HEADQUARTERS
KOCHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

28 April 1949

8272

SUBJECT: Announcement of Election (at Matsubakawa-mura, Takaoka-gun, Kochi-ken.)
(Report Control Symbol MG-19)

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Type of election: Assemblymen

2. Date of election: 26 May 1949

3. Date of notification: 28 April 1949 (Candidates may start registering 6 May 1949.)

4. Number of persons to be elected:

7 assemblymen

a. The full number of assembly members in the electoral district concerned:

16 assemblymen

5. Location of election: Matsubakawa-mura, Takaoka-gun, Kochi-ken.

6. Record of previous incumbents:

a. Name	b. Age	c. Occupation	d. Political party	e. Date of resignation	f. Reason for resignation
Meito Ohara	49	Farmer	Indep. no party leaning	26 Mar 49	Accepted responsibility concerning controversy over site of Junior High School
Haruyoshi Sakamoto	33	"	"	"	"
Masayoshi Kohi	49	"	"	"	"
Yojiro Okawauchi	58	"	"	"	"
Kunitaro Ikeda	60	"	"	"	"
Kuniaki Fujita	48	Charcoal producer	"	"	"
Tsunemi Hirota	40	Farmer	"	"	"

7. Final date for filing of candidacies: 19 May 1949

O. A. AXELSON
Lt. Col., FA
Commanding

Info Copies
1 - SMGR
1 - I Corps

8181

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUSHIMA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 547

27 April 1949

SUBJECT: Filing of Candidacies (Reports Control Symbol MG-20)

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Type of election: General election of City Assembly

2. Date of election: 10 May 1949

3. Location of election: Shirakawa City, Fukushima Prefecture

4. (1) a. Name of candidate: Eijiro Ikezawa
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 56
d. Education: Higher Primary School
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Clerk
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(2) a. Name of candidate: Sadaji Midorikawa
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 39
d. Education: Middle school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: President, Tohoku Newspaper Co.
i. Political party affiliations: Democratic-Liberal Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(3) a. Name of candidate: Masanosuke Watanabe
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 45
d. Education: Primary School
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi

g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: President, Fukunan Newspaper Co.
i. Political party affiliations: Socialist Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(4) a. Name of candidate: Takeshi Maruyama
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 47
d. Education: Primary School
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Bone setter
i. Political party affiliations: Socialist Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: The Southern Fukushima Judo League.

(5) a. Name of candidate: Keitaro Fukaya
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 34
d. Education: Middle school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Company employee
i. Political party affiliations: Socialist Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(6) a. Name of candidate: Tsutae Hiraoka
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 46
d. Education: Middle school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Textile Industry
i. Political party affiliations: Socialist Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Parents and Teachers Association of Primary and Junior High Schools.

(7) a. Name of candidate: Tachibana Ito
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 45
d. Education: Higher Primary School
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position tobe filled: None
h. Occupation: Carpenter
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(8) a. Name of candidate: Koji Kikuchi
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 52
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Timber Work Industry
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: The Mukodera Autonomous Association.

(9) a. Name of candidate: Chukichi Otani
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 46
d. Education: Middle school
e. Present public position: Probation Board.
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position tobe filled: None
h. Occupation: Sake Brewer
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: The Honmachi Autonomous Association.

(10) a. Name of candidate: Ichiro Gota
b. Sex: Name
c. Age: 39
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: President, Transportation Co.
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: The Shirakawa Truck Transportation Corporation.

(11) a. Name of candidate: Zengo Yamada
Bl Sex: Male
c. Age: 45
d. Education: College
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: President, Cultivating Co.
i. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: The Nengumachi Autonomous Association.
j. Political party affilations: Independent, no political leaning

(12) a. Name of candidate: Isamu Kato
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 44
d. Education: Higher Primary School
e. Present public position: None

f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Contractor
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Namenand type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(13) a. Name of candidate: Tsugio Osozawa
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 48
d. Education: Middle school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Mortgage Business
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(14) a. Name of candidate: Chotaro Saito
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 55
d. Education: Primary School
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Explosive Dealer
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(15) a. Name of candidate: Juzaburo Saito
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 55
d. Education: Higher Primary School
e. Present public position: Chief Director of Agricultural Co-operative Association and Agricultural Mutual Aid Association, Farm Land Committee.
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman Shirakawa-machi.
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Farmer
i. Political party affiliations: Socialist Party
j. Name and type of ppominent supporting organizations: Agricultural Formation Youth Association.

(16) a. Name of candidate: Maizo Takakuwa
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 57
d. Education: Higher Primary School
e. Present public position: None
f. Past previous public position held: Assemblyman Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Farmer

i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(17) a. Name of candidate: Mitsunosuke Suzuki
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 45
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: Vice President of P.T.A.
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Roof maker
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Atago-machi Patronage Association. (Chiefly the social organization.)

(18) a. Name of candidate: Kazutoshi Nanjo
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 43
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Shop keeper
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Namenand type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(19) a. Name of candidate: Heizaburo Arai
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 32
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: None
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, political leaning toward Communist.
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Labor Union in Shirakawa District.

(20) a. Name of candidate: Miyozo Usui
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 41
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman Shirakawa-machi.
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Timber work industry.
i. Political party affiliations: Democratic-Liberal Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: The Uma-machi Autonomous Association.

(21) a. Name of candidate: Kichiya Mafune
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 44
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: Chief, Fire Brigade
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi.
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Sake Brewer
i. Political party affiliations: Democratic-Liberal Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Fire Brigade

(22) a. Name of candidate: Hidetaro Tamura
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 48
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Farmer
i. Political party affiliations: Democratic Party
j. Namen and type of prominent supporting organizations: Farmers' Union.

(23) a. Name of candidate: Kozaburo Fukamachi
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 47
d. Education Chuo University
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Reporter
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, political leaning toward Democratic-Liberal.
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Youngmen Association.

(24) a. Name of candidate: Chozaburo Yamamoto
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 71
d. Education: Meiji University
e. Present public position: Chairman of Health Insurance Union of Shirakawa; Chairman of Shirakawa-machi Assembly.
f. Last previous public position held: Chairman of Shirakawa-machi Assembly.
g. Previous service in position tobe filled: None
h. Occupation: None
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, political leaning toward Democratic-Liberal.
j. Name and type of ppominent supporting organizations: None

(25) a. Name of candidate: Onitaro Kato
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 55
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Saw dealer
i. Political party affiliations: Socialist Party
j. Namenand type of prominent supporting organizations: Socialist Party.

(26) a. Name of candidate: Sentaro Suzuki
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 39
d. Education: Middle school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Tailor
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(27) a. Name of candidate: Katsumi Kikuchi
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 45
d. Education: Jr. College
e. Present public position: Asst Chief of Shirakawa Education Dept.
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: President, Newspaper Co.
i. Political party affiliations: Democratic-Liberal Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(28) a. Name of candidate: Kichinosuke Tani
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 46
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: Branch Chief of Fire Brigade
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Manager, Public Bath
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(29) a. Name of candidate: Ichiro Hachisu
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 29
d. Education: Waseda University
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Clerk

i. Political party affiliations: Communist
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Shirakawa Communist Party.

(30) a. Name of candidate: Katsuzo Tanase
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 55
d. Education: Primary School
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Restaurant
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Shirakawa Restaurant Association.

(31) a. Name of candidate: Shinjiro Igarashi
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 46
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Civil work contractor
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(32) a. Name of candidate: Saisaku Ishii
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 42
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Director, Southern Fukushima Transportation Co.
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(33) a. Name of candidate: Yonezo Homma
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 53
d. Education: Middle school
e. Present public position: Vice Chief of Japan Farmers Union, Shirakawa Branch.
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Meat dealer
i. Political party affiliations: Socialist Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Farmers Union.

(34) a. Name of candidate: Katsunaga Matsui
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 50
d. Education: Higher primary school

e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupaiton: Fancy good dealer
i. Political party affiliations: Democratic-Liberal Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(35) a. Name of candidate: Gisuke Tanabe
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 43
d. Education: Higher Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Sandal Mfg.
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(36) a. Name of candidate: Naoichi Saito
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 57
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: P.T.A. 2nd Primary School
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: None
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Omachi Autonomous Association.

(37) a. Name of candidate: Teikichi Otaka
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 59
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: None
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Farmer
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: None

(38) a. Name of candidate: Iwao Suzuki
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 46
d. Education: Higher primary school
e. Present public position: Director of Agricultural Cooperative Association; Farm Land Committee.
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Onuma-mura.
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Farmer
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Farmers groups.

(39) a. Name of candidate: Masana Kawakami
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 57
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Onuma-mura
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Farmer
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organization: Naka-machi Society.

(40) a. Name of candidate: Kakichi Kikuchi
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 63
d. Education: Primary school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position held: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Civil work contractor
i. Political party affiliations: Democratic-Liberal Party
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organization: None

(41) a. Name of candidate: Kingo Suzuki
b. Sex: Male
c. Age: 57
d. Education: Higher school
e. Present public position: None
f. Last previous public position: Assemblyman, Shirakawa-machi
g. Previous service in position to be filled: None
h. Occupation: Merchant
i. Political party affiliations: Independent, no political leaning
j. Name and type of prominent supporting organizations: Yokomachi Society.

5. Campaign issues are for establishment of sound city administration, developing the City for commerce and tourist center.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Jack Miller
JACK MILLER
Capt., Inf
Adjutant

election file

MAJ. NAPIER

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF PERSONNEL OF

NATIONAL ELECTION MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

NAME	OFFICE	HOME
SUZUKI Shunichi (Director, Secretariat)	57-5831 57-3588 Ext. 524	Matsuzawa 4072 (117)
KANAMARU Saburo (Secretariat)	57-5830-39 57-7611-16 Ext. 513	Matsuzawa 4261 (117)
KATO (LCO)	57-6010 57-7845	39-2332
AKATANI (LCO)	57-6010 57-7845	02-4008

NARA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 4

30 April 1949

SUBJECT: Announcement of Election (Reports Control Symbol MG-19)

8299

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Type of election: Mayor election for Kanmaki-mura, Kitakatsuragi-gun, Nara Prefecture

2. Date of election: 7 May

3. Date of notification: 17 April

4. Number of persons to be elected, by class, if applicable: 1

a. If election is to fill a vacancy in the Diet or assembly, the full number of Diet members or assembly men in the electoral district concerned: Not applicable

5. Location of election: Kanmaki-mura, Kitakatsuragi-gun

6. Record of previous incumbent:

a. Name: HATTORI, Yasuji

b. Age: 35

c. Occupation: President of the Japan Textile Industry Co.

d. Political party, if independent, political leaning: Democratic Party

e. Date of resignation or vacancy: 2 April

f. Specific reason for resignation or vacancy with details: Too heavily pressed with being prefecture assembly member and with family affairs.

7. Final date for filing of candidacies: 30 April

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Joseph W. Donovan

JOSEPH W. DONOVAN
Capt, Inf
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
CG - Eighth Army - 3
CG - I Corps - 1
CO - Kinki Mil Govt Region - 1

-63-

Survey concerning the number of elected candidate of Communist Party.

Excuted in April 1949.

Kind of Election	Prefecture	Location	Number to be elected	Number of elected candidate of C. Party
General Election for village assemblymen	Niigata	Kitasabaishi-mura	16	1
" (No poll)	Kagoshima	Yoshida-mura	18	1
General Election for Town assemblymen	Kanagawa	Yugawara-machi	26	1
"	Ibaragi	Ishizuka-machi	22	1
By Election for town assemblymen (No poll)	Tottori	Tonoe-machi	10	1

27

Partial report of voting for election of Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.

(National Election Management Commission will submit a more comprehensive report giving successful candidates, runners-up, total vote, etc.)

Arakawa-Ward	Kasugai, Hideo, male, Independent	11,383
Kita-ward	Mori, Den, male, Dem-Lib	14,008
Shinagawa-ward	Onoḳ Keiju, male, Dem-Lib	11,331
Kato-ward	Ito, Taiji, male, Dem-Lib	6,416
Nerima-ward	Fujimori, Kenzo, male, Dem-Lib	9,033
Katsushika-ward	Murata, Unakichi, male, Dem-Lib	14,470
Shinjuku-ward	Nakaizumi, Yonosuku, male, Dem-Lib	6,268

Mr Rizzo HR

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division

31 March 1949

INFORMAL MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Local Elections

1. Three hundred and seventy-five local elections were scheduled to be held during the first three months of 1949. (see table A).

2. Six hundred and seventy seats were contested in the 264 elections for which results have been received to date. Independent candidates won 569. Political parties won seats as follows: (see table B)

Social Democrat	10
Democrat	13
Democratic Liberal	49
Communists	7
Minors	2

3. The number of votes accorded to each party was reported only for 64 of the above local elections. The relative average for each was: (see table C)

Social Democrat	5.6
Democrat	10.5
Democratic Liberal	32.9
Minors	2.7
Communists	9.0
Independents	47.0

4. Fifty-four local elections are scheduled for April 1949. (see table D)

5. Source of local election reports: National Election Management Commission.

J.D.M.

TABLE A: Number of Local Elections scheduled to be held during the first three months of 1949.

