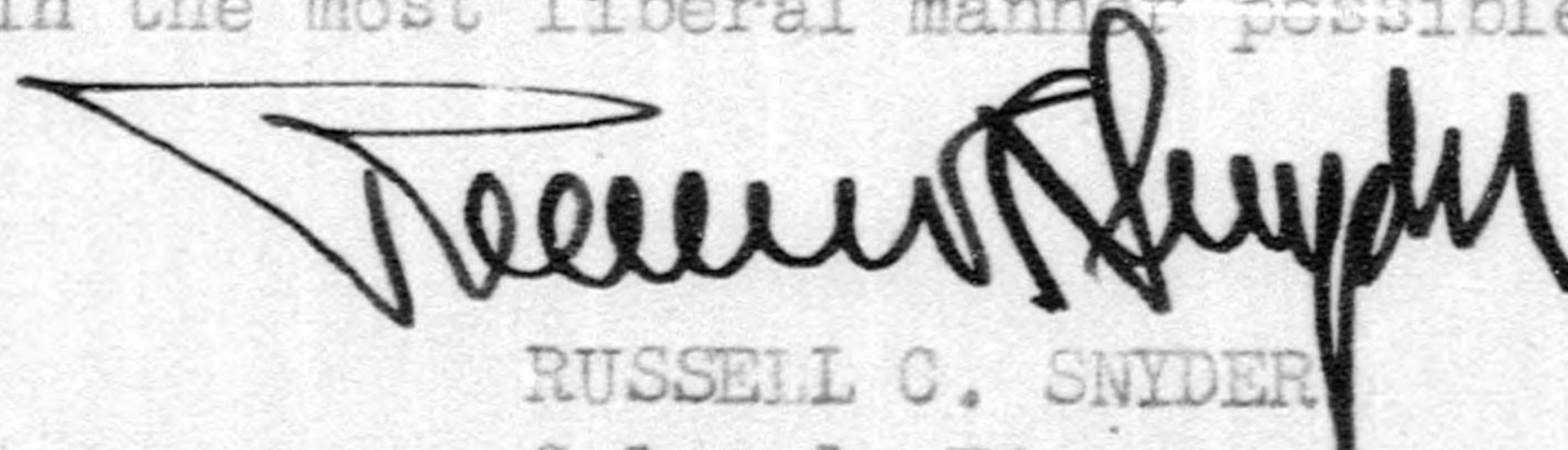
"According to a strict interpretation of Article 112 (2) of the Election Law the police interpretation of the situation described is justified. However, it may be deduced that law is unreasonable if a candidate hardly dares to say a word for fear of violating a law."

5. The Yamaguchi Military Government Team in its Election Report dated 9 May 1947 made the following trenchant observation:

"It seemed that platforms were nebulous and it was difficult to find a voter who had any good idea of just what a candidate's "platform" is. Campaign speeches were vague. Candidates were making no definite promises and men walking the streets with megaphones asking for votes merely repeated the candidate's name and party."

6. The American system of democracy is characterized by open, spirited and more-or-less logical speeches of candidates accompanied by an independent judgment, and healthy skepticism on the part of the electorate. The American candidate for public office is not prohibited from promising the electorate benefits if he is elected. Of course, bribery and buying of votes are and should not be permitted.

7. Based on experience and to a partial extent on the inclosure, it is the firm belief of this headquarters that Article 112 (2) of the Election Law should be revised to promote freer campaigning, or that Military Government and Japanese publicity should be given to the matter of interpreting the spirit of the article in the most liberal manner possible



1 Incl:  
Paper fr a Japanese  
on Political Campaigning

RUSSELL C. SNYDER  
Colonel, FA  
Commanding



BASIC: Ltr, Hqs Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, file  
CMGR 000.1(0-Va), dtd 9 August 1948, subj: Freedom in  
Political Campaigning

AGMCL 000.1

1st Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

9 SEP 1948

1. This headquarters concurs with paragraph 1 of the basic letter and recommends that corrective action be taken regarding unduly restrictive campaign and election regulations.

2. It is believed that the desired results for democratic elections cannot be achieved with the continued harassments of the nature demonstrated in the illustrations in the basic letter and the inclosed report.

