ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF VILLAGE

PREFECTURE	LOCATION	DATE OF NOTIFICATION	DATE OF ELECTION	NUMBER TO BE ELECTED
Wakayama	Naga District, Negoro Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	1
Chiba	Fusa District, Suga Village	11 Feb 49	3 Mar 49	1
Chiba	Higashi-Katsushika District, Kimakase Village	13 Feb 49	3 Mar 49	1
Kagoshima	Isa District, Nishitara Village	18 Feb 49	10 Mar 49	1
Kagoshima	Satsuma District, Nakatsugawa Village	18 Feb 49	10 Mar 49	1
Gifu	Anpachi District, Kita-Hirano Village	8 Feb 49	28 Feb 49	1
Akita	Kamikawa-Ohuchi Village	11 Feb 49	4 Mar 49	1
Nagano	Shimotakai District, Ehtoku Village	14 Feb 49	7 Mar 49	1
Akita	Kita-Akita District, Sawaguchi Village	12 Feb 49	12 Mar 49	1
Kochi	Hatano District, Tomiyama Village	24 Feb 49	16 Mar 49	1
Nagano	Shimotakai District, Sakai Village	7 Feb 49	27 Mar 49	1

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF VILLAGE ASSEMBLY

Kagoshima	Satsuma District, Nakatsugawa Village	18 Feb 49	10 Mar 49	16
Gifu	Anpachi District, Kita-Hirano Village	8 Feb 49	28 Feb 49	3
Okayama	Aida District, Ohyoshi Village	18 Feb 49	10 Mar 49	16
Wakayama	Higashi Muro District, Oguchi Village	20 Feb 49	12 Mar 49	12
Wakayama	Higashi Muro District, Mitogawa Village	20 Feb 49	19 Mar 49	12

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF VILLAGE ASSEMBLY (CONT'D)

PREFECTURE	LOCATION	DATE OF NOTIFICATION	DATE OF ELECTION	NUMBER TO BE ELECTED
Okayama	Aita District, Awai Village	16 Feb 49	8 Mar 49	4
Tottori	Iwami District, Higashi Village	20 Feb 49	12 Mar 49	4
Aomori	Akaishi Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Otose Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Narusawa Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Mizumoto Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Kashiwa Village		13 Feb 49	2
Aomori	Kawayoke Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Syusei Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Inagaki Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Shariki Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Miyoshi Village		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Rokugo Village		13 Feb 49	2
Aomori	Matsushima Village		13 Feb 49	2
Aomori	Kodomari Village		13 Feb 49	2

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF TOWN ASSEMBLY

Akita	Yokobori Town	7 Feb 49	27 Feb 49	3
Okayama	Kojima District, Fujito Town	18 Feb 49	10 Mar 49	16
Shimane	Ishi District, Akana Town	20 Feb 49	12 Mar 49	16
Okayama	Tomata District, Kamo Town	16 Feb 49	8 Mar 49	22
Aomori	Ajisawa Town		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Kizukuri Town		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Goshogawara Town		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Itayanagi Town		13 Feb 49	1
Aomori	Tsuruta Town		13 Feb 49	1

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

PREFECTURE	LOCATION	DATE OF NOTIFICATION	DATE OF ELECTION	NUMBER TO BE ELECTED
Ishikawa	Tamasu District	28 Jan 49	27 Feb 49	1

REPORT OF CANDIDATES

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

SHIMANE PREFECTURE

OCHI DISTRICT

Name of Candidate	Sex	Party
TSUBAKI Fudeichi	M	Independent
SAKAI Shinitsu	M	Independent
AOKI Kiyoshi	M	Social Democrat
OBATA Satoru	M	Communist
YASUHARA Mitsuo	M	Independent
OHFUSA Utaka	M	Democratic Liberal

ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

SUZU DISTRICT

NISHIYACHI Akira	M	Communist
TSURIYA Bunosuke	M	Democratic Liberal
HAMANA Katsuji	M	Independent
OHI Kiyoshi	M	Democrat

GOVERNMENT SECTION

8 MARCH 1949

DATA CONCERNING LOCAL ELECTIONS

LISTS OF CANDIDATES AND

DATES OF ELECTIONS

5TH SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT OF 9 FEBRUARY 1949

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

PREFECTURE	LOCATION	DATE OF NOTIFICATION	DATE OF ELECTION	NUMBER TO BE ELECTED
Akita	Yamamoto District	3 Mar 49	2 Apr 49	1

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CITY ASSEMBLY

Miyazaki	Miyakonojo City	21 Feb 49	13 Mar 49	36

ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF TOWN

Niigata	Nishi-kambara District, Sone Town	18 Feb 49	10 Mar 49	1

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF TOWN ASSEMBLY

Kanagawa	Ashigarashimo District, Sakawa Town	10 Mar 49	30 Mar 49	5

ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF VILLAGE

Yamanashi	Minamitsuru District, Dohshi Village	4 Feb 49	25 Feb 49	1
Yamanashi	Nakakoma District, Kiyokawa Village	10 Feb 49	4 Mar 49	1
Niigata	Minamiuotama District, Higashi Village	18 Feb 49	10 Mar 49	1
Tochigi	Kochi District, Yokogawa Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	1
Niigata	Nakakubiki District, Hidamori Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	1
Okayama	Kibi District, Oishi Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	1
Kanagawa	Naka District, Toyoda Village	1 Mar 49	21 Mar 49	1
Kanagawa	Aikoh District, Nakatsu Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	1
Kochi	Tomiyama Village	24 Feb 49	16 Mar 49	1
Okayama	Mitsu District, Niiyama Village	25 Feb 49	20 Mar 49	1

ELECTION OF HEADMAN OF VILLAGE (CONT'D)

PREFECTURE	LOCATION	DATE OF NOTIFICATION	DATE OF ELECTION	NUMBER TO BE ELECTED
Mie	Taki District, Tsuda Village	3 Mar 49	23 Mar 49	1
Kagawa	Mitoyo District, Wada Village	5 Mar 49	25 Mar 49	1
Kanagawa	Aiko District, Wakatsu Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	1

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF VILLAGE ASSEMBLY

Tottori	Kedaka District, Katsube Village	2 Mar 49	22 Mar 49	4
Shiga	Koga District, Shimoda Village	21 Feb 49	13 Mar 49	16
Kagoshima	Satsuma District, Oh Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	7
Niigata	Nakakubiki District, Hidamori Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	16
Niigata	Koshi District, Nakanomata Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	4
Tottori	Kedaka District, Ohgi Village	25 Feb 49	17 Mar 49	4
Kanagawa	Tsukui District, Misawa Village	3 Mar 49	23 Mar 49	10
Kanagawa	Aikoh District, Nakatsu Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	2
Hyogo	Mihara District, Numashima Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	24
Hyogo	Ibo District, Tatsuta Village	22 Feb 49	14 Mar 49	23
Kanagawa	Aiko District, Wakatsu Village	23 Feb 49	15 Mar 49	2
Ibaragi	Namekata District, Tamagawa Village	28 Feb 49	20 Mar 49	4
Yamaguchi	Kuga District, Kawagoe Village		28 Feb 49	18

REPORT OF CANDIDATES

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY

MIE PREFECTURE

UJI YAMADA CITY

Name of Candidate	Sex	Party
TSUJIMURA Yoshimatsu	M	Independent
OHYAMA Shun	M	Communist
NAKANISHI Yukishige	M	Independent
ATAKE Sennosuke	M	Independent

SURVEY OF THE RESULTS OF THE

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

23 JANUARY 1949

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, GOVERNMENT SECTION, GHQ-SCAP

3 FEBRUARY 1949

1. POPULATION OF JAPAN (Ration census announced 1 August 1948)

MALE - 39,365,452

FEMALE - 40,851,444

TOTAL - 80,216,896

2. VOTING-AGE POPULATION (20 years and over based upon census above)

MALE - 21,046,824

FEMALE - 22,941,823

TOTAL - 43,988,647

3. REGISTERED VOTERS

MALE - 20,054,142

FEMALE - 22,036,774

TOTAL - 42,090,916

4. NUMBER OF VOTES CAST (ACTUAL VOTERS) 23 JANUARY 1949

		Percent of Participation
MALE	- 16,192,775	80.7
FEMALE	- 14,975,850	68.0
TOTAL	- 31,168,625	74.1

5. REPORT INDICATING APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF VOTERS WHO HAD VOTED AT THE HOURS OF 1000, 1400, AND 1800

(Source: Head Count and estimates prepared and submitted by Local Election Administration Committees on election day, 23 January 1949)

No 4 Percent of Registered Voters who Had Voted at Times Indicated:

	1000 (AM)	1400 (PM)	1800 (PM)
MALE -	21.5	52.8	75.5
FEMALE -	11.6	39.8	65.0
TOTAL -	16.3	46.0	70.0

6. NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND ACTUAL VOTERS, 23 JANUARY 1949

A. Throughout Japan

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Number of Registered Voters	20,054,142	22,036,774	42,090,916
Number of Voters	16,192,775	14,975,850	31,168,625
Number of Non-Voters (Abstainers)	3,861,367	7,060,924	10,922,291
Percent of Voters	80.7	68.0	74.1
Percent of Non-Voters (Abstainers)	19.3	32.0	25.9

B. Prefectures having the lowest and highest percent of non-voters (abstainers)

	Prefecture	Male	Female	Total
Lowest Percentage of Abstainers	1. Shimane	7.6	12.2	10.1
	2. Shizuoka	10.7	18.5	14.8
	3. Saga	12.6	21.4	17.3
Highest Percentage of Abstainers	1. Tokyo	32.9	45.2	38.4
	2. Nagasaki	28.2	43.7	36.3
	3. Ibaragi	21.1	47.1	34.8

7. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF ELECTED CANDIDATES BY PARTIES

Party	1949 Number of Seats	1949 Percent of Total (466)	1947 Number of Seats	1947 Percent of Total (466)
Democratic Liberal	264	56.6	131	28.1
Democrat	68	15.0	121	26.0
Social Democrat	48	10.5	143	30.7
People's Cooperative	14	3.0	29	6.2
Communist	35	7.5	4	0.8
Social Renovation	5	1.0	(not formed in 1947)	
Labor Farmer	7	1.5	(not formed in 1947)	
New Liberal	2	0.4	(not formed in 1947)	
Japan Farmer	1	0.0	3	0.7
Minor	9	1.9	22	4.7
Independent	12	2.6	13	2.8
Total	466	100.0	466	100.0

8. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF VOTES OBTAINED BY POLITICAL PARTIES

Party	1949 Number of Votes	1949 Percent of Total Vote	1947 Number of Votes	1947 Percent of Total Vote
Democratic Liberal	13,391,610	43.8	7,295,242	26.7
Democrat	4,835,504	15.8	6,857,480	25.1
Social Democrat	4,129,724	13.5	7,168,888	26.2
People's Cooperative	1,042,123	3.4	1,862,753	6.8
Communist	2,984,583	9.6	1,002,883	3.7
Social Renovation	387,214	1.3	(not formed in 1947)	
Labor Farmer	605,744	2.0	(not formed in 1947)	
New Liberal	187,208	0.6	(not formed in 1947)	
Japan Farmer	232,833	0.8	258,854	0.94
Minor	*795,308	2.6	1,302,216	4.76
Independent	2,007,328	6.6	1,614,295	5.8
Total	30,590,179	100.0	27,362,611	100.0

*Includes New Japan Farmers' Party.

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9. VOTES OBTAINED BY PARTIES IN EACH PREFECTURE

Prefecture	Democratic Liberal	Democrat	Social Democrat	People's Coop.	Communist	Social Renovation	Labor Farmer	New Liberal	Japan Farmer	Minor	Independent	Total
Hokkaido	470,150	144,135	159,834	-	66,584	-	91,326	-	-	292,362	69,227	1,293,618
Aomori	150,400	120,432	38,917	28,484	36,248	15,718	6,830	215	-	-	33,569	430,813
Iwate	258,692	29,138	67,376	3,006	27,689	-	4,024	-	12,038	22,296	34,084	458,343
Miyagi	249,464	70,856	86,396	26,102	23,456	-	-	-	4,640	38,556	44,666	544,136
Akita	187,977	127,526	72,113	17,212	33,112	9,411	22,934	-	-	-	7,766	478,051
Yamagata	237,119	115,857	80,013	-	31,449	-	-	25,116	22,116	-	31,518	543,188
Fukushima	382,023	34,086	105,270	-	60,462	2,975	-	23,132	-	41,324	74,974	724,246
Ibaragi	357,816	84,842	51,557	17,374	54,331	-	71,539	-	-	-	39,694	677,153
Tochigi	275,202	50,763	81,517	34,546	45,221	16,510	5,534	-	-	14,794	36,479	560,566
Gumma	210,233	190,810	103,817	12,749	50,320	-	15,270	-	1,109	-	65,096	649,404
Saitama	483,385	76,559	113,282	13,306	109,158	-	-	-	-	2,270	50,287	848,247
Chiba	436,688	170,102	40,907	14,288	56,345	2,549	38,730	-	-	-	16,426	776,035
Tokyo	809,334	162,813	337,002	53,935	333,586	4,419	36,839	2,255	-	10,965	100,790	1,851,938
Kanagawa	300,052	93,993	183,915	20,283	127,684	2,608	15,831	-	-	22,113	84,796	851,275
Niigata	422,368	139,162	135,792	-	82,777	30,611	51,263	-	-	-	40,271	902,244
Toyama	185,526	84,008	47,787	59,524	24,421	-	-	-	-	-	35,313	436,579
Ishikawa	159,731	102,805	53,983	-	43,678	-	-	-	-	-	29,563	389,760
Fukui	104,131	99,831	45,857	-	9,716	-	-	-	-	61,470	2,711	323,716
Yamanashi	102,881	57,351	41,078	1,138	31,695	21,848	-	-	-	1,353	70,926	328,270
Nagano	416,185	147,757	85,335	104,658	122,749	2,603	7,464	-	-	6,125	7,343	900,219
Gifu	339,485	78,859	69,443	-	30,254	23,122	-	25,904	11,063	7,755	35,385	621,270
Shizuoka	575,515	61,970	140,648	71,998	86,239	-	-	-	-	3,763	98,994	1,039,127
Aichi	512,956	250,950	197,251	93,264	138,855	22,007	6,590	3,006	93,572	-	39,879	1,358,430
Mie	210,334	125,911	50,023	1,123	44,475	-	-	-	-	32,169	116,625	580,660
Shiga	152,019	47,188	57,899	33,063	33,802	-	5,165	-	-	-	26,563	355,699
Kyoto	185,788	183,547	89,945	-	84,104	43,232	22,517	4,048	4,224	3,730	27,576	648,711
Osaka	647,631	113,749	198,688	3,114	270,352	15,509	10,817	4,443	-	3,228	79,711	1,347,242
Hyogo	496,130	277,620	153,423	44,817	142,315	-	6,337	-	-	9,143	62,076	1,191,861
Nara	103,404	74,740	31,046	-	29,837	-	-	-	-	-	92,311	331,338
Wakayama	150,314	47,469	51,500	-	30,569	28,639	-	30,612	-	-	9,177	348,280
Tottori	105,550	1,977	71,173	-	43,654	1,745	28,792	-	-	3,563	-	256,454
Shimane	98,571	124,935	93,327	16,490	47,724	-	-	-	-	-	45,071	426,118
Okayama	240,342	130,950	32,477	51,870	69,401	-	66,973	21,023	2,876	-	51,871	667,783

