

No. 3 will be a long-range program becoming effective, if and when finances and materials are available. We just remember that this whole area has been bombed and burned out; that people are living in hovels and shacks without food or fuel, and great industries are piles of rubble with nothing left, but smokestacks. It will probably be years before they get back to normalcy. Police Communications in Tokyo today are almost nil, because of the destruction of the overhead wiring. Within a week, my Associates will return with plans from Kyoto, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Hiroshima and Seoul in Korea. Now until I am back with you in Radio City, here's a Japanese goodbye- Cyanara."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Office of the Chief of Civil Intelligence
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
26 March 1946

Mr. Tanikawa
Director of Public Safety
Home Minister's Office
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Tanikawa:

In order that I be possessed of vital data, information, and statistics, I will periodically submit to you a series of questions which I request be answered in writing.

Enclosed herewith is the first set of questions, the answers for which to be submitted to me by Friday, March 29, 1946.

Please cause all information in connection with questions to be specific, complete, and correct. A copy of these questions have been forwarded to Mr. Fujinuma which related specifically to the Metropolitan Police of Tokyo, and the purpose of these questions to you is for an over all picture of police conditions throughout the entire Nation of Japan.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation.

Very truly yours,

Lewis J. Valentine

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Office of the Chief of Civil Intelligence
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
26 March 1946

Brig.Gen. J. V. Dillon
Air Provost Marshal
Headquarters, Army Air Forces
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Dillon:

Your communication of the 5th concerning Chief Gabrielson, Honolulu, has been received. Gabrielson came in to see me at the Moana Hotel in Honolulu, and left a communication with me. Unfortunately, before leaving New York, I advised General Hilldring's office that I had completed the selection of my staff.

I assume you are the son of former Deputy Police Commissioner and Chief Inspector Jim Dillon.

Regretting that I cannot comply with your request, and with best wishes, believe me to be,

Cordially yours,

Lewis J. Valentine

ljv:asr

775009

Brig. General J. V. Dillon
Air Provost Marshal
2722 Gravelly Point
Washington 25, D. C.

J. V. Dillon



VIA AIR MAIL

Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine
Headquarters SCAP
APO 500 (Advance), c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif.

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VIA AIR MAIL

Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine
Headquarters SCAP
APO 500 (Advance), c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

5 March 1946

Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine
Headquarters SCAP
APO 500 (Advance), c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

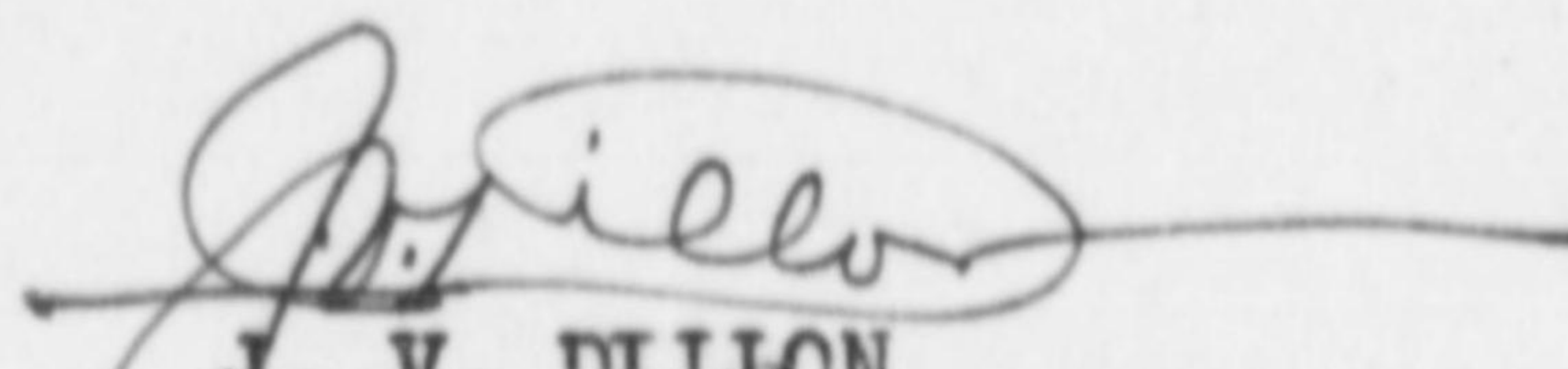
Dear Commissioner:

Before offering my recommendation, I should like to introduce myself to you again. I had the pleasure of meeting you in September 1942 at the International Association of Chiefs of Police dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. At that time you recalled my father who was at one time an associate of yours in the New York Police Department.

I have been informed by Colonel Frank Steer, Provost Marshal in Hawaii, that Mr. William A. Gabrielson, Commissioner of Police of the city of Honolulu, is anxious to join you in your organizational police work in Japan. I know Mr. Gabrielson slightly, having become acquainted with him during my six years' service in Hawaii. He was in police work in one of the West Coast cities prior to coming to Honolulu some fifteen years ago, at which time he reorganized the police department of that city. He is an able, conscientious, and zealous worker. He understands the Jap mentality very well. For that reason he might prove valuable to you in your present undertaking. I have no personal interest in this matter and offer the recommendation of Mr. Gabrielson for whatever you may think of it.

With warm personal regards and with best wishes for wholesome success in your present endeavor, I am

Sincerely yours,



J. V. DILLON
Brigadier General, USA
Air Provost Marshal

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CIVIL INTELLIGENCE
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
12 April 1946

Miss Jane Stoll
6079 68th Rd
Ridgewood, Queens County
Long Island, N. Y. U.S.A.

Dear Jane:

I just received a letter from Mother in which she states that your Mother and yourself have been calling her, and I am glad to hear that you have been calling.

I wrote you a card shortly after arriving here and it should have gone "Air Mail", but it inadvertently went "Ordinary Mail", and you may not have received it as yet. I hope you are all well.

We arrived here on March 11, after a long tiresome trip across the Pacific Ocean by Air, with nothing to see except the clouds below us, and beneath the Pacific Ocean. After Leaving San Francisco, we stopped off at Honolulu, Johnson Island, Kwajelein, Guam, Iwo Jima and then on to Tokyo. You never saw such a place. Both Yokohama and Tokyo almost completely devastated, as a result of the Air Raid, particularly the one of May 25, which lasted for eighteen consecutive hours, leaving the City in flames. People say here that 1,000,000 men, women and children were killed in that raid, and that the bodies were piled seven high at all intersections, awaiting to be cremated, which took more than a week, and that the stench of the decomposing bodies was terrible.

My Office is located in the very heart of Tokyo. We call it Broadway and 42nd Street, overlooking Hibya Park and the Imperial Palace Grounds. We are on the 8th floor, and it is a beautiful view. Spring is really here because the Cherry Blossoms are really coming out rapidly. It must have been a beautiful city before the war, but now the poor

-2-

people are living in shacks and hovels, and they have had no fuel all winter and hardly any food. We ought to be very grateful we live in God's Country when we look around here and see poverty, distress and destitution.

The Japanese women are the beasts of burden, carrying babies and children on their backs, and pushing carts laden with food and other merchandise. I have nothing but sympathy and pity for them, but I can't help but think when I look at some of the men, particularly the young men, and wonder how many of our boys lying on Iwo Jima, 21,000 of them buried in volcanic ash, he may have murdered.

I am living at the Imperial Hotel in a very good room where the accommodations are splendid, the food being particularly good. I was in hopes that I might be able to get home for Easter, but that is impossible, and I am now making arrangements to try and be home on or about the 15th of May.

Trusting that Mother and the family are well and with kindest regards and best wishes, believe me to be

Cordially yours,

Prison Report on Hokkaido Prefecture

I Civil Intelligence Weekly Annex No. 2

Dated: 24 December 1945

3. The following, all males, have been listed in weekly Annex No. 1 as prisoners awaiting trial, and are now shown with results of trials which took place in the period covered by this report:

Burglary - 3

- a. Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in Nybo Prison, Hokkaido.
- b. Guilty. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment in Nybo Prison, Hokkaido.
- c. Guilty. Sentence to be determined later.

Robbery - 2

- a. Guilty. Sentence to be determined later.
- b. Guilty. Sentence to be determined later.

Gambling - 1

- a. Guilty. Sentenced to 8 months imprisonment in Nybo Prison, Hokkaido.

Sale of Stolen Merchandise - 1

- a. Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in Nybo Prison, Hokkaido, plus 500 Yen fine.

The following new prisoners, all males, have been in the District Court Prison awaiting trial during the past month:

Robbery - 4

Attempted Robbery - 1

Sale of Stolen Merchandise - 1

Burglary - 1

I - PERSONNEL

A. Manner of recruitment

1. Civil service or appointment without civil service qualifications and examination.

Appointment of policemen is carried out by the Chief of the Police Affairs Department, selecting them from among those superior candidates who have won an average result of over 60 points at the Examination, which is conducted by order of the Chief of the Police Affairs Dept., in the Police Training School, under the supervision of the director of the school and several other examiners.

There is no system like a civil service nomination committee for the appointment of policemen.

12. What procedure is followed to assign men to posts?

The personnel of the station house is divided into three principal groups, -- groups A, B, and C. Before their assignment to posts, all of them attend the station house at the fixed time and are inspected by their inspectors with regard to their number, habiliments, equipment and so forth. Then they receive instructions from the chief of the station house concerning important matters in fulfillment of their duties, and after receiving further instructions from the inspectors concerning necessary matters, they are assigned to posts.

18. What means does each policeman have for summoning immediate assistance ?

When at the police-box, he calls up for assistance from the station house if the nature of occurrences necessitates it.

When on patrol, he blows a whistle or asks the people to report the occurrence to the nearest police.

27. Do you maintain seniority rights in assigning policemen to duty ?

Generally we maintain,

QUESTIONNAIRES-SURVEYS-RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1- PERSONNEL
- 2- EQUIPMENT (DEPT. PROPERTY, STATIONERY, FURNITURE, ETC.)
- 3- COMMUNICATIONS
- ✓ 4- (DETECTIVES OR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION
- ✓ 5- (TECHNICAL RESEARCH OR SCIENTIFIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
- 6- TRAFFIC
- ✓ 7- PUBLIC MORALS ENFORCEMENT AND LAWS *under general duties*
- 8- AVIATION POLICE
- 9- WATER POLICE
- 10- PROCEDURE IN LOCAL STATION HOUSE
- ✓ 11- IMPERIAL GUARD *out*
- ✓ 12- DETENTION OF PRISONERS
- ✓ 13- D CRIME REPORTING
- ✓ 14- D STATISTICS & ANALYSIS
- ✓ 15- PROPERTY - LOST ABANDONED UNCLAIMED EVIDENCE, ETC.
- ✓ 16- JUVENILE AID
- ✓ 17- D CRIME PREVENTION
- ✓ 18- ACCIDENT PREVENTION
- ✓ 19- LICENSES *under public morals*
- 20- ACCOUNTS & BUDGET ✓
- ✓ 21- LEGAL BUREAU
- ✓ 22- (MEDICAL & SURGICAL BUREAU
- ✓ 23- (WELFARE PROVISIONS
- ✓ 24- (MAINTENANCE OF MORALE
- 25- CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
- 26- PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS - *TRAFFIC, JUV AID*
- ✓ 27- CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- ✓ 28- CO-OPERATION WITH PRIVATE AGENCIES
- ✓ 29- *DET* JUDICIAL POLICE D
- ✓ 30- CIVIL SERVICE
- ✓ 31- PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION POLICE *DONT HAVE ANY*
- ✓ 32- AUXILIARY FORCES - *NONE*
- 33- PUBLIC RELATIONS
- ✓ 34- D PUBLIC PROCURATOR
- ✓ 35- PRISONS
- ✓ 36- CORONOR OR-MEDICAL EXAMINER
- ✓ 37- FIRE DEPT.
- ✓ 38- SECTIONS HANDLING OTHER THAN POLICE MATTERS
- 39-
- 40-
- 41-
- 42-
- 43-
- 44-
- 45-
- 46-
- 47-
- 48-
- 49-
- 50-

March 22, 1946

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

Smith

The Special Metropolitan Police group was designated by the Supreme Commander to reorganize the Japanese Police System. After 10 days of orientation, it was decided that a complete survey be made of the Japanese Police as it now exists. This survey will include:

1. Personnel.
 - a. Manner of ^{Recruit} ~~equipment~~.
 - b. Training.
 - c. Rank.
 - d. Equipment of personnel only.
 - e. Manner of patrol and performance of police duties.
 - f. Rules and regulations governing the deportment and conduct of a policeman; and for the taking of disciplinary action against malefactors.
 - g. System of awards and rewards for meritorious duty.
2. Equipment.
 - a. Types.
3. Communications.
 - a. Written.
 - b. Telephone.
 - c. Telegraph.
 - d. Teletype.
 - e. Radio.
4. Detective Division or Criminal Investigation Division.
 - a. Its organization.
 - b. Selection of personnel.
 - c. Its functions and duties.
 - d. Special squads and bureaus.
 - e. Recording and maintaining records in connection with criminal suspects.
 - f. Investigating, classifying, and filing fingerprints.
 - g. Its relationship to Public Procurator.
 - h. The procedure followed for the receipt of ~~and~~ report of a crime to the ~~arrest~~ of the perpetrator.
5. Technical research for scientific criminal investigation.
 - a. Its organization.
 - b. Its equipment.
 - c. Its relationship to the police and the Public Procurator.
 - d. Its personnel.

