

1. ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
 2. ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS  
 3. CONSTITUENCIES AND FIXED NUMBER OF SEATS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
 CONSTITUENCIES AND FIXED NUMBER OF SEATS FOR THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

1. Election for the House of Representatives

The 22nd Election for the House of Representatives, the first general election after World War II, was held on April 10, 1946. Starting with this election, the voting age was changed from 25 to 20 years of age, and the age of electoral eligibility from 30 to 25 years of age. Also, women were given voting rights for the first time. The percentage of the constituent body to the national population which stood at about 20% in the days of universal male suffrage rose to about 50% after the 22nd Election for the House of Representatives. After voting rights had been extended to women in Japan, the turnout of female voters was upwards of 10% lower than that of male voters in the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Elections for the House of Representatives. However, the female voters' turnout exceeded that of male voters in the 32nd Election for the House of Representatives. Of the 12 elections that have thus far been conducted for the House of Representatives since April 1946, the national average turnout of voters was highest in the 28th Election for the House of Representatives with 76.99% and lowest in the 23rd Election for the House of Representatives with 67.95%.

A check of the post-election power of political parties indicates that the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) became the leading party in the 23rd Election for the House of Representatives held before the enforcement of the new Constitution of Japan on May 3, 1947, thus giving rise to the emergence of a middle-of-the-road coalition regime with reformists constituting its nucleus. With the exception of this election, a conservative political party became the dominant party in the 25th, 28th and subsequent Elections for the House of Representatives, constituting the majority of its fixed number of seats. Nonpartisan and other representatives accounted for 17.4% of the fixed number of seats in the 22nd Election for the House of Representatives, but their strength has extremely decreased since the 23rd Election for the House of Representatives. Ever since Kōmeitō made its debut in the 31st Election for the House of Representatives, the House of Representatives has been split into many parties. In the 22nd Election for the House of Representatives in which women exercised their franchise for the first time, 39 women made their debut as members of the House of Representatives, but their number dropped to 15 in the 23rd Election in spite of the fact that a greater number of women ran as candidates than in the preceding election. Their number later kept leveling off and dropped to seven in the 33rd Election for the House of Representatives.

2. Election for the House of Councillors

The turnout rate in each election for the House of Councillors was lower than in the case of the House of Representatives. The highest turnout rate was 73.2% which was registered in the 10th Election for the House of Councillors, whereas the lowest turnout rate was 58.7% which was marked in the 5th Election for the House of Councillors. The difference in turnout

percentage between males and females showed the same tendency as in the elections for the House of Representatives.

When the elected are classified by political party, a conservative political party became the leading party in every past election with the exception of the 1st Election for the House of Councillors. In the House of Representatives, the conservatives had been split into many parties till the 27th Election for the House of Representatives, and the first and second leading positions were dominated by conservative political parties with the exception of the 23rd Election for the House of Representatives, whereas in the House of Councillors, a reformist political party has always ranked second.

The ratio of women to all the elected members of the House of Councillors was higher than 1.5% or so registered by the women members of the House of Representatives, and the percentage exceeded 6% in the 9th and 10th Elections for the House of Councillors.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

These maps illustrate election returns in terms of the number of elected members and turnout rate classified by political party for each prefecture with respect to the elections that have been conducted for the House of Representatives since the end of World War II and for the House of Councillors since its inception. The number of members returned and the rate of polls were graphically indicated for each election. In the case of the House of Representatives, an election is always held for all its fixed number of seats; it is conducted either upon expiration of their term of membership or upon dissolution of the House of Representatives. However, it is a fact that all the past elections for the House of Representatives since the end of World War II have been held upon dissolution of the House of Representatives. An ordinary election for the House of Councillors is held to reelect half the members of the House of Councillors every three years upon expiration of their term of membership.

Sources

1. Fair Election League, Records on Elections for the House of Representatives (1st through 30th).
2. Ministry of Home Affairs, Survey on Returns from General Election for the House of Representatives and People's Review of the Supreme Court Justices in December 1972.
3. Ministry of Home Affairs, Survey on Returns from Ordinary Election for the House of Councillors on June 1971.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs, Survey (Bulletin) on Returns from Ordinary Election for the House of Councillors on July 7, 1974.

3. Constituencies and Fixed Number of Seats for the House of Representatives

The election for the House of Representatives in Japan is of the medium-constituency single ballot system, and the term of membership of the members of the House of Representatives is four years. The fixed number of seats for the House of Representatives was set at 491 as of September 10, 1974.

The number of constituencies as classified by fixed number of seats was one constituency with a fixed number of seats one, 43 with three, 39 with four, and 41 with five.

The fixed number of seats for the House of Representatives was 466 in 177 constituencies in 1972, but was increased to 511 in 130 constituencies as of October 1, 1975, as the law had been partially amended due to the reversion to Japan of Amami Syotō and Okinawa and a rise in the national population.

Since the population has been markedly concentrated in major cities and their outlying areas and the population has decreased in other areas, there has arisen a marked imbalance between the number of electors and the fixed number of seats for the House of Representatives. As of September, 1974, the number of electors per capita of the fixed number of seats was highest in Tiba Prefecture's First Constituency with 425,000 electors and lowest in Hyōgo Prefecture's Fifth Constituency with 80,000 electors.

3. Constituencies and Fixed Number of Seats for the House of Councillors

The legislature based on the old Constitution of Japan up until the end of World War II was made up of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. Under the new Constitution of Japan, the National Diet which functions as the state legislature consists of the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives.

The election for the House of Councillors is simultaneously conducted both in the national constituency and in the local constituencies. The term of membership of the members of the House of Councillors is six years, and half the members of the House of Councillors are reelected every three years. The fixed number of seats for the House of Councillors is 252, including 100 from the national constituency and 152 from the prefectural constituencies.