9. VOTES OBTAINED BY PARTIES IN EACH PREFECTURE (CONT'D)

Prefecture	Democratic Liberal	Democrat	Social Democrat	People's Coop.	Communist	Social Renovation	Labor Farmer	New Liberal	Japan Farmer	Minor	Independent	Total
Hiroshima	402,145	87,950	125,547	90,456	87,179	-	-	-	22,175	13,914	2,794	832,160
Yamaguchi	394,928	12,877	90,882	8,130	77,817	15,718	20,098	-	-	-	11,186	631,636
Tokushima	102,440	24,459	22,359	83,236	18,041	-	7,790	-	-	-	22,875	281,200
Kagawa	125,026	110,116	68,989	26,144	39,639	-	-	-	-	18,874	8,282	397,070
Ehime	323,997	95,683	10,653	3,110	33,093	17,100	2,568	-	-	10,790	18,528	585,522
Kochi	130,713	66,843	20,660	-	21,568	22,854	12,766	-	13,463	10,252	56,465	355,584
Fukuoka	409,542	198,505	249,302	5,030	118,849	68,755	20,664	-	-	160,802	64,215	1,295,664
Saga	188,331	107,771	23,389	12,736	27,766	-	15,536	-	-	-	13,942	389,471
Nagasaki	230,755	68,596	61,980	5,389	27,965	-	-	17,617	18,086	1,969	62,591	494,948
Kumamoto	263,150	208,065	66,807	-	36,098	12,194	-	29,837	27,471	1,728	27,150	672,500
Oita	214,856	74,877	32,494	37,395	39,764	5,624	-	-	-	-	78,825	483,835
Miyazaki	184,999	58,757	35,768	19,966	17,662	-	9,284	-	-	-	61,628	388,064
Kagoshima	393,332	98,314	82,303	28,187	16,880	1,463	3,263	-	-	-	18,109	641,851
Total	13,381,610	4,835,504	4,129,724	1,042,123	2,984,583	387,214	606,744	187,208	232,833	795,308	2,007,328	30,590,179

10. NUMBER OF ELECTED CANDIDATES BY PARTIES

Prefecture	DL	D	SD	PC	C	SR	LF	NL	JF	Minor	Ind.	Total
Hokkaido	11	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	22
Aomori	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Iwate	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Miyagi	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Akita	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Yamagata	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Fukushima	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ibaragi	7	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
Tochigi	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Gumma	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Saitama	9	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Chiba	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Tokyo	13	1	4	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	27
Kanagawa	5	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Niigata	8	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	15
Toyama	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ishikawa	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Fukui	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Yamanashi	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Nagano	8	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Gifu	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Shizuoka	9	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Aichi	10	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	19
Mie	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Shiga	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Kyoto	3	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Osaka	10	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Hyogo	10	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Nara	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Wakayama	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
Tottori	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Shimane	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Okayama	5	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	10
Hiroshima	7	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Yamaguchi	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Tokushima	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Kagawa	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ehime	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Kochi	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Fukuoka	9	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	19
Saga	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nagasaki	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Kumamoto	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Oita	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Miyazaki	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Kagoshima	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	264	68	49	14	35	5	7	2	1	9	12	466

11. PERCENTAGE OF ELECTED CANDIDATES BY PARTIES

Party	1949 Number of Candidates	1949 Number Elected	1949 Percent	1947 Number of Candidates	1947 Number Elected	1947 Percent
Democratic Liberal	416	264	63.5	326	131	40.2
Democrat	212	68	31.1	350	121	34.6
Social Democrat	186	49	26.3	289	143	49.5
People's Cooperative	63	14	22.2	106	29	26.9
Communist	115	35	30.4	120	4	3.3
Social Renovation	30	5	16.7	(not formed in 1947)		
Labor Farmer	45	7	15.6	(not formed in 1947)		
New Liberal	12	2	16.7	(not formed in 1947)		
Progressive Farmer	16	1	6.25	11	3	27.3
Other	58	9	15.5	144	22	15.3
Independent	211	12	5.7	242	13	5.4
Total	1,364	466		1,590	466	

12. LISTING OF THE CANDIDATES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Elected Candidates	Total Candidates
Government Official	16	22
Educator	16	41
Religion	5	20
Commerce	14	47
Mining Industry	19	65
Agriculture and Forestry	50	168
Fishing	11	20
Lawyer and Public Accountant	51	126
Doctor	5	21
Writer	29	78
Company Employee	152	397
Not Specified	44	106
Journalist	5	18
Others	49	235
Total	466	1,364

13. LISTING OF NUMBER OF CANDIDATES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY AGE GROUPS

Between Ages of:	Elected Candidates
25 - 29	1
30 - 39	59
40 - 49	177
50 - 59	160
60 - 69	59
70 - over	10
Total	466

14. SURVEY CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF ELECTED CANDIDATES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY PARTY AND SEX

Party	Male	Female	Total
Democratic Liberal	262	2	264
Democrat	68	0	68
Social Democrat	44	5	49
People's Cooperative	14	0	14
Social Renovation	4	1	5
Labor Farmer	6	1	7
New Liberal	2	0	2
Japan Farmer	1	0	1
Communist	32	3	35
Independent	12	0	12
Minor	9	0	9
Total	454	12	466

15. *SURVEY CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF NEW, RE-ELECTED, AND FORMER DIET MEMBERS SUCCESSFULLY ELECTED 23 JANUARY 1949

Party	New Faces	Re-Elected	Former Diet Members	Total
Democratic Liberal	120	127	17	264
Democrat	23	38	7	68
Social Democrat	9	36	4	49
People's Cooperative	1	13	-	14
Communist	28	4	3	35
Social Renovation	1	4	-	5
Labor Farmer	-	7	-	7
New Liberal	-	2	-	2
Japan Farmer	-	1	-	1
Minor	2	6	1	9
Independent	11	1	-	12
Total	195	239	32	466

*Amended figures.

16. SURVEY CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES BY OCCUPATION AND AGE

Occupation	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	75-	Total
Government Official	1	2	-	3	4	5	3	2	-	2	-	22
Educator	-	1	4	6	8	10	5	1	5	1	-	41
Religionist	-	1	3	3	5	3	2	2	-	-	1	20
Commerce	-	2	4	6	12	13	5	2	2	1	-	47
Mining Industry	-	2	7	7	20	17	9	1	1	1	-	65
Agriculture & Forestry	1	8	25	23	40	37	18	9	6	1	-	168
Fishing	-	-	1	1	8	4	3	2	-	1	-	20
Lawyer & Public Accountant	2	2	5	20	30	32	23	8	1	2	1	126
Doctor	-	-	4	4	5	3	2	3	-	-	-	21
Writer	-	3	8	21	14	11	12	7	-	1	1	78
Businessmen, Company Employees (general)	4	20	43	86	101	63	46	24	7	1	-	395
Without Occupation	5	2	12	19	29	20	10	5	4	1	1	108
Journalist	-	1	1	7	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	18
Others	5	15	42	61	66	24	15	8	-	-	-	235
Total	18	59	159	267	348	242	154	75	26	12	4	1,364

1.6. CHART INDICATING DIET STRENGTH (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES) FOR THE LAST THREE ELECTIONS AND THE PERIODS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE CLOSE OF EACH DIET SESSION PRECEDING EACH ELECTION

Party	Elected 23 Jan 49	Seats Held 31 Dec 48	Elected 25 Apr 47	Seats Held 31 Mar 47	Elected 10 Apr 46	Seats Held 31 Mar 46
Democratic Liberal	264	152	131[1]	140[1]	140[1]	46[1]
Democrat	68	90	121	145	94[2]	274[2]
Social Democrat	49	111	143	98	92	17
People's Cooperative	14	29	29	63	14[3]	-
Communist	35	4	4	5	5	-
Labor Farmer	7	12 (offshoot SD Party)	(Not Formed)	(Not Formed)	(Not Formed)	-
Social Renovation	5	20 (offshoot SD Party)	(Not Formed)	(Not Formed)	(Not Formed)	-
New Liberal	2	11 (offshoot DL Party)	(Not Formed)	(Not Formed)	(Not Formed)	-
Japan Farmer	1	7	3	4	(Not Formed)	-
Independent Club[4] (Dai Ichi Giin Club)	12	8	13	7	-	72
Minor Parties	9	-	22	-	38	-
Independents (Non-affiliated)	-	3	-	3	81	-
Vacancies	-	19	-	1	2	57
Total	466	466	466	466	466	466

1/ Then Liberal Party
2/ Then Progressive Party
3/ Then Cooperative Democrat Party
4/ Diet Group (formed in Diet by Minor Parties and Independents)

18. RESULTS OF REVIEW OF JAPAN SUPREME COURT, 23 JANUARY 1949

Name	Number of Votes Cast in Favor of Justices	Number of Votes Cast for Dismissal of Justices
SHIMOYAMA Seiichi	28,678,639	1,444,983
KOTANI Katsushige	28,762,482	1,367,242
SAITO Yusuke	28,762,969	1,356,242
IWAMATSU Saburo	28,800,512	1,327,465
TSUKASAKI Naoyoshi	28,807,528	1,318,425
KURIYAMA Shigeru	28,789,911	1,339,515
HASEGAWA Taichiro	28,798,217	1,330,531
INOUE Nobori	28,832,369	1,295,515
MIBUCHI Tadahiko (President)	28,462,160	1,665,270
KAWAMURA Matasuke	28,889,782	1,238,262
MANO Tsuyoshi	28,884,052	1,243,661
SHIMA Tamotsu	28,861,062	1,258,852
FUJITA Hachiro	28,909,018	1,215,965
SAMAMURA Takejiro	28,917,190	1,211,957
Total	403,155,891	18,613,885

SHIGETOO Hozumi appointed 7 Feb 49

G E N E R A L E L E C T I O N S

O F

J A N U A R Y 23, 1949

"Peoples of the free world everywhere can take satisfaction in this enthusiastic and orderly Japanese election which at a critical moment in Asiatic history has given so clear and decisive a mandate for the conservative philosophy of government."

MACARTHUR

Government Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

I N D E X

PART I

GENERAL ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 23, 1949

A. Introductory Statement..... 1
B. Background..... 4
C. Occupation Interest in the Election..... 5
   1. Statement of the Supreme Commander..... 5
   2. Surveillance by the Occupation Authorities..... 5
D. Administration of the Election..... 6
   1. Legislation..... 6
   2. Supervision by the Electoral Authorities..... 8
   3. Screening of Candidates..... 9
   4. Regulation of Campaign..... 9
   5. Interpretation..... 11
E. Campaign Publicity and Press Coverage..... 13
   1. Election Publicity..... 13
   2. Press Coverage and Editorial Opinion..... 14
   3. Prime Minister's Statement on the Election..... 15
   4. Political Platforms..... 16
F. Election Statistics..... 18
   1. Summary of Results..... 18
   2. Comparative Statistics..... 22
   3. Election Law Violations..... 23

PART II

REFERENDUM OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

A. Introductory Statement..... 25
B. Legal Provisions..... 25
C. Referendum Procedure..... 26
D. Results of the Referendum on the Judges of the Supreme Court..... 28

PART I

GENERAL ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 23, 1949

A. Introductory Statement

On January 23, 1949, in a nation-wide election which held a number of surprises, the Japanese people for the third time since the beginning of the Occupation elected a new House of Representatives. As on each of the two preceding occasions the recent election resulted in a redistribution of strength and a shifting of relative positions among the principal contending parties in the House of Representatives. Unlike the preceding occasions, however, the latest election gave the winning party not a mere plurality but an absolute majority of 264 or 56.7% of the 466 seats in the House. The final results of the election in terms of number of seats won, as compared with the respective party strengths just prior to the election were:

Party	Elected Jan. 49	Seats Held Dec. 48	Gain	Loss
Democratic Liberal	264	152	112	
Democratic	68	90		22
Social Democratic	49	111		62
Communist	35	4	31	
Peoples' Cooperative	14	29		15
Labor Farmer	7	12		5
Social Renovation	5	20		15
New Liberal	2	11		9
Japan Farmer	1	7		6
Other (Minor & Ind.)	21	11	10	
Vacancies		19		19
Total	466	466		

That the conservative Democratic Liberal Party headed by Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida would emerge in first place had been generally anticipated but the decisiveness of its victory had not. It was also generally anticipated that the Communists would register gains which, although minor in absolute numbers, might loom large percentage-wise because of the small initial base, but here again the final gains scored by this party were somewhat larger than had been expected. Since all parties but the Democratic Liberals and the Communists lost ground, there is a natural tendency to see in the results a "polarization" of political forces away from the middle of the road in the direction of the extreme right and the extreme left. This is an over-simplified

view, the validity of which fades in the light of an examination of the factors which demonstrably affected the outcome with respect to each of the contesting parties.