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6. Traffic.
 - a. Organization of traffic division.
 - b. Selection of personnel.
 - c. Precise duties of traffic division.
 - d. Sub-branches such as motorcycle, mounted, automobile, bicycle, and foot.
 - e. Accident prevention program.
 - f. Recording and maintaining records in connection with accidents, and the enforcement of traffic laws.
7. Protection of the morals of the public and the enforcement of laws and police rulings thereof.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Selection of personnel.
 - c. Training of personnel.
 - d. Policies of the Japanese government.
 - e. Attitude of the public.
8. Aviation police.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Selection of personnel.
 - c. Obtaining and maintenance of equipment.
 - d. Specific duties and functions.
9. Water Police.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Personnel.
 - c. Equipment.
 - d. Functions and duties.
 - e. Cooperation with Naval authorities.
 - f. Cooperation with representatives of foreign governments.
10. Procedure in local station houses.
 - a. Manner of instructing subordinates.
 - b. Manner of posting platoons.
 - c. Recording and maintenance of records.
 - d. Submitting reports.
 - e. Housing and use of reserves.
 - f. All other vital information and duties.
11. Imperial Guard.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Personnel.
 - c. Relationship to regular police force.
 - d. Its specific duties and functions.
12. Detention of Prisoners.
 - a. Where, when, how, and why prisoners are detained?

-3-

- b. Length of time detained before arraignment in court.
 - c. Any right of bail?
 - d. Manner of feeding prisoners.
 - e. Sanitary conditions of cells and prisons.
 - f. Treatment of prisoners.
13. System of reporting crime and police conditions.
14. Statistics.
- a. The attaining, recording, and maintaining records and statistics in connection with all police functions, such as crimes, accidents, fingerprints, information for vital reports, people aided in any manner, etc.
15. Property.
- a. The attaining, caring for, and disposing of lost, abandoned, found, unclaimed property and evidence.
16. Juvenile aid.
- a. The procedure followed and programs resorted to for the aid of the Juvenile and prevention of Juvenile delinquency.
17. Crime Prevention.
- a. Procedures, outlines, programs followed, and agencies involved in the prevention of crime.
18. Accident prevention.
- a. Procedures, outlines, programs followed, and agencies involved in the prevention of accidents.
19. Licenses.
- a. Those issued by the police department?
 - b. Procedures followed in the issuance of same.
 - c. The supervision of premises so licensed.
 - d. Places not licensed by the police or supervised by them.
20. Budgets and accounts.
- a. Who prepares the budget?
 - b. How is it determined?
 - c. What system is used for expending?
21. Legal Bureau.
- a. Organization.
 - b. Personnel.
 - c. Functions and duties.
 - d. Relationship to Public Procurator and the courts.

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22. Medical and surgical bureau.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Personnel.
 - c. Functions and duties.
 - d. Relationship to the policemen.
 - e. Relationship to the Public Procurator.
23. Provision for welfare for members of the police force.
 - a. Pensions.
 - b. Reimbursement for personal damage and damage to equipment.
 - c. Spiritual guidance.
 - d. Vacation periods.
 - e. Sick time allowance.
 - f. Mandatory pay increases.
24. System of maintaining morale at a high standard.
25. Civilian personnel within police department.
 - a. How recruited?
 - b. Functions and duties.
 - c. Salaries.
26. Public education programs.
 - a. For spirit of cooperation with police.
 - b. Crime prevention.
 - c. Accident prevention.
 - d. Prevention of Juvenile delinquency.
27. Cooperation with other governmental departments, agencies, and bureaus.
 - a. Which do they cooperate with?
 - b. The procedure resorted to in connection with each.
 - c. The functions and duties of those governmental units with whom they cooperate.
28. Cooperation with private agencies.
 - a. Which do they cooperate with?
 - b. The procedure resorted to in connection with each.
 - c. The functions and duties of those governmental units with whom they cooperate.
29. Juvenile police.
 - a. The director of same?
 - b. Organization.
 - c. Personnel.
 - d. Functions and duties.
 - e. Mode of operating.
 - f. Relationship to the local police force.
 - g. Relationship to the public procurator.

30. Civil Service.
- Its specific application in the recruitment of policemen and civilians in the police department.
 - What laws are involved?
 - What protection is given?
 - What rights are granted?
31. Public transportation police.
- Are there any police assigned to the policing of all types of public transportation?
 - If there is such a unit, is it separate from or part of the regular police force?
32. Auxiliary police force.
- Is there any police force supplementary to the regular police force, such as supernumary.
33. Public relations set up.
34. Public Procurator. (See communication of March 27, 1946 forwarded to the Minister of Justice).
35. Prisons. (See communication of March 27, 1946 forwarded to the Minister of Justice).
36. Coroner or medical examiner.
- Is there a medical man specially appointed for the investigation of unnatural and suspicious deaths, or deaths occurring without previous medical attention?
 - If so, what is his relationship to the police department and Public Procurator?
37. Fire Department
- Organizational set-up as per that of the Police Dept.
38. What are the purposes, functions, duties, the records maintenance, the relationship to the Public Procurator and the courts of the following sections:
- Records, bonds put up by newspapers (Accounts division).
 - Police escort division.
 - Guard division.
 - Prison section (Identification division).
 - Welfare of ex-convicts (Crime prevention division).
 - Mentally deranged persons (Crime prevention division).
 - Peace division. (Public peace division).
 - Sanitation (Customs section).
 - Electrical and gas systems (Safety section).
 - Records of publications, newspapers (Safety section).

38 cont.

Sanitation section (Peace Bureau).

- Food inspection
- Cremation
- Cemetaries
- Burial
- Dog Pound
- Bath houses
- Physical examination of immigrants
- Cargo inspection

Coal and gas rationing under transportation enterprise section in Public Peace Bureau.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| General affairs section. |) | Life division |
| |) | of |
| Intelligence section. |) | Public Peace Bureau |
| |) | |
| Human Relations section. |) | |

Secret higher police.

Thought police.

Note: Enumerate the rules of the Police Department (as contained in the book of rules) that relate to the aforementioned No.38.

March 23, 1946

Serial #2

SUGGESTED PROGRAM (CONT.)

Rules of Japanese Police Department governing machinations thereof.

1. A further study of the problem of reorganization reveal it would be necessary to ascertain what rules are now in effect which govern procedure, discipline, organization and deportment of the police force.

2. In accordance therewith a set of 3 books containing the rules and regulations of the Japanese Police Dept. were obtained from Mr. Fujinuma.

3. On March 26, 1946 said books were turned over to Col. Pulliam who arranged for translation service.

4. Process of translation was started on March 27, 1946.

5. Progress of translation:

Date	Progress
------	----------

6. Translation completed on

7. A thorough study of said books will be made to delete obsolete rules, rules that have no bearing or connection with police work. Remaining rules will be modernized and amended to conform with democratic principles as well as the administrative policies of the U. S. Government and the Supreme Allied Commander.

C. L. Y.

March 27, 1946

Serial #3

The survey of the suggested program established on 3/22/46 and 3/23/46 will be conducted as follows: (See serials Nos. 1 & 2)

1. By submitting written questionnaires in detail relating to each specific subject contained in the aforementioned, to the Director of Public Safety, Home Minister's Office (Mr. Tanikawa) and to the Inspector General of Tokyo (Mr. Fujinuma) for investigation and report in writing to Mr. Valentine.
2. By personal inspection by the Special Metropolitan Police Group of the organization of Metropolitan Police in Tokyo and other large cities in Japan and of various prefectural police organizations after the receipt of written answers to questionnaire. The members of the group will separately report their observations, same to be consolidated and a final condensed statement of the combined observations of each to be reduced to writing for purpose of information and guidance.
3. After receipt of answers to questionnaire a complete analysis will be made by this Group. The head of each section of Japanese police will be summoned to clarify answers not comprehensible. Aiding the analysis will be the combined statements of the group and special data furnished by Japanese authorities.
4. Weak points in the Japanese system and rules to be deleted, modernized and amended will be noted.
5. A report of our findings as relates to each phase of the survey will be made as follows:
 - a. A word picture of the particular phase as it now stands.
 - b. Suggested changes in accordance with our aims. (Recommendations) (Include change of organization, procedure, reports, etc., and the amending or deleting of the particular rules applicable).
 - c. Reasons for each suggested recommendation.

Note: This Group must confer to ascertain the exact form of this report to be established and followed throughout this investigation.

Final report. This group must confer as to the preparation and form of the Final Report. (Suggestion: The form established and followed for each phase of the survey to be followed in preparing and submitting final report. However, we must bear in mind that we must recommend the divorcement of certain bureaus, sections, etc. from the regular police boards, together with the deletion and amendments of rules applicable thereto. Recommend other units pick up those sections and agencies. (Maps and charts to be prepared?).

-2-

Notes:

1. In analyzing answers to questionnaires we must consider revising the chronological position of the questions to an order of continuity so as to present a clear picture in proper sequence.

2. The recommendation for the passage of law and enabling acts to make recommendations legal and workable.

3. The budgetary limits must be considered.

4. The economic condition of the Nation should be considered, as well as the shortage of material, equipment, material for equipment must be observed.

5. However, it can be noted that a pruning of the cost of 1 item might enable the establishment or supplementing of another item, such as personnel might be top heavy.

6. In establishing a quota of policemen for a City, we must strike a per capita norm, as an overall 1 to 500 or 1 to 1000.

7. We must consider the recommendation of the divorcement of Metropolitan Police from national control. In such case, we must determine the manner of selecting the police head, whether by appointment or election; the selection and appointment of his executive aides; to whom he will be responsible and subordinate; his administrative connection with the head of the prefecture and the National Government.

8. In submitting reports refer to the file number of subject, as - Personnel #1; #2.

*Answers to
in original question*

III. A. Rank in the police.

LIST OF RANKS

Japanese	Roman Letters	English
警視總監	Keishi Sōkan <i>C.G.</i>	Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police.
官房主事 部長	Kanbō Shiji, Buchō	Chief of the Secretariate of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police. Chief Supt.
警視	Keishi <i>Insp.</i>	Superintendent*
警部 (奏任)	Keibu (Sōnin)	Police Inspector (of the "Sōnin" rank)
警部	Keibu <i>Capt.</i>	Police Inspector
警部補	Keibu-ho <i>Lt.</i>	Assistant Police Inspector.
巡查部長	Junsu-Buchō	Police sergeant. <i>PK</i>
巡查	Junsu	Police-man. <i>PK</i>

Note: Above is shown ranks from the highest down to the lowest.

* An official of the "Sōnin" rank is one appointed with Imperial approval.

B. Supervision.

LIST OF SUPERVISION

Rank	Supervised By.
Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police.	Home Minister
Chief of the Secretariate of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, and chief Superintendents.	Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police.
Superintendents.	Superior officials not lower in rank than the chief of the Secretariate of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police and Chief Superintendents.

*4/1/46
to be defined by
to do*

Rank	Supervised By.
Police Inspectors of the "Sonin" rank	Superiors not lower in rank than Superintendents.
Police Inspectors	Superiors not lower in rank than Police Inspectors of the "Sonin" rank
Assistant Police Inspectors	Superiors not lower in rank than Police Inspectors
Police Sergeants	Superiors not lower in rank than Assistant Police Inspectors
Police-men	Superiors not lower in rank than Police Sergeants.

Rank	Supervised By.
Police Inspectors of the "Sonin" rank	Superiors not lower in rank than Superintendents.
Police Inspectors	Superiors not lower in rank than Police Inspectors of the "Sonin" rank
Assistant Police Inspectors	Superiors not lower in rank than Police Inspectors
Police Sergeants	Superiors not lower in rank than Assistant Police Inspectors
Police-men	Superiors not lower in rank than Police Sergeants.

Answers to org. Question C

C. DISCIPLINE

RANK	DISCIPLINED BY
Superintendent-general of the Metropolitan Police	Home Minister
Chief of the Secretariate of Superintendent-general of the Metropolitan Police, Chief Superintendents, Superintendents, and Police Inspectors of the "Sonin" rank	Home Minister through Superintendent-General's report
Police Inspectors, Assistant Police Inspectors, Police Sergeants, and Police-men	Superintendent-General through reports by chiefs of Sections or Police Stations to which they are attached

D. General duties to be performed by officials of various ranks.

Superintendent-General.

He takes control of business concerning the police and fire stations under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police; business concerning the execution of the electric power regulations and the automobile traffic business law, and the ordinance pertaining to permission of overland transportation-business (small-scaled transportation by land conducted by forwarding agents, excluded).

He also commands and supervises officials chief of the Superintendent-General's Secretariate, Chief Superintendents, and other inferior subordinates.

Chief of the Superintendent-General's Secretariate, and Chief Superintendents.

They, under the Superintendent-General's command, assume command of, and supervise, chiefs of police station's and inferior officials, in executing matters in their charge.

Superintendents.

Superintendents who are police supervisors, under the Superintendent-General's command supervise business in the police.

Superintendents who are police marshals, under superior officials' command, administer the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs in their jurisdictions, and take command of their subordinates.

Those superintendents other than superintendents who are police superintendents and chiefs of police stations, are attached to the Superintendent-General's Secretariate, or to Departments in the Metropolitan Police Board, and administer business put in their charge, under their superior officials' command.

Police Inspectors (those of the "Sonin" rank, included)

Police Inspectors who are chiefs of police stations, under their superiors' command, administer the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs in their jurisdictions, and assume command of their subordinate officials.

Police inspectors other than those who are chiefs of police stations, under their superiors' command, share the administering of the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs in their police jurisdictions, and take command of assistant police inspectors, police sergeants, and policemen under them. (Police inspectors of the "Sonin" rank take command of police inspectors, assistant police inspectors, police sergeants, and policemen)

Assistant Police Inspectors.

