THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2219

(2) Folder title/number : (5) (end)
Hand Book and Laws for Japanese Diet Elections

(3) Date : Jan. 1947 - June 1947

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
331	e

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction : (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

"OMEN IN THE ELECTIONS

Highlights

General Comments

Specific Comments

Factors Limiting Election of Women

Conclusions

From: THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS
April, 1947

Government Section
20 June, 1947

"O'TN IN THE ELECTIONS

The participation of women in political affairs as measured by the results of the April 1947 elections for national and local public offices, and by comparative analysis of the abstention rates for men and women in both the 1946 and 1947 general elections, is summarized in the following tables:

Participation of "omen in April 194" Election

	Soc. Dem.		Dem.		Lib.		People's Cooperat.		Comm.		Minor Part.		Ind.		Totals	
	C*	F*	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	E
House of Councillors	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	6	3	19	10
House of Represent.	15	9	22	3	9	3	4	0	8	0	4	0	22	0	84	15
Governor															2	0
Mayor															2	0
Chief, Town & Village															12	3
Member Pref. Asserbly	(Official Party affiliation breakdown not available)														111	23
Member City Assembly															346	74
Member Ward Assembly															37	16
Member Town & Village Assembly															1784	707

Comparative Rates of Abstention for Men & "omen

ELECTIONS 1946 and 1947

	Elected	Candidates	Registered Voters	Votes Cast	Abstention Rate
H of R (1946)					
Women	38	79	20,557,564	13,780,369	33.9
Men	428	2770	16,278,926	12,778,242	21.5
H of R (1947)					
Women	15	84	21,326,483	13,137,620	38.4
Men	451	1515	19,569,939	14,658,264	25.1
H of C (1947)					
Women	10	20	21,340,621	11,526,474	46.0
Men	240	557	19,591,594	13,412,323	31.5
Gov. & Mayors & Chiefs (1947)					
Women	3 (1)	15	20,960,655	13,938,427 (2)	33.5
Men	10,462	20,790	19,185,911	14,905,756 (2)	22.3
Pref. City, Town & Vil Assm (1947)					
Women	820	2,278	20,820,636	16,671,081 (3)	20.0
Men	193,061	256,093	19,339,671	16,153,972 (3)	16.5

Average Rate of Abstention	1946	1947
Women	33.9	34.5
Men	21.5	23.8

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* C - Candidates; E- Elected
(1) Village Chiefs only
(2) Vote cast for Governors
(3) Vote cast for Prefectural Assemblymen

Comparative Ratios of Women Candidates
To Total Number of Candidates, and Number of Women Elected
To Number of Women Candidates

Percentage of Women Candidates to Total Number of Candidates

April 1947

House of Representatives	5.2
House of Councillors	3.5
Governors & Mayors	0.1
Pref., City, Town & Village Assemblies	0.9
Average of all 1947 Elections	2.4

April 1946

Election for House of Representatives	2.8

Percentage of Women Elected to Total Number of Women Candidates

April 1947

House of Representatives	17.9
House of Councillors	50.0
Governors & Mayors	19.7
Pref., City, Town & Village Assemblies	36.0
Average of all 1947 Elections	30.5

April 1946

Election for House of Representatives	48.1

Percentage of Male Candidates to Total Number of Candidates

April 1947

House of Representatives	94.8
House of Councillors	96.5
Governors & Mayors	99.9
Pref., City, Town & Village Assemblies	99.1
Average of all 1947 Elections	97.6

April 1946

Election for House of Representatives	97.2

Percentage of Males Elected to Total Number of Male Candidates

April 1947

House of Representatives	29.8
House of Councillors	43.0
Governors & Mayors	50.5
Pref., City, Town and Village Assemblies	75.5
Average of all 1947 Elections	49.7

April 1946

Election for House of Representatives	15.4

Highlights

a. Women ran for and were elected to legislative posts at all levels of Government. No women were elected governor of a prefecture, mayor of a city, or chief of a town, but three women were elected as village chiefs.

b. More women registered and qualified to vote in 1947 than in 1946.

c. More men registered and qualified to vote in 1947 than in 1946.

d. More women than men registered and qualified to vote in 1946 and 1947.

e. More women voted in 1947 than in 1946.

f. More men voted in 1947 than in 1946.

g. More women than men voted in 1947.

h. Fewer women were elected to the House of Representatives in 1947 than in 1946.

i. Men demonstrated their greatest interest in the Diet and in the election of prefectural governors, where they outvoted the women.

j. Women demonstrated their greatest interest in the election of prefectural assemblymen, where they outvoted the men.

k. The absolute number and percentage of women candidates for public office in relation to the number of registered women voters and the number of votes cast by women is abnormally lower than that of men.

l. The percentage of men candidates was overwhelmingly greater than that of women: 97.6 to 2.4. The range for men varied from 94.8 for the House of Representatives to 99.9 for local governors and for women from 0.1 for prefectural chief executives to 5.2 for the House of Representatives.

m. The percentage of men elected in proportion to the number of men candidates was greater than that of women elected in proportion to the number of women candidates: 49.7 to 30.5. The range for men varied from 20.8 for the House of Representatives to 75.5 for the local assemblies and for women from 17.9 for the House of Representatives to 50.0 for the House of Councillors.

n. The percentage of eligible women who failed to exercise their voting rights was higher than that of men - 34.5 to 23.8 in the 1947 elections for all public offices as compared to the 1946 ratio for the House of Representatives 33.9 for women to 21.5 for men. The range for women varied from 20.0 for the local assemblies to 46.0 for the House of Councillors and for men from 16.5 for the local assemblies to 31.5 for the House of Councillors.

o. The number of votes cast was higher and the rate of abstention was lower in the election for local assemblies for both men and women than for any other major category of public offices.

p. The rate of abstention for both men and women was higher in the election for the House of Councillors than for any other major category of public offices.

General Comments

The extension of suffrage rights to women before the general election for the House of Representatives last April inaugurated a year of unprecidented freedom which fostered the growth of political consciousness among Japanese women. Quantitative indices of political consciousness are the number of registered voters, the number of votes cast, the number of candidates for public office and the number elected. The 1946 election disclosed the existence of women's political interest and potentiality and the 1947 elections revealed increased political activity and accuisition of influence at all levels of government. Women took advantage of their first opportunity in history to participate as candidates and electors in the elections for the House of Councillors and for local legislative bodies and executive posts.

Specific Comments

House of Representatives 1946 - 1947

In the House of Representatives election of 1947, the only 1947 election directly comparable to the 1946 election, the number of women elected to the lower house showed a considerable decrease. In 1946, 39 out of 79 candidates were elected, but in 1947 only 15 out of 84 candidates were successful. 12 of these were former Diet members.

Two factors, election law revision and mediocre records, seem responsible for this drop.

The system of limited plural voting in effect in 1946, permitting electors to cast their votes for two or three candidates, made it more possible that a woman would be included in their choice.

Decrease in popularity was no doubt attributable to the feminine members' failure to create a favorable impression in the Diet. However, regardless of personal qualifications or ability, the feminine Diet members were handicapped by their inability to cope with old fashioned political bargaining as practiced by the veteran members and frozen out more completely than ordinary freshmen legislators. Furthermore, the general lack of insight and understanding of public affairs and of Diet procedures, coupled with the traditional over-valuation of the virtues of modesty and reticence are considered contributory causes

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to their poor showing. No woman was assigned to the powerful budget committee, although women served on other House of Representative standing committees. A majority of the women members said there was no discrimination in the Diet, and only a few declared that they lacked the opportunity to serve in important committees or to speak in the Diet.

House of Councillors - 1947

Thirteen feminine candidates from the national and six from the prefectural constituencies ran for the House of Councillors. Only one of these was a former member of the Diet and she failed to be elected. Ten newcomers, however, were elected to the House of Councillors. Seven of these will serve for six years.

The feminine candidate receiving the largest vote was AKAMATSU Tsune, who polled 252,360 votes, securing seventeenth place among the 100 successful candidates from the national constituency. Miss AKAMATSU is now director of the Women's Sections of the Social Democratic Party and the Japan Federation of Labor. As a factory worker she was a pioneer in Japan's labor movement in which she still retains an active role.

The top ranking feminine candidate from the prefectural constituency was HIRANO Shigeko with 90,366 votes. She is the wife of HIRANO Rikizo, prominent Social Democratic leader. While working with her husband, she became connected with Japan's Agrarian movement with which he has long been associated.

Local Assemblies

Women representatives were elected to town and village assemblies in all 46 prefecturs, to city assemblies in 32 prefectures, and to prefectural assemblies in 17 prefectures. Only one woman was elected to the Tokyo metropolitan assembly and only 16 women were elected to ward assemblies (Tokyo), as against 870 men.

Executive Posts

No woman was elected governor, mayor of a city, or headman of a town. Only 3 women were elected village chiefs.

Summary of Factors Limiting the Election of Women

a. The small number of women candidates in comparison with the number of registered women voters and the number of men candidates.

b. Lack of prestige and publicity.

c. Lack of experience in public office or in responsible private enterprise.

d. Limited educational background.

e. Lack of organized political and financial support.

f. Prejudice against women in public office.

g. Voluntary observance by women candidates and elected and appointed officials of custors and manners which tend to subordinate them in their relations with men.

h. Preoccupation of women with domestic duties and obligations or unwillingness to participate in political affairs.

i. Mediocre record and general ineffectiveness of women elected to the House of Representatives in 1946.

Conclusion

The political potential of women as revealed by an analysis of the 1946 and 1947 elections is not only amazingly in excess of expectations, but in excess of reasonable hope and portends well for the future of Japan.

Granted that their interest far exceeds their present demonstrated capacity, it is nevertheless a warranted presumption that a continuation of their present interest in conjunction with further emancipation from stultifying social mores, extension of educational opportunities and exposure to theoretical and practical political considerations will undoubtedly facilitate the development of democracy in Japan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

LAWS RELATING TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' GENERAL ELECTION

January 1949

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I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Information for Military Government Officers and Teams

Concerning the General Election

The forthcoming general election for members of the House of Representatives will again prove a highly significant phase in the development of Japanese political life. This is the third general election since the beginning of the Occupation, -- and the second to elect members for a Diet which, under the terms of the new Constitution, became "the highest organ of state power" and "the sole law-making organ of the state." As in the elections of April 1947, the pending election will be supervised by representatives of the people rather than by the government. And again, as in the previous election, there is a clear-cut distinction between the party in power and a recognized opposition.

In view of this historic importance and of the material influence which this election will exert on the development and strengthening of democratic tendencies, which is a fundamental requirement of the Potsdam Declaration, it is imperative that the forthcoming election be so conducted as to ensure a free and positive expression of the will of the Japanese people. Assurance of such an election thus becomes a major responsibility of the Occupation Forces.

The Japanese election laws and ordinances provide adequate machinery for fair and impartial elections. Though some provisions may seem inadequate by Western standards and others may appear to impose unnecessary restrictions, all have been carefully worked out and not only embrace but also regulate familiar Japanese customs and practices. If Japanese officials, therefore, faithfully execute the provisions of these laws, it is hoped that a fair and impartial election will be assured.

However, in the pre-Occupation period, despite efforts to ensure fair elections, local administrative officials, mostly in conjunction with the desires and wishes of the central government, frequently abused their authority. Prefectural governors and police under their control often intimidated opposition candidates, coerced voters, falsified returns, committed or failed to punish fraudulent and coercive practices, and by these and other devices used their positions to influence the outcome of elections.

The information contained in this booklet has been prepared for the purpose of providing Military Government Officers and Teams with a ready reference concerning appropriate Japanese legislation. Since in some cases, former laws and election procedures have been revised or amended in the light of experience, it is of particular importance to guard against the following coercive practices:

(1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.

(2) Unlawful exclusions from registration lists.

(3) Interference by police or government officials with legal campaigning.

(4) Efforts of either major or petty political machines to buy votes with bribes of scarce commodities or cash.

(5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenditures. Failure of officials to publicize campaign expenditures.

(6) Excessive contributions by individuals.

(7) Interference with access to the polls or with free and secret voting.

(8) Denial of legitimate candidacy; illegal candidacy; evasion of the purge ordinances. Failure of proper officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.

(9) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.

(10) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.

(11) Use of violence, threats of violence, or other intimidation.

(12) Use of school teachers, school officials and members of educational associations of students below the age of twenty who are presently under the tutelage or influence of the aforementioned. (The purpose of such a prohibition is to prevent a candidate from taking advantage of his special relationship with school children and using them in a campaign.)

(13) Efforts of any individual or groups, -- landlords, labor union leaders, employers, etc., -- to utilize economic pressure to influence voters.

The forthcoming election will involve 466 seats in the House of Representatives. All members of the House of Representatives will be elected from sub-prefectural districts. The 46 prefectures are divided into a grand total of 117 election districts.

The laws reproduced in this booklet provide detailed information concerning the election of members to the House of Representatives. (See below, II - A & B: "The Law for Election of Members to the House of Representatives;" and the "Ordinance Relating to the Enforcement of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives"). Briefly summarized, these laws provide as follows:

1. VOTERS:

With a few exceptions all Japanese citizens 20 years or older, regardless of sex, are eligible to vote in the locality in which they have resided for at least six months.*/ In addition, all repatriates otherwise eligible to vote are released from the six months requirements. Exceptions in both instances include individuals who have been declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent or who are serving jail sentences.

Eligibility for voting, however, is not automatic but is contingent upon the appearance of an individual's name on the poll books of his voting district or upon his presentation, on election day, of a court certificate directing that his name be added to the list of voters.

Since polling districts are the same for all elections, national and local, and since voting requirements for all elections are substantially the same, the same poll books with minor exceptions, are used for all Japanese elections. Japanese law provides that the poll books must be completely checked once a year, commencing with September, with additional registration provided for prior to each election, to permit registration of individuals newly meeting such eligibility requirements as age, etc. Polling lists are available for inspection prior to each election to permit complaints and readjustments, and are therefore considered as final on election day. Other than by court order, therefore, no individual may vote on election day if his name does not appear in the polling list of his election district.

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*/ In certain instances individuals who have moved from their usual domiciles are recognized as having a residual right to vote in the place of their usual domicile. However, the individuals are permitted to vote in only one of the two districts in which they possess the right to vote and prior to the election must indicate their preference.

2. CANDIDATES

In general, any Japanese citizen with the right to vote who meets age requirements and has been screened and passed under the provisions of the purge is eligible for candidacy for the Diet. However, judges, public procurators, government auditors, election and revenue officials, members of the National Police Force, members of the Public Safety Commission of a Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefecture, city, town, or village, and members of the Municipal Police Force must resign their posts before they are eligible for candidacy. Officials of national and local governments, as well as members of local assemblies, may not concurrently hold seats in the Diet.

Candidacies for the House of Representatives must be filed at least 10 days before election. In case of the death or withdrawal of candidates after this date, new nominations may be filed up to three days prior to the election.

Candidates for election to the House of Representatives must be 25 years of age. No residence requirements are imposed, permitting candidates to run from any electoral district they wish.

The term of office for all members of the House of Representatives is 4 years; the House, however, may be dissolved prior to that time and a new election required, as in the present instance.

3. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

As already noted, the Japanese election laws provide stringent regulation of election campaigns. The grave problem is not the substance of the law but its enforcement. (See below, III - A & B: "Law Concerning the Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaign and Others;" and "Cabinet Order Relating to the Enforcement of the Law concerning Temporary Exceptions Relating to Election Campaign, etc., No. 192").

Strict limitations are placed on the amount of money that may be spent and the ways in which such funds may be used, as well as contributions to candidates and political parties. A candidate for the House of Representatives is permitted, according to law, to spend an average of ¥87,000 (maximum approximately up to ¥150,000). This varies according to election districts. Article 102 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives specifies the maximum amount that a candidate may spend on his campaign as follows: "The amount obtained when the total number of electors registered on the final electoral list, divided by the number of members to be elected in the election district, is multiplied by the amount of money fixed by ordinance." The appropriate Prime Minister's Ordinance No. 65 of 18 November 1948 fixes this amount as one yen. For example, in a typical electoral district having to elect 3 candidates, the maximum amount authorized per candidate will be ¥83,333. This amount is arrived at by dividing 250,000 by 3 and multiplying the result by 1 yen.

Candidates may not carry on house to house canvassing for votes. Campaigns may not be opened until candidacies have been filed.

Limitations are placed on the use of campaign letters, posters, and the like.

Candidates must report at stated intervals during the campaign on their expenditures to date, -- this information then being made public.

However, candidates will be permitted to send post cards free of charge to electors in their constituencies and may also utilize public schools and other buildings for their campaign meetings.

Election bulletins, providing information about the candidates, are published by the prefectures and distributed. Names of all candidates will also be posted in a conspicuous place before the election, preferably at the entrance to a polling place. These provisions have been inserted in the laws at the insistence of the political parties themselves, on account of the paper shortage and the like. (Details regarding all these points will be found in the laws reproduced below).

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NSDD SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

4. SUPERVISION OF ELECTION

Before the elections of April 1947, supervision over Japanese elections was exercised by local executives: governors, mayors, and headmen. For the first time in the history of Japanese political affairs, the elections of April 1947 were supervised by special committees, duly elected by local legislatures and responsible for all elections, national or local, which were held in their areas of responsibility.

On the basis of supervisory experience thus derived, the functions of these committees have been developed and strengthened by implementing legislation. An election administration committee is set up in each local entity. These committees are responsible to the public at large and charged with supervision of all elections conducted in their area of jurisdiction. Each city, town, village, and Tokyo ward thus has a committee which exercises, on its own account, immediate control over elections in its own locality, under the general supervision of prefectural committees. Affairs pertaining to the election of members of the House of Representatives are supervised by these local election administration committees. Prefectural committees have six members, including a chairman; others have four. The method of electing committees permits bipartisan membership. A committee must meet at the request of any member. All complaints regarding the conduct of the elections are normally made, in the first instance, to the committee.

An innovation since the elections of April 1947 was the establishment, in December of that year, of the National Election Management Commission, under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office. This Commission is composed of nine regular members and nine alternate members, nominated by the various parties. The Commission has assumed all the functions pertaining to elections once performed by the now defunct Home Ministry.

According th the law creating the National Election Management Commission, which was enacted by the Diet on 9 December 1947, the Commission is responsible for the administration of all popular elections. This includes elections for both national and local offices, as well as those held for the ratification of amendments to the Constitution or under the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges Law. Among the specific duties of the Commission are the securing of necessary appropriations, assisting in the procurement of necessary paper, and other preparations concerning the elections.

All political parties and political associations must register with the Commission and file with it financial statements or any other data required.

Although the National Election Management Commission is placed under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, the Commission operates according to the decisions reached by its members.

5. ELECTION PROCEDURES

Election procedures on the vote casting and ballot counting levels are the same for all Diet elections, since the same voting and counting districts are used for all elections. It is only at the higher or tabulating levels, that procedures vary somewhat, in view of the varying sizes of the electoral districts and of the numbers of individuals to be elected. In this connection, it might also be pointed out that procedures for Diet elections are substantially the same as for local elections, so that knowledge of procedures for one class of election will serve as basic knowledge for all.

Under the supervision of the respective election administrative committees and the general supervision of the National Election Management Commission, elections in each local entity are directed by a superintendent (or chairman) of elections, chosen by the committee. The superintendent, in turn, is assisted by superintendents of the polls and polling witnesses, superintendents of the counting of ballots and ballot counting witnesses, and election witnesses.*/

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*/ Alternates are also named for all positions other than witnesses.

In general, these officials are required to possess the right to vote in the particular election which they are supervising.

With minor exceptions, each city, town, village, or ward constitutes a voting district, which may include one or more polling places.

Each polling place has a superintendent of the poll, appointed by the chairman of election, minor officials, and a number of polling witnesses (watchers) appointed by the candidates.*/ Each candidate has the right to nominate one polling witness at each polling place. Whenever the number of witnesses nominated for any polling place exceeds ten, the witnesses select ten from among their own number. If the number falls below three, the superintendent may appoint a registered voter as witness.

The superintendent and the officials are neutral; the polling witnesses are the direct representatives of the candidates and enjoy the normal prerogatives of challenge, etc. All decisions are made by the superintendent of the poll, with the advice of the polling witnesses; challenged ballots, in respect to which no immediate decision is reached, are placed in envelopes with the voters' names marked thereon and later either counted or discarded.

Each superintendent or "overseer" of a poll is responsible for the proper conduct of the election machinery at his polling place. This includes maintenance of law and order, assurance of secrecy in voting, comparison of the names of prospective electors with polling lists, and the like. Procedure at the polls is relatively simple; names of prospective voters are checked against the polling list, voters receive ballot papers and designate their choice thereupon. Ballots of blind voters are marked by Braille points. Procedures for absentee voting are also established.

Except in cases in which the superintendent of the poll is also the superintendent of the counting of votes, at the close of the election the superintendent of the poll, accompanied by at least one witness, delivers the ballot box, the record of the polls, and the register of electors to a superintendent of the counting of the votes, at the nearest counting station.

The latter superintendent is appointed by the election administration committee and is assisted by a number of witnesses for the counting of the votes, appointed by the candidates in the same way as the witnesses at the polls. The superintendent and witnesses are responsible for counting the votes, the superintendent having the power to decide on the validity of ballots previously questioned or on the validity of ballots which are improperly marked. As with polling places, a given local entity may have one or more ballot counting stations, the number being determined according to population. All electors have the right to attend the counting of ballots in their respective districts. With a few exceptions, due to distances involved, ballots will be counted either on election day or on the day following.

The final step in election procedure is the election meeting. For the House of Representatives, meetings will be held in each prefecture. These meetings will be presided over by the superintendents of elections, assisted by election witnesses appointed by the candidates in the same manner as the witnesses at the polls and the witnesses at the counting of ballots.

The meetings are open to all electors.

