e. Campaign Regulations

Campaign periods in Japan normally approximate twenty to twenty-five days. All electioneering must be accomplished within this short interval of time. At sharp variance to most all Western countries' practices are the types and degrees of the many legal restriotions placed upon the candidates. There are bans and rigid prohibitions upon house-to-house canvassing for votes, active solicitation of contributions, misuse of school children, size and number of newspaper advertisements, letters, visiting cards, posters, motor cars or boats and gasoline, mechanical contraptions such as loud speakers, parades, and food and drink for campaigning both before and after the day of election.

In the laws given below for the practices just named, even more drastic limitations exist and specific articles are listed to illustrate them. Moreover, additional prohibitions have been evolved for candidates to obey.

f. Financial Limitations

By the fixing of a low figure for a candidate's total campaign fund, the framers of the law have hoped to equate the financial element of the election campaigning among all candidates. This action would prevent the bank accounts and economic status of the more fortunate individual dominating the political opportunity.

Penalties have been meted out in the past for violations of prohibitions against vote-buying and all forms of bribery.

4. The Law Concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaign and Others, being Law 196 promulgated on 29 July 1948, applies only to the election of Members of the House of Representatives. It was enacted for the purposes of extending public management in the administration of fair and legitimate elections and of preventing corruption. Its passage was based on the present economic situation of Japan, a fact which the law so states. While its provisions do not repeal any of those of the basic House of Representatives Election Law, they do supersede those provisions which are in contradiction.

The basic law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives does not contain such stringent regulations concerning the actual campaign of a candidate or political party, nor does it provide for extensive public management of elections. This latter new step is illustrated by the degree of governmental control exercised over competitive and private speech meetings, the use of newspaper advertisements, broadcasting, and the limitation on the use of motor cars, boats and loudspeakers.

Speech meetings are divided into three classifications: competitive, private and street. The street speech meetings for a candidate are

unrestricted in number, but it is required that the candidate himself has to be present while any supporters speak in his behalf. The competitive speech meetings and private speech meetings are entirely controlled by the Prefectural Election Administration Committee, which provides and pays for the facilities in which the meeting is held. This Committee regulates (1) the competitive speech meetings by designating the place of the meeting, (2) the number which can be held, (3) the number of speakers at each meeting, (4) the order of speaking and the time allowed for each speaker, and (5) posts such notices as are required by law advertising such a meeting. These notices are limited in number to not more than 20 for each city, town or village, in which such a competitive speech meeting is held. The notices cannot be posted prior to two days before the meeting and can contain only the location of the meeting and the names and political party of the various speakers. At this competitive speech meeting, only the candidate or his delegate can orate.

Private speech meetings are likewise controlled by the Prefectural Election Administration Committee because it designates the time and location of such meetings and limits the number not to exceed 30. The private speech meetings cannot last longer than five hours and anyone supporting the candidate can speak. All other types of speech meetings for the purpose of the campaign are prohibited.

Although the principle of competitive speech meetings is not practiced widely in the United States, a few states have used this method for some time as part of the campaign procedure for candidates and political parties.

Broadcasting by candidates and political parties is likewise under public management. The National Election Management Commission, upon consultation with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, decides on the times and dates of any broadcasts anywhere in Japan.

Newspaper advertising is restricted so that only one advertisement can be inserted for the exclusive benefit of a candidate and then only in the size and the newspaper designated by the Prefectural Election Administration Committee. All candidates and political parties are required to advertise in the same newspaper and at a designated time. No other advertisement for a single candidate is allowed. If two advertisements are desired, accomplishment can only be made by two candidates joining together in one advertisement which can then be inserted twice. This restriction on newspaper advertising is new to this election.

Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Provisional Exception Law are especially restrictive in that they provide that no postal cards, handwritten letters, visiting cards or any other writings or pictures shall be distributed for the purpose of campaigning, with the exception of certain few posters which are allowed by the Law, such as posters which might

be attached to one motor car or boat. These severe limitations are applied as it was thought that it would be a drain upon the economic recovery of Japan if a large number of printed materials were used.

In the previous election of 1947, posters were allowed to be used by the various candidates or political parties. The number of postal cards, formerly 10,000 in 1947, was reduced to 1,000 in this election. The wording allowed on those cards was confined solely to matters connected with election business rather than with election campaigning as previously had been allowed.

Likewise to reduce the expenses of the election and so as not to interfere with the economic recovery of Japan, the Law limited the number of motor cars, loudspeakers, boats and sledges to one each at any one time, as against unrestricted use in previous elections.

Food or drink is likewise prohibited for the purpose of election campaign, with the exception of hot water or tea.

Under further provisions of the Law which again are entirely new in Japan, a candidate is required to pay 20,000 yen into the national treasury as his share of the cost of public managment of elections. In return the national treasury bears the following expenses:

a. Expenses for holding competitive speech meetings.

b. Expenses for notification of private speech meetings and expenses concerning facilities.

c. Expenses for broadcasting.

d. Expenses for advertisements and newspapers.

e. Expenses for postal cards.

f. Expenses for the use of transportation.

Campaigns in former elections in Japan have been far less rigid legally. Prohibitions existed against more than one campaign headquarters, establishment of resting places, the use of school children under twenty years of age by certain persons, house-to-house visiting for the solicitation of votes, and some limitation by ordinance upon the use of letters and pictures. The prohibitions established by the Provisional Exception Law practically eliminate all forms of campaigning with the exception of the three types of speech meetings, plus the limited use of newspapers, radio and vehicles.

5. The Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures, being Law No. 194, promulgated on 29 July 1948, aims at the sound development of democratic government by regulating the political activities of political parties, associations and other organizations and candidates for public office, especially in regards to political contributions and expenditures. The Law applies not only to the election for members of the House of Representatives, but also to that for members of the House of Councillors, and to those falling within the scope of the Law Concerning Local Autonomy.

This Law clearly defines a political party, the candidate for public office, income, contribution and payments. It provides for the appointment of persons who shall be responsible for the accounting of political funds and provides for the reporting of political contributions and expenditures to the proper Election Administration Committee. Through detailed reports which are required to be made, desirable evidence can be obtained to determine which individuals or organizations support certain candidates or political parties and likewise for what purpose these candidates or political parties use their funds. These reports also show excessive expenditures by candidates or political parties.

In addition to the reports, the Law restricts contributions for political campaigns for certain types of individuals; for example, contractors who have contracts for work with the local entity in which the election is being held, and, which is more important, from anonymous donors.

This Law takes the place of Article 101 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives. This repealed Article provided for the appointment of a person responsible for the disbursement of election campaign funds as well as some restriction upon donations and disbursements for political purposes. However, it was very lax; no provision was made for the detailed accounting contained in the new Law, which is now generally referred to as Japan's Corrupt Practices Act.

6. The Law Concerning Special Exceptions to Article 12 of the Law for Election of Members, as amended, the final amendment being dated 1 December 1948, applied to this election. This provided for the preparation of supplemental electoral lists subsequent to the 15th of September, the final date of preparation as provided in Article 12 of the basic Law. This provision for preparation of a supplemental electoral list is fixed by the governor of the prefecture and while it may vary in different prefectures, it generally is within a few days of the actual voting day.

7. The Law of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges, Law No. 136 as of 20 November 1947 and Cabinet Order No. 122 as of 26 May 1948 as has been stated above, implements Article 79 of the Constitution. Summarized in essentials, the Law establishes an administrative system to conduct the people's examination or popular review, and penal provisions for infractions of the regulations; i.e., false statements against a judge, intimidation and wrongful use of official position and power.

Functioning in the national government is the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee composed of ten members elected by the House of Councillors from among its members. It functions as the counterpart of the National Election Management Commission by issuing all necessary instructions in connection with the examination. Under its control and supervision the Prefectural Election Administration Committees administer direction over all the committees of the villages, towns and cities as the proper agencies to conduct the examination. Although in village, town and city levels the ballot counting places for the election of the House of Representatives serve also for the popular review of the judges at the prefectural level, they do not serve the same way in compiling the results. These are supplanted by special Examination Councils which tabulate the statistics and forward the results to the Central Examination Council in Tokyo which, in turn, after final compilation, makes its report to the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee. From its offices the final results are made public and, if a judge is dismissed, announcement is accomplished through notification to the Prime Minister and in the Official Gazette.

Because of the large number of names of judges more than likely to be voted upon at one time, the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives realized that a ballot form which required writing in the name of each judge would place an undue burden on the voter and hence be impractical. Therefore, for the first time the use of a printed ballot was advocated and enacted into law. The use of the familiar "X" is only for the case in which the voter (or examiner) desires the judge dismissed; the voter uses the "X" to vote against a judge. The appropriate column opposite the judge's name is left blank by the voter when he desires the judge retained; the voter does not mark the ballot at all to vote for a judge. Moreover, there are no restrictions as to the number for or against whom he can vote as in the fixed condition for all other elections.

Although the judges may not engage in "outright political campaigning," they can "state their case" and defend their careers against accusations by making speeches and issuing statements publicly.

A judge who is dismissed under the Law cannot be reappointed to the Supreme Court until after the elapse of a five year period.

## III. PARTY STRENGTH

The strength of the political parties in the Diet is illustrated by the number of seats obtained in the second national election, April 1947, measured against those finally held at the close of the Session upon its dissolution. Political party organizations in Japan is yet fluid as to membership; resignations and switches by members of one party to another and party identification and alignment by independents after election have been common.

### COMPOSITION OF THE OLD DIET

| | 1947 House of Representatives Election | At time of Dissolution 23 January 1949 |
|---|---|---|
| Democratic-Liberal Party (formerly Liberal Party) | 132 | 152 |
| Socialists | 143 | 111 |
| Democrats | 126 | 90 |
| People's Cooperatives | 31 | 29 |
| Communists | 4 | 4 |
| Japan Farmers | 5 | 7 |
| Labor-Farmer | -- | 12 |
| Social Renovation | -- | 20 |
| New Liberals | -- | 11 |
| Independent Club | -- | 8 |
| Minor Parties | 17 | -- |
| Independents | 8 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 466 | 447 (19 vacancies) |

## IV. ELECTION SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

### 1. Preliminaries

In November 1948 the members of the staffs of the Legal and Government Division and the Civil Information Branch, Social Affairs Division, had worked informally in conference with members of Government Section and Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, on the preparation and compilation of a mimeographed booklet of the English translations of all laws and cabinet orders relating to elections and the popular review of judges. Upon completion, copies were distributed to the Legal and Government Officer and the Information Officer of all military government teams in the field. Immediately thereafter Civil Information Branch forwarded copies of a staff study, information plan and material on political parties prepared by CI&E, GHQ, SCAP to the teams for planning purposes. It contained (1) discussion of the organization on five major and four minor parties and (2) objectives for a plan with procedural data, media means on radio, press, exhibits, films, printed materials, libraries and adult and child education.

Because of the developing political crisis, particularly after mid-December 1948, and with a view to making preliminary preparations of an assured national election and the consequent review of judges, the Chief, Military Government Section, Headquarters Eighth United States Army assigned the responsibility of legal and government affairs in the contemplated mission of election surveillance to the Legal and Government Division. He directed also that the Social Affairs Division through its Civil Information Branch would have the responsibility of all informational matters to be developed with the mission.

The Civil Information Branch then prepared and dispatched a political information program for all Military Government Teams. See Tab A. This supplemented and reinforced the CI&E Section's political parties information program, from a local viewpoint and was forwarded to the teams for their implementation. Telephonic communication was used to speed the execution of the plans.

2. Command Letter

The official communication from GHQ, SCAP, to the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army announcing that there would be a national election as well as the people's examination of the judges of the Supreme Court and assigning a mission for complete surveillance, was the command letter, dated 25 December 1948. The specific date on which the election was to be held was to be given as soon as the Japanese announced it officially. The letter has been initiated by Government Section whose responsibility for national political affairs is primary in the General Headquarters.

Differing essentially from those command letters regarding the elections for April 1946 and for April 1947, this letter gave the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army expressed authority to take action as deemed appropriate on serious violations and thereafter promptly report what had been done to Government Section. Hitherto, Headquarters Eighth United States Army had been required merely to report the number and nature of serious illegal acts committed.

The letter explained the purpose of the elections and directed a close surveillance over the administration of all applicable laws during the campaign period, on election and ballot counting days, and until the final results were made public. It requested that Election Administration Committees, chief executives, candidates, and the general public be informed of the Occupation Forces' intention to maintain surveillance over the entire election activities and that they would report to the proper Japanese authorities for corrective action all violations of the election laws, as well as any laxity in their enforcement.

Information media were to be encouraged to publicize the elections and emphasize the need to adhere to the provisions of election laws.

Furthermore, it was requested that complete freedom of political activity during the election period and thereafter be insured by the suspension of all orders requiring advance notice or clearance of political meetings and speeches and the maintenance of an attitude of strict impartiality.

Lastly, informal reports on the development of the election were required to be made at intervals and a final written report with statistical summations within an approximate two weeks interval after election day.

Attached to the command letter was the official copy of the mimeographed booklet of the English translations of the principal laws and cabinet orders which would concern the election and the examination of the judges. Previously copies of the booklet had been transmitted to submordinate commands.

Similar to the other command letters, this one also placed the responsibility for the complete surveillance operation upon military government.

Upon receipt of the command letter 27 December 1948, immediate telephonic communication based in terms of it was made to the Chief, Military Government Section, Headquarters I and IX Corps and to Commanding Officers, Shizuoka, Kanagawa and Tokyo Military Government Teams. On the same day confirming radio messages were dispatched.

Upon receipt of official radio notification from SCAP, on 29 December 1948, this headquarters dispatched additional radio messages to the Commanding Generals, I Corps and IX Corps and the Commanding Officers of Tokyo, Kanagawa and Shizuoka Military Government Teams informing them that 23 January 1949 had been set as the date for the election and review of the judges and that the campaign had commenced officially.

### 3. Operational Directive

Having been drafted by Military Government Section, Operational Directive Number 1, dated 3 January 1949, was published and copies sent on 3 January to all subordinate commands for action. This Directive confirmed previous telephonic and radio messages and implemented the command letter from SCAP to Eighth Army. Emphasizing the importance of insuring free and unfettered elections in accordance with the will of the people,

it directed Eighth Army units to conduct continuous surveillance on an impartial basis during the election campaign and particularly on election day.

Verbal reports were required to be submitted directly to Eighth Army by the fastest means of communication available in case of serious violations of the election laws. These were also to be confirmed by written reports later.

Two special reports during the election campaign period were required from each military government team covering the initial activities and their developments.

The first of these reports covered the first four days of the campaign ending 30 December 1949, and the second covered the first eighteen days of the campaign ending 13 January 1949, the date by which, barring exceptional circumstances, all candidates were to have been declared.

In addition to instructions contained in SCAP's letter, subordinate commanders were issued warning instructions to provide election surveillance teams from military government teams, augmented greatly by troops from tactical units, upon definite announcement of the election day. An outline of reports to be submitted to Military Government Section, Headquarters Eighth United States Army during the election period was also transmitted. Radio messages similar to those above were dispatched also to Commanding General, Kobe Base, and Commanding General, Yokohama Command for information.

The Directive also called for a final summary on the whole election to be submitted to Headquarters Eighth United States Army not later than 2 February 1949, the report to conform with the "Report Form on Surveillance of Elections" called for in Tab A of the command letter.

4. Orientation

In order that the mission would be coordinated properly in the field and as much guidance and aid given as rapidly as possible, orientational conferences were held in Headquarters Eighth United States Army, Yokohama; I Corps, Kyoto; and IX Corps, Sendai, on 29 December 1948. Although the conferences were called essentially for the Legal and Government Officers and the Information Officers of the two Corps and their respective regional teams, there were in attendance many civilians and officers from nearby prefectural teams. The officer and civilian personnel attending the conference in Yokohama included Kanto Military Government Region and the Tokyo, Kanagawa and Shizuoka Military Government Teams.

Members of the staff of the Legal and Government Division conducted the briefings and distributed additional copies of the booklet on the translations of the laws and ordinances as well as the checklist of suggestions for pre-voting day surveillance teams. Salient features of the election laws and Law of People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges were explained in some detail and suggestions provided for many anticipated problems.

It was urged that members of the surveillance teams confer with all members of the Election Administration Committees within their assigned areas, members of police commissions, other prefectural and municipal officials, executives of the political parties when available, the candidates themselves within the team's locality and newspaper reporters.

Request was made that the surveillance teams: (1) maintain lists of candidates, their backgrounds as to associates and party affiliations, (2) attend as many political meetings as possible, and (3) observe all activities in compliance with the laws and report all violations to the proper Japanese authorities for corrective action, and especially the more serious, to the military government teams. Cautioning surveillance teams against unwarranted interference in the election campaign, it also urged that team members obtain the name, rank and organization of any member of the Occupation or person accredited thereto who interfered or participated in the campaign and report such to the nearest Provost Marshal.

Instruction was also given for the teams in observing the general campaign to report to the local military government team at least once every two days, and to give something of the general trend of the campaign, such as the activities of candidates and political parties, number of meetings and type, approximate attendance, decorum of the meetings, complaints and violation of the laws, activities of local officials, extent of local interest and attitude of various groups, and the disposition by Japanese authorities of the matters which had been referred to them.

Because of the special authority exercised by the United States Navy in the city and harbor vicinity of Yokosuka, called the Yokosuka Naval Zone of Responsibility, special conferences were held by members of the Legal and Government Division with the officer in charge of surveillance for the Zone, Captain H. E. Fuller, Jr., United States Marine Corps.

Four teams were assigned at once for the preliminary and interim task prior to election day. These were augmented by additional teams on election day and ballot counting day. All teams were issued an election booklet which contained similar regulations to those mentioned above.

The following excerpts epitomize the desire for and careful administration of the surveillance mission: "Your first day, 20 January

1949, is for orientation and for getting yourselves settled in your area of surveillance. On this day, after having been oriented, you should move to your areas of surveillance and make the acquaintance of as many officials as you can, and where necessary, make arrangements to claim your reservations for lodging. For those who stay in Japanese hotels, it will be necessary to provide your own food.

"On your second day, 21 January 1949, it will be necessary to spend a good bit of time making the acquaintance of all officials with whom you will come in contact during the course of the election, and in familiarizing yourself and your driver with the road nets in your districts. Find routes of entry into all towns which have polling places and arrange for guides within the town.

"On your third day, you should further your acquaintance and in addition, make sure that guides will be furnished to show you to your respective polling places. Those guides will be furnished by village offices. During the course of your travels on this day, interview the man on the street, using the enclosed questionair forms to get the reaction of the voting public. This will necessitate a full day's work and you should strive to contact as many people as possible in all villages and towns so that the fact of Military Government surveillance will be well known.