They, under their superiors' command, engage in business concerning the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs, and take command of police sergeants and police-men.

Police Sergeants.

They, under the superiors' command, engage in business concerning the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs, and command police-men under them.

Police-men.

They engage in business concerning the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs, under their superior officials' command.

Those superintendents other than superintendents who are police superintendents and chiefs of police stations, are attached to the Superintendent-General's Secretariate, or to Departments in the Metropolitan Police Board, and administer business put in their charge, under their superior officials' command.

Police Inspectors (those of the "Sonin" rank, included)

Police Inspectors who are chiefs of police stations, under their superiors' command, administer the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs in their jurisdictions, and assume command of their subordinate officials.

Police inspectors other than those who are chiefs of police stations, under their superiors' command, share the administering of the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs in their police jurisdictions, and take command of assistant police inspectors, police sergeants, and police-men under them. (Police inspectors of the "Sonin" rank take command of police inspectors, assistant police inspectors, police sergeants, and police-men)

Assistant Police Inspectors.

They, under their superiors' command, engage in business concerning the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs, and take command of police sergeants and police-men.

Police Sergeants.

They, under the superiors' command, engage in business concerning the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs, and command police-men under them.

Police-men.

They engage in business concerning the police affairs and part of sanitary affairs, under their superior officials' command.

SALARY AND BONUS FOR THE OFFICIAL OF EACH POLICE RANK

RANK	EMOLUMENTS			BONUS
	Regular Monthly salary (according to the Pay Ordinance)	Other Items (monthly) (as of March, 1948)	Total	
Superintendent-General	¥ 483	¥ 222	¥ 705	Bonus is given generally in the months of March, June, September, and December each year on the basis of pay standard to be set up on each occasion of payment.
Chief of the Superintendent-General's Secretariate, and Chief Superintendent	94 - 387	773 - 1,293	867 - 1,685	
Superintendent	87 - 283	613 - 1,340	700 - 1,623	
Police Inspector of the "Sonin" rank	75 - 251	387 - 1,010	462 - 1,261	
Police Inspector	40 - 180	337 - 1,010	427 - 1,190	
Asst. Police Inspector	40 - 95	332 - 888	422 - 983	
Police Sergeant	50 - 90	338 - 884	388 - 974	
Police-man	45 - 77	305 - 889	350 - 957	

G. In any qualification required for promotion to higher positions?

Certain qualifications are required as follows for appointment, or promotion to higher positions.

Superintendent-General: To be appointed or promoted to this position, one must have the qualifications that are laid down in the regulations concerning civil appointments.

Chief of the Superintendent-General's Secretariate, and chief Superintendent:

ditto

Superintendent:

For appointment or promotion to this position, such qualifications are required as are laid down in the regulations concerning civil appointments, or the regulations concerning special civil appointments to the "Semin" rank.

Police Inspector (of the "Semin" rank):

For appointment or promotion to this position, qualifications are required which are laid down in the regulations concerning special civil appointments to the "Semin" rank.

Police Inspector:

For this position are qualified those who have passed the examination for special appointment to the police inspectorate and the assistant police inspectorate.

Asst. Police Inspector:

ditto

Police Sergeant:

Those who have passed the examination for appointment to this rank are qualified for promotion to the position.

H. In any competitive examination given for promotion to higher ranks, and are the names of successful applicants published?

An examination of promotion is given only to applicants for the posts of asst. police inspectorate and police sergeantship, and the names of those who have passed it are published as candidates to be promoted to the ranks.

-3-

3. with Tokyo Metropolitan Office:-

Hold conference in relation to estimates of the
Financial Section of the same office.

(G) Names and titles of heads:-

Itaro Iwai, Chief of Financial Section

rank-Chifo-jimukan, ni-kyu
(Administrative officer, second grade)

(H) Location:-

On the second floor of Metropolitan Police Board,
facing the Moat.

(c) Repairing sub-section:-

1. Repairing of the Board building and other buildings belonging to the Board.
2. Maintenance and disposition of the buildings and grounds belonging to the Board.

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(d) Audit sub-section:-

General supervision and audit.

(e) Clothing sub-section:-

Preparation and supply of clothing of the Board personnel.

(C) Records maintained:

(D) Relationship to Public Procurator:

Nil

(E) Relationship to other Government Departments:

1. to Treasury Department (Finance Ministry):-

Matters concerning annual revenue such as acquisition belonging to the Treasury and sales of government property, and management of government property.

2. to Home Office:-

Matters concerning allowance for staff personnel furnished with national expenditure and disbursements of office expenses and repairing expenditures.

3. to Tokyo Metropolitan Office:-

Matters concerning allowance for policemen and firemen, office expenses, equipment charges and repairing expenses belonging to local (provincial) government expenditure.

(F) Systems of liaison with other government departments:-

1. with Treasury Department (Finance Ministry):-

Submit to the Finance minister reports of annual revenue through the Revenue Bureau.

2. with Home Office:-

Make payment upon instruction of the Director of Police Bureau and the Chief of Accounts Section of Home Office.

XXXVIII

1. Accounts Div. (Financial Section)

(A) Organization:	Section chief	1
(a) Accounting sub-section	46	personnel
(b) Expenditure sub-section	54	"
(c) Repairing sub-section	32	"
(d) Audit sub-section	12	"
(e) Clothing sub-section	33	"

(B) Functions, duties, purposes and powers:

(a) Accounting sub-section:-

1. Estimates and accounts of receipts and disbursements in relation to national and prefectural expenditures and receipts and disbursements of cash.
2. Receipts and disbursements of money belonging to the Police Mutual Relief Association.
3. Duties relating to the Mutual Relief Association of Non-police personnel.
4. Duties relating to the income tax of the Board personnel.

(b) Expenditure sub-section:-

1. Receipts and disbursements of negotiable papers of the various security money.
2. Supply of the necessary commodities.
3. Disposition of confiscated goods and waste materials.
4. Despatch of the transportable articles.
5. Employment and other duties relating to the status of drivers, waiters, janitors, grooms, mechanics and other workers employed by the Board.
6. Procurement of vehicles, boats, horses, etc.

-2-

(c) Repairing sub-section:-

1. Repairing of the Board building and other buildings belonging to the Board.
2. Maintenance and disposition of the buildings and grounds belonging to the Board.

(d) Audit sub-section:-

General supervision and audit.

(e) Clothing sub-section:-

Preparation and supply of clothing of the Board personnel.

(C) Records maintained:

(D) Relationship to Public Procurement:

Nil

(E) Relationship to other Government Departments:

1. to Treasury Department (Finance Ministry):-

Matters concerning annual revenue such as acquisition belonging to the Treasury and sales of government property, and management of government property.

2. to Home Office:-

Matters concerning allowance for staff personnel furnished with national expenditure and disbursements of office expenses and repairing expenditures.

3. to Tokyo Metropolitan Office:-

Matters concerning allowance for policemen and firemen, office expenses, equipment charges and repairing expenses belonging to local (provincial) government expenditure.

(F) Systems of liaison with other government departments:-

1. with Treasury Department (Finance Ministry):-

Submit to the Finance minister reports of annual revenue through the Revenue Bureau.

2. with Home Office:-

Make payment upon instruction of the Director of Police Bureau and the Chief of Accounts Section of Home Office.

70

-3-

3. with Tokyo Metropolitan Office:-

Hold conference in relation to estimates of the
Financial Section of the same office.

(G) Names and titles of heads:-

Ito Iwai, Chief of Financial Section

rank-Chifo-jimukan, ni-kyu
(Administrative officer, second grade)

(H) Location:-

On the second floor of Metropolitan Police Board,
facing the Moat.

21

XX. BUDGETS AND ACCOUNTS

1. DO YOU MAINTAIN A SEPARATE FINANCE BUREAU FOR THE ENTIRE POLICE SYSTEM OF THE NATION?
We have no separate Finance Bureau for the whole.
2. OR DO YOU MAINTAIN OR SEPARATE FINANCE BUREAU FOR EACH PREFECTURE, METROPOLITAN POLICE AND STATION HOUSES?
All financial matters of the M.P.B., police stations and fire police stations in its jurisdiction, are handled by Accounting Section of Secretarial Dept. of M.P.B.
3. TITLE AND NAME OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE BUREAU .
Mr. Itaro Iwai, local administrator.
By the head of the above mentioned Accounting Dept.
4. WHO PREPARES THE BUDGET?
By the head of the above mentioned Accounting Dept.
5. IS IT FOR A FISCAL OR CALENDAR YEAR?
For a fiscal year.
6. WHAT IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN PREPARING BUDGETS?
In the case of personnel expenditures, we take into consideration the existing financial circumstances and try to find out such a plan as to stabilize the daily life of the personnel, as soundly as possible.
As regards supplies expenditures, we allow only such expenses that are absolutely indispensable for the execution of police affairs and curtail sumptuous expenses as much as possible in consideration of the present national emergency.
7. IS YOUR FINANCE DEPT MANNED BY POLICEMEN OR CIVILIANS?
It is manned by both.
8. WHAT IS THE GENERAL PROCEDURE FOLLOWED FOR EXPENDING THE BUDGET? INCLUDE YOUR RULES FOR AUTHORIZING SAME.
As to national expenditures, the superintendent-general receives a share of the budget through the Home Office and is authorized to make necessary payments. Thus, he becomes a pay officer and can issue cheques in payment to his official creditors.
As for local expenditures, the head of Accounting Section of Secretariate of M.P.B., chiefs of police stations as well as chiefs of fire police stations receive reports of the budget from the superintendent-general and at the same time are authorized to make necessary payments. Thus, they become pay commanders and can command accounting officers to defray necessary expenses to creditors.
As to statements of accounts rendered by creditors, utmost care is taken as to whether the amount requested therein corresponds with the budget or whether it is correct or not.

-1-

Question 38: WHAT ARE THE

- a. Organization of
- b. Functions, duties, purposes and powers.
- c. Records maintained
- d. Relationship to Public Procurator
- e. Relationship to other Government Departments
- f. Systems of liaison with other Government Departments
- g. Names and titles of head of each
- h. Location of each

a. POLICE ESCORT DIVISION?

Answer:

a. Organization.

Police Escort Division is divided into three different sub-divisions, namely Guard, Mounted Guard and Safeguard Sub-Divisions, and each of them has its head (Police Inspector in rank). Under the heads of these 3 sub-divisions are working 235 persons whose ranks are Assistant Police Inspector and downwards.

b. Functions, duties, purposes and powers.

The Safeguard Sub-Division has for its main duty the making of plans concerning guard and safeguard for the going out of H.I.M. the Emperor and Empress and others of the Imperial Family as well as those for foreign kings, presidents and envoys. (Guarding of the inner precinct of the Imperial Dwellings is taken charge of by the Imperial Police Department, while our Police Dept. is vested with the responsibility not only to guard around the Imperial Dwellings but also to guard the courses and destinations of the Emperor and Empress whenever they go out.)

Members of the Mounted Guard Sub-Division who are charged with the breeding and training of horses chiefly engage in the work of guarding on horseback, regulation of traffic, and guard in emergencies such as floods, fires etc.

Members of the Guard Sub-Division chiefly engage in guarding persons of Ministers, dignitaries and foreign envoys as well as guarding their official and private residences.

c. Records Maintained.

Police Escort Division was first organized in 1879, and then it was called by the name of "Safeguard Sub-Division of the Police Dept." But since its organization, the changing times had abolished, separated or annexed it until at last it was promoted to a division. In April, 1932, it annexed the Police Guard Sub-Division, then belonging to Police Affairs Division. In November, 1942, when the Police Guard Division was organized, it was decided that business concerning ordinary guard should be

-2-

placed under the Police Guard Division and Business concerning guard of eminent persons under the Guard Sub-Div. of Police Escort Division. In September, 1945, the Mounted Guard which had been but a part of the Safe-guard Sub-Div. became an independent sub-division. Thus, the Police Escort Division has come to have 3 different sub-divisions.

