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HEADQUARTERS  
TOKYO-KANAGAWA  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT  
APO 503

SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE 1947 ELECTION HELD 25 APRIL FOR HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES OF KANAGAWA PREFECTURE

1. Name of Prefecture: Kanagawa

2. Number of registered voters:                      Men              Women              Total  
571,480              574,657              1,146,137

3. Persons actually voting for House  
of Representatives Candidates:                      Men              Women              Total  
397,129              332,397              729,526

721,890 ballots only were considered in electing candidates. 7,636 ballots were discarded and invalidated due to errors in voting. Number of invalidated ballots were small in comparison with previous elections.

4. Not applicable.

5. Number of persons claiming registration but not registered:

A small number of people who claimed registration were not allowed to vote. It is believed that the majority of these were people who had recently moved and who neglected to re-register at their new place of abode. There was no evidence of political maneuvering or personal discrimination during the voting. It should be noted that the number of registered voters in Kanagawa Prefecture continued to increase during period reported on from 1,145,820 to 1,146,137, an increase of 307 over the previous election. This is a further indication that people are registering as soon as they become eligible.

6. Number of surveillance teams:                      16

7. Number of polling places:                      588

8. Number of polling places visited:                      401

9. Number of ballot counting stations:                      144

10. Number of ballot counting stations visited:                      136

11. Availability of candidates purge questionnaires at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices: Questionnaires were available.

12. Amount of publicity given to the fact that candidates purge questionnaires are available at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices:

<u>Press</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Political Gatherings</u>
Considerable	Slight	Practically none

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13. Number of people examining candidates questionnaires:

A small number of people requested the right to examine questionnaires.

14. Number of seats in House of Representatives from this Prefecture:

Number of Candidates by parties:		Total No. of votes for each party	Number of candidates from each party elected
<u>Party</u>	<u>Candidates</u>		
Liberal	8	177,772	5
Democrat	5	101,427	1
Social Democrat	7	277,739	6
People's Cooperative	2	66,712	1
Communist	2	38,605	-
Rikken Yosei-to	1	1,676	-
Young Men's Party	1	15,743	-
Democratic People's League	1	4,704	-
Minji-to (People's Government)	1	1,027	-
Shisaku Nomin-to (Self Tennant)	1	2,370	-
Independent	10	34,115	-

15. Not applicable.

16. One woman, Matsuo Toshi, Social Democrat, was elected from the 1st District. She received 39,051 votes.

17. No accurate record of meetings was kept but each party held daily meetings from the day of filing until the day of election 25 April 1947.

Since the election was of a Prefectural nature, the candidates and their parties concentrated their campaigning in the 7 large cities of Kanagawa-ken where the most people could be reached with the least effort and expense. To some extent, parties held gatherings and outdoor meetings in outlying gun but the main activities were in the more densely populated areas.

Meetings were held at all hours of the day. Trucks, bicycles and people on foot were to be seen at every inspection, touring the cities displaying banners and placards for their choice, and haranguing the populace by means of loudspeakers.

18. There was an adequate number of polling places.

19. Four election bulletins, published by the prefectural government are inclosed herewith.

20. Number of pre-election meetings held by Military Government teams:

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- (a) With prefectural election administration committee:
  - 3 total attendance 18
- (b) With officials: 3 total attendance 9
- (c) With candidates: 1 total attendance 40
- (d) In addition to the above meetings which were held by this headquarters on a Prefectural level, surveillance teams in the field, during the period of 20 April through 25 April, continued to hold meetings with local administrative committees and officials in regards to local problems in election procedures. It has been reported that each of the 10 field teams held 2 or 3 meetings with local groups during this period.

