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GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

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NO of TDY	DATE TDY STARTED	PERSON ON TDY	REGION TO VISIT	REGION NO	
1	8 Jan 51	Williams	Tokyo	3	(Cancelled)
2	15 Jan 51	Bishop	Sendai	2	(No Report)
3	6 Feb 51	Engle	Osaka	4	(Cancelled)
4	8 Feb 51	Shupak	Tokyo	3	(No Report)
5	13 Feb 51	Kilgore	Fukuoka	6	(Report Made)
6	6 Mar 51	Cheles	Hiroshima	5	(Report Made)
7	13 Mar 51	Bishop	Osaka	4	(No Report)
8	2 Apr 51	Kilgore	Sendai	2	(No Report)
9	16 Apr 51	Harrison	Tokyo	3	(Report Made)
10	1 May 51	Cheles	Fukuoka	6	
11	14 May 51	O'Neill	Hokkaido	1	
12	14 May 51	Kilgore	Osaka	4	

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PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Survey of Tokyo (III) Region

Date of Report: 11 May 1951
Report By: Police Administrator Paul E. Harrison

Period Covered: 16 April thru 29 April 1951

SUMMARY:

1. Police conditions are very good and appear to have improved steadily during the past year.

2. Unemployment disturbances have steadily declined due to improved economic conditions and a lessening of the unemployment problem, also brought about by a reduction of Communistic activity among the unemployed. This reduction of Communist agitation was partially caused by more aggressive police action and a weakening of the Communist Party brought about by the purge of their leaders during the past year.

3. Cooperation between NRP and MPD continues on an improved basis regardless of any frictions or difficulties which may have been caused by the proposed Police Law revision.

4. Crime has steadily declined, especially, in urban districts, however, the reduction has not been as great in the cities.

ATTACHMENTS:

RECOMMENDATIONS: Recommend that Public Safety and other responsible GHQ sections encourage the Autonomous Cities' Association; Autonomous Cities' Public Safety Commissions' Association; Municipal Police Chiefs Liaison Association and other civic groups to continue their campaigning to retain their local autonomy in the revised Police Law in order to prevent the Japanese Government's effort to re-centralise the police. (Pars. 7, 11, 20, 28, 33 a, 36 a and c.)

Recommend that the National Rural Police Director and his staff be counseled to caution their executive officers to prevent the "alleged" campaigning to induce the local autonomous cities [illegible] their police services to NRP jurisdiction, and when the [illegible] regarding

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Recommend that the National Rural Police Director and his staff be counseled to caution their executive officers to prevent the "alleged" campaigning to induce the local autonomous cities to return their police services to NRP jurisdiction, and when the local cities request information of the NRP executives regarding the scope and cost of NRPs providing police service the answers should be given in writing and made a matter of record. (Note: It is reported that NRP expects to reduce those local autonomous police forces which return to NRP jurisdiction 50 per cent.) (Pars. 12 and 16)

Recommend that the Chiefs of Police be cautioned through their Liaison Association and by TDY officers to carefully consider all budgetary requests for increase in personnel in order to maintain their budget at a minimum level consistent with good police service, and encourage any personnel requests to be in the civilian category replacing station personnel and thereby increasing police personnel available for field duty (Pars. 8, 30 b, 33 b and c, 35 b)

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Recommend that all police officers be re-instructed through NRP and Municipal Chiefs of Police Liaison Association channels to refrain from tying their guns in their holsters. (Par. 14)

Recommend that concerned Police Administrator immediately consult with the proper NRP official concerning special uniform equipment for those officers performing police duties in those localities where such equipment is required; for example, additional equipment or modifications of present equipment for ski patrol, etc. (Par. 27)

Recommend that all officials, especially, the executive officers of every department be re-instructed and orientated as to the reasons which require a police officer to carry his gun twenty-four (24) hours a day. (Pars. 27 and 40 h)

Recommend that the Chief Police Administrator and the Chief of Public Safety again counsel with Director Saito of NRP and Chief of Police Tanaka, Chairman of the Municipal Chiefs of Police Liaison Association in order to clarify and re-emphasize the reasons for PSD's policy against the rotation of officers between cities and between MPD and NRP. PSD should do their utmost to encourage the non-rotation of officers between departments, and encourage the use of promotional examinations for all positions including the Chief of Police position in every department (Par. 36 f and 40 h)

Recommend that all Municipal Police Departments, regardless of size, be notified through the Municipal Chiefs of Police Liaison Association that they may construct pistol ranges for their individual city departments regular training on on a cooperative basis. These ranges should be constructed on a minimum-cost basis and operated by the department's range master who has received proper training prior to his assignment as range master. (Par. 36 g)

Recommend that the responsible Police Administrator consult with the National Headquarters, NRP, regarding the operation of the headquarters laboratory with particular reference to the time required by the NRP laboratories compared to time required by private laboratories for the completion of their scientific tests of materials and evidence submitted by the police and the necessary remedial action taken as indicated by the above investigation. (Par 39 f)

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Liaison Association in [illegible]
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Recommend that PSD establish a definite uniform policy for MPDs regardless of size in the matter of returning guns to the National Rural Police armory in the equivalent number of those guns purchased from the States by the respective MPDs.

Recommend that those departments equipped with other than a .38 caliber revolver ("except" Tokyo and Osaka, due to large number of guns involved) be encouraged to replace those odd calibers with the .38 caliber revolver, after the Occupation has ended and guns of the .38 caliber can be manufactured and purchased locally. This program should be a long-range program, possibly of ten years duration, in order to minimize the expense. When this program is completed, all officers would be equipped with a .38 caliber revolver, and it would be possible to interchange ammunition when officers of several departments are assembled for emergency action.

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Recommend that all departments be counseled by PSD officials to refrain from buying additional guns from any foreign source due to the high cost of such purchases. Police officials should be advised to begin consultation with possible manufacturers of guns in Japan in order that the preparations can be made for immediate production after the peace treaty is signed. This would improve economic conditions, increasing for employment within the country and retain the funds within the country. (Par 42 e)

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: LO 85-6, GHQ, FEC, dtd 26 March 1951, to observe, supervise, and coordinate operation of Municipal and National Rural Police in implementation of the New Police Law in the Tokyo Region.

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Details: Tokyo Region Paul E. Harrison

1. On 9 April 1951 conferred with Tokyo Regional Director, Uryu N., regarding the general conditions throughout the region. Chief Uryu stated conditions were generally good throughout the area, and in his opinion, there was no specific problems except the coming elections to be held on 23 and 30 April. There had been some arrests made for election violations throughout the region; some technical in nature, and some for bribery. Both the National and Municipal Police were keeping a very close inspection of all election activities. Cooperation between NRP and MPD seem very good, especially, in Tokyo.

2. On 9 April 1951 conferred with Mr. Nolan, Civil Affairs Section, by telephone, requesting any information concerning the police which required the attention of the undersigned. The riot in Matsumoto City, 8 February 1951, and the report that the police of Nagano Prefecture were carrying their guns tied in their holsters during riots and disturbances was mentioned by Mr. Nolan for PSD's attention. These two matters were on the agenda and the Chief of Police Matsumoto City, had been requested by PSD through the Liaison Association to prepare a complete report on the matter.

3. On 16 April 1951, the undersigned and Interpreter Fukanaga left Tokyo at 1700 hours, arrived Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, 2051 hours.

4. On 17 April 1951 called at CIC office. Major C. E. Orbeson, Commanding Officer, was absent and Captain in charge was interviewed. He stated conditions generally were very quiet in Yamanashi Prefecture. The election campaigning was in progress, and it was not expected that the Communists would make a very good showing. One of the Communist candidates had taken advantage of General MacArthur's being relieved of his command, however, it was not expected to benefit the candidate.

5. Conferred with Troop Commander Tamura H., who submitted reports concerning crime, traffic, and police personnel. These reports are now being translated. Chief Tamura stated cooperation between NRP and Municipal Police was very good and improving. This is to be expected because Chief Tamura has had many years of experience, both in city and the urban areas.

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6. An inspection of the police school and range was made which is located some distance from the City of Kofu. Eighteen (18) recruits are now receiving training; sixteen (16) Municipal Police receiving in-service training, special criminal investigation; forty-four (44) NRP are attending the Regional Training School. The schools has three regular and three assistant instructors. There is room for additional courses to be given due to the capacity of the school. The pistol range is in very good condition; the lavatories very clean. The range is not used very many times per year due to the lack of ammunition.

7. On the afternoon of 17 April, the undersigned met with Kofu Chief of Police K. Sasaki, and the Chiefs of the MPD Yamanashi Prefecture--total, twenty-one (21). All of the Chiefs reported conditions to be the same as in previous months and during the past year. They were especially interested in the changes to

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be expected if and when the proposed Police Law revisions are enacted by the Diet. They were informed that PSD would be disappointed if any considerable number of cities were to give up their autonomous police departments. One of the reasons for the creation of the autonomous police departments and the decentralization of the old police system was to give the citizens of a community a greater voice in the actions and services of their local police, and due largely to the organization of a local police department as contrasted with a national police force, the autonomous police were naturally more responsive to the wishes of the citizens of a community. It was recognized by all officials that the maintenance of autonomous police in a community would add slightly to the tax burden of each citizen. It was also recognized that there were some weaknesses in the operation of a decentralized police force; but the advantages of maintaining a local autonomous police department far out weighed any disadvantages to the citizens and to the community because it was natrual that a locally controlled police department would be more democratic in its actions. It was also recognized that there was a necessity for maintaining a national police force such as the National Rural Police for the maintenance of law and order in the areas outside of the autonomous city and to assist the autonomous police in times of emergencies, and to maintain a central fingerprint bureau and laboratory for the use of both the National Rural Police and MPDs. The Municipal Chiefs of Police were encouraged to do all in their power to inform the public in cooperation with the activities of their local Public Safety Commissioners, on the matter, in order that the citizens who have the final vote in the matter would be fully aware of all the problems involved in either maintaining a local autonomous police or in consolidating under the authority of the National Rural Police.

