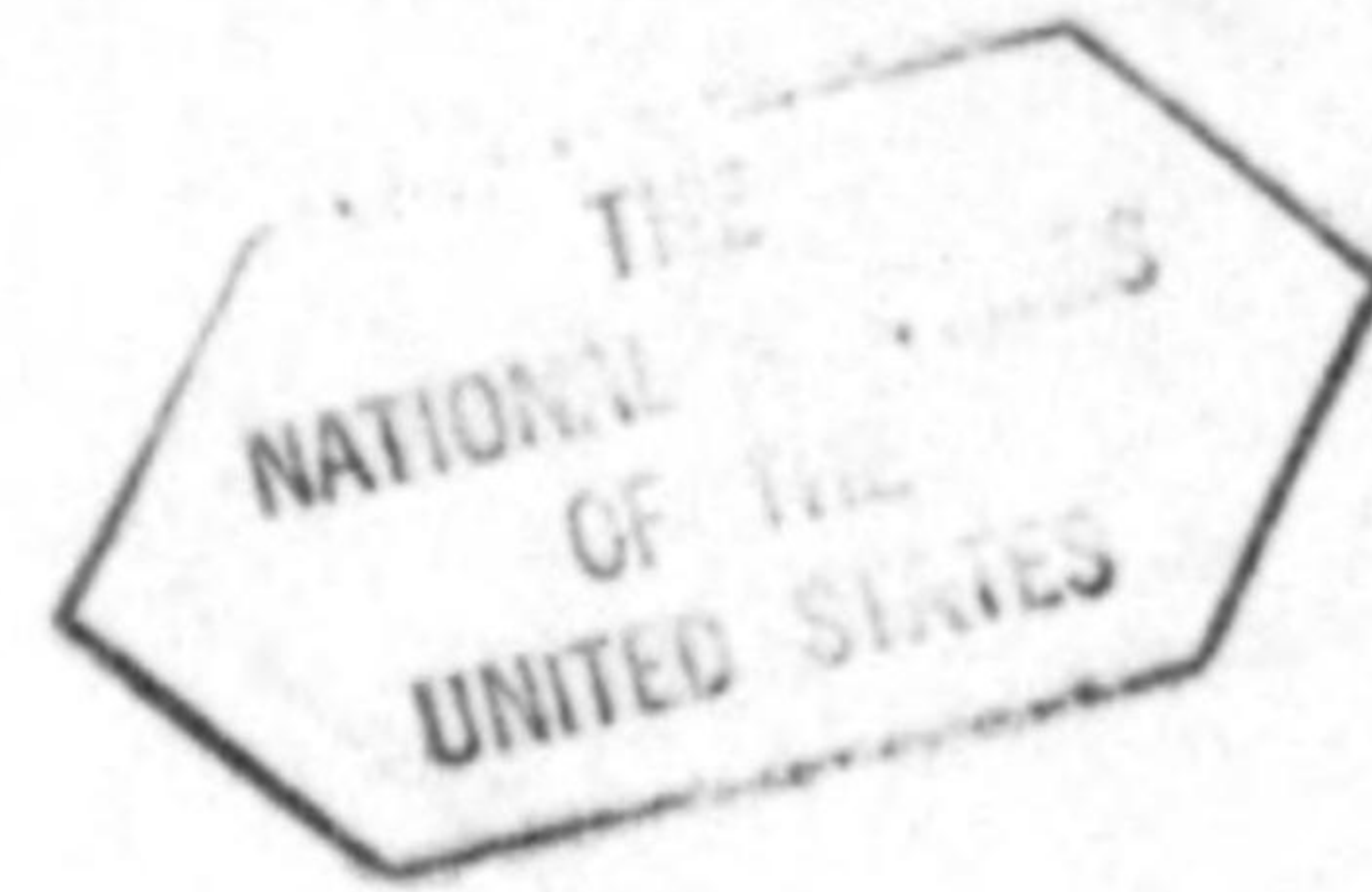


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2773
- (2) Folder title/number: (17)
No Title

(3) Date: May 1950 - June 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
331, 9331	e, k

(5) Item description and comment:
Tokyo

- (6) Reproduction: Yes No
- (7) Film no. Sheet no.

<p>重盛 勇治</p> <p>港之番四町ノ八東支会館内 豊島区火袋ノ一六二九 足立区十住四ノ一六 赤市曙町三八九新屋旅館</p> <p>45 三二二八 46 三二九九 47 三三〇九</p>	<p>八並 達雄</p> <p>中央区銀座五ノ十 千代田区鍛冶町一ノ五 立川市紫崎町三三〇大真方 港区新橋二ノ〇新橋ラオン</p> <p>57 一九八八 25 二七二二 24 四二六 57 九四一</p>	<p>森 雷太</p> <p>白根区上野松木町一ノ一 中央区教習屋高東詰 豊島区袋ノ一八五 曹駟前</p> <p>53 八〇〇五 57 三六八八</p>	<p>六木 操</p> <p>中央区銀座四ノ一 杉並区高口寺七ノ九二 足立区十住四ノ五五花屋酒 武蔵野市吉祥寺三三五藤芳</p> <p>56 〇二〇一 58 四五四九 四八三二</p>	<p>堀 眞琴</p> <p>豊島区袋ノ一八五 曹駟前 台東区新町三番横山印刷所 大田区御園二ノ三六 日新屋 之東区後産町二ノ二</p> <p>57 一六三四 63 三二二呼</p>	<p>阿賀 正美</p> <p>中央区西ヶ丘二内田方 豊島区袋ノ一七五 大竹方 北多摩郡小倉町三七三 日本社会党 千代田区神田神保町三二二</p> <p>56 一七二〇 59 一一四九</p>
<p>島崎 専政</p> <p>大塚区神三九の春山方 港区芝罘新町一ノ三二 江東区新大塚一ノ永野方 千代田区麹町三ノ五</p> <p>66 一三六五 64 三三五五</p>	<p>小川 光</p> <p>文京区同朋町五 練馬区練馬南町一三五二 豊島区袋ノ一八五 港区下町四ノ三二</p> <p>53 八七七</p>	<p>寺田 茂雄</p> <p>港区新橋二ノ五ノ八 新豊前番一ノ七四三 寺田組 葛飾区本町新町七三五</p> <p>57 九三九二 37 一七六六</p>	<p>近田 茂雄</p> <p>練馬区練馬南町一三五二 中央区日暮町一 大宮区新大塚四丁目三ノ九ノ四 豊島区袋ノ一七五 銀座絵画研究所 文京区七日町 新宿区神保町三ノ二 柏屋洋服店</p> <p>24 五四〇一 54 五四〇二 56 七八九五 33 一三三八</p>	<p>鋪田 文雄</p>	