21. General Report on extent of local publicity given to election:

- (a) The Japanese newspapers published daily articles on the elections; devoting space to candidates and their platforms, instructions to the people on balloting procedure and other items of interest. No advertisements were noted.
- (b) Candidates printed and distributed handbills, postcards and placards up to the limit allowed under election regulations. In addition candidates used loudspeakers mounted on trucks, and radio time allowed them under OD #22/2.
- (c) During the period 1-2 April a womens' Information Conference was held in Yokohama by C.I. & E. section, this Headquarters. Approximately 9,000 women including delegates from 16 representative organizations from 100 cities, towns, and villages were present. At this meeting the topic of the importance of getting women to the polls in April elections was stressed. Four thousand (4,000) copies of the pamphlet, "Democratic Organizations" were printed by the Kanagawa press and distributed. It is believed this was the largest meeting of its kind ever held in Japan under the auspices of the Occupational Forces.
- (d) A similar two-day institute was held in Odawara on the fourth and fifth of March. The estimated attendance at this meeting was 1200. Representatives of women's organizations from 53 cities, towns and villages of western Kanagawa were present.
- (e) The C. I. & E. documentary film "The First Tuesday in November" was shown in the following cities in Kanagawa Prefecture during the month of March. Attendance figures:

1. Odawara	1,573
2. <del>Kamakura</del>	1,000
3. Tsurumi	1,800
4. Yok. College	180
5. Yokohama	22,859
6. Kawasaki	5,860
7. Hiratsuka	3,750
8. Fujisawa	500
Totals	37,522

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22. Number of violations reported to you:

- (a) Soliciting votes through former Chonai-kai: 1

An anonymous letter was received this headquarters alleging that Yoshiko Tokahashi had announced her candidacy for the House of Representatives (2nd Election District) by circulating some literature through the media of the former Chonnai-kai.

Disposition: Referred to the Election Administration Committee on 15 April 1947.

- (b) Police interference with candidate filing for House of Representatives: 1

Ima Koji, clerk of the Keiyu hospital claimed that pressure by Police Inspector Sudamatsu of the Yokohama Prefectural Police was being used to force him to resign from his position because he had filed as a candidate for the House of Representatives.

Disposition: Reported to SCAP by telephone 23 April 1947 and confirmed later in writing.

- (c) Government (Election Administration Committee) discrimination against a particular candidate for the House of Representatives: 1

Yoza Nagai, Social Democrat Candidate, 2nd Election District, reported that the Kanagawa-Ken Election Administration Committee had left his name off the list of candidates promulgated to the public. Investigation revealed the report to be true, the result apparently of an "administrative" error, not an attempt at "discrimination". Corrective action was taken by the Election Administration Committee as soon as the error was found. Some damage however was undoubtedly caused to the candidate through this mistake.

Disposition: Reported to SCAP by telephone 3 May 1947 and confirmed later in writing.

23. Military Government teams comments and evaluation:

- (a) No criticism was reported regarding the activities of occupation force personnel during this election.

- (b) Local election administration committees functioned as well as could be expected of a newly organized Executive-Administrative Japanese body. A justifiable criticism was the hesitancy on the part of the Election Administrative Committee to take complete charge of the elections from the Kencho. At all meetings, this headquarters stressed the fact that the Election Administrative Committee was the supreme authority over the elections and that other agencies, including the Prefectural government could be called upon for assistance. The Committee however hesitated to take the initiative and had to be prodded. This situation was

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also noted and reported on by the various surveillance teams throughout Kanagawa-Ken and was, no doubt, a result of the change over from previous governmental supervision of elections.

(c) How may election laws be improved

1. The following recommendations concerning future election procedures are based on the result of these elections and on the general comments of the surveillance teams and are made with a view to decreasing the relatively large number of registered non-voters: (from 25% in rural districts to 45% in the larger cities)