In the local constituencies, each prefecture is considered a constituency, and the fixed number of seats for each constituency is set at two, four, six or eight, depending on its population. Eight-member constituencies exist in Tōkyō and Hokkaidō, six-member constituencies in Aiti, Ōsaka, Hyōgo and Hukuoka prefectures, four-member constituencies in 15 prefectures, and two-member constituencies in 26 prefectures. Due to increases and decreases in the national population since the enactment of the law, the number of electors per capita of the fixed number of seats was highest in Kanagawa Prefecture with 2,120,000 electors and lowest in Tottori Prefecture with 410,000 electors as of September 10, 1974.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

These maps show the scope and fixed number of seats of each constituency for the election of the Diet. The number of electors per capita of the fixed number of seats is also shown in the map.

Sources

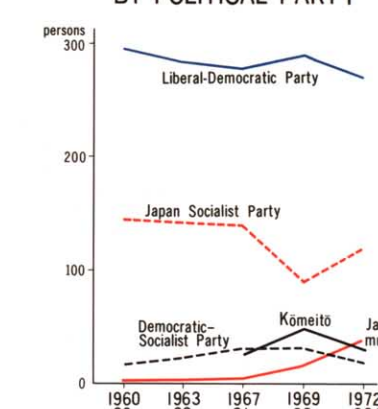
1. Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

OUTLINE OF ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

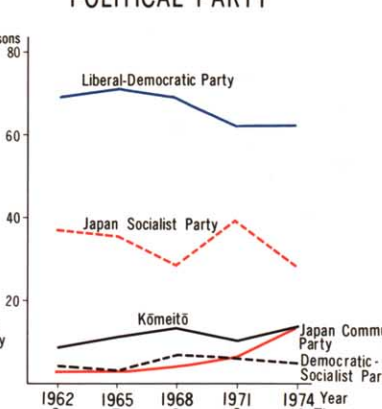
	Date	Number of representatives	Number of candidates	Number of electors as of election day	Turnout rate
22	Apr. 10, 1946	* 464	2770	36,878,420	72.08%
23	Apr. 25, 1947	466	1590	40,907,493	67.95
24	Jan. 23, 1949	466	1364	42,105,300	74.04
25	Oct. 10, 1952	466	1242	46,772,584	76.43
26	Apr. 19, 1953	466	1027	47,090,167	74.22
27	Feb. 27, 1955	467	1017	49,235,375	75.84
28	May. 22, 1958	467	951	52,013,529	76.99
29	Nov. 20, 1960	467	940	54,312,993	73.51
30	Nov. 21, 1963	467	917	58,281,678	71.14
31	Jan. 29, 1967	486	917	62,992,796	73.99
32	Dec. 27, 1969	486	945	69,260,424	68.51
33	Dec. 10, 1972	491	895	73,769,636	71.76

\* Indicates the number of those elected in the 22nd general election has not reach the fixed number of 466 persons  
 (Compiled from Survey on Returns from General Election for the House of Representatives and People's Review of the Supreme Court Justices)

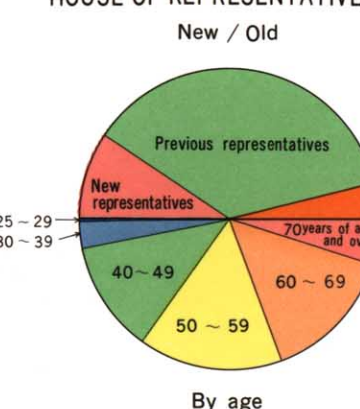
CHANGES IN NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY POLITICAL PARTY



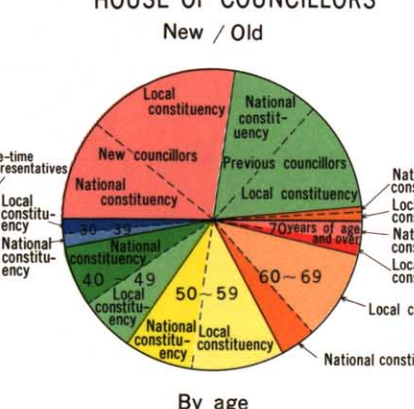
CHANGES IN NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS BY POLITICAL PARTY



THE CANDIDATES IN THE 33RD (DEC. 10, 1972) ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



THE CANDIDATES IN THE 10TH (JULY 7, 1974) ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