TOSHIMA
STREET MEETINGS
SPEECH
✓ STRONG
X WEAK

参議院地方(東京都)選出議員候補者

番号	氏名	性別	年齢	党派	新前別	職	業	住	生年月日
11	沢川 夕之	女	46	国民民主党	公	前	国民民主党 事務	千代田区永田町一ノ一	明三六
10	安井 謙	男	39	自由党	公	新	地方政策研究会 会長	荒川区日暮里町三ノ一三五	明三六
9	阿賀 正美	男	47	泉社会党	公	新	労働問題研究所 所長	中央区日本橋兜町二ノ五六	明三六
8	堀 眞琴	男	52	労働者農民党	公	前	大学講師	杉並区田代町一ノ一七一	明三六
7	大木 頼	男	58	自由党	公	新	なし	武蔵野市吉祥寺二七三五	明三六
6	森 岳太	男	66	新日本自由党	公	新	貿易業	台東区上野櫻木町二六	明三六
5	八並 達雄	男	48	国民民主党	公	新	弁護士	品川区上大崎四ノ二三〇	明三六
4	重盛 壽治	男	49	日本社会党	公	新	郡労連 委員長	中野区蓮沼一ノ一六一	明三六
3	渡辺 鉄藏	男	64	自由党	公	新	著述業	大田区田園調布三ノ五九八	明三六
2	帆足 計	男	44	緑風会	公	前	日本産業協会 常務理事	千代田区丸の内二丁目二	明三六
1	遠山 丙市	男	53	自由党	公	前	弁護士	荒川区尾久町三ノ二四〇三	明三六

17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
安田武雄	鎌田文雄	寺田武雄	小川光	島崎專藏	紺野俊雄	深川夕又	安井謙	阿賀正美	堀真琴	大木頼	森島太	八並達雄
男	男	男	男	男	男	女	男	男	男	男	男	男
42	50	45	56	37	42	46	39	47	52	58	66	48
新所者 見丸同盟	無所属	緑風会	新所者 親米博愛 会社	立憲義会	無所属	国民民主党	自由党	泉社会党	労働者 農民党	自由党	新日本 自由党	国民民主党
公		非	公	公		公	公	公	公	公	公	公
新	新	新	新	新	新	前	新	新	前	新	新	新
着速業	会社漏記	評論家	サキ製菓株式 会社重役	団体役員	専修大卒 講師	国民民主党 総務	地方政研究会 会長	労働同盟研究所 所長	大学講師	なし	貿易業	弁護士
葛飾区新戸町四ノ八八二	飯島区飯島南町三三三三五	飯島区飯島仲町三ノ四一七七	文京区同朋町五巻地	杉並区和泉町二九九	巻原白金今里町七七	千代田区永田町一ノ一 参院 議員会館	荒川区日暮里町三ノ一三五	中央区日本橋兜町二ノ五六 政 ビル	杉並区田代町一ノ一七一	武蔵野市吉祥寺二七七三五	台東区上野櫻木町二六	品川区上大崎四ノ二三〇
二、四一	七、三二	三、三二	一、三二	一、三五	二、三八	七、三六	三、二二	三、一六	五、二四	一〇、一九	一〇、二〇	二、二四

出納責任者一覽

候補者	出納責任者	住	所	電話
1 遠山丙市	渡部静雄	荒川又尾久片3-2403		(43) 4566
2 帆足 計	花村仁八郎	鎌倉市小町135		(23) 1863 4375-P
3 渡辺鉄藏	井上貞蔵	中野区富士見455		(66) 3901
4 重盛壽治	相田豊茂	荒川又尾久片7-319		(45) 3528.4791-2
5 入並幸雄	亀山建三	目黒区倉前94		
6 森 富太	森 富 太	台東区上野桜木426		(43) 8005
7 大木 操	大木口晴	武蔵野市吉祥寺2735		(117) 2416
8 堀 真琴	田中房春	杉橋区長後1-37		(58) 1455
9 阿部正美	高久精一	阿文区又野山町1319 327		(66) 3414.3468
10 安井 謙	尾平聡男	世田谷区赤堤2-524		(66) 4833
11 深川 久巳	深川政治	4件町東田1-1 栄会館		(57) 5567.-P 5642.-4.
12 辻野俊雄	山内貞治	港区芝田2-13		(45) 2425.
13 島崎孝蔵	水野善男	江東区洲新大橋1-1		(66) 3756
14 小川 光	小川友三	文京区同盤5		(43) 2088
15 寺田武雄	安多行英	新宿区藤合下通 14/32		
16 鎌田文雄	鎌田文雄	練馬区練馬南2-3835		

9	阿智正美	高久精一	阿文京又野心物技研327	1455 (66) 3414.3468
10	安井 謙	尾平聰男	連田治也赤提研 2-524	(66) 4833
11	深川 夕又	深川政治	4442東田研1-1 糸金館	(57) 5567.-P 5642.-4.
12	甘野俊雄	山内自治	滝口芝三田 2-13.	(45) 2425.

13	島崎孝藏	水即義男	江東区洲新大橋1-1	62 3756
14	小川 光	小川 友三	文京区同遊舎5	(43) 2088
15	寺田武雄	安多行英	新宿区落合下通 田132	
16	鎌田文雄	鎌田文雄	練馬区練馬南研 2-3835.	
17	安田武雄	有村喜栄街	" 練馬南研 3-6035.	