Type of Election	JAN	FEB	MAR	Total
Governor	0	1	0	1
Prefectural Assembly	0	42	8	50
Mayor	1	9	0	10
City Assembly	0	6	2	8
Town Headman	0	24	9	33
Town Assembly	0	13	11	24
Village Headman	3	91	62	156
Village Assembly	0	53	43	96
Total	4	239	135	375

* *

TABLE B: Seats won by political parties in 264 local elections, January, February, March 1949.

Type of Election	Percent of Voters Participating	No. of Elections Reported	SD	D	DL	MIN	C	IND	Total
Governor	62.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Prefectural Assembly	59.1	49	0	7	26	2	1	18	54
Mayor	67.6	8	0	0	4	0	0	4	8
City Assembly	61.6	7	1	1	11	0	2	61	76
Town Headman	74.4	25	1	0	1	0	0	23	25
Town Assembly	78.5	13	1	0	0	0	3	90	94
Village Headman	81.4	105	1	1	4	0	0	99	105
Village Assembly	79.1	56	6	4	2	0	1	294	307
Total	70.5	264	10	13	49	2	7	589	670

*See Table B-1

TABLE B-1: Polls in which Communists were successful include:

Location	Type of Election	Total Votes Cast	Communist Votes Polled	Communist Seats Gained	Number of Seats Contested	Percent of Participation
Kyoto City, Ukyo Ku, Kyoto Prefecture	Prefectural Assemblyman	19,214	3,702	1	1	34.6
Kurashiki City, Okayama Prefecture	City Assembly	15,114	1,582	1	5	60.6
Kamo Town, Tomata District, Okayama	Town Assembly	1,274	104	1	22	92.6
Kusukawa Village, Shiuseu District, Ehime Prefecture	Village Assembly	2,183	108	1	16	95.2
Takahashi Town, Johbou District, Okayama Prefecture	Town Assembly	3,878	762	1	5	60.4
Yoshiwara City, Shizuoka Prefecture	City Assembly	14,538	178	1	30	89.1
Kami Sunakawa Town, Sorachi District, Hokkaido	Town Assembly	10,914	462	1	30	81.0

TABLE 6: Votes accorded to political parties in 64 local elections, January, February, March 1949.

1. Type of Election: Governor
Number of Elections Reported: 1

Party	Votes Rec'd	Percent of Total
Democratic Liberal	225,166	46.7
Communist	31,179	6.1
Independents	227,433	47.2
Total	483,778	100.0

2. Type of Election: Prefectural Assembly
Number of Elections Reported: 49

Party	Votes Rec'd	Percent of Total
Social Democrat	145,950	9.1
Democrat	173,107	9.6
Democratic Liberal	638,886	39.0
Minors	77,143	4.5
Communist	185,096	11.1
Independents	443,468	26.7
Total	1,663,650	100.0

3. Type of Election: Mayor
Number of Elections Reported: 7

Party	Votes Rec'd	Percent of Total
Social Democrat	5,371	2.7
Democratic Liberal	57,425	30.0
Communist	26,259	13.6
Independents	102,403	53.7
Total	191,458	100.2

4. Type of Election: City Assembly
Number of Elections Reported: 7

Party	Votes Rec'd	Percent of Total
Social Democrat	7,628	5.1
Democrat	17,239	11.3
Democratic Liberal	25,180	16.6
Minors	1,376	.9
Communist	9,683	6.4
Independents	90,034	59.7
Total	151,142	100.0

5. Percentage of votes accorded each party (average of above percentage figures):

Social Democrat	5.6
Democrat	10.5
Democratic Liberal	32.9
Minor	2.7
Communist	9.0
Independents	47.0

Note: This average represents a general comparative figure. It was compiled from results of 64 out of 375 elections. However, it accounts only for those areas where the particular party actually had candidates and representation. It does not represent the relative strength of the parties throughout Japan. For comparative purposes, the percentage of votes accorded the political parties in the House of Representatives election of 23 January 1949 follows:

Social Democrat	13.5
Democrat	15.8
Democratic Liberal	43.8
Minor	10.7
Communist	9.6
Independents	6.6

TABLE D: Local elections scheduled for April 1949.

Prefectural Assemblymen	- 6 elections
Mayors	- 1 election
Town Headmen	- 8 elections
Town Assemblymen	- 3 elections
Village Headmen	- 23 elections
Village Assemblymen	- 13 elections
Total	- 54 elections

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division

23 March 1949

INFORMAL MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Local Elections

1. One hundred and one local elections were held during the first 22 days of March, according to reports received from the National Election Management Commission. Over one third of these elections were races for headmen of rural villages, and the election of village assemblymen formed the second largest group. A total of 335 polls have been held to date this year. They are tabulated as to type of election as follows:

	JAN	FEB	1-22 MAR	Total
Governor	0	1	0	1
Prefectural Assembly	0	42	8	50
Mayor	0	1	9	10
City Assembly	0	6	2	8
Town Headman	0	24	5	29
Town Assembly	0	13	8	21
Village Headman	3	91	37	131
Village Assembly	0	53	32	85
Total	3	231	101	335

2. Results of 217 of the above elections have been forwarded to the National Election Management Commission by local election committees. Independent candidates were almost universally successful. The 217 elections were to fill 464 seat vacancies, and the Independents won 392 of them. The Democratic Liberal was the most successful of the political parties, winning 45 seats. The Communist party won only 6. The Election Commission's reports are summarized as follows:

Type of Election	Percent of Voters Participating	No. of Elections Reported	Seats Won by Parties SD	D	DL	C	MIN	IND	Total Seats
Governor	62.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Prefectural Assembly	58.8	48	0	7	26	1	2	17	53
Mayor	66.8	7	0	0	4	0	0	3	7
City Assembly	57.0	6	1	1	9	2	0	27	40
Town Headman	72.6	21	1	0	1	0	0	19	21
Town Assembly	80.8	9	0	0	0	1	0	36	37
Village Headman	81.2	80	1	0	4	0	0	75	80
Village Assembly	79.6	45	4	4	0	2	0	215	225
Total	70.0	217	7	12	45	6	2	392	464

23

3. Polls in which Communists were successful include:

Location	Type of Election	Total Votes Cast	Communist Votes Polled	Communist Seats Gained	Number of Seats Contested	Percent of Participation
Kyoto City, Ukyo Ku, Kyoto Prefecture	Prefectural Assemblyman	19,214	3,702	1	1	34.6
Kurashiki City, Okayama Prefecture	City Assembly	15,114	1,582	1	5	60.6
Kamo Town, Tomata District, Okayama	Town Assembly	1,274	104	1	22	92.6
Kusukawa Village, Shiusou District, Ehime Prefecture	Village Assembly	2,183	108	1	16	95.2
Takahashi Town, Johbou District, Okayama Prefecture	~~Village~~ Town Assembly	3,878	762	1	5	60.4
Yoshiwara City, Shizuoka Prefecture	City Assembly	14,538	178	1	30	89.1

4. 97.1 percent of the 1,706 registered voters of Kawagoe Village, Kuga District, Yamaguchi Prefecture cast ballots for the record turnout. They voted on nineteen candidates who were running for 16 vacant seats in the village assembly. All candidates were Independents. The lowest participation was the 19.4 percent of voters who cast ballots in Nerima Ward in the election of a member to the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly. Only 12,157 voters out of 62,545 registered, went to the polls. They accorded 9,033 votes to the successful Democratic Liberal candidate, and 2,996 to the defeated Communist candidate. One hundred twenty-eight votes were invalid. While this degree of participation is low compared with other Japanese local elections, the Commission indicates that general public apathy is not necessarily betokened in that the 19.4 percent participation does not compare unfavorably with the percentage of participation in similar local elections held in large cities of the United States.

5. Other local elections will be announced as vacancies occur, but according to the Commission's current information, only 38 are scheduled for the near future. Of these, 28 will be held during the remainder of March; ten will be held during April. The scheduled elections are:

	23-31 MAR	APR	Total
Prefectural Assembly	0	3	3
Town Headman	3	0	3
Town Assembly	2	0	2
Village Headman	14	4	18
Village Assembly	9	3	12
Total	28	10	38

2 weeks
copy - main file
file under Elections

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

16 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Basic Revision of Election Laws as Proposed by the National Election Management Commission

1. On 14 March, Dr. UNNO Shinkichi, Chairman of the National Election Management Commission, volunteered to the undersigned an explanation of the following tentative conclusions regarding basic revision of the Election Laws reached by the Commission:

a. Public management of elections is sound and should be expanded;

b. Under a guarantee of complete freedom of speech, electioneering should be made more effective by

(1) increasing the number of competitive speech meetings and permitting unrestricted use of substitute speakers by candidates,

(2) authorizing and encouraging competitive street speech meetings with unrestricted use of substitute speakers by candidates,

(3) sponsoring free discussion of election issues and candidates by the people, at designated public places, under the auspices of election management committees;

c. Complete freedom of the press should be established, and restrictions on other written matter (bunsho) should be relaxed;

d. Membership on the National Election Management Commission should be reduced in number from nine to five persons;

e. All elections, national and local, for the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors, review of Supreme Court judges, school boards, agricultural committees, fishery association committees, food coordination committees, etc., should, by law, be placed under the supervision of the National Election Management Commission.

2. As viewed by the Commission, public management aims to accomplish two things, namely, to reduce exorbitant campaign costs and to equalize opportunities.

GS

58

for candidacy to the extent that less affluent persons can afford to run. For an entry fee of 20,000 yen, each candidate in the recent election received services worth about 200,000 yen financed by the state. Although practically all candidates exceeded the legal limit on expenditures, individual expenses were nonetheless minimized, inducing numerous candidates of moderate means to stand for election. All free societies regulate their election contests. Japanese elections, for years subjected to the bureaucratic controls of the Home Ministry, were only recently placed under the supervision of a democratically controlled commission. Despite obvious defects, the public management plan is sound, according to the Commission, and will do more to elevate the character of elections than is possible under bureaucratic direction. As a means of "purifying politics," therefore, the National Election Management Commission is firmly convinced that public management should be extended.

3. Never in full sympathy with the restrictions on speaking which the Diet last summer wrote into the Law for Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns, Etc., the Commission favors almost complete freedom of speech for candidates and citizens alike during election campaigns. In the belief that the competitive speech meeting is the most successful single election experiment ever tried in Japan, the Commission would increase the number of such meetings arranged by election committees and at the same time remove all restrictions whatever on the use of proxies by candidates. The Commission would take even a bolder step by authorizing and encouraging additional competitive speech meetings in the streets and other public places, here, also, allowing substitute speakers without limit. Moreover, the Commission would defy precedent by sponsoring free popular discussion of election issues and candidates throughout the campaign at designated public places such as parks, railroad stations, temples, shrines, schoolyards, and the like. In factory compounds, discussion of election issues should be freely promoted under conditions agreed to by management and labor unions. The National Election Management Commission should encourage free discussion in these and other ways, interfering only to assure expressions of opinion on equal terms by all factions. If speech were thus freed, the Commission feels, all parties would train speakers especially to clash with communists and expose their real intentions and objectives. Under such conditions, Dr. UNNO said that he would be willing to resign his present position and take the stump himself against the communists.

4. The Commission, with some trepidation, is willing to recommend removal of all restrictions on the press during election campaigns and measurably to relax restrictions on other written matter (bunsho). In order to create an election atmosphere, the Commission would permit each candidate to put up four or five thousand posters at his own expense; at state expense, the Commission would furnish each candidate from twenty to thirty thousand postal cards

containing any message he desires. Complete freedom in printing and distributing campaign literature, the Commission believes, would bring about utter chaos. On the subject of press freedom, Dr. UNNO said that he and his colleagues were deeply impressed by General Whitney's firm convictions on press freedom and concluded, after "prolonged reflection," that Japan could ill-afford to shun one of America's most cherished inalienable rights. Except for the susceptibility of the poor and ignorant Japanese people to communism, the Commission would have no qualms. The communist monthly magazine, Shinso ("Truth"), for example, with a circulation of well over one hundred thousand copies, on a paper allotment for only thirty thousand, is avidly bought by the masses for its sensationalism. The monthly magazine, Sempu ("Cyclone"), on the other hand, exposes communism with a certain degree of restraint and therefore has a small circulation. The Commission fears that Akahata, ignoring custom and common decency, will publish large extra daily and weekly editions in support of communist candidates, knowing that Yomiuri, Asahi, Mainichi, and scores of prefectural dailies will observe certain ethical standards required of genuine newspapers. Notwithstanding the gullibility of the people, who are unduly swayed by specious and reckless communistic propaganda, the Commission is willing to propose absolute freedom of the press, taking, as Dr. UNNO said, a risk inherent in democracy. Between the end of World War I and the end of World War II, Japan regulated and restricted printed matter (bunsho), including newspapers, but did not prohibit it, because the communists were either underground or in jail; the growth of communism after 1945 accounts for the prohibitions on printed matter contained in Articles 19, 20, and 21 of the recent Law for Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaigns Etc. Communism versus freedom of the press, in a country where the people lack powers of discrimination, is the dilemma which the Commission has not yet completely resolved to its own satisfaction.