8. The Chiefs were advised to move slowly in making requests for increasing their department when the Police Law revision becomes effective which will remove the restriction on the maximum number of personnel allowed. They were requested to give full consideration to replacing all police performing non-police duties in stations with civilians. This would assist in keeping the budget to a minimum through lower salaries and less pension benefits to the civilian personnel and would allow placing the police personnel relieved by civilians on field duties and would, therefore, increase their available police personnel without actually increasing the number of sworn police officers. They were asked to study ways and means of increasing the efficiency of their personnel through increased training, revised and improved practices and

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9. Kofu MPD has constructed an assembled car for radio car patrol. An automobile shop assembled a truck frame, Dodge motor, and other parts and handmade a sedan body which is a replica of a 1949 Ford. The car is in very good shape and actually cost less than the cars now being manufactured for police use.

10. On 18 April 1951, 1056 hours, departed Kofu, arrived Matsumoto City, Nagano Prefecture, 1431 hours. Conferred with NRP District Chief, Supt. O. Hanaoka; Chief of Police, Matsumoto City, R. Wada; Chief of Police Omachi City, T. Kumai; Chief of

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Police Konjo village, Inspector S. Sugimoto, regarding general police conditions and arranged for a meeting with the Chairman of the Public Safety Commissioners for the following morning.

a. Conditions were reported to be good. The largest activity was the policing of the election campaigning. Some arrests had been made for election violations and others were being investigated. The Municipal Chiefs were interested in the possible changes to be expected when the Police Law revisions became effective. The undersigned outlined the views of Public Safety Division as previously given the police of Yamanashi Prefecture.

11. 19 April, 0930, meeting was held with Chief Wada, and Public Safety Commissioners Kinbara, Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, Omachi village; Ichinose, Chairman, Public Safety Commission, Shiojiri City; Mr. Kubo, Chairman, Public Safety Commission, Matsumoto City. The Public Safety Commissioners were especially concerned about the changes to be expected if and when the proposed Police Law revisions were enacted by the Diet. Mr. Ichinose requested a brief summary of the proposed changes as they are now agreed upon for submission to the coming Diet session. The undersigned briefly outlined the removal of the maximum number of 95,000 in the present law and the request of NRP to increase their personnel to 50,000. Article 55, assistance by an MPD to another MPD or to NRP and the expenses to be borne by the National Treasury. The amendment which provides that cities may by majority vote give up their autonomous police and receive police service from NRP. The amendment which provides for the Governor to instruct the Prefectural Public Safety Commission to order the NRP to assume responsibility for a specific investigation within an autonomous police jurisdiction. The submitting of criminal information to NRP. They were also given the same information as previously given the Yamanashi Prefecture MPD Chiefs.

12. Public Safety Commissioner Kinbara stated that National Rural Police officers were campaigning among the small cities to induce them to give up their autonomous police and come under the jurisdiction of NRP. The undersigned stated that if this was being done it was wrong and unethical for a NRP officer to do so. Any change in the police status in a community should be on the initative of the community itself, and after a full and

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12. Public Safety Commissioner Kinbara stated that National Rural Police officers were campaigning among the small cities to induce them to give up their autonomous police and come under the jurisdiction of NRP. The undersigned stated that if this was being done it was wrong and unethical for a NRP officer to do so. Any change in the police status in a community should be on the initative of the community itself, and after a full and free discussion among the citizens and if by a majority vote they voted to give up their autonomy, then it would be the responsibility of the city officials and NRP officers to make the necessary change.

13. There are thirty-seven (37) autonomous police jurisdictions in Nagano; six (6) city and thirty-one (31) villages. The Public Safety Commissions and the Chief were unable to state how many might decide to give up their local autonomy. Chief of Police Wada submitted a report on the day laborer's riot which occurred 8 February 1951. Chief wada gave a different version of the occurrence than that reported by Civil Affairs. He stated generally there were forty (40) to fifty (50) day laborers each day in front of the city offices and there were always some police officers on duty at the day laborer's office. Usually there was considerable speech making by these day laborers but no physical violence. On this particular day, the group was considerably

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larger, and suddently they forced their way into the office and prior to the police being able to assemble sufficient officers to prevent them from entering. The department has a personnel of slightly over 100 men, and it is impossible to keep a large number of officers on duty at the labor office each day. As soon as the call came that a demonstration was in progress, sufficient officers were immediately assembled and NRP was requested to call additional personnel for help if needed. Several of the demonstrators have been arrested and held for trial and a few days prior to the undersigned's arrival, they were released on bail, pending trial. It is anticipated that they will be successfully prosecuted for engaging in a riot and destroying public property.

14. Chief Wada was asked regarding the report that police in Nagano Prefecture were tying their guns in their holsters during the policing of riots and demonstrations, and Chief Wada stated the practice had begun after a police officer had his gun stolen during one of these demonstrations. They had been using a small cord around the belt and through the gun butt swivel which was easily untied or breakable by the officer. It was explained by the undersigned that the carrying of guns by police officers, which was recent by Japanese police officers, was for the protection of the officer, his brother officer, or an innocent person where their life was endangered, and for the psychological effect upon rioters who know that the police are armed and will use them in an emergency. The carrying of these guns tied in their holsters show that the police do not have confidence in themselves for the propose use of these guns and when the rioters see that the guns are tied in their holsters any psychological effect that the guns might have upon the rioters is lost. It was suggested that in lieu of carrying the guns, the officer prior to coming in contact with the rioters, move the gun toward the front from the right hip, decreasing the likelihood that the gun can be stolen by a rioter. Chief Wada stated that they would immediately cease carrying the guns tied in the holsters and he would inform the other Chiefs of Police that the practice should be discontinued.

15. On 19 April 1951, 1214 hours, departed Matsumoto arrived Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture, 1402 hours. Interviewed Captain Daschbach, Commanding Officer, CIC, Nagano City. Captain Daschbach stated cooperation between NRP, MPD, and CIC was good. Subversive activities were at a minimum and police were making every

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16. 20 April 1951, meeting was held with the Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, T. Miyashita; Troop Commander N. Nagano, and his staff. Reports were received from the Chief regarding personnel, area, population, and other police conditions. Chief Nagano raised questions regarding the proposed Police Law revision and believed the small cities could be policed more efficiently by NRP and at less expense to the citizens. The undersigned discussed the general problems involved in the maintenance of local autonomous police; the advantages and disadvantages and the advantages and disadvantages of re-centralizing the police, and pointed out the responsibility of the National Rural Police in maintaining a "hands off" policy in regard to the decision which will have to be made by a majority vote of the people in an autonomous city. The undersigned briefly outlined the same conditions

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as given above in the meeting with the Yamanashi Prefecture Chiefs, and call the attention of Chief Nagano and his staff to the reports that some NRP officials were reported to be campaigning for the small cities to come back under NRP jurisdiction. Chief Nagano stated that to his knowledge no NRP officials were campaigning in his jurisdiction and he would not allow that to occur. He asked if it was proper for the Municipal Police officers to campaign in their respective jurisdictions for the maintenance of autonomous police and the undersigned informed him that in his personal opinion it was proper and a responsibility which the Municipal Chief of Police and the members of his department should undertake as an educational and public relations matter in order that the citizens could be made fully aware of the problem prior to voting, either to abandon or retain an autonomous police. The autonomous police should use good judgment and discretion in their program by acting through their Public Safety Commission who represented both the citizens of the community and the police department, such as action by the police is correct and should be thoroughly carried out. It would be ethically correct if the officials or citizens of a local community were to request information of NRP pertaining to the problem of a city returning to NRP jurisdiction, matters affecting or concerning the tax rates for such police service, and the type and amount of service that NRP would be prepared to render in case the local community were to vote favorably upon the abandonment of the autonomous police of their city.

17. Inspection was made of the Communication Section of Nagano Prefecture. The building is a newly constructed, modern building, and would be a credit to any city. It is architecturally correct and modern in every respect. The communication personnel appeared to be alert and ready for instant service. An emergency motor generator was inspected and the communication personnel were asked to start the motor. The motor generator was operating at full capacity within a few seconds.

18. The police school facilities were inspected. These buildings and facilities are newly constructed and some work in the drill field and buildings are still in progress. The main facilities are equipped and operating. This building is also a credit to any police jurisdiction. The buildings are nicely designed, air an light entering from both sides of the building; sufficient room for each student in the classroom, study room, library, and billeting quarters. The entire facility was inspected and is in a very neat and clean condition. The lavatories are especially

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19. At 1430 hours, a meeting was held with Nagano Chief of Police K. Osawa, his staff, and Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, Mr. R. Hanaoka. Reports were received regarding the

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general conditions of the city, and the general conditions affecting the operation of the city police department were discussed. The assistance of PSD were offered Chief Osawa in the re-aligning of his department's organization in order that greater specialization could be obtained. This especially applies to an inauguration of a three shift beat patrol; increasing the amount of personnel assigned to patrol function; the consolidation of technical and housekeeping services under one section chief which would transfer the Communication Section from the traffic function to a technical service section.

20. The proposed Police Law revisions were discussed and questions were raised regarding the return of the small cities to NRP jurisdiction. A general outline was given the Public Safety Commissioner, the Chief and his staff as previously outlined for the Yamanashi Prefecture Chiefs of Police.