"On 23 January 1949, the election day, <u>all</u> polling places should be visited."

"On 24 January 1949, <u>all</u> ballot counting places should be visited."

"No Occupation Force personnel are to be allowed to loiter in polling places or in their vicinity."

This orientational work was carried on two steps further. The corps and regional Legal and Government Officers and the Information Officers in turn held conferences in their areas and gave the information which they had obtained from this headquarters to their respective counterparts in the prefectural teams. Moreover, additional printed material was given out in this manner. The second series of conferences had to do with orienting the tactical officer and enlisted personnel who very largely would compose the surveillance teams. In many instances both of these officers conducted joint meetings. The nature of this important work is discussed below.

## 5. Work of Military Government Teams

The fundamental task of the actual operation of the surveillance mission rested with the forty six prefectural military government teams.

The necessary administration and coordination of them came from their next two higher headquarters, the regions and corps.

This responsibility was divided between (1) adequate orientation of the tactical officer and enlisted personnel who were to be assigned for temporary duty to augment the number of surveillance teams supplied by the military government teams themselves, including the important coordination of logistic support, arrangments for billets, making of maps and assignments of area responsibility; and (2) the manifold duties connected with the surveillance of the Japanese officials, agencies, political parties and candidates and public in general.

Military Government Section, Headquarters Eighth United States Army established the minimum requirements for the type and number of the surveillance teams.

a. Each of these was to be composed of an officer or non-commissioned officer of the first three grades and an interpreter and driver; the latter two could be the same person. Moreover, each team was to be equipped with a motor vehicle.

b. The minimum number of surveillance teams for the whole of Japan was ordered as 117, one for each electoral district and throughout the campaign period including ballot counting days at least one was to remain in the electoral districts.

The decision as to the number of supplementary teams needed for the election and ballot counting days was left to the two corps which assigned these teams in terms of the estimates of the prefectural military government teams. The total number of all teams put in the field by Headquarters, IX Corps was 304 and that for I Corps was 686. In three areas in which the two corps did not supply tactical troops for additional teams the following was provided:

a. In the Yokosuka Naval Zone of Responsibility the United States Marine Corps furnished 6 and the Navy, 2;

b. In the British area of tactical responsibility, the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces furnished 29;

c. In the immediate vicinity of Headquarters Eighth United States Army, the tactical units attached furnished 139. Thus the total number of surveillance teams was 1,166.

The orientation of the members of the surveillance teams and the preparation for their actual operation in the electoral districts and further sub-divided areas of surveillance responsibility, required careful

and patient planning. Although variations existed among the forty six military government teams as to the preparation and action followed to accomplish this most important objective the following, executed by the Shizuoka Military Government Team, can be considered as typical.

After reporting for duty and other preliminaries, the entire group was thoroughly briefed on the purpose of the mission which included the reasons for the election. Emphasis was placed upon working with Japanese officials, Japanese election laws and types of ballots to be used. The following items illustrate the many additional and necessary details on which proper action was taken by giving out printed material and through verbal instructions. The printed material included:

a. A map for the driver and interpreter and an overlay for the surveillance officer, on which was marked the assigned area to cover, cities, towns and villages together with number of polling places and ballot counting stations.

b. A sheet of instructions

c. Check lists for polling and counting stations

d. Transient hotel service receipts

The verbal instructions covered:

a. Japanese hotel customs

b. Terrain and climatic conditions

c. Jeep trouble service

d. Deportment and impartial action.

The significance of this careful and most necessary work is not to be underestimated. No better illustration can be observed in the use of tactical troops supplementing the military government teams in the execution and performance of the function of military government in either combat or occupational mission than this operation. Indeed it should be stated that this operation for this election both as to execution in mechanics of requirements and spirit of action is one not only of impressive magnitude to the Japanese but also to the Occupation Forces.

Moreover, for the election as a whole, the record of surveillance teams is highly commendable and creditable to the Occupation. A zest for the tast and a satisfaction in the effort by the teams are disearnable in their results. Over 90% of the 42,900 polling places and

100% of the 11,120 ballot counting stations were visited and checked at least once, a feat which demanded all types of travel and much over difficult terrain. In Nogami-gun in Yamagata Prefecture the surveillance team went in on skis much to the amazement of the voters.

While the work of briefing and orienting the personnel for all the surveillance teams was carried on essentially by the Legal and Government Officer of each military government team, the duties of the mission in working with the Japanese were divided according to their function between the Legal and Government Officer and the Information Officer. While the one was concerned with the laws, regulations and procedures to be followed by officials, candidates and all others involved, the other was concerned with all media of information and matters of publicity.

The specific work of the Civil Information Officer was directed toward a number of goals which were enumerated in the information plan; these were on substance as well as techniques. Emphasis was placed upon (1) getting out an informed vote both as to election of qualified candidates for the Diet and as to the importance of the judges' review, (2) explaining the "reverse" voting procedure on the ballot for the judges' review, (3) tieing the whole campaign to the already developed Political Reorientation Program and the broader Local Autonomy and Civil Liberties campaigns, (4) using the local organizations as media of political information, (5) developing extensive local press and radio coverage and (6) supervising the distribution of the visual material prepared nationally and augmenting this with the vast quantity of locally produced material.

The Information Officer aided the Japanese in securing women's organizations to inform their memberships on campaign issues and of candidates' positions. Many such groups invited candidates to speak before them. Questions were asked by all candidates and each spoke for a period in reply. Better Government Leagues of Citizens' Public Halls sponsored town meetings to give the populace opportunity to participate in forum discussions of issues and to hear candidates or their representatives. Social Education classes in higher schools studied election procedures and held mock elections. In some prefectures the students were as "town criers" to urge all to vote.

The poster and exhibit material emphasizing that free elections produce democratic government were truly vast in quantity and effective in use.

a. Prepared by the League for Political Education, 25,000 sets of posters, 14 exhibits to a set, were divided among the prefectures.

b. Prepared by the same league were 50,000 kabe shimbun or wall posters and 6,150 sets of kami shibai or paper slide shows.

c. Prepared by the National Election Management Commission were six posters of which there were a total of 900,000 copies.

d. 1,000,000 small posters in four different election ideas or 250,000 copies of each were prepared. Moreover the League prepared two booklets entitled The People and the Election and Abstention from Voting Is A Danger; 200,000 copies of each of these were distributed to officials, organizations and libraries.

All the military government teams for some period of time had been expecting a national election. Its actual announcement was not a surprise. Moreover advanced planning and some action had taken place. Thus for example: "Dissolution of the Diet had been anticipated in Hokkaido since the formation of the Yoshida Cabinet. All political parties in the Island expected a general election to be held prior to the year's end. Preliminary preparations were made upon this basis."

Again: "During the first week of December the Ken Election Administration Committee held a conference with the cities' and towns' local election committee concerned with the apparent coming election. Discussion of the 'Election Law' and its admendments. Pamphlets concerning the same were released."

At the beginning of the campaign the Legal and Government Officer had meetings with:

a. The Prefectural Election Administration Committee and its prefectural staff

b. Members of the city, town and village committees

c. Police commissioners and chiefs of municipal and National Rural Police

d. Procurators and judges

e. Candidates and political party executives in the prefecture.

In the earlier meetings with these officials and candidates, they all were informed as to the nature of the action of the Occupation Forces toward the election, that adherance and enforcement of all laws would be demanded and that surveillance would be maintained.

In the later meetings specific issues and problems were entertained and suggestions offered but at all times the Japanese were made aware that the Supreme Commander would permit of nothing other than an impartial, freely conducted and fair election indicative of democratic government.

6. The Allied Council of Japan

On 17 January 1949 a letter from GHQ, SCAP informed the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army that approval had been given to members of the missions of the Allied Council of Japan to travel throughout the nation to observe the national elections and review of Supreme Court Judges. In its request for making the arrangements, it was emphasized that the Eighth United States Army units would not be expected to make such arrangements as would interfere with the schedule of personnel engaged in the election surveillance program or would impose upon them obligations for assistance.

Information was sent on 18 January 1949 to the Military Government Section, Headquarters I Corps and IX Corps and the Legal and Government Officers of the Shizuoka, Kanagawa and Tokyo Military Government Teams so that preparations could be accomplished.

In order to facilitate the observance trips of these members of the missions, the Chief, Legal and Government Division arranged with the Foreign Liaison Division, G-2, GHQ, SCAP for a conference in which they could be given proper orientation. Conferences were given on 20 and 21 January 1949 at GHQ, SCAP. At the first conference members attended from the United Kingdom Liaison Mission representing Australia, England and India, from the Chinese Liaison Mission and from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Representatives from G-2, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, Government Section and Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP also attended. The second conference was arranged especially for additional members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Mission.

The areas visited by the members of the mission were Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Mihara, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Ito, Tokyo Katsuta, Mito, Funatsu and Sapporo. Officer personnel from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Mission were accompanied by officer personnel from Liaison Division G-2, GHQ, SCAP; the civilian personnel were unaccompanied. Proper reception was given by the military government teams.

7. Election Day

Members of all Eighth United States Army military government organizations were on duty Sunday, 23 January 1949.

The staff of the Legal and Government Division were in appointed places: Sendai, Nagoya, Kobe; in Yokohama at the Military Government Section, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, a senior officer of the National Election Management Commission from Tokyo was present with the Division personnel not only for election day but also for three ballot counting days. Moreover a radio message had been sent out to subordinate

commanders on 14 January 1949 (with information copies to United States Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, and Commanding General, FEAF) requesting that all Japanese nationals employed by the Occupation be given an opportunity to vote on election day without reduction in pay or allowances.

## V. CANDIDATES

Indicative of the manner in which registration began and the candidates announced themselves is the following: "Public announcement was made by the Nagasaki Ken Election Administration Committee at 0900 hours 27 December 1948, that registry of candidates would be accepted by the Committee. That same day twelve candidates registered and entered into an active campaign from the first district. From the second district five candidates entered into an active campaign. All of the former members of the House of Representatives have announced candidacy."

The total number of candidates reached 1,364, compared with 1,590 for the April 1947 House of Representatives election, a decrease which can be accounted for by the fact that all parties were taking a more realistic view of their chances than before. The Democratic-Liberals, though confident of their predominant strength, did not anticipate gaining a majority and were considerably alarmed at the large number of party members who attempted to run under the party label without official sanction. Leaders were hurridly dispatched from party headquarters to all parts of the country with orders to persuade the weaker candidates to drop out. The Democratic-Liberals finally succeeded in paring their list of candidates to 416, a little less than one-third of the total, although they were forced actually to expel certain recalcitrant members from the party. In the light of their expectations of no more than 220 winners at most, they were still worried at their inability to maintain party discipline sufficiently to reduce the total even further.

As for the Socialists and the Democrats, although pessimism reigned in their camps, due to the tremendous loss in their popularity during the KATAYAMA and ASHIDA administrations, they put up 186 and 212 seats respectively and hoped for 100 winners.

The People's Cooperatives, fourth ranking party in the old Diet had suffered a constant decline in strength ever since their total number of seats dropped from seventy to thirty in April 1947. However, they still ran sixty three candidates, with the hope of capturing at least twenty five seats.

Owing to widespread dissatisfaction over domestic economic conditions, coupled with a favorable international situation, the Communist Party, through its opposition tactics, was riding the crest of a wave of popularity, and although it could not hope for a majority, yet the time was

felt to be propitious to strengthen its position as a minor party. Accordingly, with the aim of maximizing their chances and placing, as evidenced from press reports, at least ten or perhaps twenty members in the Diet, the Communists hit the basic point of the system of restricted plural voting for which the system was partially devised, namely, to assure in any relatively large group, the election of minority representation. The Communist Party capitalized upon this element even further by allowing one candidate and only one to run in each of the electoral districts. The sole exception was Akita, in which it was felt that the party would have a better chance in backing SHIMADA Kenzo, a fellow traveler and candidate of the Labor-Farmer Party.

The Social Renovation Party, which owes its origin to a personal feud between its purged former leader HIRANO Rikizo, a right-wing Socialist who bolted the Socialist Party, backed thirty candidates, many of them former Socialists.

The Labor-Farmer Party is a new party composed of former extreme left-wing Socialists. Headed by Chairman KURODA Hisao, leader of the powerful red-tinged Japan Farmers' Union, the party backed forty five candidates and entertained high hopes of replacing the Communists as the most powerful of the extreme left-wingers in the House of Representatives.

The only other minor party of importance was the Japan Farmers Party whose stronghold is Hokkaido. Although it backed sixteen candidates, just prior to the opening of the election campaign nearly every important official, including several candidates, bolted the party with the exception of Chairman NAKANO Shiro. The seceders formed a new party known as the "New Farmers Party."

The remaining 281 candidates were principally independents, other minor party candidates amounting to only seventy candidates. The latter figure represents a large drop from 1946 and 1947 figures.

Evaluation of Candidates

The Democratic-Liberal Party, which had emerged practically unscathed from the long series of political scandals preceding dissolution of the Diet in December 1948, put in the field almost all previous members of the last Diet, with the exception of former Finance Minister IZUMIYAMA Sanroku.

As for the Democrats and the Socialists, despite their sagging fortunes all former members of the scandal-ridden Socialist--Democrat--People's Cooperative coalition governments stood for re-election. Socialist NAGAE Kazuo, former Agricultural and Forestry Minister, having been expelled from the Party owing to his implication in a textile scandal, ran as an Independent.

## VI. ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

### General Comments

Although the election campaign seemed at first to move slowly in some prefectures, it started at once in others. In Nagasaki "Immediately after registering, the candidates set up their campaign offices and entered into an active campaign. One of the first actions of candidates was to procure a truck and install a loudspeaker system in the truck. Candidates are presently very actively using these loudspeaker systems."

"Competitive speech meetings have started in both the first and second districts as of 7 January 1949 and are gathering good crowds. In some places at the initial meetings the halls were crowded to full capacity. The interest shown by the audience in competitive speech meetings is intense but the candidates seem to show no interest in these meetings. Candidates seem to concentrate more on street speeches. Unlike the outset of the competitive speech meetings when the candidates enthusiastically expounded their party platforms they now resort to announcing their names only--just to imprint their names in the minds of the people. The Democratic-Liberal Party seems to be increasing their popularity among the people."

In Tottori "The candidates began their campaign activities on 3 January 1949. At this time the eleven candidates, divided into two groups started their dialogue debates in accordance with the schedule set up by the Election Administration Committee. This schedule included both radio broadcasting time and public meetings. The election has gained wide publicity and large crowds, mostly men, have attended the public meetings. A total of 534,900 posters, pamphlets, cartoons and information sheets have been distributed throughout the prefecture."

The Election Administration Committee in each of the local public entities performed the function well throughout the campaign. Its essential work initially is illustrated in Tottori: "The Election Commission has prepared and distributed information relative to forms of ballots, appointment of Election Superintendent, authorized amount of expenses in campaigns, the plan for joint election campaign forums and radio time, final date for acceptance of candidates' career profiles, and final date for acceptance of applicants for candidacy. Acceptance of applications for candidacy was begun on 27 December. Active campaigning has not begun, although a few street speeches are being made. Supplemental registration is in progress and old voter lists are being inspected."

Because of the severe restrictions on campaign activity on which there was wide complaint, the New Year's holidays, and the apparent general lack of interest on the part of the people, the first few days of

the election campaign were dull. The early speech meetings of all types were poorly attended, sometimes only a few people being present; in several instances speech meetings were cancelled. However, after the holidays, election interest began to pick up noticeably and the people began to show more enthusiasm towards the competitive speech meetings arranged by local Election Administration Committees. As in the past, many of the prominent old-line politicians disdained to enter into active campaigning contenting themselves with a few brief appearances and making a few short speeches replete with cliches and vague promises of a more honest, vigorous administration if they and their party were elected. An example of the "kao mise" or "face showing" type of campaing, is that of INOUE Shikio, an Independent, and self-styled richest man in the Kansai District. INOUE, a leather manufacturer from Nara, who is currently on trial for falsification of his inventory of critical materials, virtually boycotted competitive speech meetings. On at least one occasion, he operated a sound truck in a street outside and drew a larger crowd than the meeting did. At one competitive speech meeting, he made the shortest speech on record: "I am INOUE Shikio. I will do my best." With no visible platform, INOUE banked on money and prestige and was generally conceded election. (He was subsequently elected).

In Kochi, Premier YOSHIDA Shigeru did not arrive until 10 January and was scheduled to depart for Tokyo again on 14 January 1949. He and Deputy Premier HAYASHI Joji, who arrived for a one week's campaign, toured the prefecture and attracted large crowds. Despite the unpopularity of their party, former Prime Minister KATAYAMA and former Agricultural and Forestry Minister NOMIZO, both Socialists, were so confident of their own personal chances that they made very few campaign speeches in their respective electoral districts and spent the rest of the time campaigning for other members of the party. Ex-Prime Minister and ex-President of the Democratic Party, ASHIDA Hitoshi, who was recently released from Kosuge Detention House and is currently under indictment for alleged participation in the Showa Denko scandal, ran for re-election from his native prefecture of Kyoto. ASHIDA campaigned with a large casket beside him, explaining that on two occasions he had been in danger of being buried politically. According to ASHIDA, the first occasion was during the war when the militarists attempted to end his political career. The second occasion, he explained, was now when certain high politicians were making a similar effort. ASHIDA, pointing to the casket, exhorted the crowd to come to his rescue, saying that only they stood between him and political death.

The Communists' strategy was to put as many prominent candidates into the field as possible, allowing each individual full play in following his own tactics. HAYASHI Hyakuro, running from the 3rd District in Nagano, campaigned more as an individual than as a member of a political party. He is said to be an excellent speaker with a pleasing personality,

## VI. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

### General Comments

Although the election campaign seemed at first to move slowly in some prefectures, it started at once in others. In Nagasaki "Immediately after registering, the candidates set up their campaign offices and entered into an active campaign. One of the first actions of candidates was to procure a truck and install a loudspeaker system in the truck. Candidates are presently very actively using these loudspeaker systems."

"Competitive speech meetings have started in both the first and second districts as of 7 January 1949 and are gathering good crowds. In some places at the initial meetings the halls were crowded to full capacity. The interest shown by the audience in competitive speech meetings is intense but the candidates seem to show no interest in these meetings. Candidates seem to concentrate more on street speeches. Unlike the outset of the competitive speech meetings when the candidates enthusiastically expounded their party platforms they now resort to announcing their names only--just to imprint their names in the minds of the people. The Democratic-Liberal Party seems to be increasing their popularity among the people."

In Tottori "The candidates began their campaign activities on 3 January 1949. At this time the eleven candidates, divided into two groups started their dialogue debates in accordance with the schedule set up by the Election Administration Committee. This schedule included both radio broadcasting time and public meetings. The election has gained wide publicity and large crowds, mostly men, have attended the public meetings. A total of 534,900 posters, pamphlets, cartoons and information sheets have been distributed throughout the prefecture."