In the first place, there has been observable since the beginning of the Occupation a tendency, natural under the circumstances, for the party in power to lose popularity with the passage of time and for the opposition forces to gain in strength. Secondly, there had been a growing dissatisfaction among the electorate over the apparent ineffectualness of the last two coalition governments in meeting the critical problems of the day. Thirdly, the scandalous revelations of corruption in high places unquestionably dimmed the popularity of the former coalition government parties.

Both the Democratic and Social Democratic parties had in the past received campaign funds from contractors subsidized by the Reconstruction Finance Board. These sources of funds were cut off with the arrest of former Economic Stabilization Board Director General Kurusu and former Chief Cabinet Secretary Nishio. In addition, the Social Democratic Party suffered from a long standing division in its ranks and a loss of popularity among labor groups traceable to its participation in the efforts to amend government employee labor practices, exploited by Communist-inspired labor factions. The near-disintegration of the Social Democratic Party was dramatized by the failure of such prominent and personally popular Socialist leaders as Katayama, Nishio, Nomizu and the Kato couple to be reelected.

The gains made by the Communists are readily understood in view of the apparent availability of adequate finances, skillful campaign strategy in not scattering their forces, and vigorous and effective electioneering. The collapse of Nationalist resistance and the flight of Chiang Kai Shek before the Communist advance in China, opportunistically exploited to the full in Japanese Communist propaganda, may account for some of the Communist gain. The greatest single ally of the Communists, however, was the weakness of the Social Democrats and the defection of former Socialists to the Communist camp. This transfer of loyalty may have been more apparent than real, for the extreme left wing members of the Social Democratic Party had for a long time favored a line of action closer to the Communist line than to the moderated socialism of the Social Democratic Party. In terms of Diet seats, the left wing Social Democrats lost 23, and the Labor-Farmers, an extreme left wing splinter of the Social Democrats formed in July 1948, lost 5, making a total of 28 seats lost to the representatives of extreme left wing views. That the Communists drew their gains from the votes lost by the Social Democrats is evident from the fact that the combined votes garnered by all the parties advocating socialization in some form (Social Democrat, Communist, Labor-Farmer, and Social Renovation) in the January 1949 election totalled 63,506 less than the total received in 1947, the year of Social Democratic victory. Obviously all that happened in January 1949 was an internal redistribution of strength among the parties advocating one or another form of socialization.

The Democratic Liberal Party as the chief opposition during the past eighteen months gained from the mistakes and mishaps of the government coalition parties, but its decisive victory cannot be explained on that score alone. Contributing to its success in the January 1949 election were strong leadership, adequate finances, a wide-spread and efficient political machine, and a positive program calculated to appeal to the habitually conservative average Japanese. The advance of Communism across Asia, as noted above, may have helped the Japanese Communists some, but the chances are that it had a greater influence on the size of the Democratic Liberal victory. The multiplying signs of Communist infiltration in Japanese labor and other organizations were another influence in the same direction. For to the average Japanese the threat of Communist power close by is an inducement to turn to the conservative fold as to a safe haven. Over 3,370,000 more persons voted in the January 1949 election than in the April 1947 election for the House of Representatives and all of this additional vote went to the Democratic Liberals.

In several respects the January 1949 election reflected the increasing political maturity of Japanese parties and the Japanese electorate. Before the election numerous comments were circulated to the effect that (1) the Japanese always vote for individuals rather than for parties or principles; (2) the legal restrictions on campaign activities weighted the odds overwhelmingly in favor of incumbents and other well-known persons and against new-comers; (3) the Japanese people were apathetic toward the election. These comments were utterly refuted by the results of the election. The emphatic swing toward the Democratic Liberal Party, the poor showing made by independent candidates and members of minor parties, and the defeat of a number of prominent figures shows a definite inclination to vote for parties rather than for individuals. In spite of the initial advantage enjoyed by incumbent candidates, 43.5% of the incumbent candidates in the January 1949 election were defeated. Of the successful candidates, 192, or 41.2% were "new faces" elected for the first time; 31, or 6.6% were members of former Diets, and 243, or 52.2% were reelected members. As for the reputed disinterest of the electorate, the following figures speak for themselves:

	January 1949	April 1947	April 1946
Total Vote Cast	31,168,625	27,797,884	26,558,611
Ratio to Total Eligible	74.1%	67.9%	72.1%

Candidates participating in the 1949 election totalled 1,364 as compared with 1,590 in 1947 and 2,770 in 1946, indicating a continuing shrinkage in the proportion of votes dissipated on hopeless candidates and an increasingly meaningful channelling of the power of the electorate. There was a sharp drop in the number of women candidates, 44 running in the 1949 election as against 84 in 1947 and 71 in 1946. Of the 44 who ran, 12 were elected, compared with 15 in 1947 and 39 in 1946. The reduction in women candidates and members-elect reportedly reflected the unimpressive record made by a number of the women members in the last Diet.

As on the preceding two similar occasions the election was administered under the Japanese law for the election of members of the House of Representatives but surveilled by Military Government and tactical troop units of the Occupation forces. The election was peaceful, orderly and above all free of interference. Violations of the election law reported to the authorities were neither numerous nor serious.

Before the election there was public discussion of a probably conservative coalition led by the Democratic Liberals and including the Democrats and possibly the Peoples' Cooperatives, but as a result of its present dominant position the Democratic Liberal Party can, if it chooses, form a Cabinet to carry out its governmental program without coalition or other assistance from any of the other parties. If support from other sources is accepted, it will be on the basis of small, weak groups joining the winning team and will, therefore, be unattended by such compromises or commitments as those which weakened and handicapped the coalition cabinets of 1947 and 1948 and doomed them to early collapse. From the point of view of political stability and the ability to carry out measures required by the Occupation and necessary for national rehabilitation, the emergence of a government led by one party which controls a majority in the Diet is a turning point in the political development of post-war Japan.

B. Background

Following the resignation in October 1948 of Prime Minister Hitoshi Ashida together with his coalition Cabinet of Democrats, Social Democrats and Peoples' Cooperative and the formation of a new government by Shigeru Yoshida, leader of the Democratic Liberal Party, which for eighteen months had been in the opposition, a general election to select a new House of Representatives became inevitable. The Democratic Liberals did not command a majority in the House of Representatives. A coalition with other conservative groups, even if it had been feasible, would have produced a precarious majority at best, but it did not prove possible in the existing circumstances. The House of Representatives was sharply divided between the government bloc and the opposition parties and both camps proved rigidly uncooperative and intransigent. Further, the revelations of bribery and official corruption which had come to light during the fall of 1948 had implicated not only prominent members of the coalition cabinet but a number of Diet members as well. The public was disillusioned and confused. The problems facing the Japanese government, including measures necessary to carry out Occupation objectives and to promote rehabilitation, required a government which enjoyed the confidence of the public. The need for a new House of Representatives was indisputable.

Prime Minister Yoshida's intention to dissolve the existing House of Representatives was made known soon after his assumption of the Premiership, but the action was delayed pending enactment by the Diet of the bill revising the National Public Service Law in which General Headquarters, SCAP had an avowed interest. This bill was passed on November 30. The Government's budget plan which was related to the public service salary question, remained as unfinished business when the third (special) Diet session closed on November 30 but was presented again as a supplementary budget to the fourth (regular) Diet session which began on December 1, 1948. On December 4, 1948 Prime Minister Yoshida in his administrative policy address to the House of Representatives in Plenary Session served notice on the opposition parties that the Government intended to dissolve the House of Representatives two weeks after the submission of the supplementary budget. He stressed that his Cabinet was a "minority government" and that the dissolution of the current Diet would hasten the establishment of a democratic political system in Japan and emphasized the necessity of stabilizing the political situation of post-war Japan through the speedy institution of a two party political system.

On December 7, 1948 a conference of representatives of the opposition parties agreed upon a request which was submitted to the Government by Gizo Tomabechi, acting president of the Democratic Party, proposing (1) in the interest of a fair election that the Government avoid holding the general election during the year end and new year season; (2) the opposition parties favor dissolution of the House of Representatives; (3) a vote of non-confidence in the present Cabinet be introduced; (4) the policy agreement previously entered into by the Democratic, Social Democratic and Peoples' Cooperative parties was not binding on the minor parties.

On December 21, 1948 the Diet passed the Government's new wage bill for Government employees, clearing the way for approval of the supplementary budget. On December 22 the supplementary budget bill was passed. On December 23 the House of Representatives by a vote of 227 to 130 passed the opposition motion of non-confidence in the Yoshida Cabinet. On the same day the Imperial Rescript counter-signed by the Prime Minister was received by Speaker Komakichi Matsuoka and the House was dissolved. The Rescript stated that the House was being dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Articles 69 and 7 of the Constitution of Japan. This was the first time the House of Representatives had been dissolved under the new Constitution and the first time Article 69 thereof had been invoked.

On the following day, the Cabinet met to discuss post-dissolution issues. In a press conference following the meeting, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida declared that his Government would seek the confidence of the people in order to put its policies into practice. "Our Cabinet has sustained considerable wounds during the past Diet session," Yoshida declared, "but such wounds are only slight and we hope to become healthier and stronger hereafter." The Prime Minister characterized as deplorable the events which took place in the Third and Fourt Diet sessions and said he hoped in the next general election that the people would select a new Diet of which they could really be proud. He further stated that he hoped to realize a two-party political system in Japan, and that he would strive to bring all conservative elements within a single powerful party.

On December 27, 1948 the Imperial Edict setting the date of the general election was published in the Official Gazette. The Edict stated as follows:

"I hereby proclaim that general election of members of the House of Representatives shall be held on the 23rd day of January 1949, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 and Article 54 of the Constitution of Japan, as well as Article 18 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives."

C. Occupation Interest In The Election

1. Statement of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

The interest of the Allied Powers in the impending election was expressed by General MacArthur in the following paragraph from his New Year's Message to the Japanese people on January 1, 1949:

"The general election just ahead will test your wisdom in the selection of a leadership to whom you will in this crucial period entrust the sovereign power. The times require a great dignity and capacity for wise statesmanship and such should be the measure of your choice -- men capable of elevating your national legislative forum to the standard set by the finest of your traditions. Thereafter the issue will rest squarely upon the type of leadership they bring to the country and the resolute will by which each among your citizenry acquits his individual responsibility in the great task of ensuring that Japan may live."

2. Surveillance by the Occupation Authorities

The election surveillance procedure employed in the general elections of 1946 and 1947 having proved highly satisfactory was adopted again in the 1949 election. This consisted of general observation and surveillance of the pre-election campaign, the administration of the election procedures, the voting, and the ballot counting, performed by Military Government Teams and tactical units of the Occupation forces to insure that the election laws were fairly and honestly administered and that the election was conducted without official or other interference from any source.

Command instructions charging the Commanding General, Eighth Army with responsibility for the surveillance of the election were dispatched on December 24, 1948. These instructions were accompanied by two handbooks which included annotated text of all laws and ordinances pertinent to the election.

Continuous contact was maintained between the Government Section of General Headquarters, SCAP and the Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army. Until the termination of the election the Government Section remained the

the principal point of contact with the Japanese National Election Management Commission. As in previous elections under the Occupation the Military Government Teams were authorized to report directly to General Headquarters, SCAP any matters which in their judgment required expeditious action such as a serious infringement of the election laws, or criticism of activities on the part of Occupation personnel in connection with the campaign or the election.

The Military Government Teams began actual surveillance of the election at the time of the announcement on December 27, 1948. Several days thereafter a surveillance team from other units of the Occupation forces was assigned and began operation in each of the 117 electoral districts of Japan. Just prior to election day the program was augmented by many additional teams so that on election day and until the counting of the ballots there were 1168 surveillance teams actually in the field, of which 139 came from Eighth Army units, 686 from I Corps units, 304 from IX Corps units, 3 from the U. S. Navy, 7 from the U. S. Marine Corps, and 29 from ECOF. A surveillance team consisted of an officer or a non-commissioned officer of the first three grades, an interpreter and a driver, and was equipped with a motor vehicle.

Surveillance teams were physically present in the electoral districts throughout the entire campaign and were in constant contact with the various local election administration committees, with candidates, political party leaders, newspaper men, and personnel of the law enforcement agencies. They attended political meetings, observed campaign procedures and interviewed members of the general public. If violations of the law were reported to have occurred, reports were immediately sent to Headquarters, Eighth Army, where the Military Government Section indicated the action to be followed. No major violations were found and no criticism of the activities of Occupation personnel were received.

On the voting and counting days the surveillance teams visited over 90% of all the polling stations and counting places throughout Japan at least once on each day, subsequently making reports to the Military Government Teams based on their observations.

D. Administration Of The Election

1. Legislation

The general election of 1949 was held under the law for the election of the members of the House of Representatives, the same law which had governed the election of April 1947 with certain changes which had been made by the Japanese Diet early in 1948. These amendments were aimed at equalizing the competitive campaign opportunities of all candidates by placing certain limitations on electoral publicity, speech making and other campaigning by candidates, parties and supporters, and providing more stringent penalties for election law violations, including bribery, forgery, intimidation, violence, abduction or official neglect of duty or abuse of power.