5. The Commission advocates reducing its membership from nine to five persons in order to avoid the probability of the appointment of a communist to that body in the near future. The present law stipulates that membership shall be in proportion to political party strength in the House of Representatives, by which standard the communists would be entitled to one member. By cutting the total to five, with the provision that not more than two members be recommended by a single political party, the communists would be excluded.

6. In recommending that all elections, national and local, be placed under the supervision of the National Election Management Commission, the members see the possibility of unifying election procedures in such a way as to minimize the communist menace. At present, the hodge-podge of election systems confuses and divides election committees, leaving them prey to the coordinated and relentless pressures of the communists.

7. As yet, the Commission has not deliberated on the single-seat, small-district election plan mentioned by Prime Minister Yoshida during the recent election campaign. Excepting certain changes in the House of Councillors Election Law, preparatory to next year's election, government circles, according to Dr. UNNO, have given no serious thought to election reforms. It is the intention of the Commission to have an election law amendment bill, incorporating its ideas, introduced into the present Diet, but whether as a government bill or as a Democratic Liberal Party member bill, it has not yet decided. Being a very delicate matter and thus far kept in strictest secrecy, the amendment plan will not be brought into the open until the Commission formulates its strategy. It anticipates a friendly reception to most of its recommendations by the Communist Party but considerable opposition from all other parties.

JUSTIN WILLIAMS
Chief, Parliamentary and Political Division

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division

16 March 1949

REPORT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

1. The National Election Management Commission reports the following local elections were held during January, February and the first 15 days of March 1949:

	JAN	FEB	1-15 MAR	Total
Governor	0	1	0	1
Prefectural Assembly	0	42	8*	50
Mayor	1	9	0	10
City Assembly	0	6	2	8
Town Headman	0	24	2	26
Town Assembly	0	13	5	18
Village Headman	3	91	26	120
Village Assembly	0	53	25	78
Total	4	239	68	311

*Includes 7 elections for Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.

2. Reports of 168 of the above elections have been received to date and are summarized as follows:

Type of Election	% Voters Participating	No. of Elections Reported	Seats Won by Parties SD	D	DL	C	Min	Ind	Total Seats
Governor	62.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Prefectural Assembly	58.8	44	0	7	24	1	2	16	50
Mayor	66.8	7	0	0	4	0	0	3	7
City Assembly	50.6	5	1	1	4	1	0	3	10
Town Headman	76.6	14	1	0	1	0	0	12	14
Town Assembly	79.1	8	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Village Headman	81.7	54	1	0	1	0	0	52	54
Village Assembly	79.6	35	2	1	0	0	0	147	150
Total	69.5	168	5	9	35	2	2	248	301

3. The Commission reports that 26 local elections are scheduled to be held during the remainder of March 1949 and during April 1949.

	March	April	Total
Prefectural Assembly	0	1	1
Town Headman	1	0	1
Town Assembly	2	0	2
Village Headman	14	0	14
Village Assembly	8	0	8
Total	25	1	26

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

15 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Inquiry Made of National Election Management Commission Preliminary Proposals to Amend Election Laws

The National Election Management Commission was requested to report any major revisions to the House of Councillors Election Law now being contemplated by the Japanese Government. A newspaper item, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 6 March 1949 (Tab "A"), carried several extremely significant changes which it stated were being studied by the Commission at the request of the Prime Minister. The Commission was made to understand that inquiries from this Section were for purposes of information only. The proposed amendments were not discussed.

The Commission reported that while no definite assignment had yet been made, it had commenced work on a general plan when word was received that the Prime Minister favored certain amendments.

That report is highly questionable, because on continuing, Director SUZUKI stated: 1) that the Commission had gone so far as to arrange a joint conference on 12 March 1949 of non-government experts, to include ROYAMA, to discuss these revisions and 2) that on 16 March 1949, the National Election Management Commission will meet to consider them.

As indicated by the YOMIURI press article, the National Election Management Commission is planning drastic changes in the Law. Several of their proposals, although now only in the discussion stage but nevertheless published in the Japanese press, appear completely contrary to policies of Government Section. These are proposals to:

1. Change the Law for Election of Members of the House of Councillors to resemble the abolished system of Peerage;

2. Raise the age limit of candidates for the House of Councillors;

3. Change the system of voting for the members of the House of Councillors, abolishing the national constituency whereby 100 members are elected; substituting a system whereby members are elected on a regional rather than a national basis.

In addition to the plans which the Commission is presently considering, Director SUZUKI reported that the Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Election Campaign is being studied with the aim of removing the over-restrictive provisions, (i.e., restrictions on number of speech meetings, etc.).

21

These latter contemplated changes appear justifiable.

Mr. SUZUKI, Director-General of the Secretariat, National Election Management Commission added that plans discussed to date were primarily aimed at defeating Communist candidates in the Election for Members of the House of Councillors, April 1950.

T. Diamantes
CAPT. T. DIAMANTES

2 Incls:
Tab A - Yomiuri Article, 6 Mar 49
Tab B - National Election Management Commission Law

YOMIURI SHIMBUN

6 March 1949

National Electorate to be Abolished

In view of the results and experiences of the past three years, the Government has been considering the revision of the election laws for the upper and lower houses. Recently, the Government decided to take up the revision of the House of Councillors Election Law.

Highlights of the revision are only in the two points - abolition of the national electorate and raising the age limit of eligible voters - which have already been informally decided as the basic policy through the desire of Premier Yoshida.

Other studious revisions are also being planned. They are: 1) the national electorate is advantageous only to specified political parties that have organization power, thus to prevent the advance of such political parties, it will be abolished; 2) however, since the national electorate was intended to create a difference between the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives, the abolition deprives the House of Councillors of any distinction from the House of Representatives. Thus either the electorate for the House of Representatives election should be revised into the small electorates or the block constituencies system, in which the nation is divided into 9 blocks -- Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Kyushu and other (sic) -- must be adopted. At present, the block system is more likely to be adopted.

3) Raising the age limit (for candidacy from the present 30 years to 35 or 40 years or over.

4) To revise the Constitution and consider a system similar to the Imperial nomination system practiced under the former Constitution for one third of the seats in the House of Councillors.

In regard to these points, the National Election Supervision Commission is working on two plans, the "revision of House of Councillors election law in case the Constitution is to be revised" and the "in case of the revision election law without revising the present Constitution." The Government plans to establish an election law revision committee composed of Diet members, Government officials, and learned and experienced civilians to study the revision of the House of Representatives election law in conjunction with the revision of the House of Councillors election law when the general outline for the revision is decided.

TAB "A"

The National Election Management Commission Law

(Law No. 154, 7 December 1947)

Article 1. There shall be established the National Election Management Commission in order to manage the election, the voting, the people's examination and other business, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The National Election Management Commission shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

Article 2. The Commissioners of the National Election Management Commission shall perform their functions independently of any political affiliations.

Article 3. The National Election Management Commission shall be in charge of the following matters:

1. Matters pertaining to the research and the collection of data concerning the election of the Members of the Diet, the election to be conducted under the Local Autonomy Law, as well as the matters pertaining to these systems;

2. Matters pertaining to the research and the collection of data concerning the people's examination under the Law for People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges and the voting relative to ratification by the people of amendments to the Constitution of Japan, as well as the matters pertaining to these systems;

3. Matters pertaining to the securing of necessary appropriations, the assistance in procuring necessary paper and other preparations concerning the election, the voting and the people's examination prescribed in the preceding two items;

4. Matters pertaining to political parties and political associations;

5. Other matters assigned by law to it.

Article 4. The National Election Management Commission shall, in relation to the business concerning the election of the Members of the Diet, or of the members of the assemblies or the heads of the local public entities and other voting, direct and supervise the Commission for Overseeing the Election of the Members of the House of Councillors from the National Constituency, the Commissions for Overseeing the Election of Metropolis and Prefectures or of cities, towns and villages (including similar public bodies) respectively.

TAB "B"

Article 5. The National Election Management Commission shall be composed of nine Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall be deemed as the persons engaged in public service under law and order.

Article 6. The Commissioners of the National Election Management Commission shall be appointed by the Prime Minister upon the designation of the Diet by a resolution thereof.

Those persons, recommended by various parties or groups on the basis of their actual strength computed from the ratio of the number of the Members of the Diet belonging to the same party or group shall be designated as the Commissioners.

Minor parties or groups may, when necessary, combine with others for the purpose of making recommendation stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

The Diet shall, when it designates the Commissioners, take measures so that those who have been recommended jointly by the minor parties or groups shall also be designated in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Article 7. When the Diet designate the Commissioners under Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, it shall, at the same time, designate the reserve Commissioners of the same number as the Commissioners.

The reserve Commissioners shall perform the duties of the Commissioners, in case vacancy has occurred in the seats of the latter.

The preceding Article and Articles 8 to 12 inclusive shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the reserve Commissioners.

Article 8. The term of office of the Commissioners of the National Election Management Commission shall be 3 years, provided, however, that in the case of a vacancy occurring in the post of a Commissioner during his term of office, the term of office of his successor shall be the remaining period of his or her predecessor.

The Commissioners may be re-appointed, provided, however, that they may not hold office for more than 9 years consecutively.

In case the tem of office of the Commissioners shall have expired during the period of adjournment of the Diet or while the House of Representatives stands dissolved, they shall remain in office until the Commissioners are designated at the first session of the Diet convened after the adjournment of the Diet or the dissolution of the House of Representatives, and appointed by the Prime Minister.

Article 9. The Commissioners of the National Election Management Commission shall not concurrently be the member of the Diet or members of the Assemblies or heads of local public entities.

Article 10. Any person who comes under any of the following items shall not be qualified to be a Commissioner of the National Election Management Commission:

1. Person under disability or quasi-disability;

2. Any person who has committed any of the offences and is sentenced to punishment in relation to elections under the Election Law for Members of the House of Representatives and the Election Law for Members of the House of Councillors, elections or voting held under the Local Autonomy Law, or examinations under the Law for People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges;

3. Any person, who has, apart from the preceding item, been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier punishment, and has not served out his sentence, or until he is exempted from its execution;

4. Any person who has been dismissed on account of his misconduct during his tenure of office as the Commissioner of the National Election Management Commission.

Article 11. The Prime Minister shall dismiss a Commissioner of the National Election Management Commission, in case the latter comes under any of the following items, provided, however, that, in case of Items 1 and 2, he shall previously obtain an approval of the National Diet:

1. In case a Commissioner is prevented from performing his duties on account of mental and physical weakness;

2. In case a Commissioner has acted in violation of his official duty or has committed other misconducts derogatory to the post of a Commissioner;

3. When the dismissal of a Commissioner has been recommended by a resolution of the Diet.

In case the approval of the Diet as provided for by the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall not be obtainable on account of its adjournment or the dissolution of the House of Representatives, an ex post facto approval of it shall be obtained.

Article 12. The Commissioner of the National Election Management Commission shall ipso facto retire under any of the circumstances emumerated hereunder:

1. When he contravenes the provision of Article 9;

2. When his removal is decided under the procedure of public impeachment prescribed by Law;

3. Where he has been a Commissioner of the National Election Management Commission consecutively for 9 years;

4. When a Commissioner's application for retirement, to which consent has been given by the Commission, is approved by the Prime Minister.

Article 13. The Chairman of the National Election Management Commission shall be appointed by the Prime Minister in accordance with the result of the mutual election of its members.

The Chairman of the Commission shall supervise the business of the Commission, represent it and direct and supervise its staff.

The Commission shall nominate, before the fact, a person who shall assume the duty of the Chairman in his absence.

The meetings of the Commission shall be convened by its Chairman.

The Chairman shall convene a meeting of the Commission if and when such is requested by three or more of its members.

Article 14. The meeting of National Election Management Commission shall not be opened unless one half or more of its members are present.

The business of the Commission is decided by the majority of the members attending its meeting. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall decide.

Article 15. The Chairman of the National Election Management Commission may receive a remuneration similar, in amount, to the salary paid to a State Minister, and other members of the Commission may receive remunerations not less, in amount, than the highest salaries usually paid to general Government officials.

Article 16. A secretariat shall be attached to the Commission to conduct the business pertaining to its meetings.

The Director and other staff shall be appointed for such secretariat by Cabinet Order.

The staff mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be Government officials.

The Director and second class officials shall be appointed or removed by the Prime Minister at the instance of the Commission, and the appoint-

ment or removal of third and lower class officials shall be executed by the Chairman of the Commission at his own discretion.

Article 17. The National Election Management Commission may demand the Government organs concerned for such reports or data as are considered necessary for the execution of its business.

Article 18. The National Election Management Commission may make necessary rules, regulations and decide other matters relating to the execution of its functions, besides those provided for by this Law.

Any rules and regulations made under the preceding paragraph, which require public notification shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 19. The present Law shall come into force as from December 10, 1947, provided, however, that until the National Election Management Commission shall completely take over the business prescribed in Article 3 in accordance with the provisions of Article 21, the Home Ministry shall manage such business as heretofore.