3. Statements from many military government teams, over a two year period, indicate that such provisions in the election laws should be eliminated or liberalized.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:  
n/c





C O P Y

Subject:- On the Illegal Interference by Japanese Officials in Election Campaigns

It is impossible to expect to carry on a fair election without much expediture, under the present election laws. Proposals for the revision of these laws are put forward to the Diet each year, but each and every Party is probably afraid of the present proposal, and of the laws, and just won't listen to the requests for their revision.

I think that when an election is held, the people remember some past oppression and very naturally adopt a fierce feeling of antipathy towards the officials and this is probably a characteristic trait of the Japanese. The Japanese officials have continued with their illegal interference in elections much more than necessary. They majestically prosecuted people for even the following trivial things and by so doing I think that they exceeded their duty:-

- (a) Postcards legally used in election campaigns.  
Electioneers allowed to use only 1,000 cards, each costing 50 sen, so ¥500 was the limit.
- (b) Help by a third person.
  - (1) Excessive use of visiting cards.
  - (2) Signs and notice boards.
  - (3) Posters and paper lanterns.
  - (4) Any kind of literature.
  - (5) Any kind of party etc.

These are examples of very simple election crimes, but is it not possible to enforce the election laws without making such petty infringements illegal? Where the excessive use of the power of money is definitely illegal and exercises an influence on the voting, strict enforcement of the law is necessary, but where money is not used to such a great extent, I do not think that the oppression of Party candidates is necessary. Of course I agree that illegality must be done away with, but when you look at the problem from the points of freedom, if the restrictions are overdone, not only will the actual election not be carried out in any easy manner, but something is bound to happen, and finally it may amount to a yearly collision between the people and the officials. If authorities are going to run a clearcut just election for the people, they must first trust the people, and stop any oppression or interference. Thus, if after this some illegal act comes to light, they should take definite action on the spot, and stop their interfering before such an act has actually happened.

At the present time, the political world is occupied with mudslinging quarrels, and representative of them is NISHIO, who is trying to blind the eyes of the people with cleverly made-up words, but who can be assumed to have secretly misappropriated party funds. Even in the lofty Cabinet, it is the same. It goes without saying that city councils are the same. It is alright for the present government to keep on shouting "Fixed Prices", and "Get rid of the Blackmarket", and to make the Police prosecute the Blackmarketeers, but it will be interesting to see how they settle the NISHIO problem, now on the

C O P Y

*Incl 1'*



chopping-block, and how they will try to announce the result to the people. Without calling this money "Blackmarket funds for Party politics", what kind of public name will they give it? A writer might truly describe NISHIO as (the Pretender of the SHOWA era). The struggle between the Government and Opposition Parties, at this point, is also amazingly queer. Because the people carried out an election under the incomplete Election Laws, they are now really in a spot. In one way the interference by officials is one of the causes of blackening the elections.

Serious platform addresses should not be restricted, but the following are examples of what should be limited.

- (1) Limitation of broadcasting for any one candidate to ten times.
- (2) Limitation of announcement of political opinions in public to 30 times.
- (3) Limitation of number of petrol tickets for cars used.
- (4) Thorough distribution of official notices of election and candidates' personal history.
- (5) Restrictions on visiting homes.
- (6) Limitation of prescribed election expenses.

