

Electoral DistrictNumber 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	

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

	<u>Electoral District</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
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 DistrictNumber 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	
		Atsuni-gun	
		Yana-gun	
Shizuoka-Ken			
No. 1	District		5
		Shizuoka-shi	
		Shimizu-shi	
		Ihara-gun	
		Abe-gun	
		Shita-gun	
		Hai bara-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	
		Kait su-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	

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

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

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

Electoral DistrictNumber of Members

Hiroshima-Ken

No. 1	District Hiroshima-shi Saheki-gun Asa-gun Yamagata-gun Takata-gun	3
No. 2	District Kure-shi Aki-gun Kamo-gun Toyota-gun	4
No. 3	District Onomichi-shi Fukuyama-shi Mihara-shi Mitsugi-gun Sera-gun Numakuma-gun Fukayasu-gun Ashina-gun Kamieshi-gun Konu-gun Futami-gun Hiba-gun	5

Yamaguchi-Ken

No. 1	District Shimonoseki-shi Ube-shi Hagi-shi Onota-shi Asa-gun Toyora-gun Mine-gun Otsu-gun Abu-gun	4
No. 2	District Bofu-shi Kudamatsu-shi Iwakuni-shi Hikari-shi Yamaguchi-shi Tokuyama-shi Oshima-gun Kuka-gun Kumage-gun Tsuno-gun Saba-gun Yoshiki-gun	5

Wakayama-Ken

No. 1	District Wakayama-shi Kainan-shi Kaise-gun Naka-gun Ito-gun	3
No. 2	District Shingu-shi Tanaba-shi Arita-gun Hitaka-gun	3

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

Electoral DistrictNumber of Members

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

ELECTORAL DISTRICTNUMBER OF MEMBERS

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

Electoral DistrictNumber of Members

Area under the jurisdiction of
Nemuro-shicho
Area under the jurisdiction of
Abashiri-shicho

Remark:

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

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

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

INDEX

(1) THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(2) THE ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	Art. of Law (Para.) "Item"	Art. of Enforcement Ordinance (Para)
Absentee Voting		
Acceptability of Ballots		31, 32, 34(1, 3, 4)
Ballot Paper and Envelope		26, 28, 35 (1, 2)
Ballot Sent to Counting Overseer		36
Ballot Sent to Voting Overseer		31
Braille, Use of		26 (3), 28 (3)
Certificate of		27, 35 (3)
Conduct at		29
Documents Relating to		33
Equipments of Place of		30 (7)
Procedure of		26ff
Reason of	33	
Rejection of Ballot		34 (2, 3, 4)
Special Voting Overseer		29
Voting at One's Present Place		30 (4)
Voting by Proxy		30 (5)
Witness (Watcher)		30 (3, 6)
Ballot Box		14, 15, 22
Ballot Box Sent to Counting Overseer		35
Closing of		32
Ballot Counting		
Acceptability of Ballots	49 (1)	
Ballots Examination District	49 (2)	38-3
Ballots Invalid, Enumeration	52 (1)	
Date of	46, 48	44
Decision of Validity of Ballots	51	
Districts for	3	37
Documents Relating to	54	41 (1), 43

Maintenance of Order at	57	
Minutes of	54	41 (1)
Natural Calamity Prevents	56	44
Overseer for	44 138-2	38
Place of	45	
Procedure of	44ff	37ff
Re-Election Owing to Election Invalid in Part	55	
Report of Result	49 (3)	
Right of Voters to Inspect	50	
Witness (Watcher) of	47	38-2
Ballot Paper	26	16, 26, 28
Spoiled		17
Ballots, Preserved	53	
Braille	28	21, 26 (3), 28 (3)
Candidate		
Age of	5 (2)	2
Deposit for	68	51
Election Invalid	70	
Notification	67	49, 50
Candidate, Successful		
Certificate	76	
Decision of	69, 71	
Name to be Published	72	
Relative Majority Needed for Election	69 (1)	
To Notify Acceptance	73	
Questions Validity of Election	83, 84	
Career Bulletin	140-4	87-2ff
Commission for Overseeing Election	19-2, 140-2	
Counting Overseer	44 138-2	38 (1)
Documents Mentioning of Names and Classification of Candidates	140 (4)	87-10
Election, Date of	18	
Election Administrative Commission	19-2, 140-2	
Election Campaign	89ff	

Beginning of	95	
Election Offices	89, 90, 91	55, 57
Expenses of	102ff	
Greeting after Election	100-2	
House to House Campaign	98	
Letters, Pictures, Limitations (See Law Concerning Provisional Exception to Election Campaign)	100, 140 (1)	
Making Use of Special Positions Related to Children, Pupils and Students Under Age of Twenty	96	
Person Who May Not Carry On	99	
Receipts Relating to	104-2	
Resting Place	92	
Election Invalid	82, 110, 136	
Election Meeting		
Admission	63	
Announcement of Date and Place	60	
Chairman of	58, 138-2	45
Documents Relating to	64	47
Maintenance of Order at	66	
Minutes of	64	
Natural Calamity Prevents	65	48
Place of	59	
Procedure of	62ff	45ff
Election Offices		
Distance from Polling Station	91	
Establishment of	89	55
Number of	90	57
Order to Close	94	
Election Officials	8, 99	
Elections Combined	38	
Expenses of Election Campaign		
Amount Permitted	102	
Defined	103, 104	
Election Invalid Owing to Exceeding Amount Permitted	110	

Expenses Relating to Election	139	69ff
Allowances for Counting Overseer, Voting Overseer and Chairman of Election		69
Expenses Paid Out of National Treasury		73
Government Auditors	9, 141-3	
House to House Campaign	98	
Judge	9	
Membership, Term of	78, 79	
Penal		
Corruption	112 112-2 113, 114	
Obstruction of Freedom and Fairness of Election	115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125	
Publication of False Matters	126	
Sanction	114, 136, 137	
Unlawful Poll	111, 127	
Violation to Provisions of Regulating Election Campaign	129, 130, 131, 132, 133	
Prescription	138	
Police Officers	9, 40, 41, 57, 66, 140-3	
Polling	See Voting	
Polling Station	21	
Admission Tickets and Numbered Cards, Closing of	32	12
Alteration by Natural Calamity	22 (2)	
Announced	22 (1)	
Closing of	32	
Conduct at	42	
Equipments of		13
Hours Open	23	
Order at	40	
Persons Authorized to Enter	41	
Removal from	42	20
Voting by Those Removed	43	
Prisoners	6	

Provisional Ballot	31	20-2 (2, 3)
Public Notice of Names and Other Matters of Candidates	140 (5)	87-11ff
Public Procurator	9, 140-3	
Attendance to Proceedings of a Suit	85	
Brings a Lawsuit	84 (2)	
Receipts Relating to Election Campaign, Defined Reelection	104-2	
Reelection	75	
Register		
Appeal to Court Concerning	16	
Correction of	15, 17 (2)	5(2)
Demand to Commission for Overseeing Election concerning	14	
Finality of	17 (1)	
In Case Alteration of Boundaries of City, Town or Village		4
New Register Compiled	17 (3)	5 (1)
Omission in	14	
Preparing	12	5 (1)
Preservation of	17 (2)	6
Public Exhibition	13	
Registration	12	
Restricted Ballot	27	
Revenue Officials	9	
Secrecy of Balloting Preserved	39	
Substitutional Election	79	
Suit		
Inform to Election Administrative Commission	86	
Legal Cost of	87 (2)	
Procedure of	81ff, 141, 141-2, 141-3, 142	
Public Procurator Attend to Proceeding of	85	
Security of	87 (1)	
Various Forms of	81, 83, 84	
Suit Relating to Exceeding Amount of Election Campaign Permitted	84 (1)	

Suit Relating to Validity of Election	81, 83, 84	
Suit Relating to Violation of Punitive Rules	84 (2)	
Superintendent of Counting	44, 138-2	
of Elections	58, 138-2	
of Voting	20, 138-2	
Use of Facilities of Establishments and Public Management of Facilities	140 (2, 3)	76ff
Voter, Age of	5 (1)	
Ineligible to be	6	
Voting		
Date of	18, 36	
Documents Relating to	34	23
Natural Calamity Prevents	37	25
Overseer for	20, 182-2	9
Person Unable of	29, 30	
Procedure of	19, 25	7ff
Rejection of	31	
Witness for	24	10
Voting by Proxy	27-2	20-2
Voting Districts	2	
Voting Overseers	20, 138-2	9
Witness (Watcher)		
Ballot Counting	47	38-2
Election	61	45 (4)
Voting	24	10

DECLASSIFIED BY: 11032 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

The Ordinance Relating to
the Enforcement of the Law for the Election of
Members of the House of Representatives

Amended by Cabinet Order

No. 190 of 1948

(July 29, 1948)

CHAPTER I

Election District, Right to Vote and Eligibility

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

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

Article 3. Deleted.

CHAPTER II

Electoral List

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

Voting

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

election districts, the following provisions shall apply.

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

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

Article 8. Deleted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to which he belongs by the day of election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V

Ballot Counting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI

Election Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII

Candidates and elected persons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 52. Deleted.

CHAPTER VIII

Election Campaign

Article 53. Deleted

Article 54. Deleted

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

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

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

Article 56. Deleted.

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

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

CHAPTER IX Deleted

Article 58 to Article 68 Deleted

CHAPTER X

Expenses relating to Elections

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Expenses under Article 69 Para. 1.

6. Expenses for career bulletin.

7. Expenses for making and distributing the documents under Article 87 - 10

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

Article 74. Deleted.

Article 75. Deleted.

CHAPTER XI

Use of Facilities of Schools

and Public Management of Facilities Necessary

for Holding Speech Meeting by the Use thereof

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

1. Public Halls.

2. Assembly Halls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

preceding paragraph, shall make them public without delay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XII

Issuance of Career Bulletin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XII - II

Public Notice of Names

and Other Matters of Candidates for Membership

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIII

Conduction of Election

in Case of Alteration of Boundaries

of Cities, Towns or Villages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIV

Supplementary Rules

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

Supplementary Rules

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

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

Supplementary Rules

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

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

Supplementary Rules

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

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

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

Supplementary Rules

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

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

Supplementary Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplementary Rules

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

Article 1.

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

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

Article 2.

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

Article 3.

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

Article 4.

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

From Art. 5 to Art. 8 (Abbreviation)

Supplementary Rules

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

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

LAW CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL EXCEPTION TO
ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND OTHERS

(The purpose and scope of application of this law)

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

(Competitive speech meetings)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Private speech meetings)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Speeches on the street)

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

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

(Prohibition of speech meetings)

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

(Broadcasting)

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

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

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

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

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

(Newspaper advertisement)

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

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

(Restriction on Writings and Pictures)

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

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

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

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

1. Posters and paper lanterns used at the place where street speeches are made according to Article 14, Paragraph 2.
2. Placards, posters and paper lanterns used on motor-cars, loud-speakers and boats according to the provision of Article 22, Paragraph 5.
3. Placards, posters, sign-boards, paper lanterns, etc., used on the site of election offices to indicate their places.