全 口						
番 出 号	候補者氏名	党 派	之会人たるべきもの			備 考
			氏 名	住 所	生年 月日	
✓ 140	高橋 道男	緑爪会	赤阪 才一	巢鴨6-1488	明治 31. 4. 25	
✓ 62	竹中 稻美	無所属	元谷 宇吉	長崎4-31	明治 35. 12. 20	
✓ 42	小林 勝馬	口民 民主	森永 四郎	高崎町3-702	明治 40. 1. 6	
80	大島 秀一	緑爪会	熊田 孝光	早町2-2	大正 13. 5. 20	
✓ 72	細川 嘉六	日本 共産	杉田 茂	高松2-6	明治 42. 4. 24	
XV 97	重宗 雄三	自由党	井山 甲太郎	西巢鴨1-3321	明治 24. 12. 20	
✓ 12	松本 昇	"	竹内 忠衛	巢鴨7-1794	明治 38. 5. 28	
✓ 5	河北 警二	"	高村 興依	池袋1-832	明治 36. 8. 6	
166	小野 光洋	"	遠藤 建白	西巢鴨2-2728	明治 35. 10. 8	
✓ 63	山田勝太郎	日本 共産	峯 卓三	高松2-31	大正 13. 3. 16	
✓ 73	柿田 小き	無所属	土屋 延子	高崎町1-1411	大正 7. 5. 8	
✓ 180	木村禧八郎	労働党	青木 新吉	池袋2-1093	明治 40. 1. 25	
✓ 181	小幡 靖	緑爪会	八代知之助	雑司が谷7-1100	明治 45. 4. 23	
146	大野 宝井 昌琴	無所属	坂口 善助	雑司が谷7-3851	明治 21. 12. 1	

Tokyo

公学之会演説会参加候補者並びに演説順序一覽表

日時	会場	1. 演	2. 説	3. 順	4. 序	5	6	7
5月15日 午後7.30	豊島区 御高小学校	真琴	遠山丙市	深川タエ子	富太	大木	操	寺田武雄 鎌田文雄
5月21日 右全	池袋第三森森	富太	帆足	紺野俊雄	渡辺鉄雄	阿賀正美	八並達雄	重盛寿治
5月30日 右全	要町小學校	帆足	計八並達雄	阿賀正美	寺田武雄	鎌田文雄		

立会演説会参加候補者数之参加候補者一人の演説時間との関係一覽

参加候補者数	演説時間							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2人~3人 0.7*	1.30 2.10	2.12 2.52	2.54 3.34					
1人40分	8.10	8.52	9.34					
4人~5人 0.7*	1.30 2.00	2.02 2.32	2.34 3.04	3.06	3.38			
1人30分	8.00	8.02	8.34	9.06	9.38			
6人~8人 0.7*	1.30 1.50	1.52 2.12	2.14 2.34	2.36	2.58	3.20	3.42	4.04
1人20分	7.50	7.52	8.14	8.36	8.58	9.20	9.42	10.04

注意

1人40分	9.30	8.10	8.12	8.52	9.34	8.54	9.34	8.34	8.56	9.18	9.40	9.42	10.02	10.24
4人~5人 のとき	1.30	2.00	2.02	2.34	3.04	3.36	4.08	4.36	5.08	5.38	6.08	6.40	7.02	7.24
1人30分	7.30	8.00	8.02	8.32	9.04	9.36	10.08	10.36	11.08	11.38	12.08	12.40	13.02	13.24
6人~8人 のとき	1.30	1.50	1.52	2.14	2.36	2.56	3.18	3.40	4.02	4.24	4.46	5.08	5.30	5.52
1人20分	7.50	7.50	7.52	8.14	8.36	8.56	9.18	9.40	10.02	10.24	10.46	11.08	11.30	11.52

御注意

一、参加を申し出られた立会演説会には欠席しないようにして下さい。
もし候補者又はその代理者がどうしても立会演説会に参加できなかつた場合は必ずその立会演説会を開催する会場所在地の市区町村選挙管理委員会を至り却選挙管理委員会に三日前までに届け出て下さい。
二、立会演説会現場には必ず自己の演説する時間の前少くなくとも十五分前に会場に到着して司会者に申出て下さい。遅刻される場合は演説会の運営に支障を来たします。断りすることになり申すし演説をしなくとも演説をしたものとみなすことになつていきますから注意して下さい。
三、所定の演説時間は全部而使ひ下さい。空白が生じますと他の候補者に迷惑を及ぼすのみならず聴衆者にもその空白時間を無為に待たせることになり申すからどうか御注意下さい。又演説時間をこえないうちに願います。演説時間が終了少し前に係員が合図するに司会者は中止を命じますから御注意下さい。もし演説時間をこえて演説続けられるときは立会演説会に於て係員があることか明かるときは当該立会演説会開催地の市区町村選挙管理委員会から関係者が速に速報します。この場合は次順位以下の参加者を順次く上げて演説することになり申す。当日演説会に於て係員がこたたり又は演説時間の一部を使用しなかつたため演説が中断されたとおぼしめし同様に上げて演説することになり申す。からそのおつもりで会場に早目に到着して頂くように願います。

参議院地方選出議員候補者揭示

党派別	氏名
国民民主党	八並達雄
日本社会党	阿賀正美
無所属	鎌田文雄
無所属	紺野俊雄
自由党	渡辺鉄藏
自由党	大木操
新日本自由党	森富太

自由党

社会党

国民民主党

労働者農民党	立憲養正會	新日本自由党	自由党	自由党	無所属	無所属
堀 <small>ほり</small>	島 <small>しま</small>	森 <small>もり</small>	大 <small>おお</small>	渡 <small>わた</small>	紺 <small>こん</small>	鎌 <small>かま</small>
	崎 <small>さき</small>		木 <small>き</small>	辺 <small>なべ</small>	野 <small>の</small>	田 <small>だ</small>
眞 <small>ま</small>	専 <small>せん</small>	富 <small>とみ</small>		鉄 <small>てつ</small>	俊 <small>とし</small>	文 <small>ふみ</small>
琴 <small>こと</small>	藏 <small>ぞう</small>	太 <small>た</small>	操 <small>みさこ</small>	藏 <small>ぞう</small>	雄 <small>を</small>	雄 <small>お</small>
	白	総	團	総	日	白

有揭示

豊島区選挙管理委員会

名

党

派

別

氏

名

雄

親米博愛勤労党

小川

光

美

勤労者日の丸同盟

安田

武

雄

雄

自由党

安井

謙

雄

日本社会党

重盛

寿

治

藏

緑風会

寺田

武

雄

操

国民民主党

深川

夕マエ

太

緑風会

帆足

計

琴こと藏ぞう太た操みさ藏ぞう雄を雄お

自由党 緑風會 國民民主党 緑風會 日本社會党 自由党

遠とう帆ほ深ふか寺てら重しげ安やす
山やま足あし川がわ田だ盛もり井い

丙へい武たけ寿とし
市いち計けい夕ゆふマ 工こう雄お治はる謙けん

Faint handwritten note in the left margin.