Of course, supervision of these things is necessary and this supervision must be strict. This is the duty of the election officials who must therefore avoid asking rude questions or adopting a rude attitude such as might defame the character of the candidates. On the other hand we cannot help but conclude that candidates who do not obey the above regulations have lost their qualifications to become Diet members even before the elections. It would be better for such people to give up their candidature. The officials must realize that too much interference will disrupt the elections and cause a lack of cooperation. On the other hand it is necessary for the candidates at election time to get rid of the strange idea that being candidates they are important people and they must revert to the idea that they are to serve the people. It is the writer's hope that if this is done, refined and pleasant elections will be seen. As a Japanese, I think that the bickering and the ugly state of elections up till now is far from the principles of democracy and must be expelled. I am awaiting the day when bad customs will be dropped as quickly as possible, and such regulations, organization and morals will come to Japan as will make possible perfect elections with no necessity for supervision. I agree with the idea of public management of elections which is the main object of the Election Law Reform Bill which will probably be put before the present session of the Diet but there are headaches lurking behind this 'administration'. That is to say, unfortunately you cannot assert that the officials attitude will not again become as I have already described it. Since the British and Australian forces have occupied KURE, it is necessary to ask how lucky the place is in comparison with KOREA, or even more so, with GERMANY. BOOF administration in most of its aspects, has no equal in excellence in past world history. What is the Australian Army showing to the Japanese? Bringing with it peace instead of war, inexhaustible love, and utmost understanding, instead of hatred against the Japanese for the Australian troops pitilessly killed by Japanese soldiers and all kinds of reconstruction in place of destruction. But I feel indignant over the indecisive attitude to the Occupation Force. The Occupation Force will never be satisfied by the present



C O P Y

attitude, one of mixed embarrassment and gratitude. As every paper fully points out if there was no "Order by the Occupation Force" there would be no great spring-cleaning, and no attention paid to Traffic Regulations.

While NISHIO and his kind remain in the present Cabinet, we cannot hope for a strong Government, which can independantly solve anything, and which can govern us properly. Thus it is all right to feel happy under Occupation conditions, but to stay like that and not to try to do anything, is one of the biggest mistakes. Here I have pointed out conditions which have only to do with the elections, but these can be said to apply to practically every facet of modern Japanese life.

It is said that the King of all animals, the lion, took its cub, and purposely dropped it into a deep valley, in order to test its strength. I wonder when the time will come for our Japan to be tested in the same way? That time will probably be the time when it is decided whether independent freedom in its true sense, shall be given to Japan or not. Therefore we must put our trust in the Occupation Force, strictly throw out falsehood, and put all our efforts into seeing that we do not ask for too much help in ordinary administrative affairs, and by this, a Japan may be born with hopes for the future.

CERTIFIED OFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Major,  
O i/c Translation Section.  
C.S.D.I.C.  
29. 6. 48.

C O P Y



Miss M. D. Linzel, 26-5547

AG 314.7(24 Jul 48)SRS

Preparation of Monograph  
"National Election Reform"

SRS

GS

24 July 1948.

1.

1. Paragraph 3h of General Order No. 6, 18 April 1947 directs this Section to "prepare a historical record of the nonmilitary activities of the Occupation of Japan." Mr. J. Hashisaki has been assigned the revision and extension of the monograph "National Election Reform" through the third Occupation year. Chapters I, II and III of this monograph covering the first Occupation year, which were prepared with the assistance of your Section, were reviewed by you on 7 August 1947.

2. Such assistance, including access to essential source data, as you can give Mr. Hashisaki in accordance with paragraph 4b of above mentioned GO will be appreciated.

The above mentioned writer will contact your Executive officer on this project in the near future.

3. This revision and extension of the monograph, when completed, will be submitted to you for comments, correction and/or recommendations prior to submission to the Chief of Staff.

----- C. H. U. -----

4.



BASIC: Ltr, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970, subj: Election, dated 7 July 1948

AG 000.1 - BA 2nd Ind

Hq I Corps, APO 301

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

JUL 20 1948

RFS/ha

23 JUL 1948

AG 000.1

6409

Abbreviated election report of by-election for Headman of Tsuneyoshi-mura, Soo-gun, Kagoshima-ken, is forwarded in compliance with OD 22, 1947.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*Wilder A. Johnson*  
WILDER A. JOHNSON  
Capt., C.G.D.  
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1 Incl:  
n/c

AGMGL 091(Japan) 3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

23 JUL 1948

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of a local election in Kagoshima Prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*R. Schaffer*  
R. SCHAFER  
Lt. Col, AGD  
Asst. Adj. Gen.

8

1 Incl:  
n/c

3.



BASIC: Ltr, Kagoshima MGT, APO 970, subj; Election, dtd 7 Jul 48

AG OO.1 - BA

2nd Ind.