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

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

(Limitation of motor-cars, etc.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Prohibition of providing food or drink)

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

(Restriction of election campaign)

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

1. To call repeatedly the name of a particular candidate or political party and political organization for the purpose of election campaign in whatever manner. However, this provision shall not be applied to the cases where these acts are done from one hour before the time on the spot, in the case of holding a private speech meeting, and on the spot in the case of holding a speech meeting on the street.
2. To act demonstratively for election campaign by procession by motor cars or by foot, parading, etc.
3. To carry on election campaign on the day of election.

(Use of means of transportation)

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

(Procurement of Fuels)

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

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

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

(Share in the expenditures for public management of elections)

Article 27. Any person who wants to notify of his candidature for Diet membership, or his recommendation of any other person as a candidate for Diet membership, he must pay in advance to the National Treasury an amount of ¥20,000 either in cash or in national bonds for each candidate to cover his share in the expenditure for public management of the election. The property paid to the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph will not be returned even when the candidate concerned dies, or resigns his candidacy, before the date of the election, or in any other case.

In cases where any person who has made the required payment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1, wants to notify his candidature, or to notify his recommendation of any other person as a candidate for Diet membership in an election to be held in the same constituency in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 1, Article 75 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, he need not make another payment as specified in paragraph 1.

In cases where any person gives the notification as specified in the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 67 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, he must attach to his written notification a letter in testimony of the payment made in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1, and where any person gives a notification as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, he must attach to his written notification a letter in testimony of the payment made in connection with the preceding election.

(Expenditures to be borne by the National Treasury)

Article 28. Expenditures falling under the following items shall be borne by the National Treasury:

1. Expenses for holding competitive speech meetings.
2. Expenses for notification of private speech meetings and expenses concerning facilities.
3. Expenses for broadcasting.
4. Expenses for advertisements in newspapers.
5. Expenses for the postal cards and unsealed letters as prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article 19.
6. Expenses for the use of the means of transportation as specified in Article 25.

(Special Districts, Districts, and all Affairs Association)

Article 29. In connection with the application of this law, a special district, and a district as specified in paragraph 8 of Article 155 of the Local Autonomy Law shall be regarded as a city, while an all affairs association of towns and villages shall be regarded as a town or a village.

(Special regulation)

Article 30. In an inaccessible island or any other inaccessible district where the provisions of this law cannot be applied as they are, special regulations may be enacted by virtue of a Cabinet Order.

(Cabinet Orders concerning enforcement)

Article 31. Any provisions necessary for the enforcement of the present law shall be enacted by virtue of a Cabinet Order.

(Penal regulations)

Article 32. Any person falling under one of the following items shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or to a fine not less than ¥3,000 and not more than ¥50,000:

1. Any person who delivers speeches in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 3.
2. Any person who holds a private speech meeting in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9 and paragraph 2 of Article 10.
3. Any person who delivers a speech on the road, or puts up a notice board or a paper lantern in contravention of the provisions of Article 14.
4. Any person who holds a speech meeting in contravention of the provisions of Article 15.
5. Any person who puts an advertisement in a newspaper, in contravention of the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 18.
6. Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of Article 19, Article 20, or Article 21, has either distributed or put up papers or pictures.
7. Any person who, in contravention of the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 22 has used a motor car, a loudspeaker or a boat.
8. Any person who provides or is provided with food or drink in contravention of Article 23.

Article 33. Any person falling under one of the following items shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to a fine not less than ¥1,000 and not more than ¥30,000:

1. Any person who, without a good reason, fails to remove the notice boards or paper lanterns as specified in paragraph 2 of Article 14.
2. Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of Article 22, fails to carry with him a certificate, or to exhibit it, or refuses to produce it.
3. Any person who acted against the provisions of Article 24.
4. Any person who, without a good reason, fails to return the gasoline and any other fuel for motor cars as specified in the provision of Article 26, paragraph 2.

(Invalidity of election)

Article 34. When an elected candidate has committed the crimes mentioned in this Law and has been convicted, his election shall be void.

The provision of Article 143 of the Law for Election of the Members of House of Representatives shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the case where the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been convicted.

The invalidity of election prescribed in paragraph 1 shall be deemed as the invalidity of election in accordance with the provision of Article 136 of the Law for Election of the Members of House of Representatives, in regard to the application of provisions of Articles 75 and 77 of the same law.

(Suspension of the right to vote, and of the eligibility for election)

Article 35. Any person who, having committed an offense as specified in Article 34, has been punished with a fine, shall be deprived of the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Representatives, and of the eligibility for election in such elections for a period of five years counting from the day when the final judgment was given against his offense; while any person who has been sentenced to imprisonment will be deprived of such rights as stated above throughout the period beginning the day when the final judgment was given against his offense and ending the day when the execution of his penalty is completed, or, except where his offense is extinguished by prescription, until the day when he is relieved of the execution of his punishment, and for the following five years; in the case of any person who was granted a stay of execution, he shall be deprived of such rights as specified above through the period beginning the day when a final judgment was given against his offense and ending the day he is no longer liable to the punishment.

In consideration of the circumstances, the court may officially announce at the time when it gives its final judgment against any such person as specified in the preceding paragraph that the person in question shall be exempted from the application of the provisions disqualifying such person for participation in the election either as electors or candidates; or announce that the period specified in the same paragraph shall be reduced.

(Prescription)

Article 36. The prescription against any offense specified in Article 32 and Article 33 will be completed in six months. However, when the offender has escaped the period shall be extended to one year.

Supplementary Regulations

Article 37. This Law shall come into force as from the next general election.

Article 38. The Law concerning the Special Instances of the Writings and Pictures for use in connection with the Election Campaign (Law No. 16, 1947) shall not be applicable to the election of members of the House of Representatives after the enforcement of this Law.

INDEX

- (A) LAW CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL EXCEPTION
RELATING TO ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND OTHERS
- (B) THE CABINET ORDER CONCERNING THE ENFORCE-
MENT OF THE LAW CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL
EXCEPTIONS RELATING TO ELECTION CAMPAIGN
AND OTHERS

	Art. of the "Item" (Para.)	Art. of Enforcement Ordinance (Para.)
Aim	1	
Broadcasting	16, 17	
Competitive Speech Meeting	2ff	
Date of	4, 5	
Duties of the Election Administration Commission of City, Town and Village	7	
Duties of the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Administration Commission	2, 4, 5, 6, 8	
Group of Candidate	4 (2), 5 (2, 4)	
Holder of	2	
Notification relating to	7	
Order of Speech	5 (2, 3, 4) 6 (2, 3)	
Place of	4, 5 (2), 7 (3)	
Report on taking part in	5 (1), 6 (1)	
Speaker in	3	
Speech by Deputy	3 (2, 3)	
Expenditures for Public Management of Election		
Candidate's Share	27	
Expenditures to be borne by the National Treasury	28	
Motor cars, Loudspeakers and Boats	22	
Newspaper Advertisement	18	
Private Speech Meeting	9ff	
Meeting Hours		2 (3)
Number of Times	9, 10, (1)	14
Place of	9	1, 8, 9

Report Relating to	12 (1, 2)	2 (1), 3
Speaker in	11	
When Private Speech Meeting shall not be held	10 (2)	3 (1), 5
Prohibition of Speech Meetings	15	
Prohibition of Providing Drink or Food	23	
Restriction on Distribution of Writings and Pictures	19, 21	
Restriction on Exhibition of Writings and Pictures	20, 21	
Restriction of Election Campaign		
Distribution of Writings and Pictures	19, 21	
Exhibition of Writings and Pictures	20, 21	
Election Campaign on the Day of Election	24 "3"	
Speech Meetings	15	
To Act Demonstratively	24 "2"	
To Call Repeatedly the Name	24 "1"	
To Provide Food or Drink	23	
To Use Motor-cars, etc.	22	
Speeches on the Street	14	
Free Use of Means of Transportation	25	

THE CABINET ORDER CONCERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW CONCERNING
THE TEMPORARY EXCEPTIONS RELATING TO ELECTION CAMPAIGN, ETC.

NO. 192

In order to put into operation the Law concerning Temporary Exception relating to Election Campaign, etc., the Cabinet hereby enacts the Cabinet Order concerning the Enforcement of the Law concerning the Temporary Exceptions relating to Election campaign, etc.

(Individual Speech Meeting)

Article 1. In case where the election administrative committee of city, town or village designates the establishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1, of the Law concerning Temporary Exceptions relating to Election Campaign, etc. (it shall be referred to hereinafter as the Law) it shall designate the establishment among schools (they are the schools prescribed in Article 1 of the School Education Law, the Law No. 26 of the 22 year of Showa, it shall be referred to hereinafter as the same meaning), and public halls, assembly halls under the control of the Local Public Bodies.

2. An election administrative committee of city, town or village may, if deemed necessary, designate an establishment in addition to these mentioned in the preceding paragraph in spite of the same paragraph.

Article 2. The filing in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, Paragraph 1, of the Law shall be made by using the filing paper delivered beforehand to the candidates from the election administrative committee in Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefectures.

2. In case where the same candidate intends to hold an individual speech meeting more than twice using the same establishment according to the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law, the candidate shall not make filing furthermore unless after days for using mentioned in the previous filing has elapsed.

3. Hours for using the establishment according to the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law shall not exceed five hours for one time.

Article 3. In case where the filing for more than two individual speech meetings to be held at the same establishment and at the same time according to the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law are made, the person filed later, or if the filings are made at the same time the person who has used the establishment more often, or if times of using are equal the person decided by the lots by the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall not hold the individual speech meeting reported by the said filing.

Article 4. When the filing in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the Law has been made, excepting the case where the filing is made by the persons who are not able to hold the individual speech meeting in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Law and the preceding Article, the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall notify of the meeting to the custodian (hereinafter to be referred to as custodian) of the establishment as mentioned in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law.

Article 5. In case where the teaching and other activities of a school in respect to the school or the business or other activities in respect to the other establishments are hampered, an individual speech meeting shall not be held by using such establishments as mentioned in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law.

Article 6. In case where the report has been made according to Article 4, the custodian, if deemed it impossible to hold an individual speech meeting in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, shall notify the

fact to the election administrative committee of city, town or village concerned. In such case, with respect to an individual speech meeting by using a school, the custodian shall beforehand ask for the opinion of the president of the school concerned.

Article 7. In case where the notification mentioned in the preceding Article has been given the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall notify the fact to candidate.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applied in the cases of Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Law and Article 3.

Article 8. In case where the notification has been made in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, except the cases falling under the provisions of Article 6, the custodian shall make arrangement for such required facilities for holding an individual speech meeting as lights, rostrum, audience's seats, etc., excepting the heating apparatus.

2. With respect to the facilities to be arranged in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the custodian shall decide about the extent to which these facilities are to be provided or other required matters upon approval of the election administrative committee of city, town or village and shall give notification in advance.

3. In case where there has occurred any calamity or inevitable accidents, the custodian shall not be required to make arrangements prescribed in the provisions of Paragraph 1. In this case the custodian shall notify the fact to the election administrative committee of city, town or village.

4. Upon receiving the notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the election administrative committee shall notify the fact to the candidate and at the same time make the report to the election administrative committee of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture.