21. The Chief reported there are twelve (12) Communist cells in the city, 269 members. Last year a Communist candidate, Ito, ran for Counciller receiving 2,629 votes but was defeated. In the coming election one (1) Communist is running for Mayor, three (3) for the City Assembly. There are a total of thirty-six (36) positions in the Assembly. One of the largest industrial plants, a silk plant, has 1,600 employees and only a very small minority are Communist or sympathizers. There are 329 registered North Koreans and 108 South Koreans--total 457 in Nagano City. Both factions are very quiet. There are 418 registered day laborers of whom 160 can be employed each day. On the present date, forty (40) of the 418 have regular jobs.

22. During the date of this inspection there was a festival celebrating the fourteen hundredth anniversary of a shrine which is located in Nagano City which together with the election campaigning had increased the police work considerably during the month of April.

23. On 21 April, Saturday, the motor vehicle equipment of the MPD and NRP and the police station, both MPD and NRP were inspected. The stations were in only fair condition when compared with the NRP communication facilities and police school. There is room for improvement in the building, however, upon present day police standards, the buildings were clean and in good condition. The motor vehicle equipment of MPD was especially good. The 1936 Ford sedan used by the Chief was in good condition and upon the

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21. The Chief reported there are twelve (12) Communist cells in the city, 269 members. Last year a Communist candidate, Ito, ran for Councillor receiving 2,629 votes but was defeated. In the coming election one (1) Communist is running for Mayor, three (3) for the City Assembly. There are a total of thirty-six (36) positions in the Assembly. One of the largest industrial plants, a silk plant, has 1,600 employees and only a very small minority are Communist or sympathizers. There are 329 registered North Koreans and 108 South Koreans--total 457 in Nagano City. Both factions are very quiet. There are 418 registered day laborers of whom 160 can be employed each day. On the present date, forty (40) of the 418 have regular jobs.

22. During the date of this inspection there was a festival celebrating the fourteen hundredth anniversary of a shrine which is located in Nagano City which together with the election campaigning had increased the police work considerably during the month of April.

23. On 21 April, Saturday, the motor vehicle equipment of the MPD and NRP and the police station, both MPD and NRP were inspected. The stations were in only fair condition when compared with the NRP communication facilities and police school. There is room for improvement in the building, however, upon present day police standards, the buildings were clean and in good condition. The motor vehicle equipment of MPD was especially good. The 1936 Ford sedan used by the Chief was in good condition and upon the obtaining of additional automotive equipment would be satisfactory for a radio car. The Chief plans to use the three (3) weapons carriers which have had an enclosed cab constructed on them, for radio patrol cars. The vehicles are in excellent condition, well cared for, newly painted, and except for high rate of gas consumption will be very effective for radio car patrol. The city is hilly and the four-wheel drive vehicle will be especially good for this type of work. The Chief was complimented for this foresight in planning to use these vehicles as radio patrol cars rather than buying expensive automobiles at the present time.

24. NRP District station equipment was in good condition but not as good as MPD.

25. The undersigned laid over at the Akakura Rest Hotel,

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Saturday afternoon, 21 April until Monday 23 April 1951, leaving Taguchi 1028 hours, arriving Niigata 1437.

26. 24 April interviewed Major Tarbell, Commanding Officer, CIC, who stated conditions were considered to be in very good shape. Communist activities at a minimum; cooperation between NRP and MPD police officials is very good, and in his opinion, police efficiency was increasing.

27. At 1100 hours meeting with Chairman of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, K. Tatsuoka; Troop Commander H. Yasui, and his staff. Received a general report of police conditions, personnel, population, areas, etc. The Chief stated that Niigata Prefecture had the largest number of personnel in the Tokyo Regional area. Due to the climatical conditions the present uniforms should be supplemented with some special uniform equipment for skiing, patrolling on snow shoes, etc. Special automotive equipment is necessary for communicating between many of the communities. This equipment is impossible to obtain at the present time, however, the Chief has requested headquarters to try and obtain release of Weasels and other special automotive equipment by the Occupation authorities when the peace treaty is signed. One of the staff raised a question of the necessity of carrying guns twenty-four hours per day and this matter was fully discussed by the undersigned outlining the necessity of all officers being ready for any emergency twenty-four hours per day.

28. A general discussion of the Police Law revision was held and the undersigned outlined the problems as previously given the Yamanashi Chiefs of Police. Chief Yasui fully agreed on this matter and stated he recognized the responsibility of NRP officials in maintaining a "hands off" attitude until the autonomous city had made its decision.

29. An inspection was made of the Prefectural laboratory building and equipment. This is a new building, very well equipped, and should be of great assistance to the police--both NRP and MPD--in carrying out their criminal investigations. The building is especially well designed and billeting facilities are available for personnel in order that they be available twenty-four hours a day.

30. At 1415 a meeting was held with Chairman of the Public

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30. At 1415 a meeting was held with Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, Niigata City, S. Kagitomi; Chief of Police T. Saiki; and the following Chiefs of Police:

K. Saito, Muriahama City
J. Nasawa, Shibata City
K. Takaoka, Suibara City
H. Shiraishi, Tsugawa City
T. Horikawa, Miitsu City

a. General police conditions were discussed and several reports were received which are being translated. The Chiefs were especially concerned regarding Police Law revisions and its affect upon the small cities. The same outline was given as previously discussed with the Yamanashi Chiefs of Police.

b. Police budgets were discussed with the Chiefs who stated all of the small towns and villages were having budgetary

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problems. The Chiefs were asked to keep their police budget and personnel requests to a minimum in order not to aggravate the present budgetary conditions of the small towns and villages. They were advised to keep the Public Safety Commissioners, the Local Assembly, Mayors, and citizens fully informed on the operation of their respective police departments giving full information upon the operating expenses and needs in order that every citizen would have a better appreciation of the services being rendered their local community.

31. 25 April 1951 the undersigned and interpreter Fukanaga went to Sado Island accompanied by Inspector Sato, Niigata MPD and Assistant Inspector Nagai, NRP, both of whom had served on Sado Island and were well acquainted with police personnel now assigned that jurisdiction--MPD and NRP.

32. On this date met with Chairman of the Public Safety Commission Yamaguchi and Chief of Police Yamamoto, Ryotsu City.

a. Police conditions are approximately the same as during the previous year, Economical conditions are improving. Very little unemployment. The election campaigns had caused some increase of police work.

33. A meeting was held with the NRP District Chief, Supt. Oka, whose headquarters is located in the town of Aikawa on the other side of the island, and the Mayor, B. Iguchi, Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, Iwasaki; Chief Sasaki of Aikawa City; Chief C. Fujii, Ogi town; Chief T. Oda, Mano town; Nakagawa, S., Manomura City.

a. General police problems were discussed and the Chiefs and Mayors. Public Safety Commissioner Iwasaki raised questions regarding the proposed Police Law revision which were fully discussed as previously outlined.

b. Questions were raised regarding police budgets and the assistance that could be expected from the national government. Aikawa town's police budget was discussed in relation to the overall budget for the town. The overall budget for Aikawa:

1950 12,000,000 ¥
1951 16,000,000 ¥

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1950 12,000,000 ¥
1951 16,000,000 ¥

Police Budget:

1950 1,686,107 ¥
1951 1,900,000 ¥

c. 1950 the police budget was approximately fourteen (14) per cent of the total budget; 1951 twelve (12) per cent of the total budget. The National Government allocated 900,000 yen toward the 1950 budget. On this date, the city had not been told the amount for 1951, however, they expected to receive 1,900,000; which would be the approximate amount of the police budget. The tentative police budget after deducting the police salaries and fixed operating expenses will probably be insufficient to take care of the other operating expenses such as travel. They stated that the expense of commuting by bus and ferry between Sado Island and Niigata for their monthly meeting was more expensive

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than normal transportation expenses in other community due to the geographic conditions. The Chief was asked to maintain the operating expenses of the department at an absolute minimum in order not to aggravate the budgetary problem of his city in which he fully concurred and stated they would be maintained at the lowest operating level consistant with good police service.

34. On 26 April 1951, the undersigned travelled from Aikawa City to Ryotsu taking a different route and passing through the town of Mano, meeting Vice Mayor Homa S., and inspecting the police building which is of wooden construction, until last year, and is of sufficient size and capacity for all anticipated needs for many years to come. The building was paid for by the city, is nicely constructed and is a credit to the town. Although the department is very small and the crime rate is very low, the Chief expects the town to maintain its autonomous police.

35. Arrived Nagaoka evening of 26 April from Sado.

36. On 27 April at 1000 hours a meeting was held with the NRP District Chief Watanabe; Chief of Police Nagaoka City, K. Yazawa; Chief of Takada City, H. Nakazawa; Chief of Itaigawa town, Washizawa; Chief of Miyauchi town, Inage; Chief of Takamachi, Wakai; Chief of Teradomari, Sudo; Chief of Imamachi, Sasaki; Chief of Muika, Matsuzawa; Chief of Ojiya town, Ishizawa; Chief of Miotsu, Watabe; Chief of Sanjo, H. Homma; Chief of Hashiwazaki City, S. Miyamoto.

a. The above named Chiefs asked the undersigned to discuss the Police Law revisions first because of the importance of the problem and the desire of the assembled Chiefs to obtain as good an understanding of the proposed revision. The revisions were discussed generally along the lines as previously outlined with the Yamanashi Chiefs of Police.

b. The importance of improving the police service being rendered to the citizens of their respective communities was especially stressed and the need to give the most efficient and economical service possible on a minimum of budgetary requirements. During the present times when the economy of service is especially important and which is further needed due to the possibility that many small cities and towns would consider to giving up their autonomous police in order to reduce the tax load. It

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36. On 27 April at 1000 hours a [illegible] Nagaoka City, K. NRP District Chief Watanabe; Chief of Police Nagaoka City, K. Yazawa; Chief of Takada City, H. Nakazawa; Chief of Itaigawa town, Washizawa; Chief of Miyauchi town, Inage; Chief of Takamachi, Wakai; Chief of Teradomari, Sudo; Chief of Imamachi, Sasaki; Chief of Muika, Matsuzawa; Chief of Ojiya town, Ishizawa; Chief of Miotsu, Watabe; Chief of Sanjo, H. Homma; Chief of Hashiwazaki City, S. Miyamoto.

