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

THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2032

(2) Folder title/number: (53)
1947 Elections - Miscellaneous

(3) Date: Jan. 1947 - Sept. 1947

(4) Subject:

| Classification | Type of record |
|---|---|
| 331, 332 | v |

* (5) Item description and comment:
i) Incl. Secret
ii) With a List of Papers

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

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| 125 | C.P.M. | 13 Jun 47 | M/R | Conference with Political Party Leaders |
| 126 | | 19 Jun 47 | | Re Communist Party Candidate |
| 127 | British Forces | Jun 47 | SCAP (GS) | Japanese General Elections |
| 128 | Marcum | 7 Jul 47 | M/R | Inter-Party Political Conference re Political Parties Bill and Press Relations |
| 129 | Diamantes | 14 Jul 47 | M/R | Interview with TAKEDA Geichi, Secretary General, Democratic Party, re Developments in Democratic Party |
| 130 | Diamantes | 2 Sep 47 | M/R | The Minor Political Parties of Japan |

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| 108 | Roest | 29 Apr 47 | Chief, GS | Official Election Reports |
| 109 | Hauge | 30 Apr 47 | Roest, | Failure to Receive Requested Election Materials from Home Ministry |
| 110 | ONO Akira | 7 May 47 | General MacArthur | Re Elections (Translation) |
| 111 | | May 47 | | List of Candidates for Substitutional Election of Members of H.C. from Prefectural Constituency |
| 112 | | May 47 | | Investigation Relative to the Necessity of By-Election for Purgees |
| 113 | | May 47 | | Report on Various Witnesses of the Elections in Apr 47 |
| 114 | Marcum | 15 May 47 | M/R | Campaign Issues Reviewed |
| 115 | Roest | 16 May 47 | Writers for Election Report | Election Report Materials |
| 115A | Whitney | 20 May 47 | | Administrative GS Memo - Election Report |
| 116 | | 21 May 47 | | Report on Numbers of Questionnaires, Com. Candidates and Elected Members in Connection with the Last Elections |
| 117 | McLean | 23 May 47 | Chief, Legislative Div | Interview with ITO Takaharu |
| 118 | McLean | 23 May 47 | " " " | Interview with YOSHIKAWA Suejiro |
| 119 | McLean | 23 May 47 | " " " | Interview with Diet Members |
| 120 | McLean | 23 May 47 | " " " | Interview with ITAYA Junsuke |
| 121 | | May 47 | | Polling Data |
| 122 | | May 47 | | 1947 Elections - Role of U.S. Navy |
| 123 | Diamantes | 9 Jun 47 | M/R | Draft of Party Rules, Japan Liberal Party |
| 124 | British Forces | 12 Jun 47 | SCAP | Surveillance of the Japanese Elections Executed by the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces During the Month of Apr 47 |

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| 91 | SCAP | 12 Apr 47 | CG, 8th Army | Draft radio re Elections |
| 92 | GS | 12 Apr 47 | CI&E | Campaigning by Candidates for Public Office |
| 93 | Jiji Press | 12 Apr 47 | | Screening Body Discards 185 Candidates to Date |
| 94 | SCAP | 12 Apr 47 | CG,8th Army | Radio re Election Surveillance |
| 95 | KYODO | 14 Apr 47 | | Supreme Court and Justice Ministry Keeping Strict Watch over Election |
| 96 | | 15 Apr 47 | | SCAP Statement on Elections |
| 97 | | 15 Apr 47 | | Press Conference - National Elections and The Judiciary |
| 98 | GS | 16 Apr 47 | CI&E | Allocation of Local Radio Time to Candidates in the 30 April Election for Prefectural & Municipal Assemblies |
| 99 | | 16 Apr 47 | | Press Conference - The National Election & Democracy |
| 100 | CI&E | 18 Apr 47 | GS | Radio Participation in "Get Out & Vote" Campaign |
| 101 | Marcum | 23 Apr 47 | M/R | Consolidated Report of Interviews with Representatives of the Major Political Parties 21-22 Apr 47 |
| 102 | Hauge | 24 Apr 47 | Chief, GS | American Election Statistics |
| 103 | SHINDO Tsunejiro | 24 Apr 47 | PH&W | Re Elections (Translation) |
| 104 | YAMAMOTO Yoshio | 24 Apr 47 | PH&W | Re Elections (Translation) |
| 105 | AG | 25 Apr 47 | CG,8th Army | Allocation of Local Radio Time in Candidates for Prefectural Assemblies and Municipal Assemblies in 30 April Elections (Revised) |
| 106 | | Apr 47 | | Election Results April 1947 |
| 106A | | Apr 47 | | Number of Registered Electors & Voters |
| 107 | | 29 Apr 47 | | Home Ministry Reports Rec'd Up To 29 Apr Inclusive |
| 107A | | Apr 47 | | General Elections of Apr 47 |

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| 74 | Asahi Shimbun | 1 Apr 47 | | Effects of Reformed Election Law on Various Parties Surveyed |
| 75 | GS | 2 Apr 47 | DS (Yokohama) | Loss of American Citizenship thru Voting in Japanese Elections |
| 76 | CI&E | 3 Apr 47 | | Press Analysis, 3 Apr 47 |
| 77 | Mimpo | 4 Apr 47 | | On Election Slogans |
| 78 | CI&E | 4 Apr 47 | | Prefectural Press Analysis, 4 Apr 47 |
| 79 | Home Min. | 7 Apr 47 | Chairmen Pref Election Adm Committee | Re Candidates for Coming Election |
| 80 | | Apr 47 | | Measures to be Taken Concerning the Various Pending Elections |
| 81 | | Apr 47 | | Circular by Vice Minister of Home Affairs |
| 82 | Peake | 7 Apr 47 | M/R | Report on Observation inNagoya of 5 Apr Election for Governors, Mayors and Headmen |
| 83 | CI&E | 7 & 8 Apr | | Press Analysis, 7 & 8 Apr 47 |
| 84 | T-KMGD | 8 Apr 47 | GS | Incident of Violence at Election Law Committee Meeting |
| 85 | CI&E | 8 Apr 47 | | Prefectural Press Analysis |
| 86 | Jiji Press | 9 Apr 47 | | Home Ministry Issues Warning Against Campaign Obstructions |
| 87 | Hays | 10 Apr 47 | Chief, GS | Invalid Ballots in Election for Governor of Tokyo |
| 88 | CIE | 11 Apr 47 | AG | Allotment of National Radio Time for Election Broadcasts |
| 89 | CIE | 11 Apr 47 | AG | Allocation of Local Radio Time to Candidates for Prefectural Assemblies and Municipal Assemblies in 30 Apr Elections |
| 90 | | 11 Apr 47 | | Re Daily Action Report for 11 Apr 47 |

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| 57 | Home Min. | 21 Mar 47 | Chief, MP Governors | Re Election Meetings or Speeches |
| 58 | | 25 Mar 47 | | Press Conference - What is Democratic Voting? |
| 59 | Roest | 25 Mar 47 | M/R | Interview with KATAYAMA Tetsu and YONEKUBO Mitsusuke |
| 60 | | 25 Mar 47 | Chief, GS | H.R. Election Law |
| 61 | Roest | 26 Mar 47 | M/R | RONO ZENEI TO (Farmer-Labor Vanguard Party) |
| 62 | | 26 Mar 47 | | Orders for Individuals to Observe Elections |
| 63 | Nippon Times | 26 Mar 47 | | Civil Affairs: Conservative Claim Revision of Electoral Law Prompted by A 'Supreme Order" |
| 64 | Burg | 26 Mar 47 | M/R | Press Coverage of GS Statement on Democracy |
| 65 | Williams | 26 Mar 47 | | The Deadlock in the Diet |
| 66 | GS | 27 Mar 47 | AG | Surveillance of National & Local Elections |
| 67 | GS | 27 Mar 47 | CI&E | Allocation of Radio Time |
| 68 | Loeb | 28 Mar 47 | | Legislative Log-Jam Broken as Govt Parties Yield to Social Democrat Demands on Election Law Amendment Procedure |
| 69 | Colton | 29 Mar 47 | | Diet Claims that SCAP Ordered Passage of Medium Election Bill |
| 70 | Loeb | 30 Mar 47 | | Election Law Revision Bill will be Passed By H.R. on 30 Mar |
| 71 | Wildes | 1 Apr 47 | M/R | Possibility of Election Fraud |
| 72 | Home Min. | Apr 47 | | Report on Various Witnesses of Elections, Apr 47 |
| 73 | KINOSHITA Yasuo | 1 Apr 47 | SCAP | Re Electoral Districts |

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| 40 | | 14 Mar 47 | | Press Conference - National and Local Elections of April 1947 |
| 41 | Swope | Mar 47 | | Revision of Election Laws - April 1947 Elections |
| 42 | | 15 Mar 47 | | Home Ministry Ordinance No. 15 |
| 43 | | 15 Mar 47 | | Provisional Exceptions to Measures of Distribution of Officiial Election of Bulletins in Elections of Metropolitan & Prefectural Governors (Draft) |
| 44 | CCS | 17 Mar 47 | GS | Data Required for Execution of Pre-Election Educational Program |
| 44A | CCS | 17 Mar 47 | GS | Japanese Election Broadcasts |
| 45 | Roest | 17 Mar 47 | Chief, GS | The Merits of the Electoral System Proposed by Mr. Yoshida |
| 46 | GS | 17 Mar 47 | CI&E | Allocation of National Radio Time |
| 47 | Whitney | 18 Mar 47 | Speaker,H.R. | Re views of SCAP with respect to proposed revision of Election Law |
| 48 | Roest | 18 Mar 47 | M/R | Tokyo-To Elections |
| 49 | Roest | 18 Mar 47 | M/R | The People's Cooperative Party |
| 50 | Roest | 18 Mar 47 | M/R | Emergency Program of the Japan Liberal Party (Mar 47) |
| 51 | Roest | 18 Mar 47 | M/R | Japan Farmers' Party (Interview with KITA Masakiyo) |
| 52 | | 19 Mar 47 | | Questions Asked of Lt. Col. Hays by Jap Reporters following Press Conference of 19 Mar 47 |
| 53 | Roest & Hauge | 21 Mar 47 | M/R | Pre-election Conference with Military Govt Officers |
| 54 | | 21 Mar 47 | | Press Conference - Importance of National Elections |
| 55 | Home Min. | 21 Mar 47 | Chairmen, Pref. Election Committees | Re Election Bulletins |
| 56 | CIE | 21 Mar 47 | AG | Allotment of Local Radio Time for Campaign Broadcasting |

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| NO. | FROM | DATE | TO | S Y N O P I S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Press | 22 Feb 47 | | Press Translation & Summaries |
| 20 | Diamantes | 25 Feb 47 | M/R | Interview with KITA Reikichi |
| 21 | McLean | 26 Feb 47 | M/R | Local Politics: Tokyo |
| 22 | Hays | 27 Feb 47 | M/R | Paper for the Elections |
| 23 | Hays | 28 Feb 47 | M/R | Formation of an Election Section, Home Ministry |
| 24 | Hays | 28 Feb 47 | Chief, GS | H.R. Election Law |
| 25 | | Mar 47 | | The Directions for the Election Control |
| 26 | Roest | 3 Mar 47 | Chief, GS | Pressure-Voting of Japanese |
| 27 | Jiji press | 3 Mar 47 | | 1,000 Posters Allowed Each Diet Candidate |
| 28 | Roest | 4 Mar 47 | Chief, GS | Party Representation on Pre-Campaign Program |
| 29 | Jiji Press | 4 Mar 47 | | Election Law Revision Not To Be Fundamental |
| 30 | Hauge | 5 Mar 47 | M/R | Election Press Conference |
| 31 | AKAHATA | 6 Mar 47 | | Nozaka Raps Intrigue Behind Poster Abolition Says It Clearly Interferes with Election Campaigns |
| 32 | Leyman | 7 Mar 47 | M/R | Re Election Meetings |
| 33 | Roest | 8 Mar 47 | Chief, GS | Election Law Revision |
| 34 | Yomiuri Shimbun | 8 Mar 47 | | Prohibition of Purgees' Election Campaign |
| 35 | Roest | 11 Mar 47 | M/R | H.R. Election Law Revision Bill |
| 36 | Asahi Shimbun | 12 Mar 47 | | Persons Vulnerable to Purge Banned from Politics |
| 37 | Asahi Shimbun | 12 Mar 47 | | Bill on Election Campaign Literature Passes Diet |
| 38 | Roest | 13 Mar 47 | M/R | Interview with Okubo Tomejiro |
| 39 | McLean | 14 Mar 47 | M/R | Interview with Ishiguro Takashige |

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| NO. | FROM | DATE | TO | SYNOPIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 1947 | | Radio Program for Enlightenment Campaign Re Elections of Members of H.C. & H.R. |
| 2 | | 1947 | | Screening & Election Schedules for Central, Prefectural & Municipal Screening Committee |
| 3 | | 1947 | | Draft of Organization of First National Diet - 1947 |
| 4 | | 9 Jan 47 | | Official Gazette - Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No. 1 |
| 5 | Hays | 16 Jan 47 | Div Chiefs, GS | Amendments to H.R. Election Law |
| 6 | Roest | 16 Jan 47 | M/R | Interview with officials from Progressive Party (Nippon Shimpo To) |
| 7 | Roest | 20 Jan 47 | M/R | Left-Wing Social Democratic Party Platform |
| 8 | Roest | 23 Jan 47 | M/R | Conference with Japanese Home Ministry Officials re Political Parties Bill |
| 9 | Roest | 4 Feb 47 | Chief, GS | Conference on H.R. Election Law Revision Bill |
| 10 | Jiji Press | 7 Feb 47 | | Draft Election Revision to be Revised by Minister |
| 11 | Roest | 10 Feb 47 | Chief, GS | Election Law Revision |
| 12 | Roest | 11 Feb 47 | Chief, GS | Social Democrats Anxious About Election Law |
| 13 | Hays | 11 Feb 47 | Chief, GS | Re Visits of State Minister Saito |
| 14 | Roest | 11 Feb 47 | M/R | SHINSHINKAI (New Progressive Club) of the Japan Progressive Party |
| 15 | Roest | 18 Feb 47 | M/R | MIKI Takeo & MATSUMOTO Takizo |
| 16 | Home Min. | 18 Feb 47 | Roest, GS | Concerning Enqctment of Regulations for Election Campaign of Members of H.C. |
| 17 | CI&E | 19 Feb 47 | | Prefectural Press Analysis - Elections |
| Conf 18 | 27th Inf | 20 Feb 47 | GS | World-Wide Unsettled Conditions & Electio |

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

2 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: The Minor Political Parties of Japan.