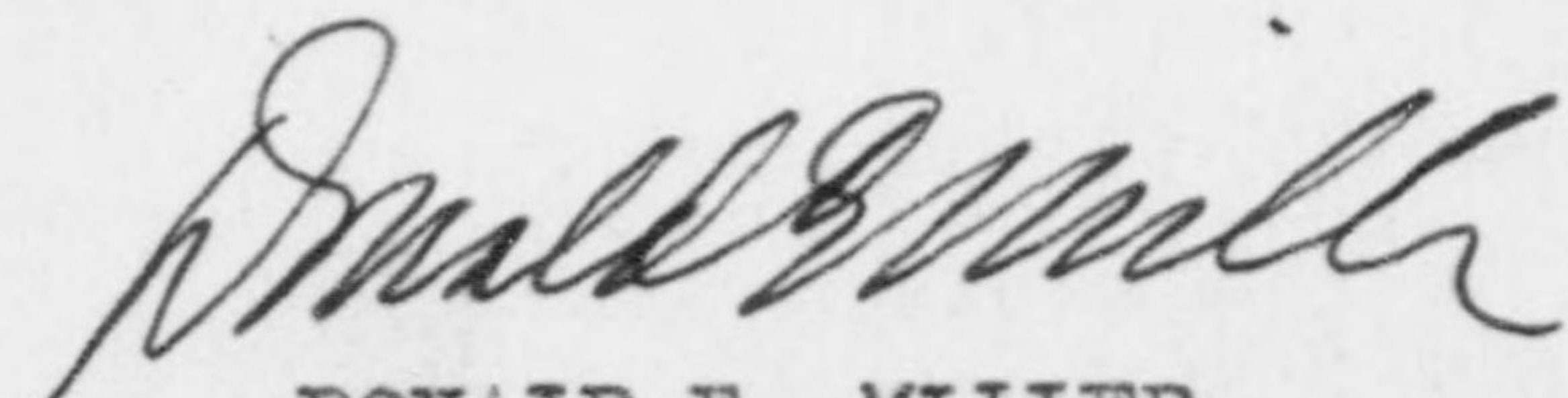
(a) It is recommended that instead of holding 4 separate elections on different days, these elections be held on 2 separate days - for instance, 1 election day for executives and 1 for legislators. Dispersal of the elections over a number of days places too great a hardship on the voters and interferes with industrial production for the month in question. It is further believed that a consolidation of elections would result in a higher percentage of voting attendance.

(b) It is recommended that prior to elections more extensive publicity be given the elections by the Japanese Government. Surveillance teams noted that people living in the rural areas were almost totally ignorant of election laws and election machinery.

(c) It is recommended that the candidates for election be granted additional posters, circular and literature privileges. Public sampling made by this headquarters indicates that in most instances the voters were unaware of the party platforms and/or the individual merits of the candidates. It is believed that many voters cast their ballots for candidates whose names are in the public limelight without being acquainted with the policies or platforms of the respective candidates.

(d) In order to reduce the present tendency to vote for personalities rather than for platforms, it is recommended that election laws and procedures be revised to place more emphasis upon party lines rather than upon individual candidates, thus allowing for proportional representation.

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMANDER:



DONALD E. MILLER  
Captain AGD  
Adjutant

2 Incls:

1. Report of balloting
2. Prefectural bulletins (4)  
from each election district 5

Result of Election of House of Representatives

<u>Registered Voters</u>		<u>Number Balloting</u>		<u>Percentage Voting</u>
<u>Yokohama:</u>				
<u>Male:</u>	208,853	<u>Female:</u>	203,013	M- 135,340
				F- 108,605
				65
				53
<u>Yokosuka:</u>	68,358		67,755	M- 49,094
				F- 44,611
				72
				64
<u>Kawasaki:</u>	65,575		55,576	M- 45,170
				F- 31,416
				69
				57
<u>Hiratsuka:</u>	10,936		12,151	M- 8,519
				F- 7,508
				78
				62
<u>Kamakura:</u>	14,239		16,424	M- 8,958
				F- 8,145
				63
				50
<u>Fujisawa:</u>	20,712		22,379	M- 14,392
				F- 12,939
				70
				57
<u>Odawara:</u>	16,945		19,688	M- 13,905
				F- 14,172
				67
				63
<u>Total of Cities:</u>				
	405,618		398,986	M- 275,378
				F- 227,396
				68
				57
<u>Miura Gun:</u>	11,989		13,529	M- 7,433
				F- 6,541
				62
				48
<u>Kamakura Gun:</u>	6,790		6,657	M- 4,774
				F- 3,965
				70
				60
<u>Koza Gun:</u>	46,688		47,378	M- 32,891
				F- 25,660
				71
				54
<u>Naka Gun:</u>	37,991		40,333	M- 28,663
				F- 24,824
				76
				61
<u>Ashigara Kami Gun:</u>				
	17,845		19,008	M- 13,453
				F- 11,243
				75
				59
<u>Ashigara Shimo Gun:</u>				
	19,321		21,697	M- 14,863
				F- 15,263
				77
				70
<u>Aiko Gun:</u>	14,844		16,087	M- 11,962
				F- 10,595
				81
				66
<u>Tsukui Gun:</u>	10,394		19,982	M- 7,712
				F- 6,910
				74
				63
<u>Total in Gun:</u>				
	165,862		175,671	M- 121,751
				F- 105,001
				73
				60
<u>Grand Total:</u>				
	571,480		574,657	M- 397,129
				F- 332,397
				69
				58