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c. Chief Watabe of Naoetsu City inquired regarding the voting procedure for a city to give up its autonomous police. He was informed that the undersigned was not familiar with the details of the procedures for placing the matter on the ballot but it would have to be in accordance with the Laws and Regulations pertaining to special elections and possibly could be placed on the ballot either by a petition of the necessary number of

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registered voters or by a majority vote of the Local Assembly. The correct interpretation could no doubt be given by the proper governmental officials byt the law did state the autonomous police could not be abandoned except by a majority vote of the people. Chief Miyimoto of Hashiwazaki City stated he had read a recent statement made by the Prime Minister while on an election campaign in the southern part of Honshu in which the Prime Minister was quoted as believing in centralizing the police department. Chief Miyimoto was informed by the undersigned that it was the undersigned's personal opinion the Prime Minister was no doubt expressing his personal views on the matter but regardless of those personal views he could not change the Police Law except by obtaining a favorable vote of the National Assembly in the Diet, and those National Assemblymen were elected by the people throughout the country and were supposed to represent the views of their constituents, therefore, it was in the interest of the Chiefs and the people of their community to make certain their elected rppresentatives fully understood the views and wishes of their respective constituents. It was very possible that the Police Law would have been revised possibly to the detriment of the autonomous communities if it had not been for the active participation in the matter by the Public Safety Commissioner's Association, the Mayor's Association, the Autonomous Cities Association, the Municipal Police Chief's Liaison Association, and other interested organizations. The active participation of these associations had no doubt caused a change in the original draft and the present draft appeared to be satisfactory to all parties.

d. Chief Nakazawa, Takada City, asked questions regarding police progress especially that affecting the organization of a juvenile division, separating those duties of a non-juvenile nature and assigning to other sections where they more properly belong; the organization of a beat and radio car patrol; the question of National Covarnment assisting cities in their budgetary problems, and the probable reason for formation of a decentralized police under the guidance of GHQ. These questions were discussed along the general lines as previously outlined in conferences with the other Chiefs of Police and Public Safety Commissioners.

e. Chief Nakazawa stressed the close cooperation between NRP and the MPD. The prefectural and city Public Safety Commissioners; the close liaison through meetings and cooperation of all the Chiefs of Police both NRP and MPD, and the fact that the Police Law revision would extend that cooperation, legally, between MPD and MPD.

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f. Chief Suda, Tereadomari, asked a question regarding the transfer and rotation of police personnel between cities, stating he was familiar with PSD's policy which prohibited such transfers and rotations. The undersigned stressed the importance of continued service within a department in which the efficiency and specialization of its personnel could be increased throughout the years. The only reason for transfers within a department would be staggation, promotion, inefficiency, etc. In case of inefficiency or malfeance in office, the man should be removed. It affected the morale of a department to regularly without cause to automatically rotate men, who were striving to increase their efficiency in their present assignment, to be transferred to a completely alien police function. The only reason for a change of Chiefs of Police of cities should possibly be where the city and Public Safety Commissioners would hold open promotional examinations wherein the qualified personnel of that city department

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and qualified personnel of all cities could compete in a valid promotional examination for the position of Chief of Police. This procedure, if possible, which was similar to the Stateside procedures, would allow Chiefs of Police and other high ranking officers of small cities to compete for promotion to the position of Chief of Police of a larger city; and would, therefore, act as a promotion in grade and salary benefits. Only this type of transfer would be approved by PSD, and due to the fact that the Peace Treaty no doubt will be signed within a few months and GHQ will probably be abolished shortly thereafter, the Chiefs of municipal police should seriously consider continuing PSD policy on this matter.

g. Another question which was raised by the Chiefs was the matter of target practice and the construction of ranges. They stated that it was very inconvenient for police personnel to travel to Niigata for target practice and inquired about the construction of local ranges. They were informed that Mr. Mulbar when he was Chief Police Administrator had stated it was his opinion which was concurred in by the undersigned and other Administrators that every city, town, and village regardless of size should be allowed to construct a small range at a minimum of expense, so long as it met the maximum safety requirements and was operated under a responsible officer to see that safety regulations and standard target practice procedures were followed. A small city could obtain sufficient ground in a suitable location where one or more targets could be placed in uprights and a pistol bench placed at the proper distance where the maximum amount of target practice could be engaged in by all members on regularly scheduled days, contingent on obtaining ammunition. They were advised to consult with Administrator Bishop who has the responsibility for this phase of training.

37. Departed Nagaoka 1402 hours 27 April 1951, arrived Shibukawa, 1727.

38. 28 April interviewed Captain Stapowich, Commanding Officer, CIC, Gunma Prefecture, Maebashi City. He reported conditions were very quiet and normal in Gunma Prefecture. Coordination and cooperation of all police units were excellent.

39. 1030 meeting with the Chairman of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, Troop Commander Y. Sakama and staff, and received reports regarding the general crime conditions throughout Gunma Prefecture, personnel and other police problems. Gunma Prefecture

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39. 1030 meeting with the Chairman of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, Troop Commander Y. Sakama and staff, and received reports regarding the general crime conditions throughout Gumma Prefecture, personnel and other police problems. Gumma Prefecture has a population of 1,600,000.

a. NRP personnel consists of 635 police officers--no vacancies--and 213 civilians--three (3) vacancies. The municipal police departments have a total personnel of 232 police officers with sixteen (16) vacancies, 207 civilians with eighty-nine (89) vacancies (some of these vacancies are maintained due to budgetary problems). The sixteen (16) police vacancies will be completely filled when the present recruit class graduates in June. There are twelve (12) NRP district and forty (40) MPD jurisdictions.

b. A review of the statistical tables submitted for crimes in NRP and MPD jurisdictions by occurrence and the number of persons arrested for 1950 and 1951 for a similar period of time for the year 1949 with that of 1950, indicates that the control of crime is considered to be good in this prefecture.

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c. There are 1,600 registered Communists in Gunma Prefecture, together with sympathizers and others they probably total approximately 2,000. In the 1950 election for the House of Councillors, the Communist polled 6.10 per cent of the votes. The 1949 vote for the Assembly, they polled 7.5 per cent. In the 1951 election which was just completed, they polled 3 per cent. The purge of the Communist leaders last year considerably weakened the party and they are considered to be very inactive in Gunma Prefecture.

d. The traffic conditions are considered to be improved over last year.

e. There is one police box in an isolated area without a telephone in this prefecture.

f. There are a total of 112 cases submitted to laboratories; thirty (30) to the National Laboratory, and eighty-two (82) to the laboratory of the university located at Maebashi due to the fact that the construction and equipping of the prefectural laboratory has not been completed. The undersigned asked a question regarding the quickness and efficiency between the National Laboratory and the university laboratory. From the information obtained it takes approximately one (1) week after the specimens have been delivered to the National Laboratory to obtain an answer while it only takes one to two days to obtain the same results when the specimens are submitted to the university laboratory. Chief Sakama was asked to maintain a log and where possible submit similar specimens on the same case to both the National Laboratory and the university laboratory logging the time of actual delivery to each and the giving of identical instructions as to priority to each, and at a later date when sufficient cases have been submitted to both laboratories to submit a report to his National Headquarters and to PSD for a study which will assist in speeding up the work of the National laboratory in assisting the outside criminal investigators in carrying out their assigned responsibilities.

40. 1140 a meeting was held with the Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, Maebashi City, Katakura; Assistant Inspector Tanaka representing Chief of Police M. Oshino, Maebashi City; Chief of Police Fujikawa, Takasaki City; Chief Okada, Iryu City; Chief T. Moro, Ota City; Chief Sakama and two National Rural Police District Chiefs were also present.

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a. Assistant Inspector Tanaka reported on police conditions in Maebashi regarding population, police personnel, and general economic conditions. Economic conditions are considered good, the main industries being silk and wood pulp, together with a large farming country.

b. Majority of the people are the conservative party and the Communist candidates polled approximately 8 per cent of the votes.

c. Maebashi City has a nicely planned police station, constructed in 1949 at a cost of six million yen.

d. Crime is gradually increasing, however, the efficiency of the police is also increasing as indicated by the

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number of cases cleared for 1951 compared with those cleared for 1950. There has been an increase of 10 per cent in the cases cleared.

e. Traffic accident cases average approximately thirteen (13) cases per month which is about the same for 1950.

f. Maebashi has a considerable police problem in addition to its regular policing problem, that of policing the bicycle races six days per month. This requires an assignment of approximately 130 men for policing during this six day period. One hundred (100) men from Maebashi; 10 from Takasaki, 10 from Isesaki and 10 from Ota. This city-operated track nets approximately four-million yen per month, from which the police department benefits and the other municipal police departments are paid for the use of their men when policing the track. Chief Okada of Kiryu City inquired about the possibility of cities having their police personnel strength reduced when the Police Law limitation of 95,000 men is removed, and he was informed that would be possible because the responsibility for determining the number of police personnel for each city would rest upon the city officials including the Public Safety Commissioners and the Chief of Police, consistant with what is considered good police service. He stated that one of the reasons for his question was that an assemblymen's employee had been arrested and that he was fearful of a decrease in the coming year's budget because of the enmity of this assemblyman.

g. One of the Chiefs inquired regarding the matter of PSD's opposition to a rotation of Chiefs of Police, and he was informed regarding Public Safety's continued opposition and the reasons for it as outlined in one of the previous meetings. The Chiefs were informed of PSD's desire that a maximum number of cities, towns, and villages continue to maintain their autonomous police.

h. One of the Chiefs inquired about a possible modification of the rule requiring all police officers to carry his gun twenty-four hours per day. He was asked how he could determine when he would need the gun and if he could determine that fact then all police problems could be solved easily. The Chiefs understood the point and agreed such a fact could never be determined beforehand and, therefore, the rule was necessary.