1. The following Minor Political Parties successfully elected representatives to the National Diet. Their activities during the Elections of April 1947 is used as a basis for strength and importance in Japan.

| | Number of Members Elected April 1947 | |
|---|---|---|
| | H of R | H of C |
| Japan Communist Party - NIPPON KYOSANTO | 4 | 4 |
| Japan Farmer's Party - NIPPON NOMINTO | 3 | |
| Akita Democratic Party - AKITA MINSHUTO | 2 | |
| Japan Democratic Party - NIPPON MINSHUTO | 4 | 1 |
| The Fukuoka-Ken Rural Youth League - FUKUOKA-KEN NOSON SEINEN RENMEI | 1 | |
| Constitutional Cultural Association - RIKKEN YOSEIKAI | 1 | |
| Farmer-Laborer's Vanguard Party - RONO ZENEITO | 1 | |
| Co-operative Farmer Party - NOMIN KYODOTO | 1 | |
| Young Men's Union for the Country's Salvation - KYUKOKU SEINEN RENMEI | 1 | |
| Union for Construction of New Japan - SHIN NIPPON KENSETSU DOMEI | 1 | |
| Farmer Party - NOMINTO | 2 | |
| The Tottori Ken Federation of Farmers - TOTTORI KEN NOMIN SODOMEI | 1 | |
| Farmer's Union - NOMIN RENMEI | 1 | |
| Rural Union - NOSON RENMEI | 1 | |
| Japan Farmer Union - NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI | 1 | |
| Reformist Social Party - KAKUSHIN SHAKAITO | 1 | |
| Japan People's Party - NIPPON JINMINTO | 1 | |
| Farmers - Fishermen Co-operative Party - NOGYOMIN KYODOTO | 1 | |
| People's Rights Promoting Association - MINKEN DOSHIKAI | 1 | |
| Social Reformist Party - SHAKAI KAKUSHINTO | 1 | |
| Windows Mited Home - ITTOEN | | 1 |
| Pro-American Philanthropist Labor Party - SHINBEI HAKUAI KINROTO | | 1 |
| Association for Promoting the Cause of Country's Salvation - KYUKOKU DOSHIKAI | | 1 |
| World Peace Party - SEKAI HEIWATO | | 1 |
| Democratic Politics Association - MINSHU SEIJI KAI | | 2 |
| Ehime Democratic Party - EHIME MINSHUTO | | 1 |

70

130

Cont'd.

| | Number of Members Elected April 1947 | |
|---|---|---|
| | H of R | H of C |
| Society Supporting OZAKI Gakudo - GANKUDO KAI | | 1 |
| Reformist Co-operative Party - KAKUSHIN KYODOTO | | 1 |
| Tottori Prefectural Government Promoting Union - TOTTORI SEISHIN KO RENMEI | | 1 |
| Fukushima Prefectural Democratic Club - FUKUSHIMAKEN MINSHU CLUB | | 1 |

Total Minor Parties, House of Representatives - 20
Total " " , House of Councillors - 12

2. Comparison with the Four Major Political Parties.

| | H of R | H of C |
|---|---|---|
| Social Democratic Party | 143 | 47 |
| Democratic Party | 121 | 28 |
| Liberal Party | 131 | 37 |
| People's Co-operative Party (April 1947) | 29 | 9 |

3. Number of Candidates, Successful Candidates and Votes Received by Minor Parties. (National Elections)

a. Successful Parties

| | No. of Candidates | No. of Successful | No. of Votes | H of R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Communist Party | 120 | 4 | 1,002,903 | " |
| Japan Farmers Party | 11 | 3 | 258,854 | " |
| Akita Democratic Party | 5 | 2 | 123,854 | " |
| Japan Democratic Party | 9 | 4 | 83,856 | " |
| The Fukuoka Ken Rural Youth League | 2 | 1 | 75,995 | " |
| Constitutional Cultural Assoc. | 7 | 1 | 56,020 | " |
| Farmer-Laborer's Vanguard Party | 7 | 1 | 51,493 | " |
| Co-operative Farmer Party | 1 | 1 | 44,544 | " |
| Young Men's Union for the Country's Salvation | 1 | 1 | 41,761 | " |
| Union for Construction of New Japan | 1 | 1 | 38,837 | " |
| Farmer Party | 3 | 2 | 37,630 | " |
| The Tottori Ken Federation of Farmers | 1 | 1 | 31,946 | " |
| Farmer's Union | 1 | 1 | 30,777 | " |
| Rural Union | 1 | 1 | 28,091 | " |
| Japan Farmer Union | 1 | 1 | 28,049 | " |

Cont'd.

| | No. of Candidates | No. of Successful | No. of Votes | H of R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reformist Social Party | 1 | 1 | 27,033 | " |
| Japan People's Party | 1 | 1 | 25,218 | " |
| Farmer Fishermen Co-operative Party | 1 | 1 | 24,384 | " |
| People's Rights Promoting Assoc. | 1 | 1 | 22,523 | " |
| Social Reformist Party | 1 | 1 | 16,918 | " |

| | | | | H of C Nat. Constit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Communist Party | 17 | 3 | 549,916 | " |
| Window's Mited Home | 1 | 1 | 254,888 | " |
| Pro-American Philanthropist Labor Party | 1 | 1 | 93,573 | " |
| Assoc. for Promoting the Cause of the Country's Salvation | 1 | 1 | 84,075 | " |
| World Peace Party | 1 | 1 | 70,330 | " |
| Japan Democratic Party | 1 | 1 | 68,481 | " |

| | | | | H of C Pref. Constit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Communist Party | 28 | 1 | 706,000 | " |
| Democratic Politics Assoc. | 4 | 2 | 300,120 | " |
| Ehime Democratic Party | 2 | 1 | 220,932 | " |
| Society Supporting OZAKI Gakudo | 1 | 1 | 105,078 | " |
| Reformist Co-operative Party | 1 | 1 | 81,559 | " |
| Tottori Prefectoral Government Promoting Union | 1 | 1 | 76,912 | " |
| Fukushima Prefectural Democratic Club | 1 | 1 | 74,976 | " |

4. Unsuccessful Parties.

Running Candidates for House of Representatives

| | No. of Candidates | No. of Votes Received |
|---|---|---|
| Farmer Co-operative Party | 1 | 17,616 |
| Iwate Agricultural Policy Association | 1 | 32,548 |
| Yamanashi Social Party | 1 | 29,082 |
| Confederation of Japan Farmer's Reformist Unions | 1 | 26,726 |
| Tottori Prefectural Administration Promoting Union | 1 | 22,432 |
| The Renascent Japan Party | 5 | 19,304 |
| Japan Reformist Party | 7 | 18,839 |
| Democratic People's Union | 3 | 18,540 |
| Japan War-Sufferer's Union | 3 | 16,571 |
| Young Men's Party | 1 | 15,743 |

Cont'd.

| Party | No. of Candidates | No. of Votes Received |
|---|---|---|
| New Japan Democratic Club | 1 | 15,104 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 14,889 |
| Ibaragi Farmer's Party | 1 | 13,950 |
| Japan People's Rights Party | 1 | 12,337 |
| Constitutional Party | 1 | 11,721 |
| Japan Anti-Communist League | 1 | 11,660 |
| International Justice Party | 1 | 9,615 |
| Young Men's Democratic League | 1 | 9,208 |
| Constitutional Labor Party | 2 | 8,739 |
| Repatriated Union | 1 | 8,705 |
| Japan Democratic Union | 2 | 8,518 |
| Local Farmer Party | 1 | 7,693 |
| New Masses Party | 1 | 7,262 |
| Japan Young Men's Party | 1 | 7,240 |
| Orthodox Japan Liberal Party | 1 | 7,174 |
| Hyogo Prefectural Independent Union | 2 | 6,513 |
| Preparative Association for Reconstructing Democratic Japan | 1 | 5,759 |
| Kumamoto Prefecture Democratic Union | 1 | 5,713 |
| Reformist Democratic Party | 1 | 5,222 |
| Japan Committee for Labor Unions | 1 | 5,150 |
| Young Men's Democratic Committee | 1 | 5,021 |
| Young Men's Party | 2 | 4,272 |
| Japan Popular Party | 1 | 3,985 |
| Patriotic Democratic Party | 1 | 3,863 |
| Association for Promoting Constitution of New Kagoshima | 1 | 3,121 |
| Farmer Principal Democratic Party | 1 | 3,104 |
| Ehime Democratic Party | 1 | 2,966 |
| People's Politics Party | 1 | 2,863 |
| Japan Justice Promoting Party | 1 | 2,821 |
| Japan People's Servant Party | 1 | 2,563 |
| Japan Industrial Workers' Party | 1 | 2,508 |
| People's Association for Salvation of Country | 1 | 2,488 |
| Shinshu Agriculture Encouragement Union | 1 | 2,417 |
| Owner Farmer Party | 1 | 2,370 |
| Preparatory Committee for Forming Buddhist Social Party | 1 | 2,088 |
| Pro-American Philanthropist Labor Party | 1 | 2,023 |
| Association for Promoting Vocational Kindred Spirit | 1 | 1,869 |
| Hyogo Prefecture Democratic Political Assoc. | 2 | 1,801 |
| New Young Men's Democratic Party | 1 | 1,748 |
| Constitutional New Japan Party | 1 | 1,625 |
| Association for Promoting the Cause of the Country's Salvation | 1 | 1,508 |
| Co-operative Life Party | 1 | 1,460 |

Cont'd.

| Party | No. of Candidates | No. of Votes Received |
|---|---|---|
| Japan Reformist Party | 1 | 1,244 |
| Productive Party | 1 | 1,143 |
| Mutuak Prosperity Group | 1 | 1,091 |
| Japan Young Men's Union | 1 | 1,074 |
| Association for Rising Japan | 1 | 1,034 |
| People's Government Party | 1 | 993 |
| Japan Democratic Main Party | 1 | 927 |
| Constitutional Nations Mass Party | 1 | 789 |
| New Japan Country's Salvation Party | 1 | 772 |
| Japan Renescence Party | 1 | 745 |
| Imperial Rule Party | 1 | 671 |
| Labor Democrat Party | 1 | 596 |
| Japan Peaceful Administration | 1 | 545 |
| Democratic Co-Existence Party | 1 | 550 |
| New Japan Constructing Party | 1 | 525 |
| Social Democratic Party | 2 | 1,138 |
| Worker's Party | 1 | 492 |
| Committee for Constructing Millenium | 1 | 383 |
| Agriculture First Club | 1 | 341 |
| Japan Republican Party | 1 | 277 |
| Nine Dragons' Association | 1 | 181 |

5. Comparison with number of candidates, Successful Candidates and Votes Received by the Four Major Political Parties. (House of Representatives)

| Party | No. of Candidates | No. of Success. Candidates | No. of Votes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Social Democratic Party | 289 | 143 | 7,175,939 |
| Democratic Party | 350 | 121 | 6,839,646 |
| Liberal Party | 326 | 131 | 7,356,321 |
| People's Co-operative Party | 108 | 29 | 1,915,947 |

6. Unsuccessful Parties.

a. Running Candidates for House of Councillors (National Constituency)

| Party | No. of Candidates | No. of Votes |
|---|---|---|
| Japan Democratic Patriotic Labor Party | 2 | 57,058 |
| New Japan Women's Party | 1 | 53,885 |
| Democratic People's League | 1 | 41,324 |
| Japan God's Farmer Party | 1 | 33,554 |

b. Running Candidates for House of Councillors (Prefectural Constituency)

Cont'd.

| Party | No. of Candidates | No. of Votes |
|---|---|---|
| Akita Democratic Party | 1 | 70,499 |
| Yamanashi Social Party | 1 | 59,314 |
| Country's Salvation Social Party | 1 | 41,116 |
| Japan Renovation Party | 1 | 24,131 |
| Democratic People's League | 1 | 3,395 |
| Constitutional Labor Party | 1 | 26,312 |
| Citizens Association | 1 | 19,644 |
| Japan Reformist Party | 1 | 16,283 |
| Constitutional Benefits for All Party | 1 | 11,599 |
| Liberal Great People's Party | 1 | 10,673 |
| Japan People's Constitutional Party | 1 | 10,654 |
| Constituent Assembly for Reconstruction of Japan | 1 | 8,629 |
| Peace Promoting Association | 1 | 7,376 |

7. Comparison with Number of Candidates, Successful Candidates and Votes Received by the Four Major Political Parties. (House of Councillors)

NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY

| Party | No. of Candidates | No. of Success. Candidates | No. of Votes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Social Democratic Party | 33 | 17 | 3,479,814 |
| Democratic Party | 13 | 6 | 1,508,087 |
| Liberal Party | 18 | 8 | 1,360,456 |
| People's Co-operative Party | 7 | 3 | 610,948 |

PREFECTURAL CONSTITUENCY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Social Democratic Party | 67 | 30 | 4,858,785 |
| Democratic Party | 41 | 22 | 3,121,027 |
| Liberal Party | 55 | 29 | 3,705,825 |
| People's Co-operative Party | 14 | 6 | 978,522 |

8. Statistics Minor Parties.

a. Political Parties which ran candidates for the House of Representatives Elections - 94.

b. Political Parties which ran candidates for the House of Councillors Election - 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| National Constituency | 11 |
| Prefectural " | 20 |
| Total | 31 |

c. Total for National Elections - 125

Cont'd.

d. Number of Candidates,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House of Representatives | - | 1073 |
| House of Councillors | - | 248 |
| Total | | 1321 |

9. The Japan Farmer's Party (NIPPON NOMIN-TO)

Diet Representation - Eight Members of House of Representatives

KATO Yoshitayu
KAWAGUCHI Yoichi
KITA Jiro
TAKAKURA Teisuke
TSUNASHIMA Masayo
NAKAMURA Torata
TERASAKI Satoru
NAKANO Shiro

(Home Ministry Report dated 8 August 1947 showing ballots received April 1947 elections, lists only three successful candidates elected out of eleven.)

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 258,854

PLATFORM

a. Keeping agriculture as a main enterprize, settle the peoples' living problem by self sufficiency of foodstuffs.

b. Frustrating the bureaucracy and capitalistic powers, to establish production systems without either oppression or extortion by adapting co-unionism.

c. Based on the cooperative Unions, balance supply and demand through the assistance of each city, mining farm, and fishing villages.

d. Through thorough administrative rationalization, simplify the procedures of business transactions.

e. Establishment of groups to negotiate the rights of the farmers, and residents of mountain towns and fishing villages and acquirement of the rights to decide the prices of their products assertively.

f. To accelarate the productive powers through nullifying the habits of idleness by guaranteeing fair compensation for working.

g. Developing electric power through utilization of water-privileges and to quickly rehabilitate enterprises.

h. To have insurance for infants, aged, deformed and disabled, and for disaster, and to provide relief for them.

Cont'd.

i. To promote national health through medical services.

j. To establish an educational system standing for the truth; to acquire talent and to respect the working spirit; and to give equal chances for enjoining education and establishing a high grade culture.

k. Based on brotherhood of mankind, to establish a peaceful diplomacy.

l. To establish a fair system to share national burden through rationalization of taxation system.

m. To promote the social standing of woman and to frustrate feudalistic elements.

n. To establish democratic local government through the extermination of the extaminate centralized bureaucratic government.

o. Realization of fairness and sincerety in judgement through the adoptation of a special vindication method of the jury system.

p. To eliminate the people's uneasisness through revision and democratization of the police system.

c. <u>Agriculture Policy</u>

a. To improve the scientific Agricultural technique, in order to increase the intensive production.

b. Establishment of self-governing cooperatives. By its means of full management, to increase production for the stabilization of farmers' economy.

c. Acquirement of price determination initiatives of agricultural products.

d. Establishment of the policy to prevent agricultural panic for the purpose of self-sufficiency of foodstuffs.

e. Achievement of farm reform and establishment of proper farm planning.

f. Increase foodstuffs production by developing and improving farms.

g. Extension of an Agricultural Insurance System and compensation by the national treasury.

h. Drainage shall be maintained by the Government.

i. Fair tax to farmers and fishermen.

Cont'd.

j. Joint undertaking of productive and indispensable goods for livelihood of farmers and fishermen.

k. Improvement of distribution organizations to abolish the exploitation by the authorities in order to participate in the cooperatives.

l. Electrification and encouragement of industries in the farming district.

m. Diversification of Agricultural management, and encouragement of agriculture using cattle.

n. Medical, recreation and cultural establishments.

o. Fishing rights shall be performed by the cooperative organizations rather than the capitalist's monopoly.

p. Improvement and diffusion of the education in farming and fishing villages.

q. Organizing cooperative unions for fishing materials' distribution.

r. Working up of maritime products shall be done in the cooperative Union System.

s. Working up of Agricultural products shall be done in the dooperative Union System.

t. Exduding unnecessary establishments for the increase of production and distribution of fertilizer.

u. Management of fertilizer production by the cooperative union.

v. Encouragement of self production of organic fertilizer.

w. Appropriation of price of fertilizer.

x. Promotion in the research of fertilizer science.

y. Reformation of woman labour in agriculture and fishing villages.

z. Elevation of young men's culture in agricultural and fishing villages.

al. Completion of transportation, river-improvement and fishing ports.