The Election Administration Committee in each of the local public entities performed the function well throughout the campaign. Its essential work initially is illustrated in Tottori: "The Election Commission has prepared and distributed information relative to forms of ballots, appointment of Election Superintendent, authorized amount of expenses in campaigns, the plan for joint election campaign forums and radio time, final date for acceptance of candidates' career profiles, and final date for acceptance of applicants for candidacy. Acceptance of applications for candidacy was begun on 27 December. Active campaigning has not begun, although a few street speeches are being made. Supplemental registration is in progress and old voter lists are being inspected."

Because of the severe restrictions on campaign activity on which there was wide complaint, the New Year's holidays, and the apparent general lack of interest on the part of the people, the first few days of

and had been jointly supported in the 1947 election campaign by the Socialists and the Communists. SHIGA Yoshio, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and defeated for re-election in 1947, declared his intention to run from the 1st District in Osaka. According to newspaper accounts and other sources SHIGA was reputedly backed by members of the powerful Osaka merchant class who for business reasons believed that to do business with Communist China, Japan, too, must go Communist; they as individuals believed it necessary to play safe, hoping to escape the purge in the event of a future Communist victory.

Old OZAKI Yukio, an Independent, who because of his advanced age of 91 years was unable to campaign actively, was assisted by friends who played phonograph recordings of his speeches.

"As for scandal," reports Shizuoka Military Government Team, "it appears to be helping at least one candidate. A Mr. GOSHIMA, recently convicted in a large blackmarket case and fined 1,000,000 yen, is campaigning as 'One Million Yen Case GOSHIMA.' He is running on the plea that there are too many laws in Japan. He seems to get a good reception at political meetings." (He was elected).

Platforms

All political parties promised the voters an honest, efficient government; even the Democrats and the Socialists vied with each other to disclaim responsibility for the recent political scandals. The parties were in common agreement over the desirability of stabilizing the people's livelihood by checking inflation, increasing the supply of food and consumers goods and importing foreign capital--even the Communists supported the last point, provided it did not result in what they call the "enslavement" of the Japanese race. There was also unanimous agreement over the necessity of revising the tax system with a view to decreasing the tax burden on the people--specifically, the abolition of the Business Transactions Tax was advocated. It was universally agreed that economic controls were too comprehensive and must be lifted to a certain extent, although each political party differed as to degree. All parties agreed on the desirability of an early peace treaty.

Most campaign issues were general, vague in nature, and consisted of catch-words, cliches and empty promises designed more to capitalize on the general dissatisfaction with current economic conditions rather than provide the voter with facts and information.

The Democratic-Liberal Party, as in previous elections, again advocated (1) a minimum of economic controls (2) opposition to any increase in rice collection quotas, (3) rationalization of government and management, and (4) a firm anti-communist stand.

The Democratic Party, whose political philosophy differs in actual practice very little from that of the Democratic-Liberals, nevertheless set itself up as a middle-of-the-road party which believed in a policy of "revised capitalism." If it urged a laxity in economic controls and promotion of free competition in business, it plumped at the same time for abolition of monoplies and a thorough-going system of unemployment insurance, public works projects and the like. It, too, believed in rationalization of government and industry and relaxation of controls on farm products.

The Socialist Party defended its stand for a gradual system of social reform through peaceful parliamentary methods. The Socialists advocated strengthened control over coal mines and called for government management of the electrical, steel and fertilizer industries. In an appeal to the farmers, the Socialists advocated abolition of controls on fresh foodstuffs, revision of the Business Transactions Tax, and exemption from taxes on incentive goods and income earned on over-quota deliveries, as well as favoring the execution of a second Land Reform Program. In the field of labor, they were in favor of establishment of a sliding system of wage controls and opposed the recent revision of the National Public Service Law which they had previously supported as participants in the ASHIDA regime. Throughout the campaign the Socialist Party was continually embarrassed by statements emanating from the Communist Party to the effect that the two parties had formed a common front against the "capitalists." Although the party's central headquarters was forced to deny these statements repeatedly and on the contrary maintained a firm anti-Communist stand, many people continued to be misled by talk of a common front. Some local branches of the party as in Hokkaido, actually concluded working agreements with the Communists, while many former left-wing Socialists deserted the party and went over to the Communists.

The Communist Party stepped up its pre-election campaign activity and carried on a more vigorous campaign than any other party. It promised everything to everybody. It argued for examption of the working class from income taxes and elimination of "oppressively" large rice collections, while on the other hand opposing rationalization of government workers, opposition to large budgets "which may lead to war," and larger staple food rations. To the workers the party promised higher wages; to the consumer, lower prices. And to reinforce party arguments concerning taxes at the same time that it was able to point out reckless expenditures of the people's tax money on entertainment and corrupt loans (Showa Denko case), it was able to trumpet over the practical results obtained by its tax consultation offices which actually succeeded in reducing personal taxes. The Communists posed as the only honest party in Japan and railed against the "Kosuge cabinets," promising to establish a people's government to include all "democratic elements" and exclude "fascists." As usual, the Communists pilloried the bureaucrats, yet favored complete government

ownership of industry. Exploiting recent Communist victories in China, the party subtly played against the people's fears of Russian domination and warned them of the fate in store for all "fascist oppressors" who collaborated with their enemies. A rumor was spread at Nagoya that an invasion of Japan by Russian paratroopers would be expected by mid-summer 1949. At the same time in an obvious slap at the Occupation, the Communists called for strict observance of the Potsdam Declaration, according to the "party line," recent revision of the National Public Service Law and proposed changes in Japanese labor laws are violations of the Potsdam Declaration, and the establishment of complete racial independence. The Communists in Tachikawa city organized their own election surveillance team and kept an eye on the activities of all candidates with the aim of reporting election violations. At speech meetings the Communists employed paid hecklers to interrupt opposing speakers, and in their own speeches they not only engaged in discussions of political issues but also launched into vicious personal attacks against their opponents. Generally speaking, the Communists were better prepared and from the point of view of their numbers, used better tactics than their opponents.

Moreover, and quite significant from a financial stand, was their large sum of contributions as of 31 December 1948. The National Election Management Commission announced the political contributions made to the four major political parties since July and August (when the Political Fund Adjustment Law came into force) to 31 December 1948, to be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Democrat-Liberals | | ¥13,171,444 |
| Democrats | | 2,038,850 |
| Social-Democrats | | 4,312,501 |
| Communists | )Central Region | 26,124,597 |
| | )Kanto Region | 1,395,449 |
| | )Kansai Region | 878,245 |

Although when analyzed, their arguments are inconsistent and fallacious, to many Communists and non-Communists alike they appealed because they apparently offered specific solutions to pressing individual economic problems.

The People's Cooperative Party pursued the same vague political objectives as in 1947 when their main platform was based on "humanism." They offered to purify the political circles, stabilize the lives of working classes, especially school teachers, improve the culture of farming villages, protect bereaved families and repatriates, advance religious education, elevate the social status of women and re-establish Japan within the family of nations. Specific issues were their advocation of cooperatives similar to those in Denmark and Sweden and industrialization of agriculture.

The Social Renovation Party, though it had a party platform advocating administrative reform of the government, local autonomy, minimum economic controls, abolition of the Business Transactions Tax, establishment of agricultural cooperatives, and opposition to both capitalism and Communism, was actually little more than a political organization to advance the personal ambitions of the followers of HIRANO Rikizo. The party split away from the Socialist Party shortly after the resignation of HIRANO from the KATAYAMA Cabinet, and has functioned primarily as a bargaining group.

Another party which was formed by a bolt of its members from the Socialist Party is the Labor-Farmer Party, composed of extreme left-wing dissentients headed by KURODA Hisao. In spite of the fact that the Labor-Farmer Party claimed to be just left of the Socialist Party but right of the Communist Party, it faithfully espoused the Communist Party line and even used the same Communist catch-words and slogans. In many prefectures there was evidence of close cooperation between the Labor-Farmers and the Communists, as in Akita prefecture where the Communists withdrew one of their candidates and backed the Labor-Farmer candidate. The party was reputed to enjoy the backing of the powerful Japan Farmers Union, of which KURODA is the president.

Press Coverage

At the commencement of the election campaign, severe restrictions on campaign literature resulted in an inadequate expression of the candidates' views. Since newspaper support of a particular candidate was deemed at first to be an evasion of the election laws the Japanese Government ruled that a liberal view should be taken whenever it appeared that strict interpretation of the election laws would infringe upon constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech. Military Government Information Officers did much to publicize the election for members of the House of Representatives and the People's Review of the Supreme Court Judges. A report from Tochigi Military Government Team gives a typical example of the information program undertaken: "Press conferences were held with representatives of all the daily newspapers. Representatives were urged to devote maximum publicity by giving impartial publicity to the party platforms, profiles of all the candidates, publicity on the election laws, voting procedure, encourage an informed vote, prevent absenteeism and invalid votes, and to disseminate the information on campaign rules. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of review of the Supreme Court Judges and the technique required in marking the review ballots. All of which was accomplished by the press.

"Press Releases and Material for Editorials concerned the following:

a. General announcement of election and rules for candidates.

b. Prevent absenteeism and explanation of review of Supreme Court Judges.

c. How to vote and registered voters.

d. Election campaign rules.

e. 'Review of Supreme Court Judges.

f. 'Do you Know' election items, which appeared every day in the Shimotsuke Shimbun from 1 January to 23 January 1949."

A report from Nagano Military Government Team contains an interesting account of the use of election material, some of which was effective as anti-Communist propaganda: "Prefectural Election Administration Committee published election items and advertisements eight times in the local papers. They made seven broadcasts and distributed 41,000 placards and handbills. One hundred short news releases were prepared by the Information Section, this team. Themes from the Headquarters Eighth Army Information Plan for the General Election, dated 3 January 1949, and the GHQ, SCAP, Civil Information and Education Section Plan for the General Election were used and proved to be valuable guides in preparing the press releases and assisted in furthering the political consciousness of the Japanese people. An item based on themes 9 and 10 of the GHQ, SCAP CI&E Plan was released to the newspapers on 22 January. During a conference with the vice-governor and the Chief of the Prefectural General Affairs Department, they agreed to prepare copies of this release and distribute them throughout the prefecture. Arrangements were also made to post copies of this release on bulletin boards throughout the prefecture as additional election information and political education material. The officials posted these more efficiently than usual. As a result, on election day, our surveillance teams found them posted on bulletin boards at polling station buildings. Frequently our surveillance teams found another poster on the same bulletin board protesting that the Nagano Prefectural Election Administration Committee was violating the election laws and the constitution in allowing the first poster to be distributed and posted. In the absence of the governor, the above mentioned release had been read by the vice-governor, the Chief of the General Affairs Department, representatives of the procurator's office, and police officials. All were in agreement that the release did not violate either the letter or spirit of any Japanese laws. The protest posters were signed by the Nagano Prefecture Democratic Protection League, a Communist front organization. The prefectural government was immediately notified of the protest poster. The governor's office, Election Administration Committee representatives, police and procurator's representatives immediately held a conference and ruled that no illegal act could be found in posting the original poster. However, they ruled the contents of the

Communist poster illegal and ordered all polling stations to immediately remove the poster. The procurator's office requested the police to furnish names of the persons who posted the protest poster. However, since the poster was posted during hours of darkness, it has been difficult for the police to ascertain the identity of the responsible parties. Inclosed herewith are copies of the release and the Communist poster in both Japanese and English."

Yamaguchi Military Government Team reports that newspapers felt a sense of responsibility in fully publicizing the election, particularly in view of the limited funds available to the prefecture for that purpose. According to the report: "Due to a reduction in the amount of funds this prefecture expected to receive to finance election expenses, newspapers volunteered every possible assistance to the governmental officials in providing space. Prior to election week the press gave continued attention to election information, newstories were run daily during the weeks prior to the election in local newspapers.

"From 20 thru 22 January messages from the election administration committee were run urging the people to vote.

"On 22 January personal messages from the Governor and the head of the prefectural election committee were published on the importance of the election and the necessity of people to vote.

"Speeches given by the Civil Information Officer, Labor Officer and Legal-Government Officer were fully covered by the press."

Radio

Use of the radio as an election campaign medium apparently varied greatly from prefecture to prefecture, although one military government team reports that only fifteen minutes of radio time was used throughout the whole election for campaign purposes. Fukushima Military Government Team states as follows: "The radio stations were outstanding in their coverage of the election. The Fukushima station had ninety seven (97) broadcast covering such things as: registration, screening of candidates, duties of voters, announcements on speeches, life histories of candidates, election expenditures, review of Supreme Court Judges, women and the election, getting out the vote, and other related topics. Twenty-seven (27) of the thirty-six (36) candidates asked for radio time. Of these, twenty-five (25) used their time. Each candidate was allowed two seven (7) minute broadcasts."

Throughout most of the prefectures extensive use was made of the radio, calling attention to the election and urging the people to vote. Personal histories of candidates and information concerning speech meetings to be held were broadcast. Members of the Election Administration

Committee, prefectural officials and other prominent citizens explained the importance of the coming election sometimes by means of round table discussions.

## Other Media

With the cooperation of Allied Air Forces, leaflets were dropped by military planes. According to Kanagawa Military Government Team, approximately 750,000 official leaflets were dropped by military planes in the Yokohama area. Yamaguchi Military Government Team reports as follows: "At the request of the Governor, 250,000 handbills urging people to vote were dropped over all major communities by air. In this matter the utmost cooperation was extended by Headquarters British Commonwealth Air Group at Iwakuni City and Bofu Air Force Base, APO 75, who divided the prefecture."

Other media of communication utilized included the theaters, advertising firms, railway stations, loud speakers and mobile sound trucks.

## Number and Types of Election Violations

It was expected that numerous violations would take place, expecially those of a minor nature, arising out of the prohibitions of the Law Concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaign and Others, summation of which is given in section II of this report. Many of these restrictions, if disregarded, carried heavy penalties which made the violation a serious offense. The Law was not well known to the general public, a fact which in itself produced an avenue for unintentional illegal acts. Violations of this Law were reported almost instantly with the beginning of the campaign. Examples of these violations were: (1) supporters of a candidate at other than a government-arranged meeting or on the street when the candidate was not present, (2) writing several letters asking for the support of a candidate or political party, (3) sending New Year's cards into the electoral district bearing a candidate's name, (4) newspapers supporting candidates, and (5) erecting or using a poster and other such items which in the western world would be taken for granted as desirable on a large scale.

The interpretation of the provisions of the Law "by parties on the spot" created embarrasing and manifold problems to Japanese authorities and occupation personnel. Many questions were asked by the various military government teams. The rigid provisions invoked much criticism throughout the nation from the candidates and the Japanese people. The candidates were of the opinion that the Law favored former members of the Diet and other prominent men and that new candidates could not adequately acquaint the electorate with their platform. There was also severe criticism from

students of the Constitution who were of the opinion that the Law was unconstitutional for the reason that it abridged the right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

In the middle of this campaign several representatives of the Japanese press finally made direct inquiry of Major Daniel Imboden, Chief of the Press Unit, CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, as to whether or not a newspaper could support or oppose a candidate or a political party. On the 14th of January 1949 the latter expressed the opinion that newspapers could engage in partisan support or opposition without restriction. This position was at first violently opposed by representatives of the Japanese Government, especially the National Election Management Commission and the Attorney General. To do so in their opinion would be a violation of articles 19 and 21 of the Law Concerning Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaign. Brigadier-General Courtney Whitney, Chief, Government Section, GHQ, SCAP in a conference with the Japanese officials stated an opinion after some discussion as follows: "Now that is precisely the issue presently involved: a narrow, literal, arbitrary interpretation of the body of law which governs the elections or a broad statesmanlike interpretation which serves the public interest. My advice to you and to every section of the government here represented, in the interest of insuring free election and an untrammelled expression of public will, construe all laws which you are called on to administer in the light of constitutional mandates."

On 18 January 1949, the National Election Management Commission, with approval of the Cabinet, issued the following statement: "Needless to say, it is the true function of the press to report to the public all news freely and impartially. The Constitution guarantees the press freedom to express opinion. This also is the spirit of the Press Code. It is therefore desired that the press at the time of an election especially demonstrate their true function and speedily and actively supply to the voting public fair and just opinions on political parties and candidates. We believe that in the administration of election laws also these principles naturally should be fully respected.

"The foregoing imposes on the press the obligation to perform its functions as a responsible media of public information, at all times giving paramountcy to respect for the interests of the people."

This official announcement was interpreted as allowing the press full freedom to express an opinion for or against a candidate or political party and was far-reaching in its effect.

On 11 January 1949, Akahata, the official organ of the Japan Communist Party with a nationwide circulation, issued a special edition containing the names of all Communist candidates and urged support. The police in various parts of Japan took action immediately and in some localities

made arrests and confiscated the edition as a violation of the election law. Opinions were even expressed and printed that this might disqualify all Communist candidates, especially if they had knowledge of and sanctioned this edition. The statement of 18 January 1949 curtailed all further action in connection with the Akahata incident.

Previous to that date the Military Government Section, in response to inquiries, had received numerous interpretations of the provisions of this Law from Government Section, GHQ, SCAP. At all times a liberal interpretation was given to its enforcement, allowing full consideration of the "Bill of Rights" as contained in the Constitution of Japan. These interpretations were confirmed by a Government Section statement issued also on 18 January 1949: "The National Election Management Commission, the Attorney General's Office, the National Rural Police, and other agencies of the Japanese Government agree that a too literal interpretation of all provisions of the Law Concerning Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns would in some degree violate the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These agencies therefore have instructed all prefectural and local subsidiaries to give full consideration to the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution in applying all provisions of the law."

The Military Government Section, based upon the two statements of 18 January 1949 and official conferences, instructed military government teams to inform their surveillance teams that for the purpose of their mission no acts which might be considered violations of Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 (as amended), and 24 of the Law Concerning Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns, and Article 100 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, would be reported or taken cognizance of and that items number 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 19 should be eliminated in the list of possible violations which were noted to be observed in the Suggestions for Pre-Voting Day Surveillance Teams, 29 December 1948, by this Section, see Tab B.

In connection with these instructions, it was made clear that the validity of the Articles of the Law was not suspended and that if the Japanese Government desired to prosecute, it would be regarded solely as a Japanese Government matter; military government teams would not advise for or against prosecution.

These instructions resulted in many military government teams not reporting acts as illegal under these Articles although the Japanese Government continued to enforce them. It is possible that the Supreme Court will have an opportunity to pass on the constitutionality of this Law.