Returns from the various ballot counting stations are received, tabulated according to the election districts involved, and the final returns then announced. For the House of Representatives this will involve determining

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*/ The term "superintendent of the poll" is also translated as "polling overseer"; and the term "superintendent of the counting of ballots" as "ballot counting overseer."

a single candidate as winner in each of the electoral districts into which the prefecture is divided.*/

6. VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS:

Complaints concerning the validity of elections are filed with the appropriate court. When the legal provisions governing elections are violated, elections may be voided either in whole or in part, if the violation is deemed likely to affect the returns.

A candidate who has failed of election, who questions the validity of the election of a person elected in the same election district, may institute a suit in the High Court against the winning candidate (or against the Chairman of the Committee for Overseeing the election, as the case may be), within thirty days from the date of publication of the name of the person elected.

7. RE-ELECTIONS:

In the past, Japanese laws were designed to avoid re-elections wherever possible. In consequence, in case of the death, purge disqualification, or resignation of an office holder, the normal practice was to recognize the runner-up in the last previous election as entitled to succeed to a position. Certain minimum standards were established; the runner-up, for example, needed to receive the minimum number of votes required for the elected candidate.

These regulations were changed at the time of the 1947 elections, and since then in general, the period during which the runner-up may succeed to a vacancy is ten days from the date of announcement of results, -- the period allowed the winning candidate to decide if he wishes to accept the position. In all other instances, new elections will eventually be held in the electoral districts concerned, -- normally when the number of vacancies, through death, purging, disqualification, or resignation, exceeds 25 percent of the members from that district with the same term of office. By-elections are then held. It is to be noticed, however, that individuals filling vacancies succeed only to the unexpired term of their predecessors.

8. VIOLATIONS OF ELECTIONS LAWS:

Stringent penalties are provided for all possible violations of Japanese election laws, with fines or penal sentences as punishment. Offenses include bribery, forgery, violence, intimidation, abduction, neglect of duty or abuse of authority by officials, and the like. In the event victorious candidates or their authorized representatives are found guilty of violations of the election law, elections are invalidated. Complaints may be filed with the appropriate court, which will have the power to invalidate an election. If such is done, criminal charges may then be preferred by the public procurator.

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*/ Meetings in each prefecture are also held to designate members of the House of Councillors from the prefectural constituencies. For the national constituency of the House of Councillors the election meeting is held in Tokyo; however, an "election sub-meeting" is held in each prefecture to to tabulate the prefectural vote for candidates from the national constituency. For the prefectural winners in the House of Councillors, since each prefecture is an electoral district in itself, this will require naming 2, 4, 6, or 8 victors for the prefecture as a whole. In respect to the national constituency of the House of Councillors, the committee in Tokyo will determine the 100 candidates from the whole of Japan who receive the largest number of votes. For election from this national constituency, a candidate must receive a minimum of $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the valid votes cast for the office in question; for election from the other constituencies, 25 percent of the votes cast for any vacancy is required.

PURSUANT TO THE P.L. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 179012

The Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures (See below, IV), enacted by the Diet on 30 June 1948, increased the penalties for violations of the provisions of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives approximately threefold, and in some cases more. For example, violations calling for fines of ¥1,000 were increased to as high as ¥25,000; ¥20,000 fines were increased to ¥35,000; ¥30,000 increased to ¥75,000; etc.

The Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures, also popularly called the "Corrupt Practices Law," was enacted with the aim of insuring fair and impartial elections, both national and local. This law, as its title describes, establishes regulations which require all political parties, political organizations, and candidates to report contributions and expenditures; requires that certain appropriate records and vouchers pertaining to contributions and expenditures be maintained within the political parties and organizations. It prohibits certain types of contributions; while it amends the existing election laws to effect increases in penalties for violations.

Following are the highlights of this law:

(1) Prohibits purgees from making contributions in any election.

(2) Prohibits holders of government contracts, both national and prefectural, from making political contributions.

(3) Prohibits candidates from making contributions within the area in which the candidate is running for office.

(4) Prohibits persons from making or receiving election contributions anonymously, or under any name other than his full legal name, together with his legal address.

(5) Prohibits foreign nationals or agencies from making election or campaign contributions.

(6) Prohibits contributions through a third person.

(7) Requires that political parties, political organizations, and individual candidates register the names and addresses of responsible officials with the National Election Management Commission or the Prefectural Electoral Administration Committee.

(8) Requires that a candidate report in writing all contributions made by him for the period of one year preceding the date of announcement of the election for which he is a candidate.

(9) Requires that political parties, political organizations, and individual candidates report to the National Election Management Commission or the Prefectural Electoral Administration Committee the names, addresses, dates of birth, and dates of appointment of responsible party officials, location of the political party or organization, within 7 days of its establishment.

(10) Requires that political parties, political organizations, and individual candidates keep account books, records, and other documents pertaining to all contributions, to include the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons making the contributions. (For organizations making contributions, their names, address of main office, and name and address of representative).

(11) Requires that political parties, political organizations, and individual candidates keep account books, records, and other documents indicating all payments made on behalf of the political party or association. Records must also indicate the name, address, and occupation of all persons to whom such payments have been made, together with the object, amount, and date of such payments.

(12) Requires that any person other that the treasurer of a political party or organization who accepts contributions or makes payments for or on behalf of said party, shall report the details of such payments or contributions to the treasurer within 7 days, or immediately upon request of the treasurer.

(13) Requires that vouchers for any payments exceeding ¥1,000 made by the political party, political organization, or other organization, be collected and maintained by the treasurer of the political party or organization.

(14) Requires that the treasurer of a political party, or political organization submit a report to the National Election Management Commission prior to the tenth day following each April 30, August 31, and December 31, which must include the following items:

a. All contributions and all other income received by a political party, or political organization, and all contributions and incomes received on their behalf.

b. Contributions received by a political party or political organization which exceed ¥1,000 (or aggregate amounts for identical contributions) must indicate name, address, and occupation of contributor, and amount and date of contribution.

c. Contributions received by other than a political party, political organization, or other organization which exceed ¥500 must indicate the name, address, and occupation of contributor, and amount and date of contribution.

d. All payments made by a political party, or political organization.

e. Payments made by a political party, or political organization which exceed ¥1,000 (¥500 for other than political parties) must indicate name, address, and occupation of the person to whom such payments were made and the object and date.

9. POPULAR REVIEW OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

For the first time in the forthcoming election, the people of Japan will be responsible to review the appointments of the fifteen judges of the Supreme Court. The first appointments were made by the Cabinet on 4 August 1947, Although the appointments to the bench are made by the Cabinet, the Constitution (Article 79) and the Law of the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges, which was enacted by the Diet on 20 November 1947, grants the people the right to make the final decision on whether or not they shall be retained in office.

In the usual case, a judge will have held office under his appointment for some time prior to the date of the examination by the people, for the popular vote is to be taken on each judge at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following his appointment and every ten years thereafter.

Prior to the election, the law requires issuance and posting of an Official Examination Bulletin containing the name, date of birth, and personal history of the judge to be voted upon, the main cases in which he has participated and his expressed opinions in such cases. This information will afford the voters an opportunity to evaluate the quality of each judge, and to decide whether to vote for or against retention in office. If the majority of the voters indicate a desire to dismiss a judge from office he will be removed and cannot be again appointed to the Supreme Court until five years thereafter. On the other hand, a majority vote for retention will confirm an appointment.

In the process of discussing the form of ballot to be used, the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives realized that because of the large number of judges to be voted upon (the number may be as high as fifteen), a requirement that each ballot have correctly written thereon the name of each judge in the voter's own handwriting would place an undue burden on the voter and very probably result in excessive invalid votes. Accordingly, after carefully considering the merits of several proposals, the Committee decided to adopt a simple form of printed ballot which will have a number of divided columns, one for each judge subject to review. (See ballot form below). Names of judges will be printed in the lower parts of the columns, and the voter will simply mark an "X" in the column over the name of any judge whose dismissal he considers desirable, and leave blank the column over the names of those judges he wishes to retain.

This procedure represents a form of voting entirely new to the people of Japan. Furthermore, it places upon them a very important responsibility. There is no gainsaying the fact that such a recall conferring the right to retain or dismiss the members of the Supreme Court puts in the hands of the people of Japan the power to determine the quality of the justice which will be meted out to them.

Following is a sample ballot form containing instructions for its use:

Note:

1. Enter the mark of X in the column over the name of a judge whose dismissal is considered desirable.

2. Leave in blank column over the name of a judge whose dismissal is not considered desirable.

3. Do not make any entry other than the mark of X.

X	The name of a judge
	The name of a judge
X	The name of a judge
	The name of a judge

Ballot of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges.

THE LAW FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Chapter I

The Election District

Article 1. The members of the House of Representatives shall be elected in each of the election districts. The election districts and the number of members to be elected in each district are set forth in the appendix to the present law.

Article 2. The voting districts shall be subject to the limits of cities, towns and villages.

When the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village deem it necessary, there may be established several voting districts for one city, town or village.

In case voting districts are established according to the preceding clause, the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village must immediately announce the fact.

In case any provisions of the present law are not applicable to districts established according to the second clause of this article, special provisions may be enacted by imperial ordinance.

Article 3. The ballot-counting districts shall be subject to the limits of cities, towns and villages.

When the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture deem that there are special circumstances, there may be established several ballot-counting districts for one city or one ballot-counting district for several towns or villages.

When the ballot-counting districts are established according to the preceding clause, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture must announce the fact immediately.

In case any provisions of the present law are not applicable to ballot-counting districts established according to the second clause of this article, special provisions may be enacted by imperial ordinance.

Article 4. When an alteration takes place in an election district in consequence of a change in administrative boundaries, the members actually sitting for such district shall retain their seats.

Chapter II

Voting Right and Eligibility

Article 5. Any Japanese national who is over twenty years of age shall have the right to vote.

Japanese national who is over twenty-five years of age shall be eligible for election.

Article 6. Any person who has been declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent, or who has been condemned to penal servitude or confinement and whose term of punishment has not been completed or is yet to be executed shall neither have the right to vote nor be eligible for election.

Article 7. Deleted.

Article 8. Members and clerks of the Commission for Overseeing the Election

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of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture, these of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village, voting Overseers, Ballot-Counting Overseers, Chairman of election, and Government and public officials who are connected with election business shall not be eligible for election within the districts with which they are concerned, in such capacities.

Article 9. Judges, public procurators, government auditors, revenue officials, a member of National Police Force, a member of Public Safety Commission of Metropolis, District, urban or rural Prefecture, city, town or village and a member of Municipal Police Force in active service shall not be eligible for election.

Articles 10 and 11. Deleted.

Chapter III

Electoral Lists

Article 12. The Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village shall investigate annually, as of the fifteenth of September, all qualified persons who have been domiciled for more than six months without interruption in their respective localities and prepare a list thereof by the thirty-first of October.

The age of an elector shall be counted as of the date when the electoral list is made final.

The persons disqualified under the residence requirements as provided in Paragraph 1 shall not be registered in the electoral list.

In the election list there shall be entered the name, residence, and date of birth of each elector.

The terms of residence provided in the first and third clauses of this article shall not be affected by alteration of the administrative boundaries.

Article 13. Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village shall, at their respective offices or at places they designate, exhibit the electoral list for public inspection for a period of fifteen days commencing on the fifth of November.

They shall announce the place of exhibition at least three days before inspection takes place.

Article 14. When an elector discovers an omission or wrong registration in the electoral list, he may demand that a correction be made by giving to the Commission for Election of the city, town, or village written corroborative evidence and the reason therefor.

Such a demand may not be made after expiration of the period of exhibition.

Article 15. Upon the receipt of a notice set forth in the preceding article, the Commission for Election of the city, town, or village shall examine the reasons alleged and evidence adduced and shall give its decision within twenty days from the receipt of such notice. If it finds that the notice is correct, it shall immediately correct the electoral list, notifying the person who has given the notice and other persons concerned and notify the public at the same time. When the notice is found to be incorrect, a communication to that effect shall be made to person who had given the notice.

Article 16. When either the person who has given the notice or other persons concerned are not satisfied with the decision of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village made according to the foregoing, he may institute a suit against the commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village in a district court, within seven days after the receipt of such communication.

No appeal is allowed to appelate courts against the judgment of the district court mentioned in the preceding clause but it is permissible to bring an appeal to the Supreme Court for revision.

Article 17. The electoral list shall be considered final on the 20th of December.

The list shall be kept until the 19th of December of the following year. When, however, any correction is to be made in the list in pursuance of the judgment of a court of law, the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village shall at once make the said correction and shall publish the fact.

A new electoral list shall be compiled whenever a natural calamity or any other unavoidable circumstance may require it.

The compilation of the electoral list according to the foregoing clause and the date thereof, and the date and duration of exhibition for public inspection and final determination of the list shall be determined by Ordinance.

Chapter IV

Election, Votes and Polling Places

Article 18. The date of a general election shall be the day following the expiration of a term of members of the House of Representatives. However, when there are peculiar circumstances, an election may be held within five days after a term has expired.

When a term expires while the National Diet is in session or within twenty-five days after the closing of the session, the general election shall take place not less than twenty-six nor more than thirty days after the close of the session.

The date of a general election shall be proclaimed at least twenty-five days beforehand.

Article 19. Election shall be by ballot. Each elector shall cast one ballot only.

Article 19-2. Affairs pertaining to the election of Members of the House of Representatives shall be taken charge of by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall direct and supervise the commissions for overseeing the election of city, town, or village, with regard to affairs pertaining to the election of members of the House of Representatives.

Article 20. Voting Overseers shall be selected and appointed by the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village from among those who have the right to vote for election.

Voting Overseers shall take charge of affairs pertaining to voting.

Article 21. The polling-place shall be the city, town, or village office or place designated by the voting overseer.

Article 22. The voting overseer shall announce the polling-place at least five days previous to the date of election.

When, on account of a natural calamity or other unavoidable circumstances, polling places notified in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph have been altered, the Voting Overseer concerned may immediately notify it, in spite of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, except on the day of election.

Article 23. The polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a.m. and be closed at 8 o'clock p.m.

Article 24. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Cities, Towns and Villages shall select and appoint three to five voting witnesses from among those registered on the electors' list of each voting district, with the consent of the persons in question, notifying it to the persons in question by the third day prior to the day of election.

When the number of the voting witnesses who attend at the polling place has not reached three by the time to open the polling place or the number has decreased to less than three after it has been opened, the voting overseers shall select and appoint voting witnesses to make their total number three, from among those registered on the electors' list of the voting district concerned and immediately notify it to those persons in question, to witness the voting.

A candidate cannot be selected and appointed as a voting witness.

More than three persons belonging to the same political party or any other organization shall not be selected and appointed as voting witnesses for each voting district.

Voting witnesses shall not resign their offices without proper reasons.

Article 25. On the day of election, electors shall come in person to the polling place and vote, after identifying themselves as the persons whose names are on the electoral list.

In case the voting overseer cannot identify a person who is about to vote, he shall require him to declare on oath his proper identity. Unless this declaration is made, such a person shall not be permitted to vote.

Article 26. The ballot shall be given to each elector at the polling place on the day of voting.

Article 27. Every elector shall enter by himself the full name of one candidate in a ballot at a polling place and cast it into a ballot box.

An elector shall not write his own name on the ballot.

Article 27-2. For a voter who cannot write by himself the name of a candidate on account of physical inability, the voting overseers, on his application, may, in spite of the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 30, Paragraph 1 of Article 52 and Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, select and appoint a person, by inviting the opinions of the voting witnesses, and have him write the name of one candidate and put the ballot-paper into the ballot-box for the voter. Necessary matters in this case shall be determined by Cabinet Order.

Article 28. Writing upon the ballots with Braille as specified by Imperial Ordinance is permitted.

Article 29. No person other than those entered on the electoral list shall be capable of voting. Should, however, anyone come to the voting-place on the day of election bringing with him a writ of decision entitling him to have his name entered on the electoral list, the voting overseer shall allow him to vote.

Article 30. Whenever a person registered on the electoral list does not possess the qualifications for registration or the right to vote on the day of the election, such person may not vote.

The foregoing provision shall apply to those persons who cannot themselves write the names of the candidates they wish to vote for.

Article 31. The voting overseer, after consulting the voting witnesses, decides whether or not to allow a vote to be cast.

In case an elector is dissatisfied with the decision mentioned in the preceding clause, the voting overseer shall allow him to vote provisionally.

An elector shall place his ballot in an envelope and seal it and deposit it in the ballot box after writing his name on the envelope.

The provisions of the foregoing two clauses shall apply to an elector objected by any of the election witnesses.

Article 32. When the time for closing the polls arrives, the voting overseer shall declare the fact and close the entrance of the polling-places; he shall close the ballot-box as soon as electors present in the polling place have finished voting.

After the closing of the ballot-box no voting shall be allowed.

Article 33. For electors who certify the impossibility of personal attendance at a polling-place on the day of election owing to circumstances given in each of the following items, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 25, 26, and the first clause of Article 27, the provisions of Article 29 and Article 31, there may be prepared special provisions by Cabinet Order.

1. It requires that the voter is performing his duties or ongaging in his business outside the limits of the municipality, wherein is located the voting district to which he belongs (or outside the limits of the voting district in the case of a person who is performing duties connected with election).

2. With the exception of the case given in the preceding item, it requires that a voter is travelling or staying outside the limits of the municipality, wherein is located the voting district to which he belongs, on inevitable business or on account of unavoidable circumstances.

3. With the exception of the case given in the preceding item, it requires that a voter is extremely difficult of walking on accout of an illness or an injury or pregnancy or disability or confinement in child-bed.

Article 34. The voting overseer shall keep minutes in which all matters relating to the voting shall be entered and which he and the witnesses shall sign.

Article 35. The voting overseer, except when he is also a ballot-counting overseer, shall, in company with one or more witnesses, send on the day of election the ballot-box, the minutes of the voting, and the electoral lists to the counting overseer.

Article 36. In the case of an island or other place where means of transportation do not permit sending the ballot-box within the time mentioned in the preceding article, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture, fix a convenient date for voting and cause the ballot-box, minutes of the voting and the electoral lists to be sent by the time of counting the votes.

Article 37. When, owing to natural calamity or other unavoidable circumstances, it is found to be impossible to carry out the voting or it is necessary to take a fresh vote, the voting overseer shall give notice to that effect to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture the chairman of election. In such a case the Commissions shall cause the voting to be carried out by fixing a new date which shall be proclaimed at least five days beforehand.

Article 38. In case elections are to be held according to Article 75 or 79 simultaneously, one combined election shall take place.

Article 39. No elector is under obligation to state to any person the name of the candidate for whom he voted.

Article 40. The voting overseer shall maintain order at the polling-place and may, in case of necessity, ask the assistance of the police or members of Municipal Police Force.

Article 41. With the exception of electors, persons attending to the business of the polling-place, officials who are authorized to oversee the polling-place, and members of National Police Force and members of Municipal Police Force, no person is allowed to enter the polling-place.

Article 42. When at the polling-place, any person makes a speech, engages in discussion, causes an uproar, holds a conference, or uses persuasion as to voting, or otherwise disturbs the order of the polling-place, the voting overseer shall caution him and if the caution is disregarded, shall cause him to leave the polling-place.

Article 43. A person who has been compelled to leave a polling-place in accordance with the foregoing article, may be allowed to vote either at the end of the voting or earlier if it is deemed by the voting overseer that there is no danger of the polling-place being disturbed thereby.

Chapter V

Counting of Ballots and Counting-Office

Article 44. Ballot-counting Overseers shall be selected and appointed by the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village from among those who have the right to vote for election.

Ballot-counting Overseers shall take charge of affairs pertaining to the counting of ballots.

Article 45. The counting-office shall be established in the city, town or village or at the place appointed by the counting overseer.

Article 46. The counting overseer shall announce the date of the counting beforehand.

Article 47. A candidate may select one person to be appointed a ballot-counting witness from among those registered on the electors list of each ballot-counting district, with the consent of the person in question, and report it to the ballot counting overseer by the third day prior to the day of election.

However, the same person may be reported by different candidates.

When the person reported for ballot-counting witnesses in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph (when the candidate dies or has declined candidacy or has come to fall under the provisions of Paragraph 8 of Article 67, the persons reported by such candidate are to be excluded, hereinafter the same) do not exceed ten in number, they shall be immediately appointed ballot-counting witnesses, but when the number exceeds ten, the persons reported shall mutually elect ten ballot-counting witnesses.

The mutual election in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be conducted by vote, and the persons gaining majority votes shall be appointed ballot-counting witnesses.

In case of a tie, the ballot-counting overseer shall make the decision by drawing.

Ballot-counting witnesses to be appointed from among the persons reported as such by candidates who belong to the same political party or any other organization shall not exceed three in number.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3, when there are more than three persons reported in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 by candidates belonging to the same political party or any other organization, none other than two persons, who, in case it is possible to immediately fix ballot-counting witnesses have been appointed as such from among them by the ballot- counting witnesses should be fixed by mutual election, have been appointed as such by majority vote (or the two persons who have been appointed as such by the ballot-counting overseer by drawing in case of a tie), shall be made ballot-counting witnesses.

When ballot-counting witnesses, who have been reported by candidates belonging to the same political party or any other organization, have exceeded three in number, after the appointment of ballot-counting witnesses in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, Paragraph 3 or the preceding Paragraph, those other than the two persons who have been appointed ballot-counting witnesses by the ballot-counting overseer by drawing, shall lose their offices.

The mutual election in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 or the drawing in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 shall be conducted two days prior to the day of election.

The place and date for conducting the mutual election in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 or the drawing in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 or Paragraph 6, shall be notified beforehand by the ballot-counting overseer.

When the candidate dies or has declined candidacy or has come to fall under the provisions of Paragraph 8 of Article 67, the ballot-counting witnesses reported by him shall lose their offices.

When the ballot-counting witnesses in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 do not reach three in number or have later fallen short of the number, or the ballot-counting witnesses attending the ballot-counting place do not reach three in number at the time for opening it or have later fallen short of the number, the ballot-counting overseer shall select and appoint ballot-counting witnesses until they reach three in number from among those registered on the electors' list of the ballot-counting district concerned and have them attend the ballot-counting by immediately notifying it to the persons in question. However, persons belonging to the same political party or any other organization to which belongs the candidate who has reported the ballot-counting witness in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, or the ballot-counting witness selected and appointed by the ballot-counting overseer, shall not be selected and appointed as to exceed including the ballot-counting witness reported by the candidate concerned or the ballot-counting overseer.