Faint handwritten mark at the bottom right.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

SUGGESTIONS FOR SURVEILLANCE TEAMS
HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS ELECTION
4 JUNE 1950

1. You should familiarize yourself with the pertinent election laws, cabinet orders and ordinances.
2. Confer in person to the extent possible with local election administration committees, public safety commissions, chiefs of police and candidates and their representatives at campaign headquarters in your area and inform them as follows:
 - a. The importance attached by the Supreme Commander to a free and fair election;
 - b. Your intention to conduct close and extensive surveillance of all phases of the election, especially the administration and enforcement of all election laws and regulations pertinent to the conduct of this election;
 - c. Your intention to refer to the proper Japanese authorities all violations that you observe and all complaints of violations that you receive;
 - d. Your determination not to interfere with the election.
3. Maintain a list of all prefectural constituency candidates containing name, residence, political party, address of his headquarters, name of his accountant, campaign manager, if any, and supporting organizations.
4. Maintain a list of all political parties and political organizations containing the name of each, address of its headquarters, name of its head and its treasurer in your district.
5. Attend as many competitive speech meetings, private speech meetings and street speech meetings as possible.
6. Observe that all election laws are complied with and enforced. Refer not correct, to the proper Japanese authorities, (usually the local election administration officials or the local law enforcement authorities), all violations of election laws and SCAPIS applicable to the election that you may observe or which are reported to you, giving wherever possible name and address of violators, name and address of complainant and witnesses, time, place and nature of the violation. Serious violations will be reported immediately to the Region Legal and Government Officer by the fastest means of communication. A record of all violations and complaints will be kept. The following violations may be noted:
 - a. Unlawful exclusions from the registration lists;
 - b. Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses;
 - c. Interference with legitimate election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free and secret voting;
 - d. Denial of legitimate candidacy; improper candidacies; evasion of the purge ordinances; failure of responsible officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection;
 - e. Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results;

- f. Use of violence, threat of violence or intimidation;
- g. Campaigning for election on the day of election;
- h. Acting demonstratively by having parades or processions by motor cars, marching in ranks, etc.;
- i. Excessive number of election offices.
- j. Improper use or display of literature, posters, and pictures;
- k. Excessive use of motor cars, loud speakers, sledges and boats;
- l. Providing food or drink, other than tea, for campaign purposes;
- m. Speeches made in unauthorized places;
- n. Use of motor fuel other than authorized and failure to return unused motor fuel if candidacy is terminated;
- o. Anonymous collection of funds;
- p. Abuse of authority by officials;
- q. Establishment of resting places for the campaign;
- r. Participation of unauthorized persons in the campaign;
- s. Utilization of school children by their educator for campaign purposes;
- t. House to house campaign visits;
- u. Celebrations by elected persons subsequent to election;
- v. Contributions to the campaign fund by unauthorized persons;

7. Obtain the name, rank and organization of any member of the Occupation Forces or persons accredited thereto, who interferes or participates in any manner in the election, and report the incident immediately to the Civil Affairs Region and, if necessary, to the nearest Provost Marshal.

8. All personnel of each surveillance team must be unbiased and impartial. This is a Japanese election. The following must be especially guarded against:

- a. Acceptance or giving of gifts, food or drink from or to any candidate, political party or political organization or person affiliated therewith or election administration officials.
- b. Expression of opinion either for or against any candidate, political party or political organization;
- c. Appearance at some political meetings and campaign headquarters in preference to others;
- d. Participation in any manner in the election;
- e. Participation in political meetings such as making speeches or appearing on the stage;
- f. Excessive or unnecessary appearances with candidates or persons closely connected with the campaign;
- g. Transporting a candidate, or persons closely connected with the campaign, in government or private vehicles;
- h. Social visits with candidate or persons closely affiliated with him and election administration officials;

i. Criticism of the election laws and the administration thereof.

✓ 9. Observe the general campaign and report to the Legal and Government officer of your region at least once every day, giving the general trend of the campaign, including activities of candidates and political parties, number of meetings, complaints and violation of laws, activities of police and local officials, extent of local interest and attitude of various groups such as labor, farmers, educators, business, professional, Communist, and Koreans, disposition by Japanese authorities of matters referred to them, and such other information as the Legal and Government officer may desire.

✓ 10. All acts, statements or posters inimical to the Occupation must be carefully noted giving the exact details, including where applicable, the nature of the act, the name of speaker, time, place, supported candidate, copy of document, if any, and names and addresses of corroborative witnesses if available. An immediate report must be made of any such incident.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Election Surveillance Information
House of Councillors
29 May 1950 - 30 June 1950

KLG 000.1

22 May 1950

General Information

1. It is desired that all teams call Legal and Government Section twice a day. The following phones will be used: 26-7855 and 26-8560. Inform interpreters to explain to telephone operators that election calls are "Occupation Forces calls", and that no charge will be made for the call. Complete name and organization of individual calling, will be given to the operator.

2. Teams not billeted at CIO will make own reservations and accommodations.

3. The responsibility of providing rations rests on each individual, both DAC and indigencus. Those so desiring may pick up field rations in Finance Building if accompanied by orders. DAC Mess deduction tickets will be honored at all CIO or any Military installation.

4. Indigenous personnel may, draw advance expense money thru Mr. Saijo for the week of 29 May to 5 June inclusive.

5. Confer with ^{ward} Prefectural Election Committee as to:

- ✓ a. List of candidates
- b. Voters' lists
- c. Posters from Central Government
- d. Posters by candidates
- ✓ e. Campaign Headquarters of each candidate
- ✓ f. If each candidate has campaign manager
- g. If each candidate's campaign treasurer has reported as required by law
- ✓ h. List of competitive speeches
- ✓ i. List of speeches by candidates (Indoors where candidates has arranged for hall)

✓ 6. Visit Election Committee of each-Ward-City-Town or Village. Inquiry concerning questions in paragraph 1 can also be asked of Local Election Committee.

a. Additional queries:

- ✓ (1) Have polling places been selected?
- ✓ (2) Have voting overseers been appointed?
- ✓ (3) Have counting overseers been appointed?
- ✓ (4) Have watchers been appointed?

7. Request guides:

- a. To show you polling places on election and counting day.
- b. Location of Local Campaign headquarters of each candidate.
- c. Location of voting lists for each-ward-city-town or village.
- ✓ d. Evidence of any open violations of election laws (what has been done if violations are observed--that is, by election commissions).
- d. To direct you to places candidates are to hold meetings (other than street meetings).