10. <u>Co-operative Farmers Party</u> (KYODO NOMIN TO)

Diet Representation - One member of House of Representatives

SHIGETOMI Taku

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 44,544

Cont'd.

PLATFORM

a. To support the Imperial Line, and to establish a democratic, political organization according to the original sense of one Emperor in the whole nation.

b. According to the cooperative spirit, to reconstruct an organization of financial culture of a new democratic Japan, based upon the standpoint of free and independent mutual assistance.

c. Attempt to improve the construction by democratic means, and to establish parliamentarism in accordance with public sentiment.

d. To establish a financial organization of the Metropolis, Farm Villages, Mountain Villages, and Fishing Villages based upon the root of cooperative association; and to stabilize the public with the conformity of fabrication, distribution, and consumption.

e. To overthrow monopolizing and allother feudal elements in Japan and establish a new social organization with the cooperative of labor.

f. To establish a practical educational system which seeks the truth, holds individual character in esteem, and realizes a high national civilization.

g. To render valuable services for the promotion of the civilization of mankind and international friendship through the establishment of an ethical diplomacy.

11. Pro-American Benevolence Labor Party (SHINBEI HAKUAI KINROTO)

Diet Representation - One Member of House of Councillors

OGAWA Tomozo

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 93,573

PLATFORM

a. We expect to establish a peaceful democracy through the faithful observance of the Potsdam Declaration and the diffusion of our international faith all over the world.

b. We will make democratic benevolence the guiding spirit of the party and so try to contribute to the world peace.

c. We will try to embody the cooperation with America in the national policy because we realize that we could never be saved unless we cooperate with America.

Cont'd.

d. We expect to establish a peaceful country which is excellent internationally by dint of the power of the working people. We want to improve the treatment of employees of the Government Railways, Private Railways, Schools, and general officials.

e. We will study the democratic policy of the United States where any of the fundamental human rights are guaranteed to the people. We expect to develop the New Japan in the line of politics, economy, domestic government, foreign relations, learning, agricultural industry and commerce by dint of the excellent guidance and cooperation of the Allied Nations led by the United States.

f. We want to propagate christianity, one of the three big religions in Japan, and to establish Christian Churches in every county, town, or village with national expense. Of course we support the development of Budhism.

g. We support the Socialistic policy.

12. <u>AKITA Democratic Party</u> (AKITA MINSHUTO)

Diet Representation - Three Members of the House of Representatives

HIRASAWA Chokichi
SUZUKI Yagoro
NEMOTO Ryutaro

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 123,854

<u>PLATFORM</u>

a. We intend to establish a responsible government through the protection of nationality and democracy.

b. We think much of individual liberty such as learning, art, education and religion expecting the development of thought and speech.

c. We expect to strengthen the national economy through the reconstruction of agriculture, industry and commerce and through the promotion of free, economic, activity.

13. <u>The Association for Promoting the Cause of the Country's Salvation</u> (KYUKOKU DOSHIKAI)*

Diet Representation - One Member of House of Councillors

HOSHINO Yoshiki

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 84,075

*Note: This political party is also translated as "The Patriotic Comrades Society"

Cont'd.

PLATFORM

a. We aim to save the Japanese race from the peril of destruction and to establish a new, democratic, peaceful Japan; thereby contributing to the realization of everlasting world peace; apart from this no political power is aimed at by this society.

b. To adhere strictly to the observance of Pacificsm.

c. To concentrate all efforts on the solution of any question which is conceived to be the most pressing of the time, after the achievement of which any other problem is attended to.

d. To precipitate repatriation of officers and men and other nationals who are detained abroad.

14. Japan Great Peace League (NIPPON TAIWA REMMEI)*

Diet Representation - One Member of House of Representatives

MIYAMORI Takejiro

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 25,218

PLATFORM

a. We expect to establish the Emperor System by admitting the position of the Emperor to be relative and transferring the sovereignty of the people to the Emperor.

b. We expect consummation of democracy by guaranteeing the perfect autonomy of the people and realizing the President System based on universal suffrage.

c. We will try to construct the cultural country on the basis of the principle of the Emperor and the people working together with the whole nation united and in perfect autonomy.

d. We plan to construct a clear and fair society by putting into practice the principle of nation-wide labor.

e. We expect to stabilize the people's livelihood and to promote their welfare.

*Note: Formerly the Japan People's Party (NIPPON JINMIN TO)

15. The Fukuoka Ken Rural Youth League (FUKUOKA Ken Noson Seinen Renmei)

Diet Representation - Three Members

Cont'd.

House of Councillors

NAKAMURA Torata (Also member of Japan Farmers Party)
TERAZAKI Satoru ( " " " " " " )

House of Representatives

KUNII Junichi (No other party affiliations)

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 75,995

PLATFORM

a. We aim at the development of farmers' political sense.

b. To concentrate our political powers according to the economy founded on agricultural production.

c. To build up and elevate an independent agricultural Co-operative Society.

d. To join with all democratic bodies and work together for the establishment of a co-operative system in rural districts.

e. To elevate the social status of women in rural villages.

f. To thoroughly perform the reformation of agricultural land according to the principle of establishment of independent farmers.

g. To endeavor for the general advancement of industry in rural districts.

h. To join with consumers co-operative societies in cities and work together for the stabilization of public lives.

i. To endeavor to check inflation of currency by means of increasing savings.

j. To establish all types of insurance under the co-operative system.

16. Followers of OZAKI Gakudo (GANKUDO KAI)

Diet Representation - One Member House of Councillors
ATAKE Saijiro

Votes Received April 1947 Elections - 105,078

PLATFORM

(Home Ministry reports that platform and regulations do not exist, having been burnt during the war. The following condensed platform was therefore submitted).

Cont'd.

a. The object of the party will be to support the political activity of OZAKI Gakudo.

b. Members shall be admirers of OZAKI Gakudo.

c. Area of the party will be MIE Ken.

d. Number of members at present - 3193.

17. EHIME Democratic Party (EHIME MINSHU - TO)

Diet Representation - One Member House of Councillors

SADATAKE Hisamatsu

Votes Received April 1947 Elections -

| | |
|---|---|
| Candidates, House of Councillors | 220,932 |
| " , House of Representatives | 2,966 |
| Total | 223,898 |

(Candidate for House of Representatives Unsuccessful)

PLATFORM

a. To uphold and protect the Constitution. To strive for the attainment of democracy which stands for the spirit of liberty and equality in friendship. We are therefore, determined to attain responsible political activity.

b. To uphold personal liberty, to foster individuality, through mutual self-government based on internationalism, and to contribute to the progress of the welfare of mankind as well as to construct an eternal, peaceful world.

c. Recognize the responsibility of both capital and labor.

d. Increase the manufacture of fertilizer and make a fair and proper distribution of arable land. Realize democratic management of agricultural districts by the farmers.

e. Enforce a great reformation upon the educational system and prevent the reappearance of reactionary dogmaticism.

f. Give help to the war sufferers, repatriates, and bereaved families. Amplify the establishment of welfare to help the unemployment problem.

g. Improve the difference between the poor and the rich.

h. Stabilize the livelihood of the people.

18. One Candle Garden Party (ITTOEN)*

Cont'd.

Diet Representation - One Member of House of Councillors

NISHIDA Tenko

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 254,888

PLATFORM

a. We intend to lead a life together with the masses in accordance with the principles of the ITTOEN.

b. The principles of political parties in the East and West apparently look different. From the national point of view, however, their aims coincide as follows:

(1). Consummation of the life of all human beings.

(2). Realization of a real peace.

We intend to finish the work left by the great politicians of the past, without favoritism to any particular party or any class.

c. Who is so divine as to not be responsible for all crimes, absurdities, and disputes of the society? We intend to administer to state affairs, taking as responsibilites all evils of society and thus realizing an utopian life.

d. We intend to establish a new Japan through the establishment of a life of eternal peace in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and with government and industries.

*Note: This political party is also translated as "Windows Mited Home".

19. Union For Construction of a New Japan (SHIN NIPPON KENSETSU DOMEI)

Diet Representation - One Member of House of Representatives

TANAKA Hisao

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 38,837

PLATFORM

a. Establishment of a political system in which the sovereign and subjects work together.

b. Thorough execution of an ideal election.

The nation will help the candidate by paying for all election expenses and will look forward to the realization of a real, democratic government.

Cont'd.

20. In Support of KONISHI (KONISHIKAI)

Diet Representation - One Member House of Representatives

KONISHI Toramatsu

Votes Received April 1947 Election - 58,690

PLATFORM

a. This party aims at the backing of KONISHI Toramatsu politically, and to promote cordial relations among members.

b. The party undertakes to foster the popularization of democracy.

T. Diamantes

CAPT. T. DIAMANTES
Political Affairs Division

Appendix
A - HM Rpt - H of R
B - HM Rpt - H of C

Noted: CPM

Note: "Independents" not mentioned ?.

Received

Political Affairs Div.

Reaserch on Number of Ballots obrained by respective Party

In the Election for House of Representatives

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of successful candidate | Votes obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Social democratic Par Party (Nippon Shakaito) | 289 | 143 | 7,175,939 |
| Democratic Party (Minshuto) | 350 | 121 | 6,839,646 |
| Japan Liberal Party (Nippon Jiyuto) | 326 | 132 | 7,356,321 |
| National Cooperative Party (Kokumi Kyodoto) | 108 | 29 | 1,915,947 |
| Japan Communist Party (Nippon Kyosanto) | 120 | 4 | 1,002,903 |
| Japan Farmers Party (Nippon Nominto) | 11 | 3 | 258,854 |
| Akita Democratic Party (Akita Minshuto) | 5 | 2 | 123,854 |
| Japan Democratic Party (Nippon Mishuto) | 9 | 4 | 83,856 |
| The Fukuoka-ken Rural Youth League (Fukuoka-ken Noson Seinen Renmei) | 2 | 1 | 75,995 |
| Constitutional Cultural Association (Rikken Yoseikai) | 7 | 1 | 56,020 |
| Farmer-Labor's Vanguard Party (Rono Zenei to) | 7 | 1 | 51,493 |
| Cooperative Farmer Party (Nomin Kyodoto) | 1 | 1 | 44,544 |
| Farmer Cooperative Party (Nomin Kyodoto) | 1 | | 17,616 |
| Young Men's Union for the Country's Salvation (Kyukoku Seinen Renmei) | 1 | 1 | 41,761 |
| Union for Construction of New Japan (Shin Nippon Kensetsu Domei) | 1 | 1 | 38,637 |

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of successful candidate | Votes obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| Farmer Party (Nominto) | 3 | 2 | 37,650 |
| Iwate Agricultural Policy Association (Iwate Noseisha) | 1 | | 32,548 |
| The Tottori-Ken Federation of Farmers (Tottoriken Nomin Sodomei) | 1 | 1 | 31,946 |
| Farmer's Union (Nomin Renmei) | 1 | 1 | 30,777 |
| Yamanashi Social Party (Yamanashi Shakaito) | 1 | | 29,082 |
| Rural Union (Noson Renmei) | 1 | 1 | 28,091 |
| Japan Farmer Union (Nippon Nomin Kumiai) | 1 | 1 | 26,049 |
| Reformaist Social Party (Kakushin Shakaito) | 1 | 1 | 27,035 |
| Confederation of Japan Farmer's Reformist Unions (Nippon Nomin Kumiai SaSsnin Domei Rengokai) | 1 | | 26,725 |
| Japan People's Party (Nippon Jinminto) (NAME BEING CHANGED AUG. 1947 TO NIPPON TAIWA RENMEI) | 1 | 1 | 25,218 |
| Farmer)Fishman Cooperative Party (Nogyomin Kyodoto) | 1 | 1 | 24,384 |
| People's Rights Promoting Association (Minken Doshikai) | 1 | 1 | 22,523 |
| Tottori Prefectural Administration Promoting Union (Tottoriken Seishinko Renmei) | 1 | | 22,432 |
| The Renascent Japan Party (Shinsei Nipponto) | 5 | | 19,304 |
| Japan Reformist Party (Nippon Kakushinto) | 7 | | 18,839 |
| Democratic People's Union (Minshu Jinmin renmei) | 3 | | 18,540 |

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of successful Candidate | Votes obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan War-Suffers' Union (Nippon Sensaisha Domei) | 3 | | 16,571 |
| Social Reformist Party (Shakai Kakushinto) | 1 | 1 | 16,918 |
| Young Men's Party (Seinento) | 1 | | 15,743 |
| New Japan Democratic Club (Shin Nippon Minshu club) | 1 | | 15 104 |
| Miscellaneous (Shona) | 1 | | 14,889 |
| Ibaragi Farmer's Party (Ibaragi Nominto) | 1 | | 13,960 |
| Japan People's Right Party (Nippon Minkento) | 1 | | 12,337 |
| Constitutional Party (Minkento) | 1 | | 11,721 |
| Japan Anti-Communist League (Nippon Hankyo Renmei) | 1 | | 11,660 |
| International Justice Party (Kokusai Seigito) | 1 | | 9,615 |
| Young Men's Democratic League (Seinen Minshu Renmei) | 1 | | 9,208 |
| Constitutional Labor Party (Rikken Kinroto) | 2 | | 8,739 |
| Repatriated Union (Hikeage Domei) | 1 | | 8,705 |
| Japan Democratic Union (Nippon Minshu Domei) | 2 | | 8,518 |
| Local Farmer Party (Chiho Nominto) | 1 | | 7,095 |
| New Masses Party (Shinei Taishuto) | 1 | | 7,262 |
| Japan Young Men's Party (Nippon Seinento) | 1 | | 7,240 |
| Arthodox Japan Liberal Party (Junsei Nippon Jiyuto) | 1 | | 7,174 |

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of successful Candidate | Votes obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyogo Prefectural Independent Union (Hyogoken Mushozoku Renmei) | 2 | | 6,515 |
| Preparative Association for Reconstructing Democratic Japan (Minshu Nippon Saiken Junbikai) | 1 | | 5,759 |
| Kumamoto Prefecture Democratic Union (Kumamoto Minshu Renmei) | 1 | | 5,715 |
| Reformist Democratic Party (Shinsei Minshu Renmei) | 1 | | 5,222 |
| Japan Committee for Labor Unions (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Kaigi) | 1 | | 5,150 |
| Young Men's Democratic Committee (Minshushugi Seinen Kaigi) | 1 | | 5,021 |
| New Young Men's Party (Shin Seinento) | 2 | | 4,272 |
| Japan Popular Party (Nippon Minshuto) | 1 | | 3,985 |
| Patriotic Democratic Party (Aikoku Minsuto) | 1 | | 3,863 |
| Association for Promoting Constitution of New Kagoshima (Shin Kagoshima Kensetsu Doshikai) | 1 | | 3,121 |
| Farmer'sPrincipal Democratic Party (Nomin Honto) | 1 | | 3,104 |
| Ehime Democratic Party (Ehime Minshuto) | 1 | | 2,966 ✓ |
| People Politics Party (Minseito) | 1 | | 2,863 |
| Justice Promoting Japan Party (Risshо Nipponto) | 1 | | 2,821 |
| Japan People's Servant Party (Nippon Minbokuto) | 1 | | 2,563 |
| Japan Industrial Worker's Party (Nippon Sangyo Rodoto) | 1 | | 2,508 |