RFS/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 20 Jul 48

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

Abbreviated election report of by-election for Headman of Tsuneyoshimura, Soo-gun, Kagoshima-ken, is forwarded in compliance with OD 22, 1947.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:  
n/c

/s/ Wilder A. Johnson  
WILDER A. JOHNSON  
Capt., AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

AGMGL 091(Japan)

3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of a local election in Kagoshima Prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:  
n/c

23 JUL 1948  
R. SCHAFER  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen



602

HEADQUARTERS  
KAGOSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
KAGOSHIMA, KYUSHU, JAPAN

MJC/en

AP0 970  
7 July 1948

000.1  
389

SUBJECT: Election

THROUGH: Kyushu Military Government Region, APO 929

TO : Commanding General, Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343  
(Attn: Military Government Section)

1. In compliance with Operational Directive 22, dated 1 March 1947, Headquarters Eighth Army, the following report is submitted.

2. An election was held at Tsuneyoshi-mura, Soo-Gun on 1 June 1948. The headman resigned on 9 May 1948 due to a school problem.

3. The new headman a farmer, Kenji Nukuzuma (61), who is independent won the election on a close margin.

4. Out of the 2,989 registered voters 78% voted. There were 1.8% of ballots disqualified. Eleven person claimed registration but were not registered.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

*1 Incl.*

*Malachi Conway*  
MALACHI J. CONWAY  
Capt FA  
Asst Adjutant

1st Ind  
KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ AND HQ DET. APO 929, 14 July 1948

VRV/mcl

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301  
(Attn: Military Government Section)  
Inclosures (Quad) 1 w/d

*C. L. B.*  
C. L. B.

89912



REPORT FORM ON SURVEILLANCE OF ELECTIONS

(Skeleton Outline Only)

1. Name of Prefecture..... Kagoshima .....  
(Add separate reports for each city of 100,000,  
answering only applicable questions)
2. Number of Registered Voters (Men .. 1,424  
(Women.. 1,565  
(Total... 2,989
3. Number Actually Voting (Men .. 1,207  
(Women.. 1,132  
(Total... 2,339
4. Number persons claiming registration but not registered (Men ..... 8  
(Women..... 3  
(Total..... 11
5. Number of Surveillance Teams ..... 1.....
6. Number of Polling Places ..... 4.....
7. Number of Polling Places Visited ..... 3.....
8. Number of Ballot Counting Stations..... 1.....
9. Number of Ballot Counting Stations visited... 1..
10. Availability of Candidates purge questionnaires at Elections Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices
11. Amount of publicity given to the fact that candidates purge questionnaires are available at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices  
..... Press Radio Political Gatherings  
.....
12. Number of people examining candidates questionnaires.  
At Election Administration Offices ... 0.....  
At Screening Committees Offices ... 2.....

Inclosure 1 to Operational Directive No. 22 dtd 1 March 1947.



13. Number of Seats in Prefectural Assembly .....  
 Number of Candidates by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents .....  
 Number of Actually elected Parties .....  
 Number of Independents elected .....
14. Number Seats in City Assemblies .....  
 (For Tokyo give Ward Assemblies)  
 Number of Candidates by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents .....  
 Number Actually Elected by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents Elected .....
15. Number of Seats in Town and Village Assemblies .....  
 Number of Candidates by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents .....  
 Number actually Elected by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents elected .....
16. Number of Candidates for Governor by parties .....  
 Number of Independents .....  
 Winning Candidate: Name.....Party.....
17. Number of Candidates for Mayor of Cities by .....  
 parties (For Tokyo give Chiefs of Wards) .....  
 Number of Independents .....  
 Number Actually Elected by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents Elected .....



18. Number of Candidates for Chiefs of Towns and Villages by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents .. **2** .....  
 Number Actually Elected by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents Elected .. **1** .....

19. Any Women Elected: Yes No Number  
 Governors .....  
 Mayors of Cities(In Tokyo, Wards) .....  
 Chiefs of Towns & Villages .....  
 Prefectural Assemblymen .....  
 City or Tokyo Ward Assemblymen .....  
 Town or Village Assemblymen .....

20. Number of pre-election campaign meetings Party No.Meet- ings Total  
 held throughout prefecture by each party: .....  
 Independent Meetings .....