5. A candidate for membership may add other facilities necessary for holding his individual speech meeting at his own expense in addition to the facilities prescribed in the provisions of Paragraph 1.

6. If a candidate for membership or a person who engages in election campaign in his behalf inflicts any damage on the establishment, mentioned in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law the candidate concerned shall pay the indemnity or restore the establishment to its original status.

Article 9. The custodian of the school established by metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture may delegate to the president of the school the authority of the custodian as prescribed in Article 4, Article 6 and the preceding Article, Paragraphs 1 - 3.

2. In case where the delegation of authority mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been made the custodian of the school established by the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture shall give the notification thereof.

Article 10. In case where the custodian did not perform his functions in accordance with the provision of Article 8, Paragraph 2, the election administrative committee of city, town or village may perform them in his behalf.

Article 11. In Article 4, Article 6, Article 8, Paragraphs 1 - 3, and the preceding Article "the custodian" shall read "the president of the school" in the case of national school.

Article 12. In addition to the provisions prescribed in Article 1 to Article 8 and Article 10, the election administrative committee of city, town or village shall determine the matters necessary for the individual speech meeting.

(The standard of expenditure)

Article 13. The standard of expenditure relating to the establishment for a dialogue debate and an individual speech meeting shall be provided by the National Election Management Commission.

Article 14. The individual speech meeting held in the district designated by the National Election Management Commission where the communication is absolutely difficult shall be prescribed as not to be included into the times for an individual speech meeting prescribed in the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Law, within the limitation of the five times decided by the election administrative committee.

(Special district, ward and whole affairs association)

Article 15. For the purpose of the application of the present Cabinet Order, a special district and a ward prescribed in the provision of Article 15, Paragraph 2 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of the 22nd year of Showa) shall be deemed as a city, and a whole affairs association of towns and villages as a town or village.

Additional Provisions

The present Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Law concerning the Temporary Exceptions relating to Election Campaign, etc.

LAW CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF POLITICAL
CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

(As passed by the House of Representatives April 30, 1948)

CHAPTER I

General Rules

Article 1. The present Law aims at the sound development of democratic government, by clearing up political activities of political party, association and other organizations and candidate for public office, etc. and by securing just election.

Article 2. The term "election" as used in this Law shall mean the election under the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives, the Law for Election of Members of the House of Councillors and the Local Autonomy Law.

Article 3. The term "political party" as used in this law shall mean any organization which have as their primary purpose, that of promoting, supporting or opposing a political principle or policy, or recommending supporting or opposing candidate for public office.

The term "association and other organization" as used in the Law shall mean organizations other than political parties which have the purpose of supporting or opposing a political principle or policy, or recommending, supporting or opposing a candidate for public office.

Article 4. The term "candidate for public office" as used in this Law shall mean a individual who has declared himself or been recommended as a candidate in the election under Article 2 in accordance with the laws mentioned in the aforesaid Article.

Article 5. The term "income" as used in this Law shall mean receipt of money, goods and other property interests as well as acceptance or promise of receipt of the same.

The term "contribution" as used in this Law shall mean offer or delivery of the same, other than those made as party fee, membership fee or discharge of liabilities.

The term "payment" as used in this Law shall mean offer or delivery of money, goods and other property interests as well as promise of offer or delivery of the same.

CHAPTER II

Political Party, Association and other Organization.

Article 6. The political party, association and other organization shall have a chairman or chief manager and a treasurer, and report in writing to the Election Management Commission concerned, according to the following classification, their names, addresses, dates of birth and dates of appointment as well as the address of the main office of the political party, association and other organization, within seven (7) days from the day of its establishment or from the day when it has come to have the purpose prescribed in Article 3.

1. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3, within the boundary of city, town or village, the Election Management Commission of the city, town or village, wherein its main office is located.

2. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3, within the boundary of city, town or village, the Election Management Commission of the city, town or village, wherein its main office is located.

2. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3 over the boundary of more than one city, town or village within the same To, Do, Fu or Ken or outside the boundary of city, town or village wherein its main office is located, the Prefectural Election Management Commission through the Election Management Commission of city, town or village wherein its main office is located.

3. As to the political party, association and other organization, which have the purpose as provided for by Article 3 over the boundary of more than one To, Do, Fu or Ken, or outside the boundary of To, Do, Fu or Ken, wherein its main office is located, the National Election Management Commission through the Election Management Commission of To, Do, Fu or Ken wherein its main office is located.

The political party, association and other organization shall previously designate a person who shall perform the duties of a treasurer in the latter's incapacity or absence, and report the same simultaneously with the report under the preceding Paragraph in the similar manner as prescribed in the aforesaid Paragraph.

Article 7. The political party, association and other organization shall report any change in the matters reported in accordance with the preceding Article, within seven (7) days from the day of such changes in the similar manner as prescribed in the preceding Article.

Article 8. No contribution shall be accepted or payment made, in whatever name, by the political party, association and other organization, for the purpose of recommendation, support or opposition of candidate for public office or for other political activities, until report is made in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of the preceding Article. Provided, however, in case of absence of treasurer, if there is a person reported in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 2 or of the preceding Article to perform the duties of treasurer, the foregoing provisions shall not apply.

Article 9. The treasurer of political party, association and other organization shall keep account-books and enter therein the matters mentioned in the following items.

1. In case of a political party, all contributions and other incomes, and in case of an association and other organization, all contributions (including contributions made for such political party, association and other organization with the knowledge of its chairman or chief manager, or treasurer.)

2. The name, address (in case of an organization its name, address of main office and the name and address of its representative, the same shall apply hereinafter) and occupation of all persons making contributions as mentioned in the preceding item, as well as the amount (in case of property interests other than money, their current value, the same shall apply hereinafter) and date thereof.

3. All payments made by political party, association and other organization (including payments made with the knowledge of its chairman or chief manager or treasurer on behalf of the political party, association and other organization).

4. The name, address and occupation of all persons to whom such payments mentioned in the preceding item have been made, as well as the object, amount and date of such payments.

The National Election Management Commission shall prescribe the kind and form of account-book mentioned in the preceding Paragraph and publish them in the Official Gazette.

Article 10. Any person who accepts contributions or makes payments with the knowledge of the chairman, or chief manager or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization for or on behalf of the said political party, association and other organization, shall submit to its treasurer a detailed statement including the name, address and occupation of contributor or receiver of such payment and the amount of contribution or payment, date and object of payment thereof within seven (7) days after the receipt of contribution or the defrags of payment. It shall however, be submitted immediately upon request of its treasurer.

Article 11. The treasurer of political party, association and other organization or the person who made payment with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager, or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization on behalf of such political party, association and other organization, shall collect and keep receipt or voucher for any payment exceeding one thousand (1,000) yen except, where are the circumstances which render such collection impossible.

The person who made payment exceeding one thousand (1,000) yen with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager, or the treasurer of the political party, association and other organization on behalf of such political party, association and other organization shall send the receipt or voucher under the preceding Paragraph to the treasurer immediately.

Article 12. The treasurer of political party, association and other organization shall render a statement as of April 30, August 31 and December 31 each year, within ten (10) days from the next day of the aforesaid dates, containing the particulars mentioned in the following items to the Election Management Commission concerned in accordance with the classification under each item of Article 6, Paragraph 1.

1. In case of a political party, all contributions and other income, and in case of association and other organization all contributions (including contribution made with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager, or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization on behalf of such organizations.)

2. Concerning aforesaid contributions which were made by a political party, association or other organization, and exceed one thousand (1,000) yen in amount (in case contributions were made for several times, their aggregate amount), the name and contributions which were made by one other than a political party, association and other organization and exceed five hundred (500) yen address and occupation of the person making such contribution, the amount and date thereof.

3. All the payments of political party, association and other organization (including payments made with the knowledge of the chairman or chief manager or the treasurer of political party, association and other organization on behalf of such organizations).

4. Concerning the aforesaid payments which were made by a political party, association or other organization, and exceed one thousand (1,000) yen in amount (in case contributions were made for several times their aggregate amount), and payments which were made by one other than a political party,

association or other organization, and exceed five hundred (500) yen the name, address and occupation of the person to whom such payments were made, and the object and date thereof.

The statement mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall show all contributions and other income as well as payment received or made since January 1 with the aggregate.

The National Election Management Commission shall prescribe the form of the statement under Paragraph 1 and publish the same in the Official Gazette.

Article 13. The treasurer of the political party, association and other organization shall submit, concerning the matters relative to the contributions and payments received or made in connection with the election, to the Election Management Commission concerned a statement showing the matters prescribed in each item of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article in accordance with the provision prescribed in the following items.

1. Among the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election of candidate for public office prior to the date of such election, those received or made before the day of announcement or notice of the date of such election together with those received or made after the announcement or notice of the date of election but seven (7) days before the date of election, five (5) days before the date of election.

2. As to the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election of candidates for public office, during the period six (6) days before the date of such election up till the date of such election as well as after the date of such election, as well as after the date of such election, together with the settlement of account of the contributions and other income as well as payments, received or made before seven (7) days prior to the date of election, with fifteen (15) days after the date of election.

3. As to the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election after the statement under the preceding item was filed, within seven (7) days from the day such contributions and other income as well as payments were received or made.

In case of election under Article 65, Paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law, the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election, required after the election day of chief of local public entity shall be regarded as contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election, and the provisions of items 2 and 3 of the preceding Paragraph shall be applied to them. Provided that, the report shall be submitted within fifteen (15) days from the date of election under the aforesaid Article.

Article 14. In case where two or more elections are held simultaneously or in rapid succession and the contributions and other income as well as payments are difficult to decide for which of such elections they were intended, the statement prescribed in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall contain all such contributions and payments.

For the purpose of the filing of the statement prescribed in the preceding Paragraph, the period of election shall be the period from the day the first announcement or notice of the date of such election was made to the day of the last election.

Article 15. In case a change is made in the treasurers of political party, association and other organization, the retiring treasurer shall hand over his duties to his successor within fifteen (15) days from the day of former's retirement.

In case the retiring treasurer cannot transfer his duties or his successor cannot take over the former's duties, the person who perform the duties of treasurer under Article 6, Paragraph 2 shall transfer or take over the duties. When it becomes possible to transfer the duties to the successor after the person who performs the duties of treasurer took over the duties, the latter shall immediately transfer the duties to the successor.

When the transfer of duties is made in accordance with the provision of the preceding two Paragraph, the person who transfers the duties shall make a statement of transference in similar manner as prescribed in Articles 12 and 13, write the fact of transference and the date thereof, sign and set seal on the statement with the person who takes over the duties, and hand over the statement together with cash, account-book and other documents.

Article 16. The treasurer of political party, association and other organization shall preserve account-book, detailed statements as well as receipt or other voucher for payment for a period of two years after the day when the statements prescribed in Article 12 or 13 was filed.

Article 17. In case a political party is dissolved or a political party, an association and other organization has ceased to have the object prescribed in Article 3, its chairman or chief manager and treasurer shall report the fact and the date within fifteen (15) days from such date, together with the statement of contributions and other income as well as payments as of the day of dissolution or the day when it ceased to have the object of Article 3 in the similar manner under Article 12 to the Election Management Commission concerned.