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of successful Candidate | Votes obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| People's Association for Salvation of Country (Kyukoku Shomi Doshikai) | 1 | | 2,488 |
| Shinshu Agriculture Encouragement Union (Shinshu Kinno Domei) | 1 | | 2,417 |
| Owner Farmer Party (Jisaku Nominto) | 1 | | 2,370 |
| Preparatory Committee for Forming Buddhist Social Party (Bukkyo Shakaito Kessei Junbikai) | 1 | | 2,086 |
| Pro-American Philanthropist Labor Party (Shinbei Hakuai Kinroto) | 1 | | 2,023 |
| Association for Promoting Vocational Kindred Spirit (Nippon Shokuiki Doshikai) | 1 | | 1,869 |
| Japan Reformist Party (Nippon Kakushinto) | 1 | | 1,868 |
| Hyogo Prefecture Democratic Political Association (Hyogoken Minshu Seijikai) | 2 | | 1,801 |
| New Young Men's Democratic Party (Shinseinen Minshuto) | 1 | | 1,748 |
| Constitutional New Japan Party (Rikken Shin Nipponto) | 1 | | 1,625 |
| Association for promoting the Cause of Country's Salvation (Kyukoku Doshi Kai) | 1 | | 1,508 |
| Cooperative Life Party (Kyoseito) | 1 | | 1,460 |
| Japan Reformist Party (Nippon Kaishinto) | 1 | | 1,244 |
| Productive Party (Seisanto) | 1 | | 1,143 |
| Mutual Prosperity Group (Sogo Haneito) | 1 | | 1,091 |
| Japan Young Men's Union (Nippon Seinen Domei) | 1 | | 1,074 |
| Association for Rising Japan (Shinko Nippon Doshi Kai) | 1 | | 1,034 |

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of successful Candidate | Votes obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peoplets Government Party (Minjito) | 1 | | 993 |
| Japan Democratic Main Party (Nippon Minshu Honto) | 1 | | 927 |
| Constitutional Nations Mass Party (Rikken Kokumin Taishuto) | 1 | | 789 |
| New Japan Country's Salvation Party (Shin Nippon Kyukoku Domei) | 1 | | 772 |
| Japan Renescence Party (Nippon Shinseito) | 1 | | 745 |
| Imperial Rule Party (Shinseito) | 1 | | 671 |
| Labor Democratic Party (Kiiro Minshuto) | 1 | | 596 |
| Japan Peaceful Administration Party (Nippon Heiwa Gyoseito) | 1 | | 545 |
| Democratic Co-existence Party (Minshu Kyosonto) | 1 | | 550 |
| New Japan constructing Party (Shin Nippon Kensetsuto) | 1 | | 525 |
| Social Democratic Party (Shakai Minshuto) | 2 | | 1,138 |
| Worker's Party (Rodoto) | 1 | | 492 |
| Committee for constructing Millenium (Senne0koku Kensetsu Iinkai) | 1 | | 383 |
| Agriculture First Club (Nomin club) | 1 | | 341 |
| Japan Republican Party (Nippon Heiwato) | 1 | | 277 |
| Nine Dragons's Association (Kyuryu Kai) | 1 | | 181 |
| 98 Parties | 1343 Candidates | | |

Report on Votes Obtained by respective Parties in the Nation-wide Election for the House of Councilors

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of Successful Candidates | Votes Obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Social democratic Party (Nippon Shakaito) | 33 | 17 | 3,479,814 |
| Democratic Party (Minshuto) | 13 | 6 | 1,508,087 |
| Japan Liberal party (Nippon Jiyuto) | 18 | 8 | 1,360,456 |
| National Cooperative party (Kokumin Kyodoto | 7 | 3 | 610,948 |
| Japan Comminust Party (Nippon Kyosanto) | 17 | 3 | 549,916 |
| Window's Mited Home (Ittoen) | 1 | 1 | 254,888 |
| ProAmerican Philanthoropist Labor Party (Shinbei Hakuai Kinroto) | 1 | 1 | 93,573 |
| Association forpromoting the cause of country's Salvation (Kyukoku Doshikai) | 1 | 1 | 84,075 |
| New Politics Japan Party (Shinsei Nipponto) | 3 | | 82,871 |
| World Peace Party (Sekai Heiwato) (Sekai Heiwato) | 1 | 1 | 70,330 |
| Japan democratic Party (Nippon Minshuto) | 1 | 1 | 68,481 |
| Japan democratic Patriotic Labor Party (Nippon inshu-shugi Aikoku Kinroto) | 2 | | 57,058 |
| New Japan women's Party (Shin Nippon Fujinto) | 1 | | 53,885 |
| Democratic People's League (Minshu Jinmin Renmei) | 1 | | 41,324 |
| Japan God's Famer Party (Nippon Shin noto) | 1 | | 33,554 |
| 15 Parties | | 101 Candidates | |

TAB "B

Report on Number of Votes Obtained by each Party

in the Local Elections for House of Councilors

| Classification by Parties | Number of Candidate | Number of Successful Candidates | Votes Obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Social Democratic Party (Nippon Shakaito) | 67 | 30 | 4,858,785 |
| Japan Liberal Party (Nippon Jiyuto) | 55 | 29 | 3,705,825 |
| Democratic Party (Minshuto) | 41 | 22 | 3,121,027 |
| National Cooperative Party (Kokumin Kyodoto) | 14 | 6 | 978,522 |
| Japan Comminust Party (Nippon Kyosanto) | 28 | 1 | 706,000 |
| Democratic Politics Association (Minshu Seiji Kai) | 4 | 2 | 300,120 |
| Ehime Democratic Party (Ehime Minshuto) | 2 | 1 | 220,932 |
| Society Supporting Gakudo Ozaki (Gankudo Kai) | 1 | 1 | 105,078 |
| Reformist cooperative Party (Kakushin Kyodoto) | 1 | 1 | 81,559 |
| Tottori Prefectural Government promoting Union (Tottori Seishin Ko Renmei) | 1 | 1 | 76,912 |
| Fukushima Prefectural Democratic Club (Fukushimaken Minshu Club) | 1 | 1 | 74,976 |
| Akita Democratic Party (Akita Minshuto) | 1 | | 70,499 |
| Yamanashi Social Party (yamanashi Shakaito) | 1 | | 59,314 |
| Country's Salvation Social Party (Kyokoku Shakaito) | 1 | | 41,116 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Japan Renovation Party (Nippon Kaishinto) | 1 | 24,131 |
| Democratic people's League (Minshu Jinmin Renmei) | 1 | 3,395 |
| Constitutional Labor Party (Rikken Kinroto) | 1 | 26,312 |
| Citizens Association (Kominkai) | 1 | 19,644 |
| Japan Reformist Party (Nippon Kakushinto) | 1 | 16,283 |
| Constitutional Benefits-for-all Party (Rikken Uekito) | 1 | 11,599 |
| Liberal Great People's Party (Jiyu Taiminto) | 1 | 10,673 |
| Japan People's Consutitutional Party (Nippon Minkento) | 1 | 10,654 |
| Constituent Assembly for Reconstruction of Japan (Nippon Saiken Kokumin Kaigi) | 1 | 8,629 |
| Peace Promoting Association (Heiwa Doshin Kai) | 1 | 7,376 |
| 24 Parties | 228 Candidates | |

Politics

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

14 July 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview with TAKEDA Geichi, Secretary General, Democratic Party, re Developments in Democratic Party.

Since the April 1947 elections there have existed several factions within the Democratic Party which are in most cases based solely on friendships. The two major factions (those supporting ASHIDA Hitoshi and SHIDEHARA Kijuro for party president since the elections) are the only important ones at the present time. SHIDEHARA,TAKEDA stated, is not as influential in the Party as it is reported by the press. At present he is still the chief advisor, but his letter of resignation is currently being held up by HITOTSUMATSU Sadakichi (Welfare Minister) and that neither the party president, ASHIDA, nor TAKEDA has received it.

Mr. TAKEDA stated that the press reports of the emerging of a new political party because of the Democratic Party opposition to the Social Democratic Party"state control" plan are rumors only. At present there are five different plans regarding the nationalization of the coal mines, which as yet are in the discussion stages. These are:

1. Commerce and Industry Ministry plan
2. Economic Stabilization Board plan
3. Social Democratic Party plan
4. Democratic Party plan
5. People's Co-Operative plan.

Since none of these plans has been adopted yet, there are no disagreements as reported by the press.

TANAKA Manitsu (Democratic Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives) is a very close friend of the Liberal Party's Secretary General, ONO Banboku. ONO is anxious to organize a new political party, and, in addition, to recruit members from the Democratic camp. TANAKA has denied holding any desires to align himself with ONO, but TAKEDA bdlieves that it is likely he may have such plans.

In this event, it is not likely that TANAKA will be able to carry more than one or two Democrats to the Liberal camp. If Baron SHIDEHARA joins this group, however, itmay number approximately ten, according to TAKEDA.

The Democratic Party supports the Anti-Communist League 100%. This has not, however, brought about any closer ties with the Liberal Party, its chief proponent.

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SUMMARY

The Democratic Secretary General is not concerned with the reports of plans to form a new party and has discounted the press reports to that effect. It is significant, however, that he believed as many as ten Democrats might possibly secede from the Party and join a new political party. TANAKA Manitsu, one of the old bosses of the former Progressive Party, is evidently the driving force behind the Democratic moves for amalgamation with elements of the Liberal Party.

J.S.
Capt Diamantes

Noted: CPM

Nippon Times
JUL 11 1947

# TORY BLOC PLANNING TO FORM NEW PARTY

## Liberals and Democrats Move Toward Merger Against Social Democrats

The Government plan for the state management of the coal industry is giving rise to a mounting campaign for the emergence of a new political party among the conservatives in the Diet.

Cabinet ministers have been openly split over the coal mine issue with the Domocrats vehemently opposing the state control plan advocated by the Social Democrats.

Finding their ideologies on this issue parallel, many influential members of the conservative Liberal and Democratic parties are reported to be lining up together in efforts to form a new party, Kyodo reported.

Kijuro Shidehara, Honorary President of the Democrat party, and Shigeru Yoshida, president of the Liberal party, are believed to figure prominently in the contemplated new party

It is recalled that prior to the formation of the Katayama cabinet, some members of both the Liberal and Democrat parties held a conference at Marunouchi in a desperate effort to organize a preparatory committee for formation of the "Anti-Communistic Conservative League."

Again on July 1, this group, consisting of such prominent Democrats as Kenzaburo Hara, Akira Suzuki, Toshikazu Homma, and influential Liberals as Kohei Kimura, Saeki Ozawa, Eikichi Kamibayashiyama, Masumi Ezaki, met at a restaurant in Uyeno to deliberate on a concrete program for organizing a new political party.

This conference also is said to have discussed ways and means of winning support from the rank and file of the two conservative parties.

Aside from this movement, moves for a merger of the conservative political parties have been noticed from two other groups.

One group is reportedly made up of such oldtimers as Banboku Ono, secretary general of the Liberal party, Manitsu Tanaka, Tetsuo Kudo, Kaju Nakamura, and Mataichi Nakamura, all Democrats.

The other is the so-called younger group which is said to consis of such Liberals as Naomichi Inada, Kozen Hirokawa, Genzabur Natsubori, Nobuyuki Iwamoto, and Hiroshi Kanda, and Democrats as Toyokichi Matsui, Hisao Kodaira, Michiyoshi Sato, Suekichi Ozaki, Kakuei Tanaka, Hideyo Sasaki, and Takeo Yamamoto.

Of these groups, the oldtimers already agreed on the amalgamation of the two conservative parties during the last political change, Kyodo said.

The younger set is believed carrying on campaigns individually in the Diet to gain support for their movement.

Characteristic of these movements proceeding along parallel lines's that they are attempting to line up a conservative bloc directly opposed to the Socialist party.

No. 6

REPORTS OF NEW PARTY MOVE TERMED "HOAX" (Evening Edition)

KYODO

TOKYO, July 12.---The reported attempt by the Liberals and the Shidehara faction of the Democrats for the formation of a new political party is a "hoax," the Seiji Shimbun, daily political news digest, declared today.

The truth, according to the journal, is that the conservatives are aiming at the realization of their cherished plan --- four-party coalition government, in order to tide over the current economic crisis and to prepare for the coming peace conference.

The paper believed that the report of a new party movement was a "counter-propaganda" on the part of the Ashida faction of the Democrats who favor the present three-party coalition.

- more -

Reports of New Party 2 (Evening)

While pointing out that the time is not ripe for any new party movement, the journal admitted, that the maneuverings being made by the conservatives might develop into the organization of a new party.

State Minister Takao Saito and Welfare Minister Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu recently made a formal denial of reports that they were actively engaged in the maneuverings.

The Seiji Shimbun said these Ministers and Home Minister Kozaemon Kimura as well as Lower House Vice-Speaker Manitsu Tanaka, all belonging to the Shidehara faction, still hold the view that the Katayama Cabinet would not last very long.

- more -

Report of New Party 3 (Evening)

The success or failure of the four-party coalition idea would depend largely upon the attitude of the Ashida faction of the Democrats, the paper said, adding that President Hitoshi Ashida will ask Finance Minister Takeo Kurusu to take a "significant role" for the settlement of the smouldering issue.

It was pointed out that Kurusu, who is known as a close friend of Ashida, belonged to the Liberal Party immediately before he accepted the Finance portfolio.

Meanwhile, the local evening paper Tokyo Shimbun today reported that the reported attempt for the comeback of the conservatives might have resulted from the apparent dissatisfaction of the new-rich over the Socialist-centered Government.

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No 1 —1—

WIDE GAP EXISTS BETWEEN GOV'T,
SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ON COAL ISSUE

KYODO

TOKYO, July 12--A wide divergence of views on the projected state management plan of coal mines was brought to light as the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Social Democratic Party disclosed its own version of the plan yesterday.

While the Government plan envisions state control of mines producing 100,000 tons of more per year, the Social Democrats' version advocated the inclusion of all the coal mines throughout the country.

Responsibility for the increased output will be assumed by collieries chiefs according to the Government plan, but the

-more-

Social Democrats contend that a management committee consisting of representatives of both the management and labor should be responsible for the increased production of coa .

The Social Democrats' plan is said to have been drawn up by the left-wing elements of the party, and Kanju Kato, who is reported to have played a leading role in mapping out the plan, is expected to push it through despite opposition by Commerce and Industry Minister Chozaburo Mizutani.

The Government is expected to face a very difficult situation arising from the state management issue coupled with the complicated conditions within the Social Democratic Party. -0-

km/cs

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Political Affairs Division

26 June 1947

# JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

## SUMMARY OF ELECTION RESULTS

### April 1947 Election

1. Number of Candidates

| | | Number Elected |
|---|---|---|
| House of Councillors | 40 | 4 |
| House of Representatives | 120 | 4 |
| Governor | 9 | 0 |
| Mayor | 38 | 0 |
| Chief Town and Village | 130 | 11 |
| Member of Prefectural Assem. | 436 | 4 |
| Member of City Assembly | 487 | 36 |
| Member Ward Assembly (Tokyo) | 115 | 15 |
| Member of Town and Village | 876 | 365 |
| Total | 2,251 | 439 |

2. Number of Questionnaires Filed by Communist Candidates

| | |
|---|---|
| House of Councillors | 72 |
| House of Representatives | 221 |
| Governor | 38 |
| Mayor | 60 |
| Chief, Town and Village | 283 |
| Member of Prefectural Assem. | 765 |
| Member of City Assembly | 690 |
| Member of Ward Assembly (Tokyo) | 124 |
| Member Town and Village | 1,299 |
| Total | 3,552 |

Govt. Sec. Files

3. Japan Communist Party
(Income and Expenditure Report 1 Jan 1947 to 30 April 1947)

| Income | Expenditure |
|---|---|
| ¥393,052.81 | ¥336,044.00 |

Approximate amount of money spent by Communist Party to elect members to National Diet (House of Councillors and House of Representatives).

| Total Number Elected | Cost Per Candidate |
|---|---|
| 8 | ¥42,005.00 |

4. Number of Votes Received by Japan Communist Party
(Election of House of Representatives). This election serves as a true index of the elections.