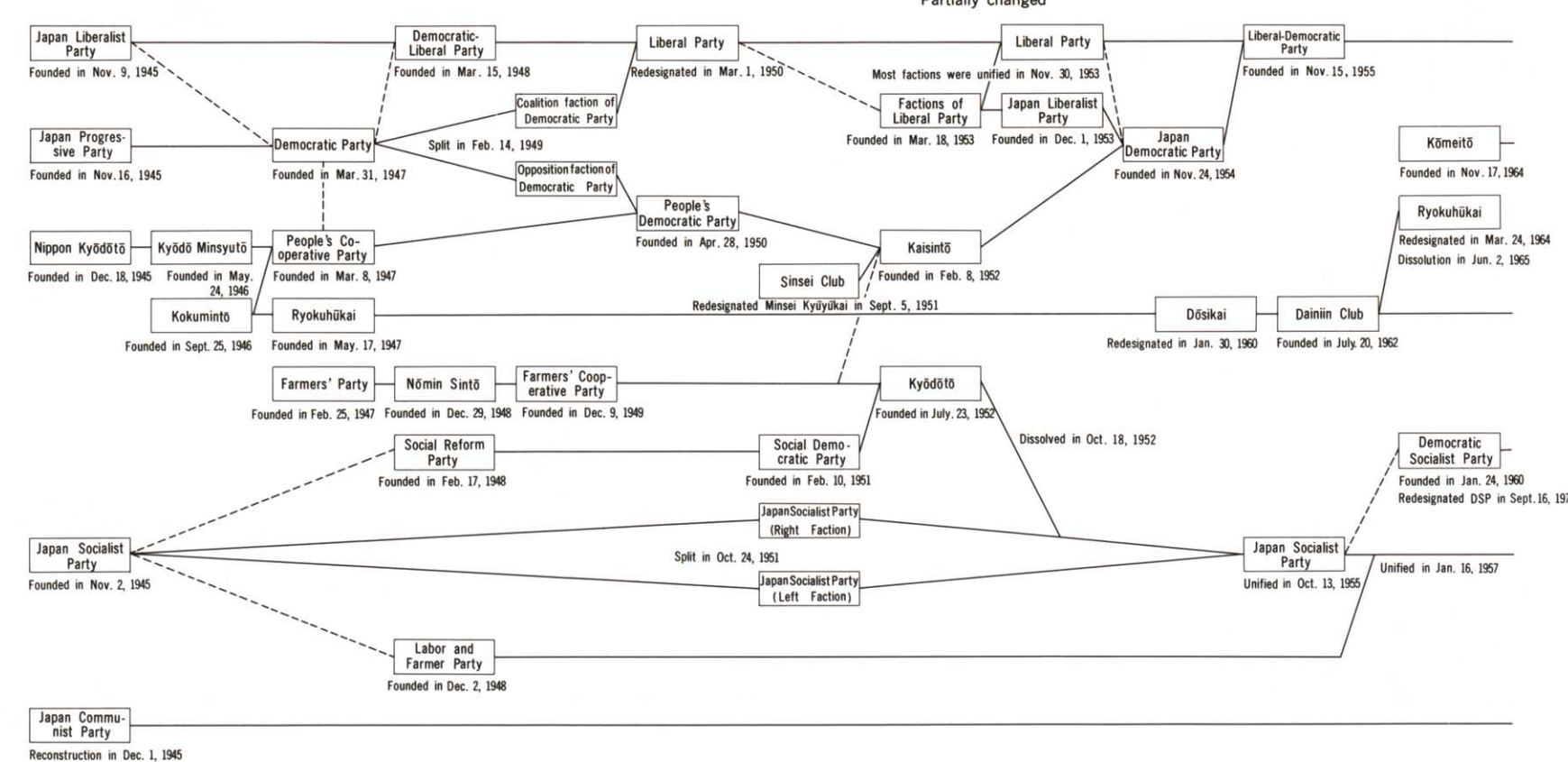


OUTLINE OF ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

	Date	Number of councillors	Number of candidates	Number of electors as of election day	Turnout rate
1	Apr. 20, 1947	National constituency: 100 Local constituency: 150	246	40,958,588 (40,164,180)	60.93% 61.12
2	June 4, 1950	National constituency: 56 Local constituency: 76	311	43,461,371	72.19 72.19
3	Apr. 24, 1953	National constituency: 53 Local constituency: 75	234	47,036,554	63.18 63.18
4	July 8, 1956	National constituency: 52 Local constituency: 75	150	50,177,888	62.10 62.11
5	June 2, 1959	National constituency: 52 Local constituency: 75	122	53,516,473	58.74 58.75
6	July 1, 1962	National constituency: 51 Local constituency: 76	107	56,137,295	68.21 68.22
7	July 4, 1965	National constituency: 52 Local constituency: 75	99	59,544,407	67.01 67.02
8	July 7, 1968	National constituency: 51 Local constituency: 75	93	65,886,145	68.93 68.94
9	June 27, 1971	National constituency: 50 Local constituency: 75	106	71,177,667	59.23 59.24
10	July 7, 1974	National constituency: 54 Local constituency: 76	112	75,356,068	73.20 73.20

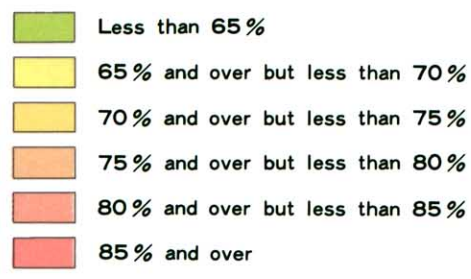
( ) The figure in brackets is the number of local constituencies excluding those without voting  
 (Compiled from Survey on Returns from Ordinary Election for the House of Councillors)