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

The Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures,--also popularly called the "Corrupt Practices Law,"--was enacted with the aim of insuring fair and impartial elections, both national and local.

This law, as its title indicates, requires all political parties, political organizations, and candidates to report contributions and expenditures, requires that certain appropriate records and vouchers pertaining to contributions and expenditures be maintained within the political parties and organizations. It prohibits certain types of contributions.

The highlights of this law follow:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Prohibits contributions through a third person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Supervision by the Electoral Authorities

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

On the basis of the experience thus derived, the functions of these committees were developed and strengthened by legislation. An election administration committee was set up in each local entity. These committees were responsible to the public at large and charged with supervision of all elections conducted in their area of jurisdiction. Each city, town, village, and Tokyo ward thus had a committee exercising on its own account immediate control over the election in its own locality, under the general supervision of prefectural committees. The prefectural committees had six members, including a chairman; others had four. The method of electing committees permits of bipartisan membership. A committee meeting was held at the request of any member. All complaints regarding the conduct of the election were normally made, in the first instance, to the committee.

An innovation since the elections of April 1947 was the establishment in December of that year, of the National Election Management Commission, under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office. This Commission is composed of nine regular members and nine alternate members, nominated by the various parties. The Commission assumed certain of the functions pertaining to elections once performed by the former Home Ministry having to do with the coordination of the work of the various levels of local committees, statistics gathering and reporting, and so forth.

Under the law creating the National Election Management Commission, enacted December 9, 1947, the Commission is responsible for the administration of all popular elections. This includes elections for both national and local offices, as well as those held for ratification of amendments to the Constitution and, as in the present election, for the popular review of Supreme Court Judges. Among the specific duties of the Commission are the securing of necessary appropriations assisting in the procurement of necessary paper, and other preparations concerning the elections.

Although the National Election Management Commission is placed under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, it operates as an autonomous body governed by the decisions of its members.

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

The Commission coordinated the work of all independent local committees. There was an election administration committee in each of the 46 prefectures, and 10,050 cities, towns, and villages each had an election administration committee under the direction of the prefectural committee. In addition, each of the six major cities (Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto) had an election administration committee in each of their wards. Thus, Tokyo had 23 ward election administration committees. In short, in the recent election there were over 10,000 subsidiary election administration committees under the 46 prefectural election committees, whose work was supervised by the National Election Management Commission.

Before the end of December 1948, the National Election Management Commission had already completed all the necessary preparations to discharge its duties thoroughly, beginning with the acceptance of candidacy applications and ending with the opening of the polling stations on election day, so that an orderly election would result. The Commission set up 42,900 polling stations throughout the country to accommmodate the 42,090,916 eligible voters. In the election of 1949, the Commission operated on a budget of ¥770,000,000.

3. Screening of Candidates

All candidates who had not previously received certificates of eligibility pursuant to screening under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 were screened by the Japanese Government before being admitted as candidates in the 1949 election. Of the 291 aspirants so examined only one, Tosoyo Oda, Tokyo independent, was barred under Category G of SCAPIN 550 because of his ultranationalistic writings. 19 candidates were former purgees who had been released from the disabilities of the Purge as the result of appeals, and of this number 8 were elected. Prominent among such successful candidates were Ken Inukai, Ryuta Komine, and Shigeru Hori; notable among such reinstated purgees who were defeated in the election were Matara Narahashi, and Tada Tanabe.

4. Regulation of Campaign

All candidates were required to file candidacy applications before January 13, 1949, the deadline date as provided by law.

As already noted, the Japanese election laws provided stringent regulation of the election campaign. The basic election law for members of the House of Representatives was amended by the "Law Concerning the Provisional Exceptions to the Election Campaign and Others" of 29 July 1948, and the "Cabinet Order Relating to the Enforcement of the Law Concerning Temporary Exceptions Relating to the Election Campaign, etc., No. 192" of 29 July 1948.

These revisions affecting the election campaign in 1949 in many respects differed from the regulations in force for the previous election. The highlights of these revisions were as follows:

a. Regulation of campaign speech-making:

Election campaign speeches were limited to the following:

(1) Competitive speech meetings among candidates sponsored by the city, town, or village election administration committee. (Each candidate was permitted to participate in one such meeting in each city, town, or village, and a total of 30 in his election district).

(2) Thirty individual speech meetings by each candidate at a public school or a hall provided by the city, town, or village election administration committee.

(3) Street speech meetings: no limit in number, provided the candidate was present.

(4) Radio broadcasts: 3 times.

b. Use of publicity literature was limited to the following:

(1) Newspaper advertisement: 2 times.

(2) Signboards, posters, stickers, and placards used at street speech meetings and candidate's campaign office and on motor vehicle.

(3) One thousand free postcards and envelopes (with postage) supplied by the Government (the National Election Management Commission) to each candidate.

c. Other:

(1) Preparations for holding competitive speech meetings and individual speech meetings, as well as the announcement of speech meetings, were required to be made by the city, town, or village election administration committee at the expense of the national treasury.

(2) Fifteen free passes enabling the holder to ride in public or privately managed railways, streetcars, etc., were issued per candidate. (This expense to be borne by the national treasury).

(3) Use of good offices to obtain gasoline and charcoal for motor vehicles to be used by candidates in the election campaign.

(4) Use of motor vehicles, loudspeakers, and boats was restricted to one each per candidate.

(5) The offering or receiving of food or drinks in connection with the campaign were absolutely prohibited.

5. Interpretation

On the whole the administration of the election procedures by the National Election Management Commission was praiseworthy. At one point during the campaign, however, there arose some apparent confusion on the manner of application of certain provisions of the election laws which, although intended to prevent unfair campaign practices, could, if literally and strictly construed, result in unduly confining the efforts of candidates and their supporters and in restricting the normal freedom of the Press, including its right to support or oppose particular parties or candidates. The question was actually raised as to whether, under the pertinent provisions of the existing legislation, the Japanese Press could legally support or oppose individual candidates or parties. Representatives of the National Election Management Commission and the Office of the Attorney General at first were inclined to construe such activities as violations of the Law Concerning the Temporary Exceptions to Election Campaigns promulgated on July 29, 1948. According to the Attorney General's initial interpretation, activities of candidates and parties could be fully reported in the Press but, if a newspaper should go beyond the point of merely reporting events and should urge support of or opposition to any candidate or party, it could be charged with violating the election laws.

Such a situation obviously required clarification and this was accomplished by means of a conference held in the office of the Government Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, on January 15, 1949, in which representatives of the Government Section and the Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters SCAP, met with representatives of the National Election Management Commission, the Attorney General's Office, and the National Rural Police Headquarters. At this conference Brigadier General Courtney Whitney, Chief of Government Section, stated in part as follows:

"I feel that the question immediately before you is a fundamental one. It is our purpose to give all assistance in resolving the question in the interest of the people of Japan.

"There is involved a question concerning freedom of the Press, freedom of the individual, and respect for the agencies of the Japanese Government. It is not our purpose to inject ourselves into the operational procedures of agencies of the Japanese Government, but rather to join with you in asserting our desire that no principles of the Constitution be violated by any improper interpretation of existing laws.

"Fundamental to that Constitution is the provision that freedom of expression is guaranteed and that the Government of Japan shall be responsive to the free will of the Japanese people. We do intend to join with you in insuring that these fundamentals of the Constitution are not violated by law or by an interpretation of the law. Had we felt that the Constitution was violated by any changes in the Election Law under consideration by the Diet, we would have been forced to intervene and to hold up those proposed changes. It is fundamental to the responsibility of this Headquarters to insure that basic freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution are preserved inviolate to the people so long as we are here. We did not intervene in that legislative process because we assumed that the legislation would be broadly construed in the light of the paramountcy of the public interest. For

there can be no free and enlightened expression of the people's will unless the people can be fully informed concerning facts about which they are called to register their will.

"Since I have been in Japan I have observed a tendency on the part of judicial, quasi-judicial, and administrative bodies to place a too literal interpretation on laws and administrative regulations, and I have on numerous occasions urged that official thinking and official interpretations be broadened so as to encompass the public interest. Because, after all, the public interest should be master of all official thinking and official action.

"Now that is precisely the issue presently involved: a narrow, literal, arbitrary interpretation of the body of law which governs the elections or a broad, statesmanlike interpretation which serves the public interest. My advice to you and to every section of the government here represented, in the interest of insuring free election and an untrammelled expression of public will, is that you construe all laws which you are called on to administer in the light of constitutional mandates.

"And in so doing, whenever there is doubt in your minds concerning the proper interpretation of laws or regulations you can make no mistake if you resolve that doubt in the interest of free expression. This is a fundamental requirement of all law in Japan. You must understand that it is not necessary that the provisions of the Constitution be repeated in every Act of the Diet. Those provisions are superimposed over all laws enacted in Japan. You can never fail in meeting your trust and responsibilities if you read into every law every provision of the Constitution. Apply every law and administer every law as if every provision of the Constitution were written therein. That, of course, gentlemen, is your safest course since your first loyalty and devotion is to the Constitution.

.....

"I believe that those provisions of the election law which interfere with or may be interpreted to restrict the freedom of the individual, whether they be applied to members of the electorate, political parties, candidates, or the press, should be interpreted in such fashion as to insure preservation of individual liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. I recognize that there are some seeming conflicts between the laws and the Constitution. I want to see a broad, statesmanlike interpretation of those provisions, with unfailing devotion to the precepts of the Constitution. This is a challenge to your wisdom, the breadth of your minds and your devotion to the public interest."

At the conclusion of the conference, Shunkichi Unno, head of the National Election Management Commission, on behalf of the Japanese officials present, expressed appreciation and agreement, but in view of certain difficult questions which might arise, indicated that General Headquarters' advice and guidance might occasionally be requested. It was agreed that the National Election Management Commission and other agencies of the Japanese Government would make every effort to resolve future questions and doubts in the light of General Whitney's statement, and that any residual questions would be referred to General Headquarters for assistance in developing guiding principles.

On January 18, after obtaining Cabinet approval, the National Election Management Commission issued the following statement:

"Needless to say, it is the true function of the press to report to the public all news freely and impartially. The Constitution guarantees the press freedom to express opinion. This

also in the spirit of the Press Code. It is therefore desired that the press at the time of an election especially demonstrates its true function and speedily and actively supply the voting public fair and just opinions on political parties and candidates. We believe that in the administration of election laws these principles should naturally be fully respected.

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

Following this release, the National Election Management Commission, the Attorney General's Office, the National Rural Police Headquarters, and other agencies of the Japanese Government instructed all prefectural and local subsidiaries to give full consideration to the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution in administering the election laws.

E. Campaign Publicity and Press Coverage

1. Election Publicity

Candidates and political parties were extensively publicized during the campaign period - by newspapers, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, the National Election Management Commission and its branches throughout Japan, by the League of Political Education and other organizations and agencies. The intensive campaign efforts of individual candidates and parties served also to inform the electorate concerning election issues and party programs.

The Press devoted extensive space to the campaign throughout the election period. In general newspapers gave full coverage without giving support to individual candidates or parties, preferring instead to urge that support be accorded parties and individuals of conviction and integrity. The Press also advocated that electors inform themselves concerning campaign issues and that voters exercise their franchise on election day. Even those newspapers which did support or oppose individual candidates gave extensive publicity to major parties and candidates. Many newspapers expressed severe criticism of the laws under which the election was being conducted, holding that some provisions were excessively restrictive, tending thereby to reduce interest in the campaign and to give unfair advantage to incumbent or well-known candidates over "new faces". This criticism served to publicize the elections and undoubtedly cause many voters further to examine the records of candidates and parties.

All candidates were given opportunity to address their constituencies by means of radio. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan also devoted extensive time to the transmission of specific information concerning individual candidates and major election issues. In addition, short biographical sketches of each candidate were broadcast ten times during the campaign. Emphasis was also given to the importance of enlightened participation in the elections.

The National Election Management Commission did an extremely effective job (1) in instructing all election officials and candidates concerning requirements of the election laws; (2) in informing the electorate concerning candidates and election procedures; and (3) in stimulating widespread participation in the election.

The Commission issued a series of informational publications which were distributed to all persons with any responsibility for the administration or enforcement of election laws. At the start of the campaign period prefectural

election administration officials conferred with Commission heads in Tokyo. Subsequently, daily information bulletins were dispatched to all local units by means of direct police telephone or radio.

Each candidate was furnished a handbook explaining the laws under which the elections were being conducted.

The Commission published 900,000 posters emphasizing the importance of the election and the review of Supreme Court justices. Local prefectural offices issued hundreds of thousands of leaflets similarly stressing the importance of the election. The single most important piece of election literature published by the Commission was issued in 53 editions, one for each election district, and was distributed to each of the 17,000,000 voting families in Japan. This bulletin contained biographical information concerning candidates in each district. Voting families also received full information relative to review of Supreme Court justices.

The Commission also utilized street panels, radio interviews, sound trucks and loud speaker announcements at all railway stations in an effort to encourage widespread participation in the elections.

Notable assistance in publicizing the election was given by the League for Political Education for Democracy, an independent non-partisan agency of the Diet, which distributed hundreds of thousands of posters, hand-bills and pamphlets designed to stimulate widespread interest and participation in the election. The League also made extensive use of the radio, motion pictures, kamishibai and all other information media in an effort to get out the vote on election day.

2. Press Coverage and Editorial Opinion

During the five weeks preceding the election, political discussion dominated the Press and the progress of the campaign was reported in great detail. Most papers made some predictions by parties in several series; some published party platforms for the convenience of their readers. Yomiuri and Jiji Shimpo, for instance, carried articles by ex-Communists in opposition to the Communist Party.