8. Report to each village-ward-city or town Election Commission any violation of election laws observed.

9. Visit polling places on election and counting days. Observe and report to Legal Section.

10. Attend a few street meetings or indoor meetings each day. Report trend of speeches.

11. What party seems to be strongest in your area?

12. Check on posters to see if anti-occupation posters are used. Report same if any, and get copy of posters. If possible, learn name of person who posted same and if feasible any witnesses.

13. Report most active party.

14. Report which candidate seems most active.

15. Report all major violations of election laws, such as--mobs

at polling place preventing orderly voting or other minor violations in the campaign on election day.

- ✓ 16. Report names of candidates for each Prefectural vacancy.
- ✓ 17. Report names of each candidate for national vacancy.
- ✓ 18. Report in writing after counting has finished.

Candidate	Men Number of Votes	Women Number of Votes	Total	Party
-----------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	-------	-------

- ✓ 19. Do interest yourself in minor complaints, for example, posters too near polling place, type of lock on ballot box, etc.
- 20. Do not give orders to do anything, call attention only—the important thing is to be around and observe.
- 21. Attend competitive speech meetings but don't make nuisance of yourself. If audience seems distracted by your presence, get in the background to avoid interference with the meeting or move to another meeting.
- 22. Many of the meetings are held from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. so adjust your hours to attend night meetings where possible.
- ✓ 23. Don't stand around any one polling place too long.
- 24. Ask for a guide from the Election Committee office and not from a campaign headquarters office.
- 25. Pay particular attention to C.P. speeches, but remember we are not the CIO but interested rather in the political trends.
- 26. Don't stop any speakers—let the police handle everything—and don't advise the police what to do, it is their responsibility.
- 27. Call in on any interference you observe by other occupation agencies such as military police, CIO etc.
- 28. Report any comment on the Local Tax Law that may be made in speeches, etc.
- 29. Who are the teachers' unions backing?
- 30. Are newspapers for or against certain candidates?

31. In your reports endeavor to give us activities and evaluation of strong trends, violations, arrests or disturbances.

✓ 32. In your final report send in the unofficial returns of the election in your area.

10

note
26-7605
49-5753
464
N.R.P.

8-12
1-5
~~7-7~~

encl

List of Candidates for Members of
House of Councillors by Prefectural
Constituencies in Kanto Region

<u>Tokyo-To:</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
	TOHYAMA, Heiichi	Liberal Party
	HOASHI, Kei	Green Breeze
	WATANABE, Tetsuzo	Liberal
	SHIEMORI, Hisaji	Social
	YATSUNAMI, Tatsuo	National Democrat
	MORI, Tomita	Other minor parties
	OHKI, Misao	Liberal
	HORI, Makoto	Laborer and Farmer
	AGA, Masami	Social
	YASUI, Ken	Liberal
	FUKAGAWA, Tamae	Liberal
	KONNO, Toshio	Independent
	SHIMAZAKI, Senzo	Other minor parties
	OGAWA, Hikaru	Other minor parties
	TERADA, Takeo	Green Breeze
	KAMATA, Fumio	Independent
	YASUDA, Takeo	Other minor parties
<u>Kanagawa:</u>		
	NISHIMURA, Sadao	National Democrat
	OKAZAKI, Kazuo	Communist
	ISHIWATA, Seisaku	Liberal
	MATSUO, Hyogo	Independent
	SONE, Eki	Social
	ISHIMURA, Kohsaku	Liberal
	OGURE, Tosaburo	Independent
<u>Chiba:</u>		
	TSUCHIYA, Toshizo	Liberal
	KATAOKA, Fumishige	Social
	SUZUKI, Takashi	Green Breeze
	SAITO, Teiji	Independent
	KANO, Kinsuke	Liberal
	ISHII, Ichiro	Independent
	KONDO, Hitsumasa	National Democrat

Saitama:	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
	UEHARA, Masakichi	Liberal
	MATSUZAKI, Asaji	Liberal
	USHIKUBO, Sokichi	Communist
	MATSUNAGA Yoshio	Social
	OGAWA, Yachiyo	Other minor parties
Ibaragi:		
	KOORI, Yuichi	Liberal
	AKIMOTO, Tadashi	Liberal
	IKEDA, Tsuneco	Laborer and Farmer
	KIKUCHI, Jūsaku	Communist
	KIKUTA, Shichihei	National Democrat
	OHHATA, Nobuo	Social
Tochigi:		
	HAMANO, Kiyoshi	Communist
	SOMA, Sukeji	Social
	KUNII, Junichi	National Democrat
	TAKAGIWA, Tokuji	Liberal
	ISHIWATA, Etsurō	Independent
	UETAKE, Haruhiko	Liberal
	OHHASHI, Kimi	Independent
Gunma:		
	MATSUURA, Shintaro	Liberal
	MOGAMI, Hideko	National Democrat
	ENDO, Kaman	Communist
	KOGURE, Sanshiro	National Democrat
	AKANEGAKUBO, Shigemitsu	Social
	SUZUKI, Jinichi	National Democrat
	SUZUKI, Gehei	National Democrat
	IIJIMA, Renjiro	Independent
	KURIHARA, Etsutarō	Laborer and Farmer
Yamanashi:		
	HIRABAYASHI, Taichi	Independent
	YUKIE, Yuki	Communist
	YANAGIMOTO, Mitsuzo	Liberal
	NAKAMURA, Kuniyasu	National Democrat
	MARUYAMA, Saburo	Social

<u>Nagano:</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
	TANAHASHI, Kobora	Social
	KINOSHITA, Yokō	National Democrat
	ITO, Tomio	Communist
	FURUMURA, Kōichiro	Other minor parties
	IKEDA, Uemon	Liberal
	FUJIOKA, Hajime	Liberal
	MARUYAMA, Kaiji	Other minor parties
	WATANABE, Eizo	Liberal
	NAKAJIMA, Kesashige	National Democrat
<u>Shizuoka:</u>		
	KAWAI, Yehachi	Green Breeze
	HIRAOKA, Ichizo	Liberal
	SERIZAWA, Hyōe	Social
	NAKAMURA, Kanji	National Democrat
	TAKABAYASHI, Shyoji	Independent