Japan Communist Party 1,002,883 (3.7%)

| Successful Candidates | No. of Votes Received in 1947 Election. | No. of Votes Rec'd In Last (1946) Election |
|---|---|---|
| NOZAKA Sanzo<br>Re-elect. (Tokyo) | 28,628 | 80,897 |
| TOKUDA Kyuichi<br>Re-elect. (Tokyo) | 20,615 | 75,876 |
| HAYASHI Hyakuro<br>New. (Nagano Pref.) | 25,934 | 40,150<br>53,379 (Cast for Rival Comm. Candidate)<br>93,529 |
| KIMURA Sakae<br>New. (Shimane Pref.) | 20,596 | 15,901<br>7,170 (Cast for Rival Comm. Candidate) |
| Total | 95,773 | 23,071 |

Total Votes Cast for Unsuccessful Candidates - 907,110.

5. Communists Elected to House of Councillors

| National Constituency | Residence |
|---|---|
| NAGANO Shigeharu | Fukui |
| NAKANISHI Ko | Tokyo |
| HOSOKAWA Karoku | Toyama |

| Prefectural Constituency | Elected From |
| --- | --- |
| ITANO Katsuji | Okayama Prefecture |

CAPT. T. DIAMANTES

Noted: CPW

File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

7 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Inter-Party Political Conference re Political Parties Bill and Press Relations.

Present: Liberal Party - Secretary General ONO Banboku
Chairman, Liaison Committee, KURYAMA Chojiro

Democratic Party: Secretary General TAKEDA Giichi
Asst Chief, Liaison, NAMIKA

Social Democratic Party: Secretary General ASANUMA Inajiro
Chairman, Liaison Committee, HOSOKAWA Takimoto

People's Co-operative Party: Secretary General OKADA Seiichi
Chairman, Policy Committee, FUNADA Kyoji
Liaison, MATSUMOTO Takizo

Government Section

Col Marcum
Mr. Avery
Mr. Scott
Miss Kuwaye

1. It was suggested to Party representatives that

a. They inform this Section at least once a week concerning their current activities in order that accurate information may be incorporated in official reports;

b. The political parties study the draft of the proposed political parties bill which was prepared by the previous Cabinet in conjunction with Dr. Roest, former Chief of the Political Affairs Division, and that they analyze this bill in conjunction with known deficiencies in the election law, with a view to developing a comprehensive law covering the organization and functioning of political parties and controlling basic election machinery.

2. The Party representatives were informed that both these suggestions were submitted for their voluntary consideration and acceptance, but that action is highly desirable, with particular reference to a comprehensive and sound political parties bill.

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3. The representatives unanimously agreed:

a. That it is desirable to inform this section currently concerning their activities, and tentatively agreed to submit a report at least once a week, which would be supplied by a Party representative;

b. That all parties cooperate in drafting a comprehensive political parties law in conjunction with improvement of existing election law.

4. Party representatives indicated that they would report developments in connection with the matters discussed above before the end of the week.

5. It is imperative that Government Section comments be organized as soon as possible and referred through the Political Affairs Division to the Inter-Party Committee for consideration.

6. In the interest of general effectiveness and public acceptance, it is highly desirable that this controversial problem be approached by cooperative action of the major political parties, rather than by partisan sponsorship of a bill by the Government or a single political party. If this Inter-Party Political Committee is able to draft an acceptable bill, it will not only assure passage, but will precipitate favorable reaction by the public.

7. It is desired, therefore, that all suggestions or action pertinent to this matter be coordinated through the Political Affairs Division.

CARLOS P. MARCUM
CHief, Political Affairs Division

Elections

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

PA
Elects Feb

SUBJECT : JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTIONS

1947

GHQ, SCAP (for Government Section)

1. In accordance with the wishes of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, together with 76 Military Government Group Company, observed the conduct of the recently held general elections in the area allotted to this Force.

2. During the pre-election period, on Election Day, and again during the subsequent period of counting votes, the area was covered by over sixty mobile observer teams, consisting of both British and American personnel. It was the responsibility of these teams to ensure the elections were conducted in a fair manner and to judge the feelings of the people in regard to the elections.

3. From examination of reports submitted by these teams, the following facts are evident:

(a) The election was almost entirely free of mal-practice, any breaches of elections detected being dealt with expeditiously by the Japanese officials. The few trifling violations were due mainly to ignorance and not to deliberate intent.

(b) The keen interest shown by both the men and women was demonstrated by the large proportion of eligible voters who did in fact vote, and by the subsequent interest shown in the results.

(c) The women's vote, unanimously expected by pre-election observation to be small, was surprisingly high, the average being approximately 70 per cent.

(d) Post-election interest has remained keen, and it is considered that the performance of candidates against their election promises will be closely watched by the electors.

(e) The elections were conducted in such a way as to ensure a free expression of the people's will in choosing their own representatives.

A comprehensive report covering the entire election period is being submitted through Military Government channels in due course.

4. In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize that the Japanese elections in the British area were conducted in a manner completely in keeping with the traditions of freedom and democracy.

(signed) J. Northcott

Lieutenant General
Commanding General
British Commonwealth Occupation Force

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FILE
COMMUNIST PARTY

Received
JUN 19 1947

Duplicate copy addressed to Col. Marcum circulated.

(1)

1) On April 5, three Japanese Communists, Kichio Arai, Shukuro Tsuchiya, and Yoshibumi Koromogawa, were ordered by CIC members to follow them to the CIC office at Urami-machi, Kushiro city, Hokkaido. Of the three, Arai was detained at the police station, and after being shown a written paper threatening him with five years' imprisonment in case he lied, he was examined and questioned by CIC members for long hours about the organizations and activities of the Party and about himslef. He was released, but was ordered to appear before them the day after the following day, and was questioned again.

2) Mr. Takeshi Kawamura, proprietor of the election office of Yoshi Murakami, candidate for the House of Representatives (with a Communist ticket), was summoned by the CIC in Kushiro and was questioned about his political party affiliation and the reasons why he let the office to a com-

munist.

3) Mr. Sadaaki Izumo, chairman of the Taiheiyo Coal miners' union in the city of Kushiro was shmmoned by the CIC and was asked to submit the list of party members there. Accordingly, the order was intimated to Koromogawa, responsible for the Harutori Communist cell, and the list was submitted.

4) Mr. Kaoru Saito, State Railway employee, of the Kushiro district committee of the Communist Party, who was putting up Party's posters on the streets of the city of Nemuro on May 15, 1947, was visited on the following day by Mr. Sato of the CIC and a Japanese policeman, was questioned about his propaganda activities. After making a search throughout his house, they returned with a packet of party papers. On the following morning, a policeman showed up in the name of the CIC, and ordered him to destroy all the posters put up by him within 28 minutes, and prohibited the putting up of posters without a CIC permission.

In connection with this, Mr. Monushi, State Railway employee in Kushiro, was taken by the CIC in a jeep to the CIC office while at work on May 23, 1947, was questioned about Party activities. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Shigeo Takemoto, of the administration section of the State Railway in Kushiro, Communist, was visited by Mr. Sato of the CIC, and was questioned about his activities.

5) When on May 21, 1947, an anti-Communist speach meeting was held at the Kushiro Theatre, at Kushiro, sponsored by a certain Shin'ei Youth Party, and when a speaker said that the Communist Party was the group of arch spies, war criminals, blackmarketeers, a man protested against the speaker. Some CIC members who were attending the meeting, came up to him and was about to take him to their office in a jeep. His apologetic supplication narrowly managed to let him free.

6) At 10 o'clock in the morning of May 10, Mr. Gitaro Akai, who had been a Communist candidate for the Hokkaido Assembly, was ordered to show up at the Kitami police station by the CIC and MP's, on the charge that he engaged in Communist activities, was questioned and had them take his fingerprints.

Members of the Communist Party, belonging to the Hachinoe district,branch, Aomori Prefecture, are being summoned by the CIC of Hachinoe one after another to be questioned, since April 30. This is because the CIC received a letter from an "anti-Communist youth" to the effect that on March 23, Yoshimichi Watanabe, candidate for the House of Councillors, had a meeting with seven party members at the house of Tokuemon Hayashi, in Hachinoe, who was responsible for the district party organization, and that at the meeting Watanabe criticized the US Occupation policy. The United States, the letter continued, is taking actions that run counter to the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and is anxious to alienate the workers from the farmers. Furthermore, the anonymous letter added that Watanabe delivered the sum of money amounting to 650.000 yen to Party members there, which came presumably from Soviet Russia.

These charges made by the anti-Communist youth are completely unfounded and false:

1) Yoshimichi Watanabe did not go to Hachinoe,
2) Therefore, the delivery of the fabulous sum of money is untrue,
3) The list of the names of Party members who according to the letter attended the meeting, includes non-Party members.

The result of the investigation conducted by the CIC showed

that Watanabe did not come to Hachinoe, but Satomi Hakamade came instead. Thinking that the charges are mistaken in the name of the visitor, and that Hakamada might have done what the charges say, the CIC is still continuing questionings, summoning Party members one after another.

Two Party members, workers at the Nitto Factory, are said to have admitted the main points of the charges.

It is true that Hakamada came to Hachinoe on the nineteenth, and that he talked with fifteen or sixteen party members on the fundamental election policy of the Party Headquarters and on the opposed opinions within the Party organization at Hachinoe, but he did not make any criticism of the Occupation policy at all.

It was not on April23, as the letter says, but on 21 that the meeting was held. It was not seven members of the Party, as the letter discloses, but fifteen or sixteen that assembled at the meeting. As for the story of 650.000 yen, it is too ridiculous to refute the charge.

It appears that this is a deliberate attempt to discredit the Communist Party in the eyes of the CIC, made by some anti-communist element or organization.

It seems that the CIC has recognized the falseness of the charges, but, the American authorities still apparently suspect that Hakamada might have made anti-American or SCAP speeches. In view of the fact that the other charges are entirely untrue, this charge is also absolutely false.

Politics

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

13 June 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Conference with Political Party Leaders

A conference was held in the Conference Room, Government Section, at 1000, 13 June 1947, at which the following were present:

Lt Col Carlos P. Marcum
Captain T. Diamantes
Mr. C. D. Avery
Miss Misao Kuwaye — representing Political Affairs Division

ASANUMA Inajiro, Secretary General, Social Democratic Party
TOMIOSHI Eiji, SD
TAKEDA Giichi, D
KITAMURA Tokutaro, D
NAKAJIMA Moritoshi, Chief, Liberal Party Diet Members Committee
KURIYAMA Chojiro, Liaison Officer, Liberal Party
AKITA Daisuke, People's Cooperative Party
MATSUMOTO Takizo, Parliamentary vice-minister, Foreign Affairs, People's Cooperative Party member
YODA Shizue, Secretary, People's Cooperative Party, non-Diet member
OKADA Seichi, People's Cooperative Party
ISHIHARA Noburo, member, House of Representatives, representing Minor Parties and Independents.

INTRODUCTION

Col. Marcum: Gentlemen, I want to have an informal conference this morning. I will not make any formal statement and I'd like you to feel perfectly free at any time to raise a question or make a statement. I would like just an informal discussion to exchange views and give me an opportunity to make a few comments and suggestions relative to a problem which we are both interested in solving.

As you know, the greatest problem facing the government and the greatest problem facing the political parties under the new Constitution, and in connection with the legislative implementation of the new Constitution, is that of developing the political consciousness of the people, their understanding of democratic ideas and processes and in developing their skill in participating in the affairs of government.

In this connection I feel, and I am sure the rest of you feel, that the next few months are of critical importance from the standpoint of public education. The action of the people in the recent election both from the standpoint of their exercise of voting rights and from the standpoint of their

activities during the campaign, letters which they have written to the parties, to the government, to SCAP and to the press have indicated an awakening political consciousness.

Unfortunately many of those letters and many of the statements by well-meaning people indicate a certain lack of comprehension of the exact meaning of democratic ideas, of democratic processes, of their rights and duties. It is imperative that their understanding of democratic processes and of their duties and responsibilities as well as their privileges and rights should be brought home to them, and at the same time, the manner in which they can participate effectively in the government by bringing their opinions to the attention of the political parties and the government should be made absolutely clear to them.

The ways and means of developing political consciousness and of educating the public are well known to all of you who have had experience in the political life of Japan. There is no need to even discuss ways and means except from the standpoint of cooperation and of integrating your activities with those which we intend to carry out in the next few months.

The important problem before us is mainly that of agreeing as to the information to be submitted to the public. As most of you probably know, from the beginning of the election campaign various members of the Government Section have made formal press statements. The subject matter covered in these various conferences as you know referred to the principles and philosophy of the purge, election procedure, reform of criminal procedure, civil liberties and other major governmental problems. These statements were not exhaustive, nor do they include all possible subjects of public education.

They do include, however, certain basic conceptions and values which would be useful in the development of any educational program by the parties. The suggestion that I have in mind to throw out for discussion among us this morning is the possibility of developing a cooperative program on a non-partisan basis on the fundamental elements of political education which should be disseminated to the public. This program would in no way be construed as affecting the rights of the individual parties to conduct their own educational program in so far as particular issues are concerned, or in regard to the political objectives of your respective parties. The scope of this suggested program would be limited to those ideas and suggestions to the public which are non-controversial; that is, their obligations under a democratic form of government, their rights under a democratic form of government, the manner in which they can bring their criticisms to the attention of the party or the government. In other words, if by cooperative effort on the part of the parties here represented we could develop a common denominator of information in which there is no partisan issue that is controversial, then the efforts and energies of all the parties could be devoted to dissemination of that information for the mutual benefit of all.

I would like to hear an expression of opinion from the gentlemen here.

DISCUSSION

(On File)

CONCLUSION

Col. Marcum: Gentlemen, I feel very encouraged in your expression of agreement on the need for this program and the enthusiasm which you have indicated, and I would like now for you to summarize what you consider the results of our conference.

With regard to the need for a Political Education Program, do I understand that every one here is in favor of that?

Mr. Matsumoto: Yes, they are in agreement.

Col Marcum: Do I also understand that the group is in favor of two committees? In other words, the retention of the Popularization of the Constitution Committee and the establishment of a new Political Education Committee, and that those two would coordinate their program?

Mr. Matsumoto: Yes.

Col Marcum: And that each of the parties and groups represented here will develop their own plans along the lines we discussed a moment ago as to subjects and methods of dissemination, coordination, etc. and will present those to their parties; and that then in the very near future it will be presented to the Diet for discussion?

Mr. Matsumoto: I think their opinion is a little different.

Col Marcum: Just give me that statement as to how they plan to report this conference and what they expect to do in order to formulate this program.

Mr. Matsumoto: What they had in mind was that the members here would submit their report on 23d of June when the Diet opens, together with their suggestions to the respective parties. They would have their meeting and the party in turn will officially select a working committee who will work up their plan, and then these committees will get together on the 25th - the committee from all of the parties will get together and they will, in turn, formulate a joint plan, and when this plan is formulated they would like to come to this office for further advice.

Col Marcum: Thank you very much, gentlemen, for coming today - I think it is a very hopeful sign and that we have entered into a period of highly constructive activity. I think that with this program you will inaugurate an era of practical democratic politics in Japan.

C.P.M.

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**HEADQUARTERS**

GS 3959/158.32 Int
12 Jun 47

Subject : Surveillance of the Japanese Elections executed by the British Commonwealth Occupation Force during the month of Apr 47.

GHQ SCAP (For attn Government Section)

1. OPERATION ORDER No. 4.

On 18 Mar 47, Headquarters BCOF issued an Operation Order to all Units and Formations under command, dealing with the duties and methods of surveillance to be carried out by BCOF Observer Teams during the elections on the 5, 15, 20, 25, and 30 Apr 47. Extracts from the Operation Order, which deals in detail with surveillance methods in each Prefecture in the BCOF area of responsibility, are given below :

(a) Intention. The British Commonwealth Occupation Force will assist US Military Government in the observation and supervision of the Japanese elections within the BCOF area of responsibility.

(b) Method.

(i) The coverage of each election will be phased as follows :-

PHASE 1 - Pre-election coverage.
PHASE 2 - Election day coverage.
PHASE 3 - Post-election coverage.