A candidate shall not become a ballot-counting witness.

A ballot-counting witness shall not resign his office without proper reason.

Article 48. The counting of ballots shall be effected on the day of voting or on the day immediately following (in case more than one voting district exist within one vote-counting district, on the day when all the ballot-boxes have been received or on the day immediately following).

Article 49. The counting overseer shall, in the presence of the counting witnesses, examine the votes coming under section 2 and 4 of Article 31 and shall decide as to their acceptability after consulting the counting witnesses.

The counting overseer, with the counting witnesses, shall examine the ballot for each polling district, as city, town and village or other polling district by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture.

As soon as the examination of the ballots has been finished, the counting overseer shall report the result immediately to the chairman of election.

Article 50. The electors are entitled to request permission to inspect the counting at the respective offices.

Article 51. The validity of ballots shall be decided by the counting overseer after consulting the counting witnesses.

Article 52. The votes mentioned below shall be invalid:

1. Those for which a regular ballot has not been used.

2. Those on which the name of a person other than a candidate is inscribed.

3. Those on which the names of two or more candidates are inscribed.

4. Those on which the name of a person disqualified for election is inscribed.

5. Those on which other matters in addition to the name of a candidate are inscribed. But this rule does not apply to those on which the profession, status, residence, or honorifics are entered.

6. Those on which the name of the candidate is not written by the voter himself.

7. Those by which it is impossible to ascertain which candidate is meant.

8. Those on which the name of a person who is a member of the House of Representatives is inscribed.

The preceding 8th item is applicable only to an election held in accordance with the provisions of Article 75 or 79 of the present law.

Article 53. Ballots shall be sorted into lots that are valid and those that are void and shall be preserved by the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village.

Article 54. The counting overseer shall make the counting minutes, in which all matters relating to the ballot-counting shall be recorded, and shall affix his signature thereto together with ballot-counting witnesses.

The counting minutes shall be preserved during the term of office of the members elected, by the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village.

Article 55. In the counting of ballots of a new election held in case a part of an election is declared invalid, the validity of ballots shall be ascertained.

Article 56. The provisions of Article 37 shall, with the exception of the proviso, be applied mutatis mutandis in the counting.

Article 57. For the control of counting-offices the provisions of Article 40 to 42 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Chapter VI

Election Meeting

Article 58. The Chairman of Election shall be selected and appointed by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture.

The Chairman of Election shall take charge of affairs relating to the election meeting.

Article 59. The election meeting shall be held at the Metropolitan or prefectural office or at a city office or a place designated by the chairman of election.

Article 60. The chairman of election shall announce the place and date of the election meeting beforehand.

Article 61. The provisions of Article 47 shall be applied correspondingly to the election witnesses.

Article 62. The Chairman of election shall hold the election meeting in

the presence of the election witnesses on the day when or the next day after the reports provided for in the third paragraph of Article 49 are received from all counting overseers and shall examine the reports.

In case a part of an election was invalid and a new election has been held, the chairman of election, on receipt of the report under the third paragraph of Article 49, shall hold an election meeting and examine it together with other reports.

Article 63. The electors are entitled to request admission to the election meeting of their respective districts.

Article 64. The Chairman of election shall make the election minutes, in which all matters relating to the election meeting shall be recorded and shall affix his signature thereto together with election witnesses.

The election minutes, together with the documents relating to the reports made under Article 49, Paragraph 3, shall be preserved by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture, during the term of office of the members elected.

Article 65. The provisions of Article 37 shall, with the exception of the proviso, be applied correspondingly to the election meeting.

Article 66. For the control of the election meeting the provisions of Articles 40 to 42 shall be applied correspondingly.

Chapter VII

Candidates & Persons Elected

Article 67. A person who desires to be a candidate shall so notify the chairman of election between the date when the date of election is proclaimed and the tenth day before the date of election.

When a person whose name is registered in the electoral list desires to name a candidate other than himself, he may make the recommendation with the consent of the candidate during the period set forth in the preceding clause.

In case the number of candidates named during the period stated in the two preceding clauses exceeds the number of members to be elected, when candidates die after the period stated or withdraw candidacy, notice or recommendation of candidates may be made according to the two preceding clauses by the third day previous to the date of election.

A person who has become a candidate in one election district shall not notify his candidacy or approve the notification recommending him as a candidate in another election district.

The notice specified by Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 concerning public officials of the State and local public entities who, in accordance with the provisions of law, are prohibited to concurrently hold the office of Member of the House of Representatives, shall not be filed unless after the person concerned has resigned the office of public officials.

When a public official of the State or a local public entity, who, in accordance with the provisions of law, is prohibited to hold concurrently the office of Member of the House of Representatives, has notified his intention to resign his office in order to be a candidate, he shall be deemed to have resigned his office on the tenth day after the notification, in spite of the provisions of the law and ordinance relative to the retirement of the public official concerned, in case he was not able to resign within ten days of the notification.

A candidate may not withdraw his candidacy without notification to the chairman of election.

In case the person who filed the notice specified in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, has assumed the post of public official of the State or local public entities, which is prohibited to be held concurrently with the membership of the House of Representatives, he shall be regarded as having cancelled his candidacy for Diet membership.

On receipt of notice under Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 7 of this article or on the death of a candidate, or his coming under the provision of the preceding paragraph, the chairman of election must immediately publish the facts.

Article 68. The person who desires to enter for candidacy or who desires to recommend a candidate shall deposit 30,000 yen in cash or national bonds of the same face value for each candidate.

The deposit made in accordance with the preceding clause shall belong to the Government in case the total votes for the candidate are less than one fifth of the number of the valid votes obtained by respective candidates divided by the number of members to be elected in that election district.

The provisions of the preceding clause shall be applied to candidates who withdraw within ten days of the date of election, unless such withdrawal is due to loss of eligibility, and coming under the provision of Paragraph 8 of the preceding Article.

Article 69. The candidate who has obtained the greatest number of valid votes shall be declared elected. However, the number of votes obtained shall not be less than one fourth of the total number of the votes obtained by respective candidates, divided by the number of members to be elected from the district.

In determining the person elected, in case the number of ballots obtained by the candidates is the same; and the choice is determined by lot, the chairman of election shall hold a drawing at the election meeting.

In case the person elected may be determined without holding a new election in consequence of a suit instituted under Article 81 or 83, the person elected shall be determined at an election meeting.

When a person elected either declines the election or dies or when his election has been invalidated according to the provisions of Article 70, the person elected shall be determined immediately at an election meeting from among those persons who have obtained the quota mentioned in the proviso of the first section of this article but have not been elected.

When any of the causes mentioned in Article 75, Paragraph 1, Items 5 and 6, occurred during the period stipulated in Article 73, Paragraph 1, and there are persons who have obtained such number of votes as mentioned in the proviso of Paragraph 1, or when such a case has occurred after the expiration of the period and, there are persons who have obtained votes and to whom the provisions of Paragraph 2 are applicable, an election meeting shall be held to determine the person elected from among the above mentioned persons.

In applying the foregoing three sections, a person voted for comes under the proviso of the first clause and was not elected shall not be declared elected in case he has been disqualified for election after the date of the election.

Article 70. An election shall be invalidated when the person elected is disqualified for election after the date thereof.

Article 71. In case the number of candidates notified according to the provisions of sections one to three of Article 67 does not exceed the number of members to be elected from a district, no election shall be held.

When it is unnecessary to hold an election according to the provisions of the preceding clause the chairman of election shall so notify the voting overseer, the Commission of Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture and the electors.

On receipt of such notice the voting overseer shall publish the fact immediately.

In the circumstances indicated in the first clause of this article, the chairman of election shall hold an election meeting within five days previous to the date of election and determine the candidates as elected.

In such cases the chairman of election shall determine the validity of the qualifications of the candidates after consulting the election witnesses.

Article 72. When the successful candidates have been decided the Chairman of Election shall immediately notify the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture of the name and address of the elected person, and the number of votes he has obtained, the total number of votes each candidate has obtained and other relevant matters.

When the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture concerned has received the report under the preceding Paragraph, it shall immediately notify the successful candidate of his election and give public notice of the name and address of the successful candidate.

When there is no successful candidate or the number of successful candidates does not reach the number of members to be returned in the election, the Chairman of Election shall immediately report the fact to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture.

When the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture has received the report prescribed in the preceding Paragraph, it shall immediately give public notice of it.

Article 73. In case a successful candidate wishes to decline election, he shall report his wish to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture within ten days from the day he received the notification of his election.

In case a successful candidate does not report his wish to decline his election within the period prescribed in the preceding Paragraph, he shall be deemed to have accepted his election.

Article 75. In any of the following circumstances the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies shall fix a date and hold a new election, announcing the date thereof at least twenty-five days before the date of election except when the persons elected can be determined without carrying out a new election. This provision is not applicable when the date of election is announced owing to circumstances other than the following or in accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of Article 79 concerning one and the same person.

1. In case there is no person elected or the number of persons elected is less than the number to be elected.

2. When the person elected declines the election or is dead.

3. When the person elected loses the election according to provisions of Article 70.

4. When there is no person elected or the number of persons elected does not come up to the required number in consequence of a suit instituted according to the provisions of Articles 81 or 83.

5. When an election is invalidated as the result of a suit instituted according to Article 84, or Article 45, Paragraph 2, of the Law concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures.

6. When an election is invalidated according to the provisions of

Article 136, or Article 44 of the Law concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures.

An election mentioned in the preceding clause may not be held during the period allowed for filing a suit under the provisions of Article 81 or 83, or until the settlement of judgment in a case in which a suit has been filed.

The date of election to be held in accordance with the first section of this article shall be within thirty (30) days after the final day of the period allowed for filing a suit under the provisions of Article 81 or 88; in case a suit has been brought, it shall be within twenty (20) days after the day on which the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture received the communication under the provision of Article 86, paragraph 1 from the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court to the effect that the suit is terminated or the communication made in conformity with the second clause of Article 86 or Article 143 of this Law or Article 46 of the Law concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures.

When any one of the circumstances mentioned in the first section of this article has arisen within six months prior to the end of the term of a representative, no election is held under the first section of this article.

Article 76. When the successful candidate has accepted his election, or when the period prescribed in Article 73, Paragraph 1 has elapsed, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall immediately furnish him with a certificate of election and give public notice of his name and address and report it to the National Election Administration Commission through the Governor of the Prefecture.

Article 77. When an election has been invalidated owing to a suit instituted under Chapter 9 or to the application of Article 136, or Article 44 or 45 of the Law concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall publish the fact immediately.

Chapter VIII

Term of Membership and Substitutional Election

Article 78. The term of membership shall be from the date of a general election.

Article 79. A substitutional Election shall not be held even when a vacancy occurs among members until the number of vacancies comes up to two in the same election district. In the election district, however, in which the fixed number of members to be elected is two (2) the substitutional election shall be held when a vacancy has occurred.

In case a vacancy occurs among members the National Election Management Commission shall notify the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture concerned within five days from the date of his receipt of the notification thereon from the President of the House of Representatives.

On receipt of such notification the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall communicate it immediately to the chairman of election when a candidate who obtained the quota required under the proviso of the fist paragraph of Article 69 but was not elected is available, in the case of a vacancy which occurs during the period mentioned in Article 73, Paragraph 1, or when there is a candidate to whom the second paragraph of Article 69 has been applied but was not elected, in the case of a vacancy which takes place after the period has elapsed.

The chairman of election shall determine the person elected, applying the provisions of sections four to six of Article 69, within twenty (20) days from the date of notification under the preceding section.

On receipt of notification under section two of this article, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture unless the third section herein of this article is applied or the date of the election has been published according to the provisions of Article 75, concerning one and the same person, shall wait until the number of vacancies reaches two in the election district concerned: it shall hold a substitutional election within thirty (30) days of receipt of the final notification under section two of this article.

In case an election prescribed in Article 75 is held in the election district in which the number of vacancies is less than two in the same election district a substitutional election shall, in spite of the provisions of the first and fifth clauses of this article, be held in parallel with the said election, unless the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture has received the notification under the second clause of this article after the date of election was announced in accordance with the provisions of Article 75.

The date of the substitutional election mentioned in the preceding clause shall be fixed in accordance with the rules of the date of election under Article 75.

The date of a substitutional election shall be announced at least twenty-five (25) days before the election by the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture.

The provisions of sections two to four of Article 75 shall be applied to a substitutional election.

Article 80. A member elected by substitutional election shall serve out the term of his predecessor.

Chapter IX

Law Suits Arising out of Elections

Article 81. An elector or a candidate who entertains an objection to the validity of an election may institute a suit against the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture in the High Court within thirty days after the date of election.

Article 82. When the legal provisions governing elections are violated, the court shall declare the election void either in whole or in part if such violation is judged likely to affect the returns.

In a suit instituted under Article 83, when the election is adjudged to fall under the preceding section, the court shall declare the election void either in whole or in part.

Article 83. When a candidate who has failed of election questions the validity of the election of a person elected in the same election district, he may institute a suit in the High Court against the person elected within thirty days from the date of publication of the name of the person elected under sections 2 and 4 of Article 72. But a suit shall be instituted against the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture on the ground that the requirement imposed in the proviso of section one of Article 69 has been obtained or on the ground that the election does not abide by section six of Article 69 or by Article 70, or on the ground that the decision made under section five of Article 71 is illegal.

When a suit is instituted according to the preceding section and the person elected dies before the decision is made, such suit shall be reinstituted against the public procurators.

Article 84. An elector or a candidate who claims that an election is invalid under Article 110 may institute a suit against the person elected in the High Court within thirty days after notification under section 2 of Article 72.

When a public procurator deems an election to be invalid under the provisions of Article 136 on the ground of the person accused for the offences under Article 112 or 113 having been the election manager or the person who was not the election manager but actually managed election campaigns, he shall in parallel with the public action, bring a lawsuit against the person elected.

Article 85. In the trial of election cases instituted under the provisions of Articles 81, 83 or the fist section of the preceding article the court shall require the public procurator to attend the proceedings.

Article 86. When a suit is instituted under the provisions of Article 81 or 83, the Chief Judge of the High Court shall inform the National Election Management Commission and the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture concerned through the Governors concerned as well as when the suit is terminated.

When a litigation has come not to be attended to under the first clause of Article 84 or when a judgment passed comes into force of the suit instituted under the second clause of the same article, the president of the law court shall notify the fact to the National Election Management Commission and the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture concerned through the Governors concerned.

When a judgment is given to the suit instituted under Article 81 or 83 or the first section of Article 84 or when a judgment passed comes into effect of the suit instituted under the second clause of Article 84, the president of the law court shall send a certified copy of the judgment to the National Election Management Commission. In case the National Diet is in session, another copy shall be sent to the chairman of the House of Representatives.

Article 87. The plaintiff who instituted a suit under the provisions of Article 81 or 83 or the first section of Article 84 shall deposit as security in the court 300 yen in cash or national bonds of equal face value.

In case the judgment is given against the plaintiff and should he fail to pay the whole amount of the legal costs, within seven days from the day on which the judgment was settled, the security money shall be appropriated for the purpose and should there still remain any deficiency the required amount shall be charged to the plaintiff.

Chapter X

The Election Campaign

Article 88. Deleted.

Article 89. No election office may be established by persons other than a candidate or the persons who recommend a candidate (in case several persons recommend a person, their representative).

When the person mentioned in the preceding clause has established an election office, he shall immediately notify the fact to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture, as well as when there is any change in the election office.

Article 90. Only one election office may be established for each candidate, but five or less election offices may be established in accordance with ordinance.

Article 91. The election offices shall not be established within three cho (about 360 yards) from voting places on the day of election.

Article 92. Resting-places or places of like character shall not be established for the purpose of an election campaign.

Article 93. Deleted.

Article 94. When election offices are found to be established contrary

to the provisions of section one of Article 89, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall immediately order such offices to close: this regulation is applicable similarly when election offices are found to be established in excess of the number authorized under Article 90.

Article 95. No election campaign shall be conducted until the notice of candidacy under sections one to three of Article 67 has been made.

Article 96. 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).

Article 97. Deleted.

Article 98. No person shall carry on house-to-house visiting for the purpose of obtaining votes or of aiding or preventing the obtaining of votes.

Article 99. None of those mentioned in Article 8 shall carry on an election campaign in the districts in which his office is located.

Article 100. The Prime Minister may establish limitation by ordinance upon letters and pictures to be distributed or posted in an election campaign.

No person shall be allowed to perform the deeds prescribed in the following items with a view to greeting the electors concerning success or failure in the election after the day of the election:

1. To make door-to-door visits to electors.

2. To distribute or display writings or pictures other than letters of one's own handwriting or letters written in reply to congratulation, consolation, etc., for success or failure in the election.

3. To utilize newspapers or magazines.

4. To hold a celebration or other meetings.

5. To make demonstration with a cavalcade of motor-cars or by parading many people on the streets in ranks.

6. To shout successively the name of the successful candidate or the name of a political party or any other organization with the purpose of replying to congratulations on the election.

Chapter XI

Election Expenses

Article 101. Deleted.

Article 102. The expenses of the election campaign for each candidate shall not exceed the amounts specified in the following items:

1. The amount obtained when the total number of elections registered on the final electoral list, divided by the number of members to be elected in the election district, is multiplied by the amount of money fixed by ordinance.

2. In case a part of an election is declared invalid and a new election is held, the amount obtained when the number of electors registered on the final electoral list of the district concerned, divided by the number of members to be elected in the election district concerned, is multiplied by the amount of money fixed by ordinance.

3. In case an election is held under Article 37, the amount shall be calculated in accordance with the preceding item; however, this amount may be reduced by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture when they deem it necessary.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall publish the amount determined upon under the preceding section as soon as the date of election is proclaimed or notified.

Article 103. In case material obligations for an election campaign have been recognized or material benefits from the use of buildings, ships, horses and vehicles, printed matter, food and drink, etc., other than cash, have been received, the obligations or benefits shall be considered expenses of election at their market values.

Article 104. Amount paid out for any of the following purposes shall not be considered expenses of election:

1. For ships, horses, and vehicles used by a candidate.

2. For the adjustment of the remaining business of an election campaign after the date of election.

3. Expenses other than those which are paid out by or with the understanding of the candidate for whom notice has been given under sections one to three of Article 67 or the responsible treasurer.

4. For the preparation of the candidate other than those paid out by or with the understanding of the person who has become the candidate or responsible treasurer.

5. Tax or fee imposed by the State or Local Public entity in connection with the election campaign.

Article 104-2. Receipts relating to the election campaign shall mean such money as has been received and accepted in order to meet the expenses for the election campaign.

In the case where property obligations have been exempted in order to meet the expenses for the election campaign or where buildings, ships, cars, printing matters, foodstuffs, or other property interests, except money have been obtained, the obligations or interests, being estimated in current prices, shall be regarded as receipts relating to the election campaign.

Article 105 to Article 109. Deleted.

Article 110. In case the expenses of the election paid out for a candidate exceed the amount specified in section two of Article 102, the election of the candidate shall be invalid except when the candidate and the person who has made the recommendation have paid due attention to the appointment and supervision of the responsible treasurer or the person who takes over the duties of the responsible and there can be found no fault in the expenditure of campaign funds on the part of the responsible treasurer or the person who takes over his duties.

Chapter XII

Punitive Rules

Article 111. Any person who has effected by fraudulent process the insertion of his name in the electoral list or who has made a false declaration under the second clause of Article 34 shall be liable to a fine of not more than 2,500 yen.

Article 112. Any person who has committed an act falling under any of the

3. In case an election is held under Article 37, the amount shall be calculated in accordance with the preceding item; however, this amount may be reduced by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture when they deem it necessary.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall publish the amount determined upon under the preceding section as soon as the date of election is proclaimed or notified.

Article 103. In case material obligations for an election campaign have been recognized or material benefits from the use of buildings, ships, horses and vehicles, printed matter, food and drink, etc., other than cash, have been received, the obligations or benefits shall be considered expenses of election at their market values.

Article 104. Amount paid out for any of the following purposes shall not be considered expenses of election:

1. For ships, horses, and vehicles used by a candidate.

2. For the adjustment of the remaining business of an election campaign after the date of election.

3. Expenses other than those which are paid out by or with the understanding of the candidate for whom notice has been given under sections one to three of Article 67 or the responsible treasurer.

4. For the preparation of the candidate other than those paid out by or with the understanding of the person who has become the candidate or responsible treasurer.

5. Tax or fee imposed by the State or Local Public entity in connection with the election campaign.

Article 104-2. Receipts relating to the election campaign shall mean such money as has been received and accepted in order to meet the expenses for the election campaign.

In the case where property obligations have been exempted in order to meet the expenses for the election campaign or where buildings, ships, cars, printing matters, foodstuffs, or other property interests, except money have been obtained, the obligations or interests, being estimated in current prices, shall be regarded as receipts relating to the election campaign.

Article 105 to Article 109. Deleted.

Article 110. In case the expenses of the election paid out for a candidate exceed the amount specified in section two of Article 102, the election of the candidate shall be invalid except when the candidate and the person who has made the recommendation have paid due attention to the appointment and supervision of the responsible treasurer or the person who takes over the duties of the responsible and there can be found no fault in the expenditure of campaign funds on the part of the responsible treasurer or the person who takes over his duties.

Chapter XII

Punitive Rules

Article 111. Any person who has effected by fraudulent process the insertion of his name in the electoral list or who has made a false declaration under the second clause of Article 34 shall be liable to a fine of not more than 2,500 yen.

Article 112. Any person who has committed an act falling under any of the

following heads shall be liable to confinement or penal servitude for not more than three years or to pay a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

1. When, with the object of being elected, causing a candidate to be elected, or preventing him from being elected, money, goods, or other presents or public or private employment has been given to an elector or to a canvasser or when such gifts have been proposed or promised or when entertainment has been provided.