While most newspapers refrained from supporting outright individual parties or candidates, an undercurrent of sympathy in favor of the Democratic Liberal Party could be seen in the attitude of major metropolitan papers. As the election drew closer, the entire press, in efforts to stimulate public interest, urged the people to vote, and sought to rouse popular political consciousness with pertinent slogans and well-pointed editorials to vote intelligently. Political commentators almost unanimously expressed serious concern over the possibility of wide abstention from voting. Two reasons accentuated this concern: the fact that the cold weather might keep the public away from the polls on election day, and an appearance of general indifference and apathy which characterized the pre-election scene.

A Mainichi editorial, at the outset of the campaign, after expressing relief that the Diet had been finally dissolved and excoriating the Opposition bloc for delaying the inevitable break-up, urged the voters to scrutinize the candidates and the parties closely so that the most competent Diet possible would be returned. Careful study of both candidates and party platforms was also advocated by Nihon Keizai. The voters must remember, Asahi wrote, that representatives must be chosen competent enough to put the nation back on its feet.

A segment of the Press regarded the Social Democratic Party as the "black sheep" of the Opposition camp for its political fickleness. Yomiuri expressed the opinion that minor parties impeded parliamentary politics and advised the voters to cast their ballots for the major parties only, thus eliminating the "useless" small groups. Sekai Keizai, confirming this opinion, maintained that

unless minor parties whose existence could be justified banded together, the threat of communism would develop into a real menace in Japan. Dai Ichi warned all parties not to make rash campaign promises which could never be harmonized with SCAP's 9-point economic stabilization program.

Emergence of a healthy two-party system of politics, shorn of all antagonism between "reactionary conservatives" and "class-conscious workers" was desired by Nihon Keizai's editorial on December 25, which especially advocated a genuine improvement in "old-fashioned conservatism". At the same time, Tokyo Shimbun, voicing disgust at the partisan bickering preceding the Diet's dissolution, called for an ideal election free from bribery characteristics of previous voting.

Jiji Shimpo also decried the tactics of the Opposition bloc for staving off dissolution of the Diet and thus setting a bad precedent in Diet-Cabinet relations. The editorial cautioned the people not only to vote wisely but to study the records of the Supreme Court judges in order to evaluate their qualifications properly and to dismiss those believed to be incompetent.

The Communist Party organ Akahata on December 27 plugged for a joint Communist-Social Democratic election offensive as the forerunner of "a gigantic struggle for the expansion, strengthening, and bolshevization of the Communist Party." Akahata's editorial on the following day contained an "order" to Communists to fight "resolutely and dauntlessly" for their party, unifying the masses and attacking the "corrupt parties."

3. Prime Minister's Statement on the Election

On the eve of election day, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida urged all voters throughout the nation to vote with a clear understanding and with freedom of judgment. The Prime Minister's statement made on the afternoon of January 22, declared:

> "Following the passage of the non-confidence resolution, the Government dissolved the Diet, in conformity with the customary practice under a constitutional form of government, to test the confidence of the people in the Government. Realizing fully the significance of the present election, the people should clarify their political faith with a clear understanding of the future of the political situation and with complete freedom of judgment.
>
> "Needless to say, in view of the importance of the franchise, no one should abstain from voting. Abstention not only means abandonment of an important right and duty, but it will also have a far-reaching effect upon the outcome of the election. It is, therefore, strongly urged that you fulfill your sovereign duties by casting your vote. It is further urged that you do your share in cleaning up political circles by categorically rejecting the buying of votes and other corrupt practices which are bound to cast dark shadows on government.
>
> "The Constitution of Japan is the Constitution of the people. Therefore, only the people should shape the destiny of tomorrow's government by deciding on today's government. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the people, realizing fully this important duty, will conduct a free, fair, and just election, so that a completely stabilized political situation may be created through a House of Representatives which fully reflects the sovereign will of the people and which has their confidence. I firmly believe that by so doing the people will rebuild Japan by accomplishing the nine-point economic stabilization program and thereby justify world confidence in us."

4. Political Platforms

The tendency toward vague generalizations and sweeping promises which has characterized post-war political party platforms, though still in evidence, was somewhat modified. The Democratic Liberals, in a bid to bring all conservative elements under their banner, advocated a responsible single-party government, independent within the scope permitted by the Allied Powers, relaxation of economic controls and a stiffer policy toward labor. The democrats, less definite, were for an early peace conference, economic recovery, balanced state finances and government economy. The Social Democrats also were for an early peace treaty and "racial independence", socialization of basic industries, pro-labor measures and pro-farmer measures. The Communists were for "rigid observance of the Potsdam Declaration and realization of complete national independence", for "democracy" and against fascism, against the enormous budget inviting to the danger of war", and "state management and people's control" of banking and industry, for shorter hours and higher wages to labor, and for better prices to farmers for their crops, but lower prices to consumers. They opposed the introduction of foreign capital and "hunger exports at the sacrifice of independence."

COMPARATIVE PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF JANUARY 1949

	DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL	DEMOCRATIC	SOCIALIST	COMMUNIST	PEOPLES COOPERATIVE	LABOR - FARMER	SOCIAL REFORM
Fundamental Policy	1. Advocacy of liberalism in its true sense; 2. Establishment of a democratic government and of definite rules concerning change of government; 3. Abolition of coalition cabinets, and the establishment of a responsible single-party cabinet; 4. Promotion of independent government within the scope permitted by the Allied Powers	1. Readjustment of the national structure and enforcement of official discipline; 2. Acceleration of holding of the peace conference; 3. Concrete application of the 9-point economic principles and realization of economic recovery; 4. Enforcement of administrative readjustments and rationalization to effect high administrative efficiency	1. Thorough infusement and application of democracy and adoption of socialism; 2. The abolition of conservative reactionary governments; 3. Establishment of a single-party Socialist cabinet to succeed the current administration; 4. Early realization of a peace treaty and racial independence	1. Rigid observance of the Potsdam Declaration and realization of complete national independence; 2. Safeguard of democracy and elimination of fascism; 3. Opposition to the enormous budget inviting the danger of war; 4. State management and peoples' control of financial institutions and key industries	1. Reconstruction of national economy through cooperatives; 2. Purification of political, business and official circles and establishment of an honest government; 3. Preferential encouragement to cultural policies and thorough propagation and realization of democratic government 4. Early realization of the peace conference and participation in UN	1. Formation of a wide democratic peoples' front and establishment of a revolutionary democratic government through peaceful means; 2. State ownership and control of key financial and industrial organs; 3. Early realization of the peace treaty and autonomous reconstruction of the nation; 4. Elimination of militarism and fascism and safeguarding of international peace	1. Execution of anti-capitalism, anti-fascism and anti-communism; 2. Enforcement of official discipline and readjustment of governmental organs in local provinces; 3. Sound development of agricultural cooperative unions; 4. Realization of honest political parties and enforcement of the 9-point economic principles
Economic Policy	1. Broad abolition of economic controls within the extent permitted by the 9-peint economic principles; 2. Establishment of the principle of free economy to enable Japanese industries to compete with international level productien costs; 3. Readjustment and rationalization of enterprises according to the 3-point economic principles; 4. No new-yen measuresin anticipation of the early establishment of a single foreign exchange rate	1. Maintenance of sound, balanced State finances and the adoption of financial policies with emphasis on industrial recovery; 2. Seek importation of foreign capital and promotion of export trade; 3. Establishment of strong public confidence in national currency and abstaining from currency revision attempts; 4. Fixation of a single exchange rate without enforcing currency devaluation	1. Practice of democratic State control and socialization of basic industries; 2. Establishment of a democratic committee vested with legal authority to draft economic planning; 3. Revision or abolition of present price-fixing policy which ensures unfair profits to monopolistic capital and adjustment of prices in conformity with international commodity price levels; 4. Concrete readjustment of presently inflated currency	1. Replacement of bureaucratic control with the control by the people; 2. Lowering of prices of the products of monopolistic capital, and the guarantee of prices of farm and marine products covering production costs; 3. Opposition to imports and hunger exports at the sacrifice of independence; 4. Opposition to the introduction of foreign capital menacing the peace and independence of the nation	1. Sever vicious circle of rising prices and wages; 2. Prohibition of unrestricted loan extensions by financial institutions, especially the RFB; 3. Rational readjustment of both central and local taxation system; 4. Rationalization of tax on earned income to realize fair taxation and create elasticity of the source of revenue	1. Establishment of a rehabilitation program of self-help recovery and not entire dependence upon foreign aid; 2. When possible, effect balance of national economy with limited foreign aid; 3. Promotion of socialistic policies with which to socialize industries and finance; 4. Abolition of official controls over goods in abundant production, abolition of the Transactions Tax and creation of a tax on bank checks	1. Curtailment of unproductive expenditures and greater emphasis on productive expenditures; 2. Reconstruction and stabilization of independent economy; 3. Creation of a currency stabilization fund and establishment of long term credit; 4. Creation of a democratic control committee to supervise financial organs

Labor Policy	1. Encouragement of democratic unions and the elimination of destructive, extreme-leftist unions; 2. Revision of labor laws where necessary, and a 30 percent cut in government employees coming under the General Accounts budget; 3. Readjustment and reconstruction of enterprises on a sound basis, and the adoption of the system of higher wages for higher work efficiency; 4. Establishment of a system of arbitration for labor disputes affecting public utilities and basic industries	1. For simplification, greater efficiency and economy in administration effect a 20 percent reduction in the budget-authorized government employees; 2. Expansion of the unemployment insurance program and establishment of a composite social security system; 3. Establishment of a wage structure based on proficiency; 4. Expansion of dispute conciliation and arbitration organs.	1. Opposition to business readjustments which protect only the interests of capital and also to administrative adjustments which intend to reduce the national budget; 2. Establishment of a rational, sliding-scale wage system to meet rising commodity prices; 3. Revision of NPSL and elevation of the wage standard; 4. Acquirement of political freedom for state and public employees and school teachers	1. Payment of wages sufficient to enable a decent livelihood, and the practice of the 8-hour work day; 2. Opposition to the dismissal of workers through administrative and enterprise readjustments; 3. Opposition to anti-labor revisions of the NPSL and other labor regulations; 4. Full freedom of expression, assembly, association and the right to strike	1. Democratization of the union movement and elimination of the fraction activity of extreme leftists; 2. Realization of labor-capital cooperation through participation of labor in management; 3. Adoption of proficiency bonuses to supplement standard wages; 4. Full distribution of daily necessities to workers and securing of real wage through stabilization of commodity prices	1. Opposition to pro-capital rationalization and readjustment of enterprises; 2. Creation of a minimum wage standard and opposition to anti-labor revisions of the labor laws; 3. Practice of the 8-hour working day and the protection of laborers; 4. Technical training for youths at government expense, and the establishment of facilities for the protection of women workers	1. Establishment of a minimum wage standard; 2. Adoption of a quarter-annual sliding wage scale; 3. Absorption of employment into export industries; 4. Establishment of a social insurance program and an unemployment relief program
Agricultural Policy	1. Replace class struggle with class cooperation and effect village peace; 2. Practice of intensive agriculture based on the principle of proper crops most suited to the particular land; 3. Increase of land productivity through greater land improvement and employment of draft animals; 4. Modification of the present government crop delivery system, and adoption of measures to permit free sale of produce upon completion of assigned quota	1. Maintain balance between the prices of farm products and those of other commodities; 2. Simplification and unification of production and distribution of fertilizer; 3. Thorough enforcement of the 2nd Farm Land Reform program; 4. Exchange and redivision of farm land and rationalization of farm operations	1. Thorough enforcement of a third farmland reform program; 2. Enforcement of river and land improvement at government expense and practice of state control of fertilizer and farm implements industries; 3. Establishment of an agricultural finance program; 4. Establishment of a fair price for rice and revision of the official prices of farm products to conform with the rise in the general price level	1. Opposition to unilateral and arbitrary government-set quotas for crop deliveries, and the completion of crop delivery at cost-covering prices; 2. Prohibition of one-sided dissolution of tenancy agreements by landowners, and the practice of control of farm land by farmers; 3. Immediate emancipation of all tenant farms, fields and forests; 4. Opposition to destructive heavy taxation upon agriculture	1. Thorough enforcement of the 2nd Farmland Reform Program and creation of model farms; 2. Enactment of laws for the establishment of land improvement associations and industries in farming villages; 3. Elevation of farmland productivity at State expense and the establishment of an emergency plan for reforestration; 4. Establishment of an agricultural rehabilitation bank and expansion of the agricultural cooperative program to check agricultural depressions	1. Greater democratization of crop delivery system to give producers more voice in this matter, and full distribution of producers goods to farmers and fishermen; 2. Elimination of the influence of old time landowners and rationalization of land distribution; 3. Increase of loans to farmers and abolition of undue taxation upon farmers and fishermen; 4. Reorganization along democratic lines and enlargement of agricultural cooperative unions	1. A national re-study of the rice price; 2. Establishment of a producer-operated system of crop delivery; 3. Expansion of the program of distribution of agricultural implements in proportion to crop delivered; 4. Expand agricultural public works projects program
Cultural Policy	1. Elimination of narrow-minded nationalism and the establishment of a democratic concept making the Emperor and the people one; 2. Promotion of a true cultural life; 3. Amplification of national education, and the abolition of academic cliques; 4. Encouragement of healthy recreation	1. Cultivation of the spirit of independence; 2. Cultural promotion in backwoods areas and purification of popular arts; 3. Internationalization of Japanese culture and beautification of national domain; 4. Encouragement of athletic games and elevation of the cultural level of the working people	1. Grant budget priorities to educational and cultural appropriations and guarantee minimum appropriations; 2. Open universities to the public and expand the program of scholarships and assistance to deserving students; 3. Supervision over the education committee; 4. Popularization of the UNESCO movement	1. Freedom of students' political activities; 2. Opposition to sheer imitation of foreign culture; 3. Guarantee of the livelihood of orphans and widows; 4. Elimination of decadent culture	1. Establishment of a peaceful nation and promotion of world friendship; 2. Establishment of a school finance program; 3. Thorough enforcement of the new 6-3 compulsory education system; 4. Improve school teachers' salaries and send them to foreign countries for further study	1. Equalization of opportunity for education and education entirely at government expense; 2. Emancipation of women through abolition of the feudalistic family system, and more scientific daily life; 3. Creation of progressive culture; 4. Promotion of cooperation with democratic elements in foreign countries	1. Thorough enforcement of the new 6-3 school system at government expense; 2. Increase and expansion of educational facilities; 3. Participation in international peace-promotion organization; 4. Full enforcement of democratic education program for women