SURVEILLANCE OF JAPANESE ELECTION

TOKYO-TOTeam No. 1

MILAN B. STEIG, GS-12
Area: Kitatama-gun, Musashino City
Tachikawa City

Team No. 3

ANNABELLE KENT, GS-11
Area: Nishitama-gun

Team No. 5

PAUL S. KEMCKE, GS-13
Area: Minato-ku, Shinagawa-ku
Ota-ku

Team No. 7

WILLIAM H. GILTNER, GS-12
Area: Kita-ku, Toshima-ku,
Arakawa-ku

Team No. 9

DAVE N. HOSHIMIYA, GS-10
Area: Edokawa-ku, Katsushika-ku
(south of Rt.3)

Team No. 11

VITOLD JANKOWSKI, GS-12
Area: Chuo-ku, Koyo-ku,
Sumida-ku

NAGANO-KENTeam No. 20

PHILIP SPROW, GS-10
Area: Northern area including
Nagano City, Kamitakai-gun,
Shimotakai-gun, Kamiminochi-gun,
Shimominochi-gun, Hanishina-gun,
Sarashina-gun, Kitaazumi-gun

Team No. 22Team No. 2

ROLAND C. FOX, GS-12
Area: Minamitama-gun, Hachioji
City

Team No. 4

WILLIAM H. ABRAMS, GS-12
Area: Meguro-ku, Setagaya-ku,
Shibuya-ku

Team No. 6

DR. WALDO G. A. EDELMAN, GS-12
Area: Bunkyo-ku, Daito-ku,
Chiyoda-ku

Team No. 8

ROBERT M. MCMANUS, GS-11
Area: Itabashi-ku, Nerima-ku

Team No. 10

NOBUO YOSHIKAWA, GS-10
Area: Adachi-ku, Katsushika-ku
(north of Rt.3)

Team No. 12

ROLAND ARTIGUES, GS-12
Area: Suginami-ku, Shijuku-ku,
Nakano-ku

Team No. 21

EDWIN F. MARCULLO, GS-9
Area: Middle Area including Ueda
City, Chiisogata-gun,
Kitasaku-gun, Minamisaku-gun

Team No. 22

WALTER E. LINDBERG, GS-9
 Driver: Koyama, T.
 Area: South area including
 Matsumoto City, Higashichikuma-
 gun, Nishichikuma-gun, Kamiina-
 gun, Shimoia-gun, Suwa-gun,
 Minamiazumi-gun

CHIBA-KENTeam No. 23

MOSES BURG, GS-11
 Driver: Ichikawa, E.
 Area: Southern half of prefecture
 Awa-gun, Isumi-gun, Kimitsu-
 gun, Choshi-gun

Team No. 24

MASARU MURASHIGE, GS-9
 Area: Northern half of prefecture
 Sanbu-gun, Sasa-gun,
 Unabami-gun, Katori-gun,
 Imba-gun, Chiba City,
 Higashikatsushika

GUMMA-KENTeam No. 32

JACK HAMMOND, GS-9
 Driver: Hasegawa, T.
 Area: Eastern section, Ara-gun
 Nitta-gun, Saba-gun, Yamada-
 gun, Seta-gun, Tone-gun

Team No. 33

HUGH G. GAFFNEY, GS-11
 Area: Western half, Tono-gun,
 Kitakanra-gun, Usui-gun
 Azuma-gun, Gumma-gun,
 Maebashi City

775013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

INFORMATION FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS REGIONS CONCERNING THE
HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS ELECTION, 4 JUNE 1950

I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

An election will be held on 4 June 1950 to elect 132 members of the House of Councillors. This is the fourth election on a national level since the beginning of the Occupation,--and the third to elect new members for a chamber of the National Diet which, under the terms of the new Constitution, became "the highest organ of state power" and "the sole law-making organ of the state."

Of the 132 Councillors to be elected, 75 will represent prefectural constituencies, 50 the national constituency, and 7 will fill existing vacancies,

As in the previous two elections (April 1947 and January 1949), the pending election will be supervised by representatives of the people rather than by the government. And again, as in the previous two elections, there is a clear-cut distinction between the Administration and a recognized opposition.

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

The Japanese election laws and ordinances provide adequate machinery for fair and impartial elections. Though some provisions may seem inadequate by Western standards and others may appear to impose unnecessary restrictions, all have been carefully worked out and not only embrace but also regulate familiar Japanese customs and practices. Moreover, previous laws and regulations which were found to be impractical and too restrictive and delimiting in the light of actual experience have been revised. A basic law,--the "Public Offices Election Law," incorporating these up-to-date revisions,--was enacted by the Diet and promulgated on 15 April 1950. If Japanese officials, therefore, faithfully execute the provisions of this law, a fair and impartial election will be assured.

However, in the pre-Occupation period, despite efforts to ensure fair elections, election administrators, who were responsible directly to the Home Minister, frequently abused their authority. Prefectural governors and police under their control often intimidated opposition candidates, coerced voters, falsified returns, committed or failed to punish fraudulent and coercive practices, and by these and other devices used their official positions to influence the outcome of elections.

The information contained in this booklet has been prepared for the purpose of providing Civil Affairs surveillance units with a ready reference concerning provisions of the basic election law and other pertinent Japanese legislation concerning the conduct of the election. Since, as has been already mentioned, in some cases former laws and election procedures have been revised or amended in the light of experience, it is of particular importance to guard against the following coercive practices:

- (1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.
- (2) Unlawful exclusions from registration lists.
- (3) Interference by police or government officials with legal campaigning.
- (4) Efforts of either major or petty political machines to buy votes with bribes of scarce commodities or cash donations.

- (5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenditures. Failure of officials to publicize campaign expenditures.
- (6) Excessive contributions by private individuals.
- (7) Interference with access to the polls or with free and secret voting.
- (8) Denial of legitimate candidacy; illegal candidacy; evasion of the purge ordinances. Failure of proper officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.
- (9) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.
- (10) Failures of authorities to prosecute violators.
- (11) Use of violence, threats of violence, or other intimidation.
- (12) Efforts of any individual or groups,--landlords, labor union leaders, employers, etc.,--to utilize economic pressure to influence voters.