21. Were there an adequate number of polling places? Yes **X**....  
 (If not, explain) No .....

22. Are four election bulletins enclosed? Four are Yes.....  
 required from each Prefecture.(If not, explain) No **X**....

23. No. of pre-election meeting held by MG Team: Total Att.  
 With Election Administration Committee .. **1** .. **1**.....  
 With Officials .....  
 With Candidates .....

24. Reports generally on extent of local publicity given to elec-  
 tion (e.g. newspaper stories, advertisements, radio time,  
 placards, post cards, handbills). How did MG Teams contribute  
 to publicizing elections?

25. Number of violations reported to you:  
 Coercion .. **None** ..  
 Soliciting for votes .....  
 Interference with free & secret voting .....  
 Interference with access to polls .....  
 Privilege granted favored candidates .....  
 Dishonest tabulation in reporting of  
 votes .....  
 Buying of votes .....  
 Excessive expenditures .....  
 Police interference of any type .....  
 Riots or other disorders .....  
 Improper disqualification of voters .....  
 Violations of purge directives .....  
 others .....



REPORT FORM ON SURVEILLANCE OF ELECTIONS

(Skeleton Outline Only)

1. Name of Prefecture....Kagoshima.....  
(Add separate reports for each city of 100,000,  
answering only applicable questions)
2. Number of Registered Voters  
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(Total.. 2,989 ..
3. Number Actually Voting  
(Men .. 1,207 ..  
(Women.. 1,132 ..  
(Total.. 2,339 ..
4. Number persons claiming registration but not  
registered  
(Men .. 0 ..  
(Women.. 0 ..  
(Total.. 0 ..
5. Number of Surveillance Teams ..... 1 .....
6. Number of Polling Places ..... 4 .....
7. Number of Polling Places Visited ..... 3 .....
8. Number of Ballot Counting Stations..... 1 .....
9. Number of Ballot Counting Stations visited.. 1 ..
10. Availability of Candidates purge ques-  
tionnaires at Elections Administration  
Committee's Offices and at Screening  
Committee's Offices
11. Amount of publicity given to the fact  
that candidates purge questionnaires are  
available at Election Administration Com- Press Radio Political  
mittee's Offices and at Screening Com- Gatherings  
mittee's Offices .....  
.....  
.....
12. Number of people examining candidates  
questionnaires:  
At Election Administration Offices ... 0 ..  
At Screening Committees Offices ... 2 ..

Inclosure 1 to Operational Directive No. 22 dtd 1 March 1947.



13.	Number of Seats in Prefectural Assembly	.....	.....
	Number of Candidates by Parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents	.....	.....
	Number of Actually elected Parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents elected	.....	.....
14.	Number Seats in City Assemblies (For Tokyo give Ward Assemblies)	.....	.....
	Number of Candidates by Parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents	.....	.....
	Number Actually Elected by Parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents Elected	.....	.....
15.	Number of Seats in Town and Village Assemblies	.....	.....
	Number of Candidates by Parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents	.....	.....
	Number actually Elected by Parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents elected	.....	.....
16.	Number of Candidates for Governor by parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents	.....	.....
	Winning Candidate: Name.....Party.....	.....	.....
17.	Number of Candidates for Mayor of Cities by parties (For Tokyo give Chiefs of Wards)	.....	.....
	Number of Independents	.....	.....
	Number Actually Elected by Parties	.....	.....
	Number of Independents Elected	.....	.....



18. Number of Candidates for Chiefs of Towns and Villages by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents ..... 2 .....  
 Number Actually Elected by Parties .....  
 Number of Independents Elected ..... 1 .....

19. Any Women Elected: Yes No Number  
 Governors .....  
 Mayors of Cities (In Tokyo, Wards) .....  
 Chiefs of Towns & Villages .....  
 Prefectural Assemblymen .....  
 City or Tokyo Ward Assemblymen .....  
 Town or Village Assemblymen .....

20. Number of pre-election campaign meetings Party No. Meet-  
 held throughout prefecture by each party: ings Total  
 .....  
 Independent Meetings .....  
 .....