2. When, with the object of being elected, causing a candidate to be elected, or preventing him from being elected, irrigation, tenancy, credit, contributions, or other matters of direct interest to an elector or canvasser or to a shrine, temple, school, company, guild, or civil corporation in which an elector or canvasser is interested have been taken advantage of in persuading an elector or canvasser.

3. When, in connection with an election, anything mentioned in the first head of this article has been carried to an elector or a canvasser for the purpose of compensation for voting or carrying on an election campaign or for declining to do either or for canvassing or persuading others.

4. When, in connection with an election, a voter has received or demanded offers, or accepted proposals of presents or entertainments mentioned in the first or the preceding clause of this article or yielded to persuasion.

5. When, with the object of inducing the acts mentioned in Items one to three, a person has made, proposed or promised offers of money or goods to election canvassers, or when an election canvasser has received, demanded or accepted such offers.

6. When, in connection with an election, a person has acted to persuade or mediate between others concerning the acts mentioned in the preceding items.

Such public officer or official as mentioned in Article 8 engaged in matters pertaining to an election who has committed a crime falling in one of the items of the preceding clause in connection with the election in question shall be liable to confinement or penal servitude for not more than four years or to pay a fine of not more than 75,000 yen. This rule shall apply tp a member of Public Safety Commission of Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefecture, city, town or village, or a member of National Police Force and Municipal Police Force who has committed similar crimes in connection with the election in the district concerned.

Article 112-2. A person who has committed one of the following acts shall be liable to confinement or penal servitude of not more than five years:

1. When, with the object of obtaining material benefits, a person has, on behalf of a candidate, committed against a large number of voters or election canvassers, or caused them to commitone of the acts mentioned in Items one to three, five or six of the first clause of the preceding article.

2. When, with the object of gaining material benefits, a person has, on behalf of a candidate, undertaken to commitagainst a large number of electors or election canvassers, caused them to undertake to commit or made proposals therefor, one of the acts mentioned in Item one to three, five or six of the first clause of the preceding article.

This rule shall apply in case a person, who has committed one of the offenses mentioned in Items one to three, five or six, is a habitual.

Article 113. Those who come under any of the following heads shall be liable to confinement or penal servitude for not more than four years or to pay a fine of not more than 75,000 yen.

1. Those who have offered the advantages mentioned in the first and second items of the first section of Article 112 to a candidate or to a person who contemplates becoming a candidate, for the purpose of dissuading him from candidacy; or to an elected person for the purpose of persuading him to decline the election.

2. Those who have acted as mentioned in the first item of the first section of Article 112 for the purpose of compensating a candidate for having withdrawn his candidacy or becoming a candidate or a person elected for having declined election; or for having mediated or persuaded with the same objects.

3. Those who have received or demanded offers or entertainments under the two preceding items or have accepted a proposal under the two preceding items or have agreed to or sought persuasion under the first section.

4. Those who have acted to mediate between or persuade others in relation to the acts mentioned in the preceding section.

An officer or official as mentioned in Article 8 in charge of matters pertaining to an election who has committed one of the crimes mentioned in the preceding clause in connection with the election in question is liable to confinement or penal servitude for not more than five years or to a fine of not more than 10,000 yen. The same rule shall apply to those members of Public Safety Commission of Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefecture, city, town or village or members of National Police Force and Municipal Police Force who have committed similar crimes in connection with the election in the Metropolis or prefecture concerned.

Article 114. Any articles or benefits received in consequence of actions enumerated in the three preceding articles shall be confiscated; if confiscation in whole or in part is impossible, supplementary compensation shall be collected.

Article 115. Those who fall under any of the following heads shall be liable to confinement or penal servitude for not more than four years or to pay a fine of not more than 75,000 yen:

1. Those who, in connection with an election, subject to an act of violence or to intimidation or abduct an elector, a candidate, a would-be candidate, a canvasser, or an elected person.

2. Those who obstruct freedom of movement, meetings or speeches or who by fraudulent or other unfair means obstruct the exercise of the right of election.

3. Those who, in connection with an election, take advantage of irrigation, tenancy, credit, contributions or other interests of an elector, candidate, would-be candidate, canvasser, or elected person; or of a shrine, temple, school, company, guild, or civic corporation in which such persons are interested, and threaten an elector, candidate, would-be candidate, canvasser, or elected person.

Article 116. When, in connection with an election, a government or public entity, official or those mentioned in Article 8 have willfully neglected to discharge their duty or have obstructed the exercise of the right of election by the abuse of their authority, tracing candidates or election canvassers, or intruding into their houses or election office without any justifiable reason, they shall be liable to confinement for not more than four years.

A government or public entity official or those mentioned in Article 8 who requests an elector to reveal the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote shall be sentenced to minor confinement for not more than six months or to pay a fine of not more than 7,500 yen.

Article 117. When an officer or official as mentioned in Article 8,

witness or overseer connected with the election has revealed the name of candidates voted for by electors, he shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than two years or to pay a fine of not more than 25,000 yen. The same penalties shall apply in cases of false representation of votes cast.

Article 118. When, without any justifiable cause, any person has either at a polling-place or a counting-place, interfered with the voting of an elector or has put into practice any device to discover the name of a person voted for, he shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than one year, or to pay a fine of not more than 15,000 yen.

Any person who, contrary to law and regulations, has opened a ballot-box or has removed ballots therefrom shall be liable to minor confinement or penal servitude for not more than three years or to pay a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

Article 119. Whoever has committed violence against or threatened a voting overseer, counting overseer, chairman of election, witness or election overseer, or has disturbed an election meeting, counting-place or voting-place, or has detained, damaged, or plundered ballots or ballot-boxes or election documents shall be liable to minor confinement or penal servitude for not more than four years.

Article 120. Whoever has committed an offense mentioned in the first items of Article 115 or in the preceding article by assembling a crowd shall be liable to be penalized as follows:

1. The principal leaders shall be liable to confinement or penal servitude for not less than one year and not more than seven years.

2. The leaders shall be liable to confinement or penal servitude for not less than six months and not more than five years.

3. Whoever has knowingly joined such a crowd to add to its influence shall be liable to pay a fine of not more than 2,500 yen.

Whoever has knowingly formed a crowd or joined it in offense against any provision of the first item of Article 115 or against the preceding article and has disobeyed more than three times the orders of the officers or officials of the election dispersing the crowd, shall be liable to pay a fine of not more than 2,500 yen and the leader shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than two years.

Article 121. When, in connection with an election, whoever uses a firearm, sword, dagger, bludgeon, or other weapon capable of causing death or injury, he shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than two years or to pay a fine of not more than 25,000 yen.

A member of National Police Force and Municipal Police Force concerned may, whenever it is judged necessary, seize any of the weapons mentioned in the preceding clause.

Article 122. Whoever enters a place of election meeting, counting-place, carrying any of the weapons mentioned in the preceding article shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than three years or to pay a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

Article 123. In case any person has offended against the provisions mentioned in the two preceding articles, the weapons carried by him shall be confiscated.

Article 124. Whoever, in connection with an election, makes a display, such as assembling a crowd, conducting a procession or parade, making use of fireworks, bonfires or torchlights, beating bells or drums or sounding conches or bugles or raising flags, etc., and disregards the warning of a member of National Police Force or of Municipal Police Force to stop, shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than six months or to a fine of not more than 7,500 yen.

Article 125. Whoever, with the object of indusing other persons to commit any of the acts mentioned in Articles 112, 113, 115, 118-122, or the preceding article, incites them by means of speeches, newspapers, magazines, circulars, placards, etc., shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than one year or to a fine of not more than 15,000 yen. Provided that in case a newspaper or magazine is found guilty of such acts, the person registered as the editor or who has taken the place of an editor shall be liable to the foresaid punishment.

Article 126. Whoever commits an offense under any of the following items by means of speeches, newspapers, magazines, circulars, placards, etc., shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than two years or to a fine of not more than 25,000 yen. In cases involving newspapers or magazines the proviso of the preceding article shall apply:

1. Whoever, with the object of being elected or causing a candidate to be elected has published false information about his rank, position, occupation, or career.

2. Whoever has published false information about a candidate with the object of preventing his election.

Article 127. Any person, not an elector, who has voted shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than one year or to a fine of not more than 15,000 yen.

Any person who has voted by fraudulently assuming the name of another person or by other unfair means shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than two years or to a fine of not more than 25,000 yen.

Any person who has forged votes or manipulated votes to affect their number shall be liable to minor confinement or penal servitude for not more than three years or to a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

In case any officer, official as mentioned in Article 8, witness, or scrutineer has offended against the preceding section, he shall be liable to minor confinement or penal servitude for not more than five years or to a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

Article 128. Should a witness fail to discharge any of the duties provided in the present law without any justifiable reason, he shall be liable to a fine of not more than 2,500 yen.

Article 129. Any person who has offended against the provisions of Articles 95, 96 and 98 or has disobeyed the orders made in accordance with the provisions of Article 94 is liable to minor confinement for not more than one year or to a fine of not more than 15,000 yen.

Article 130. Any person who has established election offices in excess of the number authorized in Article 90; or who has offended against the provisions of Article 91 or has established resting-places or places of like character, as described in Article 92, shall be liable to a fine of not more than 7,500 yen.

Article 131. A person who has offended against the provisions of the first clause of Article 89, or Article 99 shall be liable to minor confinement for not more than six months or to a fine of not more than 7,500 yen.

Article 132. A person who has neglected to make reports or to give notices in accordance with the second section of Article 89 shall be liable to a fine of not more than 2,500 yen.

Article 133. A person who has offended against the provisions of Article 100-2 shall be liable to a fine of not more than 10,000 yen.

Articles 134 and 135. Deleted.

Article 136. An election shall be invalid when, in connection therewith, a candidate has offended against the provisions of this chapter and been

punished, or the person who controlled and managed election campaigns has been punished for offending against the provisions of Article 112 or 113 except when the person elected has taken proper care in the selection and supervision of the person who controlled and managed the election campaigns, did not know the person as such, or the person in question, in spite of refusal by the elected, did control and manage the election campaign.

Article 137. Any person who has been punished for offending against any of the provisions of this chapter, except those of article 130, 132 and 133, shall be forbidden to exercise the right to vote and the right to be elected in an election to which the provisions of this Chapter apply mutatis mutandis, for a period of five years after the decision of the court, in case he was sentenced to pay a fine; or in case he was sentenced to confinement or more severe punishment, for the period from the time when the decision of the court was given until his term of punishment has expired, or until he has been exempted from execution of the sentence (except in case of a sentence extinguished by prescription) and another period of five years immediately following. This rule shall also apply for the period, from the time when the decision of the court was given until the time when he is no longer liable to execution of any sentence.

In the case of a person who has been punished for an offense against any of the provisions of Article 112 or 113, or any offense to which these provisions are correspondingly applied, and who is again to be punished for an offense under Article 112 or 113, the term of five years mentioned in the preceding section shall be extended to ten years.

The court of law, in extenuating circumstances, may, while giving sentence to a person whose offense falls under the provisions of the first clause of the article, declare that the provisions of the same clause disqualifying him for voting or eligibility for five years shall not be applied, or that the term be reduced, or, in the case of a person whose offense falls under the provisions of the preceding clause, that the term of ten years provided for in the same clause be reduced.

Article 138. For an offense punishable according to the third and fourth sections of Article 127, one year shall be considered as the term of prescription.

For an offense punishable according to the provisions of this chapter, other than those mentioned in the preceding section, six months shall be considered as the term of prescription, except when the offender has absconded, in which case one year shall be considered as the term.

Chapter XIII

Supplementary Rules

Article 138-2. When Voting Overseers, Ballot-Counting Overseers or Chairmen of Election have come to lose their right to vote, they shall not remain in such positions.

Article 139. Election expenditures shall be fixed by Ordinance.

Article 140. A candidate or the person who has recommended a candidate may send ten thousand (10,000) ordinary postcards for election campaign per candidate free of charge as provided by ordinance.

In accordance with ordinance, schools or other buildings which are designated by ordinance may be used for campaign speeches.

The caretaker of the buildings mentioned in the preceding section shall provide equipment necessary for meetings of speeches in accordance with ordinance.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture shall, as provided for in Ordinance,

issue pamphlets in which names of candidates, their personal histories or other items are given.

The Commission For Overseeing the Election of the city, town, or village shall post up a notice of the names of the candidates in accordance with ordinance.

Article 140-2. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District or urban or rural prefecture, and of the Cities, Towns or Villages, shall widely inform the electors of the method of voting, election violations, and other matters which are deemed especially necessary regarding elections, and shall also provide adequate measures for the avoidance of abstention from voting.

Article 140-3. Public procurators, national police officials, committee members of the Public Safety Commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or urban or rural Prefectures and of the Cities, Towns or Villages, and municipal police officials shall strictly enforce the provisions regarding control of elections, and shall maintain the fairness of elections.

Article 141. In lawsuits under the provisions of Articles 16, 81 or 83, or the first section of Article 84, the example of civil cases shall be followed with the exceptions provided in this present law.

Article 141-2. With regard to the lawsuits under the provisions of the second clause of Article 84 of the present law, the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure on the private lawsuits shall be applicable, excepting the provisions of Items two, three, five to eight and ten to thirteen of Article 572, Article 574, 582, 588, 589, 591, 605-610 and 612, provided that "the Code of Civil Procedure " and "the Civil Department" shall read "the Code of Criminal Procedure" and "the Criminal Department" respectively.

A judgment invalidating an election, which has been passed for a suit brought under the provisions of the second clause of Article 84, shall not come into force, unless a sentence of guiltiness has been declared for the public action on the same case.

Article 141-3. When a lawsuit has been instituted on an election, the court of law shall immediately sit in judgment notwithstanding order of lawsuits on hand.

Article 142. In respect of criminal cases enumerated in Chapter XII of the present law, the court of revision shall not be bound by the term provided in the first clause of Article 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article 143. When, in connection with an election, an elected person has been punished for offenses enumerated in Chapter XII or the person who controlled and managed election campaigns has been punished for offending against the provisions of Article 112 or 113, the president of the court of Law shall notify the National Election Management Commission and the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District, or urban or rural prefecture concerned through the governor of the Metropolis, District or Prefecture concerned.

Article 144. Concerning the application of the present Law, the Whole Affairs Organization and Office Affairs Organization shall be regarded as a Town or Village, and the office of the organization concerned as a Town Office or Village Office.

Article 144-2. Even when an area of a country or area under the jurisdiction of a Local Government Branch Office shown as per attached list has been changed, so far as the electoral districts are concerned, they shall remain as they have been; however, this shall not be adhered to when a country limits has been affected due to the change of boundary of a City, Town or Village, or due to the promotion of a Town or Village to a City or the demotion of a City into a Town or Village.

Article 145. For the areas of the special wards and the cities enumerated in Article 155, Paragraph 2, of the Local Autonomy Law, the provisions concerning the cities, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city and the Commissioners for the same and city offices in the present Law are applied

to the special ward or wards, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the special ward or the wards and the Commissioners for the same and ward offices respectively. However, in applying the provisions of Article 12, the "persons who have been domiciled for more than six months without interruption in these respective localities" shall be understood as in the area where the special wards exist or in the cities where wards exist, and who are domiciled in the wards on that day.

Article 146. When, in an island or other place where communications are very difficult, the provisions of the present law are hardly applicable, special provisions may be enacted by imperial ordinance.

Article 147. When the voting is conducted in accordance with Article 33, a person who takes charge of the voting is recognized as a voting overseer, the place where the votes are recorded as a polling-place and witnesses present at the voting as voting witnesses, and the provisions of Chapter XII shall be applied.

Article 148. Cabinet Orders concerning election shall be decided as drafted by the National Election Management Commission.

Article 149. The provisions of Section 9, IV, Part II of criminal law, No. 36 of 1880 shall not be applied to the election of members of the House of Representatives.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Article 1. This law shall come into force so that the coming general election may be effected according thereto.

However, Articles 10 and 11 of supplementary provisions shall be applied to the coming election for members of assemblies of city, town and village, or chief executives of city, town and village.

When members of assemblies of public entities or chief executives thereof are elected, amended provisions for the law of election for the House of Representatives shall be considered enforced, in the case of these provisions being applied mutatis mutandis, if the amended provisions above mentioned are not yet enforced.

Article 2. The President of the Court of Administrative Litigation and judges of the same in active service shall not be eligible until the Japanese Constitution comes into force in spite of the provisions of this Law.

Article 3. In Article 10 of this revised Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, "the director general of the cabinet secretariat" shall read "the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet", till the coming into force of the Japanese Constitution.

Article 4. In Article 16, Paragraph 2 of this revised Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, "the supreme Court" and in Article 81, Article 83, Paragraph 1, and Article 84, Paragraph 1, "the High Court" shall read "The Supreme Court", that is "Daishinin", till the coming into force of the Japanese Constitution.

Article 5. Before the coming into force of the Japanese Constitution, the date of a general election shall be determined and proclaimed by an Imperial Ordinance in spite of the provisions of revised Article 18, Paragraph 4, of this revised Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

Article 6. In the coming general election, "within ten (10) days" in Article 74 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall be regarded as five (5) days.

Article 7. Partial amendments shall be made to the Law for election of Members of the House of Councillors as follows:

Article 2 in Additional Rules shall be amended as follows:

Article 2. Deleted.

Articles 5 to 8 in Additional Rules shall be amended as follows:

Articles 5 to 8. Deleted.

Article 8. Partial amendment shall be made to the Law for the Tokyo Metropolis System as follows:

In Article 93-2) (of the said Law), the following shall be addod:

"names, personal histories etc. in Article 140, Paragraph 4 of the said Law shall read political opinions."

Article 9. Partial amendment shall be made to the Law for the District and Prefectures System as follows:

In Article 74-20 (of the said Law), the following shall be added:

"; names, personal histories etc. in Article 140, Paragraph 4 of the said Law shall read political opinions."

Article 10. Following amendment shall be made to the Law concerning Organization of City:

In Article 39, proviso, "officials are commissioners for overseeing election, ward commissioners for overseeing election, secretaries of commission for overseeing election and of ward commission for overseeing election, chairman of election, chairman of sub-committees for voting and chairman of sub-committee for ballot-counting" shall read "those mentioned in Article 8 are chairman of sub-committee for voting and chairman for ballot-counting".

Article 40, proviso shall read as follows:

However, those mentioned in Article 8 which is quoted in Article 112, Paragraph 2, Article 113, Paragraph 2, Article 116, Article 117 and Article 127, Paragraph 4, the Law of Election for the House of Representatives, shall include chairman of sub-committee for voting and chairman of sub-committee for ballot-counting.

Article 11. Following amendment shall be made to Law concerning the Organization of Town or Village:

In Article 36 - 2 of the said law, "Article 96" shall be added next to "Article 95" and also Article 100-2 shall be deleted.

Article 36 proviso shall read as follows:

However those mentioned in Article 9 which is quoted in Article 99 of the said law shall include chairman of sub-committee for voting and chairman of sub-committee for ballot-counting.

Article 37 proviso shall read as follows:

However, those mentioned in Article 8 which is quoted in Article 112, Paragraph2, Article 113, Article 116, Article 117 and Article 127, Paragraph 4 of the law of election for the House of Representatives shall include chairman of sub-committee for voting and chairman of sub-committee for ballot-counting.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 1. The present Law shall come into force as from the next general election. However, the revised provisions of Article 75 and Article 77, as

well as Articles 2 and 3 of the Supplementary Rules, shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures.

Article 2. A part of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors shall be amended as follows:

In Article 56, Paragraph 6, "Items 5 and 6" shall be read as "Items 5 to 7."

In Article 62, Paragraph 1, Item 5 shall be carried down as Item 6 thereof, and "the successful candidate" mentioned in the same Item shall be read as "the successful candidate under the provisions of Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures"; while Item 6 shall be carried down as Item 7 and the following one item shall be inserted after Item 4:

5. When the election of a successful candidate has become invalid as a result of litigation under the provisions of Article 74, Paragraph 1.

In Paragraph 3 of the same Article, "or Article 46 of the Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures" shall be inserted after the words "Article 75".

In Article 69, "Items 5 and 6" shall be read as "Items 5 to 7."

Article 3. The Local Autonomy Law shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 62, Paragraph 1, Item 6, "the successful candidate" shall be read as "or the successful candidate under the provisions of Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures."