(ii) Army Formations and BCAIR will provide Observer Teams to assist Military Government upon each phase of the elections. The Teams will operate over the widest possible area, including outlying islands.

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(iii) To ensure the maximum coverage Formations will provide as many Observer Teams as possible. Observer Teams will consist of :-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HIROSHIMA | Prefecture | 30 Teams |
| YAMAGUCHI | " | 18 " |
| OKAYAMA | " | 18 " |
| TOTTORI | " | 12 " |
| SHIMANE | " | 12 " |
| KAGAWA, EHIME, KOCHI, TOKUSHIMA | | 25 " |

(iv) The approximate number of polling places is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HIROSHIMA | Prefecture | 1500 |
| YAMAGUCHI | " | 1100 |
| OKAYAMA | " | 1100 |
| TOTTORI | " | 650 |
| SHIMANE | " | 650 |
| EHIME, KOCHI, KAGAWA, TOKUSHIMA | | 2050 |

(v) Interpreter Observer Teams will visit at least twice daily on each Election Day, as many polling places as practicable.

(vi) Non-Interpreter Observer Teams will observe the conduct of the Elections at as many polling places as possible.

(c) Intercommunication. Interpreter Observer Teams will submit reports to the Formation HQ concerned. Formations will consolidate all reports for each Prefecture and forward them to the appropriate Military Government Team with a copy to HQ BCOF.

This Operation Order also dealt with several minor details which are not included in this report.

2. EXECUTION.

(a) The elections in the Prefectures in the BCOF area of responsibility were covered by Formations as indicated below :

| | |
|---|---|
| HIROSHIMA, EHIME, KAGAWA, KOCHI, TOKUSHIMA | 34 Aust Inf Bde |
| YAMAGUCHI | 2 NZEF (JAPAN) |
| OKAYAMA, TOTTORI, SHIMANE | 268 Inf Bde Gp |

BCAIR Observer Teams were responsible for the surveillance of areas in the vicinity of BCAIR Stations, i.e. IWAKUNI and BOFU, YAMAGUCHI Prefecture and MIHO, TOTTORI Prefecture, and forwarded all reports to the Army Formation concerned.

(b) The actual numbers of Observer Teams exceeded the numbers required in Operation Order No. 4, as indicated below :

| | |
|---|---|
| HIROSHIMA | 32 |
| OKAYAMA | 18 |
| TOTTORI | 12 |
| SHIMANE | 12 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 39 |
| EHIME, KAGAWA, KOCHI, TOKUSHIMA | 25 — 138 |

Further to these Teams, large numbers of Non-Interpreter Observer Teams were employed on each of the Election Days. These consisted of two or more British personnel whose activities were confined to observations of the conduct of the Elections at the polling booths.

(c) The majority of Observer Teams were transported by jeep. They travelled to all cities, towns and villages in outlying areas, observing the conduct of the Election officials and the civilian population prior to, during, and after each election, reporting major violations to US Military Government, and correcting minor breaches on the spot. Great care was exercised by each team that they in no way influenced the vote of the Japanese individual.

(d) Each Observer Team submitted a daily report showing the towns visited, the numbers of voters, percentage of voters, numbers of female voters, violations, and general remarks on Election Administration, civilian attitude, and Political Party and candidates elected.

(e) Two accidents occurred in TOTTORI Prefecture during the Election coverage involving the death of one private soldier, and injuries to five others. These accidents occurred in outlying mountainous regions, where the roads are particularly dangerous to motorized traffic.

(f) These Observer Teams were operating throughout the area for approximately 35 days, many of them living in Japanese hotels, or carrying several days rations with them to cover lengthy excursions into the more distant regions of each Prefecture.

3. GENERAL.

According to reports received from Observer Teams, innumerable violations of the Election Laws were noted throughout the area. These however were mainly of a minor nature, involving illegal placing of posters, and soliciting of votes outside polling booths. Many of these were caused through ignorance on the part of candidates and voters and not through wilful violation of the Election Laws.

It was apparent in the majority of districts outside main cities and towns that the Japanese were mainly interested only in the election of their own Village Headman and Assemblies, in other words people who directly influenced their every-day activities.

F. M Bladin

Bladin cofs

for. Lieutenant General
Commander in Chief
British Commonwealth Occupation Force

Files

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Political Affairs Division

9 June 1947

Politics

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Draft of Party Rules, Japan Liberal Party.

The Liberal Party presented for the first time the attached draft to its Diet members on 5 June 1947. On 12 June 1947 the party will hold a convention in Tokyo mainly of members of the House of Representatives and House of Councillors. It is expected that the party will adopt these rules at that time.

As the opposition party in the new Diet, the Liberal Party is now planning reorganization. A spokesman for the party, KURIYAMA Chojiro, stated that extensive plans have been made to meet the new role of a strong "opposition" party, and that even YOSHIDA Shegiru (former Prime Minister) has added enthusiasm. The alleged resignation of the Liberal Party secretary-general, and several other party officials indicates that future changes in the party can be expected.

T. Diamantes
CAPT. T. DIAMANTES

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JUN - 5 1947

Party Rules of the Japanese Liberal Party (a draft)

Article One.

This organization shall be called the Liberal Party with headquarters established in Tokyo and branch organizations established in the various localities.

Article Two.

The Party will aim to realize the platform, the policies, declarations, and decisions of the Party.

Article Three.

The Party organization shall consist of the following officers:

| | |
|---|---|
| President | |
| Advisers | several |
| Director-General | one |
| Director | several |
| Chief Secretary | one |
| Vice-Chief Secretary | one |
| Secretaries | several |
| Chairman of Research in Political Affairs | one |
| Vice-Chairmen of Research in Political Affairs | three |
| Chairman of General Assembly of Diet members | one |
| Vice-Chairman of General Assembly of Diet members | two |
| Chairman of members in the House of Representatives | one |
| Vice-Chairman of members in the House of Representatives | two |
| Chairman of members in the House of Councilors | one |
| Vice-Chairman of members in the House of Councillors | two |
| Auditors | three |
| Trustee | several |

Article Four.

The President shall be elected at the ~~general assembly~~ national convention of the Party. The President shall exercise general supervision over the Party for a term of four years.

Article Five.

The advisers shall be determined ~~at a general business meeting~~ by the board of directors upon the recommendation of the President. They shall counsel the President upon important matters.

Article Six.

The directors shall be elected in the following manner:

A. Five persons shall be elected from among Party members in the House of Representatives by secret vote on a single ballot.

B. One person for each ten members of the House of Representatives (five and above shall be considered a whole number) affiliated with the Party shall be mutually elected by secret vote on a single ballot from each district.

C. Five persons shall be elected from among members of the House of Councillors affiliated with the Party by secret vote on a single ballot.

D. The President can nominate and select up to five persons from among Party members in the Diet or persons other than Diet members.

The directors shall assist the President and shall handle important Party affairs.

The directors shall elect a Director-General and several standing directors from among themselves.

Article Seven.

The Chief-Secretary shall be determined by the board of directors upon the recommendation of the President.

He shall carry out Party functions in conformity with the decisions of the Board of Directors.

Article Eight.

The Vice-Chief Secretary shall be determined by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Chief-Secretary.

The Vice-Chief Secretary shall assist the Chief-Secretary and will perform the duties of the Chief-Secretary in his absence.

Article Nine.

The secretaries shall be elected in the following manner:

A. One person from each five members of the House of Representatives (three and above shall be considered whole numbers) affiliated with the Party shall be mutually elected by secret vote on a single ballot from each district.

B. Ten persons shall be elected from among members of the House of Councillors affiliated with the Party by secret vote on a single ballot.

C. The President can nominate and select up to ten persons from among Party members in the Diet or persons other than Diet members.

The secretaries shall assist the President, the Chief-Secretary and the Vice-Chief Secretary and shall carry out their respective duties.

Several standing secretaries shall be mutually elected.

Article Ten.

The Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee shall be elected at a general assembly of Diet members.

The Vice-Chairman shall be determined at the Board of Directors meeting upon the recommendation of the Chairman.

The Political Affairs Investigating Committee shall conduct investigations and draw up proposals of various policies.

The Political Affairs Investigation Committee can request aid of advisers and technicians.

Article Eleven.

The Chairman of the General Assembly of Diet Members , Vice-Chairman of General Assembly of Diet members, Chairman of members in the House of Representatives, Vice-Chairman of members in the House of Representatives Chairman of members in the House of Councillors, and Vice-Chairman of members in the House of Councillors shall be elected in their respective groups.

However, the Chairman of the members in the House of Representatives and the Vice-Chairman of members in the Houses of Representatives can concurrently hold the position of the Chairman of the General Assembly of Diet members and the Vice-Chairman of the General Assembly of Diet members.

Article Twelve.

Auditors shall be elected at the general assembly of Diet members. They will supervise the accounts of the Party.

Article Thirteen.

The President shall appoint the Trustees.

The Trustees shall participate in the ~~general assembly~~ national convention of the Party or the general assembly of Diet members in place of the ~~general assembly~~ national convention of the Party, and can participate in making decisions.

Article Fourteen.

Each officer shall hold office for a term of one year. However, he shall hold office upon the completion of his term until a successor to his position has been determined.

Article Fifteen.

The following matters will be [illegible]

The following departments will be established within the Party. The organization shall be specified separately.

1. Party Affairs
2. Attendence
3. Public Relations
4. Information
5. Campaign
6. Organization
7. Election Counter-Planning
8. Women
9. Youth
10. Diet

Article Sixteen.

Other organs can be established when the President deems it necessary.

Article Seventeen.

The President shall convoke a ~~mass meeting~~ National Convention in Tokyo once a year. A special ~~mass meeting~~ National Convention can be convoked in times of necessity. However, in times of emergency, a general assembly of Diet members can be held in place of the Party's ~~mass meeting.~~ National Convention.

Article Eighteen.

The National Convention of the Party will be held with delegates from Members of the Diet affiliated with the Party and elected representatives from the branch organizations combined.

No more than two persons shall represent each branch organization. However, incase there are two or more election districts in the branch jurisdiction, that number shall be the maximum.

Article Nineteen.

The General Assembly of Diet members held in place of the National Convention and the General Assembly of Diet members to carry out the election of Party officers must have the presence of two third or more of the Diet members affiliated with the Party.

Article Twenty.

Party expenses shall be borne by Party members. The record of revenues and expenditures shall be publicized once each year. However, the administrative expenses of the Party Headquarters shall be borne by a different method specified by the General Assembly of Diet members who are affiliated with the Party.

Article Twenty One.

The regulations of each branch organization shall require the approval of the Party Headquarters.

Article Twenty Two.

Any person who desires membership in the Party must have the introduction of a Party member.

Article Twenty Three.

A Party member who conducts himself improperly shall be expelled by a decision to that effect passed by the Board of Directors. However, in cases involving a Diet member, approval of the General Assembly of Diet members is also required.

# 日本自由党々則（案）

第一條　本結社は日本自由党と稱し、本部を東京に置き、各地方に支部を置く。

第二條　党は党の綱領、政策、宣言、及び決議の実現を期することを目的とする。

第三條　党に左の役員を置く。

総裁　一名
顧問　若干名
総務会長　一名
総務　若干名
幹事長　一名
副幹事長　若干名
幹事　若干名
政務調査会長　一名
議員総会長　一名
代議士会長　一名
参議院議員会長　一名
会計監督　三名
評議員　若干名

第四條　総裁は党大会で選挙する。

第五條　顧問は總裁の推薦によって總務會で決定する。
顧問は重要事項について總裁の諮問に應ずる。

第六條　總務の選任は右の各號による。
一、党所属の代議士の中から單記無記名投票で五名を互選する。
二、各地区別所属代議士十名（四捨五入）につき一名の割合により單記無記名投票で各地区別に互選する。
三、党所属の参議院議員の中から、單記無記名投票で五名を互選する。
四、總裁は、その指名により所属国會議員又は国會議員以外の党員の中から五名を限り選任することができる。

總務は、總裁を佐け党の要務を處理する。
總務の互選によって總務會長及び常任總務若干名を置く。

第七條　幹事長は、總裁の推薦によって總務會で決定する。
幹事長は、總務會の決議に基いて党務を執行する。

第八條　副幹事長は、幹事長の推薦によって總務會で決定する。
副幹事長は、幹事長を佐け幹事長に故障のあるときにはその職務を代行する。

第九條　幹事の選任は左の各號による。

一、各地区別所属代議士五名（二名宛入）につき一名の割合により單記無記名投票で各地区別に互選する。

二、所属参議院議員の中から單記無記名投票で十名を互選する。

三、總裁はその指名により所属国會議員又は国會議員以外の党員の中から十名を限り選任することができる。

幹事は、總務並びに幹事長及び副幹事長を佐け党務を分担する。

幹事は互選によって常任幹事若干名を置く。

第十條　政務調査會長は議員總會で選挙する。

同副會長は會長の推薦によって總務會で決定する。

政務調査會は、各種政策の調査立案に当る。

政務調査會は質問及事門委員を置くことができる。

第十一條　議員總會長、同副會長、代議士會長、同副會長及び参議院議員會長同副會長は大々議員總會、代議士會及び参議院議員會でそれぞれ選挙する。

但し代議士會長、同副會長は議員總會で選挙する。

第十二條　會計監督は、党の會計を監督する。

會計監督は議員總會で選挙する。

會計監督は、党の會計を監督する。

第十三條　評議員は、総裁が指名する。

評議員は、党大会及党大会に代るべき議員総会に出席し、裁決に加わることができる。

第十四條　各役員の任期は一年とする。但し任期が満了しても後任の役員が決定するまでは、その職を執るものとする。

第十五條　党に左の部を置きその構成は、別にこれを定める。

一、党務部
一、経理部
一、渉外部
一、情報部
一、遊説部
一、組織部
一、選挙對策部
一、婦人部
一、青年部
一、國會部

第十六條　総裁は必要があると認めたときには他の機関を設けることができる。

第十七條　總裁は、毎年一回大會を東京に招集する。

但し必要と認めたときは臨時大會を招集することができる。

但し緊急の場合は議員總會を以て党大會に代えることができる。

第十八條　党大會は党員である国會議員及び各支部から選出した委員を會同して開くものとする。

委員は一支部二名を定員とする。但し支部の選挙区二以上の場合はその数を定員とする。

第十九條　党大會に代るべき議員總會及び党役員の選挙を行う議員總會は所属議員三分の二以上の出席を必要とする。

第二十條　党費は党員の負担とし、毎年一回收支を公開する。但し本部経常事務費は、竹馬国會議員が、別に定める方法により負担する。

第二十一條　各支部の規約は、本部の承認を受けなければならない。

第二十二條　党に加盟しようとするものは党員の紹介によらなければならない。

第二十三條　党員に不都合の行爲があった場合は、總務會の議を経て之を除名する。

但し議員の場合は議員總會の議をも経なければならない。

1947 ELECTIONS - ROLE OF UNITED STATES NAVY

## Introduction

Yokosuka was one of the principal bases of the Japanese Navy. After the surrender it was occupied by the United States Navy and is at present the headquarters of its fleet activities in Japan. Along with its other responsibilities, the Navy also exercises military government authority over a small area which corresponds roughly to the municipality of Yokosuka. The Commander of the base handles this task through a Naval Military Government Team consisting of a Commander and a number of junior officers, enlisted men and civilian employees.

Navy Military Government jurisdiction applies to a population of about 225,000. Both the population and area being relatively small, Military Government officers have maintained an intimacy of contact with the community which is probably far beyond that of any other community in Japan. An active interest is maintained in the political, economic and cultural life of the people. Among the many civic activities which have been sponsored or are fostered by the Naval administration are:

1. A Women's Club whose peak membership was 60,000 and presently is about 45,000;

2. A Red Cross Society recently established, with 2,000 members;

3. Miura Peninsula Athletic Association, to which substantial donations of equipment have been made and prizes are offered by the Naval administration.