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F. Election Statistics

1. Summary of Results

a. Population. According to the ration census announced on August 1, 1948, the population of Japan was as follows:

Male	39;365;452
Female	40;851;444
Total	80,216,896

b. Voting Age. The voting age figures (20 years and over) were given as follows:

Male	21;046;824
Female	22;941;823
Total	43,988,647

c. Registered Voters. According to figures of the National Election Management Commission, the registered voters in Japan on January 23, 1949 totalled 42,090,916, divided as follows:

Male	20,054,142
Female	22,036,774
Total	42,090,916

d. Number of Candidates. The number of candidates registered by the various political parties, according to the National Election Management Commission, follows:

Democratic Liberal Party	416
Democratic Party	212
Social Democratic Party	186
People's Cooperative Party	63
Social Renovation Party	30
New Liberal Party	12
Japan Farmer's Party	16
Farmer-Labor Party	45
Communist Party	115
Independent	211
Minor Parties	58
Total	1,364

e. Total Votes Cast. At the close of the polls at 1800 hours on January 23, 1949, a total of 31,168,625 votes had been cast in the general election for members of the House of Representatives. This represented a turn-out of 74.1 percent of the total of 42,090,916 registered voters.

The highest voting participation by prefecture was 89.9 percent in Shimane Prefecture; the lowest voting participation by prefecture occurred in Tokyo with 61.6 percent.

The highest voting participation of townships was 99.8 percent in Kuranimura in Shizuoka Prefecture. In the 1947 election, the highest voting participation of townships was 93.8 percent in Iwatsunachi in Aichi Prefecture.

f. Comparative Percentages of Participation and Abstention.

Participation

	1946	1947	1949
Male	78.6	74.9	80.7
Female	67.0	61.6	68.0
Total	72.1	67.9	74.1

Abstention

	1946	1947	1949
Male	21.4	25.1	19.3
Female	33.0	38.4	32.0
Total	27.9	32.1	25.9

g. Parties in the Diet. Tabulated according to political parties, final election results were as follows:

Party	Vote	Percent of Total	Number Elected	Percent of Total
Democratic Liberal	13;381;610	43.8	264	56.7
Democratic	4;835;504	15.8	68	14.6
Social Democratic	4;129;724	13.5	49	10.5
Communist	2;984;583	9.6	35	7.5
People's Cooperatives	1,042;123	3.4	14	3.0
Labor-Farmer	606;744	2.0	7	1.5
Social Renovation	387;214	1.3	5	1.1
New Liberal	187;208	0.6	2	0.4
Japan Farmer	232;833	0.8	1	0.2
Minor Parties	795;308	2.6	9	1.9
Independents	2,007,328	6.6	12	2.6
Totals	30,590;179*	100.0	466	100.0
	578,446**	1.9		
	31,168,625			

*Valid Votes
** Invalid Votes

h. Composition of the New House of Representatives.

(1) New Faces in the Diet. One hundred and ninety-two of the members of the House of Representatives are "new faces," elected for the first time; 243 were reelected, and 31 were members of former Diets. Following is tabulation by party:

Party	New	Re-elected	Former	Total
Democratic Liberal	121	125	18	264
Democratic	23	39	6	68
Social Democratic	6	40	3	49
Communist	28	4	3	35
People's Cooperatives	0	14	0	14
Labor-Farmer	0	7	0	7
Social Renovation	1	4	0	5
New Liberal	0	2	0	2
Minor Parties	2	7	1	10
Independents	11	1	0	12
Totals	192	243	31	466

(2) Women. A total of 44 women candidates ran for seats in the House of Representatives; of these 12 women were successful. (Fifteen women were elected in 1947).

(a) Women Candidates according to political parties:

Democratic Liberals	5
Democrats	8
Social Democrats	9
Communists	3
People's Cooperatives	1
Social Renovation	1
New Liberal	0
Japan-Farmer	0
Labor-Farmer	1
Independents	14
Minor Parties	2
Total	44

(b) Women elected according to parties:

Democratic Liberals	2
Social Democrats	5
Communists	3
Social Renovation	1
Labor-Farmer	1
Total	12

(3) Distribution of House of Representatives according to Occupation:

Government officials	16
Educators	16
Religious	5
Commerce	14
Industry & Mining	19
Agriculture & Forestry	50
Fisheries	11
Attorneys & Public Accountants	51
Physicians	5
Writers	29
Company Employees	152
Journalists	5
Miscellaneous	49
Without known occupation	44
Total	466

(4) Distribution of members of the House of Representatives according to age.

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

i. Eminent Political Personalities Who Failed in the 1949 Election.

Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu	Democrat	(Former Welfare Minister)
Tetsu Katayama	Social Democrat	(Former Prime Minister)
Kanju Kato	Social Democrat	(Former Labor Minister)
Shizue Kato	Social Democrat	(Noted Feminist Leader)
Tetsuo Kudo	Democratic Liberal	(Former State Minister)
Kazuo Nagae	Social Democrat	(Former Agriculture and Forestry Minister)
Wataru Narahashi	Democrat	(Former Chief Cabinet Secretary
Suehiro Nishio	Social Democrat	(Former State Minister)
Kazuo Nomizo	Social Democrat	(Former Agriculture and Forestry Minister)
Giichi Takeda	Democrat	(Former Welfare Minister)
Eiji Tomiyoshi	Democrat	(Former Communications Minister)
Haruye Yamashita	Democrat	(Involved in "Izumiyama Incident")

j. Runners-Up (According to Parties).

Party	Number	
Democratic Liberals	28	
Democrats	26	
Social Democrats	32	
Communists	10	
Farmer-Labor	2	
People's Cooperatives	2	
Japan Farmer	2	
New Liberals	3	
Independents	8	
Minor Parties	4	
Total	117	(Election Districts)

2. Comparative Statistics

COMPARISON OF ELECTIONS FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN JAPAN - APRIL 1946; APRIL 1947; JANUARY 1949

1949

1. TYPE OF VOTING - Single Ballot System.
2. SIZE OF ELECTION DISTRICTS - Medium
3. NUMBER OF ELECTION DISTRICTS - Total of 117 in Japan.
4. REGISTERED VOTERS - MALE - 20,054,142; FEMALE - 22,036,774; TOTAL - 42,090,916
5. TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES CAST - MALE - 16,192,775; FEMALE - 14,975,850; TOTAL - 31,168,625
6. AVERAGE ABSTENTION RATE - MALE - 19.3; FEMALE - 32.0; TOTAL - 25.9
7. TOTAL NUMBER OF ABSTAINERS - 10,922,291
8. TOTAL NUMBER OF INVALID VOTES CAST - 578,446
9. TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES -

PARTY	NUMBER	ELECTED
DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL	416	264
DEMOCRAT	212	68
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	186	49
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	63	14
COMMUNIST	115	35
SOCIAL RENOVATION	30	5
NEW LIBERAL	12	2
JAPAN FARMER	16	1
FARMER - LABOR	45	7
MINOR PARTIES	58	9
INDEPENDENTS	211	12
TOTAL	1,364	466

1947

1. TYPE OF VOTING - Single Ballot System.
2. SIZE OF ELECTION DISTRICTS - MEDIUM
3. NUMBER OF ELECTION DISTRICTS - Total of 117 in Japan.
4. REGISTERED VOTERS - MALE - 19,569,839; FEMALE - 21,326,483; TOTAL - 40,896,322
5. TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES CAST - MALE - 14,658,264; FEMALE - 13,139,620; TOTAL - 27,797,884
6. AVERAGE ABSTENTION RATE - MALE - 25.1; FEMALE - 38.4; TOTAL - 32.1
7. TOTAL NUMBER OF ABSTAINERS - 13,098,438
8. TOTAL NUMBER OF INVALID VOTES CAST - 435,273
9. TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES -

PARTY	NUMBER	ELECTED
LIBERAL	326	131
DEMOCRAT	350	121
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	289	143
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	108	29
COMMUNIST	120	4
MINOR PARTIES	155	25
INDEPENDENTS	242	13
TOTAL	1,590	466

1946

1. TYPE OF VOTING - Restricted Plural Voting System (two to three votes permitted each elector)
2. SIZE OF ELECTION DISTRICTS - Large
3. NUMBER OF ELECTION DISTRICTS - Total 53 in Japan.
4. REGISTERED VOTERS - MALE - 16,278,926; FEMALE - 20,557,564; TOTAL - 36,836,490
5. TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES CAST - MALE - 12,778,242; FEMALE - 13,780,369; TOTAL - 26,558,611
6. AVERAGE ABSTENTION RATE - MALE - 21.4; FEMALE - 33.0; TOTAL - 27.9
7. TOTAL NUMBER OF ABSTAINERS - 10,277,879
8. TOTAL NUMBER OF INVALID VOTES CAST - 460,000
9. TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES -

PARTY	NUMBER	ELECTED
LIBERAL	485	140
PROGRESSIVE	376	94
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	331	92
COOPERATIVE DEMOCRAT	92	14
COMMUNIST	143	5
MINOR PARTIES	570	38
INDEPENDENTS	773	81
TOTAL	2,770	464
	(vacant)	2
		466

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES -

	FEMALE	ELECTED
DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL	5	2
DEMOCRAT	8	0
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	9	5
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	1	0
COMMUNIST	3	3
SOCIAL RENOVATION	1	1
NEW LIBERAL	0	0
* JAPAN FARMER	0	0
FARMER -LABOR	1	1
MINOR PARTIES	2	0
INDEPENDENTS	14	0
TOTAL	44	12

11. COMPOSITION OF DIET AS RESULT OF JANUARY 1949 ELECTION

PARTY	ELECTED FOR FIRST TIME	PREVIOUS DIET	FORMER DIETS
DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL	121	125	18
DEMOCRAT	23	39	6
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	6	40	3
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	0	14	0
COMMUNIST	28	4	3
SOCIAL RENOVATION	1	4	0
NEW LIBERAL	0	2	0
* JAPAN FARMER	0	1	0
FARMER LABOR	0	7	0
MINOR PARTIES	2	6	1
INDEPENDENTS	11	1	0
TOTAL	192	243	31

* Of the 16 original Japan Farmer Party candidates, only one ran on the Japan Farmer Party ticket. All others ran as minor party candidates (New Japan Farmers' Party which was formed by 15 candidates).

12. VOTES AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALID VOTE RECEIVED BY PARTIES -

PARTY	VOTES REC'D	PERCENT
DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL	13,381,610	43.8
DEMOCRAT	4,835,504	15.8
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	4,129,724	13.5
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	1,042,123	3.4
COMMUNIST	2,984,583	9.6
LABOR FARMER	606,744	2.0
SOCIAL RENOVATION	387,214	1.3
NEW LIBERAL	187,208	.6
JAPAN FARMER	232,833	.8
MINOR PARTIES	795,308	2.6
INDEPENDENTS	2,007,328	6.6
TOTAL	30,590,179*	100.0

*This figure does not include 578,446 invalid votes.

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES -

	FEMALE	ELECTED
LIBERAL	9	3
DEMOCRAT	22	3
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	15	9
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	4	0
COMMUNIST	8	0
MINOR PARTIES	4	0
INDEPENDENTS	22	0
TOTAL	84	15

11. COMPOSITION OF DIET AS RESULT OF APRIL 1947 ELECTION

PARTY	ELECTED FOR FIRST TIME	PREVIOUS DIET	FORMER DIETS
LIBERAL	56	69	1
DEMOCRAT	64	66	3
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	73	70	3
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	7	24	
COMMUNIST	2	2	
MINOR PARTIES	14	3	
INDEPENDENTS	6	6	
TOTAL	222	237	7

12. VOTES AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALID VOTE RECEIVED BY PARTIES -

PARTY	VOTES REC'D	PERCENT
LIBERAL	7,295,242	26.7
DEMOCRAT	6,857,480	25.1
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	7,168,888	26.2
PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	1,862,753	6.8
COMMUNIST	1,002,883	3.7
MINOR PARTIES	1,561,070	5.7
INDEPENDENTS	1,614,295	5.8
TOTAL	27,362,611*	100.0

*This figure does not include 435,273 invalid votes.