The National Election Management Commission may review the business managed by the Home Ministry in accordance with the provisions of the proviso of the preceding paragraph.

Article 20. The process of the designation of the Commissioners and the reserve Commissioners of the National Election Management Commission provided for by Article 6, Paragraph 2, and Article 7, Paragraph 3, may be taken prior to the date prescribed in the preceding Article.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the number of the Diet Members of each political party or group existing on the day of promulgation of this Law, shall be taken as the standard.

Article 21. The business prescribed in Article 3, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry, shall immediately be transferred to the National Election Management Commission upon request of the latter. However, the transfer of the business shall not be later than December 31, 1947.

Article 22. The Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 76, Paragraph 2 of Article 79, Article 86, Paragraph 1 of Article 106, Article 107, Paragraph 1 of Article 108, Article 143 and Paragraph 3 of Article 144-(2) "the Minister for Home Affairs" shall read "the National Election Management Commission."

In Article 100 and Article 100-(2) "the Minister for Home Affairs" shall read "the Prime Minister."

Article 23. The Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors shall partially be amended as follows:

In paragraph 2 of Article 13, "be placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministerfor Home Affairs and" shall be deleted.

In Article 14, Paragraph 1, "the Member" shall read "persons other than Members of the Diet, who have the eligibility for a Member of the House of Councillors."

In Article 63, Paragraph 2 of Article 71, Proviso of Article 75, Paragraph 2 of Article 80, Article 81 and Paragraph 1 of Article 82, "the Minister for Home Affairs" shall read "the National Election Management Commission."

In Article 83, "the Minister for Home Affairs" shall read "the Prime Minister."

Article 24. The Law for People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges shall partially be amended as follows:

In Paragraph 2 of Article 33, "and the National Election Management Commission" shall be added next "the Prime Minister."

In Article 40, "the National Election Management Commission" shall be added next to "the Prime Minister."

Article 25. The Law for Exceptions concerning Writings, Drawings and others for Election Campaigns shall be amended as follows:

In Article 1, "and 1948" shall be added next to "1947."

In Article 13, "the Ministry for Home Affairs" shall read "the National Election Management Commission."

In Article 1 and Paragraph 2 of Supplementary Provisions, "1947" shall read "1948."

Article 26. The Diet Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 11, "the Minister for Home Affairs" shall be altered to "the National Election Management Commission."

GOVERNMENT SECTION

Public Administration Division

10 March 1949

Report of Local Elections

The National Election Management Commission reports the following local elections scheduled to date:

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
Governor	0	1	0	0
Prefectural Assembly	0	42	8*	1
Mayor	1	9	0	0
City Assembly	0	6	1	0
Town Headman	0	18	1	0
Town Assembly	0	13	5	0
Village Headman	0	76	37	0
Village Assembly	0	46	30	0
Total	1	211	82	1

*Includes 7 elections for Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division

9 March 1949

REPORT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

(as of 8 March 1949)

1. 228 local elections have been held during period 1 January 1949 - 8 March 1949. Results of 96 have been received to date from the National Election Management Commission.

2. Summary of 96 local elections:

Type of Election	Percent of Voters Participating	Number of Elections	Seats Won by Parties					
			SD	D	ML	C	Min	Ind
Governor	62.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Prefectural Assemblymen	64.0	22	0	4	10	1	0	9
Mayor	66.8	7	0	0	4	0	0	3
City Assemblymen	56.8	4	1	1	3	1	0	3
Chiefs of Towns	70.0	9	1	0	1	0	0	7
Town Assemblymen	78.2	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Chiefs of Villages	78.0	26	1	0	0	0	0	25
Village Assemblymen	67.5	21	0	1	0	0	0	53
Total	68.0	96	3	6	19	2	0	106

20

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

8 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Two Elections Where Communist Candidates Were Elected

Type of Election	Date	No. of Seats Contested	Prefecture	City or District	Percent Participation	No. of Communists Elected
Prefectural Assembly	28 Feb	1	Kyoto	Kyoto City Ukyo Ward	34.6	1
City Assembly	20 Feb	5	Okayama	Kurashiki City	60.6	1

In the election 28 February 1949, for Prefectural Assemblyman, Kyoto Prefecture, the Communists won the election although polling less than 20% of the total votes cast.

PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION - KYOTO CITY

Party	Number of Candidates	Total Number of Votes Received
Democratic Liberal	2	5,064
Democrat	3	4,801
Communist	1	3,702 (elected)
Independent	4	3,630
Social Democrat	1	2,017
Total	11	19,314

In addition to the fact that the above election resulted in a low participation rate (34.6% as against 62.8% average for all prefectural assembly elections to date), the split vote of the larger number of candidates of the other parties and Independents apparently favored the single Communist candidate.

In the election 20 February 1949, Okayama Prefecture, for five seats in the Kurashiki City Assembly, one Communist candidate won one of the five seats

16

53

contested. (The participation rate for the election was 60.6 as compared with the average of 56.8 for all similar elections held since 1 January 1949.)

CITY ASSEMBLY ELECTION - KURASHIKI CITY, OKAYAMA

Party	Number of Candidates	Total Number of Votes Received	Number Elected
Independents	5	7,654	2
Democratic Liberal	2	2,936	1
Communist	1	1,582	1
Social Democrat	1	1,564	1
Labor Farmer	1	1,378	0
Total	10	15,114	5

In the above election, the Communists were not necessarily favored by running only one candidate against 5 Independents and two Democratic Liberals. Had the Democratic Liberals put up more candidates in this election, their chances of winning more seats might have been greater.

T. Diamantes
T. DIAMANTES
Capt. Inf.

contested. (The participation rate for the election was 60.6 as compared with the average of 56.8 for all similar elections held since 1 January 1949.)

CITY ASSEMBLY ELECTION - KURASHIKI CITY, OKAYAMA

Party	Number of Candidates	Total Number of Votes Received	Number Elected
Independents	5	7,654	2
Democratic Liberal	2	2,936	1
Communist	1	1,582	1
Social Democrat	1	1,564	1
Labor Farmer	1	1,378	0
Total	10	15,114	5

In the above election, the Communists were not necessarily favored by running only one candidate against 5 Independents and two Democratic Liberals. Had the Democratic Liberals put up more candidates in this election, their chances of winning more seats might have been greater.

T. Diamantes
T. DIAMANTES
Capt. Inf.

Elections

AGMGL 091 (Japan) 3rd Ind
SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Local By-Elections (7 March 1949)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

8

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

2 Incls
n/c

SCAP
15 MAR 1949
CORRESPONDENCE
RECEIVED
CORDE
M.N.H.
-M.C.

52 45

FUKUSHIMA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 547

7 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Local By-Elections

TO : Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

1. Report of by-elections held at Miharu-machi, and Karino-mura, this Prefecture, is hereby forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Jack Miller
JACK MILLER
Capt., Inf
Adjutant

Incls:
2 Reports of By-elections.

4748

014.35 1st Ind JMW/ehb
(7 Mar 49)
HEADQUARTERS TOHOKU MIL GOVT REGION, APO 309, 9 March 1949

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

HBD
HBD

2 Incls:
n/c

AG 014.35 (D) 2nd Ind JMW/ehb
(7 Mar 49)
HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS, APO 309 10 MAR 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

2 Incls:
n/c

FUKUSHIMA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 547

7 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Local By-Election

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

1. In compliance with letter AGMGL 091 (Japan), your Headquarters, Subject: Japanese Local By-Elections, dated 11 February 1949, a report of by-election held at Miharu-machi, this Prefecture, is submitted as follows:

a. The location and name of the position to be filled:

Miharu-machi, Tamura-gun, Fukushima Prefecture.
Office of Mayor.

b. The reason for vacancy:

Previous incumbent resigned to be candidate for the January election of the House of Representatives.

c. The candidates listed in order of plurality:

Name	Age	Occupation	Sex
1. Hisashi KOMADA	72	Farmer	Male
2. Tomoshiro TAKEDA	50	"	"
3. Takeo OTAKE	48	Merchant	"
4. Rihachiro ANZE	54	"	"

Political Party	Supporting Organization	Votes Received
1. Independence	None	2,376
2. "	Town Assembly	806
3. "	Merchants' Association	716
4. Communist	Sympathizers	240

Incl #1

d. The name of previous incumbent, his political party and whether or not he was elected to the Diet:

Soji SASAKI, Democratic-Liberal, Not elected to Diet.

e. The total number of registered electorate:

Male	2,218
Female	2,902
Total	5,120

f. The total number and percentage of persons voting:

Male	1,880	84.7%
Female	2,303	79.0%
Total	4,183	81.5%

g. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the election of the previous incumbent:

Democratic-Liberal	2,848
Independent	989

There were only two (2) candidates in the election of the previous incumbent.

h. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the recent election for the Diet in the area covered by the by-election:

Democratic-Liberal	3,637
Socialist	270
Communist	190
Democrat	181
New Liberal	38
Independent	39
Total	4,364

i. The cost to the local entity: 11,000.00 Yen

j. Any unusual incident or serious violation of election laws:

Negative.

k. The Town of Miharu has always been predominately conservative. The previous incumbent, Soji SASAKI, who was also a former member of the Prefectural Assembly, was elected as a Conservative Democratic-Liberal. Miharu voters proved

they are still conservative by voting for, and electing Hisashi KOMADA. KOMADA ran as an Independent, but he is noted for his conservative policies. KOMADA polled 57.4% of the total votes cast. There has been very little change in political trends between the previous election for the position to be filled and the Diet election, and from the Diet election to the by-election. The only change of importance is the increasing strength of the Communist Party during the aforementioned period. The Communist Party has advanced from a non entity to a powerful, well organized minority.

1. The principal issues expounded by the candidates:

   (1) Hisashi KOMADA, Independent, "Sound and better town administration."

   (2) Tomohiro TAKEDA, Independent, "Construction of peaceful and brilliant township."

   (3) Takeo OTAKE, Independent, "Construction of better water system, and endeavor to establish local tax office."

   (4) Rihachiro ANZE, Communist, "Reduction of taxes."

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JACK MILLER
Capt., Inf
Adjutant

FUKUSHIMA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 547

7 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Local By-Election

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

1. In compliance with letter AGMGL 091 (Japan), your Headquarters, Subject: Japanese Local By-Elections, dated 11 February 1949, a report of by-election held at Miharu-machi, this Prefecture, is submitted as follows:

a. The location and name of the position to be filled:

Miharu-machi, Tamura-gun, Fukushima Prefecture.
Office of Mayor.

b. The reason for vacancy:

Previous incumbent resigned to be candidate for the January election of the House of Representatives.

c. The candidates listed in order of plurality:

Name	Age	Occupation	Sex
1. Hisashi KOMADA	72	Farmer	Male
2. Tomoshiro TAKEDA	50	"	"
3. Takeo OTAKE	48	Merchant	"
4. Rihachiro ANZAI	54	"	"

Political Party	Supporting Organization	Votes Received
1. Independence	None	2,376
2. "	Town Assembly	806
3. "	Merchants' Association	716
4. Communist	Sympathizers	240

d. The name of previous incumbent, his political party and whether or not he was elected to the Diet:

Soji SASAKI, Democratic-Liberal, Not elected to Diet.

e. The total number of registered electorate:

Male	2,218
Female	2,902
Total	5,120

f. The total number and percentage of persons voting:

Male	1,880	84.7%
Female	2,303	79.0%
Total	4,183	81.5%

g. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the election of the previous incumbent:

Democratic-Liberal	2,848
Independent	989

There were only two (2) candidates in the election of the previous incumbent.

h. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the recent election for the Diet in the area covered by the by-election:

Democratic-Liberal	3,637
Socialist	270
Communist	190
Democrat	181
New Liberal	38
Independent	32
Total	4,364

i. The cost to the local entity: 11,000.00 Yen

j. Any unusual incident or serious violation of election laws:

Negative.

k. The Town of Miharu has always been predominately conservative. The previous incumbent, Soji SASAKI, who was also a former member of the Prefectural Assembly, was elected as a Conservative Democratic-Liberal. Miharu voters proved

they are still conservative by voting for, and electing Hisashi KOMADA. KOMADA ran as an Independent, but he is noted for his conservative policies. KOMADA polled 57.4% of the total votes cast. There has been very little change in political trends between the previous election for the position to be filled and the Diet election, and from the Diet election to the by-election. The only change of importance is the increasing strength of the Communist Party during the aforementioned period. The Communist Party has advanced from a non entity to a powerful, well organized minority.

1. The principal issues expounded by the candidates:

   (1) Hisashi KOMADA, Independent, "Sound and better town administration."

   (2) Tomohiro TAKEDA, Independent, "Construction of peaceful and brilliant township."

   (3) Takeo OTAKE, Independent, "Construction of better water system, and endeavor to establish local tax office."

   (4) Rihachiro ANZE, Communist, "Reduction of taxes."