## Election Data

There are 40 polling places in this area and all of them were visited on each of the election days at least once and many of them two or three times.

### Election for Governors, Mayors and Headmen
### 5 April 1947

In the 5 April election for mayor, 95,000 ballots were cast, representing 71 per cent of those eligible. There were 7,100 invalid ballots, leaving 87,900 that were valid. There were three candidates for mayor and the successful candidate received 63 per cent of these votes; the next on the list received 21 per cent, and the third candidate 19 per cent.

For the governorship of Kanagawa Prefecture, in which Yokosuka is located, there were also three candidates. The total vote cast was again 95,000, but the invalid ballots totalled 10,500. The successful candidate received 55 per cent of the valid ballots and his two opponents received 26 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.



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It will be noted that there were 50 per cent more spoiled ballots in the governor's election than in the mayor's election. It is rather definitely known that a large number of the supporters of the successful candidate for mayor wrote his name on both ballots as insurance against the possibility that they might lose their vote for him through confusion brought about by the use of two separate ballots for the first time in election history in Japan. If this device was followed in Yokosuka it is reasonable to suppose that it was also used in other parts of Japan and probably accounts for a substantial portion of the unusually high percentage of invalid votes cast in the 5 April election.

One of the unsuccessful candidates for governor, together with many of his supporters, including a considerable number from Yokosuka, are in police custody for infraction of the election laws. No irregularities were observed at the polls.

Election for Members of House of Councillors
20 April 1947

There was very little interest in this election and the participation dropped to 62 per cent of those eligible. Even with this smaller participation it is generally felt that a great proportion of those voting did so out of a feeling of civic duty rather than from a knowledge of what was involved. One of the successful candidates in the prefecture is from Yokosuka and he has been under investigation for alleged malpractices in the election, and a number of his supporters are in police custody.

Testifying to the confusion of the voter and his lack of knowledge of the purposes, personalities and issues of this election, the spoiled ballots rose to approximately 15 per cent.

Election for Members of the House of Representatives
25 April 1947

Since members of the House of Representatives have always been elected by the people, the general public is somewhat acquainted with the procedures and issues involved. The voting percentage in this election rose to 68 per cent of the total number of voters who were eligible. The number of spoiled ballots amounted to only one per cent of the votes cast. Nothing of special interest or significance occurred in this election.

Election for Members of Prefectural and City Assemblies

Participation in this election was the highest for all the elections held during the month, having been 75 per cent of all those eligible. The spoiled ballots represented only 2.3 per cent of the total votes cast. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that since this was a local election the candidates were widely known personally or by name or reputation, hence the voter did not experience the confusion with which he was beset in the House of Counsillors election and therefore made fewer mistakes. This election was free from any unusual incident.

## Summary

**Political affiliation of successful local candidates:**

| Election | Social Democrats | Democrats | Liberals | Communists | Independents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mayor | | | | | 1 |
| City Assembly | 4 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 23 |
| Yokosuka members of Prefectural Assembly | 3 | 2 | 2 | | |

## Conclusion

Community activities in the Yokosuka area are greatly stimulated by the close contest maintained by the Navy Military Government.

In the election for assemblymen the number of spoiled ballots was relatively low. This must be largely due to the fact that the people knew something about the candidates. In the election for governor and mayor, the people again were well acquainted with the candidates and the issues and consequently there should also have been a small percentage of spoiled ballots. However, the percentage actually was very high. It is obvious that another reason must be sought for the high percentage and it undoubtedly is the practice of deliberately instructing the voters on the lower intelligence level to vote for one candidate on both ballots. This is a practical political device and while it may be condemned there is nothing illegal about it.

GUY J. SWOPE
Chief, National Government Division

9 June 1947

## POLLING DATA

In the City of Yokosuka, there were 63 polling places, of which 40 were in the Naval one of Responsibility. They were all visited on the dates of voting, usually twice, some three times.

April 5 th Elections:

For Mayor:

There were three candidates for Mayor, two independent and one Socila Democrat. The winner was Mr. Saboru Ohta, a veteran diplomat, seeking his first public office.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saburo OHTA | 50,484 |
| Koichi YUDA | 18,370 |
| Kenzo HABU | 19,100 |

Total voters eligible: 130,934
Number voting: 95,088 ( Invalid ballots; 7,102. )
Male Voters: 48,944
Femael voters: 46,144
Voting percentage: 71.1%

For Governor:

There were three candidates for the Governorship of Kanagawa Prefecture; one indepedent candidate, Mr. I. Uchiyama, who was elected, Mr. I. Hashinaka, Social Democrat, and Mr. U. Okonogi, Liberal. Okonogi has been taken into Police custody, due to infractions of the Election Laws. Many of his supporters in Yokosuka have also been incarcerated. No irregularities were observed at the polls, however.

| | |
|---|---|
| I. Uchiyama | 45,160 |
| I. Hashinaka | 22,330 |
| U. Okonogi | 17,149 |

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The number of invalid votes for the Gubnertorial election was 10,424 ballots.

Many instances of confusion in the first and the last names of the various candidates occurred. Some votes were cast for Non-candidates, including at least one vote for late Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, for Mayor of Yokosuka. Similar votes were noted for Governor.

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Apr.
~~May~~ 20th Elections:

The voting statistics for the House of Councillors' Election are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Eligible Voters: | 137,848 |
| Ballots cast: | 85,293 |
| Male voters: | 45,232 |
| Female voters: | 40,061 |
| Voting percentage: | 61.9% |

The general feeling about the House of Councillors Election seemd to be a feeling of "what the Hell?", resulting in the great number of absentees.

From the local district that included Yokosuka, four members were returned, of whom one was a resident from Yokosuka. The successful candidates in the Kanagawa Prefectural district are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| K. Osumi | 29,495 |
| J. Miki | 19,099 |
| K. Ogushi | 5,198 |
| K. Suzuki | 14,248 |

The candidate from Yokosuka, K. Osumi has been under investigation for alleged malpractices, and a group of his supporters are now in Police custody at various points in the Prefecture. Many of the invalid ballots due to the fact that the ballots, in addition to Osumi's name, had varying degrees of abuse concerning him written on them.

In the National District, the ballots were so spread that it is useless to enumerate them.

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April 25th Elections:

From the second district of Kanagawa Prefecture, four members were returned to the House of Representitives. Of them, one was a prominent Yokosuka citizen, a Social Democrat, Akira SASAGUCHI.

Balloting statistics:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eligible voters: | 138,113 |
| Votes cast: | 93,704 |
| Male Voters: | 49,094 |
| Female Voters: | 44,611 |
| Voting percentage: | 67.9% |

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Votes received by the successful candidates in Yokosuka are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Sasaguchi | 24,425 | (Soc.Dem.) |
| F. Kogure | 18,212 | (Liberal) |
| S. Shirai | 568 | (Democrat) |
| N. Doi | 4,487 | (Soc.Dem.) |

Nothing of special interest was observed.

Navy area -
Papulation. about 25,000

Music of Yokosuka - Pop. 270,000

Women's Club
Peak membership 60,000
Present " 45,000

Red Cross Society - newly established. 2000 Members.
Miura Peninsula athletic assoc.
Donation of paraphernalia & Prizes.

CITY ASSEMBLY

The breakdown of the figures show the following division by the political affilliations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 12 |
| Democrats | 4 |
| Soc. Dems. | 4 |
| Communist | 1 |
| Independent | 23 |

VOTING RESULTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Votes cast. | 100,850 |
| Number of Valid votes. | 98,550 |
| Number of Male votes. | 50,670 |
| Number of Female votes. | 50,180 |
| Percentage of absenteeism. | 25.4% |
| Percentage of voting voter | 74.6% |
| Prefectural average | 75.2% |
| National average | 79.6% |

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

There was at least one vote for Captain Decker to the City Assembly, and another vote to the same office marked "America".

About the average number of sour grape ballots containing degrees of abuse on some of the candiates.

Nothing else of note.

PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

Seven members to be elected by the City of Yokosuka: thirteen candidates stood for election. Results are as follows:

| | Name | Party | Votes received |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ogawa | Democrat | 12,895 |
| 2 | Suzuki | Liberal | 11,273 |
| 3 | Ando | Social Democrat | 11,130 |
| 4 | Akiyama | Social Democrat | 9,940 |
| 5 | Yoshii | Democrat | 9,013 |
| 6 | Hada | Liberal | 7,792 |
| 7 | Ishikawa | Social Democrat | 7,693 |
| (Next) | Ichikawa | Liberal | 7,148 |

Summary
Pol. Aff. of Dane Local Cand. Com Ind.

| Election | Soc. Dem | Dem | Lab | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ~~[illegible]~~ Mayor | | | | 1 | 1 |
| ~~[illegible]~~ | | | | | |
| Ct. Assembly | 4 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 23 |
| Aldermanic | | | | | |
| of Prof. Assembly | 3 | 2 | 2 | | |

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

23 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, LEGISLATIVE DIVISION

SUBJECT: Interview with ITAYA Junsuke

An interview was held on 23 May with ITAYA Junsuke, Liberal Party member of the House of Councillors, for the purpose of ascertaining the political philosophies and attitudes of the newly elected members, particularly among the Independents and minor parties. This information was requested in order to help evaluate the results of the recent election.

The SHINSEI Club was formed by members of the Liberal Party in order to include the participation of like-minded independents. The name means "New Politics" and is said to be dedicated to carrying out the spirit of the new Constitution and the democratization of Japan in keeping with the principles and political philosophy of the Liberal Party. Six independents, IMAIZUMI Masaki, TOKUGAWA Raitei, NAKAYAMA Toshihiko, OYA Shinzo, SHIGEMUNE Yuzo, and HORI Sueji have joined to date, but of this number only OYA and IMAIZUMI seem to have formally joined the Party. Since the other four are not Party members, but merely wish to collaborate along the same political lines, the name SHINSEI KAI was devised. According to ITAYA, not all Liberal Party sympathizers have come into the organization, but will probably enter at a later date, at which time the name is to be changed. Apparently, there are some who don't like the "New Politics."

JOHN K. McLEAN
National Government Division

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DIV

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

23 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, LEGISLATIVE DIVISION

SUBJECT: Interviews with Diet Members

1. Interviews are desired with representatives of the Liberal, Democratic, and Social Democratic Parties, and with WADA Hiroo, Independent and member of the RYOKUFU KAI.

2. Interviews with the party members are to take place on 23 May and with Mr. WADA at a later date. They will be held in the Government Section Conference Room.

3. Purpose of the interviews is to obtain information on the significance of the House of Councillors election and present party alignments, with special emphasis on the political attitudes of the Independents and Minor Party members.

4. Information on action taken will be submitted as soon as the interviews are completed.

JOHN K. McLEAN
National Government Division

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DIV

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

23 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, LEGISLATIVE DIVISION

SUBJECT: Interview with YOSHIKAWA Suejiro

An interview was held on 23 May with YOSHIKAWA Suejiro of the Social Democratic Party and member of the House of Councillors, for the purpose of obtaining information in order to evaluate the results of the Upper House election.

Out of 47 Social Democrats in the House of Councillors, YOSHIKAWA estimates ~~four~~ 34, including himself, to be right-wingers, eight left-wingers, and four members that might be termed neutral, or center.

Of these, MATSUMOTO Jiichiro, new vice-president of the House of Councillors, is termed a member of the center of the Party, notwithstanding his activities as a leader in the SUIHEISHA, or Levelling League, which YOSHIKAWA believes demonstrates leftist sympathies. The SUIHEISHA is an organization dedicated to the emancipation of the ETA class. MIZUHASHI Tosaku, member of the Central Executive Committee of the All Japan Communications Workers Union, is included among the right-wing members, although he is probably closer to the party center. KIMURA Kihachiro is classed as a member of the center group, although he is a close friend of SUZUKI Mosaburo and was recommended by him as a candidate.

In addition to the party members, it is held that approximately one-third of the members of the RYOKUFU KAI and one-half of those in the Independents Club are favorable to the left-wing parties. If this is true, it would give the left a total strength of about 90, or something more than one-third of the House. Most of the supporters of the Social Democratic Party in the RYOKUFU KAI are said to be members of the right-wing faction, although left-wing Social Democratic or Communist sympathizers predominate among the leftists in the Independents Club. Known to favor the Social Democrats in the RYOKUFU KAI are YAMAMOTO Yuzo, WADA Hiroo, TANAKA Kotaro, HIGASHIURA Shoji, YUKI Yasuji, FUJII Heigo, HOASHI Kei, and SASSA Hiroo. The latter is a writer and political scientist and son of a famous ultra-nationalist leader in FUKUOKA Prefecture. In order to avoid family difficulties SASSA ran as an Independent in the election, and may feel unwilling to enter the Social Democratic Party formally as yet.

Left-wing Social Democratic sympathizers in the Independents Club are said to include SASAKI Ryosaku, IWAMA Masao, KANEIWA Denichi, and SAIONJI Kinkazu, son of Prince SAIONJI. ONISHI Toshio and HANI Goro, of the Independents Club are said to be Communist sympathizers. One right-wing Social Democrat supporter, KUKI Monjuro, is a member of the Democratic Party. Thus, according to YOSHIKAWA, known members or supporters of the right-wing of the Social Democratic Party are said to number 44, center, 4, and left-wing, 12.

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DIV.

One indication of the political character of the Upper House can be seen from the vote on the election of the vice-speaker, MATSUMOTO Jiichiro. If the 135 votes cast for MATSUMOTO can be counted as representing the "progressive" forces, and even if the 35 Democratic votes are deducted on the supposition that they are the result of a political deal made in exchange for Social Democratic support for SAKURAUCHI for president of the House, then total left-wing strength can be calculated as approximately 100 in the House of Councillors.

John K. McLean
National Government Division

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

23 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, LEGISLATIVE DIVISION

SUBJECT: Interview with ITO Takaharu

An interview was held on 23 May with ITO Takaharu, Democratic member of the House of Councillors, with the object of obtaining information on the political make-up of members of the House to be used in evaluating the results of the recent election.

Since the election 10 members who were elected on Independent tickets and 4 former minor party members have entered the Democratic Party. The new members are IKEDA Shichirobei, ITO Takaharu, UETAKE Haruhiko, OGATA Rokurobei, KOBAYASHI Katsuma, SASAKI Shikazo, TAKENAKA Shichiro, FUKAGAWA Tamae, ONIMARU Gisai, and KOSUGI Shigeyasu from the Independents, and FUJIMORI Shinji, TANAKA Nobuyoshi, YUI Kentaro, and NAKAKO Takashi from the minor parties.

In addition, ITO expects five or six more members to enter the Party ranks shortly. It was rumored that SATO Naotake, Independent and former Ambassador to Russia, was about to become a member of the Party, and his name was even added to the roster of Democratic Party members by mistake. However, SATO wrote ASHIDA that he wished to continue as an Independent. It is nevertheless interesting to note that SATO's political convictions would seem to lie along Democratic rather than Liberal lines, inasmuch as he is frequently mentioned as the next foreign minister under a government which will presumably figure in the final peace negotiations.

MATSUDAIRA and DEBUCHI are the other two top-flight diplomats neither of which has entered the ranks of a political party. ITO believes that both wish to remain calm and aloof from party politics and will therefore continue as Independents, although MATSUDAIRA is more inclined toward the Liberal position, owing to his intimate relationship with former Prime Minister YOSHIDA.

ITO, former Chief of the Foreign Office and a follower of ASHIDA, Secretary-General of the Democratic Party, made the statement that 60 per cent of the Party membership in the House of Councillors belong to the ASHIDA faction.

In regard to the political color of the RYOKUFU KAI and the Independents Club, ITO believes the former to consist mostly of moderates and followers of the Democratic philosophy, while the latter is said to contain a very large percentage of left-wingers.