The military government teams thus far have reported a total of 2,783 violations throughout Japan. The military government teams obtained

their knowledge of violations through extended personal observations, direct complaints from citizens, special reports from the police and the various Election Administration Committees. Team reports were sent directly to this headquarters, major violations being reported by telephone with confirmation by letter, and minor violations by routine election reports.

The great majority of the violations reported were in connection with the Law Concerning Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns, such as soliciting votes, improper use of posters, cards and writings, making unauthorized speeches, repeated calling of the names of a candidate and heckling at meetings.

There were a sizeable number of illegalities involving buying of votes, but very few involving coercion, intimidation, interference with the right to vote, violation of purge regulations, riots or police intereference. There were no reports of dishonest tabulation of votes or willful violations on the part of election officials.

In most cases the persons committing the violations were minor supporters of candidates rather than prominent persons or the candidates themselves, although such incidents did occur and it is possible that some elected persons may be disqualified.

Many of the violations were so trivial in nature without real intent to violate the Law that the offenses were corrected on the spot and offenders merely warned; in other cases arrests were made, and the persons are now awaiting trial. As yet no cases have been reported as concluded. Many incidents are still under investigation by the police and the procurators.

Various types of violations by specific localities are as follows:

a. In Hyogo Prefecture some Communists were soliciting names for a petition to recall a city assembly. Inasmuch as their harangues were being conducted at the entrances to the polling places, they were ordered to desist. No further trouble was encountered.

b. In Shimane Prefecture a certain canvasser invited eleven voters to his house for "a drinking party" for the purpose of influencing their votes. The procurator is investigating.

c. In Wakayama Prefecture a purged former public official violated Imperial Ordinance No. 1, Article 15, as follows:

(1) Attended a political meeting and assisted in selecting a candidate;

(2) Accompanied a candidate on a campaign tour;

(3) Was active in a political rally.

The local procurator forwarded all pertinent papers to the Attorney General's Office in Tokyo and is awaiting advice.

d. In Tokushima Prefecture Governor ABE Goro had been investigated for violation of the election laws, because of an impromptu, unauthorized speech of about two minutes supporting a candidate. This matter was referred to the procurator who, after consultation in the Attorney General's Office in Tokyo, has determined not to prosecute.

e. Also in Tokushima Prefecture is the reported incident that OKADA Seiichi, a People's Cooperative Party member of the House of Representatives and eight others were arrested on the charge of bribery and their case referred properly to the local procurator.

f. In Aomori Prefecture with the intention of conducting a meeting of farmers to protest the proposed rice quota for the year, one person put up posters to advertise the meeting. The local Election Administration Committee considered this a violation of the rule on posters and referred the matter to the Prefectural Election Administration Committee.

No one geographical area in Japan seems thus far to predominate in violations. The urban and rural areas have an approximately equal scatter and dispersion of incidents.

Since it is expected that additional cases will appear, it is very likely that some elected candidates will be disqualified as a result of convictions. At this time the results of court actions are unobtainable as no case has been announced as completed.

Important for the record of Japan is the fact that no violations were reported which could definitely be connected with the balloting in the examination of the Supreme Court Judges.

For an informative though detailed list of violations as reported by the various military government teams, see Tab C.

## VII. ELECTION RESULTS

A mild, sunny, spring-like day except in the northern part of Japan, the fact that the election was not held during the farmers' busy season, the use of school children to encourage the citizens to cast a ballot and the many types of competitive prize awards contributed to so large a registered vote.

## Composition of New Diet

When the ballots had been counted the composition to the new Diet was as follows:

| Political Party | Seats Obtained |
|---|---|
| Democratic-Liberal | 264 |
| Socialists | 49 |
| Democrats | 68 |
| People's Cooperatives | 14 |
| Communists | 35 |
| Social Renovation | 5 |
| Labor-Farmer | 7 |
| New Liberals | 2 |
| Japan Farmers | 1 |
| New Farmers | 6 |
| Other Parties | 3 |
| Independents | 12 |
| TOTAL | 466 |

Out of a total of 42,090,916 registered voters, 31,168,625 men and women, or 74.1%, went to the polls on election day. Voters included 16,192,775 men and 14,975,850 women, 80.7% and 68.0% of the total registered vote, respectively. Although the press reported a complete lack of interest in the election on the part of the Japanese people, the turn-out was actually 6.2% better than the 1947 House of Representatives election. Abstention rates were lowest for Shimane (10.1%), followed by Shizuoka (14.8%) and Saga (17.3%). The poorest turn-out were recorded by Tokyo, with an abstention rate of 38.4%, followed by Nagasaki, 36.3%, and Ibaraki, 34.8%. In general, participation in the election was greater in rural areas than in the cities. The Democratic-Liberals polled by far the largest number of votes--43.7% of the total--and won a clear cut majority of 264 seats in the Diet. Spectacular gains were also made by the Communists, who, though polling but 3.7% of the total vote in 1947, garnered 9.7% of the votes in 1949, and captured 35 seats in the House of Representatives compared to 4 in 1947. The gains of the Democratic-Liberals and the Communists were at the expense of the Democrats and the Socialists whose representation in the Diet fell from 90 and 112, to 68 and 49 in 1947 and 1949 respectively. The People's Cooperative Party, which lost ground in the 1947 election, won only 14 seats compared to 30 in the preceding Diet. The number of winning candidates from minor parties were: Social Renovation Party 5; Labor-Farmer Party 7; New Farmers Party 6; New Liberal Party 2; and one for each of the remaining four parties. Indicating a preference for political parties in the House of Representatives, the Japanese people elected but 12 candidates.

Again as to seats in the Diet, the Democratic-Liberal strongholds were in the regions of Kyushu, Kanto, Shikoku, Tokai-Hokuriku and Tohoku with

63.6%, 63.2%, 56.0%, 55.1% and 54.5%, respectively. The Democrats showed conspicuous strength only in Shikoku. The Socialists were successful primarily in the urban areas, although they were not noticeably strong in any one area. On the other hand, the Communists showed their greatest strength in the Kanto and Kansai areas. In the Tokyo-Kanagawa area alone, they garnered 25% of the total number of seats in the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area, 17%. Moderate strength was shown also in Chugoku, where they elected one candidate in each of four prefectures.

As contrasted with the strength of the parties as measured by seats held in the Diet, the popular vote showed a total of 13,381,610 for the Democratic-Liberals, 4,835,534 for the Democrats, 4,129,724 for the Socialists, 2,984,583 for the Communists and 1,042,123 for the People's Cooperatives.

In popular vote, the Democratic-Liberals were strongest in the prefectures of Yamaguchi, Kagoshima and Oita, and weakest in Shimane, Kyoto, Kagawa, Fukuoka and Yamanashi. The Democrats who gained a majority of the votes in Shimane were strong also in Kagawa, Gumma and Aomori, and weakest in Shizuoka, Osaka and Iwate. The Socialists were strongest in Fukuoka, Tokyo, Aichi, Shimane and Kanagawa, and weakest in Miyazaki, Oita, Kochi, Tokushima, Okayama, and Nara.

The Communists were strongest in respective order in Osaka, Tokyo, Nagano, Tottori and Kanagawa, and weakest in Kagoshima, Fukui, Miyagi and Miyazaki. The People's Cooperatives showed moderate strength in Tokushima, Nagano and Hiroshima.

The three top vote-getters in the 1949 House of Representatives election were MORI Kotaro, Democratic-Liberal (87,525), YOSHIDA Shigeru, Democratic-Liberal (81,289), and SHIGA Yoshio, Communist (80,933).

Considering that the latter was defeated for re-election in 1947, the heavy vote for SHIGA, compared to the other members of the Communist triumvirate, NOZAKA and TOKUDA, is surprising. NOZAKA received 61,202 votes and TOKUDA, only 20,711.

TOKUDA, who was imprisoned for many years before and during the war, has been the No. 1 party member since its formation and is at present Secretary-General. NOZAKA, who had operated an indoctrination camp for Japanese prisoners of war at Yenan during the war, did not return to Japan until the beginning of 1946. He opposed the blunt violent tactics advocated by old-line Communists such as TOKUDA and SHIGA and stated that they must make the Party "beloved by the people." While TOKUDA has continued to be outspoken and undiplomatic in his tactics, the suave, oily NOZAKA has quietly built up sizeable support for the Party as well as himself. SHIGA, too, has become less antagonistic in his approach to current problems.

The youngest candidate to be elected in the new Diet was twenty-nine year old AMANO Kimiyoshi, former secretary to Prime Minister YOSHIDA, and the oldest, OZAKI Yukio, 91, the "grand old man" of Japanese politics who has been elected to every single Diet in Japanese history.

Elected Candidates of the House of Representatives by Age
(Source: National Election Management Commission)

| Age Group | Number |
|---|---|
| 25-29 | 1 |
| 30-39 | 59 |
| 40-49 | 177 |
| 50-59 | 160 |
| 60-69 | 59 |
| 70- | 10 |
| Total: | 466 |

Elected Candidates of the House of Representatives by Occupations
(Source: National Election Management Commission)

| Occupation | Number |
|---|---|
| Government Official | 16 |
| Educator | 16 |
| Religionist | 5 |
| Commerce | 14 |
| Industry Mining | 19 |
| Agriculture and Forest | 50 |
| Fishing | 11 |
| Lawyer & Public Accountant | 51 |
| Doctor | 5 |
| Writer | 29 |
| Company Employee | 152 |
| Without Occupation | 44 |
| Journalist | 5 |
| Others | 49 |
| Total: | 466 |

Diet seats gained in Military Government regions are shown in table, see Tab D.

Fewer women were elected in 1949 than in either of the two preceding House of Representatives elections, only twelve appearing among the successful candidates.

In the Yokosuka Naval Zone of Responsibility 67% of the voters went to the polls. The table gives the contrast between the number of ballots cast by political parties in the election of 1947 and that of 1949.

Contrast of the 1947 and 1949 Elections in Yokosuka City

| | April 1947 | January 1949 | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Democratic-Liberal Party | 33,302 | 33,308 | 6 | |
| Socialist Party | 28,912 | 17,317 | | 11,585 |
| Democratic Party | 4,635 | 14,228 | 8,593 | |
| People's Cooperative Party | 2,027 | 417 | | 1,610 |
| Communist Party | 6,354 | 14,579 | 8,225 | |
| Minor Parties | 13,132 | 14,460 | 2,328 | |
| Independent | 4,502 | 2,510 | | 1,992 |

Popular Review of Judges

Out of more than 30,000,000 votes cast in the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges, results showed an average of 95.6% of the electorate as favoring the retention of the fourteen judges. Voters expressed few marked likes or dislikes, percentages varying only .8% for all judges, except Chief Justice MIBUCHI. Most popular with the people appeared to be Justice SAWAMURA who received a confirmation vote of 96.0%. Least popular was Chief Justice MIBUCHI with 94.5%. The judges had agreed among themsleves that for the dignity of the bench they would not enter into speech making, press interviews or "campaigning." The results of the examination indicate that an overwhelming majority of the people approved of these members serving on the highest tribunal and in doing so confirmed the cabinet's choice of their appointments.

Results of Pecple's Examination of Supreme Court Judges
(Source: National Election Management Commission)

| | Name of Judge | Votes for Retention | Percentage for Retention | Votes for Dismissal | Percentage for Dismissal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | SHIMOYAMA Seiichi | 28,678,639 | 95.2 | 1,444,983 | 4.8 |
| 2. | OTANI Katsushige | 28,762,482 | 94.5 | 1,367,242 | 4.5 |
| 3. | SAITO Yusuke | 28,762,969 | 94.5 | 1,356,242 | 4.5 |
| 4. | IWAMATSU Saburo | 28,800,512 | 95.6 | 1,327,465 | 4.4 |
| 5. | TSUKASAKI Naoyoshi | 28,807,528 | 95.6 | 1,318,425 | 4.4 |
| 6. | KURIYAMA Shigeru | 28,789,911 | 95.6 | 1,339,515 | 4.4 |
| 7. | HASEGAWA Taiichiro | 28,798,217 | 95.6 | 1,330,531 | 4.4 |
| 8. | INOUE Noboru | 28,832,369 | 95.7 | 1,295,515 | 4.3 |
| 9. | MIBUCHI Tadahiko | 28,462,160 | 95.9 | 1,665,270 | 5.5 |
| 10. | KAWAMURA Matasuke | 28,889,782 | 95.9 | 1,238,262 | 4.1 |
| 11. | MANO Tsuyoshi | 28,884,052 | 95.9 | 1,243,661 | 4.1 |
| 12. | SHIMA Tamotsu | 28,861,062 | 95.8 | 1,258,852 | 4.2 |
| 13. | FUJITA Hachiro | 28,909,018 | 96.0 | 1,215,965 | 4.0 |
| 14. | SAWADA Takejiro | 28,917,190 | 96.4 | 1,211,957 | 4.0 |

## VIII. COMMENTS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTION AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The following are examples of current comments by military government teams. They indicate, among other things, the decided general dissatisfaction with the burdensome restrictions on campaigning which are felt by the voters if not by the law makers:

### 1. Yokosuka Naval Zone of Responsibility

"During the campaign period there were no major violations of election laws reported or observed, although some degree of activity on the part of the Communist Party members sought to establish numerous violations on the part of other political party representatives. It is known that such action on the part of the Communist Party members represents an avowed tactic and credence was given to their reports accordingly, although in each instance the alleged violations were investigated thoroughly and found to be within the bounds of the law."

"It is recommended that in future elections electoral districts be split into local districts or wards with one vacancy for each ward rather than the present system of several vacancies in each district."

### 2. Yamaguchi Military Government Team

"The following suggestions received from Japanese officials and made by this team in regard to change of election laws are--

"Restrictions on campaign activity - speeches, use of posters, finances insofar as candidates are concerned - are overly strict.

"Central government appropriations to finance election expenses were inadequate.

"Inasmuch as registration lists are checked on the average once a year it is possible for a person to change his address in the interim and be registered in two places and vote twice."

### 3. Fukui Military Government Team

"The most significant trend in political thinking by the people in general was the fact that the Democratic-Liberal Party received most of the votes together with the Democratic Party. It is also significant that in an agrarian prefecture such as this the Communist Party made a small showing.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Democratic-Liberal Party | 120,884 votes |
| "Democratic Party | 99,831 votes |

| | |
|---|---|
| "Social Democratic Party | 45,857 votes |
| "Farmers League Party | 26,437 votes |
| "Farmers New Party | 20,991 votes |
| "Communist Party | 9,716 votes" |

4. Niigata Military Government Team

"It is considered that the election laws could be improved by:

"1) Eliminating all provisions restricting freedom of speech and press by candidates and people in general;

"2) Eliminating the system of each voter only voting for one (1) candidate, rather than for the number of vacancies;

"3) Using the printed ballots;

"4) And removing from the government and the officials the administrative burden of supervising the speeches and making all of the necessary arrangements therefor."

Moreover some significant political trends in the prefecture were depicted:

"a. The election shows that the trend in Niigata Prefecture is toward the two extremes.

"b. The Democratic-Liberal Party actively supported 9 candidates, of whom 8 were elected. There were 4 other candidates who announced as belonging to the party but were not recognized. These 13 candidates received 49.5% of the total votes cast. The nine recognized candidates received 44% of the ballots cast.

"c. The Democratic Party supported 6 candidates, one of whom was elected.

"d. The Socialist Party sponsored 5 candidates of whom 3 were elected.

"e. There were two Farmer Labor candidates, one of whom was elected. The two candidates received about five percent of the total votes cast.

"f. There were four Communist candidates, one of whom was elected. These candidates received 9% of the total ballots cast. In the April election of 1947, four Communist candidates received 25,718 votes and in this election four candidates received 82,777 votes."

5. Ehime Military Government Team

"Because of the limitations on private and street speeches the smaller rural communities had no opportunity to see or hear campaign speakers. It is therefore recommended that private speech meetings be unlimited for the benefit of the smaller communities."

6. Hokkaido Military Government District

"Local election officials suggest that they be furnished a simplified copy of all election laws. None of them are lawyers and they are confused with so many references to the Local Autonomy Law, the Laws Relating to the House of Councillors General Election, etc. A special booklet for election officials would be helpful.

"The ballot form used in the Popular Review of Supreme Court Judges should be changed. Either a 'Yes' or 'No' system should be used or the name of the undesirable incumbent be written thereon in the voter's own handwriting. Election surveillance teams commented on the fact that most voters did not know the proper procedure for marking the ballot, although much publicity was given the matter and additional instructions were given at the polls."

7. Kanagawa Military Government Team

"No criticism was voiced regarding the activities of the Occupation Forces. Rather, the Japanese seemed highly impressed by the interest and activity of military personnel used in maintaining surveillance and at the impartial attitude displayed by these surveillance teams.

"Some local Election Administration committees were relatively inactive at the beginning of the campaign. However, as the campaign progressed and because of stress laid on the importance of their duty, they began working. For the most part, the Election Administration committees were well informed and were doing a good job.

"Both candidates and voters complained about the rigid election control laws. Candidates felt that the present restrictions favored the old candidates and that younger candidates could not make themselves known under the present restrictions. Voters stated that they could not make an honest and judicious choice as long as they could not see and hear the candidates, and they requested that less stringent regulations be promulgated so that they could get to know the candidates.

"On 4 January 1949, four surveillance teams were sent into the field to make initial contacts with candidates and officials. These teams operated in assigned areas, submitting daily reports and keeping this headquarters fully informed. On 20 January, thirty additional teams were sent

out to maintain surveillance and to show Occupation interest in this election. Reports received indicated that Japanese were favorably impressed and that probably this interest of the Occupation Forces did much to stimulate voters to cast their ballots.

"All teams exercising surveillance over the election, as well as Japanese officials and candidates complained about the activities of Communist groups. Reports indicated that many people felt that the Communists were being given an undue advantage in that they were permitted to agitate to attract members to the party in such a way that it did not constitute a violation of election laws. Slogans such as 'Join the Communist Party and we will help you in your struggle against taxes' and 'Join the Communist Party to improve your living conditions' etc. It is felt that since they are soliciting members to their party, such action is actually a violation of election laws. This campaigning is a continuing program, and had increased the Communists in Kanagawa Prefecture from 35,000 in October 1948 to 127,000 during this election. Candidates complained especially about the sale of Akahata, the official organ of the Communist Party, and of other Communist propaganda during meetings held by candidates. The procurator of Yokohama District Court is now investigating the sale of Akahata extras during such meetings. The Minshu Shoko Kai (Democratic Commerce and Industrial Association), a Communist organization which is agitating against taxes, has helped materially in the increase. It is interesting to note that one of the successful candidates, KASUGA Shoji, is an active worker with this organization, often leading marches on tax offices. He is also an adviser of the Labor Farmers Relief Association, which was actively engaged in collecting votes for Communist candidates. Surveillance officers reported that at many polling places Communists demanded that they be permitted to watch the sealing of the ballot boxes after the polls were closed, but that election officials refused permission, stating that they might watch from windows, but they would not be permitted to enter the polls after closing time."