ANNEX

List of Election Districts with Quotas of Members

	Electoral District	Number of Members
Tokyo-To	No. 1 District	4
	Chiyoda-ku	
	Chuo-ku	
	Minato-ku	
	Shinjuku-ku	
	Bunkyo-ku	
	Daito-ku	
	No. 2 District	3
	Shinagawa-ku	
	Ota-ku	
	Area under jurisdiction of Oshima-Shicho	
	Area under jurisdiction of Miyaki-Shicho	
	Area under jurisdiction of Hachijojima-Shicho	
	No. 3 District	3
	Meguro-ku	
	Setagaya-ku	
	No. 4 District	3
	Shibuya-ku, Nakano-ku	
	Suginami-ku	
	No. 5 District	4
	Toshima-ku	
	Kita-ku	
	Itabashi-ku	
	No. 6 District	5
	Sumida-ku	
	Koto-ku	
	Arakawa-ku	
	Adachi-ku	
	Katsushika-ku	
	Edogawa-ku	
	No. 7 District	5
	Hachioji-shi	
	Tachikawa-shi	
	Nishitama-gun	
	Minamitama-gun	
	Kitatama-gun	
Kyoto-fu	No. 1 District	5
	Kamikyo-ku	
	Nakakyo-ku	
	Sakyo-ku	
	Higashiyama-ku	
	Shimokyo-ku	
	No. 2 District	5
	Ukyo-ku	
	Fushimi-ku	
	Fukuchiyama-shi	
	Maizuru-shi	
	Kadono-gun	
	Otaki-gun	
	Otokuni-gun	
	Uji-gun	
	Kuze-gun	
	Tsuzuki-gun	
	Soraku-gun	
	Minamikuwata-gun	
	Kitakuwata-gun	
	Funai-gun	
	Amada-gun	
	Ikaruga-gun	
	Kasa-gun	
	Yosa-gun	
	Naka-gun	
	Takeno-gun	

Electoral District			Number of Members
		Kumano-gun	
Osaka-Fu	No. 1	District	4
		Nishi-ku	
		Minato-ku	
		Taisho-ku	
		Tennoji-ku	
		Minami-ku	
		Naniwa-ku	
		Ikuno-ku	
		Abeno-ku	
		Sumiyoshi-ku	
		Higashisumiyoshi-Ku	
		Nishinari-ku	
	No. 2	District	
		Kita-ku	
		Miyakojima-ku	
		Fukushima-ku	
		Konohana-ku	
		Higashi-ku	
		Oyodo-ku	
		Nishiyodogawa-ku, Higashiyodogawa-ku	
		Higashinari-ku	
		Asahi-ku	
		Joto-ku	
	No. 3	District	
		District	
		Toyonaka-shi	
		Ikeda-shi	
		Suita-shi	
		Takatsuki-shi	
		Moriguchi-shi	
		Mishima-gun	
		Toyono-gun	
		Kitakawachi-gun	
	No. 4	District	4
		Fuse-shi	
		Minamikawachi-gun	
		Nakakawachi-gun	
	No. 5	District	3
		Sakai-shi	
		Kishiwada-shi	
		Izumiotsu-shi	
		Kaizuka-shi	
		Izukita-gun	
		Izunami-gun	
Kanagawa-Ken			
	No. 1	District	4
		Yokohama-shi	
	No. 2	District	4
		Yokosuka-shi	
		Kawasaki-shi	
		Kamakura-shi	
		Miura-gun	
		Kamakura-gun	
	No. 3	District	5
		Hiratsuka-shi	
		Fujisawa-shi	
		Odawara-shi	
		Koza-gun	
		Naka-gun	
		Ashigarakami-gun	
		Ashigarashimo-gun	
		Aiko-gun	
		Tsukui-gun	
Hyogo-Ken			
	No. 1	District	3
		Kobe-shi	
	No. 2	District	5
		Amagasaki-shi	
		Nishinomiya-shi	
		Sumoto-shi	
		Ashiya-shi	

Electoral District		Number of Members
	Idami-shi Muko-gun Kawabe-gun Arima-gun Tsuna-gun Mihara-gun	
No. 3	District Akashi-shi Akashi-gun Mino-gun Kato-gun Taka-gun Kasai-gun Kako-gun Innami-gun	3
No. 4	District Himeji-shi Aioi-shi Shikama-gun Kanzaki-gun Ibo-gun Akao-gun Sayo-gun Shisoo-gun	
No. 5	District Kinosaki-gun Izushi-gun Yabu-gun Asako-gun Mikata-gun Hikami-gun Taki-gun	3
Nagasaki-Ken		
No. 1	District Nagasaki-shi Shimabara-shi Isahaya-shi Nishisonoki-gun Kitatakaki-gun Minamitakaki-gun Area under the Jurisdiction of Tsushima-shicho (Local Government Office)	5
No. 2	District Sasebo-shi Omura-shi Higashisonoki-gun Kitamatsuura-gun Minamimatsuura-gun Iki-gun	4
Niigata-Ken		
No. 1	District Niigata-shi Nishikanbara-gun Sado-gun	3
No. 2	District Shibata-shi Kitakanbara-gun Nakakanbara-gun Higashikanbara-gun Iwafune-gun	4
No. 3.	District Nagaoka-shi Sanjo-shi Kashiwazaki-shi Minamikanbara-gun Santo-gun Koshi-gun Kitauonuma-gun Minamiuonuma-gun Kariha-gun	5
No. 4	District Takada-shi	3

		Electoral District	Number of Members
		Nakauonuma-gun	
		Higashikubiki-gun	
		Nakakubiki-gun	
		Nishikubiki-gun	
Saitama-Ken	No. 1	District	4
		Kawaguchi-shi	
		Urawa-shi	
		Omiya-shi	
		Kitaadachi-gun	
	No. 2	District	3
		Kawagoe-shi	
		Iruma-gun	
		Hiki-gun	
	No. 3	District	3
		Kumagaya-shi	
		Chichibu-gun	
		Kodama-gun	
		Osato-gun	
	No. 4	District	3
		Kitasaitama-gun	
		Minamisaitama-gun	
		Kitakatsushika-gun	
Gunma-Ken	No. 1	District	3
		Maebashi-shi	
		Isezaki-shi	
		Seta-gun	
		Tone-gun	
		Saha-gun	
	No. 2	District	3
		Kiriu-shi	
		Niita-gun	
		Yamada-gun	
		Ora-gun	
	No. 3	District	4
		Takasaki-shi	
		Gunma-gun	
		Tano-gun	
		Kitakamura-gun	
		Usui-gun	
		Azuma-gun	
Chiba-Ken	No. 1	District	4
		Chiba-shi	
		Ichikawa-shi	
		Funabashi-shi	
		Matsudo-shi	
		Chiba-gun	
		Ichihara-gun	
		Higasikatsushika-gun	
	No. 2	District	4
		Choshi-shi	
		Inba-gun	
		Unakami-gun	
		Sosa-gun	
		Katori-gun	
	No. 3	District	5
		Tateyama-shi	
		Kisarazu-shi	
		Chosei-gun	
		Sanbu-gun	
		Kimitsu-gun	
Ibaragi-Ken	No. 1	District	4
		Mito-shi	
		Higashiibaragi-gun	
		Nishiibaragi-gun	
		Kashima-gun	
		Namekata-gun	
		Inashiki-gun	
		Kitasoma-gun	

Electoral District	Number of Members
No. 2 District Hidachi-shi Naka-gun Kuji-gun Taga-gun	3
No. 3 District Tsuchiura-shi Nibari-gun Tsukuba-gun Makabe-gun Yuki-gun Sashima-gun	5
Tochigi-Ken	
No. 1 District Utsunomiya-shi Kawachi-gun Kamizuga-gun Shioya-gun Nasu-gun	5
No. 2 District Ashikaga-shi Tochigi-shi Sano-shi Haga-gun Shimotsuga-gun Aso-gun Ashikaga-gun	5
Nara-Ken	5
Mie-Ken	
No. 1 District Tsu-shi Yokkaichi-shi Kuwana-shi Ueno-shi Suzuka-shi Kuwana-gun Inabe-gun Mie-gun Suzuka-gun Kawage-gun Ano-gun Itsushi-gun Ayama-gun Naga-gun	5
No. 2 District Ujiyamada-shi Matsuzaka-shi Iinami-gun Take-gun Watarai-gun Shima-gun Kitamuro-gun Minamimuro-gun	4
Aichi-Ken	
No. 1 District Nagoya-shi	5
No. 2 District Seto-shi Handa-shi Kasugai-shi Aichi-gun Higashikasugai-gun Nishikasugai-gun Chita-gun	4
No. 3 District Ichinomiya-shi Tsushima-shi	3

	Electoral District	Number of Members
	Niwa-gun	
	Haguri-gun	
	Nakajima-gun	
	Ama-gun	
No. 4	District	4
	Okazaki-shi	
	Hekikai-gun	
	Hazu-gun	
	Nukada-gun	
	Nishikamo-gun	
	Higashikamo-gun	
No. 5	District	3
	Toyohashi-shi	
	Toyokawa-shi	
	Kitashitara-gun	
	Minamishitara-gun	
	Hoi-gun	
	Atsumi-gun	
	Yana-gun	
Shizuoka-Ken		
No. 1	District	5
	Shizuoka-shi	
	Shimizu-shi	
	Ihara-gun	
	Abe-gun	
	Shita-gun	
	Haibara-gun	
	Ogasa-gun	
No. 2	District	5
	Numazu-shi	
	Atami-shi	
	Mishima-shi	
	Fujimiya-shi	
	Kamo-gun	
	Tagata-gun	
	Sunto-gun	
	Fuji-gun	
No. 3	District	4
	Hamamatsu-shi	
	Iwata-gun	
	Suchi-gun	
	Hamana-gun	
	Inasa-gun	
Yamanashi-Ken		5
Shiga-Ken		5
Gifu-Ken	No. 1 District	5
	Gifu-shi	
	Ogaki-shi	
	Inaba-gun	
	Hashima-gun	
	Kaitsu-gun	
	Yoro-gun	
	Fuha-gun	
	Anbachi-gun	
	Ibi-gun	
	Motosu-gun	
	Yamagata-gun	
	Mugi-gun	
No. 2	District	4
	Takayama-shi	
	Tajimi-shi	
	Gunjo-gun	
	Kamo-gun	
	Kami-gun	
	Toki-gun	
	Ena-gun	

	Electoral District	Number of Members
	Masuda-gun	
	Ono-gun	
	Yoshiki-gun	
Nagano-Ken		
	No. 1 District	3
	Nagano-shi	
	Sarashina-gun	
	Kamitakei-gun	
	Shimotakai-gun	
	Kamiminochi-gun	
	Shimominochi-gun	
	No. 2 District	3
	Ueda-shi	
	Minamisaku-gun	
	Kitasaku-gun	
	Chisagata-gun	
	Hanishina-gun	
	No. 3 District	4
	Okaya-shi	
	Iida-shi	
	Suwa-shi	
	Suwa-gun	
	Kamiina-gun	
	Shimoina-gun	
	No. 4 District	3
	Matsumoto-shi	
	Nishichikuma-gun	
	Higashichikuma-gun	
	Minemiazumi-gun	
	Kitaazumi-gun	
Miyagi-Ken		
	No. 1 District	5
	Sendai-shi	
	Shiogama-shi	
	Katta-gun	
	Shibata-gun	
	Igu-gun	
	Watari-gun	
	Natori-gun	
	Miyagi-gun	
	Kurokawa-gun	
	Kami-gun	
	Shida-gun	
	Toda-gun	
	No. 2 District	4
	Ishinomaki-shi	
	Tematsukuri-gun	
	Kurihara-gun	
	Toyome-gun	
	Momofu-gun	
	Oshika-gun	
	Motoyoshi-gun	
Fukushima-Ken		
	No. 1 District	
	Fukushima-shi	
	Noriyama-shi	
	Shinobu-gun	
	Date-gun	
	Adachi-gun	
	Asaka-gun	
	No. 2 District	5
	Wakamatsu-shi	
	Iwase-gun	
	Minamiaizu-gun	
	Kitaaizu-gun	
	Yama-gun	
	Kuwanuma-gun	

	Electoral District	Number of Members
	Onuma-gun Higashishirakawa-gun Nishishirakawa-gun Ishikawa-gun Tamura-gun	
	No. 3 District Taira-shi Iwaki-gun Futaba-gun Soma-gun	3
Iwate-ken	No. 1 District Morioka-shi Kamaishi-shi Miyako-shi Iwate-gun Shiba-gun Kamihei-gun Shimohei-gun Kunoe-gun Ninoe-gun	4
	No. 2 District Heinuki-gun Waka-gun Isawa-gun Esashi-gun Nishiiwai-gun Higashiiwai-gun Kisen-gun	4
Aomori-Ken		
	No. 1 District Aomori-shi Hachinoe-shi Higashitsugaru-gun Kamikita-gun Shimokita-gun Sannoe-gun	4
	No. 2 District Hirosaki-shi Nishitsugaru-gun Nakatsugaru-gun Minamitsugaru-gun Kitatsugaru-gun	3
Yamagata-Ken		
	No. 1 District Yamagata-shi Yonezawa-shi Minamimurayama-gun Higashimurayama-gun Nishimurayama-gun Minamiokitama-gun Higashiokitama-gun Nishiokitama-gun	4
	No. 2 District Tsuruoka-shi Sakata-shi Kitamurayama-gun Mogami-gun Higashitagawa-gun Nishitagawa-gun Akumi-gun	4
Akita-Ken		
	No. 1 District Akita-shi Noshiro-gun Kazuno-gun	4

	Electoral District	Number of Members
	Kitaakita-gun Yamamoto-gun Minamiakita-gun Kawabe-gun	
	No. 2 District Yuri-gun Senhoku-gun Hiraka-gun Okachi-gun	4
Fukui-Ken		4
Ishikawa-ken		
	No. 1 District Kanazawa-shi Komatsu-shi Enuma-gun Nomi-gun Ishikawa-gun	3
	No. 2 District Nanao-shi Kahoku-gun Hakui-gun Kashima-gun Fugeshi-gun Suzu-gun	3
Toyama-Ken		
	No. 1 District Toyama-shi Kaminiikawa-gun Nakaniikawa-gun Shimoniikawa-gun Nei-gun	3
	No. 2 District Takaoka-shi Imizu-gun Himi-gun Higashitonemi-gun Nishitonami-gun	3
Tottori-Ken		4
Shimane-Ken		5
Okayama-Ken	No. 1 District Okayama-shi Tsuyama-shi Mitsu-gun Akaiwa-gun Wake-gun Oku-gun Jodo-gun Maniwa-gun Tomata-gun katsuta-gun Aidaogun Kume-gun	5
	No. 2 District Kurashiki-shi Tamano-shi Kojima-gun Tsukubo-gun Asakuchi-gun Oda-gun Shitsuki-gun Kibi-gun Syobo-gun Kawakami-gun Atetsu-gun	5

	Electoral District	Number of Members
Hiroshima-Ken		
	No. 1 District Hiroshima-shi Saheki-gun Asa-gun Yamagata-gun Takata-gun	3
	No. 2 District Kure-shi Aki-gun Kamo-gun Toyota-gun	4
	No. 3 District Onomichi-shi Fukuyama-shi Mihara-shi Mitsugi-gun Sera-gun Numakuma-gun Fukayasu-gun Ashina-gun Kamieshi-gun Konu-gun Futami-gun Hiba-gun	5
Yamaguchi-Ken		
	No. 1 District Shimonoseki-shi Ube-shi Hagi-shi Onota-shi Asa-gun Toyora-gun Mine-gun Otsu-gun Abu-gun	4
	No. 2 District Bofu-shi Kudamatsu-shi Iwakuni-shi Hikari-shi Yamaguchi-shi Tokuyama-shi Oshima-gun Kuka-gun Kumage-gun Tsuno-gun Saba-gun Yoshiki-gun	5
Wakayama-Ken		
	No. 1 District Wakayama-shi Kainan-shi Kaiso-gun Naka-gun Ito-gun	3
	No. 2 District Shingu-shi Tanaba-shi Arita-gun Hitaka-gun	3

	Electoral District	Number of Members
	Nishimuro-gun Higashimuro-gun	
Tokushima-Ken		5
Kagawa-Ken		
	No. 1 District Takamatsu-shi Okawa-gun Kita-gun Shozu-gun Kagawa-gun	3
	No. 2 District Marugame-shi Sakaide-shi Ayauta-gun Nakatado-gun Mitoyo-gun	3
Ehimi-Ken	No. 1 District Matsuyama-shi Onsen-gun Iyo-gun Kamiukena-gun	3
	No. 2 District Imabari-shi Niihama-shi Saijo-shi Ochi-gun Shuso-gun Nie-gun Uma-gun	3
	No. 3 District Uwajima-shi Yawatahama-shi Kita-gun Nishiuwa-gun Higashiuwa-gun Kitauwa-gun Minamiuwa-gun	3
Kochi-Ken		5
Fukuoka-Ken	No. 1 District Fukuoka-shi Kasuya-gun Munakata-gun Asakura-gun Tsukushi-gun Sawara-gun Itoshima-gun	5
	No. 2 District Wakamatsu-shi Yamata-shi Tobata-shi Nogata-shi Izuka-shi Onaga-gun Kurate-gun Kaho-gun	5
	No. 3 District Kurume-shi Omuta-shi Ukiwa-gun Mii-gun	5

	Electoral District	Number of Members
	Mitsuma-gun Yame-gun Yamato-gun Miike-gun	
	No. 4 District Kokura-shi Moji-shi Tagawa-shi Kiku-gun Tagawa-gun Miyako-gun Chikujo-gun	4
Oita-Ken	No. 1 District Oita-shi Hida-shi Saheki-shi Oita-gun Kitaamabe-gun Minamiamabe-gun Ono-gun Naori-gun Kusu-gun Hida-gun	4
	No. 2 District Beppu-shi Nakatsu-shi Nishikunisaki-gun Higashikunisaki-gun Hayami-gun Shimonoge-gun Usa-gun	3
Saga-Ken		5
Kumamoto-Ken		
	No. 1 District Kumamoto-shi Arao-shi Hotaku-gun Tamana-gun Kamoto-gun Kikuchi-gun Aso-gun	5
	No. 2 District Yatsushiro-shi Hitoyoshi-shi Udo-gun Kamimashiki-gun Shimomashiki-gun Yatsushiro-gun Ashiki-gun Kuma-gun Amakusa-gun	5
Miyazaki-Ken		
	No. 1 District Miyazaki-shi Nobeoka-shi Miyazaki-gun Koku-gun Higashiusuki-gun Nishiusuki-gun	3
	No. 2 District Miyakonojo-shi	3

	ELECTORAL DISTRICT	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
	Minaminaka-gun Kitamorogata-gun Nishimorogata-gun Higashimorogata-gun	
Kagoshima-Ken		
	No. 1 District Kagoshima-shi Kagoshima-gun Ibusuki-gun Kawanobe-gun Hioki-gun	4
	No. 2 District Sendai-shi Satsuma-gun Izumi-gun Isa-gun Aira-gun	3
	No. 3 District Kanaya-shi Kimotsuki-gun Soo-gun Kumage-gun Area under the jurisdiction of Oshima-shicho	3
Hokkaido	No. 1 District Sapporo-shi Otaru-shi Area under the jurisdiction of Ishikari-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Shiribeshi-shicho	5
	No. 2 District Asahigawa-shi Area under the jurisdiction of Kamikawa-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Soya-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Rumoi-shicho	4
	No. 3 District Hakodate-shi Area under the Jurisdiction of Hiyama-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Toshima-shicho	3
	No. 4 District Muroran-shi Yubari-shi Iwamizawa-shi Area under the jurisdiction of Sorachi-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Iburi-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Hidaka-shicho	5
	No. 5 District Kushiro-shi Obishiro-shi Kitami-shi Abashiri-shi Area under the jurisdiction of Tokachi-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Kushiro-shicho	5

Set mater for Poster

Electoral District	Number of Members
Area under the jurisdiction of Nemuro-shicho Area under the jurisdiction of Abashiri-shicho	

Remark:

The cities in the map are those prescribed in the Annex of the Election Law (the List of Election Districts)

Those cities which were created recently and are not prescribed in the map are as follows:

Name of the city	Prefecture	Election District
Rumoe	HOKKAIDO	2
Tomakomai	"	4
Ichinoseki	IWATE	2
Taira	FUKUSHIMA	3
Ota	GUNMA	3
Musashino	TOKYO	7
Chigasaki	KANAGAWA	3
Takefu	FUKUI	
Ito	SHIZUOKA	2
Shimada	"	1
Yoshiwara	"	2
Iwata	"	3
Hekinan	AICHI	4
Hirakata	OSAKA	3
Ibaragi	"	3
Izumisano	"	5
Yao	"	4
Yamatotakada	NARA	
Kojima	OKAYAMA	2

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Voter, Age of	5 (1)	
Ineligible to be	6	
Voting		
Date of	18, 36	
Documents Relating to	34	23
Natural Calamity Prevents	37	25
Overseer for	20, 182-2	9
Person Uncapable of	29, 30	
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The Ordinance Relating to the Enforcement of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives

Amended by Cabinet Order

No. 190 of 1948

(July 29, 1948)

CHAPTER I

Election District, Right to Vote and Eligibility

Article 1. Cities other than those mentioned in the Annex attached to the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall be included in the electoral district of the county or city to which the first mentioned cities belonged before their creation.

Article 2. The age of persons to be elected shall be counted as of the date of election.

Article 3. Deleted.

CHAPTER II

Electoral List

Article 4. In case any change has been brought into the electoral list on account of an alteration of the boundaries of a city, town or village, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall send that part of the electoral list under its custody which has been effected owing to the alteration, to the Commission for overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which the area affected by the alteration newly belongs.

In case the transfer of the electoral list is necessitated consequent upon the abolition, establishment, separation or amalgamation of a city, town or village, the provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply.

Article 5. When an electoral list is prepared according to the provisions of Article 12 or Article 17 Para. 3 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall without delay send a copy of it to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture.

When an electoral list is amended according to the provisions of Article 15 or Article 17, Para. 2, Proviso, of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall without delay inform the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture.

Article 6. The electoral list shall be preserved by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village during the term of office of the members.

CHAPTER III

Voting

Article 7. In case a city, town or village is divided into more than (1)

election districts, the following provisions shall apply.

1. The electoral list shall be prepared for each election district.

2. When the date of election has been published or given public notice, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall without delay send the electoral list (in case no electoral list exists prepared in coincidence with the election district; the part of the electoral list which corresponds to that election district) to each voting overseer.

Article 8. Deleted.

Article 9. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall select and appoint in advance those who act for voting overseers when they are prevented from discharging their duties, from among those who have the right to vote.

In case voting overseers and their proxies are prevented from discharging their duties, the Chairmen of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall select and appoint those who perform temporarily the functions of the voting overseer from among members or secretaries of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village.

When voting overseers, their proxies or those who perform the functions of the overseer, have been selected and appointed, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall notify publicly their address and name.

Article 10. In case where the voting witnesses are elected, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall forthwith notify the name, address and political party to voting overseers concerned.

Article 11. In case an elector has, after the day on which the electoral list was compiled, moved his place of above outside that voting district, he shall vote at a polling place in that voting district in which he had his place of above at the time of compilation of the electoral list.

Article 12. The voting overseer may, if deemed necessary, deliver to electors admission tickets to the polling place and numbered cards indicating their arrival.

Article 13. The place for entering in a ballot shall be provided with such equipments as render impossible the peeping at another's ballot, the exchanging of ballots or the use of other illegal means.

Article 14. The lid of a ballot box shall be fitted with more than one (1) lock which are different from one another.

Article 15. The voting-overseer shall, before the voting begins, open the ballot-box in the presence of the electors assembled at the polling-place and show that the ballot-box is empty.