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKYO-KANAGAWA  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT  
APO 503

SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE 1947 ELECTION HELD 20 APRIL FOR HOUSE COUNCILLORS OF  
KANAGAWA PREFECTURE

1. Name of Prefecture: Kanagawa
2. Number of registered voters:
 

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
571,304	574,516	1,145,820
3. Not applicable:
4. House of Councillor Candidates:
 

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
357,288	275,677	632,965

568,987 ballots only were considered in electing candidates  
63,978 ballots were discarded and invalidated due to errors in voting.

5. Number of persons claiming registration but not registered:

A small number of people who claimed registration were not allowed to vote. It is believed that the majority of these were people who had recently moved and who neglected to re-register at their new place of abode. There was no evidence of political maneuvering or personal discrimination during the voting. It should be noted however, that the number of registered voters in Kanagawa Prefecture increased from 1,119,999 to 1,146,137 an increase of 26,138 over the previous election. This is an indication that people are registering as soon as they become eligible.

6. Number of surveillance teams: 16
7. Number of polling places: 588
8. Number of polling places visited: 370
9. Number of ballot counting stations: 144
10. Number of ballot counting stations visited: 130
11. Availability of candidates purge questionnaires at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices: Questionnaires were available.
12. Amount of publicity given to the fact that candidates purge questionnaires are available at Election Administration Committee's Offices and at Screening Committee's Offices:

<u>Press</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Political Gatherings</u>
Considerable	Slight	Practically none



✓ 13. Number of people examining candidates questionnaires:

A small number of people requested the right of examine questionnaires:

14. Not applicable:

15. Numbers of seats in House of Councillors from this Prefecture:

Number of Candidates by parties:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Total No. of votes for each party</u>	<u>Number of candidates from each party elected</u>
Liberal	2	163,134	2
Progressive (now Democratic Party)	2	73,720	0
Social Democratic	1	174,914	1
Peoples Cooperative	1	102,075	1
Communist	1	29,824	0
Democratic Peoples League	1	3,395	0
Independents	1	21,925	0

16. There were no women elected to the House of Councillors in this Prefecture:

17. No accurate record of meetings was kept but each party held daily meetings from the day of filing until the day of election 20 April 1947.

*Fairly important*  
Since the election was of a Prefectural nature the candidates and their parties concentrated their campaigning in the 7 large cities of Kanagawa-ken where the most people could be reached with the least effort and expense. To some extent, parties held gatherings and outdoor meetings in outlying gun but the hub of activities was found in the densely populated areas.

Meetings were held at all hours of the day. Trucks, bicycles and people on foot were to be seen at every inspection, touring the cities displaying banners and placards for their choice, and haranguing the populace by means of loudspeakers.

✓ 18. There was an adequate number of polling places.

19. Four election bulletins, published by the prefectural government, are inclosed herewith.

20. Number of pre-election meetings held by Military Government teams:

(a) With prefectural election administration committees:

3 total attendance 18

(b) With officials: 3 total attendance 9

(c) With candidates: 2 total attendance 13

(d) In addition to the above meetings which were held by this Headquarters on a Prefectural level surveillance teams in the field, during the period of 5 April through 20 April, continued to hold meetings with

the local administrative committee and officials in regards to current problems which might arise in election procedures. It has been reported that each one of the 10 field teams held 8 to 10 meetings with local groups during this period.