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES -

	FEMALE	ELECTED
LIBERAL	5	5
PROGRESSIVE	7	6
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	9	8
COOPERATIVE DEMOCRAT	2	0
COMMUNIST	5	1
MINOR PARTIES	20	9
INDEPENDENTS	23	10
TOTAL	71	39

11. COMPOSITION OF DIET AS RESULT OF APRIL 1946 ELECTION

PARTY	ELECTED FOR FIRST TIME	PREVIOUS DIET	FORMER DIETS
LIBERAL	102	14	23
PROGRESSIVE	70	13	10
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	70	7	15
COOPERATIVE DEMOCRAT	13	0	1
COMMUNIST	5	0	0
MINOR PARTIES	37	0	1
INDEPENDENTS	78	4	1
TOTAL	375	38	51

12. VOTES AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALID VOTE RECEIVED BY PARTIES -

PARTY	VOTES REC'D	PERCENT
LIBERAL	13,505,746	24.4
PROGRESSIVE	10,350,530	18.7
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	9,858,408	17.8
COOPERATIVE DEMOCRAT	1,799,764	3.2
COMMUNIST	2,135,757	3.8
MINOR PARTIES	6,473,272	11.7
INDEPENDENTS	11,325,402	20.4
TOTAL	55,448,879*	100.0

*Plural vote figures above indicate actual votes received - not "voters"

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3. Election Law Violations

A total of 1,895 cases of violation of election laws occurred in the election of 1949. This figure compares favorably with the figures reported for the previous two elections: 2,632 in 1946, and 2,997 in 1947 (five separate elections, national and local). In this connection, it is significant to point out that charges advanced by the Press, the candidates, the parties, and the general public concerning improper voting were insignificant; and no charges were made from any source concerning improper counting of votes.

According to figures submitted by the National Election Management Commission on January 27, the violations included the following:

	Number of Violations	Cases Prosecuted
Bribing	228	1
Campaigning before announcing candidacy	100	7
House to house canvassing	414	1
Obstruction of election	87	
Violations concerning voting	4	
Disturbing election - carrying weapons	35	
Violation of prohibition to make use of school children	9	
Speech making and speech meeting violations	113	
Violations concerning restrictions on distribution of pamphlets, posters, and pictures	719	
Unlawful contributions and expenditures	19	
Violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (January 4, 1947: political activities by purgees)	11	
Others	156	
Total	1,895	

A breakdown of violations according to political parties and individuals involved is as follows:

Party	Individuals Violating the Law
Democratic Liberals	915
Democrats	398
Social Democrats	260
People's Cooperatives	73
Communists	311
Independents	203
Minor Parties	129
Others	334
Total	2,623

A total of 354 cases of violations were reported for Tokyo, as follows:

Violation	Number Of Cases
Bribing	111
Campaigning before announcing candidacy	10
House to house canvassing	155
Obstruction of election	27
Violation of restrictions on distribution of pamphlets, posters, and pictures	35
Speech making and speech meeting violations	6
Violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (political activities by purgees)	1
Others	9
Total	354

Distributed according to political parties and individuals involved:

Party	Individuals Violating the Laws
Democratic Liberals	273
Democrats	123
Social Democrats	39
People's Cooperatives	20
Communists	31
Independents	55
Minor Parties	1
Others	23
Total	569

PART II

REFERENDUM ON THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

A. Introductory Statement

The new Constitution of Japan was promulgated on November 3, 1946 and became effective six months later on May 3, 1947. The general election of members of the House of Representatives held on January 23, 1949, although the third such election since the beginning of the Occupation, was the first to be held under the new Constitution. It was also the first such election to be held following the appointment on August 4, 1947 of the judges of the Supreme Court under the new Constitution. Consequently, under Article 79 of the Constitution the people were given their first opportunity to review the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court.

The pertinent provisions of Article 79 read as follows:

> "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law; all such judges excepting the Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet.
>
> "The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten (10) years, and in the same manner thereafter.
>
> "In cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, when the majority of the voters favor the dismissal of a judge, he shall be dismissed.
>
> "Matters pertaining to review shall be prescribed by law."

B. Legal Provisions

The manner in which the review of the appointment of Supreme Court judges is to be conducted is specified in the Law of the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges, enacted by the Japanese National Diet on November 20, 1947.

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

While the Law places no restriction on a judge prohibiting him to campaign for himself or on behalf of his colleagues and to exercise his right to vote, he may not engage in certain other specified activities. Article 52 of the

Court Organization Law (Law No. 59 of 1947) specifies that judges, while in office, shall not do any of the following acts:

"(1) To become members of the Diet or of assemblies of local public entities actively in political movements;

"(2) To hold another salaried position without obtaining the permission of the Supreme Court.

"(3) To carry on any commercial business or a business which aims at pecuniary gain."

The Law of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges, in Articles 44-49, provides stringent penalties for all possible violations of the law. These offenses include direct evasions or inducing others to evade the provisions of the law, illicit canvassing, bribery, intimidation, abduction, neglect of duty or abuse of authority by officials, publication of false matters, and the like. Penalties are provided for such offenses, ranging from two to four years' imprisonment and fines of ¥10,000 - ¥30,000.

C. Referendum Procedure

In the process of discussing the form of ballot to be used in the referendum, the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives realized that because of the large number of judges to be voted upon at one time (the number may be as high as fifteen; in the 1949 referendum the number of judges reviewed was fourteen, because there was one vacancy on the Court), a requirement that each ballot have correctly written thereon the name of each judge in the voter's own handwriting would place an undue burden on the voter and probably result in an excessive number of invalid votes. Accordingly, after considering several proposals, the Committee decided to adopt a simple form of printed ballot which would have a number of divided columns, one for each judge subject to review.

On this ballot the names of the judges were printed in the lower parts of the columns, and the voter was required simply to mark an "X" in the column over the name of any judge whose dismissal he considered desirable, and leave blank the column over the names of those judges he wished to remain on the bench.

This form of voting, entirely new to the voters of Japan, places upon their shoulders the responsibility for determining the quality of the men who administer the third branch of government.

BALLOT FOR REVIEW
OF
SUPREME COURT JUDGES

＊

○ 注意

一、やめさせた方がよいと思う裁判官については、その名の上の欄に×を書くこと。

二、やめさせなくてよいと思う裁判官については、何も書かないこと。

COLUMNS FOR MARKING

×書く欄	裁判官の名
	(Shimoyama) 霜山精一
	(Otani) 小谷勝重
	(Saito) 齋藤悠輔
	(Iwamatsu) 岩松三郎
	(Tsukazaki) 塚崎直義
	(Kuriyama) 栗山茂
	(Hasegawa) 長谷川太一郎
	(Inoue) 井上登
	(Mibuchi) 三淵忠彦
	(Kawamura) 河村又介
	(Mano) 眞野毅
	(Shima) 島保
	(Fujita) 藤田八郎
	(Sawada) 澤田竹治郎

＊TRANSLATION:

Place an "X" mark above the name of the Judges who you think should be relieved; leave blank if you do not desire him to be relieved.

Writing in Romaji has been inserted for the purposes of this report.

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LIST OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION 23 JANUARY 1949

(Final Candidate Report, National Election Management Commission, 25 January 1949)

NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS INDICATE ELECTED CANDIDATES.

PREFECTURE	DISTRICT	SEATS TO BE FILLED	DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL	DEMOCRAT	SOCIAL DEMOCRAT	PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE	COMMUNIST	SOCIAL RENOVATION	JAPAN FARMER	FARMER LABOR	NEW LIBERAL	MINOR PARTIES	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL
AICHI	I	5	4 (2)	1 (1)	3 (1)	1	1 (1)	1	1	1	1	0	5	20
	II	4	2 (2)	3 (2)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
	III	3	1 (1)	1 (1)	1	1 (1)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	IV	4	3 (2)	2 (1)	2	1	1	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	1	11
	V	3	3 (3)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
AKITA	I	4	3 (2)	3 (2)	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	12
	II	4	3 (3)	2 (1)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
AOMORI	I	4	2 (2)	2 (2)	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
	II	3	3 (1)	2 (1)	1	1 (1)	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	12
CHIBA	I	4	5 (4)	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	II	4	4 (3)	2 (1)	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
	III	5	6 (4)	5 (1)	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	19
EHIME	I	3	5 (3)	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
	II	3	2 (2)	2 (1)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	10
	III	3	5 (3)	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
FUKUI	I	4	3 (2)	4 (2)	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	14
FUKUOKA	I	5	2 (2)	3 (1)	2 (1)	0	1	1	0	0	0	1 (1)	5	15
	II	5	2 (2)	2	3 (2)	0	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	2	1	12
	III	5	5 (2)	2 (1)	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	2 (1)	1 (1)	16
	IV	4	3 (3)	2	1	0	1	2 (1)	0	0	0	1	2	12
FUKUSHIMA	I	4	4 (3)	2	2 (1)	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	13
	II	5	7 (4)	2	1 (1)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	16
	III	3	3 (2)	0	1 (1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
GIFU	I	5	5 (4)	2 (1)	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	14
	II	4	3 (3)	1	1 (1)	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10
GUNMA	I	3	3 (1)	2	1 (1)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2 (1)	10
	II	3	4 (1)	2 (2)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
	III	4	5 (2)	2 (1)	1 (1)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	13
HIROSHIMA	I	3	1 (1)	1	1 (1)	1 (1)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	II	4	4 (3)	1	1 (1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	9
	III	5	5 (3)	2	3 (1)	1 (1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
HOKKAIDO	I	5	3 (3)	2 (1)	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	4 (1)	1	15
	II	4	4 (2)	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3 (2)	2	13
	III	3	3 (3)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8
	IV	5	4 (1)	2	3	0	1 (1)	0	0	2 (1)	0	2 (2)	2	16
	V	5	3 (2)	2 (1)	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 (2)	1	13
HYOGO	I	3	1 (1)	1	1 (1)	1	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	4	3	12
	II	5	3 (3)	2	3 (1)	1	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
	III	3	3 (3)	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	IV	4	3 (1)	3 (2)	1	1 (1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
	V	3	2 (2)	2 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
IBARAGI	I	4	5 (3)	1	1	0	1	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	2	11
	II	3	3 (2)	1	1	0	1	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	2	9
	III	5	4 (2)	2 (2)	2	1	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
ISHIKAWA	I	3	3 (1)	2	1 (1)	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
	II	3	2 (2)	2 (1)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
IWATE	I	4	3 (3)	1	2 (1)	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	10
	II	4	4 (3)	1 (1)	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	14
KAGAWA	I	3	3 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
	II	3	3	2 (2)	1 (1)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	10

KAGOSHIMA	I	4	6	(3)	3	(1)	1		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		12
	II	3	4	(3)	3		2		2		1		0		0		1		0		0		2		15
	III	3	5	(3)	0		1		0		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		8
KANAGAWA	I	4	3	(1)	2		2	(2)	0		1	(1)	0		0		1		0		2		3		14
	II	4	3	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	1		1	(1)	1		0		0		0		2		3		14
	III	5	4	(3)	1		2		1		1	(1)	1		0		1		0		0		2	(1)	13
KOCHI	I	5	2	(2)	2	(2)	1		0		1		1	(1)	1		1		0		1		3		13
KUMAMOTO	I	5	3	(1)	3	(2)	2	(1)	0		1		1		0		0		1	(1)	0		4		15
	II	5	4	(3)	4	(2)	1		0		1		0		1		0		0		0		2		13
KYOTO	I	5	3	(1)	3	(2)	4	(1)	0		1	(1)	0		0		0		1		0		4		16
	II	5	4	(2)	4	(1)	1		0		1	(1)	1	(1)	1		1		0		1		2		16
MIE	I	5	3	(2)	3	(1)	1		1		1		0		0		0		0		1		2	(2)	12
	II	4	4	(2)	2		1	(1)	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1	(1)	9
MIYAGI	I	5	4	(3)	2	(1)	3	(1)	1		1		0		1		0		0		2		3		17
	II	4	3	(3)	2	(1)	2		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		2		11
MIYAZAKI	I	3	4	(3)	2		1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		4		12
	II	3	3	(2)	1	(1)	1		2		1		0		0		1		0		0		2		11
NAGANO	I	3	3	(2)	1	(1)	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		1		1		10
	II	3	2	(1)	2	(1)	1		2	(1)	1		0		0		0		0		1		0		8
	III	4	3	(2)	1		1		1	(1)	1	(1)	0		0		1		0		0		0		8
	IV	3	3	(3)	1		1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		6
NAGASAKI	I	5	6	(5)	2		2		1		1		0		1		0		1		1		2		17
	II	4	5	(2)	2	(1)	2		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		3	(1)	13
NARA	I	5	5	(2)	5	(1)	2		0		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		0		9	(1)	22
NIIGATA	I	3	3	(2)	1		1		0		1	(1)	0		0		1		0		0		1		8
	II	4	1	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	0		1		0		0		1	(1)	0		0		1		7
	III	5	5	(3)	2		2	(1)	0		1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		1		12
	IV	3	2	(2)	1		1	(1)	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		6
OITA	I	4	2	(2)	2	(1)	1		1		1		1		0		0		0		0		3	(1)	11
	II	3	3	(3)	3		1		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		2		11
OKAYAMA	I	5	3	(2)	2	(1)	1		1		1	(1)	0		0		1	(1)	1		0		3		13
	II	5	3	(3)	1	(1)	1		1		1		0		1		1	(1)	0		0		3		12
OSAKA	I	4	5	(2)	2		1	(1)	0		1	(1)	1		0		1		0		0		3		14
	II	4	6	(2)	2		1	(1)	1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		0		6		17
	III	4	4	(2)	1		2	(1)	0		1	(1)	0		0		1		0		1		3		13
	IV	4	3	(2)	1		2	(1)	0		1	(1)	1		0		0		1		0		1		10
	V	3	5	(2)	1		1	(1)	0		1		0		0		1		0		0		3		12
SAGA	I	5	6	(3)	3	(2)	2		1		1		0		0		1		0		0		2		16
SAITAMA	I	4	4	(2)	1		3	(1)	1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		0		2		12
	II	3	4	(3)	1		1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		7
	III	3	3	(1)	2		2		1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		0		1	(1)	10
	IV	3	3	(3)	0		2		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		2		8
SHIGA	I	5	4	(2)	2		3	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	0		0		1		0		0		2		14
SHIMANE	I	5	2	(1)	2	(2)	3	(1)	1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		0		1		10
SHIZUOKA	I	5	6	(3)	1		2		1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		0		2	(1)	13
	II	5	4	(3)	1	(1)	2	(1)	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		2		10
	III	4	4	(3)	1		2		2	(1)	1		0		0		0		0		1		1		12
TOCHIGI	I	5	5	(2)	2	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	1		1		0		0		0		2		2		16
	II	5	6	(5)	2		2		1		1		0		0		1		0		0		1		14
TOKUSHIMA	I	5	3	(3)	1		1		2	(2)	1		0		0		1		0		0		1		10
TOKYO	I	4	7	(2)	2		2	(1)	1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		1		9		23
	II	3	3	(1)	1		2	(1)	1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		1		2		11
	III	3	1	(1)	2		1	(1)	0		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		2		2		9
	IV	3	4	(2)	1		1		1		1	(1)	0		0		1		0		3		3		15
	V	4	3	(2)	2		2		1	(1)	1	(1)	1		0		0		0		0		1		11
	VI	5	5	(3)	3		3	(1)	1		1	(1)	0		0		0		0		0		5		18
	VII	5	3	(2)	4	(1)	4		0		1	(1)	0		0		1	(1)	1		1		3		18
TOTTORI	I	4	3	(2)	1		3	(1)	0		1	(1)	1		0		1		0		1		0		11
TOYAMA	I	3	2	(2)	1	(1)	1		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		2		8
	II	3	3	(1)	1	(1)	0		1	(1)	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		7
WAKAYAMA	I	3	2	(2)	1		1	(1)	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		6
	II	3	3	(1)	1		1		0		1		1	(1)	0		0		1	(1)	0		0		8
YAMAGATA	I	4	4	(3)	3	(1)	2		0		1		0		1		0		1		0		2		14
	II	4	3	(2)	3	(1)	2	(1)	0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		10
YAMAGUCHI	I	4	5	(3)	0		1	(1)	0		1		0		0		1		0		0		1		9
	II	5	5	(3)	1		2	(1)	1		1	(1)	1		0		1		0		0		1		13
YAMANASHI	I	5	3	(2)	2	(1)	2		1		1	(1)	1		0		0		0		1		4	(1)	15
TOTAL	117 Election Districts	466	416	(264)	212	(69)*	186	(48)*	63	(14)	115	(35)	30	(5)	16	(1)	45	(7)	12	(2)	58	(9)	211	(12)	1364