GUARD FREQUENCY

From 1935 to 1944

Year	Frequency of the visits of H.M. the Emperor, H.M. the Empress, the Empress Dowager and H.H. the Crown Prince	Frequency of the Visits of the Royal Personages	Total
1935	51	9125	9176
1936	44	7812	7856
1937	73	15231	15304
1938	63	11373	11436
1939	77	10287	10364
1940	119	10608	10727
1941	292	10477	10769
42	204	11644	11848
43	265	10464	10729
44	214	9418	9632
Total	1,402	106,439	107,841

II. Guard for Foreign Royal Personages, Envoys, and other Nation's Guests. every time when they come

III. Guard for those high in authority and high government officials. about 900 times per month

IV. and other controls (namely: to control throngs etc.)

f. The way to affiliate with other government offices. We affiliate with the Home Office and the Department of the Imperial Household.

g. The Chief's rank and name:

Rank: Police Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board

Name: Kikuji Mitamura

h. The situation of the Section:

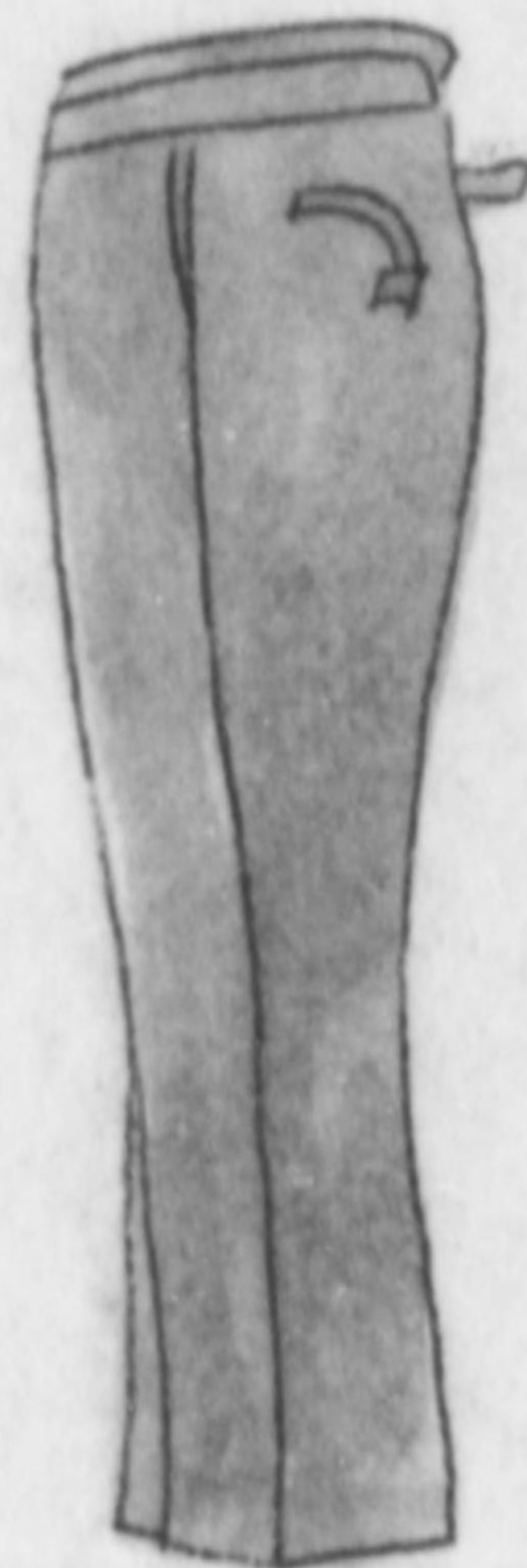
The east side of the third floor of the Metropolitan Police Board building.

I (D) -1 STYLE OF UNIFORM USED BY ALL RANKS

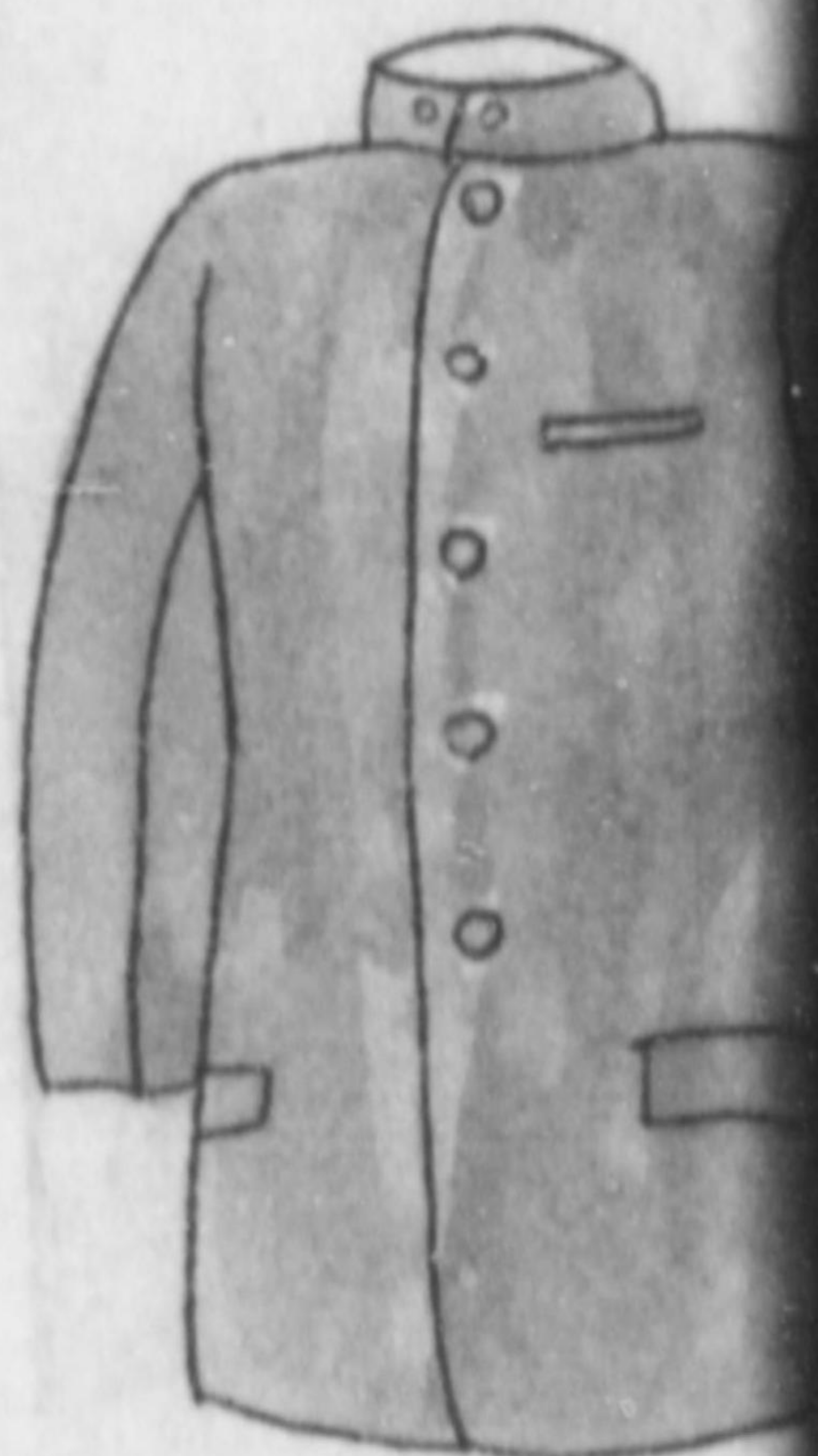
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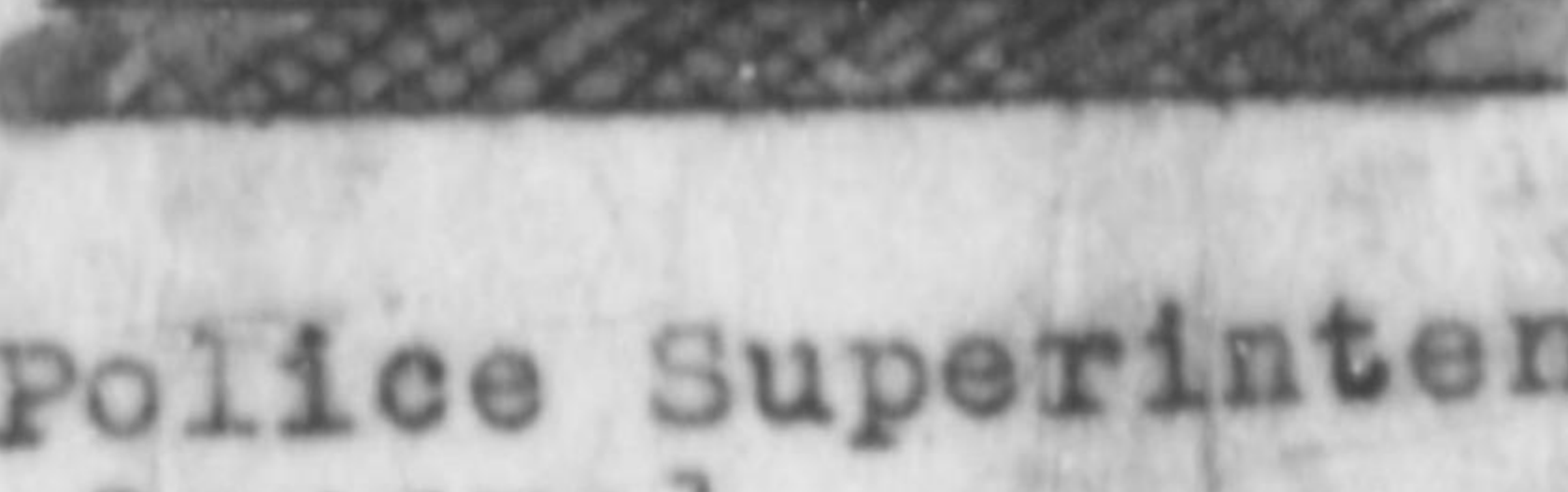
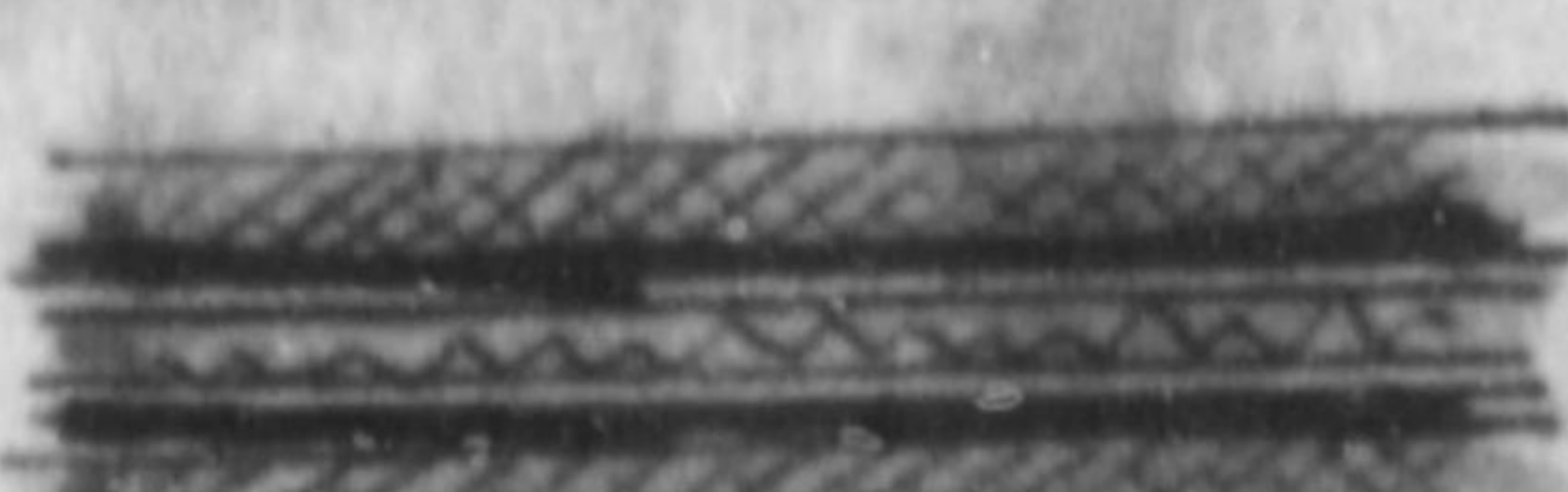
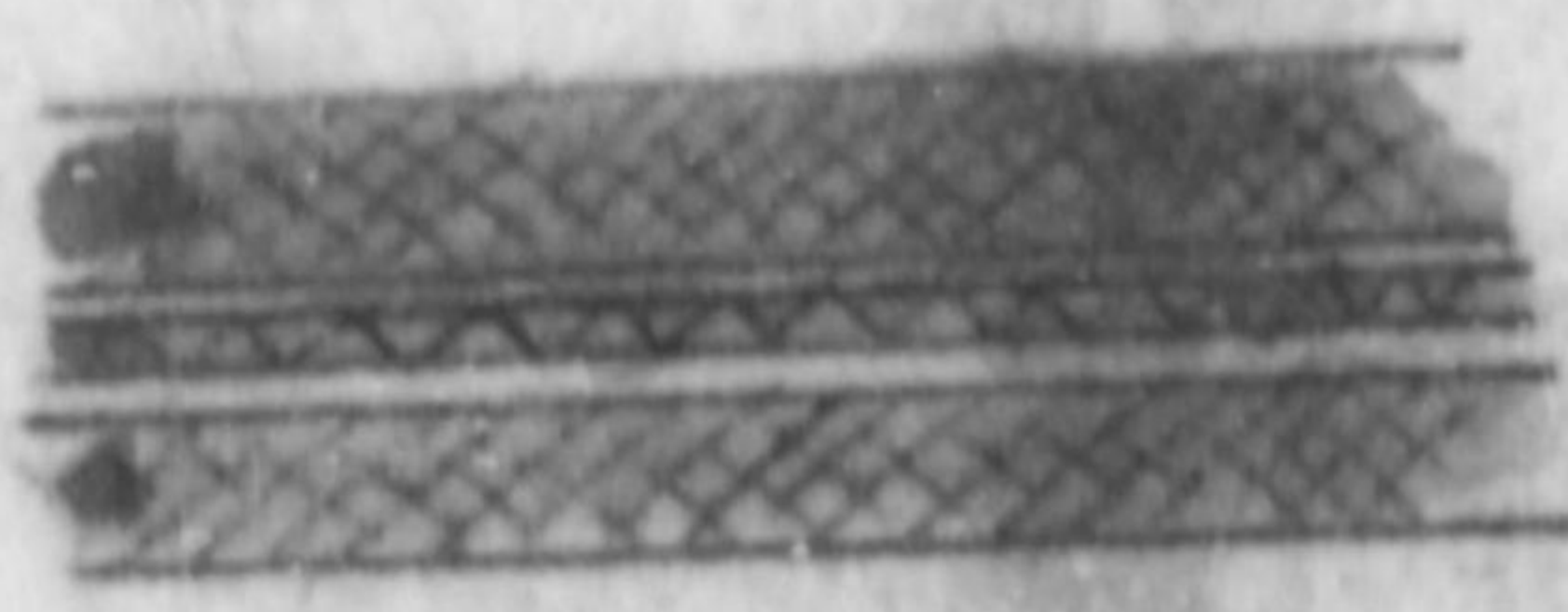
Trousers