Article 16. The voting overseer shall deliver a ballot to an elector, after examination of the electoral list in the presence of voting witnesses.

Article 17. When an elector has spoiled the ballot paper or envelope by mistake, he may request a new one in exchange therefor.

Article 18. An elector shall personally cast his ballot into the ballot-box in the presence of the voting overseers and voting-witnesses.

Article 19. When it is necessary to make an elector, who is going to cast a ballot, declare that he is the bonafide elector, the voting overseer shall, in the presence of the voting witnesses, cause him to make the declaration so that an official engaged in the business of the polling-place may note it down, who shall read the note to the elector and cause him to fix his signature thereto.

The writ of declaration mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be attached to the voting minutes.

Article 20. In case an elector leaves or is ordered to leave the polling-place before casting his ballot, the voting overseer shall cause him to return his ballot.

Article 20 - (2). Receiving the application in Art. 27 - (2) of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, the voting overseers shall, after consulting with the voting witness determine the two persons who are to assist in voting of the said elector and make one write in a ballot paper the name of a candidate which the said elector states at the place to write in of a ballot paper, and make the other inspect the proceeding.

As to rejection of voting by proxy contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Art. 31 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall apply, in which case a ballot covered with an envelope so stamped as to indicate it is a ballot by proxy shall be delivered.

The vote provisionally cast under the preceding paragraph shall, with reference to the application of the provisions of Art. 49 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives, be considered as a vote cast under Art. 31, Para. 2 and 4 of the same Law.

Article 21. The braille letters that may be used by a blind person under the provisions of Article 28 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall be provided for in a separate table attached hereto.

An elector who desires to vote by the braille letters shall mention his desire to the voting overseer, in which case the voting overseer shall deliver him a ballot so stamped as indicating it as a braille vote.

As to rejection of a braille vote, the provisions of Article 31, of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall apply, in which case a ballot covered with an envelope so stamped as to indicate it is a braille vote shall be delivered.

The vote provisionally cast under the preceding paragraph shall, with reference to the application of the provisions of Article 49 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives, be considered as a vote cast under Article 31, Para. 2 and 4 of the same Law.

Article 22. When the voting is over, the voting overseer shall close the lid of the ballot-box; the key of one lock shall be kept in custody by the voting-witness who is to despatch the ballot-box (or a voting witness nominated by the voting overseer in the case where the voting overseer happens to be the ballot-counting overseer) and the key of the other lock shall be kept in custody by the voting-overseer.

Article 23. All documents relating to voting shall be kept in custody by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village during the term of office of the members.

Article 24. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis District, or urban or rural prefecture shall, when it has fixed the date of voting under the provisions of Article 36 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, give public notice thereof without delay, and simultaneously inform the voting overseers and ballot counting overseers thereof

Article 25. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture shall, when it has fixed the date of voting under the provisions of Article 37 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, inform the voting overseers, ballot-counting overseers and chairmen of election without delay.

CHAPTER IV

Voting under Article 33 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives

Article 26. In case an elector by reason of the circumstances falling

under Art. 33 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives is unable to go personally to the voting place on the day of election for voting, he may apply to the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which he belongs between the day on which the date of election has been published or given public notice and the day preceding the election, personally or by mail, for a ballot paper and envelope, by giving proof of his circumstances.

In case where any person who makes the demand in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph intends to cast a ballot in the city, town or village where he has been engaged in the duty or business, or where he has been travelling or staying or to write in a ballot in the place of his present domicile, he shall inform concurrently with the demand contemplated in the same Paragraph, that effect to the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which he belongs.

An elector, desiring to vote by the braille letters, shall, simultaneously with making the application as under Para. 1, or the preceding paragraph, state the desire to the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which he belongs.

Article 27. In case an elector makes an application as under the preceding Article, he shall simultaneously present a certificate issued by the following person, according to the matter requiring the proof.

1. Concerning the circumstance mentioned in Art. 33 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives heads of Government or public offices or others corresponding to these to which they belong or master business in which they are engaged.

2. Concerning the circumstance mentioned in Item 2 of the same Article: head of Government or public offices or others corresponding to these to which they belong or master of business in which they are engaged or the headman of the city, town or village where the domicile of the elector is situated or the doctor, dentist, midwife or headman of the city, town or village where he is travelling or staying on account of the business concerned or accident concerned.

3. Concerning the circumstance mentioned in Item 3 of the same Article: doctor, dentist or midwife.

The person to testify to the circumstances under the same paragraph shall, upon the request for the certificate, issue the certificate without delay in case he recognizes the existence of the circumstances.

An elector, in case, for any proper reason, he is unable to present the certificate under Para. 1, shall give an explanation thereof to the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village.

Article 28. The Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village, in case receives an application for a ballot and envelope as provided for in Article 26 and Para. 1 or 3 of the preceding Article, shall immediately look into the elector's list to be used at the election concerned and come to conclude that the said elector is unable to come to the polling place for voting personally on the day of election for reason of any one of the circumstances mentioned in Art. 33 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, he shall immediately deliver a ballot and envelope to the elector personally, or forward the same by mail.

The Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election, in case he receives a proposal as provided for in Art. 26, Para. 2, shall prepare a special Voter Certificate, giving the name of the said elector, the residence at the time of compilation of the electoral list, the date of birth, office or occupation, the place where he is to be on duty, the place where he is to be traveling or staying, and hospital or other present domicile of the elector; put the said certificate into an envelope and seal it; indicate on the face of the envelope that it contains a Special Voter Certificate, and sign his name and stamp his seal on the back; and deliver the same to the elector together with a ballot and envelope mentioned in the preceding paragraph or send the same by mail.

In case of Para. 1, the ballot paper and envelope to be delivered or to be mailed to an elector who has made a proposal under Art. 26, Para. 3, shall be stamped as to indicate its being a braille vote.

Article 29. As regards voting under Art. 33 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, it shall be placed under control of one of the following persons according to the circumstances under which the ballot and envelope has been delivered to the elector, as mentioned the same Article. (These persons are called "Special Voting Overseers".)

1. In case of the circumstance mentioned in the Item 1 of the same Article: the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which the elector belongs or the chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village where he is actually on duty or at work.

2. In case of the circumstances mentioned in Item 2 of the same Article: the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which the elector belongs or the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village where he is travelling or staying.

3. In case of the circumstances mentioned in Item 3 of the same Article: the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which he belongs.

Article 30. If an elector who has received the ballots and envelope for reason of the circumstances mentioned in Art. 33 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives intends to vote in the city, town or village to which he belongs he shall present for inspection the said ballot and envelope to the Special Voting Overseer by the previous date of election; and shall, at the polling place which is under superintendence of the said overseer, enter personally on the ballot the name of one eligible person; and put it into the envelope; and seal it; and write his name on the front surface of the envelope, and immediately present the same to the said Special Voting Overseer.

If an elector who has received the ballot and envelope for reason of the circumstances mentioned in Art. 33, Item 1 or 2, of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives intends to vote at the place where he is actually on duty or at work: or in the city, town or village where he is travelling or staying, he shall simultaneously with presenting the said ballot and envelope to the Special Voting Overseer present the special voter certificate as sealed in the envelope to the special voting overseer by the date of election. The special voting overseer, upon receiving the special voter certificate, shall open the envelope and upon examination of it, cause the voter to cast his ballot.

If in the case contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs an elector is the person who falls under Art. 27 - 2 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, the provisions of Art. 20 - 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis; provided, however that the provisions concerning the voting overseer and the provisions concerning the voting witness as prescribed in the same Article, shall be the provisions of the Special Voting Overseer and the provisions of the voting witness whom the Special Voting Overseer has made to witness in accordance with the provisions of para. 6.

In case an elector who has received the ballot and envelope for reason of the circumstances mentioned in Art. 33, Item 2 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, feels serious difficulty in walking owing to illness, wound, pregnancy or being in child-bed, or in case an elector who has received the ballot and envelope for reason of the circumstances mentioned in Item 3 of the same Article intends to write in a ballot at his present place, he shall personally write the name of one eligible person on the ballot paper; and put it into the envelope with the special voter certificate; and seal it; and write his name, date and place of the vote on the front of the envelope; and put them into another envelope; and seal it; and write distinctly as to indicate that a ballot is enclosed in it on the front surface of the envelope; and write his full name on the back; and send it by mail to the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village

to which he belongs by the day of election.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, an elector who cannot personally write the name of an eligible person on the ballot paper on account of physical defects, may not be hindered to make another person write the name of an eligible on the ballot paper. In this case, the writer shall state on the front surface of the envelope that fact, his name and address.

In the case contemplated in Para. 1 and 2, the Special Voting Overseer shall make a person who has the right to vote in the city, town or village to which he belongs witness voting.

The provisions of Article 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the place of writing in of a ballot under Para. 1 and 2.

Article 31. A special voting overseer, in case he received a ballot as provided for in Para. 1 and 2 of the preceding Article shall write the date and place of voting on the back of the envelope for ballot; and sign his name thereon together with witnesses as provided for in Para. 4 of the same Article; and put the ballot into another envelope, and seal it; and writing clearly on the front of the envelope that it contains a ballot, and signing his name and stamping his seal on the back, send the same to the voting overseer of the voting district to which the elector belongs (in case the special voting overseer is not the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which he belongs, the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which he belongs.)

In case the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village to which the elector belongs has received the ballot sent or forwarded under the provisions of Para. 4 of the preceding Article or the preceding paragraph, he shall immediately send the same to the voting overseer of the voting district to which the elector belongs.

Article 32. A voting overseer, in case he has received a ballot as provided for under the preceding Article before the closing hour of the polling place, shall open the envelope used in sending the ballot and hold the ballot in custody.

Article 33. The Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall prepare a report on the procedures he has taken under the provisions of Articles 26 to 28, Art. 30 and 31, to which he shall fix his signature.

The Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election under the preceding paragraph shall send the report under the same paragraph (in case the voting district concerned is more than two the report under the same paragraph or the abstracts thereof) to the voting overseer concerned.

The voting overseer shall annex to the voting minutes the report or the abstract thereof sent under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 34. The voting overseer shall consult the ballot witnesses before the closing of the ballot box, decide upon the acceptance of the ballots he holds in his custody under Article 32.

In case decision has been made as provided for in the preceding paragraph, the voting overseer shall immediately open the ballot envelope, and in accordance with Article 31 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives decide upon the rejection of the ballot marked with a stamp indicating a braille ballot or the ballot to which provisions of Art. 30, Para. 3 had been applied.

A ballot on which a decision for acceptance has been made under Para. 1 and which has not been rejected under the provision of the preceding Paragraph shall immediately be cast into the ballot box by the voting overseer. As regards a ballot of which decision of non-acceptance has been made under Paragraph 1, or a ballot which has been rejected under the provision of the preceding paragraph, the voting overseer shall put it back in its ballot envelope, and seal it provisionally; and writing on the face of the envelope the

fact of its non-acceptance under Paragraph 1, or of its rejection under the preceding paragraph, cast the same into the ballot box.

A ballot on which a decision of non-acceptance has been made under paragraph 1, or which has been rejected under Paragraph 2, with reference to the application of the provision of Article 49 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, shall be considered as a ballot coming under Article 31, Paragraphs 2 and 4, of the same Law.

Article 35. A ballot paper and a ballot envelope delivered under the provisions of Article 28, Paragraph 1 and 3, shall not be used at the polling place on the day of election.

An elector, who has received a ballot paper and ballot envelope under the provisions of Article 28, Paragraphs 1 and 3, shall not, unless he returns the same to the voting overseer or the special voting overseer, vote under the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 1, of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

An elector, who has received a special voter certificate under the provision of Article 28, Paragraph 2, and who desires to vote in the voting district to which he belongs under the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 1 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, or of Article 30, Paragraph 1, of the present Order, shall return the said certificate to the voting overseer, or the special voting overseer.

Article 36. In case a voting overseer receives after the closing hour of the voting place a ballot as provided for in Article 31, he shall open the envelope used for sending the ballot, and mark the date and hour of reception on the back of the ballot envelope, and send the same to the ballot counting overseer.

CHAPTER V

Ballot Counting

Article 37. In case more than one (1) town or village is combined into one (1) ballot-counting district, the following provisions shall apply.

1. Ballot counting overseers shall be selected and appointed from among those who have the right to vote, on agreement among the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the town or village concerned. In case they have failed to reach an agreement, ballot counting overseers shall be selected and appointed by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture.

2. Ballot-counting-minutes, voting-minutes and ballots shall be preserved during the term of office of the members, by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the town or village that was appointed on agreement among the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the town or village concerned. In case they have failed to reach an agreement, those minutes and ballots shall be preserved during the term of office of members by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the town or village designated by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture.

Article 38. The provision of Article 9 shall apply to the ballot counting overseers or their proxies.

In the ballot-counting district as mentioned in the preceding Article, the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the town or village concerned shall in advance select and appoint on their agreement, the proxies who act for ballot-counting overseers when they are prevented from discharging their duties, from among those who have the right to vote.

In case they have failed to reach an agreement, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture shall select and appoint those proxies.

Regarding the ballot-counting districts as mentioned in the preceding Article, in case ballot-counting overseers and their proxies are prevented from discharging their duties, the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture shall select and appoint those who perform temporarily the functions of the ballot-counting overseer from among the members of the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the town or village concerned or secretaries of the same.

Article 38 - 2. The appointment of a ballot counting witness shall be filed in writing together with his name, address, date of birth and his political party, and his written consent of the approval shall be attached ot it.

Article 38 - 3. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture, when they have fixed the ballot examination district, shall immediately give public notice thereto.

Article 39. In examining ballots, the counting overseer shall cause two persons engaged in ballot counting to count separately the ballots cast for one candidate.

Article 40. After the counting as under the preceding Article has been completed, the ballot counting overseer shall read aloud the numbers of the ballots won by the candidates according to the districts mentioned in Article 49 Para. 2 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives and finally read aloud the total numbers of the ballots won by the respective candidates.

Article 41. The ballot counting overseer in submitting a report as provided for in Article 49, para. 3 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall transmit simultaneously a copy of the counting minutes.

The ballot counting overseer, after having submitted the report as under the preceding paragraph, shall immediately return the electoral lists to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village concerned.

Article 42. The ballot-counting overseer shall separate valid and invalid ballots that have been examined, according to the districts mentioned Article 49 Para. 2 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, place them into separate envelopes; seal the same in the presence of the ballot counting witnesses; and send them to the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village concerned.

Ballots that have been decided not to be accepted or those sent in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 shall be, as in the preceding paragraph, sent to the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village concerned, with their envelopes not opened.

Article 43. Documents relating to ballot counting shall be held in custody of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village during the term of office of the members. In this case, the provisions of Article 37, Item 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 44. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture when they have fixed the date of ballot counting according to the provisions of Article 56 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, shall immediately inform the ballot counting overseers and chairmen of election thereof..

CHAPTER VI

Election Meeting

Article 45. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture shall select and appoint in advance the proxy who acts for the chairman of election when he is prevented from discharging his duties, from among those who have the right to vote.

In case the chairman of election and his proxy are prevented from discharging their duties, the chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture select and appoint those who perform temporarily the functions of the chairmen of election from among members of the Commission for Overseeing the Election concerned or secretaries of the same.

When the chairman of election, his proxy or a person who performs the function has been selected and appointed, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture shall immediately make public their names and addresses.

The provisions of Article 38 - 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the election witnesses.

Article 46. The chairman of election shall on examining the reports of the ballot counting overseers, read aloud the numbers of ballots won by each candidate in each ballot counting district, and finally read aloud the total numbers of ballots won by each candidate.

Article 47. All documents relating to an election meeting shall be held in custody by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture during the term of office of the members.

Article 48. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture, when it has fixed the date of the election meeting according to Article 65 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, shall immediately inform the chairman of election thereof.

CHAPTER VII

Candidates and elected persons

Article 49. Notification of candidacy for membership or of recommendation of a candidate, shall be made in writing, stating the full name, political party, occupation, address, date of birth of the candidate (in case of recommendation, also the full name, address, date of birth of the recommender) accompanied with a document certifying that the deposit has been made according to Article 68 Para. 1 of the Law for the Election of Members of Representatives (in case of filing of recommendation, accompanied with the document showing the consent of the candidate). In case the notification concerning the public officer of State of Local Public Body prescribed in Art. 67, Para. 5 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be made, the document to certify that he has offered his desire to resign the public office shall be annexed thereto.

Notification of withdrawal of candidacy shall be made in writing; and in case of a withdrawal of candidacy within ten (10) days preceding the election day owing to dispossession of eligibility, the circumstance thereof shall be also stated.

Article 50. In case a notification of candidacy or of recommendation of a candidate has been made, the chairman of election shall immediately notify the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village and the Mayor or head of the city, town or village where the candidate resides, of the full name, political party, occupation, address, date of birth of the candidate and other necessary matters.

The mayor or head of the city, town, or village shall immediately notify the chairman of election of the death of the candidate who resided in that city, town or village.

In case a candidate comes to fall under the provisions of Art. 67, Para. 8 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, he shall report thereof to the chairman of election.

The chairman of election overseer, in case a candidate has withdrawn his

candidacy, or his death or his coming to fall under the provisions of Article 67, Para. 8 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives has become known, shall immediately notify the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village thereof.

In case more than one (1) town or village is combined into one ballot-counting district, notifications under the first and preceding paragraph shall be made to the ballot-counting overseer of that ballot-counting district as well.

Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village that have received notifications under the first or the fourth paragraph, shall immediately notify the voting overseers and ballot-counting overseers thereof (except the ballot-counting overseer of the ballot-counting district into which more than one (1) town or village is combined).

Article 51. In case a candidate withdraws his candidacy before the 10th day prior to the election day, or dies before the opening hour of the polling place on the election day, or withdraws his candidacy owing to dispossession of eligibility, or comes to fall under the provisions of Art. 67, Para. 8, or the whole election becomes invalid, application may be made for the return of the deposit made according to Article 68 Para. 1 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

In case the number of ballots won by a candidate does not fall under the provision of Article 68 Para. 2 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives or in case the provision of Article 71 of the same law has been applied to a candidate, he may apply for the return of the deposit made according to Article 68, Paragraph 1, of the same law immediately after the validity of the election and his election has been confirmed.

Article 52. Deleted.

CHAPTER VIII

Election Campaign

Article 53. Deleted

Article 54. Deleted

Article 55. The notification of the establishment of an election office shall be filed by document, entering the location and date of establishment of the election office, and the name of the candidate.

When an election office has been established by a person who has filed a notification recommending a candidate, the notification under the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied with the document showing the approval of the candidate on the establishment of the office (in case there is more than one (1) person who has filed a notification recommending the same candidate, together with the document showing that he is the representative of them).

To the notification for change of an election office the two preceding paragraphs shall apply.

Article 56. Deleted.

Article 57. In the constituency where communication is extremely difficult there may be established not more than five (5) election offices in accordance with the provisory clause of Article 90 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

The constituency and number of election offices shall be fixed by the National Election Management Commission.

CHAPTER IX Deleted

Article 58 to Article 68 Deleted

CHAPTER X

Expenses relating to Elections

Article 69. The voting overseer ballot-counting-overseer, chairman of election, voting-witness, ballot-counting witness and election witness shall be awarded allowances necessary for performing their duties.

The amount of the allowances shall be fixed by the National Election Management Commission.

Article 70. Public expenses for using facilities of schools or establishments under Article 76 in order to hold a speech meeting shall be paid out of the national treasury only for one (1) public managed meeting per candidate at every school or establishment under Article 76.

The amount of expenses to be paid out of the national treasury under the preceding paragraph, except those of government managed schools, shall be delivered to the public entity in charge or to the school according to the amount of expenses fixed by schools or managers of the facilities of the establishment under Article 76, according to Article 81-3 Para. 2 or Article 83 in which the said Article 81 - 3 Para. 2 applies mutatis mutandis (including the amount of expenses fixed by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis District, urban or rural prefecture or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of city, town or village, assemblies in place of the managers of the facilities of the establishments, according to Article 86 - 2).

Article 71. The expenses for public management of the facilities of school or establishments under Article 76 necessary for holding a speech meeting shall be paid by the applicant according to Article 81 - 3 or Article 83 in which the said Article 81 - 3 applied mutatis mutandis except the expenses to be paid out of the national treasury under the preceding Article para. 1.

The money to be paid under Article 81 - 3 or Article 83 in which the said Article 81 - 3 applies mutatis mutandis shall be given to the public entity in charge or the owner of the school.

Article 72. The expenses for public management of facilities of schools and establishments under Article 76 necessary for holding a speech meeting shall be managed in the economy of the public entity in charge or the owner of the school.

Article 73. The following expenses shall be paid out of the national treasury.

1. Expenses for making of electoral lists, ballot-papers and envelopes, certificates of special voters and envelopes, polling-boxes and braille-machines

2. Expenses for election business by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefecture or the city, town or village, or by the chairman of election, Ballot-counting Overseers or Voting Overseers.

3. Expenses necessary for election meeting places, ballot-counting places and voting places.

4. Expenses for election business relating to voting under Article 33 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, needed by voting overseers or special voting overseers, and expenses for places of enterin in ballots.

5. Expenses under Article 69 Para. 1.

6. Expenses for career bulletin.

7. Expenses for making and distributing the documents under Article 87 - 1(

8. Expenses for posting under Article 140 Para. 5 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

Article 74. Deleted.

Article 75. Deleted.

CHAPTER XI

Use of Facilities of Schools and Public Management of Facilities Necessary for Holding Speech Meeting by the Use thereof

Article 76. The facilities of establishments under Article 140 Para. 2 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives are as follows. They shall be however, the ones under management of the local public entities or other public entities.

1. Public Halls.

2. Assembly Halls.

3. Facilities of establishments designated by or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture besides those mentioned in the preceding items.

Regarding the Assembly Halls that are built in the other establishments belonging to the Government or public entities, or establishments belonging to the Government or public entities, or joined to them, or stand close to them, Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture or city, town or village may place limits to or prohibit the use of the Halls to designated beforehand, in case the use of them deemed to cause a serious hindrance to the business of the Government or public entities.