POSTWAR CHANGES IN POLITICAL PARTIES

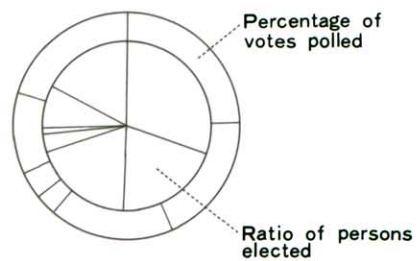


ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TURNOUT RATE



PERCENTAGE OF VOTES POLLED AND RATIO OF PERSONS ELECTED BY POLITICAL PARTIES



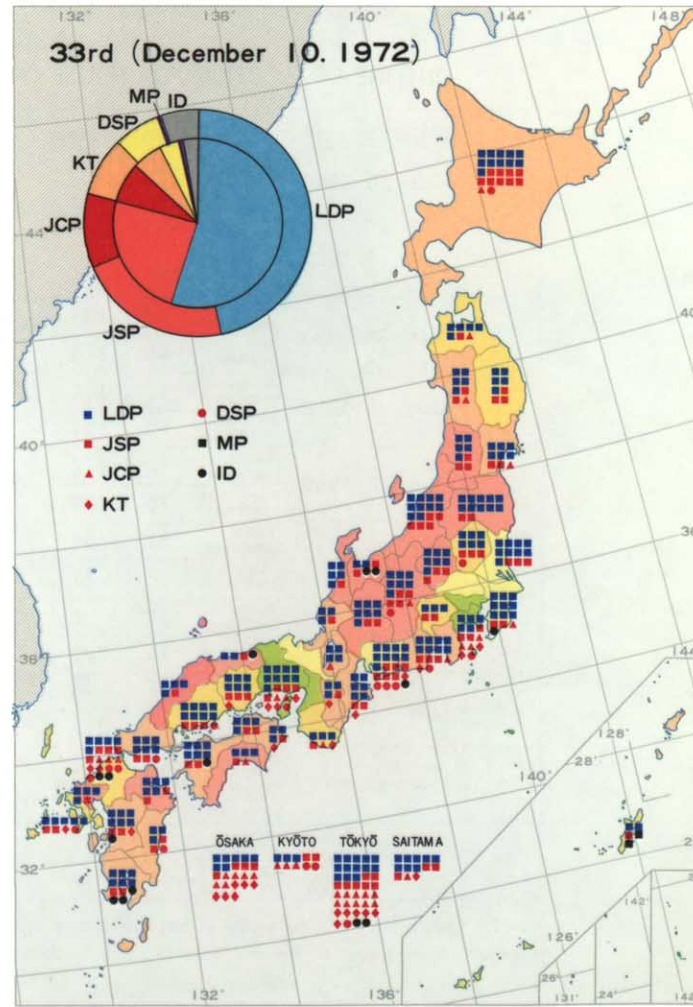
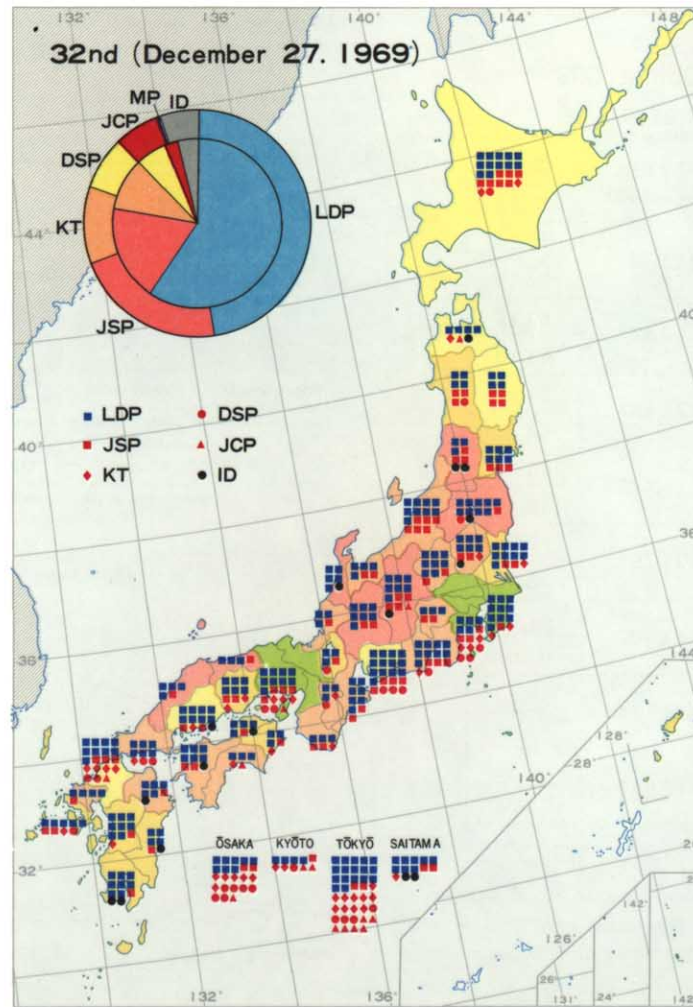
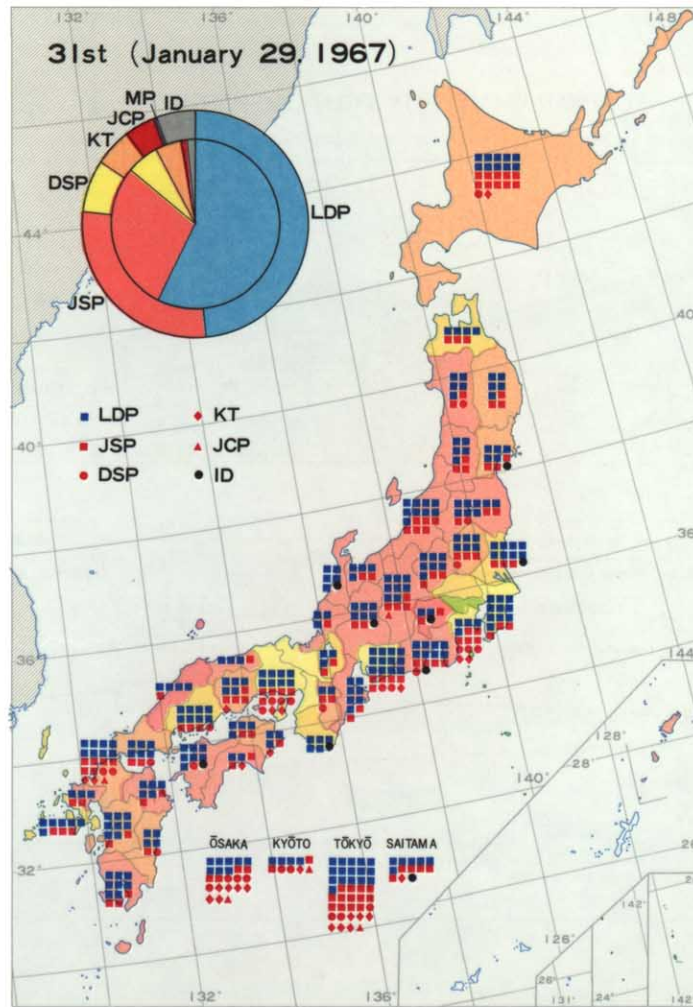