21. Were there an adequate number of polling places? Yes...X...  
 (If not, explain) No .....

22. Are four election bulletins enclosed? Four are Yes...X...  
 required from each Prefecture. (If not, explain) No .....

23. No. of pre-election meeting held by MG Team: Total Att.  
 With Election Administration Committee ... 1 ... 1 ...  
 With Officials .....  
 With Candidates .....

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 to publicizing elections?

25. Number of violations reported to you: None  
 Coercion .....  
 Soliciting for votes .....  
 Interference with free & secret voting .....  
 Interference with access to polls .....  
 Privilege granted favored candidates .....  
 Dishonest tabulation in reporting of .....  
 votes .....  
 Buying of votes .....  
 Excessive expenditures .....  
 Police interference of any type .....  
 Riots or other disorders .....  
 Improper disqualification of voters .....  
 Violations of purge directives .....  
 others .....



HEADQUARTERS  
KUMAMOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
KUMAMOTO, KYUSHU, JAPAN

JPB/jk

319.1 (000.1)

APO 24 Unit 1  
21 February 1948

SUBJECT: Report on By-Election for National House of Councillors  
in Kumamoto Prefecture

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, General Headquarters,  
APO 500  
(Attn: Government Section)

1. With reference to Operational Directive #22 dtd 1 March 47,  
Subject: Local Government Election, the attached reports on by-election  
to fill vacancy in National House of Councillors are submitted.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

2 Incls:

1. 5 copies Report on by-  
Election throughout  
Prefecture.
2. 5 copies Report on by-  
election in Kumamoto City.

*Fred A. Corell*

FRED A. CORELL

Major, CMP

Adjutant



REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE OF PREFECTURAL  
BY-ELECTION TO FILL VACANCY IN NATIONAL  
HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

1. Name of Prefecture Kumamoto
2. Number of Registered Voters (Men 430,973  
(Women 494,836  
(Total 925,809)
3. Number Actually Voting (Men 288,298  
(Women 256,168  
(Total 544,466)
4. Number of Surveillance Teams 19
5. Number of Polling Places 990
6. Number of Polling Places Visited 484
7. Number of Ballot Counting Station 316
8. Number of Ballot Counting Stations Visited 150
9. Availability of Candidates purge questionnaires at Elections Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices Yes
10. Amount of publicity given to the fact that candidates purge questionnaires are available at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices Press 1 Radio 1 Political Gatherings 20 (approximate)
11. Number of people examining candidates questionnaires:
- At Election Administration Offices None
- At Screening Committees Offices None

(Kumamoto Ken election committee prepared and distributed 350,000 pamphlets giving the personnel history of each candidate. See Incl #1)

12. Candidates by party with votes received.

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Gishin Jo	Liberal	218,299
Torakame Fukuda	Democrat	215,480
TairaSakamoto	Socialist	65,545
Tatsuo Nishizato	Communist	22,258
Tatsuma Kiyosato	Independent	9,900
Kiichi Kuraki	Independent	2,626



13. Independent candidates with vote received.

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Tatsuma Kiyosato	9,900
Kiichi Kuraki	2,626

14. Winning candidate with party and vote received.

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Gishin Jo	Liberal	218,299

15. Invalidated Vote

Non regular ballot	44
Voted for person other than candidates	2679
Wrote in 2 or more candidates	78
Wrote in something different than candidates name	5812
Blanks	1540
Candidates name pre-written and attached to ballot	<u>35</u>
TOTAL	10,188

16. There were no women candidates.  
(One woman announced but withdrew)

17. No. of pre-election campaign meetings held throughout prefecture by each candidate and or Party.

<u>Party</u>	<u>Personally conducted by candidate</u>	<u>Conducted by Party or Supporters</u>
Liberals	15	40
Democrats	18	30
Socialist	10	25
Communist	12	37
Independents	<u>25</u>	<u>48</u>
TOTAL	80	180

18. Were there an adequate number of polling places. Yes.

19. Are four election bulletins enclosed. Yes. See Incl #2

20. No. of pre-election meetings held by Military Government Team. Total 5

With election administration committee	<u>2</u>
With officials	<u>3</u>
With candidate	<u>None</u>



21. Report generally on extent of local publicity given to election.

Newspaper stories	<u>35</u>
Advertisements	<u>25</u>
Radio Time	<u>62 time 5 min each = 310 minutes</u>
Placards	<u>Appr. 36,000</u>
Post Cards	<u>Appr. 260,000</u>
Hand Bills	<u>None</u>

How did Military Government contribute to publishing election. - Newspaper article and radio spot announcement.