"It seems that the election of representatives to the Diet may be called a protest vote. People were dissatisfied with the incumbents and wanted a change. Only six of thirteen former Diet members from Kanagawa Prefecture were elected. It is felt that the fact that all three Communist candidates were elected is not a true picture of people's feelings. Rather, in view of the many promises made by the Communist candidates, such as reduction of taxes, increased wages, improved working conditions and in view of the well controlled party discipline, it appears that people are willing to try any candidate to get rid of corrupt officials. Some complaints were made regarding the purge directives. Some Japanese people feel that their former leaders, while militaristic and ultra-nationalistic during the war, would conform to democratic ideals and be far better leaders than those who never gained any previous recognition and

therefore do not come under the purge directive and are now eligible to hold public office.

"Little interest was shown in the popular review of Supreme Court Judges. People generally did not know who the judges were, what they represented, or even in some cases, the meaning of the review. A total of 859,524 votes were cast, of which 20,128 were void."

8. Nagano Military Government Team

"No criticism was voiced in regard to activities of the Occupation Forces.

"The local election administration committees functioned in an effective manner. However, instances were found in this election where chief executives and their officials failed to deliver all pertinent laws and regulations to the committee. Considerable time and effort was expended by this headquarters in outlining the duties and responsibilities of the committees. The committees continue to be too prone to feel subservient to the chief executives and their staffs. Continued publicity and education will be carried on to build more prestige for the election administration committees.

"Many Japanese have expressed the opinion that the election laws could be improved if each candidate were allowed to designate persons to assist in his campaign. The candidate should be held responsible for the acts of his assistants. Under the present law, candidates often encourage their assistants to carry out acts of bribery and other illegal acts. If these illegal acts by assistants are discovered, it is nearly impossible to prosecute the candidate.

"Confusion results from paid political advertisements. It is suggested that all paid political advertisements in newspapers and magazines carry the statement: 'This is a paid political advertisement and the views are those of a political party or candidate and not necessarily the views of this newspaper.'

"Pre-election visits to outlying areas definitely demonstrated that posters, handbills and other election information material often goes no farther than the chief executive's office. The statement by the prefectural government that so many thousand posters are being displayed means nothing. In many cases distribution was not consistent with area and population. Spot checks throughout the prefecture must be made in order to assure proper display and distribution.

"The strict limitation on speeches, posters, and hand bills appeared to be an advantage to the old time candidates and hindered the newcomers.

"The Korean Democratic Youth League (Communist front) was very active and posted hundreds of huge posters at strategic points throughout the prefecture. These posters, although attacking the South Korean Government, were written in such a vein as to assist the Communist campaign in Japan. More information and facts regarding the true Korean situation were continually requested by the newspapers in order to correctly inform the Japanese people. Release of more facts to Japanese news services would assist in answering the campaign by this organization.

"More facts need to be disseminated regarding true conditions in Japan. The fact that the Occupation Forces are being supplied from America with food, clothing, vehicles, gasoline and other necessary items is often not known to the people of this prefecture.

"The restrictions on dissemination of literature was of great assistance to the Communist party since their own party newspaper was available for their use."

## IX. EVALUATION OF RESULTS

For the first time since the beginning of the Occupation the Japanese people indicated an awareness, if yet vague, of political parties and what they appeared to stand for--an awareness which had been underestimated prior to the election. .Veteran observers of the Japanese political scene had predicted that although the Democratic-Liberals and the Communists would achieve their gains at the expense of the Democratic Party and the Socialist Party, respectively, the vast majority of voters would vote, as they always had, for strong personalities regardless of party affiliations. To seasoned politicians who counted upon a loyal, docile constituency which would follow them personally, despite either their political meanderings in and out of political parties, or their personal integrity or the lack of it, the election was a novel reversal of form. There is much evidence to show also that the old tobatsu or "party bosses" could not hold "their constituency" in line. Even the two parties which stood most to gain from the sagging fortunes of the Democratic Party, Socialist Party and People's Cooperative Party were not prepared for such an unexpected windfall. The Democratic-Liberal Party had hardly dared hope for more than 220 seats, much less a majority, and the Communist Party opined that it would consider as a victory anything over 14. The exceptions as to individuals stand out: ASHIDA and TOMABECHI won despite their beclouded reputations; NISHIO, TAKEDA, NAGAE, the two KATO's, AZUMA, UBUKATA and YAMASHITA Harue lost because of their misdeeds or alleged misdeeds. Furthermore, KATAYAMA, TOMIYOSHI, NOMIZO, HITOTSUMATSU, BANDO, and NARAHASHI were dragged down to defeat owing to their affiliations with unpopular parties. Even the Democratic-Liberal Party did not escape unscathed. The people demonstrated furthermore that they can single out the careers of their representatives of whom they consider undesirable and hold them strictly

accountable for their actions. As a result of their alleged involvement in political corruption, KITAURA, ONO, and HARA were defeated.

Despite a growing political awareness, the Japanese displayed an unfortunate tendency, not without precedent, to vote for extremes. The people have always throughout their history given evidence of their distaste for the moderate, middle-of-the-road course, and though the KATAYAMA and ASHIDA administrations were hailed as evidence of a general desire for moderation in government, the recent election shows an ominous reversion to extremes in thinking. Although the Democratic-Liberal Party cannot be classed as "reactionaries," yet they represent the far right in Japanese politics today. The leaders are well known for their lack of sympathy with some of the Occupation's policies. Their president, YOSHIDA Shigeru fought hard against transferring sovereignty from the emperor to the people. He attempted only recently to revive the power of the emperor by claiming that he, the emperor, with the consent of the Cabinet, could under Article 7 of the new Constitution dissolve the Diet without the passage of a non-confidence motion, as provided for in Article 69. Again it was the Democratic-Liberal Party more than all the others which opposed many SCAP sponsored economic measures, such as the strict price controls, liquidation of control associations and formation of government corporations to take their place, and the business transactions taxes.

The gains made by the Communist Party, particularly at the expense of the Socialist Party, are the fruits of an increasingly successful campaign of agitation waged against all government parties--past and present--as well as against the Occupation. In an era of economic scarcity, political and social upheavel following in the wake of disastrous war, the Communists lost no time in planting, systematically, seeds of discord. Establishing a legal post-war Communist Party in the midst of a violent swing from militarism, its leaders took advantage of a disillusioned people, receptive to, but bewildered by the many new reforms to set themselves up as the sole disciples of the new order. They have eagerly pounced upon the word "democracy" and twisted it into so many grotesque shapes that to many Japanese it has become synonomous with mob rule and the party line. Even conservative newspapers still refer to the Communists as "progressives." Given a people accustomed to years of regimentation, the Communists have charmed the ranks of the gullible--laborer and intellectual alike--with a barrage of loose theories, catchwords, cliches, and generalities, of which many Japanese are apparently extremely fond.

As has been shown above, the Party capitalized quickly and well upon the mistakes of its enemies, and its well disciplined members pushed its platform aggressively and purposefully. Moreover many favorable conditions existed for its "victory."

To climax these factors one more "Japanese reason" must be entered upon the record. In this election the Communist Party did not interject the emotional and highly controversial issue of the emperor system. In the two former elections the Party did introduce it and the effects proved baneful. This deliberate omission acted as a positive remover of resistance.

These factors amassed account for the spectacular rise of the Communist Party in three elections to fourth place in the Diet. As a potent force in Japanese politics, it must be brought to time; it can not be ignored. With few exceptions, its members largely determine many labor union activities. It has gained many sympathizers among the intellectuals. Moreover, its hold as it is credited to be, on a percentage of teachers and professors should be alarming to all interested in representative government. This "education" is fast indoctrinating many of the young future leaders and voters of Japan.

Popular Vote vs Number of Seats Obtained

The Democratic-Liberal Party elected 63.5% of the candidates put in the field. Next most successful was the Communist Party with 30.4% because of their strategy of only one candidate to a district. Compared to the Democratic-Liberal Party, however, this was a simpler strategy suited only to a minor party without opportunity of winning more than a minority of the seats.

Urban vs Rural Vote

As forecast, the Democratic-Liberal Party was most popular in the conservative rural areas, such as the regions of Kyushu, Shikoku and Tohoku. They polled their highest proportion of votes in Kyushu, traditionally the most conservative area in Japan, as well as in Yamaguchi, the stronghold of the feudalistic Choshu clan which generally controlled the Army in pre-war Japan.

Considering the large amount of Communist activity in Tohoku Region, Hokkaido District and Nagano Prefecture, it is surprising that only one seat was obtained by the Party.

Traditionally in the cities the leftists showed their greatest strength, polling nearly half the total in the Tokyo-Kanagawa area and better than a third in the Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe area. The Communists alone polled nearly one-fourth of the total votes in these two areas. Moderate leftist strength was evidenced also in the Chugoku Region.

Although most organized pressure groups including labor unions did not endorse particular parties, the results demonstrate that some supported

the Socialists and the Communists. For example, some of the largest labor unions called upon their members to defeat all previous Diet members who had voted for the revision of the National Public Service Law, or who had by their actions demonstrated "anti-labor" attitudes. Much publicity was given to the role of American labor in defeating the proponents of the Taft-Hartley Act.

## The People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges

Voters were poorly informed as to the purpose of the examination or popular review of the Supreme Court Judges, and heavy abstentions were averted only by insuring that each voter was handed the Examination ballot together with the House of Representatives election ballot and advised as to the manner of depositing them in the ballot box at the same time. The efficiency and manner of dispatch in which the officials handled the voters within the polling stations were most creditable.

The surprising uniformity in the confirmation vote for each judge can be accounted for by an instructed vote. It is current knowledge that Akahata, the Communist Party organ, and certain Communist-dominated organizations such as the All-Japan Communication Workers Union, the Liberal Lawyers Association, and the Democracy Defense League instructed their followers to vote against confirmation of the judges. If this was an instructed vote, it amounted to a maximum of 4% of the total vote cast in the judges' review. On the other hand, it is also known that for various reasons many voters who are non-Communist at heart made a protest vote in the election for members of the House of Representatives. This increased the Communist vote by 5.6% to an overall total of 9.6% of the vote cast. It can be assumed that this indicates that the Communist-dominated and instructed vote was actually 4% of the total and that the 5.6% represented the protest vote in the House of Representatives' election.

## Election Expenses

It will never be known how much the 1949 general election, plus the People's Review of Supreme Court Judges, cost the Japanese taxpayers because of the probable existence of large unreported contributions. It is nevertheless most probable that the total amount topped ¥1,500,000,000 and may even have been as high as ¥2,000,000,000. The sum of ¥770,000,000 was set aside by the national government for the election campaign, the bulk of which the National Election Management Commission was to have allocated to the prefectures for ballot paper, non-partisan posters and other campaign literature, printing and clerical expenses, and those other costs incurred in holding government-sponsored competitive speech meetings. Inasmuch as this was a national election, the national government should have shouldered the financial burden completely, if not because of this being a national function, then at least because of the impoverished state of local government finances. Local entities have been forced continuously by this type

of vicious legislation to absorb financial burdens wholly incommensurate with their dwindling budgets. Local governments are provided with a wholly inadequate share of taxes collected locally and therefore should not be required to assume financial obligations which are the responsibility of the national government.

Discussions by members of this headquarters brought out the fact that Osaka, Hyogo, Tokushima, and Kanagawa were allotted only ¥36,000,000, ¥30,000,000, ¥7,000,000 and ¥7,000,000 respectively, although they estimated total expenses to reach ¥54,000,000, ¥75,000,000, ¥10,000,000 and ¥10,000,000, respectively. As of 13 January they had not even received the full amount allotted. Hokkaido Military Government Team reported that actual election expenses were ¥70,000,000 of which only ¥42,500,000 from the National Election Management Commission was earmarked for Hokkaido. Thus it appears that perhaps another ¥400,000,000 to ¥500,000,000 was disbursed by the local governments.

As for the sums expended by individual candidates, there was an official limit fixed by law according to a formula. Each candidate was allowed to spend an amount equivalent to the total number of registered voters in his election district, divided by the total number of seats in the same district and multiplied by one yen. Thus, official expenditure ceilings ranged from approximately ¥50,000 to around ¥150,000 per candidate, apart from party disbursements. However, many news reports stated that candidates would actually have to spend in the neighborhood of ¥1,000,000 each to be successful.

Receipts and disbursements by individual candidates, together with legal limits established for the latter item, may be illustrated by referring to the following figures submitted by Tokyo metropolis:

| Electoral District | Name of Successful Candidate | Receipts | Disbursements | Legal Limits on Disbursements |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | NOSAKA, Senzo (Communist) | ¥276,166 | ¥130,078 | ¥150,210 |
| 2nd | MATSUOKA, Komakichi (Socialist) | 62,125 | 62,125 | 117,947 |
| 3rd | HIROKAWA, Kozen (Democratic-Liberal) | 65,000 | 47,028 | 110,702 |
| 3rd | SUZUKI, Mosaburo (Socialist) | 119,750 | 91,035 | 110,702 |
| 3rd | TOKUDA, Kyuichi (Communist) | 157,000 | 100,725 | 110,702 |
| 5th | ISHIDA, Ichimatsu (People's Cooperative) | 60,000 | 36,309 | 99,309 |

The following are examples of individual campaign expenditures by candidates in Miyagi Prefecture:

| Electoral District | Name of Successful Candidate | Disbursements | Legal Limits on Disbursements |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | SHIBA Saburo (Democrat) | ¥35,180 | ¥97,100 |
| 1st | ABE Shunzo (Democratic-Liberal) | 24,726 | 97,100 |
| 1st | ASAKI Kozo (Socialist) | 27,380 | 97,100 |
| 1st | HOMMA Shunichi (Democratic-Liberal) | 52,167 | 97,100 |
| 1st | KIKUCHI Sotaro (Constitutional Justice) | 27,430 | 97,100 |
| 1st | SUZUKI Zengo (Communist) | 4,300 | 97,100 |

## X. SUMMARY STATEMENT

### 1. Japanese Administration

The administration of this third national election and this first popular review of the Supreme Court judges under the Occupation, was conducted by the Japanese officials and agencies in exemplary manner. Particular recognition should be given because of the decorum exercised by the members of the local Election Administration Committees and the officials of the polling and ballot counting stations. The execution of the requirements of the laws demonstrated proper knowledge of the functioning of representative government.

In the field of law enforcement, however, the police and procurators were shoved into a virtual sisyphean position because of the results of the restrictive snares contained in the laws. A backlog of cases has resulted, the constitutionality of all of which is most doubtful. The law enforcement officials ven though faced with a task which appeared to be most futile, attempted to perform their duties. Proper acknowledgment must be made.

### 2. The Function of Military Government

Particular attention should be drawn to the execution of the function of military government in accomplishing so grave a responsibility in the mission of Occupation.

Significant results obtained through the coordination of tactical units and military government units in the surveillance provided for elections

is two-fold. The first is the effect upon the thinking and reaction of the Japanese populace regarding the interest of the Occupation Forces in their responsibilities as citizens of a democratic government and the consequential desire for protection of their rights and privileges. The appearance alone of members of the Occupation in remote areas in which little or no contact has ever been established with these persons is a healthful and desirable nullification of many stories told these remotely located persons by militarists, priests who had served in the Japanese Army and others as to the attitudes, actions and general objectives of the Occupation. The second is that tactically all the knowledge secured regarding these remote areas such as developing routes and maps, ferreting out billet locations and communication facilities and studying the terrain and other features of their zone of responsibility, can be utilized advantageously in th case of disturbance, disaster or other incidents affecting the policies of the Occupation.

## XI. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Law Concerning the Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaign and Others, Law No. 196, promulgated 29 July 1948, be modified substantially so as to remove the controlling and regimentational effects of governmental operation in the administration of the function of elections. The placement for the direct execution by governmental officials and agencies of such manifold duties carried out normally and currently in Western countries by the people themselves--candidates, political party members and voters--results not only in the re-creation of a dependence upon an autocratic bureaucracy but also in the executive branch of government encroaching, if not circumventing, the judicial branch in the performance of its solemn requirements. The multiplicity of incidents resulting from restrictive provisions of a law such as this, produce wholly impracticable and undesirable conditions: (1) Too painful an amount of conflicting official opinions on the same issue calling for action, and (2) Laxity in the principle of enforcement of laws.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGCI 091 (Japan)

3 January 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Information Plan for the January 1949 General Election

TO: See Distribution

1. Transmitted herewith is a suggested information plan for the coming general election. Information activities are outlined in Operational Directive 1, this headquarters, 3 January 1949, subject, National Election, and the attached plan, and should be pointed toward general political reorientation of the populace and engendering a strong desire for and appreciation of representative government.

2. This material is being sent directly to all echelons. Supplementary information and instructions may be issued by corps and regions as desired. The material is non-directive.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

2 Incls:
1. Information plan
2. The Use of Radio in a General Election, CI&E, GHQ, SCAP.

/s/ Monroe N. Hiney
MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps
COs All MG Regions
COs All MG Teams

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

INFORMATION PLAN
for the
JANUARY 1949 GENERAL ELECTION

References:

Compilation of the Laws Relating to House of Representatives' General Election, January 1949, distributed to all military government echelons, 21 December 1948, and supplement. Particularly, attention is called to the introductory statement.

Compilation of the Laws Relating to Popular Review of Supreme Court Judges, January 1949, distributed with above.

Election material distributed 24 December 1948, containing CI&E, SCAP staff study, CI&E Plan for General Election, and "The Status of Japan's Principal Political Parties."

OD 1 (1949).

General:

The mission of civil information during the election campaign period is particularly set forth in paragraphs 5a. and c. of OD 1 (1949). In addition, OD 57 (1947) assigns the broad responsibility of guiding and assisting at local levels, the implementation of national information programs of GHQ, SCAP.

Suggested means of executing these responsibilities are discussed below:

Rather than handle the election as an isolated campaign, it could be tied to the Political Reorientation program. An underlying theme could be that voting is the civil liberty around which representative government is built. Another theme could be that full knowledge of political parties and backgrounds of the candidates is essential for wise voting.

As an underlying note of the campaign every information outlet could stress the importance of each individual voting according to his own convictions without regard to "suggestions" from political "bosses" and outlawed Tonari-gumi heads.

Much effort in information activities can profitably be made toward educating women and youthful voters in the importance of independent voting, the mechanics of voting and the basic issues before the electorate. This will go far to undercut the pernicious influence of "bosses" and the Tonari-gumi.