Coat



Cloth Bands of the Cap



Police Inspector
Assistant Police Inspector
Police & Police Sergeant

Police Superintendent General
Chief of the Police Superintendent General's Secretariat; Directors
Police Superintendent
Police Inspector (Senior officials)



Badge for:
Police Superintendent General
Chief of the Police Superintendent General's Secretariat
Directors
Police Superintendent
Police Inspector
Assistant Police Inspector

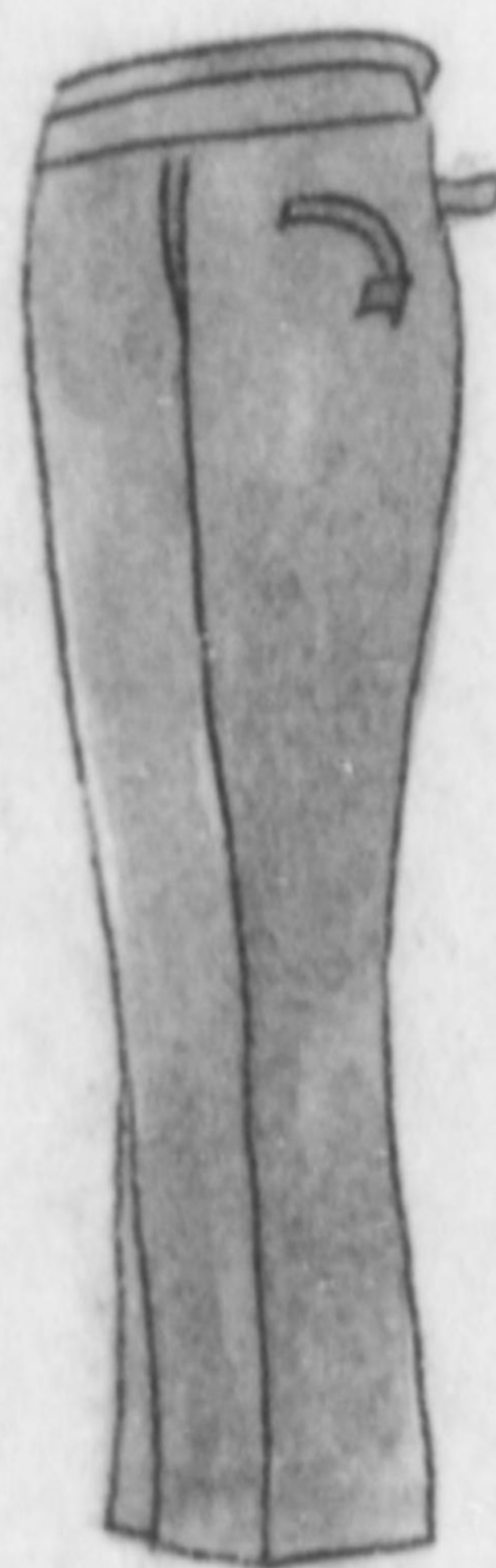
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I (D) -1 STYLE OF UNIFORM USED BY ALL RANKS

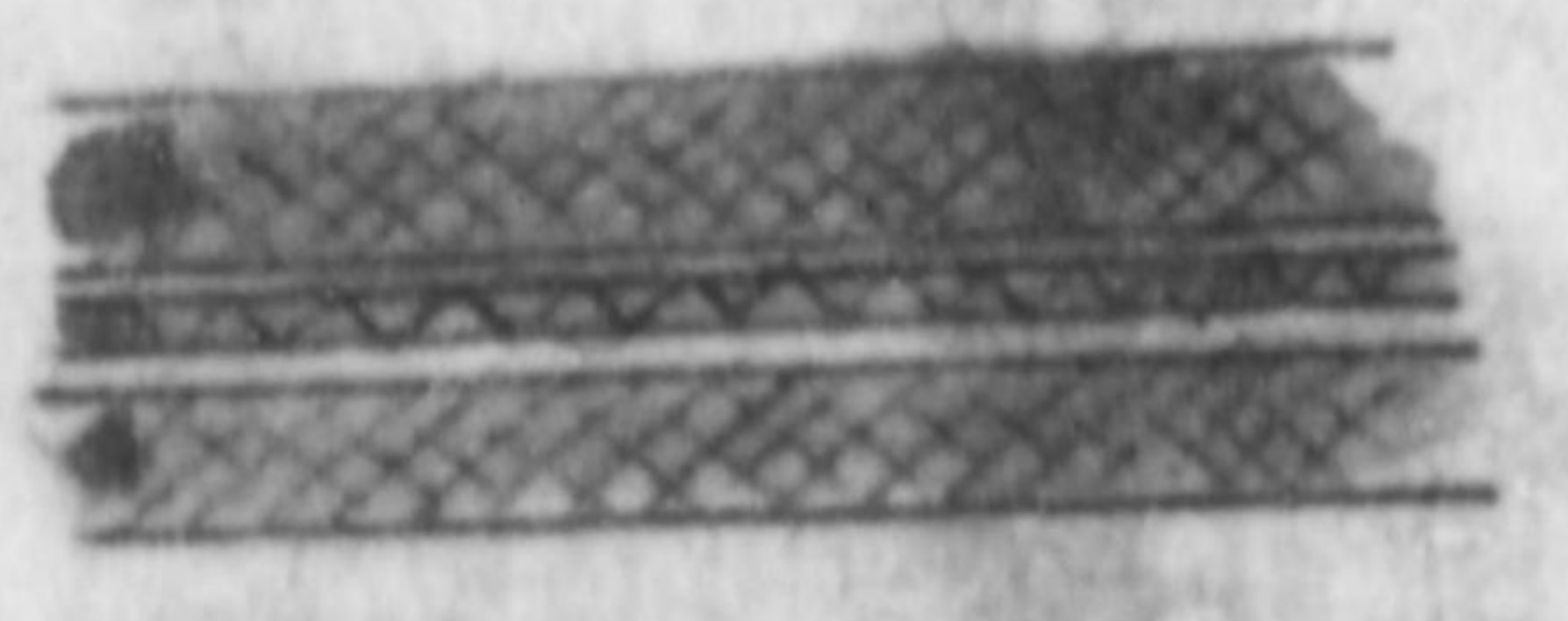
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Cloth Bands of the Cap



Police Inspector
Assistant Police Inspector
Police & Police Sergeant

Police Superintendent General
Chief of the Police Superintendent General's Secretariat; Directors
Police Superintendent
Police Inspector (Senior officials)

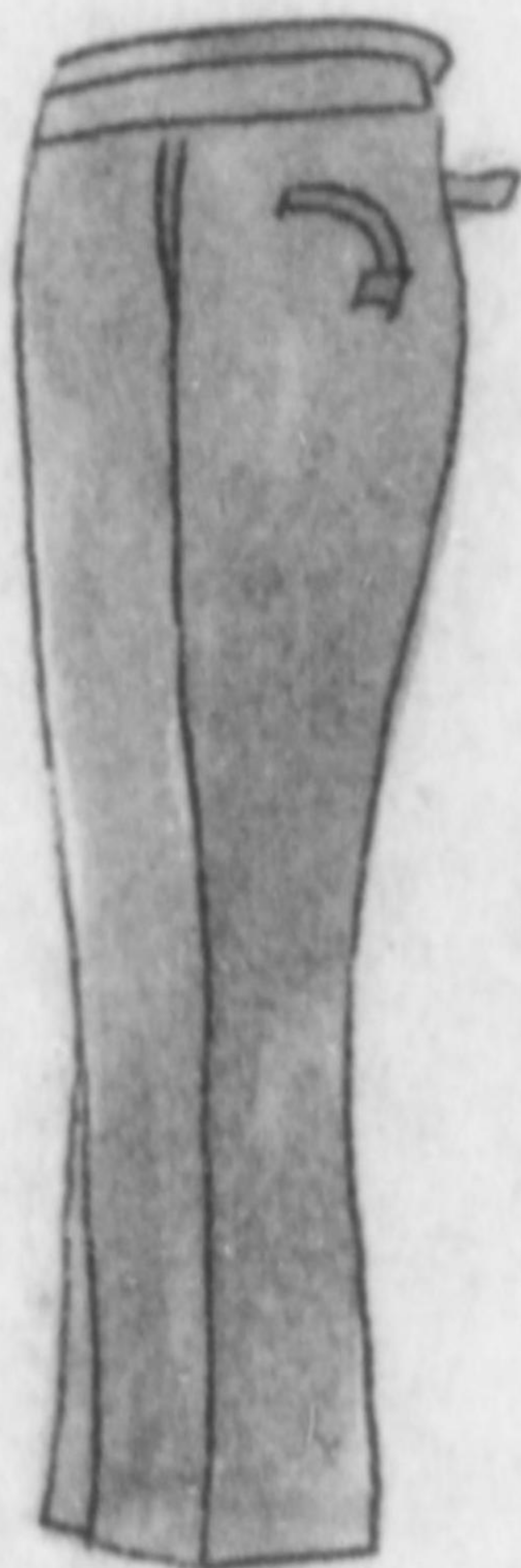
Badge for:
Police Superintendent General
Chief of the Police Superintendent General's Secretariat
Directors
Police Superintendent
Police Inspector
Assistant Police Inspector

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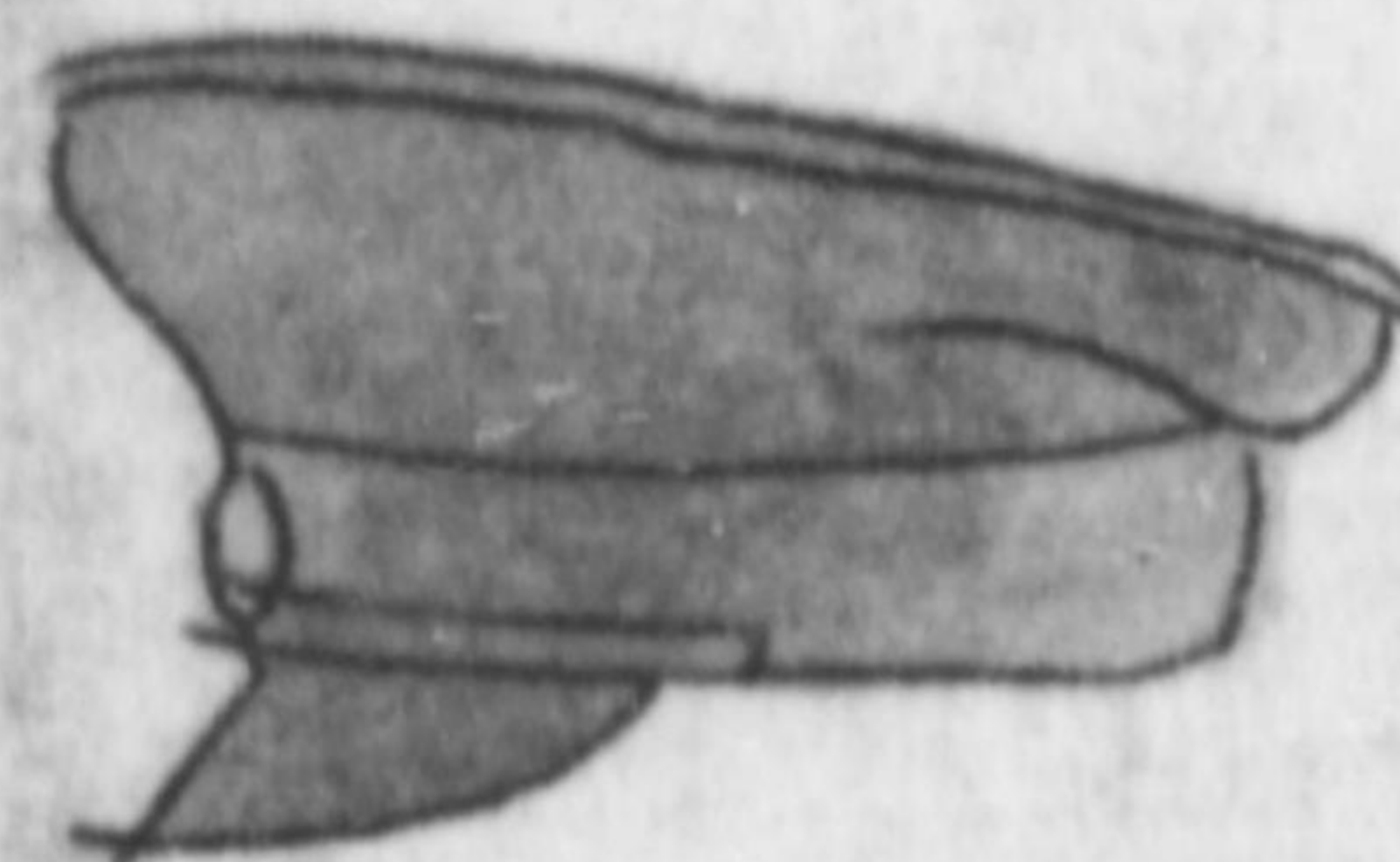
Trousers

Coat

Buttons



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Badge for:

Badge for

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Police Superintendent
General

Police &
Police Sergeant

Chief of the Police
Superintendent Gener-
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Directors
Police Superintendent
Police Inspector
Assistant Police
Inspector