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41. 1515 hours, inspected the Minami Gunma District MPP station. Supt. Sato in command. Chief Sato stated there were formerly seventeen (17) towns and villages in his district; but now there are sixteen (16) because one had joined an MPD district. The population of this district is 76,500 people; 12,878 households. This area and population is policed by forty-six (46) police officers of all ranks; nine (9) civilians.

a. The police have been very busy supervising and observing the elections and several violations have been observed which involved bribery. One case of bribery involved 300 people which a large party was given by the candidates representatives in order to influence the votes. In the sixteen towns and villages there are a total of seventeen (17) Communist candidates or eleven (11) registered Communists and six (6) sympathizers. Five (5) Communist sympathizers were elected of these seventeen. One village elected three of the ten and the others were distributed among the remainder of the sixteen villages.

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b. Takasaki City in which this district headquarters is located is a central point for traffic and all industry, and during the past year the MPP station personnel have been alerted twenty-five (25) times for emergencies which required the assembly of a total of 1,045 men who were actually used six (6) times.

42. 1600 hours meeting with Public Safety Commissioner Nakagawa and Chief of Police Fujikawa of Takasaki City.

a. Population is 97,900. Police personnel 128; 6 vacancies. Nineteen civilians, seven vacancies.

b. Takasaki is as previously stated the central point for train, automobile and commercial traffic. Due to the nearness to Tokyo, the problem is increased because when Tokyo MPD is carrying out a vigorous aggressive enforcement program against vagrants, prostitutes, and law violators, many of them will leave Tokyo and come to Takasaki, thereby, increase the police problems.

c. The average accident rate is two to three accidents per month. In 1949 there were a total of 23 accidents. 1950, 29 accidents.

d. There are 114 registered Communists; 44 registered and 36 sympathizers. Commmists have arranged a total of 20 meetings in front of the tax office with the propaganda of reduction in taxes. The total number of people attending these 20 meetings was approximately 250,000. A total of 1,822 police officers, plus National Rural Police were mobilized to cope with this situation. During one of the demonstrations three rioters were arrested and received definite sentence. Several officers have been injured during these demonstrations. There has been very little trouble around the PESO offices and it has not required the calling of police officers.

e. The Chief outlined the present patrol operations and the assistance of Public Safety was offered in the inauguration of a three shift beat patrol. At this meeting and at the meeting earlier in the day, the question was raised regarding the turning in of the guns now in the possession of the police departments upon the acquisition of the new detective model .38 caliber revolver, and the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to turn in the number of guns equivalent of those purchased from the States,

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c. The average accident rate is two to three [illegible] per month. In 1949 there were a total of 23 accidents. 1950, 29 accidents.

d. There are 114 registered Communists; 44 registered and 36 sympathizers. Communists have arranged a total of 20 meetings in front of the tax office with the propaganda of reduction in taxes. The total number of people attending these 20 meetings was approximately 250,000. At total of 1,822 police officers, plus National Rural Police were mobilized to cope with this situation. During one of the demonstrations three rioters were arrested and received definite sentence. Several officers have been injured during these demonstrations. There has been very little trouble around the PESO offices and it has not required the calling of police officers.

e. The Chief outlined the present patrol operations and the assistance of Public Safety was offered in the inauguration of a three shift beat patrol. At this meeting and at the meeting earlier in the day, the question was raised regarding the turning in of the guns now in the possession of the police departments upon the acquisition of the new detective model .38 caliber revolver, and the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to turn in the number of guns equivalent of those purchased from the States, however, some small percentage might be retained by the various departments as replacement but in all cases it was the undersigned's understanding that the guns now in their possession would have to be returned to the National Armory where they would be retained in good working condition to replace guns as they became defective or needed repairs and to replace those lost or stolen. It was necessary to use approximately 830 guns turned intto arm the Imperial Guard, and with a total of 130,000 guns throughout Japan it would be necessary to maintain the others as replacements. They were instructed to take this matter up through channels for final decision by Chief of Public Safety Division. In the case of Takasaki City which is armed with .45 calibar Colt Automatics, the Chief was advised that it would be desirable for those cities that are not armed with a .38 caliber revolver to arm their increased personnel over and above what they now have with the .38 revolvers and gradually replace those odd calibers in the coming years with the .38 caliber revolver in order that all officers eventually

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would be armed with guns in which the ammunition is interchangeable. T is replacement program should not be considered until guns and ammunition are manufactured within their own country and further most increases in personnel made this year should be civilian personnel which would need no guns.

Inclosures
Upon the completion of the translation of the attachments, a supplementary report will be completed and enclosed with the original TDY report.

PAUL E. HARRISON
Police Administrator

PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Survey of Hiroshima (V) Region

Date of Report: 9 April 1951
Report By: Investigator Philip F. Cheles

Period Covered: 12 March thru 26 March 1951

SUMMARY:

1. Before leaving on TDY it was learned that Hiroshima Mayor Hamai plans on appointing police chief to position of fire chief. Fire Branch Administrator Ankrom conferred with Chief, Public Safety Division and latter instructed the writer to consult with Mayor Hamai on this. On 14 March consulted with L&G officer Baugess. He made available a classified CIC report on Hamai which indicated Hamai has strong communistic leanings. Members of CAR allege that Hamai is thoroughly corrupt.

2. Same day, Municipal Police Chief Kirihara and Deputy Chief Yoshimi visited, and police matters discussed. Kirihara reported the accidental death of an Ogori policeman who was shot by a 10-year old boy with policeman's revolver. Recently the Kure Police purchased 367 steel boxes so that each policeman can keep his pistol in a safe place. Chief Kirihara demonstrated a "safety" strap for his revolver, to be used in tieing his pistol and holster to his belt in riot demonstrations. Kure has sent policemen to Tokyo to study latest police technique in treatment of rioters. Also sent police inspectors to Kobe, Kyoto, and Otsu to study riot control technique. Chief stated that police in Kure refuse to use clubs on rioters except in self-defense. Have daily riot training for one hour. Would like to have tear-gas available before Occupation ends because the way the Japanese Government operates it will take them "ten years" to approve it. All non-occupation arrests can easily be handled by the Kure Police as long as CAR is here but the chief is afraid of the trouble he will encounter after it has gone, and he will have to deal with BCOF. On 16 March all Kure citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 will have their fingerprints taken voluntarily. Mayor Susuki will be first in line and project will be given wide publicity. Kirihara has ordered sixty American model pistols for plainclothesmen through Tokyo's Chief [illegible]. Kirihara would appreciate additional police

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Chief Yoshimi visited, and police matters discussed. Kirihara reported the accidental death of an Ogori policeman who was shot by a 10-year old boy with policeman's revolver. Recently the Kure Police purchased 367 steel boxes so that each policeman can keep his pistol in a safe place. Chief Kirihara demonstrated a "safety" strap for his revolver, to be used in tieing his pistol and holster to his belt in riot demonstrations. Kure has sent policemen to Tokyo to study latest police technique in treatment of rioters. Also sent police inspectors to Kobe, Kyoto, and Otsu to study riot control technique. Chief stated that police in Kure refuse to use clubs on rioters except in self-defense. Have daily riot training for one hour. Would like to have tear-gas available before Occupation ends because the way the Japanese Government operates it will take them "ten years" to approve it. All non-occupation arrests can easily be handled by the Kure Police as long as CAR is here but the chief is afraid of the trouble he will encounter after it has gone, and he will have to deal with BCOF. On 16 March all Kure citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 will have their fingerprints taken voluntarily. Mayor Suzuki will be first in line and project will be given wide publicity. Kirihara has ordered sixty American model pistols for plainclothesmen through Tokyo's Chief Tanaka. Kirihara would appreciate additional police training films and a longer loan period so that public can also see films. Says city would be happy to purchase any number of these films if possible.

3. On 15 March Regional Headquarters was visited but Director Yamaguchi was in Shikoku (talked to him a few days later); and discussions were held with Police Guard Chief Hirai. Requested him to have each prefectural headquarters to transmit by telephoto one copy of a fingerprint card regardless of its condition. (Later discovered that Okayama is only prefecture that has telephoto equipment. Received one copy from them and five facsimile copies of prints from others. All of the latter ones are worthless). Routine police matters discussed in addition to the new amendments

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to the Police Law. Hirai, although he speaks intelligently, does not have much of a grasp on overall police matters.

4. On 16 March the Municipal Police station was visited but Chief Nishimura was at the Police Chief's Association meeting at Osaka. Returned on following day and discussed the proposed appointment of a policeman to fire chief by Mayor Hamai. Nishimura reported that this is old Japanese custom. Real reason was to get rid of one of his deputy chiefs, Shimoda, who is not cooperating with chief. Also reported that Hiroshima Deputy Fire Chief Hashimoto not competent to handle fire chief's job despite his thirty years of experience. In addition, the latter is intimate friend of local Oyabun, Tsumura, who is presently being tried for bribing city officials.

5. Discussion held with Deputy Fire Chief Hashimoto and his assistant, both of whom have been in fire business for thirty years. They deplore Japanese custom of appointing policeman to top fire station position. Claim six cities in Hiroshima region have former policemen as fire chiefs. Hashimoto not consulted on proposed change, nor informed of it officially.