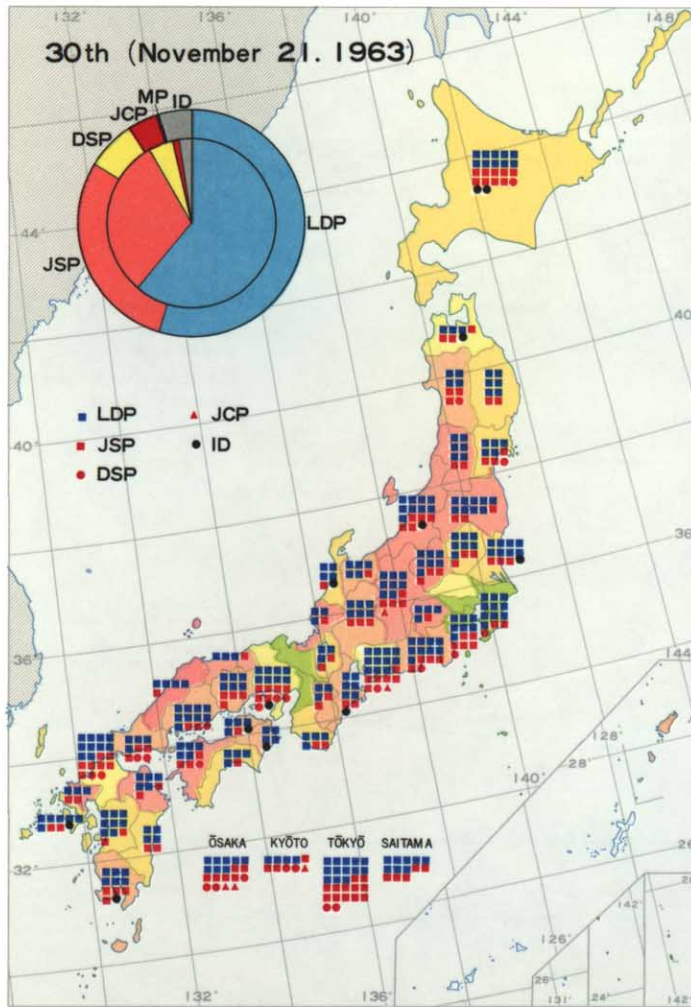
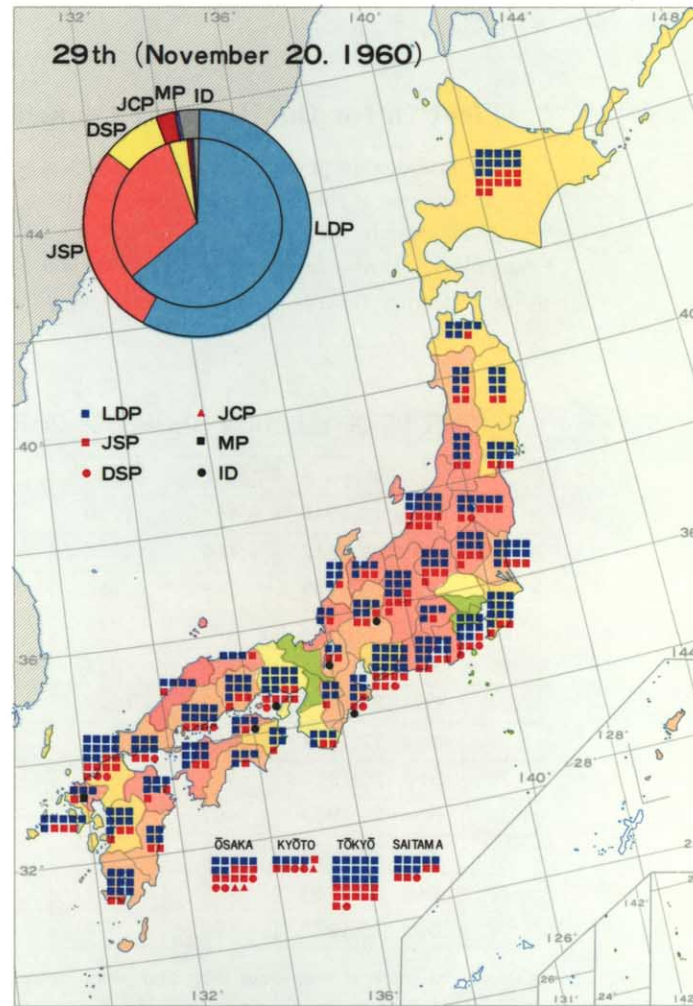
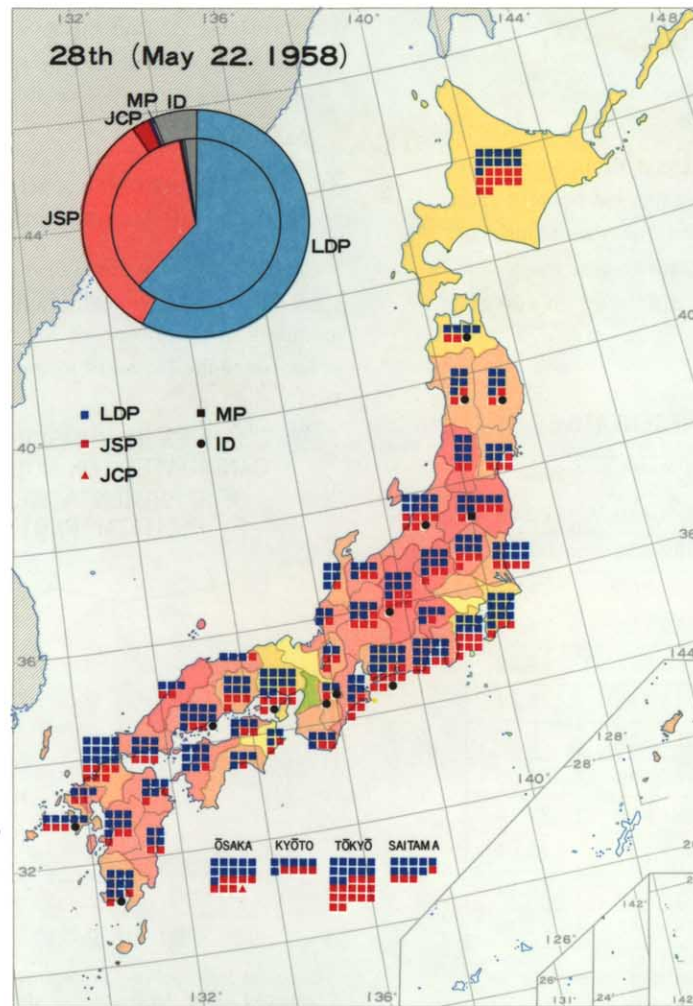
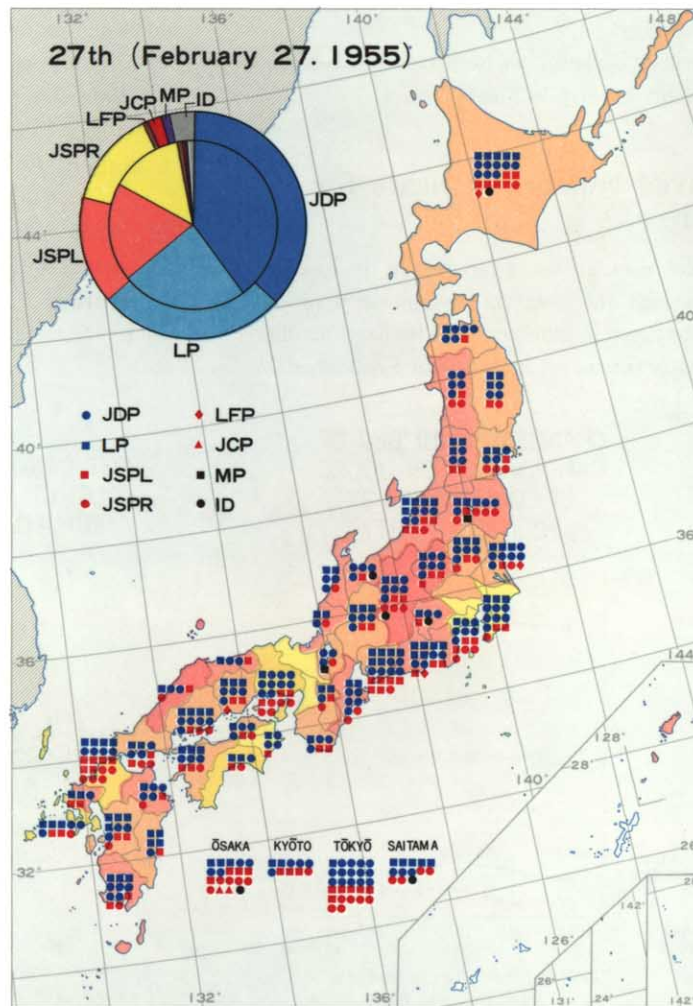
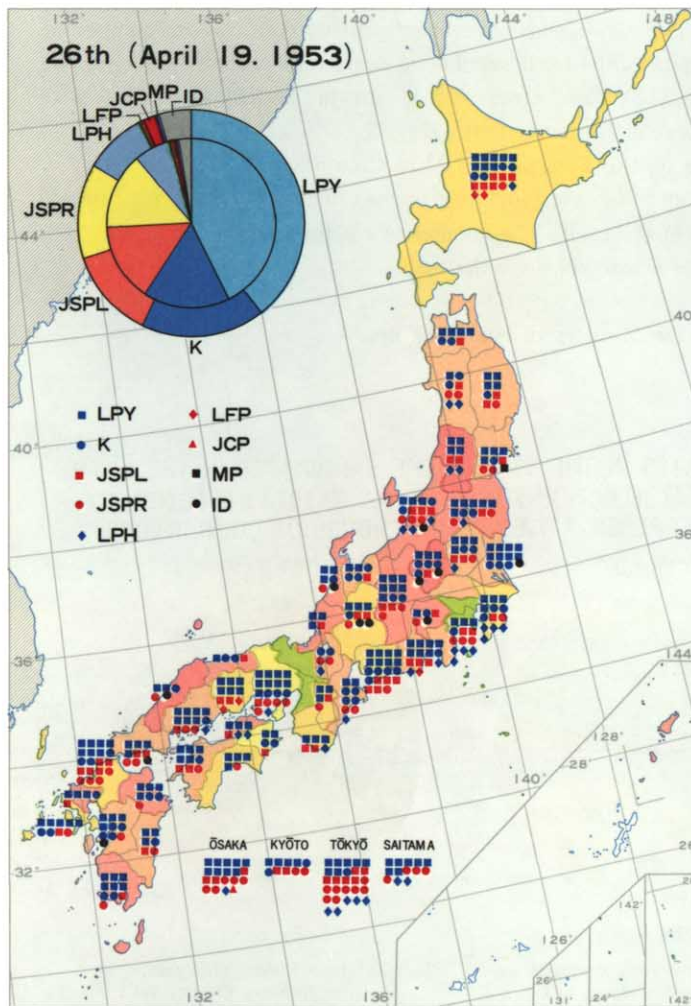
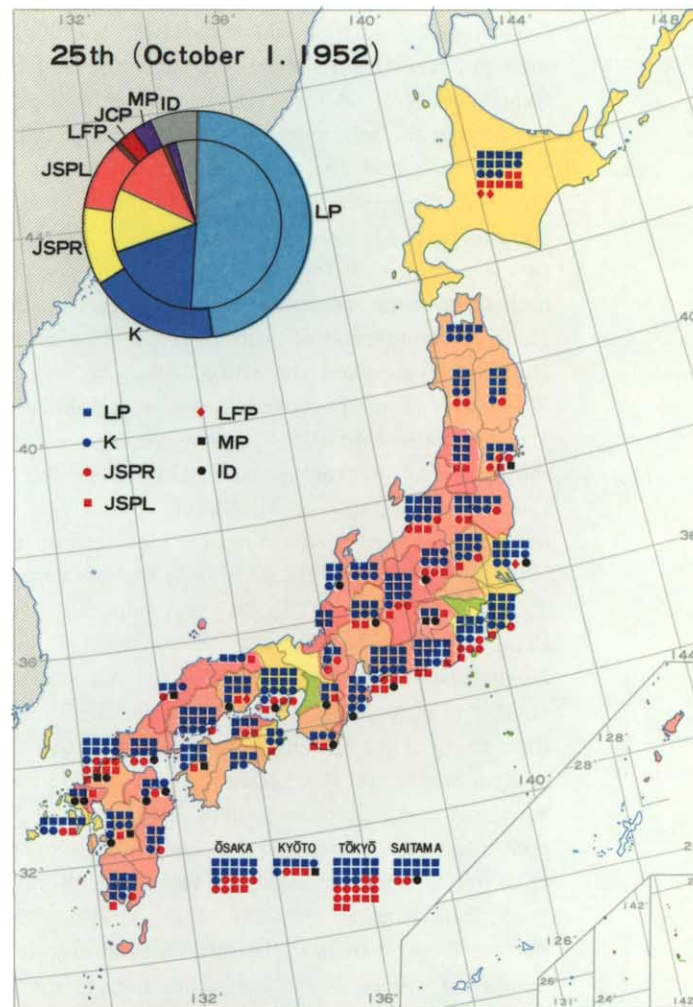
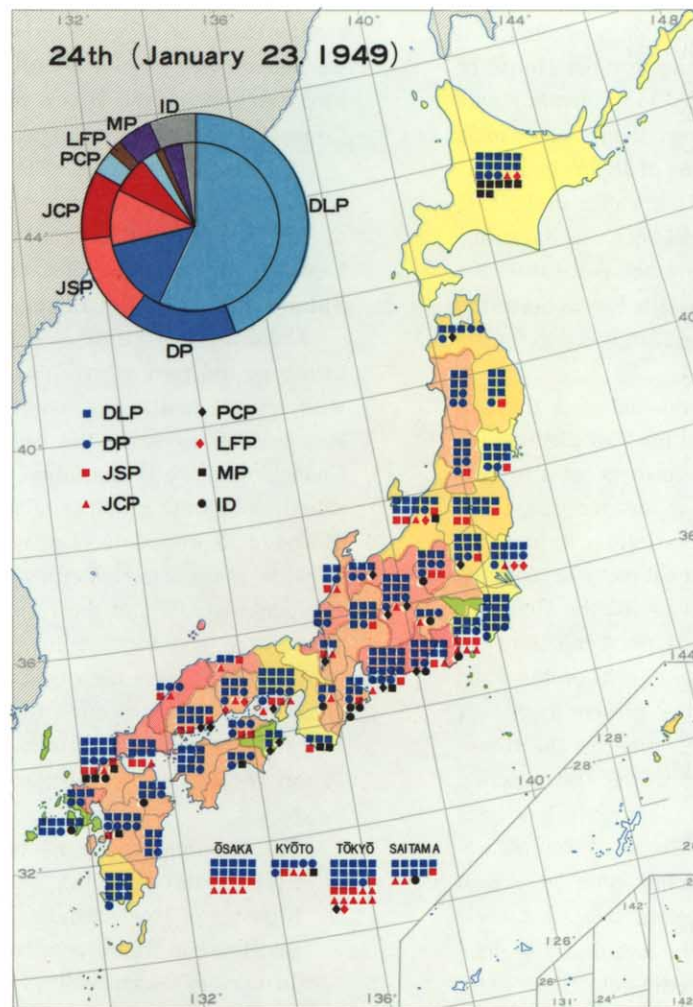
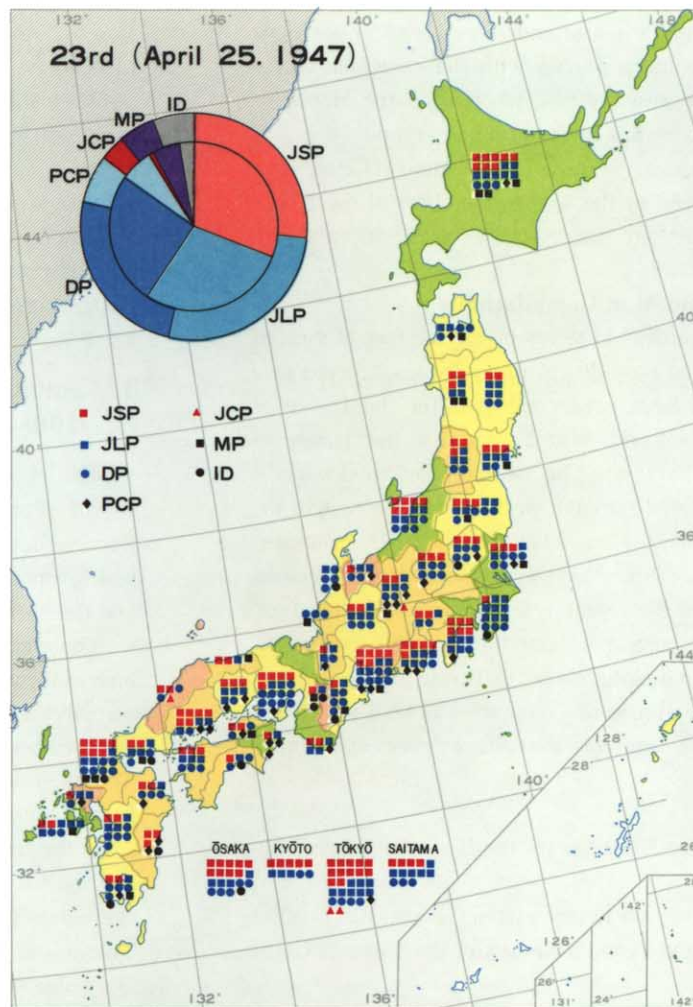