Inclosure 1

Official election education will be carried on by the National Election Management Commission and local Election Administration Committees. To buttress these activities, any non-political group is free to engage in general political education as long as it does not favor any political party or candidate.

Political parties and candidates, however, are restricted in using posters, placards or lanterns and may only display them at campaign headquarters, at meetings where speeches are being made only while the candidate is present, and on one motor car, sound truck or boat per candidate. Each candidate and each political party are permitted to insert one advertisement in one newspaper designated by the local Election Administration Committee. No postal cards, hand-written letters, visiting cards or any other writings or pictures may be distributed for the purpose of election campaigning. A limited number of postal cards may be used for conducting necessary business arrangements. (See Art. 19 of the Law Concerning the Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns and Others).

Supervision of the distribution of printed materials from the National Election Management Commission and the League for Democratic Political Education will insure that maximum use is made of it. These materials are now being distributed and recognition copies will be forwarded as they are available. Pre-election surveillance teams could check town and village offices to determine what distribution has been made of these.

Press:

Newspapers and periodicals could be encouraged to give impartial publicity to party platforms and to present profiles of candidates. These could include their voting records if they are incumbents. In addition, the press is encouraged to publicize election laws and voting procedures. Of the 132 daily newspapers in Japan most are independent politically, and by the Japanese "Canons of Journalism" are committed to present political material impartially in news columns, and confine favorable or unfavorable comment on issues and candidates to the editorial columns. Editors may be encouraged to make editorial comments on the evils of the "boss system" and the Tonari-gumi and their deadly influence on representative government.

The press could stress the importance of review of Supreme Court judges and should explain the technique of marking the review ballots. The voting technique is particularly essential since in this phase of the election a blank ballot indicates approval of the judges.

Radio:

Local radio stations may be encouraged to participate in the general election education program, but they should give due consideration to the heavy schedule of candidates' speeches. Spot announcements on voting education and general reminders of the election date and the importance of voting could be broadcast.

Inclosure 2 is a staff study prepared by CI&E, GHQ, SCAP and was used as a basis for recommendations to BCJ on broadcasting matters during the election campaign. It is non-directive.

Meetings:

To avoid prejudicing the election, use of films or projection equipment under direct or indirect control of military government teams at any meeting being sponsored by a political party or a candidate is undesirable. However, no restriction need be placed on use of films or projectors to be used in meetings sponsored by non-political organizations. Non-political organizations may be encouraged to participate in political education by holding discussions on political topics not directly concerned with political parties or candidates.

Visual Material:

The 16-mm film, "Dawning Tower," which has direct application to democratic elections, was distributed to all military government teams, 24 December 1948. Prints (35-mm) are being distributed for showing in 1,200 commercial picture houses.

Printed Materials:

Non-political printed materials are permissible at any meeting not connected with an election campaign. However, political parties and candidates are restricted by Art. 19 of The Law Concerning the Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns and Others, which reads in part: "No postal cards, handwritten letters, visiting cards or any other writings or pictures shall be distributed for the purpose of election campaign."

Schools:

General political education, particularly features of representative government, voting procedures and the importance of well informed voting, may be included in social studies courses in schools. However, all school officials and teachers should be familiar with Art. 96 of The Law For Election of Members of the House of Representatives, which reads: "No persons shall conduct the election campaign by making use of their positions specially related to children, pupils or students of schools under the age of twenty (20)." This does not prohibit non-partisan political education. Mock elections could make clear the procedures of voting.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT DIVISION

29 December 1948

SUGGESTIONS FOR PRE-VOTING DAY SURVEILLANCE TEAMS

1. You should familiarize yourself with the pertinent election laws, cabinet orders and ordinances set forth in the pamphlets issued by GHQ, SCAP, entitled "Laws Relating to House of Representatives' General Election, January 1949", "Laws Relating to Popular Review of Supreme Court Judges, January 1949" and the supplements thereto.

2. As promptly as possible confer in person with all local election administration committees, chiefs of all local entities, all public safety commissions, all political parties and all candidates in your election district and inform them as follows:

a. The importance attached by the Supreme Commander to a free and fair election;

b. Your intention to conduct close and extensive surveillance of all phases of the election, especially the administration and enforcement of all election laws and other laws and regulations pertinent to the conduct of this election;

c. Your intention to refer to the proper Japanese authorities all violations that you observe and all complaints of violations that you receive;

d. Your determination not to interfere with the election or their administrative responsibility.

3. Maintain a list of all candidates containing his name, age, residence, occupation, political party, address of his headquarters, name of his accountant, campaign manager, if any, and supporting organizations.

4. Maintain a list of all political parties and political organizations containing the name of each, address of its headquarters, name of its head and its treasurer in your district

5. Attend as many competitive speech meetings, private speech meetings and street speech meetings as possible.

6. Observe that all election laws are complied with. Enforced and refer, not correct, to the proper Japarese authorities, (usually the local election administration officials or the local law enforcement authorities, and the local military government team), all violations of election laws and SCAPINS applicable to the election that you may observe or which are reported to you, giving name and address of violators, name and address of complainant and witnesses, if possible, time, place and nature of the violation. Serious violations will be reported immediately to the local Military Government team by the fastest means of communication. A record of all violations and complaints will be kept. The following violations may be noted:

(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 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;
(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) Use of violence, threat of violence or other intimidation;
(11) Campaigning for election on the day of election
(12) Calling repeatedly the names of a party candidate, political party or political organization for the purpose of election campaigns in whatever manner, except when authorized by law;
(13) To act demonstratively by having parades or processions by motor cars, bicycles or otherwise;
(14) Because of their special position, using children, pupils or students of schools under the age of 20;
(15) Improper use of writings and pictures, including New Years and other greeting cards;
(16) Excessive use of motor cars, loud speakers, sledges and boats;
(17) Street speeches in favor of a candidate when the candidate concerned is not present;
(18) Providing food or drink, other than hot water or tea, for campaign purposes;
(19) Speeches other than at competitive or private speech meetings, and street speeches;
(20) Use of motor fuel other than authorized and failure to return unused motor fuel if candidacy is terminated;
(21) Statements concerning allied troop movements which have not been officially released and false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers;
(22) Collection of funds at meetings without obtaining the name, address and occupation of the contributors as well as the amount and date;
(23) Failure to post the names and political parties of candidates;
(24) National Government officials participating in the election, other than voting or in their official capacity;
(25) Publication of false matter in relation to the judges;

7. Obtain the name, rank and organization of any member of the occupation forces or persons accredited thereto, who interferes or participates in any manner in the election and report the incident immediately to the local Military Government team and, if necessary, to the nearest Provost Marshal.

8. All personnel of each surveillance team must be unbiases and impartial. This is a Japanese election. The following must be especially guarded against:

(1) Acceptance or giving of gifts, food or drink from or to any candidate, political party or political organization or person affiliated therewith or election administration officials.

(2) Expression of opinion either for or against any candidate, political party or political organization;
(3) Appearance at some political meetings and campaign headquarters in preference to others;
(4) Participation in any manner in the election;
(5) Participation in political meetings such as making speeches, appearing on the stage, excessive or unnecessary appearances with candidates or persons closely connected with the campaign;
(6) Transporting a candidate, or persons closely connected with the campaign, in government or private vehicles;
(7) Social visits with candidate or persons closely affiliated with him and election administration officials;

(8) Criticism of the election laws and the administration thereof.

9. Observe the general campaign and report to the local military government team at least once every two days giving the general trend of the campaign, including activities of candidates and political parties, number of meetings and type, approximate attendance, decorum of the meetings, complaints and violation of laws, activities of local officials, extent of local interest and attitude of various groups such as labor, business, professional, Communist and Koreans, disposition by Japanese authorities of matters referred to them, and such other information as the team may desire.

| PREFECTURE | Riots | Improper Disqual of Voters | Violations of Purge | Others | Pre-elect Campaign Violations Prior to 27 Dec | Speech Notice Violations | Documents Printing | Coercion | Soliciting for votes | Interference with free & sec ret voting |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 14 | |
| Akita | | 2 | 70 | | | | | 1 | 7 | |
| Aomori | | | | | | | 15 | | | |
| Chiba | | 2 | | | 21 | 9 | 287 | | 42 | |
| Ehime | | | 37 | | | | | | 15 | |
| Fukui | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Fukuoka | | | 8 | | | 6 | 6 | | 28 | |
| Fukushima | | 1 | | | | 6 | 25 | | 6 | |
| Gifu | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Gumma | 1 | | 19 | | | | | | 13 | |
| Hiroshima | 1 | | 45 | | | | | | 12 | |
| Hokkaido | | | 9 | 14 | 33 | | 117 | 6 | 44 | |
| Hyogo | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| Ibaraki | | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| Ishikawa | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iwate | | | | 5 | 7 | | 10 | | | 1 |
| Kagawa | | | 11 | 3 | 1 | | 26 | | 14 | |
| Kagoshima | | | 56 | | | | | | 23 | |
| Kanagawa | | | 17 | | | 1 | 76 | | 65 | |
| Kochi | | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Kumamoto | | | 31 | | | | | | 15 | |
| Kyoto | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mie | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Miyagi | | | | | | | | | 84 | |
| Miyazaki | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagano | | | 47 | | | | | | | |
| Nagasaki | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | | 8 | | 1 | 4 |
| Nara | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | |
| Niigata | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 12 | |
| Oita | | | 34 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Okayama | | 2 | 24 | | | | | | 40 | 1 |
| Osaka | | | 3 | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 4 |
| Saga | | | | | | | | | 27 | |
| Saitama | | 2 | 41 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Shiga | | | 19 | | | | | | | |
| Shimane | | 1 | | | | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Shizuoka | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| Tochigi | | | 2 | | | | | | 11 | |
| Tokushima | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Tokyo | | | 529 | | | | | | | |
| Tottori | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | |
| Toyama | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | 21 | |
| Wakayama | | 2 | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Yamagata | | | 3 | | | | 16 | | 14 | |
| Yamaguchi | | 1 | 34 | | | 1 | 31 | | 1 | |
| Yamanashi | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2 | 19 | 544 | 53 | 71 | | 636 | 8 | 583 | 10 |

| PREFECTURE | Interference with access to polls | Buying votes | Excessive Expenditure | Police Interference | Repeated Calling of name | Supplying Food & Entertainment | Interference with meeting | Excessive Noise | Donations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Akita | | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Aomori | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chiba | | 20 | | | | 21 | 5 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ehime | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Fukui | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fukuoka | | 22 | | | | | | | | |
| Fukushima | | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Gifu | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gumma | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Hiroshima | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Hokkaido | | 4 | | | 27 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Hyogo | 9 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ibaraki | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ishikawa | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iwate | | 12 | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Kagawa | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Kagoshima | | 15 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Kanagawa | | 2 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | |
| Kochi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kumamoto | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Kyoto | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mie | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miyagi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miyazaki | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagano | | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| Nagasaki | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Nara | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Niigata | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Oita | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Okayama | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Osaka | | | | | | | 12 | | | |
| Saga | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saitama | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Shiga | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Shimane | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Shizuoka | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Tochigi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tokushima | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Tokyo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tottori | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Toyama | | | | | 2 | 7 | | | | |
| Wakayama | | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Yamagata | | 16 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Yamaguchi | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Yamanashi | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 9 | 187 | 18 | 2 | 37 | 35 | 29 | 2 | 8 | |

DIET SEATS GAINED BY POLITICAL PARTIES
IN MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGIONS, DISTRICTS, AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

| AREA | SEATS BY PARTY | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL SEATS | PERCENTAGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dem-Lib | Dem | Soc | Comm | New Farmers | People's Co-op | Social Renov | New Liberal | Labor Farmer | Japan Farmer | Others | | Dem-Lib | Comm |
| Hokkaido | 11 | 2 | | 1 | 6 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 22 | 50 | [illegible]5 |
| Tohoku | 42 | 12 | 9 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 67 | 54.5 | 1.3 |
| Kanto | 48 | 11 | 4 | 5 | | 3 | | | 2 | | 3 | 76 | 63.2 | 6.6 |
| Tokyo-Kanagawa | 18 | 2 | 7 | 10 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 40 | 45 | 25 |
| Shizuoka | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 14 | 64.3 | 7.1 |
| Tokai-Hokuriku | 27 | 10 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 | 49 | 55.1 | 4.1 |
| *Kinki | 32 | 9 | 10 | 10 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 67 | 47.7 | 14.9 |
| Shikoku | 14 | 6 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 25 | 56 | - |
| Kyushu | 42 | 11 | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 66 | 63.6 | [illegible] |
| Chugoku | 21 | 4 | 7 | 4 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 40 | 52.5 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 264 | 68 | 49 | 35 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 466 | 56.8 | 7.5 |
| *-Osaka-Kyoto-Hyogo | 23 | 6 | 8 | 8 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 48.9 | 17 |

GOVERNMENT SECTION

9 FEBRUARY 1949

DATA CONCERNING BY-ELECTIONS

LISTS OF CANDIDATES AND

DATES OF ELECTIONS

# THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR & MAYOR

| KIND OF ELECTION | LOCATION | |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Miyagi | 1 |
| Headman of Ward | Tokyo, Minato Ward | 1 |
| Mayor | Yamanashi Prefecture | 1 |
| | Kanagawa " | 2 |
| | Gunma " | 1 |
| | Okayama " | 1 |
| | Saitama " | 1 |
| | Niigata " | 1 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miyagi | Miyagi | Governor | Jan 23 | Feb 22 | 1 |
| Yamanashi | Kofu City | Mayor | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Kanagawa | Chigasaki City | Mayor | Jan 22 | Feb 21 | 1 |
| Kanagawa | Odawara City | Mayor | Jan 31 | Feb 20 | 1 |
| Tokyo | Minato Ward | Headman of Ward | Jan 11 | Feb 11 | 1 |
| Gumma | Ota City | Mayor | Jan 26 | Feb 15 | 1 |
| Saitama | Kamaguchi City | " | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| Okayama | Kurashiki City | " | Jan 25 | Feb 20 | 1 |
| Niigata | Sanjyo City | " | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 1 |

## THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | (7) Mar | Hokkaido | 5 | Ishikawa | 1 |
| Yamanashi | 1 | Nagano | 1 | Gifu | 2 |
| Kanagawa | 1 | Yamagata | 1 | Ehime | 3 |
| Mie | (1) Mar | Gumma | 2 | Osaka | 1 |
| Kyoto | 1 | Saitama | 3 | Iwate | 1 |
| Aomori | 4 | Shizuoka | 3 | | |

TOTAL 38

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | Arakawa Ward | Metro. Assembly | Jan 31 | Mar 2 | 1 |
| Tokyo | Kita Ward | " | Jan 31 | Mar 2 | 1 |
| Tokyo | Shinagawa Ward | " | Jan 31 | Mar 2 | 1 |
| Tokyo | Koto Ward | " | Jan 31 | Mar 2 | 1 |
| Tokyo | Nerima Ward | " | Jan 31 | Mar 2 | 1 |
| Tokyo | Katsushika Ward | " | Jan 31 | Mar 2 | 1 |
| Tokyo | Shinjyuku Ward | " | Jan 31 | Mar 2 | 1 |
| Yamanashi | Kofu City | Prefect. Assem. | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Kanagawa | Chigasaki City | " | Jan 22 | Feb 21 | 1 |
| Mie | Uji-Yamada City | " | | Mar 10 | 1 |
| Hokkaido | Sapporo City | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 2 |
| Hokkaido | Asahigawa City | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Hokkaido | Muroran City | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Hokkaido | Shiribeshi County | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Hokkaido | Iburi County | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Nagano | Hanishina District | " | Jan 13 | Feb 16 | 1 |
| Yamagata | Akumi District | " | Jan 26 | Feb 25 | 1 |

## THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY (cont)

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gunma | Yamada District | Pref. Assem. | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Gunma | Oura District | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Kyoto | Kyoto City-Ukyo Ward | " | Jan 29 | Feb 28 | 1 |
| Saitama | Urawa City | " | Jan 28 | Feb 27 | 1 |
| Saitama | Osato District | " | Jan 28 | Feb 27 | 1 |
| Saitama | Kita Katsushika Dis | " | Jan 28 | Feb 27 | 1 |
| Ishikawa | Suzu District | " | Jan 28 | Feb 27 | 1 |
| Gifu | Gifu City | " | Jan 25 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| Gifu | Mugi District | " | Jan 25 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| Ehime | Matsuyama City | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Ehime | Ochi District | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 2 |
| Ehime | Higashi Uwa Dis | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Osaka | Kita Kawachi Dis | " | Jan 24 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| Iwate | Shiwa District | " | Jan 28 | Feb 27 | 1 |
| Aomori | Hirosaki City | " | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| Aomori | Hachinoe City | " | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| Aomori | Nishi Tsugaru Dis | " | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| Aomori | Kita Tsugaru Dis | " | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| Shizuoka | Shita District | " | Jan 22 | Feb 21 | 1 |
| Shizuoka | Haibara District | " | Jan 22 | Feb 21 | 1 |
| Shizuoka | Hamamatsu City | " | Jan 22 | Feb 21 | 1 |

# REPORT OF CANDIDATES

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLIES

| | Prefecture | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tokyo | 7 |
| | Gumma | 2 |
| | Kanagawa | 1 |
| | Ishikawa | 1 |
| | Gifu | 2 |
| | Aomori | 4 |
| | Hokkaido | 5 |
| | Saitama | 3 |
| | Kyoto | 1 |
| | Nagano | 1 |
| | Osaka | 1 |
| | Shizuoka | 3 |
| | Yamanashi | 1 |
| | Yamagata | 1 |
| | Ehime | 2 |
| | Iwate | 1 |
| Total | 16 Prefectures | 36 Prefectural Assemblies. |

## TOKYO

## ARAKAWA WARD

Election of Members of Metropolitan Assembly

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| KASUGAI Hideo | M | Independent |
| TAKEDA Raiji | M | Democratic Liberal |
| UNO Kijyu | M | Democratic Liberal |
| KOMATSU Syotaro | M | Social Democrat |
| CHINO Hisashi | M | Communist |
| TAKENAKA Chyojiro | M | Democratic Liberal |

## SHINAGAWA WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SAITO Usuke | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TANAKA Sadakichi | M | Social Democrat |
| TAKENAKA Moriji | M | Democratic Liberal |
| KARASAWA Seihachi | M | Communist |
| TAKAMURA Tatsuharu | M | Democratic Liberal |
| AWAMURA Ichiro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SHIMIZU Ichiro | M | Democrat |

## SHINAGAWA WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ONO Keijyu | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SANAGA Hisao | M | Democrat |
| KAMOUCHI Masatoki | M | Minor |
| OKAZAKI Umeme | M | Democratic Liberal |
| FUKUDA Chyotaro | M | Democrat |