6. On 16 March Hiroshima Mayor Hamai was visited. He was informed of Fire Branch's displeasure on his proposed appointment of policeman to top fire station position. Claimed that Hashimoto not capable and is close friend of gangster Tsumura. Agreed that Japanese custom of placing inexperienced policemen in top fire jobs improper but excused it on grounds that firemen of lower class in education and mentality. Hamai denied JCP leanings but admitted he believed in the theory of communism. Also denied JCP members within his government. Hamai running for re-election in April.

7. As per recommendation on former TDY to visit Procurator's office stopped at District Procurator's to find status of Tsumura case. Being tried for bribing city officials including former Hiroshima Police Chief Ueda who resigned because of denouncement. Procurator explained that four big cases on document. Each case tried two days per month. Tsumura free on bail.

8. On 22 March the Yamaguchi MRP were visited and con-

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8. On 22 March the Yamaguchi MRP were visited and conferences held with Troop Commander Nakagawa and his staff. Fourteen (14) new radio cars for eighteen (18) stations will begin to operate with the inauguration ceremonies on 23 March. Five (5) are of Toyota make while nine (9) are Nisson. Trial run was made in a Toyota and the radio reception was fine while the car didn't seem to operate as efficiently as it should. Petition to MRP Headquarters for additional four (4) radio cars acknowledged. 750 gallons of gas alloted Yamaguchi. Believe they should have 900 gallons to operate vehicles six (6) hours per day.

9. On the same day the Yamaguchi Municipal Police were visited and conferences held with Chief Tadasuke Sasaki and Deputy Chief Kuniyoshi Hayasaki. Sasaki informed the writer

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of purchasing a 1946 Buick from an American for 1,250,000 yen six months ago and has been unable to use it because he cannot have it registered. Illegal deal. American refuses to return money. The Chief has ordered 87 American pistols for plainclothesmen. Ammunition for same has been promised but nothing definite. NRP informed him that according to letter received from former Administrator Engle that newly purchased small calibre pistols must serve as replacements for their larger calibre pistols, and the latter to be returned to NRP Headquarters. Since he plans on increasing his Municipal Police he will need these additional replacements and requests permission of PSD to keep same.

ATTACHMENTS: 1

RECOMMENDATIONS: None

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: LO 58-14, GHQ, FEC, dtd 27 February 1951, to observe, supervise, and coordinate operation of Municipal and National Rural Police in implementation of the New Police Law in the Hiroshima Region.

DETAILS: Hiroshima Prefecture Philip F. Chelas

1. A few days before leaving on TDY, Deputy Fire Chief of Hiroshima, Hashimoto, informed Fire Branch Administrator Ankrom that the Hiroshima Mayor is planning on appointing a police chief to the soon-to-be-vacant position of fire chief. Ankrom informed the Chief, PSD, who in turn directed the writer to sit-in on the conference and take what ever action deemed necessary.

2. On 14 March 1951 the L&G officer of the Kure CAR was consulted on this matter but knew nothing of it. He did have a lengthy CIC classified report on Hiroshima Mayor Hamai which indicated from reliable authority that the mayor was, if not a member of the CP, he admittedly was sympathetic to its causes. Public Health & Welfare reported that Hamai is thoroughly corrupt. Other sections of CAR stated that dishonesty and corruptness is rampart in the city government. On a previous TDY by Administrator Harrison and Investigator Chelas (see reported dtd 24 Feb 1950) Hiroshima Governor Tsunai Kusunose admitted the city's disorganization caused by the war's upheaval, and no improvements have been made since then.

3. Baugess also informed the writer that an American DAC, employeed near Kure by JOSKO, had sold his 1946 Buick to the Yamaguchi Municipal Police for 1,250,000 yen. The deal was approved by a sergeant of the BCOF Provost Marshal and the money exchanged hands before permission to sell this vehicle was requested from SCAP; and before the police attempted to have the car registered. SCAP refused permission for the sale and the police were not able to have the car registered. As a result the vehicle has been sitting on blocks for six months, the police are "out" their money, and no action has been taken or contemplated. Baugess did not know what to do so the writer telephoned the Chief, PSD, who stated that it was not within PSD's jurisdiction, and thought the matter should be referred to the BCOF Provost Marshal. Baugess was so informed.

4. On this same day Municipal Police Chief Kirihara and Deputy Chief Yoshimi were visited. Kirihara reported the accidental death of a Ogori policeman by a 10-year old youth. The policeman, according to Kirihara, was lodging with the

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4. On this same day Municipal Police Chief Kirihara and Deputy Chief Yoshimi were visited. Kirihara reported the accidental death of a Ogori policeman by a 10-year old youth. The policeman, according to Kirihara, was lodging with the family of the youth and was demonstrating the uses of the pistol without ammunition in it. He then placed the pistol on the table on which the ammo was too. The boy somehow loaded the pistol and when the policeman re-entered the room the youth pointed the pistol and pulled the trigger. The single shot entered the heart and killed the policeman immediately.

5. Recently the Kure Police purchased 367 steel boxes, with locks attached, to be utilized by the police when not wearing their pistols. The boxes were purchased at city expense for 460 yen per box.

6. Kirihara demonstrated a "safety" strap he had invented to secure his pistol with when out on raids and demonstrations. The only way he could draw the pistol was by untying it, cutting it, or removing the belt. The writer

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informed the chief that he might as well leave the pistol locked in the box. Also informed him that if this practice continued there was little doubt that the pistols would be taken from them. Kirihara stated that he has been sending policemen and inspectors to Tokyo to study the latest police technique in the handling of rioters. This in relation to the latest outbreak of Koreans at the schoolhouse. He has also sent inspectors to Kobe, Kyoto, and Otsu to study riot handling technique. The city police in Kure refuse to use their clubs during riots and demonstrations except in self-defense. Kirihara states that the CP would call this police brutality and use it for propaganda purposes. He was advised that is far better for a policeman to do his sworn duty in maintaining peace with whatever weapons he was given, and have it called police "brutality," than to have his comrades seriously injured or killed. The Kure Police have been taking daily one-hour training in riot control instead of the one-half hour previously taken. It is hoped that tear-gas will be made available to them before the Occupation closes because, Kirihara syas, the way the Japanese Government operates in its red tape it would take "10 years" before it would be approved by them. He believes his police are capable of handling any mobs but he wishes to continually improve and streamline his force. He added that he could also handle all non-occupation arrests but was worried about what he would do when the CAR leaves and he would have to deal with the British Occupation Forces.

7. On the 16th of March all Kure citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 will have their fingerprints taken voluntarily. Mayor Suzuki will lead the group with photographers taking pictures and reporters taking notes. Wide publicity will be given this project in the hopes that other municipalities will follow.

8. Kirihara has ordered sixty (60) American small calibre pistols through Tokyo's Chief Tanaka. No mention has been made of how they will be able to get ammunition for these pistols and Kirihara would appreciate PSD's good offices to clear this up.

9. Kirihara inaugurated a regular system of showing police training films, on loan from CI&E, to educate the public on police matters. He claims that he is permitted to keep them only three (3) days and this is not long enough

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10. On 15 March the Regional Headquarters at Hiroshima was visited but Director Yamaguchi was on an inspection trip in Shikoku with some of his staff. The only one available was Police Guard Chief Hirai. As per instructions of Police Administrator Munroe it was requested that each prefectural headquarters transmit to the regional headquarters a copy of a fingerprint card regardless of its condition. It was discovered that Okayama was the only headquarters that possessed telephoto equipment. Received the one copy from them on the following day; also received facsimile copies of fingerprints from the other prefectural headquarters. Hirai,

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although he speaks intelligently and seems to have a good grasp on overall police matters, could not give any information on the Municipal Police matters.

11. On 16 March the Municipal Police station was visited but Chief Nishimura was at the Police Chief's Association meeting at Osaka. Returned on the following day and discussed the proposed appointment of a policeman to the Hiroshima fire chief's position. Nishimura explained that on 3 April 1951 the present fire chief (who is a former police official) is resigning to announce his candidacy for city assemblyman. Into this position Nishimura has convinced Mayor Hamai that he should place Deputy Police Chief Shimoda who is chief of the West Police station. This move is being made, Nishimura said, because Shimoda has proven to be uncooperative.

12. It is best to recall, briefly, the circumstances that led up to the present trouble. (For complete details see TDY report Hiroshima Region, dated 24 February 1950, by Police Administrator Harrison and Investigator Cheles.) Sometime in January 1950 Hiroshima police chief Ueda resigned under fire. Shimoda, deputy chief under Ueda and a career policeman, was the natural candidate to succeed Ueda but was passed up when a committee of five (5) including the Vice-Govenor of the prefecture, chose Tokuichi Nishimura, who had no experience in police work since the Occupation, and who had been a high official of the higher secret police during the war in Formosa. Upon Nishimura's appointment, Shimoda was requested by PSD officials to help Nishimura as much as he could and to instruct him on the new police laws. Nishimura informed the writer that Shimoda never did help him and that while the other three police station chiefs operate under his headquarters, Shimoda refuses to do the same. For this reason, Nishimura has asked him to accept the job as Hiroshima fire chief. Shimoda has let it be known that he will refuse to accept this position and will request a transfer to the NRP Regional Headquarters.