21. General Report on extent of local publicity given to election:

- (a) The Japanese newspapers published daily articles on the elections; devoting space to candidates and their platforms, instructions to the people on balloting procedure and other items of interest. No advertisements were noted.
- (b) Candidates printed and distributed handbills, postcards and placardss up to the limit allowed under election regulations. In addition candidates used loudspeakers mounted on trucks, and radio time allowed them under OD #22/2.
- (c) During the period 1 - 2 April a womens' Information Conference was held in Yokohama by C.I. & E. section, this Headquarters. Approximately 9,000 women including delegates from 16 representative organizations from 100 cities, towns, and villages were present. At this meeting the topic of the importance of getting women to the polls in April elections was stressed. Four thousand (4,000) copies of the pamphlet, "Democratic Organizations" were printed by the Kanagawa press and distributed. It is believed this was the largest meeting of its kind ever held in Japan under the auspices of the Occupational Forces
- (d) A similar two-day institute was held in Odawara on the fourth and fifth of March. The estimated attendance at this meeting was 1200. Representatives of women's organizations from 53 cities, towns and villages of western Kanagawa were present.
- (e) The C. I. & E. documentary film "The First Tuesday in November" was shown in the following cities in Kanagawa Prefecture during the month of March. Attendance figures:

1. Odawara	1,573
2. Kamakura	1,000
3. Tsurumi	1,800
4. Yok. College	180
5. Yokohama	22,859
6. Kawasaki	5,860
7. Hiratsuka	3,750
8. Fujisawa	500
	<hr/>
	TOTALS 37,522

22. Number of violations reported:

No violations were reported to this office. This was consistent with other phases of the election for Councillors in that the whole election seemed in the throes of inertia. Reports of violations may be received

at a later date as defeated candidates sometimes endeavor to embarrass those who are elected.

23. Not applicable:

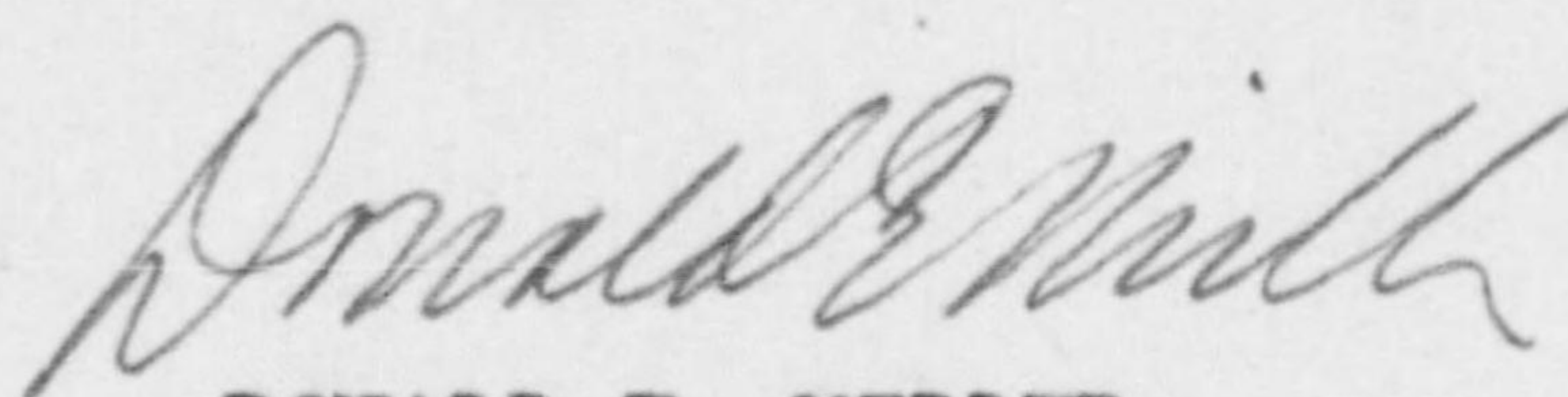
✓ 24. Military Government teams comments and evaluation:

- a. No criticism was reported regarding the activities of occupation force personnel during this election.
- b. Local election administration committees functioned as well as could be expected of a newly organized Executive-Administrative Japanese body. A justifiable criticism was the hesitancy on the part of the Election Administrative Committee to take complete charge of the elections from the Kencho. At all meetings, this headquarters stressed the fact that the Election Administrative Committee was the supreme authority over the elections and that other agencies, including the Prefectural government could be called upon for assistance. The Committee however hesitated to take the initiative and had to be prodded by this headquarters. This situation was also noted and reported on by the various surveillance teams throughout Kanagawa-Ken and was, no doubt, a result of the change over from previous governmental supervision of elections.
- c. How may election laws be improved
  1. The following recommendations concerning future election procedures are based on the result of these elections and on the general comments of the surveillance teams and are made with a view to decreasing the relatively large number of registered non-voters: (from 18% in rural districts to 54% in the larger cities)
    - (a) It is recommended that instead of holding 4 separate elections on different days, these elections be held on 2 separate days - for instance, 1 election day for executives and 1 for legislators. Dispersal of the elections over a number of days places too great a hardship on the voters and interferes with industrial production for the month in question. It is further believed that a consolidation of elections would result in a higher percentage of voting attendance.
    - (b) It is recommended that prior to elections more extensive publicity be given the elections by the Japanese Government. Surveillance teams noted that people living in the rural areas were almost totally ignorant of the election laws and election machinery.
    - (c) It is recommended that the candidates for election be granted additional posters, circular and literature privileges. Public sampling made by this headquarters indicates that in most instances the voters were unaware of the party platforms and/or the individual merits of the candidates. It is believed that many voters cast their ballots for

candidates whose names are in the public limelight without being acquainted with the policies or platforms of the respective candidates.

- (d) In order to reduce the present tendency to vote for personalities rather than for platforms, it is recommended that election laws and procedures be revised to place more emphasis upon party lines rather than upon individual candidates, thus allowing for proportional representation.

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMANDER:



DONALD E. MILLER  
Captain           AGD  
Adjutant

2 Incls:

1. Report of balloting
2. Prefectural bulletins (4)

<u>Registered Voters</u>		<u>Number Balloting</u>		<u>% Abstainers</u>
<u>Yokohama:</u>				
Male:	208,853	Female:	203,013	
			M-121,116	58
			F- 81,871	40
<u>Yokosuka:</u>				
Male:	68,214	Female:	69,634	
			M- 45,232	66
			F- 40,061	58
<u>Kawasaki:</u>				
Male:	65,575	Female:	55,576	
			M- 40,509	62
			F- 27,017	49
<u>Hiratsuka:</u>				
Male:	10,936	Female:	12,151	
			M- 7,852	72
			F- 6,957	57
<u>Kamakura:</u>				
Male:	14,240	Female:	16,424	
			M- 8,349	59
			F- 7,811	48
<u>Fujisawa:</u>				
Male:	20,604	Female:	22,316	
			M- 13,559	66
			F- 12,574	56
<u>Odawara:</u>				
Male:	16,967	Female:	19,699	
			M- 11,982	71
			F- 11,774	60
<u>City Total:</u>				
Male:	405,389	Female:	398,813	
			M-248,599	61
			F-188,065	47
<u>Miura Gun:</u>				
Male:	11,995	Female:	13,532	
			M- 6,284	43
			F- 5,203	58
<u>Kamakura Gun:</u>				
Male:	6,790	Female:	6,657	
			M- 4,465	66
			F- 3,727	56
<u>Koza Gun:</u>				
Male:	46,695	Female:	47,388	
			M- 28,847	62
			F- 20,839	44
<u>Naka Gun:</u>				
Male:	38,025	Female:	40,347	
			M- 25,977	69
			F- 21,262	53
<u>Ashigara Kami Gun:</u>				
Male:	17,845	Female:	19,008	
			M-11,618	65
			F- 8,664	46
<u>Ashigara Shimo Gun:</u>				
Male:	19,325	Female:	21,699	
			M- 14,010	72
			F- 13,841	64
<u>Aiko Gun:</u>				
Male:	14,844	Female:	16,087	
			M- 10,670	72
			F- 8,581	53

Tsukui Gun:

Male:	10,396	Female:	10,985	M-	6,818	66
				F-	5,495	50

Gun Total:

Male:	165,915	Female:	175,703	M-	108,689	66
				F-	87,612	48

Grand Total:

Male:	571,304	Female:	574,516	M-	357,288	63
				F-	275,677	48