The designation as under the preceding two paragraphs shall be made public without delay, by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture or city, town or village.

Article 77. Use of schools and facilities of establishments under the preceding Article and public management of facilities necessary for holding a speech meeting by the use thereof may be applied for only by the candidate.

Article 78. The application for use of a school shall be made to the manager of the school (in case of a government managed school, to the head master of the school; the same applies in this Chapter) by document stating the facilities of the school to be used and the date and time.

In case a school is to be used more than once for the same candidate, another application shall not be filed unless after the date of using the school as permitted in connection with the previous application.

Article 78 - 2. When, in case of using a school, public management of facilities necessary for holding a speech meeting by the use thereof is desired, an application shall be made to the manager of the school in writing until the day before the day of using it.

The application under the preceding paragraph may be made together with that under the preceding Article, being mentioned additionally. In this case, the application under the preceding Article shall be made until the day before the day of using the school.

Under special circumstances, the manager of the school (in case of a government managed school the headmaster of the school; the same applies in this Chapter, except Article 80) may fix periods different from those provided in the two preceding paragraphs with the consent of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture or the city, town or village.

The manager of the school, when he fixes the periods according to the

preceding paragraph, shall make them public without delay.

Article 79. In case more than one (1) application is made for using the same school on the same day, the manager of the school shall give permission to the application which arrives earlier; when applications arrive at the same time, to the application for the candidate to whom less permissions have been given; when the numbers of permissions given are the same, the person to be permitted to use shall be decided by lot-drawing in the presence of the applicants or their proxies.

Article 80. When an application under Article 78 has arrived, the manager of the school (except the government managed school), consulting the headmaster of the school, shall decide whether to be permitted or not, and shall inform the applicant or his proxy and the headmaster of the school thereof within two (2) days from the date of arrival.

When an application under Article 78 has arrived, the headmaster of the government managed school shall decide whether to be permitted or not, and shall inform the applicant or his proxy thereof within two (2) days from its arrival.

Article 81. Permission of use of a school shall be on the following conditions:

1. Permission for use shall not be given if the headmaster of the school considers that hindrances will be placed to school lessons or other functions thereby.

2. The school master's room, business room, night duty room, tool room, specimen room and other facilities which the headmaster considers will cause a serious hindrance if used, shall not be permitted to be used.

3. The period during which the use is permitted shall be between the day the date of election is published or given public notice and the day before the date of election.

4. The time to use shall not exceed five (5) hours per meeting.

Article 81 - 2. Regarding the permission of the use of a school, when an application is made under Article 76 - 2, facilities necessary for holding a speech-meeting such as lighting, a platform, seats for the audience etc. (except heating) shall be provided with, provided that the expenses under Article 81 - 3 are paid.

The extent of the facilities to be provided with under the preceding paragraph, or other necessary matters shall be fixed and made public by the manager of the school with the consent of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture or the city, town or village.

In case of a natural calamity or other unavoidable circumstances, the manager of the school may not provide the facilities as specified under paragraph 1. In this case, the manager of the school shall without delay inform the applicant under Article 78 - 2 thereof and the commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis District, or urban or rural prefecture or the city, town or village as well.

Those who have obtained the permission for use of the school may for themselves provide facilities necessary for holding a speech-meeting even in the case of public management as under paragraph 1.

Article 81 - 3. In the case where a permission for using a school has been given, the applicant under Article 78 - 2 shall pay the expenses for public management under the preceding Article, para. 1 to the manager of the school except under the preceding Article para. 3, until the day before the day of using the school. This does not apply, however, in the case where the expenses are paid out of the national treasury according to Article 72 - 2 para. 1.

The amounts of expenses to be paid according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by the manager of the school according to the

standard fixed by National Election Management Commission with the consent of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture or the city, town or village and shall be made public in advance.

In the case falling under the preceding Article, para. 3, or in the case where the applicant makes a proposal to the manager of the school not later than the day before the day the school is to be used to the effect that it will not be used or public management of facilities necessary for holding a speech meeting by using it will not be required, the money paid under Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be repaid.

The provisions of Article 78 - 2, Para. 3 and 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the periods provided for in Para. 1 and the preceding paragraph.

Article 82. The administrator of the school of Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture established by the District, the Metropolis or the prefecture may entrust the headmaster of those schools with the right as the manager provided in the preceding seven (7) Articles.

The trust by the administrator of the school of Metropolis District, urban or rural prefecture under the preceding paragraph shall be made public without delay.

Article 83. The provisions of the preceding eight Articles shall apply mutatis mutandis to the use of facilities of establishments under Article 76 and public management of facilities necessary for holding a speech meeting by using them. In case, however, there is no one who corresponds to the headmaster of the school, the headmaster in Article 81 shall read the manager.

In case the charge under Article 84 includes the expense for public management of facilities necessary for holding a speech meeting, the charge shall be regarded as the expense for public management of facilities in the mutatis mutandis application of Article 81 - 2, Para. 1, as far as the mutatis mutandis application of Article 81 - 3 is concerned.

Article 84. Regarding the use of facilities under Article 76, the charge which is usually collected for the use by the public in general may be made.

Article 85. Expenses for preparation for use of a school or facilities of establishments under Article 76 and clearing thereof shall be borne by the person who has obtained the permission for the use of them.

In the case of public management of facilities necessary for holding a speech meeting by the use of a school or an establishment under Article 76, the expenses for the public management under the preceding paragraph shall be included in the expense for public management of facilities.

In case a school or facilities of establishments under Article 76 are damaged on account of the use, the person who has obtained the permission for the use shall pay for the damage or restore to the former condition.

Article 86. In case the manager of the school or facilities of establishments under Article 76 gives or does not give permission for the use thereof in violation of the provisions of this Chapter or unduly, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture may cancel the permission or give a new permission.

In case the manager of a school or facilities of establishments under Article 76, does not perform the things mentioned in Article 21 - 2 Para. 2, or Article 81 - 3 Para. 2 or Article 83 which is the mutatis mutandis application of the above said provisions, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture may perform the same in place of that manager.

Article 87. Regarding the use of a school or facilities of establishments under Article 76 for election campaign and public management of facilities necessary for holding a speech meeting by using thereof, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture may fix necessary provisions other than those in this Chapter.

CHAPTER XII

Issuance of Career Bulletin

Article 87 - 2. The document provided for in Article 140 Para. 4 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives (to be called the career bulletin) shall be issued once for every election (except the re-election to be effected owing to a partial invalidity of the election).

Article 87 - 3. The career bulletin shall be issued for every election district.

The career bulletin shall not be issued in the election districts which are under special circumstances or in a part of them.

The districts where no career bulletin is issued according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by the National Election Management Commission.

Article 87 - 4. In case a candidate wants to get his name and career inserted in the career bulletin, he shall make an application for the insertion in writing, together with the text to be inserted, to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture not later than the date fixed by the same.

The text under the preceding paragraph shall not exceed two hundred (200) words.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural Prefecture shall give public notice to the date fixed under the preceding paragraph immediately after the date of election has been published or given public notice.

Article 87 - 5. When an application is made under the preceding Article, Para. 1, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture shall have inserted the text as it is in the career bulletin.

In case the text under the preceding Article, paragraph 1 exceeds the limit to the number of words under Paragraph 2 of the same Article, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture shall not have inserted in the career bulletin the part of the text which exceeds the limit.

Article 87 - 6. In case the names and careers of more than one (1) candidate are to be inserted one (1) career bulletin, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture shall decide their order of insertion by lot-drawing.

The candidate who has made an application under Article 87 - 4, Para. 1, or his proxy may attend the lot-drawing under the preceding paragraph.

Article 87 - 7. The career bulletin shall be distributed, according to the decision of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District, or urban or rural prefecture, to households to which the person enlisted in the electoral list in that election district belongs.

Article 87 - 8. In case election should not be necessary under Article 71, Para. 1 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, proceedings regarding the issuance of the career bulletin shall be ceased.

Article 87 - 9. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture may make necessary provisions other than those of this Chapter, regarding the issuance of the election bulletin.

Article 87 - 10. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture shall make documents mentioning names and classification of party concerning a candidate for membership and distribute them to houses where voters having their names entered in the voter's register in the electoral district concerned.

CHAPTER XII - II

Public Notice of Names

and Other Matters of Candidates for Membership

Article 87 - 11. Public notice of the names and other matters of candidates under Article 140 Para. 5 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives (to be called the public notice, hereinafter) shall be given in three to five inclusive places at the entrance to the polling-place or other places where the public may easily recognize them.

Article 87 - 12. Matters to be given in the public notice shall be only names and parties.

Article 87 - 13. The public notice shall be posted from the tenth day prior to the date of election up to the day of election.

2. The order of the public notice shall be decided by lot-drawing by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village as to the candidates, notifications of whom were filed under Article 50 para. 1 up to the eleventh day prior to the date of election; shall be decided by the order of arrival of the notifications, as to the candidates, notification of whom were filed after the tenth day prior to the date of election; shall be decided by lot-drawing in case the notifications arrived at the same time.

3. The candidate or his proxy may attend the lot-drawing under the preceding paragraph.

Article 87 - 14. In case notification under Article 50 para. 4 has been received after the public notice was given, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village shall drop from the public notice the part of the candidate of whom the notification has been made.

Article 87 - 15. The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may make necessary provisions other than those in this Chapter, concerning the public notice.

CHAPTER XIII

Conduction of Election

in Case of Alteration of Boundaries

of Cities, Towns or Villages

Article 88. As regards the election to be conducted under Articles 75 or 79 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives in the city, town or village affected by boundary changes involving electoral district boundaries, the city, town or village area falling under Article 2 or 3 of the same law shall be regarded as the city, town or village area at the time of the latest general election; the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village which will be in charge of election affairs, in case there are two or more Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village concerned, shall be designated from among them by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, District or urban or rural prefecture.

Article 89. In case of the election under the preceding paragraph, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the city, town or village assembly concerned shall send to the voting overseer such part of the electoral list as corresponds to the area affected by the boundary changes of the city, town or village.

Article 90. As regards the election to be conducted under Article 88 in case of alteration of boundaries of the city, town or village over boundaries between prefectures including the Metropolis, urban or rural prefectures, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis, the District or urban

or rural prefecture that will be in charge of the election affairs shall be that of the Metropolis, the District or urban or rural prefecture to which the area affected by the boundary change belonged at the time of the latest election.

Article 91. Of the expenses relating to election under Article 88 that may not be regarded as falling under Articles 70 to 72, the Prime Minister shall lay down provisions.

Article 92. In case of boundary changes of a city, town or village involving alteration of the election or voting district as undermentioned, the provisions of the preceding four Articles shall apply mutatis mutandis concerning the election and voting.

1. When re-election is effected owing to partial invalidity of the election (except the case where the boundary change of a city, town or village involves the boundary change of the election district).

2. When voting is carried out under Article 37 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER XIV

Supplembntary Rules

Article 93. The provisions of Articles 144 and 145 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall apply mutatis mutandis in the application of this Ordinance.

Supplementary Rules

1. The present Ordinance shall come into force from the forth-coming general election.

2. The Exception concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives in Hokkaido shall be abolished.

Supplementary Rules

(Imperial Ordinance No. 238, June of 15th year of Taisho)

The present Ordinance shall come into force from the date of abolition of the mayor of county and mayor island. (Remark)

Supplementary Rules

(Imperial Ordinance No. 264, Nov. of 3rd year of Showa)

1. The present Ordinance shall come into force from the day of its promulgation.

2. The present Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis the election or vote in case of alteration of boundaries of cities, towns or villages before the day of enforcement of the present Ordinance.

Supplementary Rules

(Imperial Ordinance No. 325, Nov. of 9th year of Showa)

The present Ordinance shall come into force from the forth-coming general election.

Supplementary Rules

(Imperial Ordinance No. 707 of 20th year of Showa)

1. The present Ordinance shall come into force from the forth-coming general election.

2. The vote prescribed in Art. 33 of the Law for the Election of the Member

of the House of Representatives for the civilian attached to the navy and the crew of the ship.

3. "The day on the promulgation or notification of the date of the election" in Paragraph 1 of Art. 27 of the Enforcement Ordinance concerning the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall read "the 20th day prior to the date of the election" only in the case of the forth-coming general election.

4. The districts shall be designated as follows in accordance with provisions of Para. 9 of the Supplementary Rules of the Law No. 42 of 20th year of Showa: Village Aogashima under the jurisdiction of Hachijo Branch Office of Tokyo Metropolis, Take-Shima Five Villages under the jurisdiction of Iki Branch office of Shimane Pref., under Oshima Branch Office of Kagoshima Pref. (Toshima-Mura Take-shima, except Kuro-shima and Ioo-shima)

Supplementary Rules

(Imperial Ordinance No. 116, March of 22nd year of Showa)

Article 1.

The present Ordinance shall come into force from the forth-coming general election. Provided, however, the provisions of Article 6 - Article 8 of the Supplementary Rules shall come into force from the day of its promulgation.

2. In case the present amended Ordinance Relating to the Enforcement of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives has not come into force at the time of the forth-coming election of the members and chairmen of the Assembly of local public entities, the present amended Ordinance shall be regarded as already have been in effect as far as the mutatis mutandis application of the said Ordinance to the above mentioned election is concerned.

Article 2.

"The day on which the date of election has been published or announced" in Article 27, Para. 1 of the amended Ordinance Relating to the Enforcement of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall mean the fifteenth (15th) day prior to the date of election so far the forth-coming general election is concerned.

Article 3.

The permission of the governor given prior to the enforcement of the present Ordinance in accordance with the provisions of Art. 81 - 3, Para. 3 of the former Enforcement Ordinance concerning the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall be deemed as the permission of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis District or urban or rural prefecture in accordance with the amended provisions.

Article 4.

Career Bulletins shall, in spite of the provision of Article 87 -7 of the amended Ordinance Relating to the Enforcement of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, be posted at more than three proper places in every voting district so that the public may read easily, for the forth-coming general election only, as fixed by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Metropolis or District or urban or rural prefecture.

From Art. 5 to Art. 8 (Abbreviation)

Supplementary Rules

(Government Ordinance No. 190, July 29, 23rd year of Showa)

The present Government Ordinance shall come into force from the forth-coming general election. Provided, however the amended provisions concerning Chapter 9 shall come into force from the day of enforcement of the Law concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures. (Law No. 194, 23rd year of Showa).

LAW CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL EXCEPTION TO ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND OTHERS

(The purpose and scope of application of this law)

Article 1. This law shall be applied to the election of the members of the House of Representatives with the purport of extension of public management of elections, and of holding the most fair and legitimate elections, thus contributing to the prevention of corruption of elections, in view of the present economic situations.

(Competitive speech meetings)

Article 2. Cities, towns and villages with a population of more than approximately five thousand which shall be designated by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission, shall hold competitive speech meetings to have the voters acquainted with the political opinions of the candidates for Diet membership.

The cities in the preceding paragraph shall hold one competitive speech meeting for each fifty thousand (50,000) of population approximately.

Towns and villages other than the towns and villages in paragraph 1, and designated by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission in view of their population and condition of transportation, etc., shall hold competitive speech meetings.

Article 3. Speakers in the competitive speech meetings shall be candidates for Diet membership.

A candidate for Diet membership may cause his deputy, limited to one for each candidate, to speak at the competitive speech meetings where the candidate is to attend. However, the number of speeches to be made by the deputy shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of speeches which may be conducted by the candidate in virtue of the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 2 or Article 6, Paragraph 2.

As to the computation of the number of speeches provided for by the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the fraction shall be computed as one.

Article 4. The Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission shall determine previously the scheduled date, time and place of the competitive speech meetings as well as the number of the candidates for Diet membership who may speak at one competitive speech meeting, and his time for speech, and shall announce these within three days after the publication of announcement of the date of the election.

The Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission, when it finds it necessary in the case of the preceding paragraph, shall take steps to execute a competitive speech meeting by dividing the candidates for Diet membership into several groups.

In giving decision in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 1, the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission shall request the attendance and ask for the opinion of one representative of political parties or their branches which have their head offices in the prefectual district and which have or have had a member or members of the Diet elected in the latest election from their party.

The parties or their branches which want to attend the gathering in the preceding paragraph, shall report to the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission by the date as fixed by the Commission.

Article 5. Any candidate for Diet membership who intends to take part in the competitive speech meeting shall report to this effect to the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission by the date as fixed by the Commission.

The decision of order of speech, to be made at the first competitive speech meeting for the candidates for Diet membership who made report according to the preceding paragraph, and of the group to which the candidate shall belong when the speeches are made in several groups according to the provision of paragraph 2 of the preceding article, shall be made by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission by lottery. In the above-mentioned case, the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission shall also determine the date, time and place of the speeches to be made by the Candidates for Diet membership at the competitive speech meeting.

The order of speech by the candidates for Diet membership from the second competitive speech meeting shall be, in principle, as follows. The candidate who came first in the previous meeting shall be the last, while the succeeding candidates shall be advanced by one order each accordingly.

The Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission shall report immediately to the competent candidates and the Election Administration Commission of Towns and Villages concerned, when the Commission has made decisions under Paragraph 2.

Article 6. Any person who has reported of his candidacy after the date as provided for by Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and who intends to take part in a competitive speech meeting, shall give notice to that effect as provided for by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission.

The decision of the date, time and place of speech to be made at the competitive speech meeting for the candidate for Diet membership who made report according to the preceding paragraph, and of the order of speech at his first competitive speech meeting as well as of the groups to which he shall belong when the speeches are made in several groups according to the provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 4, shall be made by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission.

The provisions of Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4 of the preceding Article shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the case of the preceding paragraph.

Article 7. When a report has been made according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the Election Administration Commissions of Cities, Towns and Villages shall put up a notice of the date, time and place of the competitive speech meeting as well as the names and party affiliation of the candidates for Diet membership, before two days prior to the date of the competitive speech meeting. In this case, the number of places where notices shall be put up, shall be more than twenty for one city, town and village or other unit which holds such competitive speech meetings.

The Election Administration Commission of City, Town and Village shall denote the place for the speech meeting on the day of the competitive speech meeting and shall put up notice of the names of the candidates for Diet membership with their party affiliations.

Excepting those provided for by the preceding two paragraphs, the business concerning the holding of competitive speech meetings such as the facilities for the meetings and others, shall be administered by the Election Administration Commission of City, Town and Village.

Article 8. Excepting those provided for by the preceding six articles, the necessary matters concerning competitive speech meetings shall be provided for by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission.

(Private speech meetings)

Article 9. The candidates for Diet membership may hold private speech meetings within thirty times, utilizing the facilities designated by the Election Administration Commission of City, Town and Village.

As for the facilities provided for in the preceding paragraph, the managers shall furnish necessary facilities as provided for by Cabinet Order.

The Election Administration Commission of City, Town and Village shall report immediately to the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission when it has designated the facilities as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

When the report as provided for in the preceding paragraph has been made, the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission shall announce it.

Article 10. Even when the candidate for Diet membership did not hold the private speech meeting after his notification was made in accordance with Article 12, Paragraph 1, the number of times of the meetings which were not held shall be counted in the number of times provided for in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article. However, this rule shall not be applicable in cases caused by natural calamity or other vis major.

On the day when a competitive speech meeting is to be held, private speech meetings shall not be held in the city, town and village concerned.

Article 11. Persons other than the candidates may make speeches at the private speech meetings.

Article 12. The candidates for Diet membership who intend to hold private speech meetings shall notify to the Election Administration Commission of City, Town and Village of the facilities to be used, the date of the meetings, with the names of the candidates for Diet membership and their party affiliations, before five (5) days prior to the date of the meeting.

The Election Administration Commission of City, Town and Village shall, upon the report as provided for by the preceding paragraph, put up a notice of the date and time and place of private speech meetings as well as the names and party affiliations of the candidates for Diet membership, at places easy to be seen, as previously decided by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission, before two (2) days prior to the date of the private speech meeting. The number of places where notices shall be put up in the above-mentioned case, shall be ten (10) for each city, town or village scheduled to have private meetings.

The provision of Paragraph 2, Article 7, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the announcement and public notice concerning the places of private speech meetings.

Article 13. No charge shall be collected for the use of facilities for the use of private speech meeting.

(Speeches on the street)

Article 14. Speeches in favor of a candidate are permitted only when the candidate concerned is present on the spot.

At the places in the preceding paragraph, posters and paper lanterns are permitted to be put up during the time the candidate concerned is present on the spot. They must be removed as soon as the candidate concerned ceases to be present.

(Prohibition of speech meetings)

Article 15. Except for competitive speech meetings, private speech meetings and street speeches provided for in this law, no speech meetings for the purpose of election campaigns, under whatever name, are permitted to be held.

(Broadcasting)

Article 16. Any candidate for Diet membership is in a position to broadcast his political opinion, for the public interest, during the period of election campaign.

As to the broadcast mentioned in the preceding paragraph, equal facilities such as the utilization of the same broadcasting equipment, the same allotment of the broadcasting time, etc., must be offered to all the candidates in their constituency.

Times and dates for the broadcast mentioned in the preceding paragraph and other necessary matters regarding broadcasing shall be decided by the National Election Administration Committee, on consultation with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

Article 17. The Japan Broadcasing Corporation shall in a manner to be decided by the Corporation, broadcast the names, ages, affiliated parties, and main careers of the candidates for the information of the electors of the constituency concerned.

The number of times of the aforesaid broadcasting shall be about ten times for each candidate during the period covering the twentieth day prior to the date of the election to the day before the election.

(Newspaper advertisement)

Article 18. A candidate for Diet membership and the representative of a political party or any other political organization or their branches may advertise concerning the election once during the period of election campaign, in a daily newspaper designated by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission for the respective constituency, using the same size of space as fixed by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission for each candidate.

The newspaper carrying the foregoing advertisement may be distributed in the usual way by the newspaper agents, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 19.