JOHN K. McLEAN
National Government Division

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DIV

1 — Male + Female

Final

Report on Numbers of Questionnaires,
Candidates and Elected Members in
connection with the last elections

21 May 1947

| | Number of Questionnaires Submitted | | | Number of Candidates | | | Number of Successful Candidates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Member of House of Councillors | 1,371 | 35 | 1,406 | N N 233<br>L L 324 | N 13<br>L 7 | N 246<br>L 331 | N 92<br>L 148 | N 8<br>L 2 | N 100<br>L 150 |
| Member of House of Representatives | 3,315 | 115 | 3,430 | 1,515 | 84 (?)<br>~~75~~ | 1,590 | 451 | 15 | 466 (?) |
| Governor | 463 | 3 | 466 | 210 | 2 | 212 | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| Mayor | 1,212 | 1 | 1,213 | 635 | 2 | 637 | 209 | 0 | 209 |
| Chief of Town and Village | 46,330 | 51 | 46,381 | 19,945 | 12 | 19,957 | 10,207 | 3 | 10,210 |
| Member of Prefectural Assemblies | 12,555 | 185 | 12,740 | 7,004 | 111 | 7,115 | 2,467 | 23 | 2,490 |
| Member of City Assemblies | 23,082 | 460 | 23,542 | 17,607 | 346 | 17,953 | 7,198 | 74 | 7,272 |
| Member of Ward Assemblies (Tokyo-to) | 2,489 | 29 | 2,518 | 2,14[illegible] | 37 | 2,182 | 879 | 16 | 895 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member of Town and Village Assembly | 338,540 | 3,606 | 342,146 | 229,332 | 1,784 | 231,121 | 182,517 | 707 | 183,224 |
| Total | 429,357 | 4,485 | 433,842 | 278,955 | 2,389 | 281,344 | 204,214 | 848 | 205,062 |

Note: RE: Member of House of Councillors

N= National Constituency

L= Local Constituency

2.

Number of Questionnaires

Classified by Party Affiliation.

| | Liberals | Democrats | Socialists | National Cooperatives | Communists | Various Parties | Independents | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member of House of Councillors | 143 | 118 | 125 | 33 | 72 | 66 | 849 | 1,406 |
| Member of House of Representatives | 446 | 302 | 451 | 134 | 221 | 234 | 1,642 | 3,430 |
| Governor | 50 | 38 | 65 | 11 | 38 | 51 | 213 | 466 |
| Mayor | 100 | 109 | 141 | 11 | 60 | 49 | 743 | 1,213 |
| Chief of Town and Village | 1,415 | 1,180 | 1,167 | 255 | 283 | 203 | 41,878 | 46,381 |
| Member of Prefectural Assembly | 1,476 | 1,244 | 1,674 | 318 | 765 | 536 | 6,727 | 12,740 |
| Member of City Assembly | 1,699 | 1,442 | 2,093 | 169 | 690 | 786 | 16,663 | 23,542 |
| Member of Ward Assembly (Tokyo-to) | 384 | 169 | 271 | 5 | 124 | 20 | 1,545 | 2,518 |
| Member of Town and Village Assembly | 6,316 | 7,702 | 9,751 | 908 | 1,299 | 4,571 | 311,599 | 342,146 |
| Total | 12,029 | 12,304 | 15,738 | 1,844 | 3,552 | 6,516 | 381,859 | 433,842 |

3.

Number of Candidates

Classified by Party Affiliation.

| | Liberals | Democrats | Socialists | National Cooperatives | Communists | Various Parties | Independents | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member of House of Councillow | N 18 | N 13 | N 33 | N 7 | N 12 | N 23 | N 140 | N 246 |
| | L 55 | L 41 | L 67 | L 14 | L 28 | L 15 | L 111 | L 331 |
| Member of House of Represenlatives | 326 | 350 | 289 | 108 | 120 | 155 | 242 | 1,590 |
| Governor | 14 | 7 | 34 | 6 | 9 | 24 | 118 | 212 |
| Mayor | 56 | 49 | 104 | 8 | 38 | 31 | 351 | 637 |
| Chief of Town and Village | 638 | 553 | 680 | 106 | 130 | 217 | 17,633 | 19,957 |
| Member of Pref Assembly | 1,173 | 1,156 | 1,143 | 281 | 436 | 473 | 2,453 | 7,115 |
| Member of City Assembly | 1,538 | 1,457 | 1,956 | 141 | 487 | 853 | 11,521 | 17,953 |
| Member of Ward Assembly (Tokyo-to) | 531 | 263 | 327 | 9 | 115 | 23 | 914 | 2,182 |
| Member of Town and Village Assembly | 4,959 | 5,131 | 6,868 | 760 | 876 | 2,091 | 210,436 | 231,121 |
| Total | 9,308 | 9,020 | 11,501 | 1,440 | 2,251 | 3,905 | 243,919 | 281,344 |

Note: RE: Member of House of Councillors
N - National Constituency
L - Local Constituency

4. Number of Elected Members Classified by Party Affiliation.

| | | Liberals | | Democrats | | Socialists | | National Cooperatives | | Communists | | Various Parties | | Independents | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member of House of Councillors | N | 8 | N | 6 | N | 17 | N | 3 | N | 3 | N | 5 | N | 58 | N | 100 |
| | L | 29 | L | 22 | L | 30 | L | 6 | L | 1 | L | 7 | L | 55 | L | 150 |
| Member of House of Representatives | | 131 | | 121 | | 143 | | 29 | | 4 | | 13 | | 25 | | 466 |
| Governor | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 1 | | 0 | | 3 | | 30 | | 46 |
| Mayor | | 19 | | 23 | | 11 | | 1 | | 0 | | 9 | | 146 | | 209 |
| Chief of Town and Village | | 360 | | 316 | | 253 | | 63 | | 11 | | 96 | | 9,111 | | 10,210 |
| Member of Pref. Assembly | | 491 | | 488 | | 411 | | 116 | | 4 | | 177 | | 803 | | 2,490 |
| Member of City Assembly | | 656 | | 647 | | 672 | | 32 | | 36 | | 312 | | 4,917 | | 7,272 |
| Member of Ward Assembly (Tokyo-to) | | 245 | | 132 | | 140 | | 3 | | 15 | | 5 | | 355 | | 895 |
| Member of Town and Village Assembly | | 3,956 | | 4,124 | | 4,701 | | 577 | | 365 | | 1,577 | | 167,924 | | 183,224 |
| Total | | 5,899 | | 5,883 | | 6,382 | | 831 | | 439 | | 2,204 | | 183,424 | | 205,062 |

Note. RE: Member of House of Councillors
N = National Constituency
L = Local Constituency

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

20 May 1947

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMO: NO. GS: 10

SUBJECT: Election Report Committee

1. The reorganization of the working committee to draft a report on all of April election is announced as follows:

Mr. Ralph Reid, Chairman

Mr. Guy J. Swope, National Advisor

Mr. Cecil Tilton, Local Advisor

2. The Chairman will assume office on 26 May, at which time he will be relieved of all other duties and confine his activities solely to the production of the election report.

3. It will be the duty of the committee to submit by 25 June a final detailed summary and analysis covering all five elections in one report.

Carl for Darnell

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

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Pub. Election Report

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

16 May 1947

SUBJECT: Election Report Materials.

TO : Writers for Election Report.

FROM : P. K. Roest

1. Your attention is called to large amounts of new materials which have been received (and are still flowing in) from Military Government units and which may contain highly valuable information for your section of the Report. These MG reports are all filed in the second and third drawer of the "Election" filing case.

2. New material from the Home Ministry, the Press and various other sources is being filed under proper headings immediately upon arrival. It is suggested that you consult this material up to the last day of writing on your subject.

3. Only two weeks remain to complete the Report. Since the whole of the last week will be needed for the organizing, editing, discussing, final drafting, typing, proofreading, final typing, approving, stencilling and mimeographing of the Report, it is imperative that you submit your contribution by next week - as early in the week as possible. In order to avoid delay in the delivery of the completed Report your active cooperation in this team-work is essential and is confidently expected.

P. K. ROEST

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Politics

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Political Affairs Division

15 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: CAMPAIGN ISSUES REVIEWED
(Interview with representatives of the three major Political Parties during week of 12 May 1947)

I. LIBERAL PARTY

The main campaign issues as seen by the Liberal Party were as follows:

Socialism vs. Capitalism
Preparation for the Peace Treaty
Stabilization of the People's Livelihood

Candidates of the Liberal Party strongly attacked Socialism in Japan by using, as examples of government control, the present railway and communication systems. The rise in prices and apparent loss of profit existing in these systems were explained as inevitable results of government ownership and control. Nationalization of coal mines and the chemical fertilizer industries were attacked by the same argument. An improved rationing system instead, was advocated as the solution to existing shortages in the nation.

As further arguments the Liberal candidates pointed out that under Socialism the government officials would become virtual owners and the people, salaried help. This would not differ from the rigid control exercised by the ruling cliques prior to the surrender.

In preparation for the Peace Treaty, the thorough democratization of Japan was urged. The unsuccessful General Strike of 1 February 1947 was cited as an internal quarrel indicative of unpreparedness to receive a peace treaty. The people were urged to bring harmony to the nation and stop quarrelling among themselves. Economic recovery was urged through the efforts of the people themselves. They were urged to elevate their moral standards, and to faithfully accomplish whatever was required by the Occupation. They were told to be "good losers."

The Social Democratic Party was attacked on the issue of stabilizing the people's livelihood.

It was argued that the Social Democrats' plan to freeze the new yen currency would jeopardize individual savings. Through this action the people would be justified in becoming suspicious of the government. As a result savings would drop. It was further pointed out

Govt. Sect. Files

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that interest on war bonds would have to be paid and that the people alone were to suffer if interest on war bonds were suspended.

The Liberal Party candidates in addition pointed out that by request of the Supreme Commander, wages were being raised and efforts continued to lower prices. Many candidates emphasized the need for the people to strive for economic improvement by diligent work and wholehearted cooperation. The candidates added, however, that help from America was necessary for complete economic recovery. Two campaign slogans used were:

"Ways of Capitalism Lead to America"
"Ways of Socialism Lead to USSR"

II. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The main campaign issues according to the Democratic Party were:

Solidarity of the Japanese People
Scarcity of Commodities
Inflation

Candidates of the Democratic Party emphasized the need for equal participation of labor and management to bring about solidarity in the nation. Stringent economic controls (in contrast to free economy -- Liberal Party, and State control over all key industries -- Social Democratic Party) were advocated to be placed temporarily over key industries. Government control in this case to insure the procurement of scarce commodities. On economic issues the Democratic Party held a middle-of-the-road course which its members held fitting the needs of Japan.

Regarding inflation, the main approach to the solution of rising prices was held to be a balanced financial economy in contrast to the policies of the present Finance Ministry. The Democratic Party argued against registration of the new yen currency, and advocated a fixed price system.

On all three of the main issues the candidates stressed the middle-of-the-road policies of the Democratic Party and attempted to show the need for moderate policies in contrast to those of the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties.

III. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The main campaign issues as seen by the Social Democratic Party were:

The Breaking of the Bottleneck of Production and Distribution of Coal and Fertilizer
Reformation of the Taxation System
Improvement of Government Officials

Candidates reiterated the party platform advocating State control of the coal industry and nationalization of the fertilizer industry. It was argued that there is no other way to increase the output of food, lower prices, and check the blackmarket and inflation.

The attack against the Liberal and Democratic Parties on the issue of the taxation system and the solution advocated by the Social Democratic Party, was the chief source of securing votes, according to Social Democratic representatives. The reforms pledged by the party during the election campaign were to raise the index point of salaries from ¥5000 to ¥12,000, and to tax the "new yen class" holding property and assets in excess of ¥200,000. These proved agreeable to the electorate.

On the issue of the calibre of government officials, the campaigners pointed out that the Social Democratic Party had been least affected by the purge and had maintained the highest standards in its membership.

IV. CAMPAIGN PLATFORMS

The campaign platforms of the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties at the time of the elections were as follows:

Liberal Party

1. Free economy with certain reservations.
2. Facilitation of the Peace Treaty.
3. Democratization of the government and civil life.
4. Alleviate inflation.
5. Remove controls over fresh foods.
6. Speedy repatriation of Japanese nationals in foreign countries.
7. Reconstruction of war-devastated regions.
8. Increase production by co-operation between labor and capital, ie. (coal, chemical fertilizer, steel and cement).
9. Increase the output of food.
10. Elevate position of women. Improve juvenile education.
11. Adopt a minimum wage system, and 48 hour week, (36 hour for coal miners, etc.).

Social Democratic Party

1. Construction of a new Japan based on Social Democracy.
2. Increase of production of coal, iron, and fertilizer under State Control.
3. Overcoming of Inflation at sacrifice of post-war profits.
4. Overcoming of the economical crisis by participation of workers.
5. Land and fertilizer for farmers who are actually working.

6. Eradication of blackmarket.
7. Firm establishment of rationing system for the security of people's livelihood.
8. Emancipation of women. Plan a better future for juveniles.
9. Peace conference to be dealt with by Social Democratic Party.

CARLOS P. MARCUM
Chief, Political Affairs Division

Prepared by T.D.

DRN/DB/JWG/MD/ao

GOVT SEC

Allocation of Local Radio Time to
Candidates in the 30 April Election
for Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies.

CI&E Government Section 15 Apr 47

1 1. Reference is made to Memorandum for the Chief of Staff dated 3 Apr 47, subject: 'Allocation of Local Radio Time to Candidates for Prefectural Assemblies and Municipal Assemblies', prepared by CI&E Section and concurred in by Government Section. This plan of allocation, based on a check note from Government Section to CI&E dated 27 Mar 47, subject: 'Allocation of Radio Time', recommended that the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan allocate radio time for election broadcasting on a basis of party affiliation rather than on an individual basis, due to the vast number of candidates in this election. It was further recommended that in the case of municipal assembly candidates only those in cities of 100,000 or more population would be offered time.

2. In the attached complaint, BCJ claims that the plan is difficult to carry out fairly, according to reports of station directors who have tried to do so.

3. BCJ has recommended an alternative which would permit broadcasting only in those areas in which each candidate could be offered a minimum broadcast period of five minutes.

4. Comment is requested on BCJ's complaint and on its request to abandon the original plan, as well as on the advisability of abandoning all radio campaigning for the 30 April elections in favor of election education material designed to 'get out the vote'.

1 Incl:
1 - BCJ request

D.R.N.

From: Govt Sec To: CI&E Date: 16 Apr 47

2 1. Recommend acceptance of BCJ plan for broadcasting in those areas in which each candidate can be offered minimum broadcast time of five mimutes.

2. In all other areas recommend general education program to stimulate interest in the elections. Also recommend periodic announcement by radio of the names, party affiliation, age and occupation of all candidates for prefectural and large city (100,000 or more population) assemblies.

1 Incl: n/c

C. W.

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Nat. Gov. div file

Report on Various Witnesses of the Elections in April, 1947.

(Election Section, Home Ministry)

| Elections | Voting witnesses | | | Counting witnesses | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | male | female | total | Male | female | total |
| Prefectural governors | 124,330 | 4,727 | 129,057 | 34,387 | 872 | 35,259 |
| Final voting for the above | 17,352 | 286 | 17,638 | 3,766 | 39 | 3,805 |
| Mayors and heads of towns and villages | 72,038 | 1,773 | 73,811 | 8,950 | 84 | 9,034 |
| Final voting for the above | 555 | 8 | 563 | 20 | 0 | 20 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Members of House of Councillors from local constituencies | 125,260 | 6,485 | 131,745 | 35,135 | 771 | 35,906 |
| Members of House of Councillors from the national constituency | 123,552 | 6,622 | 130,174 | 34,552 | 799 | 35,351 |
| Members of House of Representatives | 122,892 | 6,317 | 129,209 | 37,753 | 729 | 38,478 |
| Member of prefectural assemblies | 129,319 | 5,761 | 135,080 | 41,834 | 678 | 42,512 |
| Members of city, to town and village assemblies | 111,653 | 4,185 | 25,838 | 16,925 | 177 | 17,102 |