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JACK MILLER
Capt., Inf
Adjutant

FUKUSHIMA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 547

7 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Local By-Election

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

1. In compliance with letter AGMGL 091 (Japan), your Headquarters, Subject: Japanese Local By-Election, dated 11 February 1949, a report of by-election held at Karino-mura, this Prefecture, is submitted as follows:

a. The location and name of the position to be filled:

Karino-mura, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Prefecture.
Office of Village Headman.

b. The reason for the vacancy:

Previous incumbent resigned to be a candidate for the January election of the House of Representatives.

c. The candidates listed in order of plurality:

	Name	Age	Occupation	Sex
1.	Takane OKA	54	Farmer	Male
2.	Masayoshi ISHIKAWA	51	Director	"

	Political Party	Supporting Organization	Votes Rec'd
1.	Independent	None	1,009
2.	"	"	911

d. The name of the previous incumbent, his political party, and whether or not he was elected to the Diet:

Shimpu KARIYADO, Independent, Not elected to Diet.

Sul #2

e. The total number of registered electorate:

Male	1,100
Female	1,218
Total	2,318

f. The total number and percentage of persons voting:

Male	974	88.5%
Female	970	79.6%
Total	1,944	83.8%

g. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the election of the previous incumbent:

Only one (1) independent candidate ran for the election of the previous incumbent, therefore, no votes were cast.

h. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the recent election of the Diet in the area covered by the by-election:

Democratic-Liberal	91
Socialist	20
Constitutional Justice (RIKKEN YOSEI KAI)	18
Communist	107
Independent	1,586
Total	1,822

i. The cost to the local entity: 4,958.60 Yen

j. Any unusual incident or serious violation of election laws:

Negative

k. There has been no great changes in political trends in Karino-mura, except for the increase in power and influence of the Communist Party, although the Communist Party had no candidates in this by-election. The previous incumbent Shimpu KARIYADO, was the only candidate for the position of Village Headman and ran as an Independent. KARIYADO has pledged allegance to no party, but is known as a Conservative. KARIYADO resigned as Village Headman in order to run for the House of Representatives, but was egnominiously defeated. There were only two (2) candidates, OKA and ISHIKAWA. Both ran as Independents but both are more or

less Conservative. This village is not politically minded or party conscious.

1. The principal issues expounded by the candidates:

(1) Takane OKA, Independent, "Maintenance of the local roads and river embankments."

(2) Masayoshi ISHIKAWA, Independent, "Establishment plan for a brighter and happy village."

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JACK MILLER
Capt., Inf
Adjutant

FUKUSHIMA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 547

7 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Local By-Election

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

1. In compliance with letter AGMGL 091 (Japan), your Headquarters, Subject: Japanese Local By-Election, dated 11 February 1949, a report of by-election held at Karino-mura, this Prefecture, is submitted as follows:

a. The location and name of the position to be filled:

Karino-mura, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Prefecture.
Office of Village Headman.

b. The reason for the vacancy:

Previous incumbent resigned to be a candidate for the January election of the House of Representatives.

c. The candidates listed in order of plurality:

	Name	Age	Occupation	Sex
1.	Takane OKA	54	Farmer	Male
2.	Masayoshi ISHIKAWA	51	Director	"

	Political Party	Supporting Organization	Votes Rec'd
1.	Independent	None	1,009
2.	"	"	911

d. The name of the previous incumbent, his political party, and whether or not he was elected to the Diet:

Shimpu KARIYADO, Independent, Not elected to Diet.

e. The total number of registered electorate:

Male	1,100
Female	1,218
Total	2,318

f. The total number and percentage of persons voting:

Male	974	88.5%
Female	970	79.6%
Total	1,944	83.8%

g. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the election of the previous incumbent:

Only one (1) independent candidate ran for the election of the previous incumbent, therefore, no votes were cast.

h. The number of votes obtained by each political party at the recent election of the Diet in the area covered by the by-election:

Democratic-Liberal	91
Socialist	20
Constitutional Justice (RIKKEN YOSEI KAI)	18
Communist	107
Independent	1,586
Total	1,822

i. The cost to the local entity: 4,958.60 Yen

j. Any unusual incident or serious violation of election laws:

Negative

k. There has been no great changes in political trends in Karino-mura, except for the increase in power and influence of the Communist Party, although the Communist Party had no candidates in this by-election. The previous incumbent Shimpu KARIYADO, was the only candidate for the position of Village Headman and ran as an Independent. KARIYADO has pledged allegance to no party, but is known as a Conservative. KARIYADO resigned as Village Headman in order to run for the House of Representatives, but was egnominiously defeated. There were only two (2) candidates, OKA and ISHIKAWA. Both ran as Independents but both are more or

less Conservative. This village is not politically minded or party conscious.

1. The principal issues expounded by the candidates:

   (1) Takane OKA, Independent, "Maintenance of the local roads and river embankments."

   (2) Masayoshi ISHIKAWA, Independent, "Establishment plan for a brighter and happy village."

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JACK MILLER
Capt., Inf
Adjutant

AGMGL 091 (Japan) 3rd Ind
SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Local By-Elections (7 March 1949) 15 MAR 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

2 Incls
n/c

M.N.H.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN

6 March 1949

National Electorate to be Abolished

In view of the results and experiences of the past three years, the Government has been considering the revision of the election laws for the upper and lower houses. Recently, the Government decided to take up the revision of the House of Councillors Election Law.

Highlights of the revision are only in the two points - abolition of the national electorate and raising the age limit of eligible voters - which have already been informally decided as the basic policy through the desire of Premier Yoshida.

Other studious revisions are also being planned. They are: 1) the national electorate is advantageous only to specified political parties that have organization power, thus to prevent the advance of such political parties, it will be abolished; 2) however, since the national electorate was intended to create a difference between the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives, the abolition deprives the House of Councillors of any distinction from the House of Representatives. Thus either the electorate for the House of Representatives election should be revised into the small electorates or the block constituencies system, in which the nation is divided into 9 blocks -- Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Kyushu and other (sic) -- must be adopted. At present, the block system is more likely to be adopted.

3) Raising the age limit (for candidacy from the present 30 years to 35 or 40 years or over.

4) To revise the Constitution and consider a system similar to the Imperial nomination system practiced under the former Constitution for one third of the seats in the House of Councillors.

In regard to these points, the National Election Supervision Commission is working on two plans, the "revision of House of Councillors election law in case the Constitution is to be revised" and the "in case of the revision election law without revising the present Constitution." The Government plans to establish an election law revision committee composed of Diet members, Government officials, and learned and experienced civilians to study the revision of the House of Representatives election law in conjunction with the revision of the House of Councillors election law when the general outline for the revision is decided.

51

3 March 1949

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTION OF TOKYO-METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLYMEN

Qualified Voters	694,006
Male	357,098
Female	336,908
Number Voting	208,584
Male	118,303
Female	90,281
Number Abstaining	485,422
Male	238,795
Female	246,427
Percent Participating	30.0
Male	33.1
Female	26.7

GOVERNMENT SECTION

2 March 1949

ELECTIONS HELD IN TOKYO 2 MARCH 1949

The following seven wards in Tokyo are electing one Metropolitan Assemblyman. (all candidates shown below are males unless otherwise indicated.)

ARAKAWA WARD

KASUGAI Hideo	Ind
TAKEDA Raiji	DL
UNO Kijyu	DL
KOMATSU Syotaro	SD
CHINO Hisashi	C
TAKENAKA Chyojiro	DL

KOTO WARD

YAMAO Yamao	DL
UOZUMI Kahei	DL
TSUMADA Tetsuji	D
HIRATA Keitaro	C
HANADA Sasuke	DL
ITO Taiji	DL

NERIMA WARD

YAMAMOTO Kiichi	C
FUJIMORI Kenzo	DL

SHINJYUKU WARD

MATSUBARA Shigeru	Ind
SHIGENO Benitsu	Ind
ISHIZU Jyuzo	DL
MURASHIMA Buntei	SD
NAKAIZUMI Yonosuke	DL
MURAKOSHI Kiichi	C
FUJII Toyokichi	D
SATO Matsue (Fem)	DL

SHINAGAWA WARD

SAITO Usuke	DL
TANAKA Sadakichi	SD
TAKENAKA Moriji	DL
KARASAWA Seihachi	C
TAKAMURA Tatsuharu	DL
AWAMURA Ichiro	DL
SHIMIZU Ichiro	D
ONO Keijyu	DL
SANAGA Hisao	D
KAMOUCHI Masatoki	Min
OKAZAKI Umeme	DL
FUKUDA Chyotaro	D

KATSUSHIKA WARD

MURATA Unokichi	DL
MURAMATSU Syotaro	C
KASAI Naotaro	Ind
FURIYAMA Ryozo	Ind
TAKAHASHI Tetsuro	SD
TSUBOTA Toshio	SD

KITA WARD

TOMITA Naoyuki	Ind
HAIBARA Kojiro	C
MORI Den	D
HAYASHI Seisaku	Ind
ARAI Tamegoro	SD

GOVERNMENT SECTION

1 March 1949

REPORT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

(As of 28 February 1949)

1. Two hundred local elections have been held so far this year. Results of 71 of these have been received from the National Election Management Commission. Results are presently being submitted.

2. Summary of local elections:

Type of Election	Percent of Participation	Number of Elections	Seats by Party					
			SD	D	DL	C	Min	Ind
Governor	62.4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Prefectural Assembly	67.3	14	0	3	4	0	0	7
Mayor	66.1	5	0	0	3	0	0	2
City Assembly	62.5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Headman of Town	70.7	7	2	0	1	0	0	4
Town Assembly	75.3	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Headman of Village	75.9	20	1	0	0	0	0	19
Village Assembly	63.6	17	0	1	0	0	0	45
Total	70.5	71	1	5	11	0	0	82

GOVERNMENT SECTION

24 February 1949

RESULTS OF LOCAL ELECTIONS HELD TO DATE FOR 79 SEATS

Type of Election	DL	D	SD	PC	CCM	IND	Total
GOVERNOR	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLYMEN	4	2	0	0	0	6	12
METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLYMEN (TOKYO ONLY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAYOR	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
WARD HEADMEN (TOKYO ONLY)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
CITY ASSEMBLYMEN	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
TOWN HEADMEN	1	0	2	0	0	3	6
TOWN ASSEMBLYMEN	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
VILLAGE HEADMEN	0	0	1	0	0	14	15
VILLAGE ASSEMBLYMEN	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
TOTAL	12	4	3	0	0	60	79

(The National Election Management Commission reports that a total of 227 local elections will be held during the period 8 February 1949 - 15 March 1949.)

GOVERNMENT SECTION

23 February 1949

RESULTS OF BY-ELECTIONS HELD TO DATE

Type of Election	PARTIES						
	DL	D	SD	PC	Com	Ind	Total
GOVERNOR							
PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLYMAN	1	2				5	8
METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLYMAN (TOKYO ONLY)							
MAYOR	2					2	4
WARD HEADMAN (TOKYO ONLY)	1						1
CITY ASSEMBLYMAN	2	1					3
TOWN HEADMAN	1		2			3	6
TOWN ASSEMBLYMAN						14	14
VILLAGE HEADMAN			1			14	15
VILLAGE ASSEMBLYMAN						21	21
TOTAL	7	3	3			59	72

CONFIDENTIAL

21 February 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR LT. COL. MACOMBER

1. Paragraph 6 of subject command letter has been revised so as to make it fully clear that the injunction against requiring advance notice of public gatherings applies only to meetings held in connection with impending scheduled elections.

2. The substance of paragraph 6 was included in a command letter dispatched to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, on 24 December 1948. Text of the similar requirement contained in that communication follows: (Para. 5) - "In order to insure complete freedom of political activity <u>during this and all subsequent elections and election campaigns</u> you are requested to suspend all orders or instructions, written or verbal, issued by you or any unit of your command requiring advance notice or advance clearance of political meetings or speeches." This instruction was reiterated in the subject command letter for two reasons: (a) to emphasize the importance of free speech and assembly during the period of an election campaign, and (b) to make it plain that the requested exception need apply only to election or campaign meetings and not to gatherings or assemblies which do not in any way concern a specific election.

3. Precedent for the instruction noted in paragraph 2 is contained in the following confidential radio, authorized by the Supreme Commander, dispatched by General Whitney to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, on 22 March 1947, two weeks prior to the 1947 general elections: "In order to insure complete freedom of political activity, to avoid complaints or interference by SCAP in the elections, and to remove any basis for police meddling allegedly required by occupation demands, you are requested immediately to suspend all orders of instructions, written or verbal, issued by you or any unit of your command requiring advance notice or advance clearance of political meetings or speeches."

4. Since the availability of the usual campaign publicity media - posters, newspaper space, radio time, sound trucks, etc. - is severely limited in the case of local elections, speech meetings are the most effective means of reaching voters in any local area. And of these meetings, the most effective are the twenty-per-day variety held on street corners and vacant lots in every election district. Obviously, it would be impossible to require 48 or 72-hour advance notice for such assemblies. To do so would be virtually to eliminate the single most effective means by which electors can acquaint themselves with candidates and election issues.