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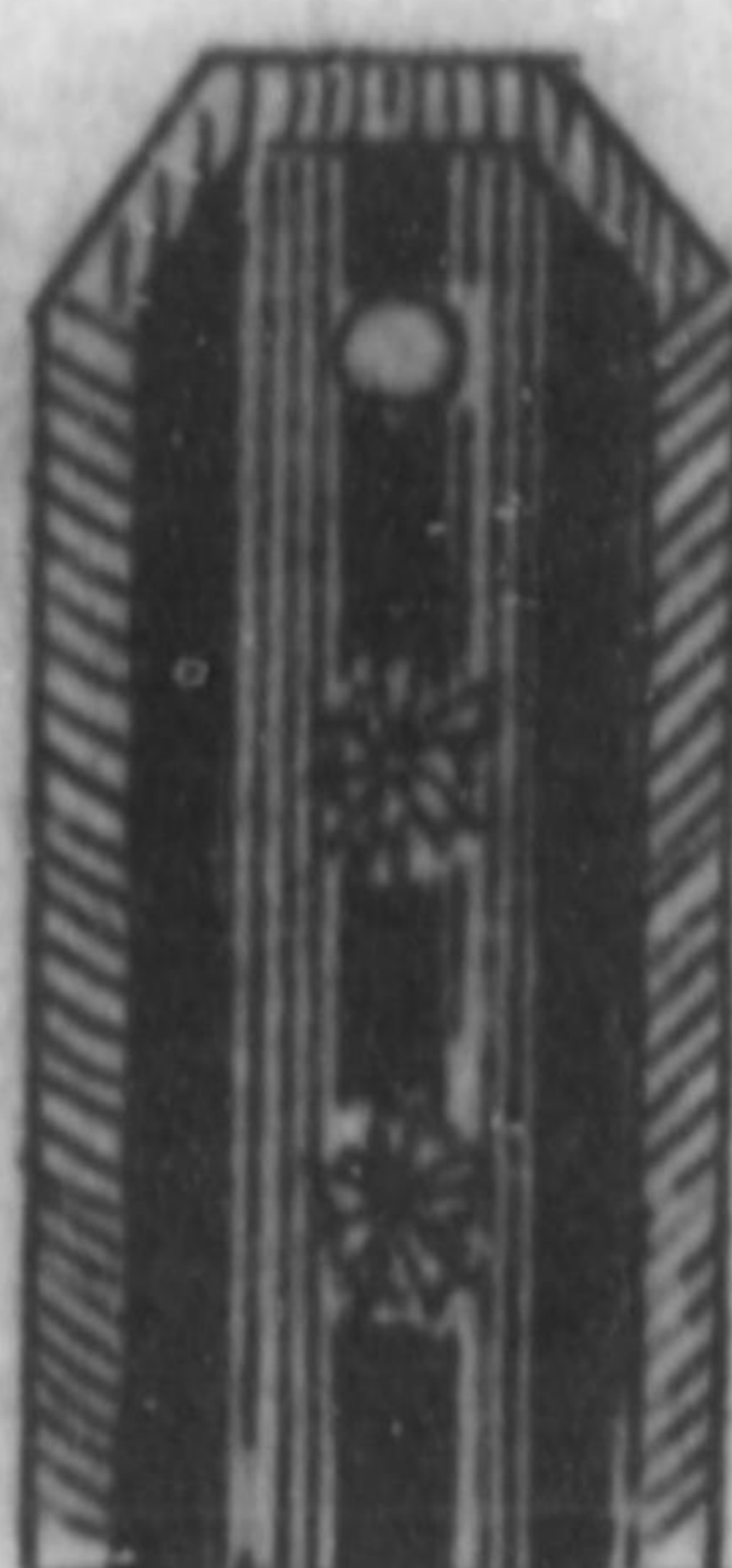
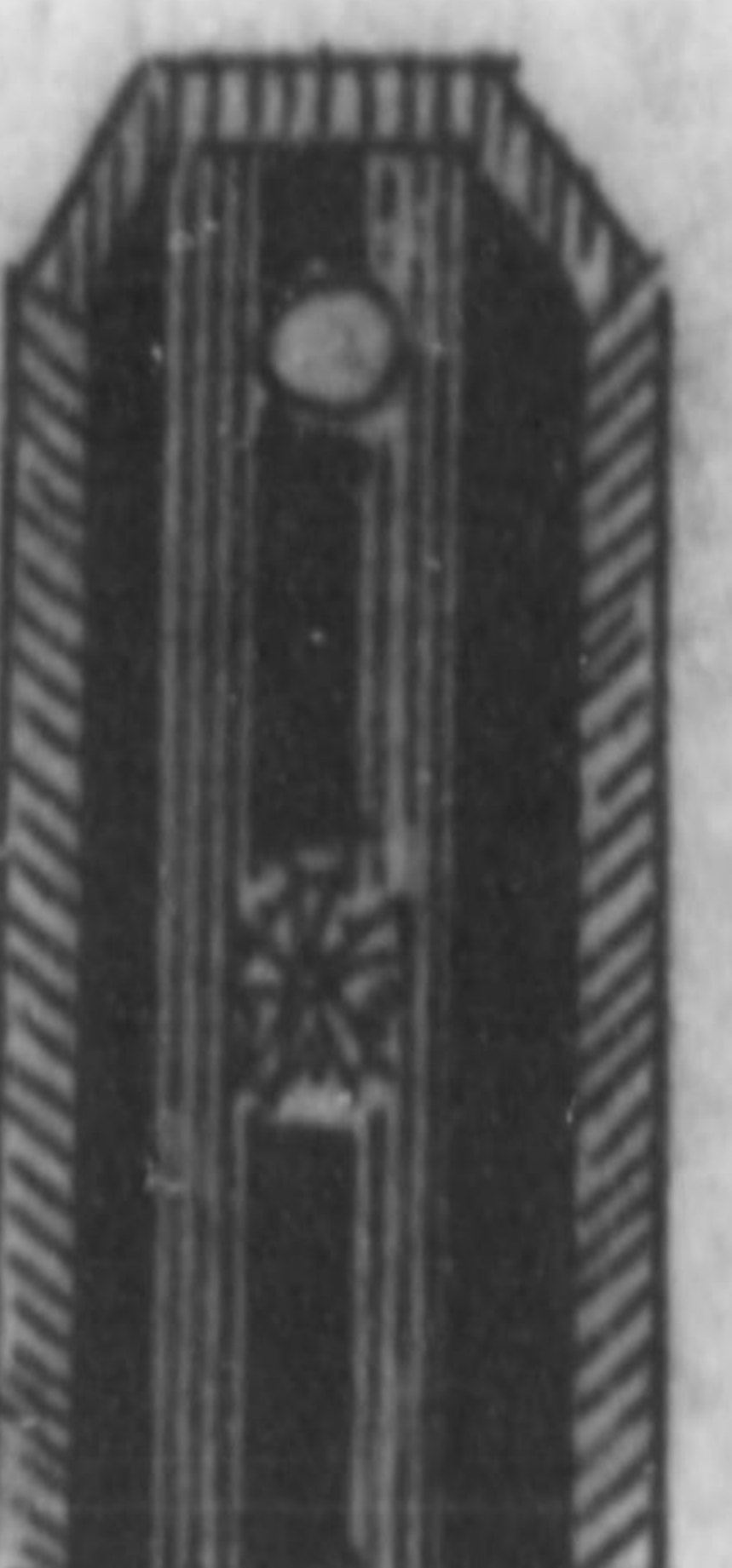

endent

r (Senior officials)

18

SHOULDER-STRAPS

I (D) -2 Marks indicating ranks.

					
Police Superin- tendent General	Senior Police Superintendent (Chokunin Rank)	Chief of the Police Superintendent Gener- al's Secretariat; Directors	Police Superintendent	Police Inspector (Senior officials)	Police Inspector (Junior officials)