Article 18. Among the provisions in this Chapter, those concerning political party shall be applied with necessary modification to its local chapters, and these concerning association and other organization shall apply with necessary modification to its branches.

CHAPTER III

Candidate for Public Office

Article 19. A candidate for public office shall appoint a person who shall assume the responsibility for payments of expenses for election campaign (hereinafter to be called the accountant.) This shall not preclude the candidate to assume such responsibility on himself or the recommender (in case where there are more than one recommender, their representative) to appoint, or himself to act as the accountant with the consent of the candidate.

The person who has appointed the accountant shall fix the highest amount of money which the accountant may defray in a written statement, sign and set seal upon it together with the treasurer.

The person who has appointed the accountant (including the candidate or the recommender who has become the accountant himself) shall forthwith render a written report to the Election Management Commission concerned stating the name, address, occupation, age and date of such appointment along with the name of the candidate.

The recommender, who has appointed the accountant, in filing the report mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall attach thereto a document proving the candidate's consent to such appointment (in case where there are more than one recommender, also a document to prove his representative capacity).

Article 20. A candidate may remove the accountant by a written notice. The same shall apply to the recommender who appointed the accountant, when the consent of the candidate was obtained for such measure.

The accountant may resign his post by notifying the candidate and the appointer in writing.

Article 21. The person who appointed the accountant shall report any change in the appointment, after the manner prescribed in Article 19, Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3.

The report of removal or resignation prescribed in the preceding Paragraph shall be accompanied by a document proving the fact that the notice provided for in the preceding Article has been given. In case where the accountant is removed from his post by the recommender, the report must be accompanied additionally by a document proving the candidate's consent.

Article 22. In case where the accountant is prevented from executing his duty or absent, the person who appointed him shall take his place. Should the recommender who appointed the accountant be unable to take the accountant's place, the candidate shall attend to the duties of the accountant (the same applies to the case with the recommender who has become the accountant).

The person who executes the duties of the accountant in accordance with the provision of the preceding Paragraph shall report the fact in writing in the similar manner as prescribed in Article 19, Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4.

The report mentioned in the preceding Paragraph must show the name (also the name of the recommender who appointed the accountant, if he, too, is prevented or absent) the circumstance which prevented the execution of the duty or of vacancy and the date on which the execution of the duty of the accountant by proxy was commenced. Where the person who acts in place of the accountant ceases to do so, the fact and the date thereof shall be reported in writing.

Article 23. The accountant (including the person who acts in his place) shall not, until after the report prescribed in Article 19, Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4, Article 21 or Paragraph 2 and 3 of the preceding Article, receive contributions or make payment for the candidate, in whatever name, for the

recommendation, support or opposition and other campaigns. The same shall apply in case where the candidate or the recommender receives contributions.

Article 24. The accountant shall keep account-book and enter therein the following matters:

1. All contributions and other income in connection with the election campaign (including contributions made for the candidate with the knowledge of the candidate or the accountant).

2. The name, address and occupation of the person who made contributions prescribed in preceding item as well as the amount and date of such contributions.

3. All payments made in connection with the election campaign (including payments made for the candidate with the knowledge of the candidate or the accountant).

4. The name, address and occupation of the person who received the payments prescribed in preceding item as well as the object, amount and date of such payments.

The provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 2 shall be applied with necessary modifications to the account-books prescribed in preceding Paragraph.

Article 25. Any person other than the accountant who has received any contribution on behalf of the candidate in connection with the election campaign shall present to the accountant within seven (7) days of the receipt of such contribution a detailed statement showing the name, address and occupation of the contributor as well as the amount and date thereof. He shall, however, present it immediately on demand of the accountant.

With respect to any contribution received by such candidate before filing his candidacy, he shall present to the accountant the detailed statement thereof immediately after filing his candidacy.

Article 26. With the exception of initial expenses necessary for preparation for candidacy as well as expensed necessary payments made for conducting election campaign by recommending letters written by recommender own hands or by telephone without the knowledge of such candidate or of the accountant, all payments for an election campaign shall not be made by any person other than the accountant (including the person who executes the accountant's duty in latter's place). This, however, shall not apply to persons who have obtained a written consent of the accountant for such payments.

With respect to the initial expense for the preparation of candidacy paid by the candidate or any person who has become the accountant, or by any other person acting with the knowledge of such person as specified above, the accountant, immediately after assuming his post, shall settle accounts with such candidate or with the person who has made such payments.

Article 27. The accountant or any person who has made payments with the knowledge of the candidate or the accountant on behalf of the latter shall collect receipts and other vouchers of any payments made in connection with the election campaign. This shall, however not apply in case there are circumstances which prevent such collection.

The person who made payments with the knowledge of the candidate or the accountant on behalf of the latter shall immediately send such receipts and vouchers to the accountant.

Article 28. The accountant shall file a statement showing the matters prescribed in each item of Article 24, Paragraph 1 concerning the contributions and other income as well as payments received or made in connection with the election campaign of the candidate to the Election Management Commission concerned.

The provisions in Article 13 shall apply with necessary modifications to the date of filing such statement.

Article 29. When the accountant either resigns his post or is removed, he shall immediately prepare a statement of the contributions and other income received and payments made with respect to the election and hand it over to the new accountant, or the person who acts for the accountant. The above shall apply to a case where a new accountant is appointed after the person who is not the accountant took over the duties of an accountant.

In case the handing over of duties is made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the person who hands over the duty shall make a statement in similar manner as prescribed in the preceding Article showing the fact and date of such transference, to be signed and set seal by both the person who hands over and the person who takes over the duty. It shall be handed over together with cash, account-book, other documents.

Article 30. The accountant shall preserve the account-book, detailed statement and receipts and vouchers of payments for a period of two years from the day the report prescribed in Article 28 was filed.

CHAPTER IV

Person other than political party association, other organization and candidate for public office.

Article 31. In case any person other than a political party, association, other organization and its branch as well as candidate for public office, has made a payment more than two thousand (2,000) and five hundred (500) yen at one time, (in case such payments were made in installment, their aggregate amount) directly or indirectly under a name other than that of the person in connection with the election of the candidate for public office for sake of the political party, association, other organization or its branch. He shall file a report stating the following items within ten (10) days with the Election Management Commission having the control over the business matter concerning such election. However, this shall not apply to the case where the written report is to be made by the treasurer, in accordance with the Article 13.

1. All expenditures.
2. The name, address and occupation of those who received the payment provided for in preceding paragraph, and the purpose of expenses, sum and date.

Article 32. In case a person who holds a public office (including those who hold elective positions in the public services) made contributions in connection with election for a candidate for public office, he shall file within (10) days reckoning the date of contributions a written report stating his name, occupation and the name of office which he belongs to as well as amount of the contribution, date and the name of person whom such contributions were made with the Election Management Commission having the control over the business matter of the election concerned.

In case of the preceding paragraph, if the contributions were made for a political party, association or other organization, its treasurer and if they were made for a candidate for public office, his accountant shall file a written report in accordance with the provisions prescribed in the Article 13 or Article 28 stating in it the items of the aforesaid paragraph with the Election Management Commission having the control over the business matter of the election concerned, notwithstanding the amount of contribution.

CHAPTER V

Publication of Reports

Article 33. On acceptance of reports prepared in accordance with the Provisions of Articles 12 to 14 or Article 17, or of Article 18 or Article 28, Article 31, the preceding Article or Paragraph 2, Article 35 in which these Articles are applicable with necessary modification, the Election Administration Commission concerned shall announce their substance publicly according to the manner prescribed by the National Election Management Commission.

The public announcement prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be made by the Official Gazette in the case of the National Election Management Commission and the Election Administration Commission for the Members of the House of Councillors from the Nationwide Constituency, and by the official bulletin in the case of the Election Administration Commissions of the Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures, and in the case of Election Administration Commissions of cities, towns and villages in a way convenient for dissemination that was fixed previously by notification.

Article 34. The reports prepared in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 to 14, Article 17, or Article 18, or Article 28, Article 31, Article 32 or Paragraph 2, Article 35 in which these Articles are applicable with necessary modification shall be kept for two years (2 years) by the Election Administration Commissions which have accepted them from the date of their acceptance.

During the period specified in the preceding paragraph any person shall be at liberty to inspect the reports, according to the manner prescribed by the National Election Management Commission, the Election Administration Commission for the Members of the House of Councillors from the Nationwide Constituency or the Election Administration Commissions of the Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures or cities, towns and villages.

CHAPTER VI

Restrictions concerning contributions

Article 35. No person given in the following items shall make contributions in connection with elections. Provided that a person referred to Item 1 may make a contribution to the political party, association or other organization and their branch offices which he belongs to, and to a person who resides in, or is campaigning in, or is a candidate for elective public office outside of the area concerned with a particular election.

1. A candidate for the election for public office.
2. A party of a contract for work or of other agreement attended with special profits made with the State, in case of the election under the Law for Election of the Members of the House of Representatives or the Law for Election of the Members of the House of Councillors or with the local public entity concerned, in case of the election under the Local Autonomy Law.
3. A person prescribed in the Memorandum mentioned in Article 3 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 in the year of 1947.

The candidate referred in Item 1 of the preceding paragraph shall submit the written report on the contributions made by him during the period of 1 year previous of the day of announcement and notice of the date of election stating the name of the person who received the contribution (if a body, the name of it) the amount of the sum, and the date to the Election Administration Commission administrating the business matters concerning the election concerned.

Article 36. Any person shall not canvass or ask for a contribution in connection with elections from the persons referred in the items of the first paragraph of the preceding Article.

Any person shall not receive contributions in connection with elections from the persons given in the items of the first paragraph of the preceding Article, and from a foreign national or a foreign corporation or organization.

Article 37. No person shall make a contribution in connection with any election unanously or under any name other than his full legal name together with his legal address or through a third person.

No person shall receive such a contribution such as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

In case where contributions were made in violation of the provisions of the paragraph 1, ownership of money or property, thus contributed shall be deemed to revert to the State Treasury and the person in custody of these shall take the proceedings in order to deliver these to the State Treasury.

CHAPTER VII

Penal Provisions

Article 38. If any political party, association and other organization or their branches accepts a contribution or make an expenditure in contravention of the provisions of Article 8 or of Article 11, in which Article 8 is applicable, the political party, association and other organization or their branches shall be fined not less than five thousand (5,000) yen and not more than hundred thousand (100,000) yen.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the chairman, chief manager or other responsible person of the organization or its branch may be also imprisoned not more than 5 years, or be fined not less than one thousand (1,000) yen and not more than hundred thousand (100,000) yen.

Article 39. Any persons who conducts any of actions enumerated in the following items shall be imprisoned not more than 3 years or be fined not less than one thousand (1,000) yen and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) yen. Provided that the fine to be imposed to any person who is guilty of making false entry or statement, or presenting false documents under Item 1 to Item 3 inclusive, Item 5, Item 9 and Item 10, shall be not less than five thousand (5,000) yen and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) yen.

1. Any person who does not provide for account-books, who omits to enter in the account-books, or who makes false entry therein in violation of the Provisions of Article 9 or of Article 18 or Article 24 in which Article 9 is applicable.