*Social Democrat candidate TANAKA Shogetsu (Fukuoka - 1st District) was disqualified 25 January 1949. Therefore, total number elected became 48. Runner-up, Democrat NAKAJIMA Shigeki, replaced TANAKA as successful candidate.

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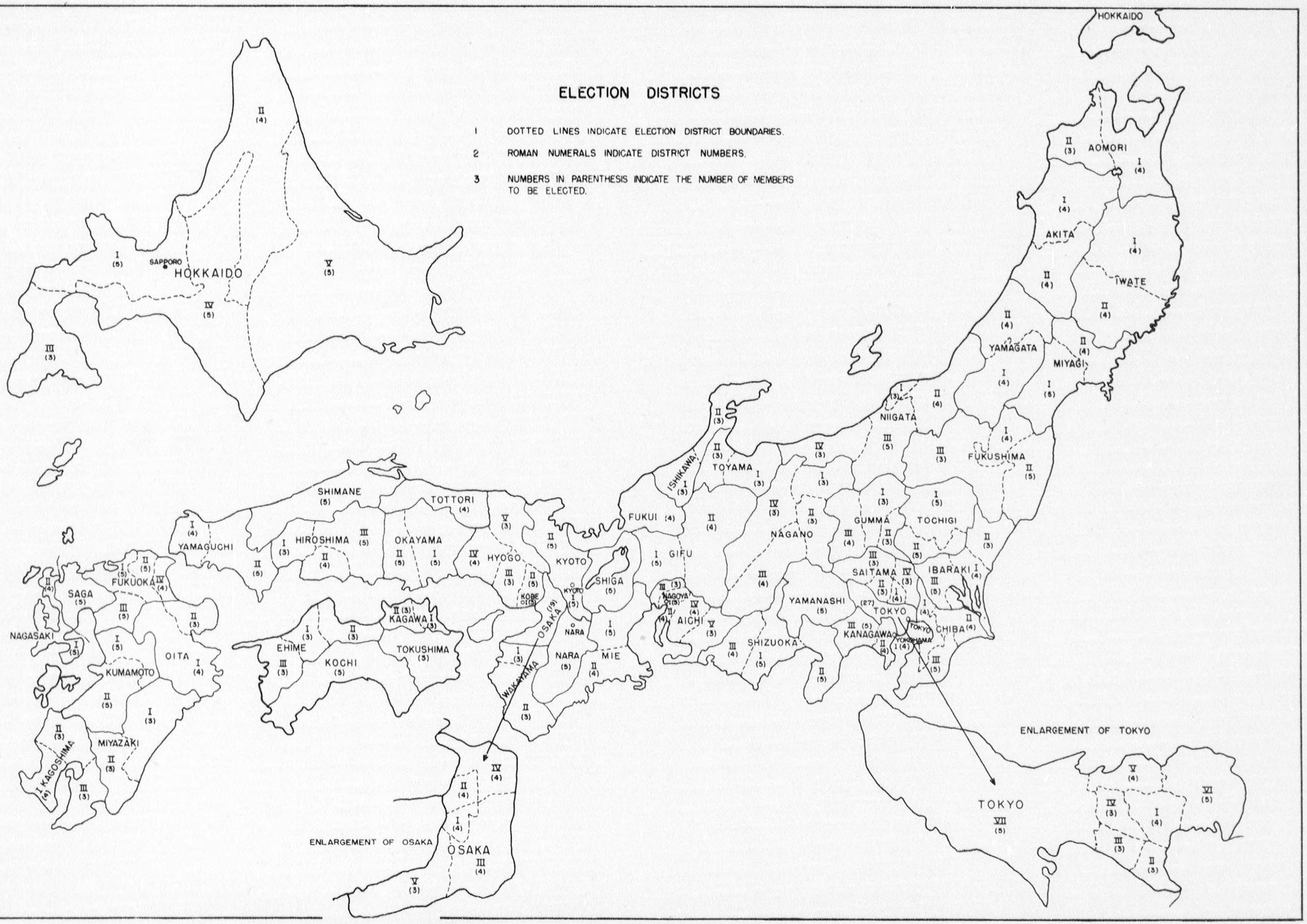
ELECTION DISTRICTS

1 DOTTED LINES INDICATE ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

2 ROMAN NUMERALS INDICATE DISTRICT NUMBERS.

3 NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS INDICATE THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED.



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SUPPLEMENT

LAW RELATING TO
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES GENERAL ELECTION
January 1949

The following references are given to supplement the previous report of legislation pertaining to the election of members to the House of Representatives. A chart outlining the functions of the National Election management Commission is appended at the end of this supplement.

The following enactments are exceptions to the basic Law for the Election of Members to the House of Representatives and apply to the forthcoming general election.

1. Law concerning Special Exceptions to Article 12 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives; (Law No. 2 of 1947), in Official Gazette, 13 January 1947 [No. 234].

2. Law for Partial Amendment of the Local Autonomy Law, Article 4 of Supplementary Provisions; (Law No. 169 of 1947), in Official Gazette, 12 December 1947 [Extra].

3. Law for Partial Amendment to Law concerning Special Exceptions to Article 12 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives; (Law No. 216 of 1948), enacted on 1 December 1948.

The following two laws revise or amend the Law Concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaigns and Others;

4. Law Amending the Law concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaign and Others; (Law No. 236, of 10 December 1948).

Text as follows:

"A part of the Law concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaign and Other (Law No. 196 of 1948) shall be revised as follows:

"The following item shall be added after paragraph 1, Article 21:

"2. As regards the application of the preceding paragraph, during the period of election campaign, the act of distributing or exhibiting within the electoral district of the candidate concerned, New Year's cards, mid-summer or mid-winter inquiry cards and other cards of similar greetings indicating the names of candidates, names of political parties or organizations or names of those who purport to recommend any candidates or names of those who engage in election campaigns or names of those who are in the same census registration of the candidates, shall be deemed as an act to evade the prohibition stipulated in the preceding two articles.

"The 'preceding Paragraph' mentioned in Paragraph 2 of the same article [Article 21] shall be read as 'the preceding two Paragraphs.'

"SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION:

"This law shall be enforced from the next general election."

5. Law for Partial Amendment of the Law concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaign and Other; (Law No. 259 of 21 December 1948).

Text as follows:

"Parts of the Law concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaigns and Others shall be amended as follows:

"In Article 20, Paragraph 2, 'and boats' shall read 'boats or sledges.'

"In Article 22, Paragraph 5, 'as well as sledge (one only for one candidate at the time)' shall be inserted after 'boat.'

"SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION:

"This law shall be enforced as from the next general election."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

LAWS RELATING TO
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' GENERAL ELECTION
January ~~1946~~
1949

Note: Delete "Imperial Ordinance" and insert "Cabinet Order" wherever used in law.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

				Page
I.			Introductory Statement	1
		(1)	Voters	2
		(2)	Candidates	3
		(3)	Election Campaign	3
		(4)	Supervision of Election	4
		(5)	Election Procedures	4
		(6)	Validity of Elections	6
		(7)	Re-Elections	6
		(8)	Violations of Election Laws	6
		(9)	Popular Review of Supreme Court Judges	8
II.	A.	(1)	Law for Election of Members to the House of Representatives	10
		(2)	Index to the Law	49
	B.	(1)	Ordinance Relating to the Enforcement of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives	55
		(2)	Index to the Ordinance (Combined with Index to the Law. See page No. 49)	
III.	A.	(1)	Law Concerning the Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns and Others	73
		(2)	Index to the Law	81
	B.	(1)	Cabinet Order Relating to Enforcement of the Law Concerning the Temporary Exceptions Relating to Election Campaigns, etc.	83
		(2)	Index to the Cabinet Order (Combined with Index to the Law. See page No. 81)	
IV.		(1)	Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures	86
		(2)	Index to the Law	102

I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Information for Military Government Officers and Teams Concerning the General Election

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.

(2) Unlawful exclusions from registration lists.

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

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

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

(6) Excessive contributions by individuals.

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

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

(9) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.

(10) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.

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

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

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

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

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

1. VOTERS:

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

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

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

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

2. CANDIDATES

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

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

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

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

3. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUPERVISION OF ELECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. ELECTION PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The meetings are open to all electors.

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

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

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

6. VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS:

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

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

7. RE-ELECTIONS:

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

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

8. VIOLATIONS OF ELECTIONS LAWS:

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

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

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

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

Following are the highlights of this law:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Prohibits contributions through a third person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. POPULAR REVIEW OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

THE LAW FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Chapter I

The Election District

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter II

Voting Right and Eligibility

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

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

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

Article 7. Deleted.

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

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

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

Articles 10 and 11. Deleted.

Chapter III

Electoral Lists

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter IV

Election, Votes and Polling Places

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Voting Overseers shall take charge of affairs pertaining to voting.

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

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

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

Article 23. The polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a.m. and be closed at 6 ~~8~~ o'clock p.m.

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

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

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

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

Voting witnesses shall not resign their offices without proper reasons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Each candidate, political party or political organization is allowed two ballot-counting witnesses. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3, when there are more than two witnesses proposed by candidates belonging to the same political party or other organization in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, none other than the following persons will be selected as witnesses: (1) those two who are selected by the ballot-counting overseer by drawing lots (in the case where it is possible to decide the ballot-counting witnesses immediately upon application); or (2) those two who receive a majority vote on the basis of a mutual election. (In case of a tie, the ballot-counting overseer shall make the decision by drawing lots)."

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

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

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

Chapter V

Counting of Ballots and Counting-Office

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A candidate shall not become a ballot-counting witness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 52. The votes mentioned below shall be invalid:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter VI

Election Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter VII

Candidates & Persons Elected

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter VIII

Term of Membership and Substitutional Election

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter IX

Law Suits Arising out of Elections

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter X

The Election Campaign

Article 88. Deleted.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 93. Deleted.

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

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

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

Article 96. No persons shall conduct the election campaign by making use of their positions specially related to children, pupils or students of schools under the age of twenty (20).

Article 97. Deleted.

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

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

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

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

1. To make door-to-door visits to electors.
2. To distribute or display writings or pictures other than letters of one's own handwriting or letters written in reply to congratulation, consolation, etc., for success or failure in the election.
3. To utilize newspapers or magazines.
4. To hold a celebration or other meetings.
5. To make demonstration with a cavalcade of motor-cars or by parading many people on the streets in ranks.
6. To shout successively the name of the successful candidate or the name of a political party or any other organization with the purpose of replying to congratulations on the election.

Chapter XI

Election Expenses

Article 101. Deleted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 105 to Article 109. Deleted.

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

Chapter XII

Punitive Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Articles 134 and 135. Deleted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XIII

Supplementary Rules

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

Article 139. Election expenditures shall be fixed by Ordinance.

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES (Law No. 42 of December 1945)

5. The right to vote and the eligibility for election of any person to whom the Law of Family Registration is not applied, shall be suspended for the time being.

6. Any person contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall not be registered in the elector's register."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 2 in Additional Rules shall be amended as follows:

Article 2. Deleted.

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

Articles 5 to 8. Deleted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 40, proviso shall read as follows:

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

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

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

Article 36 proviso shall read as follows:

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

Article 37 proviso shall read as follows:

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

Supplementary Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Article 82, Paragraph 1, Item 6, "the successful candidate" shall be read as "or the successful candidate under the provisions of Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures."

ANNEX

List of Election Districts with Quotas of Members

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

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

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

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

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

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