5. It seems apparent, moreover, that limitations on holding election or campaign meetings would work to the advantage of the Communist party and to the disadvantage of independent candidates or of candidates representing other political parties. Past experience reveals that Communist candidates, strongly supported by an energetic party organization, will not in any way be deterred by such requirements. They will comply fully with all stated requirements or they will devise clever legal techniques which will have the effect of nullifying the imposed limitations. At the same time, they will assign watchers to all other candidates whose duty will be to report minor or technical violations of regulations to police or occupation authorities. Less energetic and resourceful candidates are more likely to be deterred by the restrictions, with the result that their campaigning will be rendered less effective.

GS FILE

-45-

6. The Communist party is making a determined effort to win a substantial foothold in local governments in the course of the coming local elections. Communists will participate in all of these elections, in most cases running against four to ten competitors few of whom will be supported by vigorous political organizations. To combat the Communists, it is necessary, therefore, to do everything possible to encourage effective campaigning by the opponents of Communists and to stimulate participation by a majority of the eligible voters in each voting district. Communist supporters are certain to vote in all elections. Their relative strength can be modified in direct proportion to the total response of the electorate.

JACK P. NAPIER
Maj AGD

APO 500

AG 000.1 (26 Feb 49)GS

SUBJECT: Elections and By-Elections

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Local public entities will hold a series of elections and by-elections, both hereinafter referred to as elections, during the current year to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of officials, by disqualification, disability, recall, death, or other reasons.

2. The conduct of these elections is governed by the election provisions contained in the Local Autonomy Law and by the Law for Exceptions concerning Writings, Drawings, and Others for Election Campaigns (first enacted on 17 March 1947, and renewed in December 1947, and in December 1948), and other pertinent laws.

3. It is possible, moreover, that by-elections for members of the Diet may be scheduled during this period.

4. It is imperative that these elections be a free and representative expression of the will of the Japanese people. General participation by the electorate and faithful observance of the applicable laws and ordinances will assure this outcome.

5. To ensure faithful enforcement it is desired that you, through the Military Government teams or other personnel under your control:

a. Inform local election administration committees, chief executives, candidates, law enforcement agencies, and the public in general that through your personnel you will observe the administration of the elections.

b. Refer to the proper Japanese authorities, all violations or delinquencies in the administration of the elections which may come to your notice.

c. Encourage efforts by information media to publicize the elections and to encourage free discussion of election issues.

d. Insure that all local election administration committees provide candidates with complete instructions concerning their rights and freedom under the appropriate laws and regulations.

e. Observe election procedures.

6. In order to insure complete freedom of election activity during these elections you are requested to suspend all orders or instructions, written or verbal, issued by you or any unit of your command requiring advance notice or advance clearance of election or campaign meetings or speeches within the particular districts in which such elections are being held.

7. You are authorized to take such action as you deem appropriate in the event that any serious violations of the election regulations occur. The action you take in such event will be reported to this Headquarters without delay.

8. A policy of strictest impartiality will be observed and enforced throughout your command.

9. Request submission of reports to this Headquarters concerning the progress and results of each election.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

mailed 1430 26 Feb 49.

Rec'd
20 Feb 1949

National Election Management Commission.

14 Feb., 1949.

Subject: Of the Election Activities of Political Parties and Labor Unions in the last Campaign for Membership of the House of Representatives.

I. Election Activities of Political Parties.

I. General Outline.

With the single exception of the Communist Party, there is little to be mentioned of the systematic election activities of the main political parties as such, to say nothing of the individual activities by the candidates themselves. With the gradual establishment of the lower organization of the parties, however, systematic political activities of the party, it is expected, will by degrees become more active, as there are reasons to believe, that the fact is eloquently suggestive of the relation between the party and the election, that the systematic activities of the Communists, and especially their every-day political campaigns, were among others chiefly responsible for the increase of their Diet members.

II. Activities of the different Parties.

(1) Democratic Liberal Party.

1. Oratorial meetings for popularization of the party policies.

Speaker: President YOSHIDA.

Date : 4-16, 19, 21, January.

Place : OSAKA, OKAYAMA, HAKATA, MOJI, TAKAMATSU, KOCHI, GIFU, SENDAI & FUKUSHIMA.

2. No speech meeting was held under the auspices of the party headquarters in support of the candidate belonging to the party.

3. No printed matters were made use of by the party headquarters, though slides were used by some regional branches to popularize the party policies and programs.

4. As special means of obtaining election funds, badges were sold to the party members, and collection of money was made on the street by female members.

5. Ten former Diet members were chosen as the Election Policy Committee members to be responsible for the measures concerning the election.

6. In making formal recognition of the candidate by the party headquarters, priority was given to the former Diet members; and next to them, the Election Policy Committee made decision of recognition, based on the recommendation, of the regional branches of the party, and taking into consideration the actual situation in the constituency.

Overcrowding of the candidates belonging to the party compelled it, shortly before the election, to take such measures as expulsion of unrecognized candidates from the party and recognition of the hitherto unrecognized.

(2) Democratic Party.

1. No oratorical meeting was held under the auspices of the headquarters for popularization of the party policies, but leaders were despatched to give speeches in support of the candidates namely:

President INUKAI --- KORIYAMA, FUKUSHIMA (2 Jan.), SENDAI, ICHINOSEKI (3 Jan.), YOKOTE, AKITA (4 Jan.), FUKUOKA, SHIBATA (5 Jan.), NAGAOKA, NAGANO (6 Jan.), SHIOJIRI, TATSUNO (7 Jan.).

Chief Secretariat INAGAKI, Heitaro ----- KAWAGOE, HONJO (13, Jan.), UTSUNOMIYA (18 Jan.), FUJISAWA, ODAWARA (19 Jan.), MISHIMA, NUMAZU (20 Jan.).

2. To the officially recognized candidates and the regional party branches were sent the following printed matters:

a. "Thus thinks the Democratic Party." (30 copies each to candidates and branches.)

b. Leaflets, showing how the party fulfilled its public promises, and the election mottos of the party. (Do.)

4. As special means of obtaining election funds, badges were sold to the party members, and collection of money was made on the street by female members.

5. Ten former Diet members were chosen as the Election Policy Committee members to be responsible for the measures concerning the election.

6. In making formal recognition of the candidate by the party headquarters, priority was given to the former Diet members; and next to them, the Election Policy Committee made decision of recognition, based on the recommendation, of the regional branches of the party, and taking into consideration the actual situation in the constituency.

Overcrowding of the candidates belonging to the party compelled it, shortly before the election, to take such measures as expulsion of unrecognized candidates from the party and recognition of the hitherto unrecognized.

(2) Democratic Party.

1. No oratorical meeting was held under the auspices of the headquarters for popularization of the party policies, but leaders were despatched to give speeches in support of the candidates namely:

President INUKAI --- KORIYAMA, FUKUSHIMA (2 Jan.), SENDAI, ICHINOSEKI (3, Jan.), YOKOTE, AKITA (4 Jan.), FUKUOKA, SHIBATA (5 Jan.), NAGAOKA, NAGANO (6 Jan.), SHIOJIRI, TATSUNO (7 Jan.).

Chief Secretariat INAGAKI, Heitaro ---- KAWAGOE, HONJO (13, Jan.), UTSUNOMIYA (18 Jan.), FUJISAWA, ODAWARA (19 Jan.), MISHIMA, NUMAZU (20 Jan.).

2. To the officially recognized candidates and the regional party branches were sent the following printed matters:

a. "Thus thinks the Democratic Party." (30 copies each to candidates and branches.)

b. Leaflets, showing how the party fulfilled its public promises, and the election mottos of the party. (Do.)

c. "Gist of the policies of the party" (abridged).

A pamphlet. (Five copies each to candidates and branches.)

d. "Leading Diet questions by the Democratic Party." A pamphlet.

e. "Explanation of the Urgent Policies." A pamphlet. (Two copies each to candidates and branches.)

3. The Election Policy Committee was established at the party headquarters. (chairman : KIMURA, Kozaemon; General Affairs Director: HORI, Shigeru; Directors: SHIKUMA, Saburo, and 29 others.)

4. Decision was made of the official recognition of the candidates by the Election Policy Headquarters based on the recommendation by the regional branches of the party.

(3) Social Democratic Party.

1. No oratorial meeting was held under the auspices of the headquarters for popularization of the policies of the party, but leaders were despatched to give speeches in support of the candidates, namely:

Chairman KATAYAMA ----- 2- 11, 15-18 Jan.

ISHIKAWA, FUKUI, WAKAYAMA, MIE, AICHI, TOKYO, IBARAKI and CHIBA Prefectures.

Chief Secretariat ASANUMA ----- 2-22 Jan.

TOKYO, CHIBA, KANAGAWA, IBARAKI and SAITAMA Prefectures.

NOMIZO, Masaru ----- 3-6 Jan.

TOYAMA, NIIGATA and NAGANO Prefectures.

MORITO, Tatsuo ----- 3-7 Jan.

OKAYAMA, SHIMANE, YAMAGUCHI and TOTTORI Prefectures.

TOMIYOSHI, Eiji ----- 2-9 Jan.

KUMAMOTO and MIYAZAKI Prefectures.

MATSUOKA , Komakichi ----- 3-15 Jan.

TOKYO, KANAGAWA and IBARAKI Prefectures.

The members of the House of Councillors belonging to the party made speeches during the election campaign in various places throughout the country in support of the party candidates.

2. The sole propeganda measure by means of printed matters was through the party organ newspaper SHAKAI SHIMBUN, which has a circulation of about 100,000 copies.

Any speecial measure of publication such as the issue of extra numbers was not taken.

4. Telegrams and letters were sent three times respectively to all the officially recognized 182 candidates to encourage them in their efforts in the election campaign.

5. Under the central executive committee composed of 24 members, were temporarily established the Election Policy Committee (chairman; ITO, Ushiro; Sub-Chairman; ITO, Osamu; Committee-men ASANUMA, Inajiro and 15 others) and the Election General Affairs Bureau.

6. Decision of official recognition of the candidates was made, at the request of the regional federation of the party branches, by the Election Policy Committee, with the approval of the central executive committee. The criteria in making the decision were: (a) request of the regional federation, (b) former Diet membership, (c) will of the labor or farmers' union, (d) past history of the candidate's everyday political activities, (e) the candidate's character and opinions, and (f) the policy of minimizing the number of candidates.

(4) Communist Party.

1. The struggle for the Social Democrat-Communist merger was carried on with the chief object in view of establishing the democratic people's government. In various places were held Soc. Dem. - Co. joint meetings under the auspices of the prefectural branch concerned.

Chief party members belonging to the headquarters and the prefectural branch were present at the meeting, and the majority of the common attendants also were the party members.

To notify people of the meeting, posters were put, on which however was written nothing of the policies and programs of the party.

2. In consequence of the Soc. Dem. - Com. merger struggle, a considerable number of people joined the party, and where the number was exceedingly great, welcome meetings were held, on which occasion were also put the posters notifying to that effect.

3. No speaker was sent by the headquarters to give speeches in support of the candidates, but each local or prefectural committee concerned was responsible for planning and execution of the oratorial campaign.

4. Campaign by means of printed matters:

a. Through the organ newspaper AKAHATA were made known the name, past history and photograph of the officially recognized candidates.
Number of copies issued: 128,000, which is equal to the number of the daily issue.

b. Speical posters were not made in order to popularize the policies and programs of the party (except for those above cited for the object of notifying the people of the Soc. Dem. - Com. merger meeting and the welcome meeting).

5. Election funds were supplied chiefly through donation of money by the mass of people, but in some cases were seen donation by patrous and party members, and collection of money on the street.

6. As to the mechanism in charge of the election campaign, the permanently standing Election Policy Department is set up as one of the special departments belonging to the Secretariat Bureau, the executive organ under the direction of the Polit-Bureau.

7. The decision of the official recognition of the candidate was made, tentatively at the party conference of the prefectural committee concerned, which made report of it to the Polit-Bureau, which made the final decision.

8. Other election activities peculiar to the party:

a. Door-to-door visit in order to notify an individual candidate's oratorial meeting.

b. Recommendation of party joining.

c. Accusation of violation of election regulations.

d. Combination of the election campaign with the every-day struggle, such as the tax struggle, the rice collection struggle, etc.

(5) National Co-operative Party.

1. Oratorial meetings were held five times (MIYAGI: 2 Jan.; Tokyo: 5 Jan.; KOBE: 9 Jan.; OKAYAMA: 9 Jan.; SAGA, 12 Jan.) under the auspices of the headquarters, and Chaicman MIKI gave speeches on these occasions; however listeners were small in number, amounting on an average to 50 parsons. About 50 posters were posted to notify the meeting on each occasion.

2. To give speeches in support of the party candidates, Chairman MIKI and OKADA, Seiichi were despatched to various places throughout the country, and SASAMORI, Junzo, FUNADA, Kyoji, and TAKEYAMA, Yutaro, to prefectures adjoining TOKYO.

3. The propaganda by means of printed matters was made soly through the organ newspaper "National Co-operative Paper" (published on 5 and 20 each month), having a circulation of about 5,000, which were distributed among the party branches and members, but had little effect owing to the limited number of circulation. Neither posters were put nor extra numbers of the paper were issued.