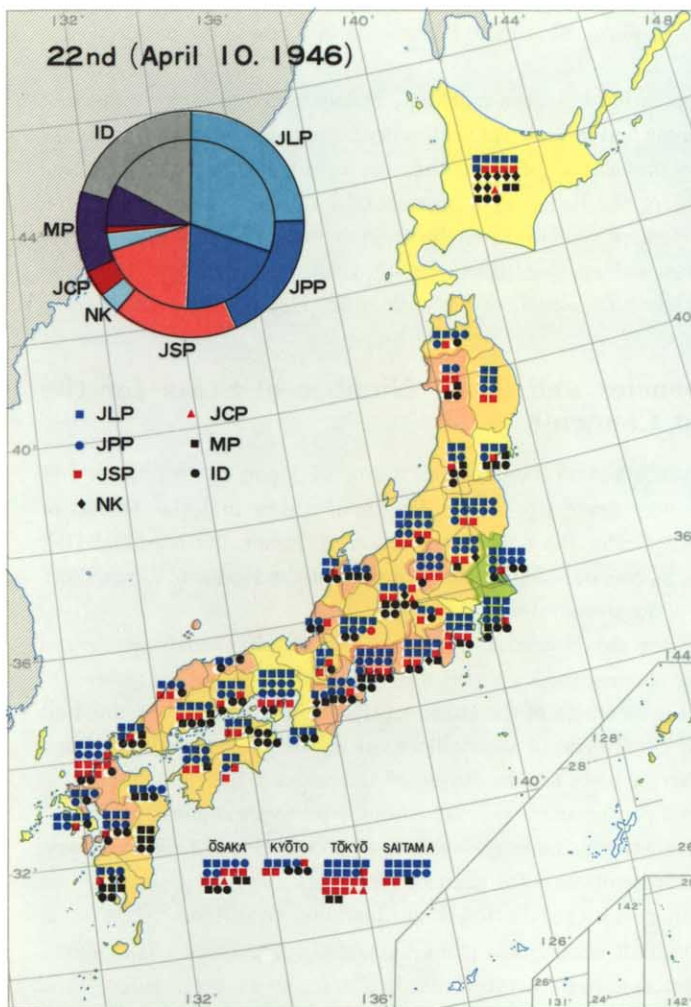
NAME OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- JLP: Japan Liberalist Party
- JPP: Japan Progressive Party
- DP: Democratic Party
- DLP: Democratic-Liberal Party
- LP: Liberal Party
- LPY: Liberal Party (Yosida Faction)
- LPH: Liberal Party (Hatoyama Faction)
- K: Kaisintō
- JDP: Japan Democratic Party
- LDP: Liberal-Democratic Party
- JSP: Japan Socialist Party
- JSPL: Japan Socialist Party (Right Faction)
- JSPL: Japan Socialist Party (Left Faction)
- JCP: Japan Communist Party
- LFP: Labor and Farmer Party
- DSP: Democratic-Socialist Party
- KT: Kōmeitō
- NK: Nippon Kyōdōtō
- PCP: People's Cooperative Party
- MP: Minor parties
- ID: Independent