13. On 16 March 1951, Hiroshima's Mayor Hamai was interviewed concerning his alleged proposal of selecting a police official to fill a coming vacancy as fire chief of Hiroshima City. He admitted that such was his intention and excused it on the grounds that traditionally it was a Japanese custom. It was pointed out to him that deputy fireman with thirty (30)

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13. On 16 March 1951, Hiroshima's Mayor Hamai was interviewed concerning his alleged proposal of selecting a police official to fill a coming vacancy as fire chief of Hiroshima City. He admitted that such was his intention and excused it on the grounds that traditionally it was a Japanese custom. It was pointed out to him that deputy fireman with thirty (30) years experience, such as Deputy Fire Chief Hashimoto has, would be the obvious candidate for the top position, much more so than a police official with no fire experience. Mayor Hamai stated that he was fully aware of this but added that firemen are of a "lower class," less educated, and therefore, not capable of handling the top job. In addition, he continued, Hashimoto is a known close friend of Tsumura, a local gangster, who is being tried at the present time for allegedly bribing Hiroshima public officials. Hashimoto, allegedly, admitting having received 30,000 yen as a "gift" from Tsumura, but claims it is not a bribe. (Later, Mayor Hamai admitted to Mr. Baugess, L&G officer of Kure CAR, that an experienced fireman should be appointed to the vacant position of fire chief, but added that he was not satisfied with Hashimoto and would continue to "look around" for a suitable candidate.)

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14. Mr. Baugess had permitted the writer to read a classified CIC report which indicated that Mayor Hamai was suspected, if not of being a member of the JCP, he was undoubtedly a sympathizer. It was alleged that he had several known JCP members working for him and that he had refused to discharge them. Mr. Baugess further informed the writer that former deputy mayor Yusa Morizawa had resigned because Mayor Hamai had refused to discharge these JCP members.

15. When questioned about his communistic affiliations, Mayor Hamai denied that he was a member of the JCP or that he was sympathic to its causes. He also denied that he had any JCP members working in his government. He did admit though that he believed in the theory of communism. The writer informed Mayor Hamai that PSD would watch the appointment of the new fire chief with interest. Also his re-election.

16. As per recommendations made in previous Hiroshima TDY report the district procurator's office was visited to inquire into the progress of the case against Tsumura. The Procurator informed the writer that the court spends two days per month on Tsumura's case, as well as two days per month on each of three other city scandal cases. In the meantime, Tsumura is out on bail and allegedly up to his old tricks of bribing city authorities. The procurator deplored the slowness of Japanese Courts and stated that SCAP had advised them to expedite the big cases but so far nothing has been done to expedite them.

17. On 22 March 1951 the Yamaguchi NRP was visited and conferences were held with Troop Commander Nakagawa and his staff. On 23 March inauguration ceremonies will be held in eighteen (18) stations to initiate the beginning of the use of radio cars in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Fourteen (14) radio cars will cover eighteen (18) stations. Five (5) of these cars are of Toyota make while nine are Nisson. An inspection was made of the control room and later a trial run on a Toyota radio car covered a good part of the city as well as country. The radio reception and transmission of messages proved satisfactory but the car itself did not operate efficiently. It is difficult to describe the trouble but while riding in the back seat repeated sensations were felt that the car

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18. On this same day the Municipal Police were visited and routine police matters discussed with Chief Tadasuke Sasaki and Deputy Chief Hayasaki. Sasaki immediately wished to enlist the aid of the writer to either have his 1946 Buick registered or get his 1,250,000 yen back. He was informed that this was not within the jurisdiction of PSD and that BCOF Provost Marshal would undoubtedly take action on this.

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19. Routine police matters were discussed and Sasaki stated that he had ordered eighty-seven (87) American small calibre pistols through Tokyo's Chief Tanaka. It was reported to him that ammunition for these pistols may not be delivered at the same time as the pistols, and Sasaki wished PSD to expedite the delivery of the ammunition as well as the pistols. He reported that he had received a directive from the Yamaguchi NRP which stated that, according to a letter signed by former police administrator Byron Engle, all newly purchased small calibre pistols must act as replacements for their larger calibre pistols, and the latter would be delivered to the NRP headquarters. Since he plans on increasing his municipal police as soon as it is permitted he would like to keep these additional pistols for the recruits. As this investigator did not know the PSD policy on this he was unable to advise Sasaki, but informed him that upon his return to the office he would make inquiries and inform Sasaki of the results.

Incl. 1
Telephoto & Facsimile
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PHILIP F. CHELES
Police Investigator

PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division
SUBJECT: Inspection of Kyushu (VI) Region

Date of Report: 10 Mar 51
Report by: Virgil Kilgore
Police Investigator

Period Covered: 17 February thru 27 February 1951

SUMMARY:

The alleged unpredictable financial policy of the national government in the matter of subsidies to municipalities has resulted in many budget difficulties. Growing friction between MP and NRP is developing, chiefly engendered by MP resentment over the widely publicized NRP proposed amendments to the police law. This, the MP alleges, is the first step to reactivate a national police state in Japan. Patrol is attracting more attention, both from MP and NRP. Foot patrol systems generally used in the cities, however, follow the traditional Japanese plan, patterned to fit the convenience of patrolman rather than actual law enforcement needs. Municipal departments all were citing the need for more personnel although their present strength is not being used to best advantage. Both MP and NRP strongly favor large headquarters reserves, to sit around and wait for an improbable situation to arise. It was a commonly expressed concept, both by MP and NRP officials, that a riot or other unlawful assembly cannot be properly handled unless mobilized police strength closely approximates that of the opponent. Illegal entry and smuggling from Korea has been sharply reduced and no longer presents a problem of much concern. A slight, unexplained rise in criminal code offenses was noted during the past year, and for January of this year, due chiefly to the increase in various types of thefts. Traffic accidents and offenses continue a steady trend upward and police finally appear aware that more drastic action must be taken. Vehicle traffic volume is growing rapidly. Weakness and corruption in the Japanese court system was reported by police officials (and probably justly), as contributing to current law enforcement deficiencies. In the field of illegal and protest meetings, strikes, and demonstrations, the police have had virtually no trouble in the past six months. Procurators continued to hold suspects in custody for excessively long periods, without indictment in order to leisurely examine their past history for evidence which might connect them to other crimes. Army CIC and

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ATTACHMENTS: 1

RECOMMENDATIONS: (a) That efforts be made to clarify, as quickly as possible, the future status of the smaller municipalities in the law enforcement picture. (b) That smaller municipals, unable to demonstrate a certain degree of financial independence, and operational responsibility, be required to return to NRP jurisdiction.

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: LO-29-11, GHQ, FEC, dated 29 January 1951, to observe, supervise, and coordinate operation of Municipal and National Rural Police in implementation of the New Police Law in the Kyushu Region.

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DETAILS: Fukuoka Prefecture

1. A brief, general discussion of police matters in the region was held with Regional Police Director Isayama. No points of consequence were disclosed at this time. The director, recently returned from a trip to the States, appeared to be out of touch with affairs in his area of jurisdiction. He stated that his trip to America was extremely educational and provided many new ideas which he proposes to apply to Japanese police operations.

2. A visit to Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters was made. The director, not expecting the call, was reportedly "home with a cold".

3. Performance of the recently acquired Japanese manufactured patrol car, the Izusu, was discussed. Fukuoka has been assigned 17 of these cars, one for Prefectural Headquarters and one each for 17 of the prefecture's 23 districts. The investigator was given a test ride in the one at Prefectural Headquarters. Best speed attainable at this time was 55 kilometers per hour. The car is very sluggish in pick-up and the driver had considerable difficulty in starting the engine. It is unwieldy and not easily maneuverable. Radio messages, however, were transmitted and received satisfactorily between the car and its headquarters station. Each of these cars operates on a monthly gasoline allotment of 900 liters, permitting a consumption of about seven and one-half or eight gallons per day. The car, including radio equipment, costs about ¥1,200,000, equivalent to $3300. Foot and bicycle patrol reportedly has been intensified in the rural areas. Each policeman assigned to a sub-station, or residence box, is required to patrol a total of three hours per day in the village or area under his jurisdiction. Call boxes at various locations along the policeman's patrol route are visited and the patrolman's han, or official stamp, is affixed to forms contained in these boxes to record the time and location of his patrol. Inspection and supervision of these patrol activities from higher headquarters, however, is loosely and haphazardly performed.

4. A conference with the Fukuoka City Chief and his staff was held. Uppermost in the chief's mind was concern over the proposed and highly controversial amendments to the present

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4. A conference with the Fukuoka City Chief and his staff
was held. Uppermost in the chief's mind was concern over the
proposed and highly controversial amendments to the present
police law. The Chief was particularly opposed to the provi-
sion designed to give NRP complete investigative authority of
eleven specially designated crimes. It was found later that
Chief Narita has been extremely active in organizing municipal
resistance among all the cities and towns in Kyushu to this pro-
posal.

He did not appear particularly perturbed about the
provision which would permit smaller municipalities to dis-
continue their autonomous police systems by popular vote of
the people. He anticipated that only five or six of the smaller
towns in the prefecture would elect such a change. While many
municipalities are plagued with difficulties incident to fi-
nancing their police departments, the chief blamed this situa-
tion on the national government. He said about seven hundred
million yen of national funds were promised certain low revenue
producing municipalities of the prefecture as financial as-
sistance for the fiscal year 1950-1951. Late in December the
municipalities were advised that expenditures of only ¥395,000,000
would be allowed and that the balance must be returned to the
National government. However, many of the municipalities had

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already spent or committed all the funds from their original allotments. They now find themselves faced with the necessity of refunding almost half of the subsidy. Many protest meetings have been held because of this, the chief said. Another meeting of mayors, chairmen of city assemblies, and chairmen of police affairs committees of city assemblies from the eleven larger cities in Fukuoka Prefecture was scheduled for 23 February to discuss ways and means of defeating the proposed broadening of NRP investigative authority in towns and cities. Chief Narita is heading the movement. At the present time considerable ill-feeling between the NRP and municipal police seems to have developed. Narita had several newspaper clippings purporting to state with certainty that all NRP proposals would be enacted into law. Those newspaper stories will be translated and accompany this report. Accordingly, all municipal police are genuinely worried and regard this as only the first NRP move to restore a single national police system in Japan.