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Police Superintendent

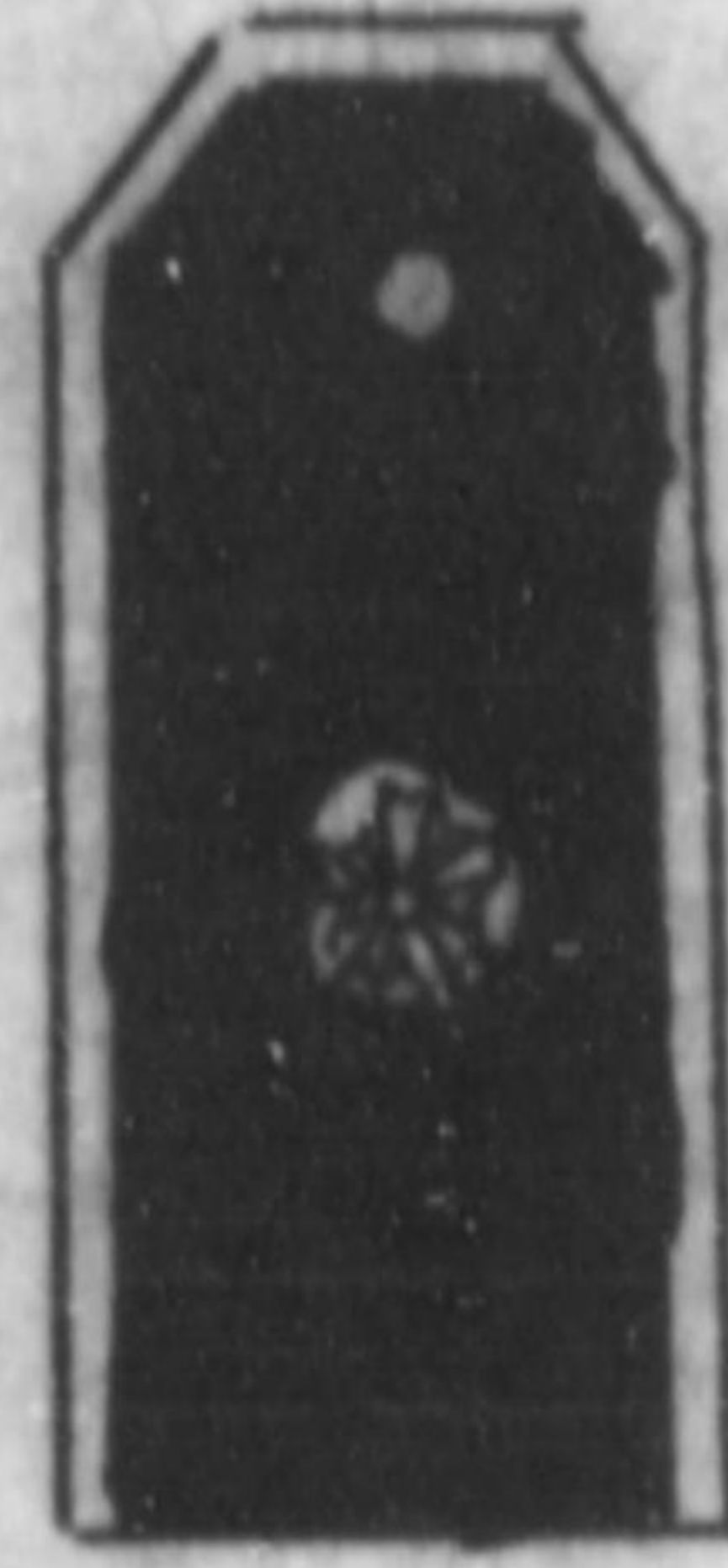
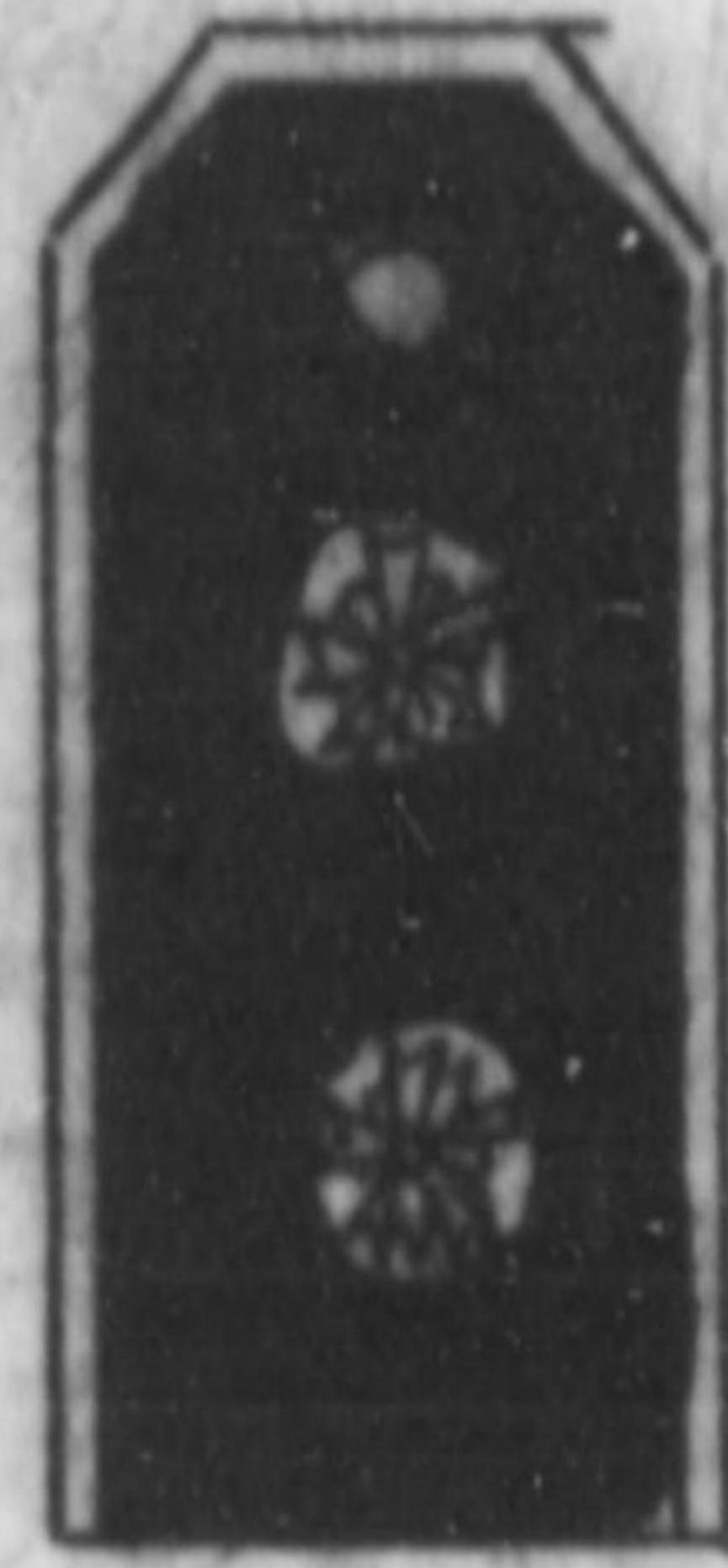
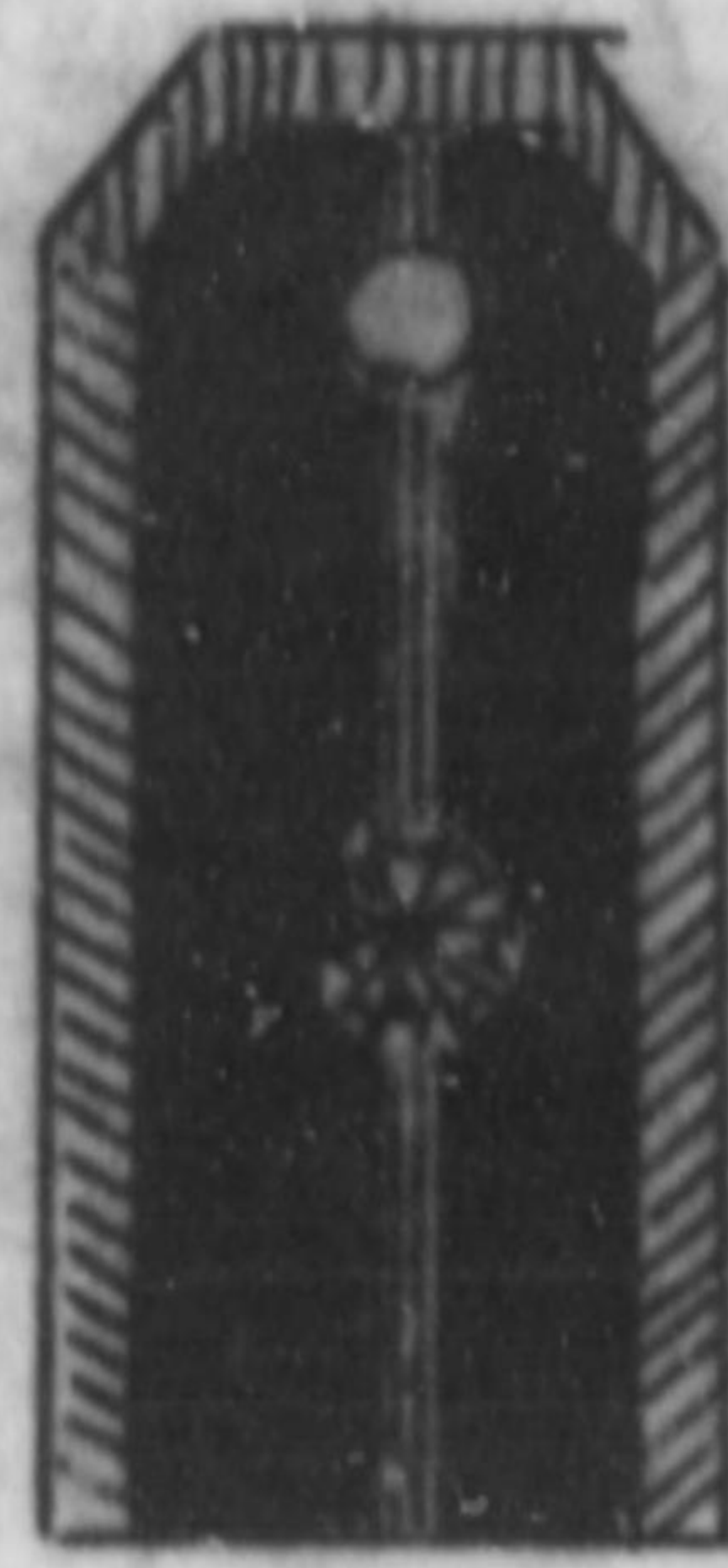
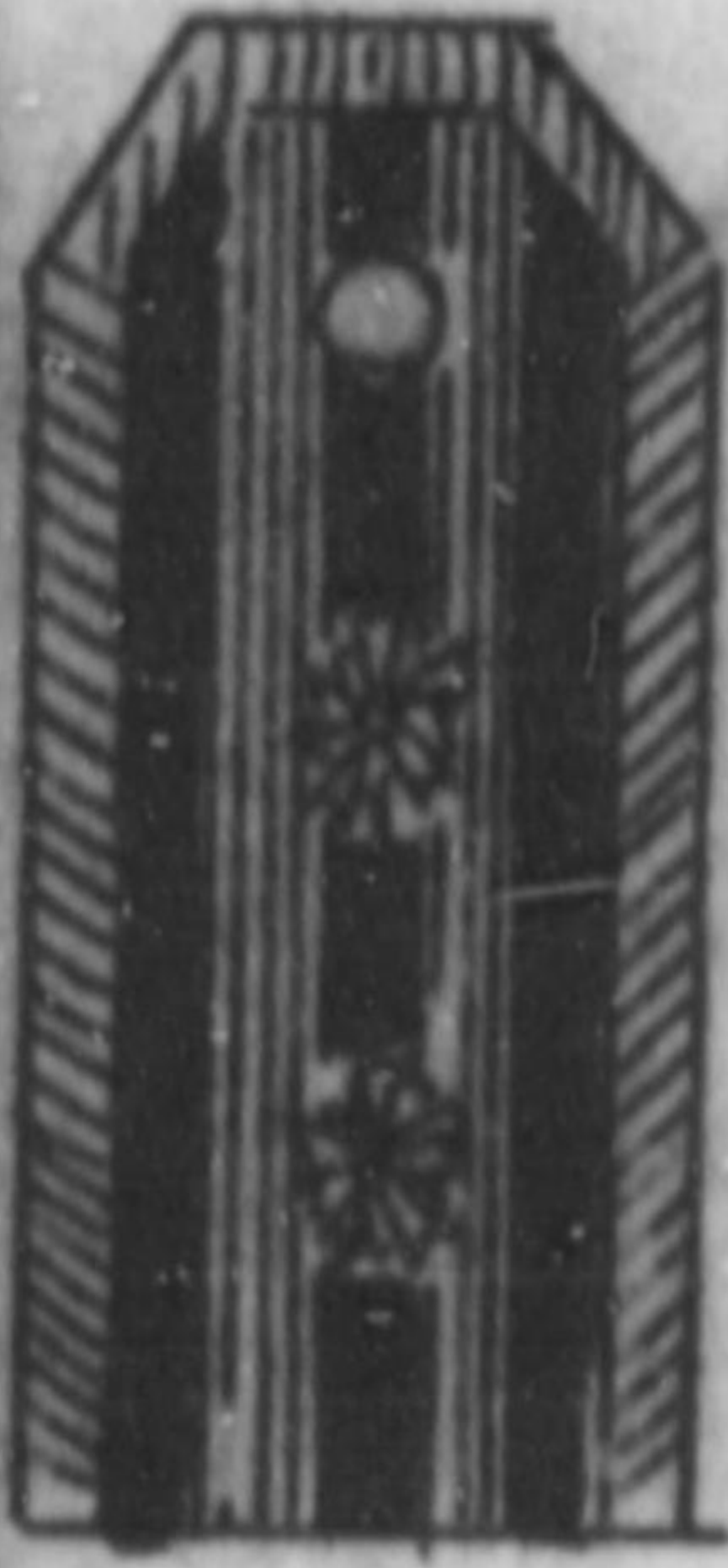
Police Inspector (Senior officials)

Police Inspector (Junior officials)