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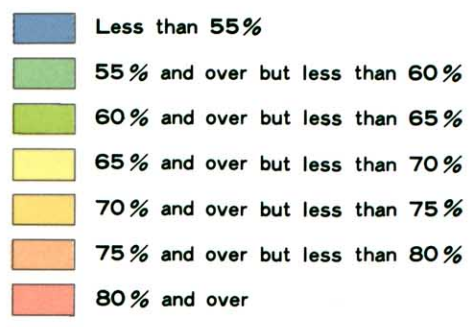


• • • • | symbol shows 1 elected person

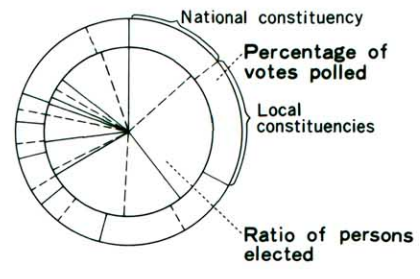


ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

TURNOUT RATE



PERCENTAGE OF VOTES POLLED AND RATIO OF PERSONS ELECTED BY POLITICAL PARTIES



NAME OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- |  |   |                                  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| JLP : Japan Liberalist Party           | LDP : Liberal-Democratic Party              | KR : Kōmeisei Renmei             |
| DP : Democratic Party                  | JSP : Japan Socialist Party                 | KT : Kōmeitō                     |
| LP : Liberal Party                     | JSPR : Japan Socialist Party(Right Faction) | PCP : People's Cooperative Party |
| PDP : People's Democratic Party        | JSPL : Japan Socialist Party(Left Faction)  | RK : Ryokuhūkai                  |
| LPY : Liberal Party (Yosida Faction)   | JCP : Japan Communist Party                 | DK : Dōsikai                     |
| LPH : Liberal Party (Hatoyama Faction) | LFP : Labor and Farmer Party                | MP : Minor parties               |
| K : Kaisintō                           | DSP : Democratic-Socialist Party            | ID : Independent                 |

• • • • | symbol shows | elected person

1:16,000,000