2. Any person who neglects to submit detailed statements or who makes false entry therein in contravention of the provisions of Article 10 or of Article 18 or Article 25 in which Article 10 is applicable.

3. Any person who does not call for receipts or other documents proving expenditures made or who makes false entry therein in contravention of the provisions of Article 11, or of Article 18 or Article 27 in which Article 11 is applicable with necessary modifications.

4. Any person who does not preserve account-books, detailed statements or receipts or other documents proving expenditures in contravention of the provisions of Article 16 or of Article 18 or Article 30 in which Article 16 is applicable with necessary modifications.

5. Any person who makes false entry into account-books, detailed statements or receipts or other documents proving expenditures required to be preserved in accordance with the provisions of Article 16, or of Article 18 or Article 30 in which Article 16 is applicable with necessary modifications.

6. Any person who does not hand over the duties in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 or of Article 29.

7. Any person who accepts a contribution or makes an outlay in contravention of the provisions of Article 23.

8. Any person who makes an outlay in contravention of the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 26.

9. Any person who neglects to submit reports or who makes false entry therein is contravention of the provisions of Article 31, Paragraph 1 of Article 32 or Paragraph 2 of Article 35.

10. Any person who refuses to submit the report as prescribed in Article 52 or the materials or submits a false report or materials.

Article 40. Any person who neglects to submit reports or who makes false entry therein in contravention of the provisions of Articles 12 to 14 or Article 17, or of Article 18 or Article 28, or Paragraph 2, Article 32 or Article 31 in which these Articles are applicable, shall be imprisoned not more than 5 years or be fined not less than five thousand (5,000) yen, not more than one hundred thousand (100,000) yen.

In case of the preceding paragraph, the chairman or the chief manager of political party, association or other organization or their branch who neglects appropriate cares in regard to the appointment and supervision of treasurer of such organization or its branch may also be fined not less than one thousand (1,000) yen, not more than fifty thousand (50,000) yen.

Article 41. In case when any person who is given in Items 1 and 2, of the first paragraph of Article 35, makes contribution in violation of the provisions of the said Article, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for not more than three (3) years or a fine of not less than five thousand (5,000) yen and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) yen. Any person who made contributions in violation of Paragraph 1, Article 37 shall be treated in the same manner.

In case any person who is given in Item 3, of the first Paragraph of Article 35, makes the contribution in violation of the provisions of the said Article, he shall be punishable with imprisonment of not less than six (6) months and not more than three (3) years.

Article 42. Any person who canvasses or requests the contribution in violation of the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 36 or receives the contribution in violation of Paragraph 2 of the said Article or Paragraph 2, Article 37 shall be imprisoned not more than three (3) years, or be fined not less than five thousand (5,000) yen and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) yen.

In case any political party, association or other organization or their branch accepts a contribution in violation of the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 36, or Paragraph 2, Article 37 such political party, association or other organization or their branch shall be fined not less than five thousand (5,000) yen and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) yen.

In case of the preceding paragraph, the chairman, chief manager or other responsible person of the organization of the said paragraph or its branch may be imprisoned not more than three (3) years, or be fined not less than five thousand (5,000) yen, and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) yen.

Article 43. A person who commits crimes in Articles 38: Paragraph 1, Article 39, Paragraph 1, Article 40, Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, may, depending upon circumstances, be also imprisoned and fines.

A person who by grave negligence commits crimes in Article 39, Paragraph 1, Article 40, Paragraph 1, Article 41, and Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be punished, provided that the court may, depending upon circumstances, extenuate the penalty.

Article 44. In case an elected person has been sentenced in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, Paragraph 2, Article 39 or Article 40 to a punishment on the charge of violation of the provisions of Article 8, Article 13, or of Article 18 or Article 23 or Article 28, in which these Articles are applicable with necessary modifications, this election shall be null and void.

Article 45. If the treasurer of a political party, association or other organization of their branch, the accountant of a candidate for a public office, has neglected to submit the written report as prescribed in the provisions of Article 13, or of Article 18 or Article 28, in which Article 13 is applicable with necessary modification, or has made false entry therein for the purpose of making a candidate for a public office to be elected and has been sentenced therefore to punishment by the provisions of Article 40, the election of such candidate shall be null and void.

When the procurator deems that the case fallen under the crime as prescribed in Article 40 shall come under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he shall bring a lawsuit against the said elected person in parallel with the original criminal action.

Article 46. The provisions of Paragraph 2 and 3, Article 86, and Article 141-2 of the Election Law of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be applied to the action mentioned in Paragraph 2, of the preceding Article, and the provisions of Article 143 of the said Law shall similarly be applied with necessary modification to the case where the person mentioned in Paragraph 1, of the preceding Article or Article 44 has been sentenced to punishment, provided that the notification or sending as prescribed in Paragraph 2 or 3, Article 86 of the said Law shall be addressed to the National Election Management Commission and the Election Administration Commission of the Nationwide Constituency Members of the House of Councillors or the National Election Management Commission and the President of the House of Councillors in case of the nationwide constituency members of the House of Councillors, and to the National Election Management Commission and the President of the House of Councillors in case of the members elected at the local constituency of the House.

Article 47. Any person shall have neither the right to vote nor be eligible to be elected at the election, to which the present Law applied, for five (5) years after the decision of trial has been fixed in the case where he has been sentenced punishment of fine on conviction of such offences prescribed on Articles 39 to 42, or during the time until he shall have undergone the execution of punishment after the decision of trial has been fixed or until he has been exempted from the execution of such punishment, except for the case where the exemption has been made by the prescription, and for five (5) years more thereafter. Provided in case probation has been sentenced, such period shall be from the day of the court decision to the day on which he shall have not to be required to undergo the execution of punishment any more.

The court may, under the extenuating circumstances, sentence not to apply the provisions prescribed in the preceding paragraph that any person shall have neither the right to vote nor be eligible to be elected or to reduce such period, to the person prescribed in the same paragraph, at the time of the sentence of original punishment.

Article 48. The crime prescribed in the present Chapter shall be expired by prescription due to the expiring of two (2) years.

CHAPTER 8 SUPPLEMENTARY

Article 49. The report to be filed by the treasurer of a political party, association and other organization, the accountant of a candidate for public office or other person under Articles 12 to 14, Article 17, or under Article 18, or Article 28, 31, 32 or Paragraph 2, Article 35 which are applicable with necessary modifications of the aforesaid Articles shall be accompanied by an affidavit swearing the authenticity of the Statement written in such report.

Article 50. The documents to be filed under Articles 6, 7, or under Article 18, Article 19, Paragraphs 3 and 4, Art. 21 or Article 22, Paragraphs 2 and 3 pertaining thereto and the reports under Articles 12 to 14, Article 17, or under Article 18, pertaining thereto, or Articles 28, 31 or 36 shall be deemed to have duly been filed when there were deposited with a post office by registered mail.

Article 51. In case such is considered necessary in executing, this Law, the National Election Management Commission may direct and supervise the Election Management Commission for Members of the House of Councillors of the Nationwide Constituency and the Metropolitan, Hokkaido and Prefectural Election Management Commission, the Election Management Commission for Members of the House of Councillors of the Nationwide Constituency may direct and supervise the Prefectural Election Management Commission and the Prefectural Election Management Commission may direct and supervise the City, Town and Village Election Management Commission respectively. In case it is considered necessary to investigate the documents or reports which have been filed as provided for in this Law, the above-mentioned provision shall be applicable in the same manner.

Article 52. The National Election Management Commission, the Election Management Commission for Members of the House of Councillors of the Nationwide Constituency the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Election Management Commission, or the City, Town or Village Election Management Commission, may ask the political organization, association, other organization, candidate for public office or those relative thereto, to submit the reports or materials, in case such is considered necessary in executing this Law.

Article 53. The whole-business-matters union of towns and or villages shall be deemed as a town or a village in application of this law.

Article 54. The following expenses shall be borne by the National Treasury.

1. The expenses for publication as provided for in Article 33.
2. The expenses for the preservation of reports, as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 34.
3. The expenses for the facilities for perusal of reports, as provided for in Paragraph 2, Article 34.

Additional Rules.

Article 55. This Law shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

Article 56. The political party association, and other organization and their branch offices which fall under Article 3 and which exist at the time of enforcement of this Law shall make a notification, as provided for in Article 6 or Article 18 which shall be applied with necessary modification, within thirty days from the enforcement of this Law.

In case the notification is made within the term, as provided for in preceding Paragraph, the contribution and payment received or made by the political organization, association and other organization or its branch office during the period from the day of enforcement of this Law until the notification, as provided for in the preceding paragraph, shall be deemed to have been done after the notification as provided for in Article 8 or Article 18 which shall be applied with necessary modification.

Article 57. The Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall be partially amended as follows:

Article 101 shall be deleted.

Article 101-2 to 101-4 shall be deleted.

The following shall be inserted after Article 104.

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

Article 105-109 shall be deleted.

In Article 111 One thousand (1,000) yen shall be read as Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) yen.

In Paragraph 1, Article 112, Twenty Thousand (20,000) yen shall be read as Fifty Thousand (50,000) yen and in Paragraph 2, same Article, Thirty Thousand (30,000) yen as "Seventy-five Thousand (75,000) yen.

In Paragraph 1, Article 113, Thirty Thousand (30,000) yen shall be read as Seventy-five Thousand (75,000) yen and in Paragraph 2, same Article Forty Thousand (40,000) yen to One Hundred Thousand (100,000) yen.

In Article 115. Thirty Thousand (30,000) yen shall be amended to Seventy-five Hundred (7,500) yen.

In Article 117, Ten Thousand (10,000) yen shall be read as Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) yen.

In Paragraph 1, Article 118, Five Thousand (5,000) yen shall be read as Fifteen Thousand (15,000) yen, and in Paragraph 2, same Article Twenty-Thousand (20,000) as Fifty Thousand (50,000) yen.

In Article 120, One Thousand (1,000) yen shall be read as Twenty-five Hundred (2,500) yen.

In Paragraph 1, Article 121, Ten Thousand (10,000) yen shall be read as Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) yen.

In Article 122, Twenty Thousand (20,000) shall be read as Fifty Thousand (50,000) yen.

In Article 124, Three Thousand (3,000) yen shall be read as Seventy-five Hundred (7,500) yen.

In Article 125, Five Thousand (5,000) yen shall be read as Fifteen Thousand (15,000) yen.

In Article 126, Ten Thousand (10,000) yen shall be read as Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) yen.

In Paragraph 1, Article 127, Five Thousand (5,000) yen shall be read as Fifteen Thousand (15,000) yen, in Paragraph 2, same Article Ten Thousand (10,000) yen as Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) yen and in Paragraph 3,4, same Article, Twenty Thousand (20,000) yen as Fifty Thousand (50,000) yen.

In Article 128. One Thousand (1,000) yen shall be amended to Twenty-five Hundred (2,500) yen.

In Article 129. Five Thousand (5,000) yen shall be read as Fifteen Thousand (15,000) yen.

In Article 130, Three Thousand (3,000) yen shall be amended to Seventy-five Hundred (7,500) yen.