4. Public collection of money was made to meet with the election needs, realizing little result.

5. The Election policy committee was organized mainly composed of the former Diet members. The committee made decision of formal recognition of the candidates after making deliberation of the request by the regional branches.

6. The 27 candidates who were in financial difficulties were given ¥30,000 each, and encouraging

each, and encouraging telegrams were sent to every candidate as occasion required.

(6) Labor-Farmers' Party

1. No oratorial meeting was held under the auspices of the party headquarters, but speeches were given by the party member of the House of Councillors, ranging between once and three times, in support of each candidate.

2. The only measure taken by means of printed matters was through No. 5 issue of the organ paper "Labor-Farmers", a tabloid paper with a circulation of 5,000, which contained accounts of the situation of the party members before the election, forecast of the election result, the attitude of the party towards the nine point economic principle, etc. No poster was posted.

3. The Election Policy Committee was organized chiefly composed of the party members of the House of Councillors, which made decision of the formal recognition of the candidate.

No special campaign was made to collect the election funds.

(7) New Farmers' Party.

1. Neither the oratorial meeting for popularization of the party policies nor that in support of particular candidates was held under the auspices of the party headquarters.

2. No special organization for the election, including the election policy committee, was organized; and the decision of formal recognition was made by the headquarters.at the request of each candidate.

III. Expenses of Main Parties for Election Activities.

The amount of revenue and expenses of the main political parties for the election campaign, as was reported to the National Election Management Commission, is as follows:

Party	Revenue through donation, etc.	Expenses
Dem. Lib.	¥ 9,099,204	¥ 8,078,865
Liberal	795, 000	680,248
Soc. Dem.	913, 700	912, 844
Nat. Co-op.	1,314, 720	918,169
Communist	22,340	205,000
Soc. Renovation	4,370	4,870

II. Election Activities of Labor Unions.

I. Fundamental Policies.

A. The election policies adopted at the all-JAPAN workers' general meeting (18 and 19 Oct.) held under the auspices of the All-JAPAN Labor Union Liaision Conference (ZEN RO REN) are as follows:

(1) The democratic front will be formed composed of all democratic organizations under the sponsorship of the regional labor union liaison conference (CHIHO RO REN), which front will be made the mother body of election. The labor union concerned will become the central motive power in the front both in its organization and in its activities.

(2) Matters of which the candidate should be made to make promise:

(abridged.)

(3) Struggles will be made against every sort of action oppressing or checking democracy, andy every person will volunteer to defend it.

(a) Struggles against faschism, including oppression and violence.

(b) Opposition to deterioration of the National Public Service Law and the labor laws; struggles against suffocation of the rights of labor to unite itself and to strike.

(4) Struggles will be made against the capitalist offensive threatening the livelihood of the working mass.

(a) Establishment of the minimum wage system.

(b) Struggles against discharge in the administration and the enterprize.

(c) Struggles for repeal of the labor income taxation and the taxation on the mass.

(d) Struggles for securing the staple foodstuffs in rice, wheat and barley.

(e) Opposition to a raise of prices;

(f) Struggles for securing the small and middle sized enterprises against shortage of money and materials.

(5) Struggles for extermination of all actions hampering the progress of the farmers' livelihood and the productive power in agriculture.

(a) Struggles for establishing the cultivation right, reforming the unfair Land distribution by the hands of the farmers, and for establishing organizations for the farmers to volunteer to carry about a higher standard of life for them and a progress in agriculture.

(b) Struggles against all the laws and bureaucratic control which make possible the forced confiscation of the agricultural products of the farmers.

(c) Struggles against every illegal measures oppressing the farmers' livelihood and the agricultural production.

(d) Struggles for securing the farmers to possess the rice for their own consumption.

(e) Struggles for realizing the price of rice capable of remunerating the cost of production.

(f) Struggles for prompt realization of the third land reform.

(6) Struggles against every system or injustice endangering the Japanese industry.

(a) Opposition to the monopoly of money and materials by large capitals; struggles for disclosure of the irregularities committed by large capitals and high government officials.

(b) Struggles for people's control of important industry and financial organizations.

(c) Opposition to traitorous introduction of foreign capitals; struggles for the perfect independence of the race.

(The number of the members comprizing ZEN RO REN: 4,000,000; of which that of the All-JAPAN Congress of Industrial Labor Unions=SAN BETSU, 1,200,000; and of the All-JAPAN Government and Public Employees Labor Union Liaision Conference=ZEN KAN KO, 1,600,000.)

B. The SAN BETSU organized in itself the Election Policy Committee to be responsible for the election campaign, which Committee adopted the following fundamental policies:

1. Efforts will be made to expel corrupt politicians and to enlarge and strengthen the forundation of democracy through efforts by the rank and file.

2. Efforts will be made to widen the struggles now carried on in each separate union and unite them into a farmers' and citizens' joint struggle, and finally into one great people's struggle, through all of which progress endeavors willnbe done to make each and every union members realize the reality of different political parties.

3. Acceleration of the struggles for disclosure of corrupt irregularities.

4. Speical candidates will not be rececomended by the organization, but efforts will be made to make members fully realize the nature of different parties through discussion at the place of work.

5. Freedom of the union members to support parties at their will ---- efforts will be made to protect them in joining and playing active parts in the party truly supporting the interests of the workers, to secure them to act politically in the union within the bounds of the union regulations, and to oppose any discriminative treatment for that reason.

6. Educational and information activities will be made to make members realze and select the policies of different parties, for which object will be taken the following measures:

(1) Candidates will be made recognize and publicly promise the demands of the labor unions.

(2) Discussions will actively made at the places of work.

(3) The past services and crimes of different parties will be clarified.

(4) Educational propaganda will necessarily be clear and comprehensive.

(5) Propaganda towards the citizens will be made by means of their concerte problems at hand.

(6) A day-off with pay will be won on the election day, and all members will

election day

go to vote enticing their relatives and neighbors.

(7) Efforts will be made to make members willingly donate election funds.

The SAN BETSU will demand its composing unions (1) to lodge demand for Diet dissolution, and (2) not to give vote to those Diet members who approved the deterioration of the National Public Service Law and the enormons government budget. It will also publish in the paper "Labor Front" a list showing the past services and crimes of the Diet members.

(.)

Thus it may be considered that the labor unions belonging to the SAN BETSU acted in the election campaign along the lines shown above.

C. The All-JAPAN Government Employees' Labor Union Conference (ZEN KAN RO) organized in itself the Election Policy Committee, and made fairly brisk activities. The fundamental election policies adopted on 10 Dec., 1948, are as follows:

1. Fundamental point in the election struggle ---- Expulsion of the conservative and widening and strengthening of the democratic front.

a. Every cabinet since the surrender has committed every act of irregularities, oppressing the mass of working classes. Our endeavors, therefore, will be aimed at expulsion from the Diet, of the reactionary, headed by the ultra-rightist Democratic Liberals, and including, besides them, the Democrats and the National Co-operatives, and the traitorous Social Democrats, and send to the Diet as meany as possible the true representatives of the working mass, the candidates of the Labor-Farmers' and the Communist Parties, and of other groups, all of which organized themselves in the Democracy Protection League.

b. In this struggle, all the union in each area of actitities will organize a joint front, will form an organization similar to the Democracy Protection League in TOKYO, and will make it a powerful, permanently stand-

in ing organization.

c. Every composing union of this organization will retain liberty freely to act and criticize other composing unions, but they will most enthusiastically carry out a thorough going struggle against the reactionary parties. It is therefore an error for the unions to make agreement among them of the candidate they respectively will vote.

2. How to carry on the election struggle:

A. Of propaganda and eduction.

This live of activities has not hitherto been satisfactory, and consequently efforts will hereafter be made along the following lines:

a. Establishment of culture corps.

The culture corps will become the vanguard propaganda units in the election struggle, and, by means of cartoons, wall-information, slides, picture shows, doll plays, unanimous calling, etc., make propaganda as clear and comprehensive as possible. The culture corps will make special efforts to unite with the main union activities; various culture circles which is rather apt to go astray having little connection with the union proper.

b. Newspapers will be made use of to inform and instruct the common members.

c. "Claims and actual results of different parties," " list of services and crimes of different parties," etc., have been compiled, so that it is requested to make full use of them. In making this, the principal object of attack will be the Dem. Lib. Party. Public opinion survey will also be made.

d. Dissussions will be made at the place of work as often as possible, and endeavors will be made on those occasions to disclose thoroughly the corrupt irregularities of the reactionary parties, and to lead the members to make up their mind not to give vote to such parties. At the same time, caution will be taken in treating the female members, as few favorable result will result from the similar treatment of them with the male

members.

e. Propaganda will also be energetically made on the street, as it is through this that a common struggle may be carried on jointly of the workers, farmers, citizens, and small and middle sized merchants and industrialists. The culture corps will co-operate with this movement, and hold picture show, doll plays or chorus.

B. Of investigation activities.

Investigation activities will be made to disclose the reactionary character and corruptness of the enemy, and to show clearly who is the true friend of the people.

C. Of study of laws and regulations.

The reactionary character of the enemy has presented itself in "The Law relating to Temporary Treatment of Election Campaign, " "The Ordinance relative to the Enforcement of the said Law," "Political Fund Regulation Law," "Publicly Managed Election Law, " etc., of which thorough study will be made in order to escape the unintended violation of them, and at the same time to make use of them to accuse the enemy candidates.

D. The election policies adopted by the second central committee meeting, on 16 and 17 Dec., by the JAPAN General Federation of Labor Unions (SO DOMEI), including about 1,060,000 membership, are as follows (The SODOMEI, the Democatization League (MINDO) of the SAN BETSU, the Reconstruction League (SAIKEN DOMEI) of the All-JAPAN Communication Labor Union (ZENTEI), and other unions, which compose the All-JAPAN Labor Council Preparatory Conference (ZENRO KAIGI JUMBI KAI), agreed that they would formulate respective different election policies, but that they would co-operate with each other as far as they coincided with each other.

Election Policies of SODOMEI.

(Resolution passed at the general meeting, 17 Dec.)

(Gist)

1. The coming election is the outcome of the non-confidence resolution in the Diet against the YOSHIDA Cabinet, and therefore will be a campaign to abolish the reactionary YOSHIDA Cabinet and the Democratic Liberal Party.

2. This does not imply that all parties against the reactionary is the friend of the working class, as we should be determined to fight the intrigues of the Communists. Same may be said of the Labor-Farmers' Party whose policies and character must be said to be obscure. The Social Democratic Party has also lost a considerable part of the people's confidence in consequence of its repeated splits and its having been entangled with the SHOWA DENKO scandal. However it is still a fact that not a small number of our comrades belongs to the party and will be the candidates in the forthcoming election, so that we ought to render every assistance to them. Furthermore, it may happen that some of our comrades will stand independent candidates belonging to no party.

3. It follows thus necessarily:

a. We should not support the candidates belonging to the Dem. Lib. and Dem. Parties, and to other minor parties supporting the interests of the bourgeois and landlord classes.

b. We should reject the Communist and the Labor-Farmers' candidates.

c. We should support the candidates belonging to the SODOMEI with approval of the central executive committee.

d. Other Soc. Dem. candidates will be recommended if they are approved by the democratic unions in the constituency concerned.

e. In case no appropriate candidate stands, an independent candidate may be recommended by the democratic unions concerned.

f. Co-operation will be rejected with the Democracy Protection League, which is nothing but a tool of the Communists.

g. Support of bourgeois candidates aq the second best measure should be denied even when there is no appropriate candidate.

4.

a. The candidates belonging to the SODOMEI will take an oath that they

will sacrifice even their lives for the interests of the working classes.

b. Collection of money will be made in each constituency for the candidates belonging to the SODOMEI.

C. Members will voluntarily go and help those candidates.

d. The first object to be aimed at will be to make those candidates successful in the election campaign.

5. Slogans to be adopted will include among others:

Down with the YOSHIDA Cabinet, the tool of the moneyed classes.

Disclose thoroughly the SHOWA DENKO Case, coal Mine Control scandal.

Opposition to revision of prices; Prompt adjustment of inflation.

Establishment of independent Social Democratic Cabinet, etc.

II. Organizations with regard to Election Campaign.

A. Those which formed no special organization.

To this category belong those which did no formed mucu organization for fear of possible violation of the law, those which were engaged with all the ability of the permanent mechanism in the election campaign, and those which were tatally inactive in it. But some under this category made activities co-operating with the Democracy Protection League (as in the case of the All-JAPAN Tax Office Workers' Union=ZENZAI), while others tried to conjointly form a common election policy committee together with other democratic organizations (as in the case of the All-JAPAN School Teachers' Union=NIKKYOSO).

B. Those which mainly resorted to their usual education and propaganda ~~organ-~~ organizations.

Many unions are supposed to have had recourse to this measure, because the election activities of theirs centered around making the members aware of their own interests and interested in the workers' party (as is shown by the All-JAPAN General Federation of Autonomous Body Employees' Unions (JICHI ROREN), whose permanently standing Politics Committee was responsible for the election campaign).