## KOTO WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YAMAO Yamao | M | Democratic Liberal |
| UOZUMI Kahei | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TSUMADA Tetsuji | M | Democrat |
| HIRATA Keitaro | M | Communist |
| HANADA Sasuke | M | Democratic Liberal |
| ITO Taiji | M | Democratic Liberal |
| *SUZUKI Fukuichi | M | Minor |

*Withdrawn

## NERIMA WARD

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| YAMAMOTO Kiichi | M | Communist |
| FUJIMORI Kenzo | M | Democratic Liberal |

## SHINJYUKU WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MATSUBARA Shigeru | M | Independent |
| SHIGENO Benitsu | M | Independent |
| ISHIZU Jyuzo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| MURASHIMA Buntei | M | Social Democrat |
| NAKAIZUMI Yonosuke | M | Democratic Liberal |
| MURAKOSHI Kiichi | M | Communist |
| FUJII Toyokichi | M | Democrat |
| SATO Matsue | F | Democratic Liberal |

## KATSUSHIKA WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MURATA Unokichi | M | Democratic Liberal |
| MURAMATSU Syotaro | M | Communist |
| KASAI Naotaro | M | Independent |
| FURIYAMA Ryozo | M | Independent |
| TAKAHASHI Tetsuro | M | Social Democrat |
| TSUBOTA Toshio | M | Social Democrat |

## KITA WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TOMITA Naoyuki | M | Independent |
| HAIBARA Kojiro | M | Communist |
| MORI Den | M | Democrat |
| HAYASHI Seisaku | M | Independent |
| ARAI Tamegoro | M | Social Democrat |

# Election of Members of Prefectural Assembly

## HOKKAIDO

## SAPPORO CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ICHINOSEKI Hiroyoshi | M | Communist |
| NAKAYAMA Toyoshi | M | Independent |
| SATO Shinichi | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TATEHARA Kohei | M | Democrat |
| SASAKI Toshio | M | Democrat |
| NAKAYAMA Shinichiro | M | Independent |
| MATSUDA Takeo | M | Independent |

## SAPPORO CITY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| KODAMA Kiyoshi | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TSUKIO Keijiro | M | Independent |
| YAMAGUCHI Chyugo | M | Independent |
| TSUKAMOTO Hajime | M | Social Democrat |

## SHIRIBESHI COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TANAKA Nobuo | M | Democrat |
| ABE Seki | M | Democratic Liberal |
| OHARA Teruo | M | Communist |

## MURORAN CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IIDA Yoshio | M | Independent |
| TOKUNAKA Sukemitsu | M | Democratic Liberal |
| HASEGAWA Masaharu | M | Social Democrat |
| YAMAGUCHI Toshiya | M | Communist |

## ASAHIGAWA CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SEKINE Seiichiro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| HAMAURA Kinnosuke | M | Communist |
| TSUTSUI Hideki | M | Democratic Liberal |
| NAKANO Ryoo | M | Social Democrat |
| HAYASHI Kenji | M | Democrat |

## IBURI COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NAKA Makiyasu | M | Democratic Liberal |
| HATAKEYAMA Makoto | M | Independent |
| AIZAWA Kazuo | M | Communist |

## GUMMA PREFECTURE

### YAMADA DISTRICT

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| KONDO Eiichiro | M | Democrat |
| ISHIWARA Yukuo | M | Communist |

### OURA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ASAKURA Kyuta | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TSUIHIJI Syoji | M | Communist |

## SAITAMA PREFECTURE

### OSATO DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OKA Masakichi | M | Communist |
| TAGUCHI Kinichi | M | Social Democrat |

### KITA KATSUSHIKA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHIRAISHI Toshio | M | Communist |
| TAKEI Jyuro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| KURAMOCHI Shigejiro | M | Democratic Liberal |

### URAWA CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FURUKAWA Jiro | M | Communist |
| SATSUKIME Komakichi | M | Democratic Liberal |

## YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

### KOFU CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TAJIMA Masashi | M | Minor |
| TAKENAKA Eitaro | M | Independent |
| MOTEGI Mitsugi | M | Independent |
| OHGIRI Akira | M | Democratic Liberal |
| FUJITANI Masusaburo | M | Communist |

## KANAGAWA PREFECTURE

### CHIGASAKI CITY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| SOEDA Yoshinobu | M | Independent |
| OKAZAKI Kazuo | M | Communist |

## KYOTO PREFECTURE

### KYOTO CITY

#### UKYO WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MORI Taichi | M | Independent |
| KATO Sueyoshi | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SAITO Zenichiro | M | Independent |
| TANAKA Sanmatsu | M | Democrat |
| UMEMOTO Takukai | M | Independent |
| SYUNDO Seiichi | M | Communist |
| SATO Kikuji | M | Social Democrat |
| OZAWA Kanichiro | M | Democrat |
| TOKUDA Takeo | M | Independent |
| HONGO Reichiyu | M | Democrat |
| TANAKA Seiichi | M | Democratic Liberal |

## YAMAGATA PREFECTURE

### AKUMI DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GOTO Sanya | M | Social Democrat |
| MAITA Ryota | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SATO Einosuke | M | Independent |

## ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

### SUZU DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NISHIYACHI Akira | M | Communist |
| HAYAMA Katsuji | M | Independent |
| TSURUYA Bunosuke | M | Democratic Liberal |

## OSAKA

### KITA KAWACHI DISTRICT

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| HATSUDA Yutaka | M | Labor Farmer |
| INOUE Yaichiro | M | Communist |
| SHIMAMURA Yasuho | M | Democratic Liberal |
| KAWAGUCHI Fusataro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| YASUDA Riichi | M | Democrat |
| HATANAKA Kosuke | M | Independent |

## IWATE PREFECTURE

### SHIMA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OGASAWARA Matsutsugu | M | Communist |
| KON Yoshitaka | M | Democratic Liberal |
| KAWARA Kyunojyo | M | Democratic Liberal |

## AOMORI PREFECTURE

### KITA TSUGORU DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOTOGAWA Tsurumatsu | M | Social Renovation |
| TERADA Unosuke | M | Independent |
| YAMAGA Moriichi | M | Communist |
| JIN Ikuo | M | Democrat |
| SONDA Fukugoro | M | Independent |

### NISHI TSUGORU DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OZAKI Yoshinori | M | Democratic Liberal |
| NARITA Sachio | M | Social Democrat |
| MONAI Toyokichi | M | Independent |

### HACHINOE CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TERASHITA Iwazo | M | Independent |
| TSUKIDATE Hikotaro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SOMA Kantaro | M | Communist |
| NAKAMURA Takumichi | M | Democrat |

## NAGANO PREFECTURE

### HANISHINA DISTRICT

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| MATSUO Tamaki | M | Unknown |
| TAZAWA Sanji | M | Unknown |
| WAKABAYASHI Shinpei | M | Unknown |
| MATSUBAYASHI Kosuke | M | Unknown |
| ADACHI Osamu | M | Unknown |
| SAKAGUCHI Noboru | M | Social Democrat |

## EHIME PREFECTURE

### OCHI DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HIROSE Isao | M | Independent |
| YASUNO Satoshi | M | Independent |
| OTOMASA Ichimaru | M | Communist |
| SENO Ryo | M | Democrat |
| TASAKA Toshio | M | Democratic Liberal |

### MATSUYAMA CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KADOYA Tomoteru | M | Minor |
| OKAMOTO Takashi | M | Independent |
| KAMEI Susumu | M | Independent |
| KURIYAMA Yoshikiyo | M | Minor |
| KIDO Chiyotaro | M | Democratic Liberal |

## GIFU PREFECTURE

### MUGI DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NAGARA-Chiyuichi | M | Social Democrat |
| HASEGAWA Kohei | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SHIMADA Sadao | M | Communist |
| HAYAKAWA Bunjiro | M | Independent |
| WATANABE Akira | M | Democratic Liberal |

### GIFU CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OGAWA Hajime | M | Social Democrat |
| MASUDA Yosoji | M | Democratic Liberal |
| FUKUDA Tatsuro | M | Communist |
| SHIBATANI Kajiro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| MURASE Yoshie | F | Independent |

## HIROSAKI CITY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| KASHIWA Yujiro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| ONO Goro | M | Independent |
| TSUSHIMA Hatsugoro | M | Independent |
| NARITA Kumio | M | Unknown |
| AMEMORI Katsusaburo | M | Democrat |
| TOKAI Shinzo | M | Social Democrat |

## SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

### HAMAMATSU CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YAMASHITA Yoshitsugu | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SUZUKI Eiichi | M | Communist |
| AMANO Tadao | M | Independent |
| KAWAI Kasaku | M | Social Democrat |

### HAIBARA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HATA Tojyu | M | Communist |

### SHITA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MURAMATSU Takeshi | M | Communist |
| OTSUKA Ritaro | M | Independent |
| KONDO Kyuichiro | M | Democratic Liberal |

## REPORT OF CANDIDATES

### ELECTION OF GOVERNOR AND OTHERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miyagi | (Governor) | 1 |
| Yamanashi | (Mayor) | 1 |
| Tokyo | (Headman of Ward) | 1 |
| Saitama | (Mayor) | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 4 |

### TOKYO

### MINATO WARD

Election of Headman of Ward

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| YABA, Naozo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SATO, Teizo | M | Independent |
| NANBA, Hideo | M | Communist |
| ISHIBASHI, Rikijiro | M | Independent |
| CHIYODA, Ichiro | M | Independent |

### YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

### KOFU CITY

Election of Mayor

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TAKANO, Keijiro | M | Independent |
| YAMAMOTO, Tatsuo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| YUKIE, Yuki | M | Communist |

### MIYAGI PREFECTURE

Election of Governor

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TAKAHASHI, Kiyoshi | M | Independent |
| SAIJYO, Kanroku | M | Communist |
| SASAKI, Kazuji | M | Democratic Liberal |
| MIYATO, Takayuki | M | Independent |
| YOSHIKI, Chiyoji | M | Independent |

REPORT OF CANDIDATES

SAITAMA PREFECTURE

(Kawaguchi City)

Election of Mayor

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| OKUMA, Toshio | M | Communist |
| TANAKA, Tokutaro | M | Democratic Liberal |

## THE ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF TOWN

| LOCATION | |
|---|---|
| Yamanashi | 2 |
| Oita | 2 |
| Fukushima | 2 |
| Kochi | 1 |
| Fukui | 1 |
| Okayama | 1 |
| Chiba | 2 |
| Toyama | 1 |
| TOTAL | 12 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yamanashi | Nakakoma Dis. Ogasawara Town | Headman | Jan 15 | Feb 10 | 1 |
| Yamanashi | Nishi-Yatsushiro Dis, Ichikawa-Omon Town | Headman | Jan 24 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| Oita | Naoiri Dis Tamarai Town | Headman | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| Oita | Usa Dis Nagasu Town | Headman | Dec 29 | Feb 18 | 1 |
| Fukushima | Date Dis Tsukidate Town | Headman | Feb 8 | Feb 28 | 1 |
| Fukushima | Tamura Dis Miharu Town | Headman | Jan 24 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| Kochi | Agawa Dis Ino Town | Headman | | Feb 10 | 1 |
| Fukui | Nifu Dis Asahi Town | Headman | Jan 31 | Feb 20 | 1 |
| Okayama | Tomata Dis Kamo Town | Headman | Jan 20 | Feb 10 | 1 |
| Chiba | Inba Dis Usui Town | Headman | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 1 |
| Chiba | Ichihara Dis Tsurumai Town | Headman | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 1 |
| Toyama | Nishi-Tonami Dis Tsuzawa Town | Headman | Feb 3 | Feb 24 | 1 |

## THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF TOWN ASSEMBLY

| | |
|---|---|
| Hokkaido | 2 |
| Saitama | 1 |
| Kochi | 1 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hokkaido | Kamisunakawa Town | Town Assembly | Jan 30 | Feb 19 | 3D |
| Hokkaido | Sunakawa Town | Town Assembly | Jan 24 | Feb 13 | 14 |
| Saitama | Kita Katsushika Dis Sugito Town | Town Assembly | Jan 22 | Feb 10 | 4 |
| Kochi | Hata Dis Taisyo Town | Town Assembly | Jan 22 | Feb 8 | 22 |

## THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF CITY ASSEMBLY

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Okayama | Kurashiki City | City Assembly | Jan 25 | Feb 20 | 4 |
| Aomori | Hirosaki City | City Assembly | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 2 |
| Aomori | Hachimoe City | City Assembly | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 1 |

## THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF VILLAGE ASSEMBLY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hokkaido | 1 | Gifu | 4 |
| Nagano | 1 | Kochi | 1 |
| Fukushima | 1 | Okayama | 1 |
| Saitama | 1 | Aomori | 2 |
| Iwate | 1 | Aichi | 1 |
| Niigata | 1 | Chiba | 1 |
| Nara | 2 | Nie | 3 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hokkaido | Ozawa Village | Village Assembly | | Feb 23 | 4 |
| Nagano | Goka Village | Village Assembly | Jan 17 | Feb 16 | 2 |
| Fukushima | Onuma District Nagaino Village | Village Assembly | Jan 22 | Feb 11 | 4 |
| Saitama | Hiki District Sugaya Village | Village Assembly | Feb 7 | Feb 27 | 22 |
| Gifu | Mugi District Kamiaso Village | Village Assembly | Jan 25 | Feb 25 | 2 |
| Gifu | Nasuda Dis Shimohara Village | Village Assembly | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 3 |
| Gifu | Mugi Dis Tomino Village | Village Assembly | Jan 25 | Feb 25 | 1 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gifu | Mugi Dis Sakanohi-gashi | Village Assembly | Jan 25 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| Kichi | Kami Dis Iwa Village | Village Assembly | | Feb 15 | 16 |
| Okayama | Tomata Dis Ono Village | Village Assembly | Jan 19 | Feb 9 | 16 |
| Aomori | Kita Tougaru Dis Nanawa Village | Village Assembly | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 6 |
| Aomori | Nishi Tsugaru Dis Jyusan Village | Village Assembly | Jan 13 | Feb 13 | 13 |
| Iwate | Shimohei Dis Oguni Village | Village Assembly | Feb 4 | Feb 24 | 16 |
| Aichi | Atsumi Dis Irakozaki Village | Village Assembly | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 21 |
| Niigata | Higashi Vubiki Dis Asahi Village | Village Assembly | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 3 |
| Chiba | Higashi Katsushika Dis Tomise Village | Village Assembly | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| Nara | Yoshino Dis Takami Village | Village Assembly | Jan 31 | Feb 20 | 5 |
| Nara | Minami Katsuragitis Handagun Village | Village Assembly | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 3 |
| Mie | Watarai Dis Kashiwazaki Village | Village Assembly | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 8 |
| Mie | Shima Dis Amori Village | Village Assembly | Jan 23 | Feb 12 | 4 |
| Mie | Kuwana Die Fukaya Village | Village Assembly | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 8 |

# THE ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF VILLAGE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Totori | 2 | Gifu | 2 | Fukui | 3 |
| Aomori | 1 | Kochi | 3 | Okayama | 4 |
| Ishikawa | 1 | Oita | 2 | Aichi | 1 |
| Hokkaido | 1 | Nagano | 2 | Niigata | 5 |
| Gunma | 2 | Yamagata | 3 | Chiba | 3 |
| Kyoto | 3 | Fukushima | 3 | Shizuoka | 3 |
| Saga | 1 | Nara | 1 | Mie | 3 |

| Prefecture | Location | Kind of Election | Date of Notification | Date of Election | Number to be elected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Totori | Saihaku Dis Gosengoku Village | Headman of Village | | Feb.11 | 1 |
| Totori | Hino Dis Hachigo Vill. | " | | Feb. 10 | 1 |
| Aomori | Mukai Vill. | " | | Feb. 12 | 1 |
| Ishihawa | Ishikawa Dis. go Vill | " | Jan 31 | Feb. 21 | 1 |
| Hokkaido | Sarabetsu Vill. | " | | Feb. 20 | 1 |
| Gunma | Sawa Dis Goshi Vill. | " | Jan 26 | Feb. 15 | 1 |
| Gunma | Gunma Dis Furmaki Vill. | " | Jan. 31 | Feb. 20 | 1 |
| Kyoto | Minami-Kuwada Dis. Sogabe Vill. | " | Jan. 26 | Feb. 15 | 1 |
| " | Kasa Dis Arijishimo Vill. | " | Jan. 26 | Feb. 15 | 1 |
| " | Naka Dis. Chyozen Vill. | " | Feb. 3 | Feb. 23 | 1 |
| Gifu | Mugi Dis. Koganeda Vill. | " | Jan. 21 | Feb. 10 | 1 |
| " | Mugi Dis Nishimuge Vill. | " | Jan. 25 | Feb. 25 | 1 |

| Prefecture | Location | Kind of Election | Date of Notification | Date of Election | Number to be elected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kochi | Hata Dis Okawauji Vill. | Headman of Vill. | | Feb. 18 | 1 |
| Kochi | Hata Dis. Higashi Nakasuji Vill. | " | | Feb. 24 | 1 |
| Kochi | Takaoka Dis. Kawauchi Vill. | " | | Fob. 26 | 1 |
| Oita | Hayami Dix. Kawasaki Vill. | " | Feb. 11 | Mar. 3 | 1 |
| " | Naoiri Dis. Matsumoto Vill. | " | Feb. 8 | Fob. 28 | 1 |
| Nagano | Takai Vill | " | Jan. 21 | Feb. 10 | 1 |
| " | Kishono Vill. | " | Jan. 26 | Feb. 18 | 1 |
| Yamagata | Akumi Dis Fukiura Vill. | " | | Feb. 15 | 1 |
| " | Nisimurayama Dis., Arazawa Village | " | | Feb. 15 | 1 |
| " | Akumi Dis. Kitamata Vill | " | | Feb. 15 | 1 |
| Fukushima | Futaba Dis. Karino Vill. | " | Jan 28 | Feb. 17 | 1 |
| " | Yama Dis. Dojima Vill | " | Feb. 1 | Feb. 21 | 1 |
| " | Date Dis Kotsumagi Vill | " | Jan 26 | Feb. 15 | 1 |
| Fukui | Onifu Dis. Miyakawa Vill | " | Feb 3 | Feb 23 | 1 |
| " | Imadate Dis Nakagawa Vill | " | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| " | Yoshida Dis. Shiitani Vill | " | Feb 6 | Feb 26 | 1 |
| Okayama | Oku Dis. Toyo[illegible]ll. | " | Jan 19 | Feb 8 | 1 |

| Prefecture | Location | Kind of Election | Date of Notification | Date of Election | Number to be elected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Okayama | Tomata Dis. Ono Vill. | Headman of Village | Jan 19 | Feb 9 | 1 |
| Okayama | Atotsu Dis Chiya Vill | " | Jan 25 | Feb.15 | 1 |
| " | Kibi Dis Yada Vill | " | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| Aichi | Niwa Dis Chiaki Vill | " | Jan 23 | Feb 12 | 1 |
| Niigata | Kimmi-Kambara Dis, Nagasawa Village | " | Jan 19 | Feb. 8 | 1 |
| " | Nishi-Kambara Dis Kurosaki Vill. | " | Jan 24 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| " | Imafune Dis Homai Vill | " | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 1 |
| " | Nishi-kambara Dis Tsukigata Vill. | " | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |
| " | Nishi-Kubiki Dis Yamatogawa Vill | " | Jan 31 | Feb 20 | 1 |
| Chiba | Sambu Dis Yamamoto Vill | " | Jan 20 | Feb 9 | 1 |
| " | Kimitsu Dis Sunami Vill | " | Feb [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | 1 |
| " | Katori Dis Moriyama Vill | " | Jan 23 | Feb 17 | 1 |
| Shizuoka | Shita Dis Hada Vill | " | Jan [illegible]0 | Feb 19 | 1 |
| " | Shita Dis Agatsuma Vill | " | Jan 23 | Feb 11 | 1 |
| " | Fuji Dis Fujima Vill | " | Feb 2 | Feb 22 | 1 |
| Shiga | Kashima Dis Seto Vill | " | Jan 24 | Feb 13 | 1 |
| Mie | Yoshino Dis Kawabata Vill | " | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |

| Prefecture | Location | Kind of Election | Date of Notification | Date of Election | Number to be elected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mie | Yoshino Gun Kawa Dis Yamochi Vill | Member of Village | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 1 |
| Mie | Kumano Kuro Dis Mifune Vill | " | Jan 21 | Feb 10 | 1 |
| Mie | Kuma Dis Tomida Vill | " | Feb 5 | Feb 25 | 1 |