In Article 131, "Article 99, Paragraph 4, Article 101, Article 105, Article 106 or Article 109" shall be read as "or Article 99" and Three Thousand (3,000) yen as Seventy-five Hundred (7,500) yen.

In Paragraph 1, Article 132, "or Paragraph 4, Article 101 or Paragraph 5" shall be deleted, and One Thousand (1,000) yen be read as Twenty-five Hundred (2,500) yen, and Paragraph 2, same Article shall be deleted.

Article 134-135 shall be deleted.

Article 58, The Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors shall be partially amended as follows.

Article 77, Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be deleted.

Article 78 shall be deleted.

Article 80 to 82 shall be deleted.

In Paragraph 1, Article 84, Three Thousand (3,000) yen shall be read as Seventy-five Hundred (7,500) yen and in Paragraph 2, same Article, Five Thousand (5,000) yen shall be read as Fifteen Thousand (15,000) yen.

Article 85-86 shall be deleted.

In Article 87, "preceding 3 Articles" shall be read as "Article 84".

Article 59. With regard to the election, which was already conducted under the previous Law for the Election of members of the House of Representatives, the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors or the Local Autonomy Law, or the election whose date was announced or noticed in accordance with the provisions of the laws above-mentioned, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, the previous provisions shall be applied, notwithstanding the preceding two articles.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the election to which the Chapter 12, of the Law for the election of Members of the House of Representatives is applied mutatis mutandis except the election, as provided for in the same paragraph.

LAW CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

	Art. (Para.) "Item"
Accountant of Candidate	
Acceptance of Receipt	27 (2): 39 "3"
Account-book	24: 39 "1"
Agent of	22
Alternation of	21, 29: 39 "6"
Appointment and Report of	19
Detailed Statement (its Request and Acceptance)	25
Duty of	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Expense for Preparation for Candidacy	26 (2)
Highest Amount of Money to be Paid	19 (2)
Payment of Expense of Election Campaign	26
Penal	39, 40 (1), 47
Preservation of Document	30, 39, "4", "5"
Prohibition of Payment and Income Before Report of	23, 39, "7"
Remove and Resignation of	20
Report of Expense of Election Campaign	28, 40 (1)
Aims of this Law	1
Chairman or Chief Manager	
Appointment and Report of	6 (1), 7
Penal (Charge)	38 (2), 39 "10" 40, 42(3), 47
Chairman or Chief Manager of Branches of Political Party etc.	18
Definition	
Association and other Organization	3 (2)
Candidate	4, 19-30, 35 etc.
Contribution	5 (2), 8, 9, 10 etc.
Election	2
Income	5(1), 9, 12 etc.
Payment	5(3), 8, 9, 10, 11 etc.
Political Party	3(1), 6-18, 31 35 (1)
Person other than Political Party Association, other Organization and Candidate	

General Headquarters
Supreme Commander For The Allied Powers
Government Section

THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS PASSED BY 92ND DIET

(1)

THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Election Districts

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 Members of the Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies 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 Members of the Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies 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 Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies 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 Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies must announce the fact immediately.

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

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

Voting Right and Eligibility

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

Any 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 - The Commissioners for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly, Commissioners for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies, and Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Municipal Town or Village Assemblies, Voting Overseers, Ballot-Counting Overseers and Chairmen of Election, and officers and officials engaged in the management of affairs pertaining to election shall not be eligible for election within the limits of the jurisdiction of their respective offices.

Article 9 - Judges, public prosecutors, government auditors, revenue officials and police officers in active service shall not be eligible for election.

Article 10 - Officials and those treated as officials and officials of local public entities with the exceptions hereafter listed may not combine their offices with membership in the House of Representatives:

1. Cabinet ministers.
2. The Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat.
3. The President of the Bureau of Legislation.
4. Parliamentary undersecretaries of all ministries.
5. Parliamentary Councillors of all ministries.
6. Private secretaries of the premier.
7. Private secretaries of all ministries.
8. Private secretaries to State Ministers.

Article 11 - Members of the Metropolitan, District, Prefectural, and Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies may not hold concurrent membership in the House of Representatives.

Electoral Lists

Article 12 - The Chairman of the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies 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 requirement provided in the first and the preceding clauses of this article may not be registered in the electoral list.

In the electoral list 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 alterations of the administrative boundaries.

Article 13 - Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies shall, at their respective offices or at places they designate, exhibit the electoral lists 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 Electing Members of the City, Town or Village Assemblies 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 Electing Members of the City, Town, or Village Assemblies 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 the person who has 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 Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies made according to the foregoing article, they may, within seven days from the day on which they received the communication of the said decision, institute a suit against the Chairman of Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies, in a district court.

No appeal is allowed to appellate 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 Members of Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies 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 for final determination of the list shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

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 Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the District or Prefectural Assemblies.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly and Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies shall direct and supervise the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies 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 Members of the Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies, 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.

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

Article 24 - Each candidate may appoint a person with his consent to act as a voting witness from among those registered in the electoral list of each voting district and report his choice to the voting overseer at least two days before the date of election.

When the number of the persons whose selection has been reported in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause (excluding one whose selection has been reported by a candidate who subsequently thereto has died or withdrawn his candidacy, which proviso is hereinafter omitted) does not exceed ten, they shall ipso facto become voting witnesses. In case their number exceeds ten, they shall elect ten voting witnesses from among themselves.

The election mentioned in the preceding clause shall be effected by vote, and persons who have obtained the larger

number of votes shall be voting witnesses. In case an equal number of votes are obtained the decision shall be made by lot by the voting overseer.

The election mentioned in the second clause of this article shall be held on the day preceding the date of election.

The place and date of the election mentioned in the second clause of this article shall be publicly announced by the voting overseer beforehand.

When the candidate has died or withdrawn his candidacy, the voting witness whose selection has been reported by him shall cease to function as such.

In case the voting witnesses appointed according to the second clause of this article are fewer than three in number or there are fewer than three witnesses present at the time of the opening of the polls, the voting overseer shall fill the vacancies from among the persons registered in the electoral list of the voting district, notifying the persons so appointed and cause them to be present at the polls.

A voting witness shall not vacate his office without valid reason.

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 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, any one 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 to 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 recognized by imperial ordinance, special provisions may be enacted by imperial ordinance, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 25, 26, the first clause of Article 27, the proviso of Article 29 and Article 31.

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 Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies may 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 Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies through 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.

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 police officials, 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.

Counting of Ballots and Counting-Office

Article 44 - Ballot-counting Overseers shall be selected and appointed by the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies 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 office or at the place appointed by the counting overseer.

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

Article 47 - The provisions of Article 24 shall be applied to the counting witnesses of the counting-office.

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 sections 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 ballots for each polling district.

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 52-2. Delete.

Article 52-3. Delete.

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 Members of the Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies.

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 and voting minutes shall be preserved during the term of office of the members elected, by the Commissions for Overseeing the Municipal, Town or Village Assemblies.

Article 55 - In the counting of ballots 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 Articles 40 to 42 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Election Meeting

Article 58 - The Chairman of Election shall be selected and appointed by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies.

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 24 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 section 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 section 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 Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies, 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.

Candidates and 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 seventh 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 second 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.

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

On receipt of notice under the third paragraph and the preceding paragraph of this article or on the death of a candidate 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 5,000 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-tenth 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.

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 Articles 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, has occurred during the period stipulated in Article 74 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 who comes under 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.

If the total number of votes cast was 3,300,000, the number of vacancies 10, and the leading candidate received 70,000 votes, he would retain his deposit, but he would not be elected to the Diet, because the requisite minimum is $3,300,000 \div 10 \div 4 = 82,500$. If the number of candidates, as compared with vacancies, is very large and the vote widely scattered among the candidates, it might happen that none would be elected and a new election would be needed.

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 for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assemblies or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies 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 a candidate's election has been determined, the chairman of election shall at once inform the person elected and at the same time shall publish the names of the persons elected and also shall report the minutes of the election, such as the names of and the number of votes obtained by the persons elected, and the total number of votes for each person, etc. to 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.

The chairman of election shall immediately publish and give notice of the fact to 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 when there is no person elected or the number of persons elected is less than the number to be elected.

Article 73 - Upon receipt of notice of election, every person elected shall notify 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 whether or not he accepts.

Article 74 - Those persons elected who have failed to give notice of acceptance within ten days from the day on which they received notice of election shall be considered to have declined 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.
6. When an election is invalidated according to the provisions of Article 136.

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.

When there is no person elected or the number of the persons elected does not reach the number of members to be returned in the election the Chairman of Election shall immediately give public notice of the fact and also report it to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned.

Article 60 - Upon receipt of notification of election, the person elected shall notify the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned whether or not he accepts election.

Article 61 - When a person elected has failed to notify his acceptance of election within ten (10) days from the day he received notification of election, he shall be considered to have declined election.

Article 62 - When, in an election of members with the same term of office, any of the cases mentioned in the following numbered items has occurred, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies shall cause a new election to be held by fixing its date and giving public notice thereof at least not later than thirty (30) days preceding it, unless the person elected can be determined without holding a new election; provided, however, that this does not apply in cases where public notice of the date for election has been given with regard to the same person on account of causes other than the following or in accordance with the provisions of Article 71;

1. When there is no person elected or the number of persons elected does not reach the number of members to be returned in the election.
2. When the person elected has declined election or has died.
3. When the person elected has forfeited election in accordance with the provisions of Article 57.
4. When, in consequence of the litigation provided for in Article 73, there has ceased to exist a person elected or the number of persons elected has ceased to reach the number of members to be returned in the election.

- 14
5. When the election of a person has become invalid because of the fact that a person who has superintended the election campaign of the person elected has been sentenced to a punishment on account of a crime related to election.
 6. When the election of a person has become invalid because of the fact that he has been sentenced to a punishment on account of a crime related to election.

The election provided for in the preceding paragraph shall not be held during the period allowed for filing and litigation provided for in Article 73. The same shall apply in cases where such a litigation has been filed and is still pending.

The date of election mentioned in paragraph 1 shall not be later than thirty-five (35) days after the date of expiration of the period allowed for filing the litigation provided for in Article 73, or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Member of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned has received the notification provided for in Article 75, when the litigation provided for in Article 73 is filed.

When any of the cases mentioned in the numbered items of paragraph 1 has occurred within six (6) months preceding the end of the term of office of members, the election provided for in paragraph 1 shall not be held.

Article 63. When the person elected has accepted election, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned shall immediately furnish him with a certificate of election and give public notice of his name and report it to the Minister of Home Affairs through the Governor of the Metropolis, District or Prefecture concerned.

Article 64. When the election in an electoral district or the election of a person has become invalid in consequence of the litigation provided for in Chapter IX or when the election of a person has become invalid because of the fact that he has been sentenced to a punishment on account of a crime related to election, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned shall immediately give public notice.

Section II. Candidates for and Persons Elected as Members from the national constituency.

Article 65. A person who has become a candidate for a Member from the prefectural constituency shall not notify his candidacy, or approve the notification recommending him as a candidate, for a Member from the national constituency.

Article 66. When the numbered votes for a candidate does not reach one-tenth of the total number of valid votes

divided by the number of the members to be returned in a regular election; the deposit made for him in accordance with the provisions of Article 55, which are applied mutatis mutandis by Article 69, shall belong to the national treasury.