II. REFERENCES

The conduct of the election is governed by the basic election law, the "Public Offices Election Law," and a series of appropriate implementing measures. In this connection, reference is made to the following legislation:

- (1) Basic Law: "Public Offices Election Law" (Law No. 100), promulgated on 15 April 1950. This basic law, which is a revision of previous election laws, comprises of 17 chapters, 273 articles, and a set of supplementary rules governing procedures of elections for members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, members of local assemblies, the heads of local public bodies, and members of boards of education.
- (2) Law Concerning the Enforcement of the Public Offices Election Law, and the consequent adjustment of related Laws and Ordinances (Law No. 101), promulgated on 15 April 1950.
- (3) Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures (Law No. 194), promulgated on 29 July 1948.
- (4) Order for the Enforcement of the Public Offices Election Law (Cabinet Order No. 89), promulgated on 20 April 1950.
- (5) Order Fixing the Basic Amount and Others for Computation of the amount of Expenditures concerning the Election Campaign for Election under the provisions of the Public Offices Election Law (Cabinet Order No. 90), promulgated on 20 April 1950.
- (6) Order Concerning the Date, Term, and others, of Preparation for the Supplementary Voters' List and the Basic Voters' List of Mariners to be prepared at the First General Election of the Members of the House of Councillors after the Enforcement of the Public Offices Election Law (Cabinet Order No. 91), promulgated on 20 April 1950.

- (7) Enforcement Regulations concerning the Public Offices Election Law (Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No. 13), promulgated 20 April 1950.
- (8) Execution Regulations concerning the Public Offices Election Law (National Election Administration Commission's Regulation No. 1), issued on 20 April 1950.
- (9) Miscellaneous Rules and Regulations of the National Election Administration Commission.

III. FEATURES OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES ELECTION LAW

The basic election law promulgated on 15 April 1950 has rationalized and codified election provisions and procedures of previous legislation.

In the Public Offices Election Law are incorporated all the essential provisions of the following legislation: Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives (Law No. 47 of 1925, and amended in 1926, 1934, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948); Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors (Law No. 11 of 1947); Law Concerning Temporary Exceptions to Election Campaigns and others (Law No. 196 of 1948); Law for Special Instances Pertaining to writings, Posters, etc., in Election Campaigns (Law No. 16 of 15 March 1947, amended by Law No. 154 of 1947 and Law No. 216 of 1948); and pertinent provisions in the Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures (Law No. 194 of 1948); the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) and the Board of Education Law (Law No. 170 of 1948).

It can be said, therefore, that the Public Offices Election Law establishes uniform procedures for the election of Diet members, local assemblymen, executives of local public bodies, and members of boards of education. Moreover, besides unifying existing legislation, this law also provides numerous electoral amendments. Some of these revisions may be cited as follows:

- (1) The law provides for a special electors' list for mariners, who have no fixed domicile on land (cf. Article 21 of the Law, and Articles 10-16 of the Enforcement Order).
- (2) Provision is made whereby electors, who are unable to inscribe on the ballot the name of the preferred candidate on account of physical incapacity or illiteracy, to vote through proxies (cf. Article 48 of the Law).
- (3) The procedures for absentee voting have been expanded in specific cases when an elector, because of physical incapacity, business, travel, or other reasons, is unable to cast his ballot at his prescribed polling place (cf. Article 49 of the Law, and Chapter V of the Enforcement Order).
- (4) Public service personnel are prohibited to stand as candidates for public office (cf. Article 90 of the Law, and Article 90 of the Enforcement Order).
- (5) The amount of money to be deposited by candidates for public office, as a share of the expenses required for the public management of elections campaigns, has been increased over provisions of previous legislation.

in the case of election for members of the House of Councillors, candidates are required to make a deposit of ¥30,000 (cf. Article 92 and 94 of the Law).

- (6) Concerning the election campaign, some of the features provided in the Law are as follows:
 - (a) No person shall make house-to-house visits for the purpose of canvassing votes. This does not apply

to personal visits made to relatives, friends, etc., in no way connected with the election (cf. Article 138 of the Law).

(b) On the subject of freedom of the press in the election, the Law states: "The provisions of this law concerning the restrictions of the election campaign do not interfere with the freedom of newspapers and magazines in publishing news and comment concerning the election. However, the fairness of the election shall not be impaired by the abuse of the freedom of expression by publishing false matters or distorted facts." (Article 148).

(c) Concerning newspaper advertisements, the Law states: "A candidate for a public post may publish not more than once (twice in the case of election of members of the House of Councillors from the national constituency) during the period of the election campaign an advertisement concerning the election, in the same size as determined by the National Election Administration Commission, in any one of the newspapers.

"The newspapers inserting the advertisement of the preceding paragraph may be distributed in the ordinary manner by a person engaged as a business in the sale of newspapers..." Such advertisements "may be made free of charge" to the candidate. (Article 149).

(d) Concerning radio broadcasts, the Law provides: "Any candidate... may broadcast his political views without charge through the facilities of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation during the period of the election campaign for the public good.

"...Equal conveniences shall be afforded to all candidates... such as utilization of the same broadcasting equipment, the assigning of the same broadcasting time, etc.

"The number of broadcasts, the date and time of broadcasts, and other matters necessary for broadcasting... shall be determined by the National Election Administration Commission in consultation with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation..." (Article 150).

(e) Concerning broadcasting of candidates' career, the Law specifies that "the Japan Broadcasting Corporation shall broadcast, in accordance with its regulations, the names and ages of candidates... political parties to which they belong, their principal careers, etc., for making them widely known among the electors in the areas concerned.

"The number of such broadcasts shall generally be 10 for each candidate... during the period from 20 days prior to the date of election to the day before the election." (Article 151).

(f) Competitive speech meetings for candidates shall be held under public management (Article 152).

(For regulatory provisions concerning competitive speech meetings, cf. Articles 152-166 of the Law).

IV. GENERAL LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS
CONCERNING THE ELECTION

Briefly summarized, the laws and regulations cited above provide as follows:

1. VOTERS:

With a few exceptions all Japanese citizens 20 years or older, regardless of sex, are eligible to vote in the locality in which they have resided for at least three months. In certain instances individuals who have moved from their usual domiciles are recognized as having a residual right to vote in the place of their usual domicile. However, the individuals are permitted to vote in only one of the two districts in which they possess the right to vote and prior to the election must indicate their preference. In addition, all repatriates otherwise eligible to vote are released from the three months requirements. Exceptions in both instances include individuals who have been declared incompetent or who are condemned to confinement.

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

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

2. CANDIDATES:

In general, any Japanese citizen with the right to vote who meets age requirements and has been screened and passed under the provisions of the purge ordinances is eligible for candidacy for the Diet. However, judges, public procurators, government auditors, election and revenue officials, members of the National Rural Police force, members of the Public Safety Commission of a Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefecture, city, town, or village, and members of the Municipal Police force must resign their posts before they are eligible for candidacy.

Officials of national and local governments, as well as members of local assemblies, may not concurrently hold seats in the Diet.