Kokura City

5. A conference with Kokura City police officials disclosed the following:

a. The Patrol and Traffic Division is divided into a traffic section of sixteen men, a patrol headquarters staff of eight, and four patrol sections numbering one hundred thirty-five. Included in these patrol sections are thirty koban police. Actual patrol police work on foot and bicycle in pairs. They are on twenty-four hours and off twenty-four hours, with an additional day off each week.

b. Their on-duty time is broken down into foot patrol over assigned routes, guard duty at the patrol's district headquarters station, roving patrol, rest periods, bicycle patrol, and traffic control. While, on paper, they perform seventy-two hours duty each week, in actuality only thirty-four hours is devoted to patrolling. Like most of the other Japanese designed patrol systems, it is haphazard and irregular in operation and fails to fix responsibility on any patrolman. In addition, the twenty-four hour duty strictly reduces his efficiency over the entire period.

c. The Chief plans to increase his force from 317 to 450 police when the present law is amended to permit it. He says it would be impossible to adopt the American three-shift with less

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c. The Chief plans to increase his force from 317 to 450 police when the present law is amended to permit it. He says it would be impossible to adopt the American three-shift with less than that number. This addition would give a ratio of one policeman per 445 residents.

d. The base salary of recruit policemen without dependents here is ¥5,292 compared with ¥4,200 for MEP. In addition there is a thirty percent service allowance. A wife entitles the policeman to ¥600 extra. Another ¥600 is allowed for the first born child and ¥400 for each subsequent child. The Chief estimated that about ¥250,000 per police officer was required for the police department's entire yearly operating expenses.

e. An inspection of the cell block disclosed that, of nine suspects interned on orders of CID and CIC, five had been in over three weeks without an indictment and one over forty days. No instructions concerning disposition of these prisoners had been received, police stated.

Miyako MEP District Headquarters

6. A conference with officials and an inspection of Miyako MEP district headquarters was conducted and the following disclosed:

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a. The district, with a population of 62,000 is manned by twenty-three police residence boxes, one policeman to each box. The headquarters staff numbers twenty-one.

b. The traffic, patrol and guard section is responsible for residence box inspections. Each of these sub-stations are said to be inspected about six or seven times per month. The average size of each residence box policeman's area of jurisdiction is from four to five miles in length and width.

c. In 1950 this district handled 941 criminal cases and cleared 524. In January of this year eighty cases were handled, forty-seven cleared and twenty-three arrested, markedly higher than January of last year when sixty-five cases were worked, eighteen cleared and seventeen arrested.

d. About half of those arrested had previous criminal records. About two-thirds of those arrested came from outside the district although practically all were prefectural residents. Various types of theft constitute the offense most frequently committed.

e. Of the twenty prisoners in the cell block at the time of inspection, five had been sentenced but were appealing their cases. Of the remaining fifteen, nine remained with no indictment against them. One of this group had been interned a month and has been to the procurator's office about ten times. This obviously is another case of the procurator, unable to secure sufficient evidence on the crime suspected, holding the prisoner and going back through his past activities in the hope of connecting him with other crimes.

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DETAILS: Saga Prefecture

7. A conference with officials of Saga NRP Prefectural Headquarters was held and the various headquarters sections inspected. No unusual problems or irregularities were found here. The prefecture is small and chiefly agricultural, and criminal offenses are infrequent although the crime rate for January of this year is somewhat higher than for the same period last year. There has been no illegal activity incited by radicals within the past six months and officials expect none of consequence in the near future. Traffic accidents continue a steady increase although officials stated that enforcement measures have been strengthened. Rise in the traffic accident rate is attributed to the increase in vehicular road traffic, particularly of trucks and busses. Campaigns to educate the general public in proper pedestrian habits have not been meeting with success and police favor the imposing of penalties more severe than the usual reprimand for pedestrian traffic offenses. A more aggressive manner in dealing with vehicle operator offenders is reflected in the increased number of driver license suspensions. Smuggling and illegal entry from Korea has fallen off so sharply that it is no longer regarded a major problem. Currently, the number of cases here, as in Fukuoka, run only a few a month while two years ago they were counted in the hundreds. Police could attribute no particular reason for this remarkable decline except possibly the presence of many UN patrol vessels in the intervening channel.

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DETAILS: Oita Prefecture

8. A conference with Oita MEP prefectural officials disclosed the following:

a. There has been very little labor trouble or public peace disturbances in the prefecture during recent months and consequently few cases where MEP assistance was called for by MP. The 7,800 Koreans in the prefecture have also been unusually quiet. The number of registered Communists in the prefecture has shown a marked decline during the past year, from 1,015 to 826. The number of sympathizers and those voting the Communist ticket has also been sharply reduced although exact figures were not available. The chief stated that the general public now almost completely ignores anti-occupation propaganda from Communist sources, that it has no effect, whatsoever.

b. In discussing the recently proposed changes to the police law, the Chief declined to take a strong stand for either side although he was quite enthusiastic over the contemplated 20,000 man increase in MEP. He regarded with disfavor the political activity excited by some of its controversial issues.

c. The weaknesses of the Japanese courts in the handling of criminal cases was strongly criticized by all police officials. Judges allegedly make no effort to maintain order in the court and the judge and witnesses are often openly threatened and intimidated by spectators. Not only are such methods frequently employed but with noticeably successful results, according to police. The rights of the accused are more than scrupulously observed and the rights and authority of the state and its law enforcement officers almost totally ignored, especially if the slightest suggestion of reprisal is intimated. Procurators, too, avoid bringing indictments unless a confession or all evidence needed to assure a conviction is obtained. This reluctance to push prosecution except in open-and-shut cases results in many guilty suspects escaping with no punishment whatsoever, while the tendency of the courts to see only the rights of the defendant and critically scrutinize the policeman's action and procedure for any technical errors is making him overly cautious in performing his duty.

d. A slight rise in criminal code offense for January of this year, over the same period last year, was reported. For

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d. A slight rise in criminal code offense for January of this year, over the same period last year, was reported. For the entire year of 1950 a higher percentage of these cases over the preceding year was noted. The increase was chiefly in the larger towns and cities and consisted mostly of thefts and burglaries. Of the cases where approximate time of commission could be fixed it was found that about the same number of crimes were committed around midnight and at noon, these two periods leading all other times of the twenty-four hour period in frequency of occurrence. There were sixty-four murder cases in the prefecture last year, twelve of which were committed during robbery. Police reported one hundred percent clearance of these cases. There were forty other robbery cases investigated with eighty-eight percent solved.

Oita City Police

9. A conference with the Oita City police chief and his staff disclosed the following:

a. Great anxiety was displayed in regard to the proposed police law amendments. The Chief assumed the attitude that SCAP was neglecting its responsibility in failing to protect NP interests.

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b. He was strongly convinced that all provisions of the present law should be continued for at least another three years. He purported to believe that virtually all municipalities, if given the option by popular vote, would return to NHP. This he explained by stating that the general public had not yet become sufficiently democratized to vote intelligently on the issue.

c. While presenting himself as a strong supporter of municipal government he feels that all funds, if necessary to finance municipal government, should come from the national treasury.

d. He stated that the city of Oita might vote to discontinue municipal police chiefly because of oppressive taxes entailed. It was found, however, that for the fiscal year 1950-1951 the national government furnished ¥20,000,000 of the ¥30,000,000 police budget. He appeared to believe that a municipality could operate as a strong, independent autonomy and yet depend completely on the national government for its very existence.

d. It is very obvious that this chief, as many other NP officials, are not strong proponents of autonomous government but are concerned solely with their own personnel stake in the game. They believe in democracy but are unwilling to let democratic processes take their course. They are strongly independent yet go to the NHP director for "advice and counsel" even on issues strictly municipal. They belong to the prefectural police chiefs associations and acknowledge without question the leadership of the permanent chairman, the NHP director. They believe strongly in the merits of municipal government but think it unfair for the townspeople to bear any part of the necessary tax burden. They desire more freedom in the regulation of municipal problems yet are even unwilling to pass public peace ordinances, stating that such laws should come from the National Government. They want all the advantages, none of the disadvantages, and especially, they do not want responsibility.

Beppu City

10. A conference with the Beppu City Chief and his staff disclosed the following:

a. It was stated, in answer to the investigator's ques-

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Beppu City

10. A conference with the Beppu City Chief and his staff disclosed the following:

a. It was stated, in answer to the investigator's question, that the police and public safety commission are in charge of the following licensing services--vehicles of all types, pawnshops, dance halls, shooting galleries, all types of slot machine games, and cabarets serving drinks under the "hostess" system.

b. A campaign against careless, reckless vehicle operators, according to the Chief is bearing results. Driver license suspensions totalled fifty-three for last year.

c. The Chief stated that only between sixty-five and seventy percent of cases presented to the procurator for prosecution are indicted. The remainder are dropped for alleged lack of evidence. Weakness of the court system, the Chief said, is responsible for dropping many of these cases. The court wants only cases where evidence is ample enough to guarantee conviction. Its function, apparently, is not to determine guilt or innocence but merely to pronounce sentence.

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d. The present police strength of the department, one hundred twenty-nine is not sufficient in the Chief's opinion. About sixty more are needed, he said, although his estimate obviously is based on the police-population ratio as originally established in the police law. He thinks the PSC and city assembly would approve the additional manpower.

1 Incl:
Translation of newspaper article re Police Law Amendment Bill Drafted; NRP Force Increased by 20,000; Coordination and Strengthening of Investigatory Authority Contemplated.

VIRGIL KILGORE
Police Investigator