GOVERNMENT SECTION

10 FEBRUARY 1949

DATA CONCERNING BY-ELECTIONS

LISTS OF CANDIDATES AND

DATES OF ELECTIONS

1ST SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT OF 9 FEBRUARY 1949

# ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL, CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE ASSEMBLIES

| Prefectural Assembly | | City Assembly | | Town Assembly | Village Assembly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ibaragi | - 1 | Shiga | - 1 | Hiroshima - 1 | Miyazaki | - 1 |
| Hyogo | - 1 | Miyazaki | - 1 | | Shimane | - 1 |
| Shiga | - 3 | | | | Wakayama | - 1 |
| Miyazaki | - 2 | | | | | |
| Hiroshima | - 1 | | | | | |
| Shimane | - 1 | | | | | |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ibaragi | Niiharu District | Prefectural Assembly | 28 Jan | 27 Feb | 1 |
| Hyogo | Amagasaki City | Prefectural Assembly | 25 Jan | 25 Feb | 1 |
| Shiga | Hikone City | Prefectural Assembly | 21 Jan | 20 Feb | 1 |
| Shiga | Koga District | Prefectural Assembly | 21 Jan | 20 Feb | 1 |
| Shiga | Yasu District | Prefectural Assembly | 21 Jan | 20 Feb | 1 |
| Miyazaki | Kita Morokata District | Prefectural Assembly | 29 Jan | 28 Feb | 1 |
| Miyazaki | Higashi-Usuki District | Prefectural Assembly | 29 Jan | 28 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Numakuma District | Prefectural Assembly | 26 Jan | 25 Feb | 1 |
| Shimane | Ochi District | Prefectural Assembly | 26 Jan | 25 Feb | 1 |

* * * * * * * *

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shiga | Hikone City | City Assembly | 21 Jan | 20 Feb | 4 |
| Miyazaki | Miyakonojyo City | City Assembly | 7 Feb | 27 Feb | 6 |

* * * * * * * *

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiroshima | Kamo District, Takehara Town | Town Assembly | 25 Jan | 15 Feb | 18 |

* * * * * * *

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miyazaki | Kita-Morokata District, Yamanokuchi Village | Village Assembly | 29 Jan | 28 Feb | 4 |
| Shimane | Mino District, Futagawa Village | Village Assembly | 22 Jan | 11 Feb | 4 |
| Wakayama | Nishi Muro District, Sumi Village | Village Assembly | 29 Jan | 18 Feb | 4 |

4 -

## ELECTION OF MAYOR, HEADMAN OF TOWN AND HEADMAN OF VILLAGE

| Mayor | Headman of Town | Headman of Village |
|---|---|---|
| Miyazaki-1 | Miyazaki - 2 | Hyogo - 2<br>Gumma - 1<br>Shiga - 1<br>Miyazaki - 1<br>Hiroshima - 7<br>Wakayama - 1<br>Shimane - 3 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miyazaki | Miyakonojyo City | Mayor | 7 Feb | 27 Feb | 1 |
| | | * * * * * * * * | | | |
| Miyazaki | Higashi-Morokata District, Takanabe Town | Headman of Town | 26 Jan | 15 Feb | 1 |
| Miyazaki | Kita-Morokata District, Shyonai Town | Headman of Town | 29 Jan | 28 Feb | 1 |
| | | * * * * * * * * | | | |
| Hyogo | Kato District, Obe Village | Headman of Village | 1 Feb | 25 Feb | 1 |
| Hyogo | Kanzaki District, Yachigusa Village | Headman of Village | 5 Feb | 25 Feb | 1 |
| Gumma | Yamada District, Mori Village | Headman of Village | 25 Jan | 14 Feb | 1 |
| Shiga | Takashima District, Kutsuki Village | Headman of Village | 17 Jan | 16 Feb | 1 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miyazaki | Higashi-Usuki District, Katagawa Village | Headman of Village | 29 Jan | 28 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Asa District, Kawauchi Village | Headman of Village | 4 Feb | 25 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Asa District, Yasu Village | Headman of Village | 4 Feb | 25 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Asa District, Suzuhari Village | Headman of Village | 5 Feb | 25 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Takada District, Ihara Village | Headman of Village | 29 Jan | 20 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Takada District, Funasa Village | Headman of Village | 8 Feb | 28 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Kamo District, Higashi-Shiwa Village | Headman of Village | 19 Jan | 8 Feb | 1 |
| Hiroshima | Numakuma District, Tsunogo Village | Headman of Village | 21 Jan | 10 Feb | 1 |
| Wakayama | Nishi-Muro District, Nakahaya Village | Headman of Village | 28 Jan | 17 Feb | 1 |
| Shimane | Chibu District, Chibu Village | Headman of Village | 21 Jan | 10 Feb | 1 |
| Shimane | Naka District, Tsuchi Village | Headman of Village | 31 Jan | 20 Feb | 1 |
| Shimane | Ohara, District, Hii Village | Headman of Village | 6 Feb | 26 Feb | 1 |

# REPORT OF CANDIDATES

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

| | |
|---|---|
| Hokkaido | 1 |
| Ibaragi | 1 |
| Shiga | 3 |
| Hyogo | 1 |
| Hiroshima | 1 |
| Miyazaki | 2 |

## HOKKAIDO

### IBURI COUNTY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| SUZUKI Tomekichi | M | Minor |

## IBARAGI

### NIIHARU DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ISHIGAMI Chyojyu | M | Communist |
| TSUBAKI Sugataro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| KITAZAWA Fukutaro | M | Labor Farmer |
| KURIYAMA Shingo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| MIYAZAKI Toshio | M | Social Democrat |

## SHIGA

### YASU DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NISHIGORI Masaru | M | Democratic Liberal |
| MISHIMA Masaichi | M | Social Democrat |
| HASEGAWA Tsurumatsu | M | Democratic Liberal |
| OKUNO Tadayasu | M | Minor |
| NAKADE Hanjiro | M | Communist |

### KOGA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NISHIOKA Otokichi | M | Democratic Liberal |
| NAKAMURA Gozo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| AOKI Teijiro | M | Democrat |
| NISHIO Toshiji | M | Social Democrat |
| OKUDA Koji | M | Independent |
| KAMEI Jyuji | M | Communist |
| OKITA Seisi | M | Social Democrat |

## HIKONE CITY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| EBATA Eikichi | M | Independent |
| MATSUI Rokusaburo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TERAMURA Katsujiro | M | Independent |
| MISAKI Shyunosuke | M | Social Democrat |
| ISAKI Kakutaro | M | Democrat |
| MASUDA Masao | M | Communist |
| KAWAGUCHI Motojiro | M | Independent |

## HYOGO

### AMAGASAKI CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TAKAIWA Susumu | M | Social Democrat |
| FUJIMOTO Hideo | M | Communist |
| KONOIKE Katsuji | M | Democratic Liberal |
| *TERAMOTO Naojiro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| *MORIMOTO Tatsushi | M | Minor |

*Withdrawn

## HIROSHIMA

### NUMAKUMA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| URABE Tsuruichi | M | Democratic Liberal |
| URABE Kiyoto | M | Democratic Liberal |
| UTSUMI Tokujiro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| YAMANE Iwao | M | Communist |

## MIYAZAKI

### HIGASHI USUKI DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HIRATA Goichi | M | Independent |

### KITA MOROKATA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ASAKURA Toshiyuki | M | Communist |

GOVERNMENT SECTION

14 FEBRUARY 1949

DATA CONCERNING BY-ELECTIONS

LISTS OF CANDIDATES AND

DATES OF ELECTIONS

2ND SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT OF 9 FEBRUARY 1949

## ELECTION OF MAYOR

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagasaki | Omura City | Mayor | 8 Jan | 28 Jan | 1 |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miyagi | Karita District | Prefectural Assembly | 23 Jan | 22 Feb | 1 |
| Miyagi | Tome District | Prefectural Assembly | 23 Jan | 22 Feb | 1 |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CITY ASSEMBLY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gifu | Gifu City | City Assembly | 25 Jan | 25 Feb | 1 |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF TOWN ASSEMBLY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miyagi | Kami District, Onoda Town | Town Assembly | 26 Jan | 15 Feb | 8 |
| Ehime | Uma District, Kawanoe Town | Town Assembly | 23 Jan | 12 Feb | 1 |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF VILLAGE ASSEMBLY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miyagi | Momofu District, Otanichi Village General Election | Village Assembly | 26 Jan | 15 Feb | 23 |
| Ehime | Ochi District, Kami-Asakura Village | Village Assembly | 23 Jan | 12 Feb | 16 |
| Ehime | Nishi-Uwa District, Nikifu Village | Village Assembly | 22 Jan | 11 Feb | 3 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ehime | Nii District Village Ohogi Village | Assembly | 31 Jan | 20 Feb | 4 |
| Ehime | Kita-Uwa District, Takamitsu Village | Village Assembly | 31 Jan | 20 Feb | 5 |
| Ehime | Shyuso District, Kusukawa Village | Village Assembly | 7 Feb | 27 Feb | 16 |
| Fukuoka | Yame District, Kusnike Village | Village Assembly | 1 Feb | 22 Feb | 4 |
| | | **ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF TOWN** | | | |
| Miyagi | Shibata District, Ogawara Town | Headman of Town | 22Feb | 22 Feb | 1 |
| Tokushima | Myozai District, Ishii Town | Headman of Town | | 2 Feb | 1 |
| Ehime | Higashi-Uwa District, Nomura Town | Headman of Town | 23 Jan | 12 Feb | 1 |
| | | **ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF VILLAGE** | | | |
| Miyagi | Toda District, Nakazone Village | Headman of Village | 2 Feb | 22 Feb | 1 |
| Ehime | Ochi District, Konishi Village | Headman of Village | 30 Jan | 19 Feb | 1 |
| Ehime | Ochi District, Kami-Asakura Village | Headman of Village | 7 Feb | 27 Feb | 1 |

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gifu | Inaba District, Uzura Village | Headman of Village | 31 Jan | 20 Feb | 1 |
| Fukuoka | Asakura District, Koishihara Village | Headman of Village | 1 Feb | 22 Feb | 1 |
| Tokyo | Nishi-Tama District, Komiya Village | Headman of Village | 8 Feb | 28 Feb | 1 |

## REPORT OF CANDIDATES

## ELECTION OF MAYOR

### NAGASAKI

### OMURA CITY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| TAKAMATSU Kenji | M | Social Democrat |
| KAGEHIRA Umekichi | M | Independent |
| *YANAGIHARA Toshiichi | M | Independent |
| TOSHIMA Kyushiro | M | Independent |
| IDE Kiyome | M | Independent |

*Elected Candidate
Vice-Mayor

### KANAGAWA

### CHIGASAKI CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UCHIDA Shyunichi | M | Democratic Liberal |
| BABA Kakuzo | M | Social Democrat |

### ODAWARA CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUZUKI Jyuro | M | Independent |
| UCHINO Takechiyo | M | Communist |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

### MIYAGI

### KARITA DISTRICT

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| SUZUKI Koichiro | M | Democratic Liberal |
| FUKURO Mitsuo | M | Independent |
| CHIBA Matsusaburo | M | Independent |
| YAMADA Tokio | M | Communist |

### TOME DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KANAMOTO Togo | M | Minor |
| TAKAHASHI Teruo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| SEKIYA Yoshio | M | Communist |
| HISATO Saburo | M | Democrat |
| SATO Shyozo | M | Democrat |
| MURAOMI Enzo | M | Democratic Liberal |

### YAMAGATA

### AKUMI DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SATO Tajiro | M | Communist |
| ASO Kikuo | M | Democratic Liberal |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY

### TOKYO

### KOTO WARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OGAWA Masami | M | Social Democrat |

GOVERNMENT SECTION

18 FEBRUARY 1949

# DATA CONCERNING BY-ELECTIONS

# LISTS OF CANDIDATES AND

# DATES OF ELECTIONS

3RD SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT OF 9 FEBRUARY 1949

## ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF VILLAGE

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mie | Minami Muro District, Kita Wauchi Village | Headman of Village | 9 Feb 49 | 1 Mar | 1 |
| Mie | Ayama District, Awa Village | Headman of Village | 13 Feb 49 | 5 Mar | 1 |
| Mie | Naga District, Yamochi Village | Headman of Village | 23 Feb 49 | 15 Mar | 1 |
| Mie | Naga District, Ida Village | Headman of Village | 23 Mar 49 | 12 Apr | 1 |
| Okayama | Kibi District, Sono Village | Headman of Village | 9 Feb 49 | 1 Mar | 1 |
| Ibaragi | Namekata District, Kasumi Village | Headman of Village | 29 Jan 49 | 18 Feb | 1 |
| Ibaragi | Naka District, Oba Village | Headman of Village | 31 Jan 49 | 20 Feb | 1 |
| Ibaragi | Sashima District, Sakaiyama Village | Headman of Village | 1 Feb 49 | 22 Feb | 1 |
| Ibaragi | Makabe District, Daiho Village | Headman of Village | 7 Feb 49 | 27 Feb | 1 |
| Ibaragi | Kita Soma District, Oizawa Village | Headman of Village | 10 Feb 49 | 3 Mar | 1 |
| Ibaragi | Naka District, Kanzaki Village | Headman of Village | 9 Feb 49 | 1 Mar | 1 |
| Fukuoka | Chikushi District, Yamaguchi Village | Headman of Village | 13 Feb 49 | 5 Mar | 1 |

## ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF TOWN

| PREFECTURE | LOCATION | KIND OF ELECTION | DATE OF NOTIFICATION | DATE OF ELECTION | NUMBER TO BE ELECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iwate | Kisen District, Ofunado Town | Headman of Town | 26 Jan 49 | 15 Feb | 1 |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF VILLAGE ASSEMBLY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mie | Naga District, Ida Village | Village Assembly | 18 Feb 49 | 10 Mar | 16 |
| Mie | Minami Muro District, Jyosen Village | Village Assembly | 23 Feb 49 | 15 Mar | 3 |
| Mie | Minami Muro District, Arasaka Village | Village Assembly | 23 Feb 49 | 15 Mar | 3 |
| Mie | Inabe District, Misato Village | Village Assembly | 23 Feb 49 | 15 Mar | 12 |
| Okayama | Asaguchi District, Tomita Village | Village Assembly | 9 Feb 49 | 1 Mar | 14 |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF TOWN ASSEMBLY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Okayama | Jyobo District, Takahashi Town | Town Assembly | 13 Feb 49 | 15 Mar | 5 |

# REPORT OF CANDIDATES

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

### AOMORI PREFECTURE

### HIROSAKI CITY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| *KASHIWA Yujiro | M | Democratic Liberal |

*Deceased

### GIFU PREFECTURE

### MUGI DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YAMADA Fujie | M | Independent |

### GUMMA PREFECTURE

### OURA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HORIKOSHI Tomosaburo | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TAKASE Shigero | M | Independent |
| KANEKO Hachiro | M | Democrat |

### YAMADA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUNAGA Noboru | M | Independent |
| SHIMAZAKI Ototaka | M | Social Democrat |

### ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

### SUZU DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OI Kiyoshi | M | Democrat |

### IWATE PREFECTURE

### SHIWA DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HASHIMOTO Yaoshi | M | Independent |

## SAITAMA PREFECTURE

### URAWA CITY

| Name of Candidate | Sex | Party |
|---|---|---|
| *TANAKA Eizaburo | M | Independent |
| KONDO Soichi | M | Democratic Liberal |

*Withdrawn

### OSATO DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SEYAMA Tooru | M | Democratic Liberal |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CITY ASSEMBLY

### GIFU PREFECTURE

### GIFU CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KONDO Tadashichi | M | Independent |
| TAKAHASHI Noriyoshi | M | Communist |
| HAYASHI Haruo | M | Independent |
| SUGIMOTO Takeo | M | Social Democrat |
| TAMAI Konachiro | M | Independent |

### OKAYAMA PREFECTURE

### KURASHIKI CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FUJIWARA Kiichi | M | Independent |
| KAJITANI Fukuichi | M | Independent |
| SATO Hideo | M | Communist |
| HAYASHI Denichi | M | Labor Farmer |
| YAMAMOTO Chikara | M | Independent |
| MIYAKE Shyoji | M | Democratic Liberal |
| TOKURA Tadashi | M | Independent |
| KAIBARA Shyoichi | M | Social Democrat |
| ISHII Tatsutaro | M | Independent |
| KAWAKAMI Takayoshi | M | Democratic Liberal |

## ELECTION OF MAYOR

### OKAYAMA PREFECTURE

### KURASHIKI CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TAKAHASHI Isaichi | M | Independent |
| YAMASHITA Riko | M | Independent |

GOVERNMENT SECTION

28 FEBRUARY 1949

# DATA CONCERNING LOCAL ELECTIONS

# LISTS OF CANDIDATES AND

# DATES OF ELECTIONS

4TH SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT OF 9 FEBRUARY 1949