Article 67 - A person who has obtained the greatest number of valid votes shall be declared elected; provided, however, that the number of votes obtained shall be one-eighth or more of the total number of valid votes divided by the number of members to be returned in a regular election.

Article 68 - When, in an election of members with the same term of office, any of the cases mentioned in the numbered items of Article 62, paragraph 1, has occurred, and if the person elected cannot be determined without holding a new election, or if, with the person elected having been determined without holding a new election, there still remain a number of vacancies of persons elected which, added by the number of the vacancies mentioned in Article 71, paragraph 1, exceeds one-fourth of the number of members to be returned in a regular election, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency shall cause a new election to be held by fixing its date and giving public notice thereof not later than thirty (30) days preceding it; provided, however, that this does not apply in cases where public notice of the date for election has been given with regard to the same person on account of causes other than the above-mentioned.

When the number of vacancies of persons elected in an election of members with the same term of office, added by the number of the vacancies of members mentioned in Article 71, Paragraph 1, does not exceed one-fourth of the number of members to be returned in a regular election but an election of members with different terms of office has to be held, such election and a new election shall be held simultaneously, regardless of the provisions of paragraph 1; provided, however, that this does not apply in cases where the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph has occurred after public notice of the date for the election of members with different terms of office was given.

The date for election mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be the date for the election of members with different terms of office.

The provisions of Article 62, paragraphs 2 to 4, shall apply mutatis mutandis in the cases mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 69 . The provisions of Article 54, paragraphs 1 to 3 and paragraphs 6 and 7, Article 55, paragraphs 1 and 3, Article 56, paragraphs 2 to 8, Articles 57 to 61, Article 63 and 64 shall apply mutatis mutandis to candidates for and persons elected as Members from the national constituency; provided, however, that "preceding paragraphs" in Article 55, paragraph 3, shall read "Article 66," "the proviso of paragraph 1" in Article 56, paragraphs 5, 6, and 8, shall read "the proviso of Article 67," "Article 62, paragraph 1, items numbered 5 and 6" in the same Article, paragraph 6, shall read "Article 68," and "Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned" in Article 58, paragraph 2, Articles 59, 60, 63 and 64 shall read "Commission for Overseeing the Election of members from the national constituency."

Chapter VIII

Term of Office for Members and Filling Vacancies

Article 70. The term of office for the members shall be counted as from the date following the date of expiration of the term of office for the members elected in the previous regular election.

However, it shall be counted as from the date of a regular election in case the regular election is held after the date following the date of expiration of the term of office for the members elected in the previous regular election.

Article 71. In case vacancies of members with the same term of office have occurred, no by-election shall be held until the number of such vacancies (to be added by the number of the vacancies of persons elected mentioned in Article 68, Paragraph 1, in the case of Members from the national constituency) exceeds one-fourth of the fixed number of members to be returned for the electoral district concerned in a regular election (one-fourth of the fixed number of members to be returned in a regular election in the case of Members from the national constituency).

When a vacancy of membership has occurred, the Minister of Home Affairs shall, within five days after receipt of a communication to that effect from the President of the House of Councillors, so notify the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned (The Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency in the case of members from the national constituency) through the Governor of the Metropolis, District or Prefecture concerned.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District and Prefectural Assemblies (the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the National constituency in the

case of a Member from the national constituency) shall, upon receipt of the notification provided for in the preceding paragraph, immediately notify the Chairman of Election that a vacancy has occurred, if the member, whose office has become vacant, vacated his office during the period mentioned in Article 61 and there is a candidate who has obtained such number of votes as provided for in the proviso of Article 56, paragraph 1 (the proviso of Article 67 in the case of a Member from the national constituency) but has not been elected, or if such a member vacated his office after the expiration of such period and there is a candidate to whom the provisions of Article 56, paragraph 3, have been applied but who has not been elected.

The Chairman of Election shall within twenty (20) days after receipt of the notification provided for in the preceding paragraph, determine a person elected by applying mutatis mutandis the provisions of Article 56, paragraphs 3 and 5 to 8.

Upon receipt of the notification provided for in paragraph 2, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assemblies (the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency in the case of Member from the national constituency) shall, unless the provisions of paragraph 3 are applicable or public notice of the date for a new election has been given with regard to the same person in accordance with the provisions of Article 82 (Article 68 in the case of a Member from the national constituency), wait until the number of vacancies of members with the same term of office (to be added to the number of the vacancies of persons elected mentioned in Article 68, paragraph 1, in the case of Members from the national constituency) exceeds one-fourth of the fixed number of members to be returned for the electoral district concerned in a regular election (one-fourth of the fixed number of members to be returned in a regular election in the case of Members from the national constituency) and then cause a by-election to be held within thirty five (35) days from the day on which the notification provided for in paragraph 2 is last received.

When the number of vacancies of members with the same term of office (to be added by the number of vacancies of persons elected mentioned in Article 68, Paragraph 1, in the case of Members from the national constituency) does not exceed one-fourth of the fixed number of members to be returned for the electoral district concerned in a regular election (one-fourth of the fixed number of members to be returned in a regular election in the case of Members from the national constituency) but an election of members with different terms of office (including here and hereinafter the election mentioned in Article 62 in the case of Members from the prefectural constituency) has to be held such an election and a by-election shall be held simultaneously, regardless of the provisions of paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph, provided, however, that this shall not apply in cases where the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or prefectural Assemblies (the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency in the case of Members from the national constituency) shall have received the notification provided for in paragraph 2 after public notice of the date for the election of members with different terms of office has been given.

The date of a by-election mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be that of an election of members with different terms of office.

The date of a by-election shall be proclaimed not later than thirty days preceding it by the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District and Prefectural Assemblies (the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency in the case of Members from the national constituency).

The provisions of Article 62, paragraphs 2 to 4, (Article 68, paragraph 4, in the case of Members from the national constituency) shall apply mutatis mutandis to a by-election.

On the other hand, in respect to the prefectural constituencies the provision that bye-elections are held when the number of vacancies of members with the same term of office exceeds one-fourth means that death or withdrawal of any member of the prefectural constituency (except in Tokyo or Hokkaido) would necessitate a bye-election in the corresponding prefecture because the largest number of vacancies with the same term is less than four (except in Tokyo and Hokkaido where it is four).

Article 72 - A member filling a vacancy shall remain in office during the remaining period of the term of office of his predecessor.

Chapter IX

Litigation

Article 73 - A litigation may be filed on the validity of the election in an electoral district or the election of a person in the same way as the litigation on such validity in the election of members of the House of Representatives; the proviso, with regards to an election for the members from the national constituency, a person who files a litigation on the validity of an election or on the validity of the elected, on the ground that he obtained the necessary votes, according to the proviso, Article 67, or that the provisions of Article 56, Paragraph 8, Article 57 which are applied mutatis mutandis by Article 60, are not applicable to him, or that the decision in Article 58, paragraph 6 which is applied mutatis mutandis by Article 69, is illegal, shall have the chairman of the commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency of the accused.

Article 74. An elector or a candidate for membership who considers the election of a person to be invalid according to the provision of Article 79, Paragraph 3, may file a litigation at the Tokyo High Court with the elected as the accused, within thirty (30) days from the date of the notification under Article 59, Paragraph 1, or Article 69, which is the mutatis mutandis application of Article 59, Paragraph 1.

When a person who has superintended the election campaign of a candidate has been sentenced to a punishment, in accordance with the penal provisions concerning the election of members of the House of Representatives to be applied mutatis mutandis and the election of the candidate concerned is considered to have become invalid, the Public Procurator shall institute incidentally to the public action, a litigation against the candidate elected.

Article 75. The litigations provided for in the preceding two Articles shall be conducted in the same way as the corresponding litigations concerning the election of members of the House of Representatives; provided, however, that notification concerning these litigations shall be given to the Minister for Home Affairs as well as the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency in the case of Members from the national constituency.

Chapter X

Election Campaign

Article 76. The persons who are listed in Article 6 shall not be engaged in the election campaign within the district with which they are concerned.

The election campaign of a candidate shall not be started until his candidacy is filed according to Article 54, Paragraph 1 to 3 or Article 69 in which the provisions of the above-mentioned paragraphs are applied mutatis mutandis.

No person shall make a visit to a house with the purpose of obtaining a vote for himself or others, or of preventing others from obtaining a vote.

No one shall conduct the election campaign, by making use of one's specially related position to children, pupils, and students of schools who are under the age of twenty (20).

Article 77. Election campaign expenses in this Chapter shall mean such election campaign expenses in connection with the election of members of the House of Councillors as correspond to the election campaign expenses provided for in the Law for the Election of members of the House of Representatives.

Incomes in connection with election campaigns shall in this Chapter mean such money or property interest as has been received and accepted in order to meet the expenses mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The assessment of the property interest mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall conform to the assessment of

property interest in connection with the election campaign expenses provided for in the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

Article 78. Any candidate or any person who has been notified of his recommendation as a candidate shall appoint a person responsible for the disbursement of election campaign expenses (to be called hereinafter "responsible disburser"), in the same way as the person responsible for the dismissal or resignation of the responsible disburser, the subrogation of his functions and notification concerning him and a person who subrogates his functions shall conform to the corresponding cases in the election of members of the House of Representatives; provided, however, that in the case of candidates for Members from the national constituency, notification concerning the responsible disburser or a person who subrogates his functions shall be given to the Commission for Overseeing the election of Members from the national constituency.

Article 79. Election campaign expenses shall not exceed the amount mentioned in the following paragraphs per candidate:

1. The sum which equals the multiplication of the amount of money fixed by an ordinance, by the total number of the electors registered in the electoral list at the date of decision of the list, which total number is divided by the fixed number of the members to be returned from the election district concerned in the ordinary election (in case of the members from the national constituency, by the fixed number of the members in the ordinary election).

2. In case a re-election is held owing to the invalidity of part of an election, the sum which equals the multiplication of the amount of money fixed by an Ordinance, by the total number of the electors registered in the electoral list in the district concerned at the date of decision of the electoral lists, which total number is divided by the fixed number of members to be returned from the election district concerned in the ordinary election (in case of the members from the national constituency by the fixed number of the members in the ordinary election).

3. In case the voting is carried out in accordance with the provision of Article 26, the sum which equals the amount of money, calculated according to the provision of the preceding item. However, 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 may reduce the amount when they deem it necessary.

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 (the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the National Constituency as far as the amounts mentioned in Item 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph relating to the members from the national constituency are concerned) shall give public notice of the amount fixed by the preceding paragraph immediately after the date of the election has been proclaimed or given public notice.

In case the election campaign expenses disbursed for a candidate for membership exceed the amount given public notice according to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the election of the candidate shall be invalid. However, this provision does not apply in the case where any candidate or person who has notified his recommendation of a candidate has paid due attention to the appointment and supervision of the responsible disbursing officer or the person who performs the functions of the disbursing officer in his place and where the responsible disbursing officer or the person who performs the functions of the disbursing officer in his place has not committed a fault in the disbursing business of the election campaign.