22. No. of violation reported to you.

1. Posters within 327 meter of polling place	- 5
2. Illegal distribution of Name Cards	- 1
3. Illegal distribution of Posters	- 5
4. Illegal distribution of pamphlets	- 4
5. Illegal demonstration	- 1

TOTAL 16

2 Incls:

1. 1 copy of Personal History of Candidates.
2. 4 copies of Election Bulletin.



REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE OF PREFECTURAL  
BY-ELECTION TO FILL VACANCY IN NATIONAL  
HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

1. Name of City Kumamoto
2. Number of Registered Voters (Men 56,962  
(Women 67,816  
(Total 124,778)
3. Number Actually Voting (Men 29,730  
(Women 26,323  
(Total 56,053)
4. Number of Surveillance Teams 1
5. Number of Polling Places 40
6. Number of Polling Places Visited 30
7. Number of Counting Places 7
8. Number of Counting Places Visited 7
9. Availability of Candidates purge questionnaires at Elections Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices Yes
10. Amount of publicity given to the fact that candidates purge questionnaires are available at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices Radio 1 Press 1 Political Gatherings 10 (approximately)
11. Number of people examining candidates Questionnaires:
- At Election Administration Offices None
- At Screening Committees Offices None

(Kumamoto Ken election committee prepared and distributed 350,000 pamphlets giving the personnel history of each candidate. See Incl #1)

12. Candidates by party with votes received.

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Gishin Jo	Liberal	19,596
Torakame Fukuda	Democrat	25,244
Taira Sakamoto	Socialist	6,175
Tatsuo Nishizato	Communist	3,970
Tatsuma Kiyosato	Independent	275
Kiichi Kuraki	Independent	113
	Total	55,373



13. Independent candidates with vote received.

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Tatsuma Kiyosato	275
Kiichi Kuraki	113
Total	<u>388</u>

14. Winning candidate with party and vote received.

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Gishin Jo	Liberal	19,596

15. Invalidated Vote

a. Signed other named not candidates	143
b. 2 or more names on ballot	6
c. Other things, besides candidates name on ballot	426
d. Blank ballot	73
e. Pasted names, etc	1
f. Others	28
Total	<u>677</u>

16. There were no women candidates.

17. No. of pre-election campaign meetings held throughout city by each candidate and or party.

<u>Candidates</u>	<u>party</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Supporter</u> <u>Sponsored by</u> <u>Democrat</u>
Fukuda, Torakame	17 times
Sakamoto, Yasuyoshi	3 times by Socialist
Jo, Yoshiomi	3 times by Liberal
Nishizato, Tatsuo	23 times by Communist
Kuraki, Kiichi	Independent
Kiyoshima, Tatsuma	Independent

18. Were there an adequate number of polling places. Yes

19. Are four election bulletins enclosed. Yes

20. No. of pre-election meetings held by Military Government Team.

With election administration committee	<u>2</u>
With election officials	<u>3</u>
With candidate	<u>None</u>
Total	<u>5</u>



21. Report generally on extent of local publicity given to election.

Newspaper stories	<u>35</u>	
Advertisements	<u>25</u>	
Radio Time	<u>62 x 5 min each =</u>	310 minutes
Placards	<u>6,000</u>	
Post Cards	<u>10,000</u>	

How did Military Government contribute to publishing election. Newspaper  
articles and radio spot announcements.

22. No. of violation reported to you. None



FILE UNDER: ELECTION

I N D E X S H E E T

DATE: 7 March 1948

FROM: THE NATIONAL ELECTION TO:  
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

SUBJECT: ELECTION REPORT

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFIED FILE:  
MISSIONS AND BOARDS