C. Those which formed special organization.

a. Those organizations which were specially claimed to be the enlighting organs, as exemplified by the Political Consciousness Promoting Committee in the National Railway Labor Union Headquarters (KOKUTETSU).

b. Those which formed the Election Policies Committee or the Election Policies Headquarters, to which belongs mainly the unions under the SANBETSU, as exemplified by the SAMBETSU, the SEN KAN RO, the All-JAPAN Metal Workers' Union, the KANTO Chemical Workers' Union, etc.

The Election Policies Committee in the ZEN KAN RO had three special sub-committees under it, which were responsible respectively for the Propaganda and Education, the Investigation, and the Study of Laws.

III. How they raised money?

Detailed information has not been available, though the following ways are deemed probable:

(A) Those which paid expenses out of the ordinary budget (for the reason that they were spent in educating the members).

(B) Those which collected special fees.

(C) Those which carried on special campaigns for collection of money:

a. for the object of education (KOKUTSUSU).

b. for the interest of a particular party.

c. for the interest of a particular candidate (KANTO Chemical).

The amount defrayed as was reported in accordance with the Article XIII of the Political Fund Regulation Law amounts to:

TOKYO Federation, SODOMEI	¥ 10,500
SHIMBASHI Branch, KOKUTETSU	1,500
TOKYO Regional Hq., ZENTEI	5,000
General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Union	31,160

DENSAN	53,400
Election Pol. Com., TOKYO Transport. Workers' Union	89,140
Election Pol. Hq., KANTO Chemical W.U.	29,757
TOKYO Metropol. Gov't. Empl. Union	61,500
TOKYO Federation of Labor Unions	72,529
All-JAPAN National Hospital W.U.	8,500
KANTO Fed. of Priv. Rlwy. W.U.	1,362

IV. Relation with Political Parties.

A. Those in which a resolution was passed to support a particular party and urged to press it to the members, their relatives and even to the outside voters (for instance, the resolution of the KANTO Electric W.U. supporting the Communists).

Generally, the headquarters of the unions which range all over the country, or the federation of a unmber of unions, did not take this measure, while the regional branches or local unions took it.

B. Those in which a resolution was passed to support a particular candidate, and the members actively supported his election campaign. (It is supposed that the regional branches or local unions took the measure.)

C. Those in which a resolution was passed to support several particular parties (as is shown by the case of the KOKUTETSU, where a resolution was passed to support the Social Democratic, the Labor-Farmers' and the Communist Parties).

D. Those which did not clarify their altitude towards the party.

E. Political Front Unification Movement.

As the Soc. Dem.-Com. merger campaign led by the Communists, another movement was carried on for the unification of political front mainly led by the

SAMBETSU unions, which acted upon the independent unions as well as upon the Com., Lab.-Farmers', and Soc. Dem. Parties.

V. Election Activities.

A. Printed matters, printed and sent by the headquarters, and distributed by the branches (NIKKYOSO and JICHIROREN).

B. Posters.

List of services and crimes concerning the National Public Service Law.

Wall-information.

AKAHATA-extra.

C. Replies by the parties to the questions of the union, published to the members.

D. Formation of oratorial units (to give speeches to the members and their families.)

E. Sham voting; public opinion survey.

F. General meetings and conferences at the places of work.

G. Request of joint campaign to other unions; joint conference with others.

H. Utilization of organ newspapers.

1. Accusation of violation of election laws;

disclosure of past behaviors of candidates (Activities of the Election Supervision Committee of the Democracy Protection League).

J. Formation of culture corps (ZEN KAN KO).

K. Education, regarding interferance with the election by the authorities, through the activities of the Supervision Unit (ZENTEI).

L. Open collection of election funds; sale of badges of the Democracy Protection League.

M. Speeches on the street.

N. Others.

National Election Management Commission

Expenses for Public Management of Election

In the general election for Membership of the House of Representatives held on 23, January 1949.

Total amount :	¥ 275,169,831	
	¥ 201,037	per a person
Items :		yen
1.	Joint speech meeting	33,394,400
2.	Individual speech meeting	34,200,000
3.	Publishing career bulletins for candidates	22,959,550
4.	Distributing name lists of candidates	3,200,000
5.	Posting up names of candidates	5,148,000
6.	Advertizing of candidates and political parties in newspaper	26,152,000
7.	Free-pass of candidates for election campaign	24,230,000
8.	Free postage for candidates for liason of election business	6,000,000
9.	Overtime allowances and travelling expenses for the officials of local election management committees to enforce public management of election	88,841,921
10.	Postage, telephone and telegraphic charges and printing expenses for enforcement public management of election.	31,043,960

Candidates and Elected candidated in the Working Class

(11, Feb. 1949)

1. Candiates

		%
S.D.	186	13,63
C.	115	8.43
L.F.	45	3.29
Ind.	5	0.36
Total	351	25.78

Note: Total number of candidates 1.364

2. Elected candidates

		%
S.D.	48	10.3
C.	35	7.51
L.F.	7	1.50
Ind.	1	0.2
Total	91	19.52

Note: Querum of the Diet memners 466

3. Votes obtained

		%
S.D.	4.129.724	13.50
C.	2.984.583	9.75
L.F.	606.744	1.98
Ind.	83.810	0.27
Total	7.804.861	25.51

Note: Total number of votes 30.590.179

Name of candiates in the Independent Party in the working class.

Saitama 1st district	OHKI Takeo	President of NICHI RO Prefectural Union
Yamanashi	KOBAYASHI Shinichi	Central committeeman of NIKKYO SO
Tokyo 4th	ARAHATA Kanson	PPresident of KAN TO Metal Labor Union
Chiba 3rd	ORIMOTO Kan	Chief clerk of Labor Union in Kisarazu
Tochigi 1st	SOHMA Sukeharu	Chairman of Center Executive Committee of ZEN NIPPON KYO SO

Elected Candidate

KOBAYASHI Shinichi

Survey concerning the candidates and elected candidates in the working class in the general election of Members of the House of Representatives held on 1947.

1. Candidates

S.D.	289	18.17
C.	120	7.54
Total	402	25.72

Note: Total number of candidates 1.590

2. Elected

S.D	143	30.68
C.	4	0.85
Total	147	31.54

Note: Quorum of the Diet members 466

3. Votes obtained

S.D.	7.175.939	26.22
C.	1.002.903	3.66
Total	8.178.842	29.89

Note: Total number of Votes 27.361.659

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

18 February 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Command Letter re: Elections and By-Elections

1. Preliminary drafts of the command letter, Elections and By-Elections, were submitted to CI&E and to Legal and Government Division of Military Government Section of Eighth Army for comment. Suggestions offered by both Sections were incorporated into the final draft.

2. Extensive discussion was devoted to paragraphs 6 and 9. In the case of paragraph 6, it was agreed that the instruction relates only to election or campaign meetings or speeches held in connection with scheduled elections. In other words, the paragraph would not be regarded as applying to a political meeting which did not in any way concern an impending election, nor could any political group argue that a political meeting was actually being held in preparation for an election to be held at some undetermined future date.

3. In the case of each election Military Government Section is requiring MG units in the field to submit a brief preliminary report concerning candidates, parties, issues, important developments in the course of the campaign, and information concerning election results, including a brief analysis or evaluation of trends. This will not entail the writing of elaborate reports, but simply the recording and transmission of election high-lights.

4. CI&E suggested that it be made clear that the Law concerning campaign procedures, which applied during the House of Representatives election, does not apply to local elections. MG Section, Eighth Army, has agreed to transmit this information to all field units.

Osborne Hauge

OSBORNE HAUGE
Chief, Public Affairs Division

Elections.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Command Letter re: Elections and By-Elections

Note No.: 1 | From: GS | To: Chief of Staff | Mr. Hauge, 26-6457 Date: 18 Feb 49

1. In the course of the next ten months more than 200 local elections and by-elections will be held throughout Japan.

2. The Supreme Commander's responsibility to encourage democratic tendencies and to insure that government on all levels is representative of the freely expressed will of the Japanese people requires that every effort be made to observe the conduct of the elections and to take necessary remedial action in case circumstances develop which would endanger the achievement of these Occupation objectives.

3. An important consideration, moreover, is the intensive effort being made by minority extremist political groups to win a firm foot-hold in local areas by capitalizing on customary lack of interest in local elections. It is imperative, therefore, that steps be taken to assure the conduct of fair and impartial elections and to encourage understanding of campaign issues and the qualifications of candidates.

4. In 1946, in 1947, and again in December 1948 the Commanding General, Eighth Army, was directed to utilize his forces to observe and report the conduct of the elections. The attached command letter in general conforms to established procedures.

5. A draft of the attached letter has been discussed with representatives of Military Government, Eighth Army. Suggestions advanced by that Section have been incorporated in the command letter.

6. Recommend that the attached letter be dispatched.

1 Incl
Command letter

C. W.

2 18/4 5

42

(DRAFT)

SUBJECT : By-Elections

APO 500

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army,
APO 343.

1. Public entities at the local level will hold a series of by-elections on various dates during the current year. For the most part, these elections will be concentrated in the months of February and March, 1949.

2. These elections are to be held for the purpose of filling vacancies brought about by resignations of officials to run for other governmental posts, disqualification, disability, death, or other reasons. The conduct of these elections is governed by the Local Autonomy Law and other local government regulations. These local elections constitute the largest number of by-elections to be held during a concentrated period since the effectuation of the new Constitution on 3 May 1947.

3. Normally by-elections are held throughout the year and are generally of small national interest. However, the importance of these elections resides in the fact that they are for the most part a direct result of the national election held on 23 January 1949, and, as such, manifest equal importance to the Japanese nation.

4. It is imperative, therefore, that these elections again be a free and positive expression of the will of the Japanese people. The applicable laws and ordinances, both national and local, if faithfully enforced will assure this outcome. General supervision over such enforcement rests with the local public bodies which have been established in each local entity of government.

5. To ensure faithful enforcement it is desired that you, through the Military Government teams and other personnel under your control:

12

a. Inform local election administration committees, chief executives, candidates, and the public in general that through your personnel you will observe the administration of election laws.

b. Refer to the proper Japanese authorities, all violations or delinquencies in the administration or operation of the election laws which may come to your notice. Types of violations which may occur include:

(1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.

(2) Unlawful exclusions from registration lists.

(3) Police interference with legal campaign activity.

(4) Efforts on the part of either political bosses or petty political machines to buy votes by monetary bribes or gifts of scarce commodities.

(5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses, including excessive contributions from or to behind-the-scenes bosses and other interested individuals.

(6) Interference with legitimate election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free and secret voting.

(7) Denial of legitimate candidacy; improper candidacies; evasion of the purge ordinances; failure of responsible officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.

(8) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.

(9) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.

c. Encourage efforts by information media to publicize the elections.

(and to emphasize the need for adhering strictly to provisions of the election laws.)

Recommend delete this part of c.
T.D.

d. Insure that all local election administration committees provide candidates with complete instructions concerning their rights and freedom under the appropriate laws and regulations.

e. Provide extensive surveillance in the case of each election.

6. In order to insure complete freedom of election activity during these by-elections you are requested to suspend all orders or instructions, written or verbal, issued by you or any unit of your command requiring advance notice or advance clearance of political meetings or speeches.

7. You are authorized to take such action as you deem appropriate in the event that any serious violations of the election regulations occur. The action you take in such event will be reported to this Headquarters without delay.

8. A policy of strictest impartiality will be observed and enforced throughout your command.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

NO12

(NOON EDITION)

NEWS IN BRIEF

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DIET
MEMBER SUMMONED

Kyodo

GIFU, February 12---Saburo Yanagibara, 36, newly-elected Democratic Diet member from Gifu Pfefecture's No.1 Electoral Precinct yesterday was summoned by the local procuratorial authorities for investigation on the suspicion of having violated the election law.

Yanagibara isreported to have given ¥70,000 to the Gifu City Fire Squard andtwo other places in the form of donations.

--ooo--

tanaka/yk

POOR VOTING REGISTERED IN
MINATO-WARD BY-ELECTION

TOKYO, February 12---Despite the "bucket lottery" at the polling booths to woo voters in the by-election for " a Ward Chief at Minato-ward yesterday, only 32 per cent of the eligible voters turned out as of 5 p.m. at the 16 polling booths within the ward.

incorrect should be 45.9%

The number of men who voted amounted to 18,836 while women voters amounted to 16,141 or 33 and 38 per cent, respectively, of the total number of registered voters.

--ooo---

tanaka/yk

-31- f

-40-

11

NEWS IN BRIEF

DEMO-LIBERAL ELECTED
CHIEF OF MINATO- WARD

KYODO

NOON

TOKYO, February 12--Naozo Yada, Democratic-Liberal was elected Chief of Minato Ward by a sweeping victory in the by-election held yesterday.

Yada received 30,556 votes while his runner-up Hideo Namba received 10,586.

-0-

Tanaka/cs

(End noon Edition)

Maj. Napier

GOVERNMENT SECTION

10 FEBRUARY 1949

DATA CONCERNING BY-ELECTIONS

LISTS OF CANDIDATES AND

DATES OF ELECTIONS

1ST SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT OF 9 FEBRUARY 1949

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

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

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

* * * * * * * *

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

* * * * * * * *