No public service employee of the national or local public bodies shall be a candidate during his term of office. This, however, does not apply to the following:

- a. Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Secretary-General of the Cabinet, and Parliamentary Vice Ministers.
- b. Persons other than technicians, experts, supervisors and persons in charge of administrative businesses and designated by the Cabinet.
- c. Persons other than those mentioned in the preceding items and who are solely in the office as committee members, advisers, consultants, and others who are also designated by Cabinet order.

In the election for members of the House of Councillors, no person who has filed candidacy to run from the national constituency shall run simultaneously as a candidate from a prefectural constituency, and vice versa.

Candidacies for the House of Councillors must be filed at least 20 days before election for the national constituency and 10 days before election for the prefectural constituency. In the case of the death or withdrawal of candidates after this date, new nominations may be filed up to three days prior to the election.

A candidate for election to the House of Councillors, or a supporter of the candidate, is required to deposit the sum of ¥30,000 as a share of the expenses required for the public management of the election campaign. In the case that a candidate running in a prefectural constituency fails to poll one-eighth (one-tenth for a candidate running in the national constituency) of the result which is obtained by dividing the total number of valid ballots cast by the fixed number of seats accredited to that prefectural constituency (50 seats in the case of the national constituency), the deposit is confiscated and reverts to the National Treasury.

Candidates for election to the House of Councillors must be 30 years of age. No residence requirements are imposed, permitting candidates to run from any electoral district they wish.

The term of office for all members of the House of Councillors is six years; however, election for half the members takes place every three years, as in the present instance.

3. ELECTION CAMPAIGN:

As already noted, the Japanese election laws provide stringent regulation of election campaigns. The grave problem is not the substance of the law but its enforcement.

Strict limitations are placed on the amount of money that may be spent and the ways in which such funds may be used, as well as contributions to candidates and political parties. A candidate for the House of Councillors in the forthcoming election, for instance, is permitted, according to the law, to spend an amount which varies according to prefectural constituencies. Article 194 of the "Public Offices Election Law" specifies the maximum amount that a candidate may spend on his campaign as follows: "The amount obtained by dividing the total number of persons registered on the electors' list concerned on the day of public notification or notice of the date of the election by the fixed number of the members in the constituency concerned in the ordinary election (in the case of the members from the national constituency, the fixed number of the members in the ordinary election)." The appropriate Cabinet Order No. 90 of 20 April 1950 fixes this amount as one yen. For example, in a typical prefectural constituency with 800,000 registered voters having to elect 2 candidates, the maximum amount authorized per candidate will be ¥400,000. This amount is arrived at by dividing 800,000 by 2 and multiplying the result by 1 yen.

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUPERVISION OF ELECTION:

An election administration commission is set up in each local entity. These committees are responsible to the public at large and charged with supervision of all elections conducted in their area of jurisdiction. Each city, town, village, and Tokyo ward thus has a committee which exercises on its own account, immediate control over elections in its own locality, under the general supervision of prefectural committees. Prefectural commissions have six members, including a chairman; others have four. The commissions have a bipartisan membership. A commission must meet at the request of any member. All complaints regarding the conduct of the elections are normally made, in the first instance, to the commission.

The National Election Administration Commission is under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office. This Commission is composed of nine regular members and nine alternate members, nominated by the various parties.

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

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

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

The affairs pertaining to this election shall be taken charge of by the National Election Administration Commission as for the members of the House of Councillors from the national constituency and by the Election Administration Commission of the prefectures as for the members from the prefectural constituencies.

5. ELECTION PROCEDURES

An election meeting chairman shall be appointed by each commission in charge of the election and, in addition, an election sub-meeting chairman will be appointed by each prefectural commission for the vote for the national constituency candidates within the prefecture.

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

Each polling place has a voting overseer, minor officials and three to five voting witnesses all appointed by the Election Administration Commission of the city, town or village.

The voting overseer is in charge of the voting and the proper conduct of the election machinery at his polling place.

The polling-place shall be opened at 0700 and closed at 1800 hours with a public notice of the polling place being given by the voting overseer five days in advance of the election.

No person shall vote whose name is not on the registration list.

No elector shall inscribe his own name on the ballot.

An elector may vote for one candidate from the prefectural constituency and one candidate from the national constituency.

Braille is authorized for the blind, and if an elector is unable to write, he may vote by proxy with the assistance of the voting overseer. Provision is also made for absentee voting.

Electors, persons engaged in the business of the polling place, persons who have the authority to watch the polling place, and the police are the only persons permitted in the polling place.

The doors to the polling place shall be closed at 1800 hours and the ballot box closed after all electors within the polling place have voted.

On the election day the voting overseer accompanied by one or more voting witnesses shall deliver the ballot box and other records to the ballot counting overseer.

For each ballot counting place there shall be a ballot counting overseer who shall have charge of ballot counting affairs.

The ballots of several polling places are usually counted at one ballot counting place.

There shall be not less than three nor more than ten ballot counting witnesses. Each candidate may appoint one witness. If more than ten are appointed, then ten are selected by the witnesses. No more than three may belong to the same political party. The ballot counting overseer appoints up to three witnesses, if that number has not been previously appointed.

Ballots shall be counted on the day of voting or the day immediately following.

Ballots will be invalid for the following reasons:

- a. Those for which the regular ballots have not been used.
- b. Those on which the name of a person other than a candidate for public office was inscribed, or the name of a person who is unable to be a candidate for public office in accordance with the provision of Article 87 (Prohibition of Double Candidacy), Article 88 (Restriction on Candidacy by the Persons engaged in the Election Business) or Article 89 (Restriction on Candidacy of Public Servants) was inscribed.
- c. Those on which the names of more than two candidates for public office were inscribed.
- d. Those on which the names of a person without eligibility was inscribed.
- e. Those on which other matters besides the name of a candidate for public office were inscribed. However, this shall not apply to those on which the profession, status, address or honorifics were inscribed.
- f. Those on which the name of candidate was not written by the voter himself.
- g. Those with an inscription by which the candidate for public office is unable to be identified.

Inspection of the ballot counting by the electors may be permitted.

The ballot counting overseer shall immediately report the results to the election meeting or sub-meeting chairman.

The election meeting or sub-meeting chairman shall hold an election meeting as soon as all election reports have been received, and determine the winner for the prefectural constituency. The sub-meeting chairman shall forward to the election meeting chairman the results for the national constituency.