(Restriction on Writings and Pictures)

Article 19. No postal cards, hand-written letters, visiting cards or any other writings or pictures shall be distributed for the purpose of election campaign. Provided the same shall not apply to postal cards or unsealed letters only containing a notice of the establishment of election offices, a request to act as witness, necessary arrangements for speech meetings or necessary communications concerning election business.

The postal cards and unsealed letters mentioned in the foregoing proviso shall be limited to one thousand for each candidate and shall be marked by post offices indicating that it is used for election business.

Circulation of notice boards, and any other writings, pictures and sign boards (including placards) to a number of people for the purpose of election campaign shall be deemed to be a distribution within the meaning of the first paragraph. But circulation of the items provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 14 and Paragraph 5 of Article 22 are not included in the foregoing provision.

Article 20. No writings and pictures for the use of election campaign shall be exhibited, except the following:

1. Posters and paper lanterns used at the place where street speeches are made according to Article 14, Paragraph 2.

2. Placards, posters and paper lanterns used on motor-cars, loud-speakers and boats according to the provision of Article 22, Paragraph 5.

3. Placards, posters, sign-boards, paper lanterns, etc., used on the site of election offices to indicate their places.

Article 21. During the period of election campaign, no person shall, in the name of advertisement for writings or performances, or under whatever pretense calculated to evade the prohibition stipulated in the preceding two articles, distribute or exhibit writings or pictures chiefly indicating names of candidates, names of political parties or organizations, or purporting to recommend, support or oppose any candidates.

The Election Administration Commissions of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefectures and City, Town and Village may remove or cause to be removed for the period of election campaign any writings or pictures that are considered to fall under the preceding Paragraph.

(Limitation of motor-cars, etc.)

Article 22. Motor-cars chiefly used for election campaign (hereinafter to include all vehicles enumerated in Article 2, Paragraph 5 of the Road Traffic Control Law) loudspeakers and boats shall be subject to the following limitations for each candidate at a time:

a) Motor-cars.....one
b) Loudspeakers.....one set
c) Boats.....one

For using the aforesaid motor-car, loudspeaker, or boat, a candidate shall obtain beforehand a certificate issued by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission.

Those who use the motor-car, loudspeaker or boat provided for in Paragraph 1 shall always carry the certificate with them and shall exhibit on the motor-car, loudspeaker or boat a mark fixed by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission.

The aforesaid certificate shall be shown at the demand of public officials concerned.

On the motor-car, loudspeaker or boat, placards, posters and paper lanterns may be put up indicating the name of the candidate, the name of his party, etc.

The expenses needed for using the motor-car mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall not be recognized as expenses of election campaign.

(Prohibition of providing food or drink)

Article 23. No person shall, under whatever name, provide or be provided with food or drink for election campaign. But furnishing or being furnished with hot water or tea is not included in this prohibition.

(Restriction of election campaign)

Article 24. No person shall be permitted to do any of the following acts:

1. To call repeatedly the name of a particular candidate or political party and political organization for the purpose of election campaign in whatever manner. However, this provision shall not be applied to the cases where these acts are done from one hour before the time on the spot, in the case of holding a private speech meeting, and on the spot in the case of holding a speech meeting on the street.

2. To act demonstratively for election campaign by procession by motor cars or by foot, parading, etc.

3. To carry on election campaign on the day of election.

(Use of means of transportation)

Article 25. Each candidate shall be entitled to receive from the Minister of Transportation fifteen special traffic passes to enable the candidate himself, a person who recommends any other person as a candidate and other persons engaged in election campaign to utilize state railways, state busses and private railways, tram-cars, omnibusses, transportation and other public means of conveyance during the period of election campaign and within the electorate concerned.

(Procurement of Fuels)

Article 26. The state or the local public bodies concerned will take necessary measures to secure the distribution or delivery of gasoline and other fuels for motor cars to be used by the candidates for Diet membership in connection with their election campaign in accordance with the provisions of Item 1, Paragraph 1, Article 22. In this case the National Election

Administration Commission or Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission shall take necessary measures on the enforcement of the rationing program and others.

When any persons who, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, have received the distribution or delivery of gasoline or other fuels for their motor cars, have resigned their candidacy for Diet membership, they must completely return the motor car fuels in question without delay. In cases where, however, they cannot return the fuels entirely, because they have already used a portion thereof in connection with their election campaign. they shall return the balance with a detailed statement in testimony of the fact that it was really used in connection with their election campaign.

(Share in the expenditures for public management of elections)

Article 27. Any person who wants to notify of his candidature for Diet membership, or his recommendation of any other person as a candidate for Diet membership, he must pay in advance to the National Treasury an amount of ¥20,000 either in cash or in national bonds for each candidate to cover his share in the expenditure for public management of the election. The property paid to the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph will not be returned even when the candidate concerned dies, or resigns his candidacy, before the date of the election, or in any other case.

In cases where any person who has made the required payment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1, wants to notify his candidature, or to notify his recommendation of any other person as a candidate for Diet membership in an election to be held in the same constituency in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 1, Article 75 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, he need not make another payment as specified in paragraph 1.

In cases where any person gives the notification as specified in the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 67 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, he must attach to his written notification a letter in testimony of the payment made in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1, and where any person gives a notification as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, he must attach to his written notification a letter in testimony of the payment made in connection with the preceding election.

(Expenditures to be borne by the National Treasury)

Article 28. Expenditures falling under the following items shall be borne by the National Treasury:

1. Expenses for holding competitive speech meetings.
2. Expenses for notification of private speech meetings and expenses concerning facilities.
3. Expenses for broadcasting.
4. Expenses for advertisements in newspapers.
5. Expenses for the postal cards and unsealed letters as prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article 19.
6. Expenses for the use of the means of transportation as specified in Article 25.

(Special Districts, Districts, and all Affairs Association)

Article 29. In connection with the application of this law, a special district, and a district as specified in paragraph 8 of Article 155 of the Local Autonomy Law shall be regarded as a city, while an all affairs association of towns and villages shall be regarded as a town or a village.

(Special regulation)

Article 30. In an inaccessible island or any other inaccessive district where the provisions of this law cannot be applied as they are, special regulations may be enacted by virtue of a Cabinet Order.

(Cabinet Orders concerning enforcement)

Article 31. Any provisions necessary for the enforcement of the present law shall be enacted by virtue of a Cabinet Order.

(Penal regulations)

Article 32. Any person falling under one of the following items shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or to a fine not less than ¥3,000 and not more than ¥50,000:

1. Any person who delivers speeches in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 3.

2. Any person who holds a private speech meeting in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9 and paragraph 2 of Article 10.

3. Any person who delivers a speech on the road, or puts up a notice board or a paper lantern in contravention of the provisions of Article 14.

4. Any person who holds a speech meeting in contravention of the provisions of Article 15.

5. Any person who puts an advertisement in a newspaper, in contravention of the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 18.

6. Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of Article 19, Article 20, or Article 21, has either distributed or put up papers or pictures.

7. Any person who, in contravention of the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 22 has used a motor car, a loudspeaker or a boat.

8. Any person who provides or is provided with food or drink in contravention of Article 23.

Article 33. Any person falling under one of the following items shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to a fine not less than ¥1,000 and not more than ¥30,000:

1. Any person who, without a good reason, fails to remove the notice boards or paper lanterns as specified in paragraph 2 of Article 14.

2. Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of Article 22, fails to carry with him a certificate, or to exhibit it, or refuses to produce it.

3. Any person who acted against the provisions of Article 24.

4. Any person who, without a good reason, fails to return the gasoline and any other fuel for motor cars as specified in the provision of Article 26, paragraph 2.

(Invalidity of election)

Article 34. When an elected candidate has committed the crimes mentioned in this Law and has been convicted, his election shall be void.

The provision of Article 143 of the Law for Election of the Members of House of Representatives shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the case where the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been convicted.

The invalidity of election prescribed in paragraph 1 shall be deemed as the invalidity of election in accordance with the provision of Article 136 of the Law for Election of the Members of House of Representatives, in regard to the application of provisions of Articles 75 and 77 of the same law.

(Suspension of the right to vote, and of the eligibility for election)

Article 35. Any person who, having committed an offense as specified in Article 34, has been punished with a fine, shall be deprived of the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Representatives, and of the eligibility for election in such elections for a period of five years counting from the day when the final judgment was given against his offense; while any person who has been sentenced to imprisonment will be deprived of such rights as stated above throughout the period beginning the day when the final judgment was given against his offense and ending the day when the execution of his penalty is completed, or, except where his offense is extinguished by prescription, until the day when he is relieved of the execution of his punishment, and for the following five years; in the case of any person who was granted a stay of execution, he shall be deprived of such rights as specified above through the period beginning the day when a final judgment was given against his offense and ending the day he is no longer liable to the punishment.

In consideration of the circumstances, the court may officially announce at the time when it gives its final judgment against any such person as specified in the preceding paragraph that the person in question shall be exempted from the application of the provisions disqualifying such person for participation in the election either as electors or candidates; or announce that the period specified in the same paragraph shall be reduced.

(Prescription)

Article 36. The prescription against any offense specified in Article 32 and Article 33 will be completed in six months. However, when the offender has escaped the period shall be extended to one year.

Supplementary Regulations

Article 37. This Law shall come into force as from the next general election.

Article 38. The Law concerning the Special Instances of the Writings and Pictures for use in connection with the Election Campaign (Law No. 16, 1947) shall not be applicable to the election of members of the House of Representatives after the enforcement of this Law.

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: EO 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 779012

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THE CABINET ORDER CONCERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW CONCERNING THE TEMPORARY EXCEPTIONS RELATING TO ELECTION CAMPAIGN, ETC.

NO. 192

In order to put into operation the law concerning Temporary Exception relating to Election Campaign, etc., the Cabinet hereby enacts the Cabinet Order concerning the Enforcement of the Law concerning the Temporary Exceptions relating to Election campaign, etc.

(Individual Speech Meeting)

Article 1. In case where the election administrative committee of city, town or village designates the establishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1, of the Law concerning Temporary Exceptions relating to Election Campaign, etc. (it shall be referred to hereinafter as the Law) it shall designate the establishment among schools (they are the schools prescribed in Article 1 of the School Education Law, the Law No. 26 of the 22 year of Showa, it shall be referred to hereinafter as the same meaning), and public halls, assembly halls under the control of the Local Public Bodies.

2. An election administrative committee of city, town or village may, if deemed necessary, designate an establishment in addition to these mentioned in the preceding paragraph in spite of the same paragraph.

Article 2. The filing in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, Paragraph 1, of the Law shall be made by using the filing paper delivered beforehand to the candidates from the election administrative committee in Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefectures.

2. In case where the same candidate intends to hold an individual speech meeting more than twice using the same establishment according to the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law, the candidate shall not make filing furthermore unless after days for using mentioned in the previous filing has elapsed.

3. Hours for using the establishment according to the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law shall not exceed five hours for one time.

Article 3. In case where the filing for more than two individual speech meetings to be held at the same establishment and at the same time according to the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law are made, the person filed later, or if the filings are made at the same time the person who has used the establishment more often, or if times of using are equal the person decided by the lots by the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall not hold the individual speech meeting reported by the said filing.

Article 4. When the filing in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the Law has been made, excepting the case where the filing is made by the persons who are not able to hold the individual speech meeting in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Law and the preceding Article, the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall notify of the meeting to the custodian (hereinafter to be referred to as custodian) of the establishment as mentioned in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law.

Article 5. In case where the teaching and other activities of a school in respect to the school or the business or other activities in respect to the other establishments are hampered, an individual speech meeting shall not be held by using such establishments as mentioned in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law.

Article 6. In case where the report has been made according to Article 4, the custodian, if deemed it impossible to hold an individual speech meeting in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, shall notify the

fact to the election administrative committee of city, town or village concerned. In such case, with respect to an individual speech meeting by using a school, the custodian shall beforehand ask for the opinion of the president of the school concerned.

Article 7. In case where the notification mentioned in the preceding Article has been given the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall notify the fact to candidate.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applied in the cases of Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Law and Article 3.

Article 8. In case where the notification has been made in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, except the cases falling under the provisions of Article 6, the custodian shall make arrangement for such required facilities for holding an individual speech meeting as lights, rostrum, audience's seats, etc., excepting the heating apparatus.

2. With respect to the facilities to be arranged in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the custodian shall decide about the extent to which these facilities are to be provided or other required matters upon approval of the election administrative committee of city, town or village and shall give notification in advance.

3. In case where there has occurred any calamity or inevitable accidents, the custodian shall not be required to make arrangements prescribed in the provisions of Paragraph 1. In this case the custodian shall notify the fact to the election administrative committee of city, town or village.

4. Upon receiving the notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the election administrative committee shall notify the fact to the candidate and at the same time make the report to the election administrative committee of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture.

5. A candidate for membership may add other facilities necessary for holding his individual speech meeting at his own expense in addition to the facilities prescribed in the provisions of Paragraph 1.

6. If a candidate for membership or a person who engages in election campaign in his behalf inflicts any damage on the establishment, mentioned in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law the candidate concerned shall pay the indemnity or restore the establishment to its original status.

Article 9. The custodian of the school established by metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture may delegate to the president of the school the authority of the custodian as prescribed in Article 4, Article 6 and the preceding Article, Paragraphs 1 - 3.

2. In case where the delegation of authority mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been made the custodian of the school established by the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture shall give the notification thereof.

Article 10. In case where the custodian did not perform his functions in accordance with the provision of Article 8, Paragraph 2, the election administrative committee of city, town or village may perform them in his behalf.

Article 11. In Article 4, Article 6, Article 8, Paragraphs 1 - 3, and the preceding Article "the custodian" shall read "the president of the school" in the case of national school.

Article 12. In addition to the provisions prescribed in Article 1 to Article 8 and Article 10, the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall determine the matters necessary for the individual speech meeting.

(The standard of expenditure)

Article 13. The standard of expenditure relating to the establishment for a dialogue debate and an individual speech meeting shall be provided by the National Election Management Commission.

Article 14. The individual speech meeting held in the district designated by the National Election Management Commission where the communication is absolutely difficult shall be prescribed as not to be included into the times for an individual speech meeting prescribed in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law, within the limitation of the five times decided by the election administrative committee.

(Special district, ward and whole affairs association)

Article 15. For the purpose of the application of the present Cabinet Order, a special district and a ward prescribed in the provision of Article 15, Paragraph 2 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of the 22nd year of Showa) shall be deemed as a city, and a whole affairs association of towns and villages as a town or village.

Additional Provisions

The present Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Law concerning the Temporary Exceptions relating to Election Campaign, etc.

IV - A

LAW CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

(As passed by the House of Representatives April 30, 1948)

CHAPTER I

General Rules

Article 1. The present Law aims at the sound development of democratic government, by clearing up political activities of political party, association and other organizations and candidate for public office, etc. and by securing just election.

Article 2. The term "election" as used in this Law shall mean the election under the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives, the Law for Election of Members of the House of Councillors and the Local Autonomy Law.

Article 3. The term "political party" as used in this law shall mean any organization which have as their primary purpose, that of promoting, supporting or opposing a political principle or policy, or recommending supporting or opposing candidate for public office.

The term "association and other organization" as used in the Law shall mean organizations other than political parties which have the purpose of supporting or opposing a political principle or policy, or recommending, supporting or opposing a candidate for public office.

Article 4. The term "candidate for public office" as used in this Law shall mean a individual who has declared himself or been recommended as a candidate in the election under Article 2 in accordance with the laws mentioned in the aforesaid Article.

Article 5. The term "income" as used in this Law shall mean receipt of money, goods and other property interests as well as acceptance or promise of receipt of the same.

The term "contribution" as used in this Law shall mean offer or delivery of the same, other than those made as party fee, membership fee or discharge of liabilities.

The term "payment" as used in this Law shall mean offer or delivery of money, goods and other property interests as well as promise of offer or delivery of the same.

CHAPTER II

Political Party, Association and other Organization.

Article 6. The political party, association and other organization shall have a chairman or chief manager and a treasurer, and report in writing to the Election Management Commission concerned, according to the following classification, their names, addresses, dates of birth and dates of appointment as well as the address of the main office of the political party, association and other organization, within seven (7) days from the day of its establishment or from the day when it has come to have the purpose prescribed in Article 3.

1. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3, within the boundary of city, town or village, the Election Management Commission of the city, town or village, wherein its main office is located.

2. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3, within the boundary of city, town or village, the Election Management Commission of the city, town or village, wherein its main office is located.

3. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3 over the boundary of more than one city, town or village within the same To, Do, Fu or Ken or outside the boundary of city, town or village wherein its main office is located, the Prefectural Election Management Commission through the Election Management Commission of city, town or village wherein its main office is located.

3. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3 over the boundary of more than one To, Do, Fu or Ken, or outside the boundary of To, Do, Fu or Ken, wherein its main office is located, the National Election Management Commission through the Election Management Commission of To, Do, Fu or Ken wherein its main office is located.

The political party, association and other organization shall previously designate a person who shall perform the duties of a treasurer in the latter's incapacity or absence, and report the same simultaneously with the report under the preceding Paragraph in the similar manner as prescribed in the aforesaid Paragraph.

Article 7. The political party, association and other organization shall report any change in the matters reported in accordance with the preceding Article, within seven (7) days from the day of such changes in the similar manner as prescribed in the preceding Article.

Article 8. No contribution shall be accepted or payment made, in whatever name, by the political party, association and other organization, for the purpose of recommendation, support or opposition of candidate for public office or for other political activities, until report is made in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of the preceding Article. Provided, however, in case of absence of treasurer, if there is a person reported in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 2 or of the preceding Article to perform the duties of treasurer, the foregoing provisions shall not apply.

Article 9. The treasurer of political party, association and other organization shall keep account-books and enter therein the matters mentioned in the following items.

1. In case of a political party, all contributions and other incomes, and in case of an association and other organization, all contributions (including contributions made for such political party, association and other organization with the knowledge of its chairman or chief manager, or treasurer.)

2. The name, address (in case of an organization its name, address of main office and the name and address of its representative, the same shall apply hereinafter) and occupation of all persons making contributions as mentioned in the preceding item, as well as the amount (in case of property interests other than money, their current value, the same shall apply hereinafter) and date thereof.

3. All payments made by political party, association and other organization (including payments made with the knowledge of its chairman or chief manager or treasurer on behalf of the political party, association and other organization).

4. The name, address and occupation of all persons to whom such payments mentioned in the preceding item have been made, as well as the object, amount and date of such payments.

The National Election Management Commission shall prescribe the kind and form of account-book mentioned in the preceding Paragraph and publish them in the Official Gazette.

Article 10. Any person who accepts contributions or makes payments with the knowledge of the chairman, or chief manager or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization for or on behalf of the said political party, association and other organization, shall submit to its treasurer a detailed statement including the name, address and occupation of contributor or receiver of such payment and the amount of contribution or payment, date and object of payment thereof within seven (7) days after the receipt of contribution or the defrage of payment. It shall however, be submitted immediately upon request of its treasurer.

Article 11. The treasurer of political party, association and other organization or the person who made payment with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager, or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization on behalf of such political party, association and other organization, shall collect and keep receipt or voucher for any payment exceeding one thousand (1,000) yen except, where are the circumstances which render such collection impossible.

The person who made payment exceeding one thousand (1,000) yen with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager, or the treasurer of the political party, association and other organization on behalf of such political party, association and other organization shall send the receipt or voucher under the preceding Paragraph to the treasurer immediately.

Article 12. The treasurer of political party, association and other organization shall render a statement as of April 30, August 31 and December 31 each year, within ten (10) days from the next day of the aforesaid dates, containing the particulars mentioned in the following items to the Election Management Commission concerned in accordance with the classification under each item of Article 3, Paragraph 1.

1. In case of a political party, all contributions and other income, and in case of association and other organization all contributions (including contribution made with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager, or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization on behalf of such organizations.)

2. Concerning aforesaid contributions which were made by a political party, association or other organization, and exceed one thousand (1,000) yen in amount (in case contributions were made for several times, their aggregate amount), the name and contributions which were made by one other than a political party, association and other organization and exceed five hundred (500) yen address and occupation of the person making such contribution, the amount and date thereof.

3. All the payments of political party, association and other organization (including payments made with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization on behalf of such organizations).

4. Concerning the aforesaid payments which were made by a political party, association or other organization, and exceed one thousand (1,000) yen in amount (in case contributions were made for several times their aggregate amount), and payments which were made by one other than a political party,

association or other organization, and exceed five hundred (500) yen the name, address and occupation of the person to whom such payments were made, and the object and date thereof.

The statement mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall show all contributions and other income as well as payment received or made since January 1 with the aggregate.

The National Election Management Commission shall prescribe the form of the statement under Paragraph 1 and publish the same in the Official Gazette.

Article 13. The treasurer of the political party, association and other organization shall submit, concerning the matters relative to the contributions and payments received or made in connection with the election, to the Election Management Commission concerned a statement showing the matters prescribed in each item of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article in accordance with the provision prescribed in the following items.

1. Among the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election of candidate for public office prior to the date of such election, those received or made before the day of announcement or notice of the date of such election together with those received or made after the announcement or notice of the date of election but seven (7) days before the date of election, five (5) days before the date of election.

2. As to the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election of candidates for public office, during the period six (6) days before the date of such election up till the date of such election as well as after the date of such election, as well as after the date of such election, together with the settlement of account of the contributions and other income as well as payments, received or made before seven (7) days prior to the date of election, with fifteen (15) days after the date of election.

3. As to the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election after the statement under the preceding item was filed, within seven (7) days from the day such contributions and other income as well as payments were received or made.

In case of election under Article 65, Paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law, the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election, required after the election day of chief of local public entity shall be regarded as contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election, and the provisions of items 2 and 3 of the preceding Paragraph shall be applied to them. Provided that, the report shall be submitted within fifteen (15) days from the date of election under the aforesaid Article.

Article 14. In case where two or more elections are held simultaneously or in rapid succession and the contributions and other income as well as payments are difficult to decide for which of such elections they were intended, the statement prescribed in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall contain all such contributions and payments.

For the purpose of the filing of the statement prescribed in the preceding Paragraph, the period of election shall be the period from the day the first announcement or notice of the date of such election was made to the day of the last election.