Article 80. The responsible disbursing officer shall, according to provisions of Ordinances, submit reports on the receipts concerning the election campaign and the election campaign expenses to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the District or Prefectural Assemblies (in case of the members from the national constituency, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the National Constituency).

The leader of a political party or any other organization which recommends or supports candidates shall, in accordance with the provisions of ordinances, report the income in connection with election campaigns and expenses of such campaigns to the Minister of Home Affairs through the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly, as the case may be according to the locality of its principal office, if it recommends or supports candidates in two or more Metropolitan, District or Prefectural areas or in an area outside of the Metropolis, District or Prefecture where its principal office is located, and, in other cases report to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly as the case may be according to the locality of its principal office.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to any local branch of a political party or any other organization which recommends or supports candidates.

Article 81. Upon receipt of the report provided for in the preceding Article, the Minister for Home Affairs or the Commission for overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly, the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District and Prefectural Assemblies, or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency shall make public the main points of such reports in accordance with the provisions of ordinances.

Article 82. The Minister for Home Affairs, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of the District and Prefectural Assemblies or Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency shall preserve the reports provided for in Article 80 during the term of office of the members elected.

Any person may demand inspection of such reports, in accordance with the provisions of ordinances, during the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 83 - The Minister of Home Affairs may restrict by ordinance literature and pictures, to be posted or distributed for election campaigns, in the way of their form, number and the place where they are posted.

Chapter XI

Penal Provisions

Article 84 - Any person who has violated the provisions of Article 76, paragraph 1, shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or a fine of not more than three thousand (3,000) yen.

Any person who has violated the provisions of Article 76, Paragraph 2 to 4 shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or a fine of not more than five thousand (5,000) yen.

Article 85 - Any person who has neglected to submit the report provided for in Article 78, paragraph 2, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one thousand (1,000) yen.

The preceding paragraph shall apply to persons who violate orders issued under the provisions of Article 83.

Article 86 - Any person who has neglected to submit the report provided for in Article 80, or made a false report shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or a fine of not more than three thousand (3,000) yen.

Article 87 - In addition to the provisions of the preceding three Articles, the penal provisions concerning the election of members of the House of Representatives shall apply mutatis mutandis to the election of members of the House of Councillors; provided, however, that the Chairman of the election Sub-Meeting and the place of such a meeting in the election of Members from national constituency are respectively considered as the Chairman of Election and the place of an election meeting.

Chapter XII

Supplementary Provisions

Article 88 - When a Commissioner for Overseeing the Election of Members from the national constituency, Voting Overseer, Ballot-Counting Overseer, Chairman of Election Sub-Meeting or Chairman of Election has lost the right to vote, he shall forfeit his office.

Article 89 - Expenditures in connection with the execution of election shall be provided for by ordinance.

Article 90 - A candidate or a person who has notified his recommendations of a candidate may, according to provisions of ordinances, send ordinary postcards for election campaign to the maximum of ten thousand (10,000) sheets free of postage, per candidate.

Facilities of schools and other establishments to be designated by ordinances shall be permitted to be used for campaign speeches, in accordance with the provisions of ordinances.

The caretaker of the establishments mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall provide facilities necessary for making campaign speeches in accordance with the provisions of ordinances.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District and Prefectural Assemblies shall, in accordance with the provisions of ordinances, publish documents in which the names, careers, etc. of candidates are described.

The Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Municipal, Town and Village Assemblies shall post up a notice of the names, etc. of candidates in accordance with the provisions of ordinances.

Article 91 - In this law the provisions concerning the Commission and Commissioners for Overseeing the Election of the members of the City Council shall apply to the Commission and Commissioners for Overseeing the Election of the Members of the Ward (of City) Councils, or the Ward Commission and Ward Commissioners for Overseeing the Election of the Members of the City Council, and also the provisions concerning cities shall apply to wards in cities, with regards to the ward areas in Tokyo To and the cities stipulated in Article 6 and Article 82, paragraph 1, of the law of the Organization of Cities.

In the application of the provisions of this law, the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Town or Village Headman and the Commissioners for the same in the towns and villages stipulated in Article 38 of the Law concerning the Organization of Towns and Villages shall be considered respectively as the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the member of the Town or Village Assemblies and the Commissioner for the same.

In the application of this law, such associations of towns or villages as collectively take charge of the whole affairs of the towns or villages or affairs of the town or village offices shall be considered as one town or village and the Commission for Overseeing the Election of members of the Assemblies of the Association of towns or villages and the Commissioners for the same or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Overseers of the town or village Association and the Commissioners for the same shall be considered respectively as the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Town or Village Assembly and the Commissioners for the same.

In places where the Law concerning the Organization of Towns and Villages has not yet been enforced, the provisions in this law concerning the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Town or Village Assembly shall apply to persons who hold a post corresponding to the town or village headman; the provisions relating to town or village shall apply to the body corresponding to town or village.

Article 92. With regard to matters to which the provisions of this law cannot be applied in an island or any other place without adequate means of transportation, special provisions may be enacted by ordinances.

Article 93. Provisions necessary for the enforcement of this law shall be enacted by ordinances.

Additional Provisions

Article 1. This law shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

Article 2. Any person who has been adjudicated bankrupt and has not been rehabilitated; any indigent person who is receiving official or private relief or allowances for livelihood; any person who has no fixed abode; and any person whose term of punishment has been completed or shall be executed no longer but who is still disqualified for voting in the election of members of the House of Representatives (excluding any person who has been sentenced to a punishment on account of a crime relating to election) shall have for the time being the right to vote in the election of members of the House of Councillors, regardless of the provisions of this law.

The head of a family belonging to the Imperial Family or of a family of peerage shall have the right to vote, for the time being, regardless of the provisions of this law.

With regard to the electoral lists necessary for the persons mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, provisions shall be enacted by ordinance.

Article 3. The President or judges of the Court of Administrative Litigation in active service shall, pending the enforcement of the Constitution, not be eligible for election, regardless of the provisions of this law.

Article 4. The words "the House of Councillors" in Article 14 shall read "House of Peers," pending the establishment of the House of Councillors.

Article 5. With regard to the election of Members from the prefectural constituency, the notification concerning the litigations provided for in Articles 73 and 74 shall for the time being be made to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned through the Minister of Home Affairs and the Metropolitan, District or Prefectural Governor concerned.

In the case of election of the Members from the prefectural constituency, a person who files a litigation on the validity of an election or on the validity of the elected provided for in Article 73, on the ground that he obtained the necessary votes, according to the proviso, Article 56, Paragraph 1, or that Article 56, Paragraph 8, or Article 57 are not applicable to him, or that the decision in Article 58, Paragraph 6, is illegal, shall have the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly, or the Chairman of the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefecture concerned as the accused, for the time being, regardless of Article 73.

Article 6. In the case of candidates for Members from the prefectural constituency, the notification concerning the responsible disburser and a person who subrogates his functions provided for in Article 78, paragraph 2, shall for the time being be made to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned, regardless of the provisions of the above-mentioned paragraph.

Article 7. In cases where any elected person or any person who superintended election campaigns has been punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 87, the notification thereof shall for the time being be made through the Minister for Home Affairs and the Governor of the Metropolis or the District or Prefecture concerned to the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the Metropolitan Assembly or the Commission for Overseeing the Election of Members of the District or Prefectural Assembly concerned, regardless of the provisions of the above-mentioned Article.

Article 8. In applying mutatis mutandis the penal provisions concerning the election of members of the House of Representatives, the persons listed in Article 6 shall for the time being be considered as public officials.

Article 9. The right to vote and the eligibility of any person to whom the House Registration Law does not apply shall be suspended for the time being.

Article 10. Regarding the first ordinary election of the Members of the House of Councillors to be effected by this Law, "within ten (10) days" shall read "within five (5) days" in Article 61.

In the first regular election of Members of the House of Councillors to be held under this law the election of six year term Members and that of three year term Members shall be held conjointly on the date to be fixed by an Imperial Rescript.

Article 11. With respect to the first regular election of Members of the House of Councillors to be held under this law, the phrase "the fixed number of members to be returned for the electoral district concerned in a regular election" in Article 55, Paragraph 2, and Article 56, Paragraph 1, Proviso and Article 79, paragraph 1, Items 1 and 2; shall read "the fixed number of members in the electoral district concerned" and the phrase "the fixed number of members to be returned in a regular election" in Article 66, and Article 67, Proviso and Article 79, Paragraph 1, Items 1 and 2 shall read "the fixed number of members."

Article 12. As regards the initial members of the House of Councillors, in case a regular election takes place before the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, they will become members of the House from the effective date of the Constitution, and their term of office shall be calculated as from that date; in case a regular election takes place after the enforcement of the Constitution, their term of office shall be calculated as from the date of the said regular election.

(Additional Provision). This Law shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

Annex

<u>Electoral District</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
Tokyo Metropolis	8
Kyoto Prefecture	4
Osaka Prefecture	6
Kanagawa Prefecture	4
Hyogo Prefecture	6
Nagasaki Prefecture	2
Niigata Prefecture	4
Saitama Prefecture	4
Gumma Prefecture	4
Chiba Prefecture	4
Ibaragi Prefecture	4
Tochigi Prefecture	4
Nara Prefecture	2
Mie Prefecture	2
Aichi Prefecture	6
Shizuoka Prefecture	4
Yamanashi Prefecture	2
Shiga Prefecture	2
Gifu Prefecture	2
Nagano Prefecture	4
Miyagi Prefecture	2
Fukushima Prefecture	4
Iwate Prefecture	2
Aomori Prefecture	2
Yamagata Prefecture	2
Akita Prefecture	2
Fukui Prefecture	2
Ishikawa Prefecture	2
Toyama Prefecture	2
Tottori Prefecture	2
Shimane Prefecture	2
Okayama Prefecture	4
Hiroshima Prefecture	4
Yamaguchi Prefecture	2
Wakayama Prefecture	2
Tokushima Prefecture	2
Kagawa Prefecture	2
Ehime Prefecture	2
Kochi Prefecture	2
Fukuoka Prefecture	6
Oita Prefecture	2
Saga Prefecture	2
Kumamoto Prefecture	4
Miyazaki Prefecture	2
Kagoshima Prefecture	4
Hokkaido District	8

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

3 February 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

SUBJECT : ELECTION REPORT.

The accompanying report on the Japanese national elections of January 23, 1949 covers the general election of members of the House of Representatives and the popular review of the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court, both of which were conducted on that date.

The general election of members of the House of Representatives, although the third such election since the beginning of the Allied Occupation of Japan, was the first to be conducted under the Constitution of Japan which became effective on May 3, 1947. It furnished the first instance of the use of Article 69 of the Constitution, which provides:

"If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten (10) days."

The result of the election registered the confidence of the people in the Government party.

Since the recent election was the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following the appointment of the judges of the present Supreme Court, Article 79 of the Constitution called for a popular review of the appointment of the judges to be held at the same time. The result of this referendum was an overwhelming confirmation of the appointments.

The Japanese people have given another demonstration of their ability to operate the machinery of representative government.

/s/ Courtney Whitney

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

GENERAL ELECTIONS
OF
JANUARY 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.