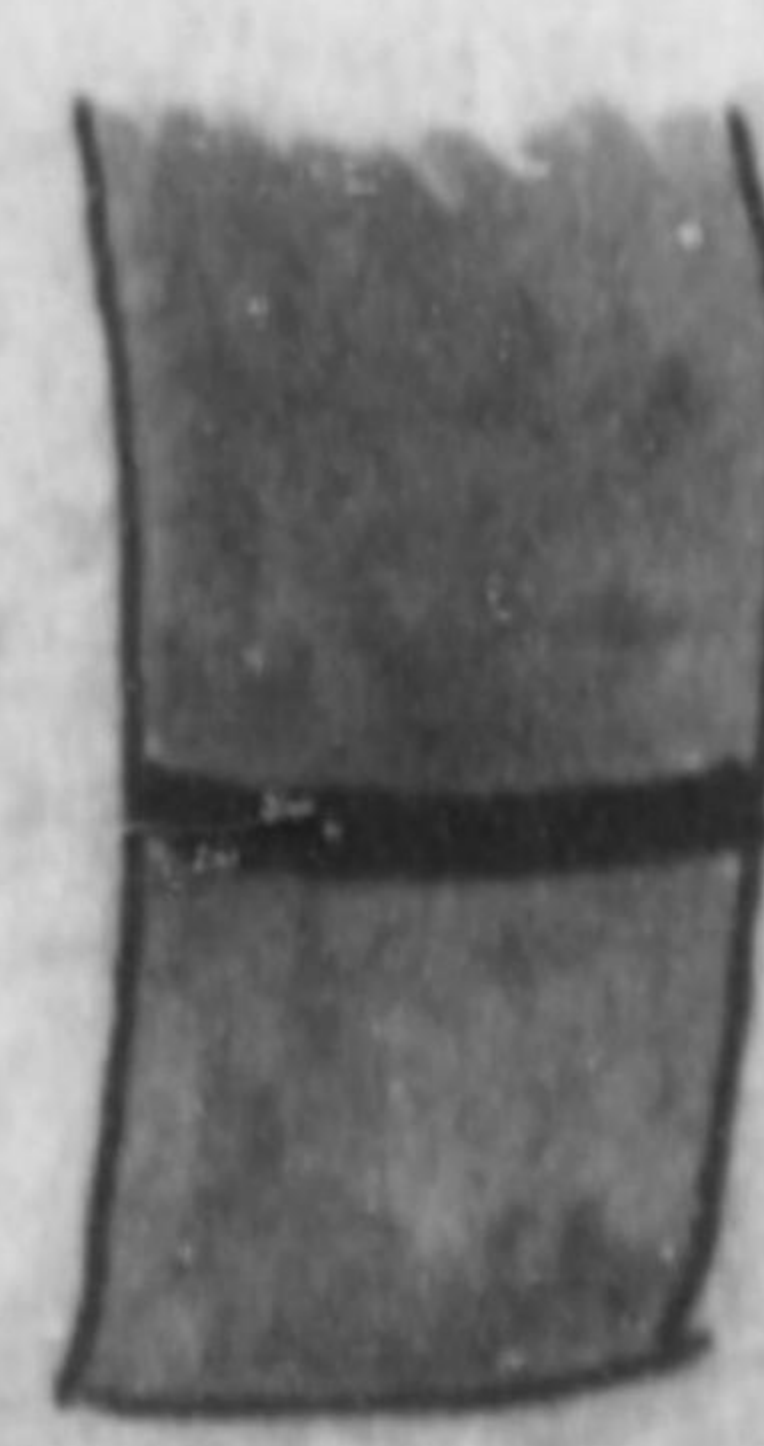
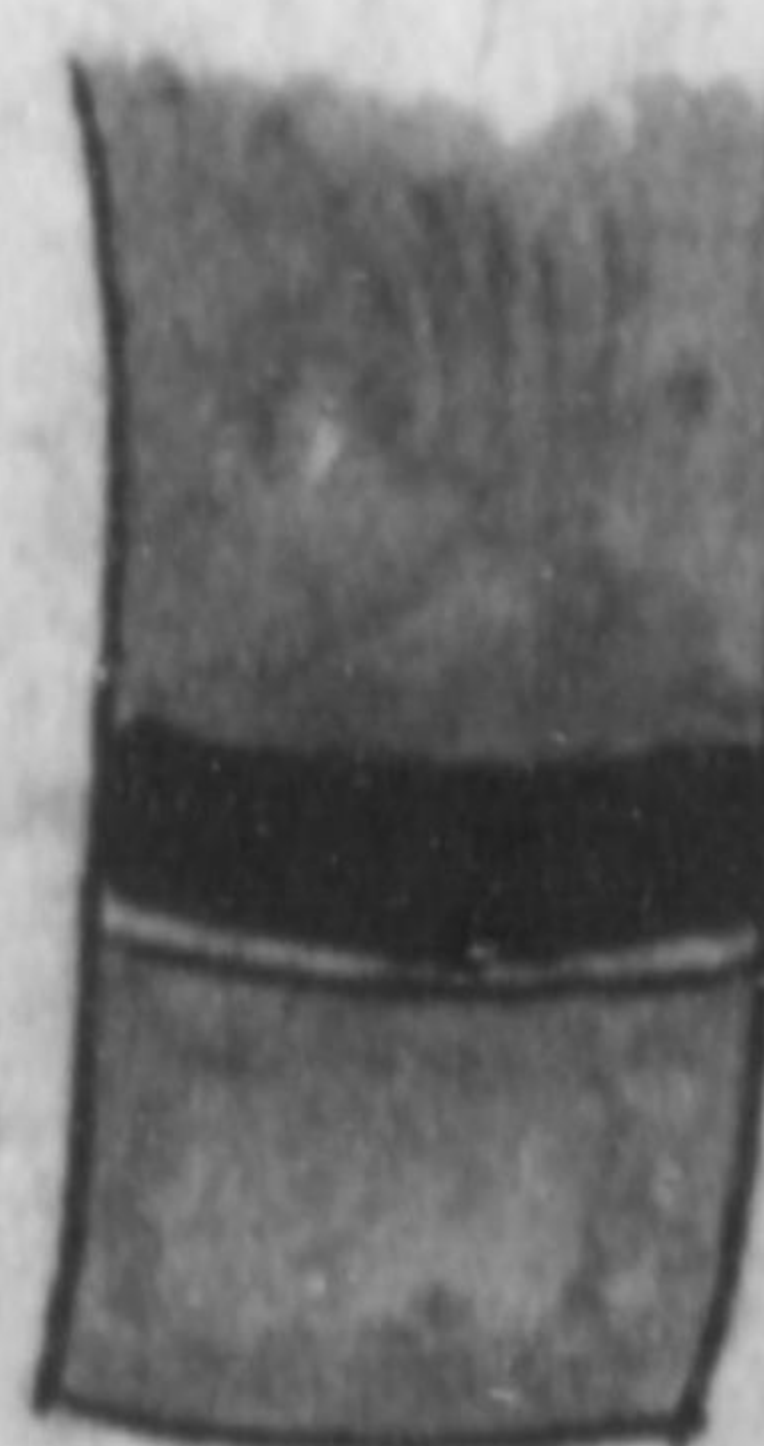
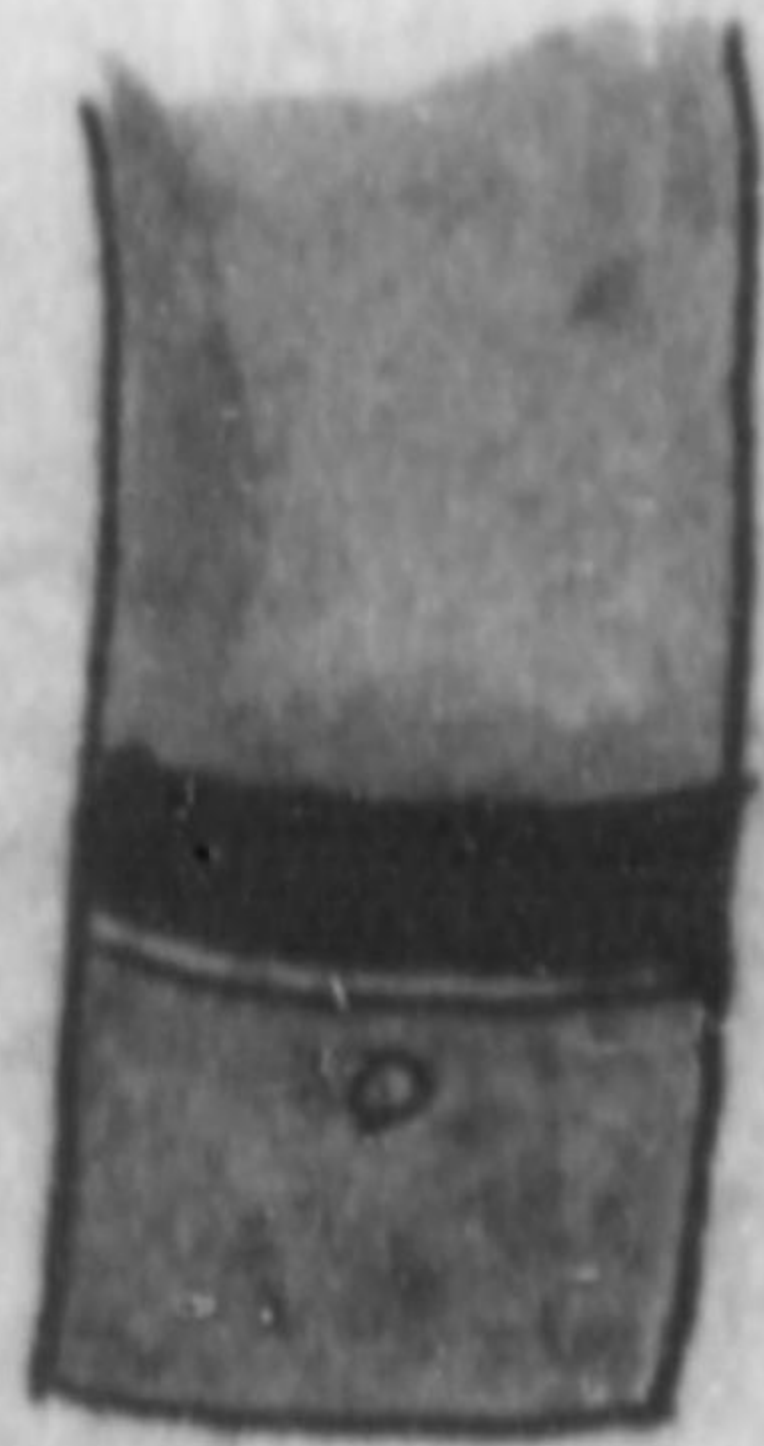
Assistant Police Inspector

Police Sergeant

Police



1.
(D)
2.



SHOULDER STRAPS

Police Superintendent General

002

002

- (b) Same kind of lecture meeting occasionally held in the Police Department.
- (c) Lectures given to the members of ... for their education.
- (d) Lectures given to them immediately before their promotion in rank.

2. DO YOU HAVE POLICE CHAPLAINS IN YOUR POLICE DEPARTMENT?
No, we do not have.

3. IF SO, WHAT DUTIES DO THEY PERFORM?
We do not have chaplains.

4. WHAT IS THEIR RANK?
We do not have chaplains.

C. REIMBURSEMENT FOR DAMAGE TO UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

1. DO THE POLICE AUTHORITIES SUPPLY COMPLETE UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT?
We are endeavoring to supply complete uniforms and equipment for the police members of our department.

2. IF UNIFORMS ARE TORN OR WORN IN LINE OF DUTY, WHAT PROVISIONS ARE MADE FOR REPLACEMENT AND BY WHOSE EXPENSE?
If a policeman's uniform is torn or worn in line of duty, it is replaced, at his request, by a complete one. Minor repairs are done by the Cloth Repairing House.

3. HOW ARE UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDED?
They are all paid for with official expense.

45

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YOKOHAMA
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I - Personnel.

all Page #1

A. Manner of recruitment.

- ✓ 1. Civil service or appointment without civil service qualifications and examination. - *EX*
- ✓ 2. Age minimum and maximum. - *20-30*
- ✓ 3. Height requirement. *5-1*
- ✓ 4. Weight requirement. *110*
- ✓ 5. Physical requirement. - *yes*
- ✓ 6. Medical requirement. - *yes*
- ✓ 7. Type of physical and medical tests and examinations, if any. *yes*
- ✓ 8. Type of mental examinations, if any. *yes*
- ✓ 9. Citizenship requirements. *yes*
- ✓ 10. Educational requirements and literacy. *yes*
- ✓ 11. Application of criminal record of recruit as to such criminal record that would deny appointment. Character investigation by competent authority? *yes*
- ✓ 12. Manner of calling attention to male population the need for additional or supplemental police. *CIRCULAR - NEWSPAPER - RADIO*
- ✓ 13. Place of recruitment and investigation and appointment in every city of more than 30,000 population.
- ✓ 14. Any special requirements, as swimming, operating motor vehicles, boats, military experience. - *NONE - NO PROFESSIONALS & DISB ARE APPOINTED*
- ✓ 15. Other civil service qualifications, if any. *NONE*

B. Training.

- ✓ 1. Any period of probation. *NO*
- ✓ 2. Type of training program.
 - ✓ a. Physical *YES - Page 2*
 - ✓ b. Mental " " " "
- ✓ 3. Duration of training period, if any. *6 MONTHS*
- ✓ 4. Place of mental and physical training, if any. *SHIBA WARD TOKYO*
- ✓ 5. Syllabus and curriculum used for training purposes (physical and mental). *SEE B V*
- ✓ 6. Any in-service training? If so, the curriculum followed together with agenda, itinerary and curriculum (course of study and instructions) by day of the week.
- ✓ 7. Selection and assignment of men to duties for which they are best fitted.
- ✓ 8. Any specialized training.
 - ✓ a. Horsemanship. *NO*
 - ✓ b. Motorcycling. *NO*
 - ✓ c. Motor vehicle. *NO*
 - ✓ d. Use of special and certain tools and equipment. *NO*
 - ✓ e. Law. *NO SPECIAL*
 - ✓ f. Criminal investigation. *NO SPECIAL*

- ✓g. Statistics. *NO*
- ✓h. First aid. *YES*
- ✓i. Scientific criminal investigation. *NO*
- ✓j. Promotion. *NO*
- ✓k. Public relations. *NO*

C. Rank.

1. ✓ The rank of the personnel starting from the top and working down.
2. ✓ Show same by Japanese pronunciation, translated to English.
3. ✓ Supervising jurisdiction of each rank.
4. ✓ Disciplinary jurisdiction of each rank.
5. ✓ Duties of each rank in general.
6. ✓ Duties of Police Department in general. In detail and in elaboration. We are also interested in the direct duties as related to the people such as protection of life and property, preservation of peace, etc.
7. ✓ Salaries and accruments of each rank.
8. ✓ Any special qualifications to attain a higher rank.
9. ✓ Any competitive examination and promulgation of eligible lists for promotion.

D. Equipment of Personnel only.

1. ✓ Type of uniform used by each rank.
2. ✓ Insignia denoting each rank or the identifying emblem.
3. ✓ Any weapons or firearms.
 - a. Type
 - b. To whom assigned.
4. ✓ Any shield or badge?
5. ✓ The wearing of medals or insignias of reward or citation for meritorious police duty.
 - a. Describe any and each such medal or insignia of citation.
6. ✓ Any memorandum book?
7. ✓ Any night stick? *NO*
8. ✓ Any nippers or hand cuffs? *YES*
9. ✓ Any additional rounds of cartridge?
10. ✓ Any means (as a whistle) for signalling for assistance?
11. ✓ Any rules covering the color and type of shoes and socks?
12. ✓ Manner of obtaining uniforms and personnel equipment. Does Government furnish same or does each man furnish own?

II - Equipment.

A. Types.

1. ✓ Automotive, type and number in service.
2. ✓ Launches, type and number in service.
3. ✓ Conveying of prisoners, type and number in service.
4. ✓ Emergency trucks, type and number in service, if any.
5. ✓ Travel and equipment, firearms and weapons for combatting emergencies of any nature whatsoever. A detailed description of each and all such tools and equipment.

6. Scientific and technical research.
 - a. ✓ For investigation of crime.
 - b. ✓ For assembling evidence.
 - c. ✓ For assembling articles of evidence.
 - d. ✓ For developing articles of evidence.
 - e. ✓ For restoration of articles of evidence.
 - f. ✓ For reclaiming articles of evidence.
 - g. ✓ Number and type of each piece of equipment for scientific procedure, as spectrograph, multi-microscope, infra-red ray, ultra-violet ray, moulage, etc.
 - h. ✓ For development of latent fingerprints, burned papers and articles, hidden or secret writing.
 7. ✓ Cameras.
 8. ✓ For sanitary care of buildings.
 9. Engineering for building, repairing and remodeling and maintaining P.D. buildings and property.
 10. Manner of purchasing, putting into service, repairing and maintaining.
 - a. Automotive equipment.
 - b. Telephone service.
 - c. Radio equipment.
 - d. Telegraph equipment.
 11. Who is assigned.
 - a. To operate motor vehicles.
 - b. To operate Department trucks.
 - c. To operate communications systems.
- answered Page 2*

I - E Manner of patrol and performance of police duty:

1. How many station houses have you? / 8 ✓
2. " " police booths have you? / NONE
3. " " " boxes have you? / 22 ✓
4. " " policemen, by rank, are assigned to each station house, booths, boxes? ✓
- P-2 5. How many posts in each station house? ✓
- P-2 6. What type of posts do you have? -
- P-2 7. Do you assign policemen to:
 - (a) Foot patrol posts. ✓
 - (b) Motor patrol in motor vehicle. ✓
 - (c) Traffic post. ✓
 - (d) Booth post. ✓
 - (e) Hospital post.
 - (f) Motorcycle patrol in motorcycle.
 - (g) Special post.
 - (h) Mounted patrol on horse. ✓
 - (i) Bicycle post. ✓
 - (j) Park post.
- P-3 8. Describe the manner of patrol as relates to each post.
- P-4 9. Are there any other type of posts to which you assign policemen? If so, describe same.
- P-5 10. How do you divide the prefecture, and City into areas for patrol purposes. Include the division for station house jurisdiction, booths, boxes and foot posts. / NONE
- P-5 11. What rules and regulations (or rules of procedure) have you for directing and guiding policemen in patrol duty as relates to the manner of patrol. For instance, do you direct the policeman to be constantly alert and observing; constantly on patrol; observe the interior of premises, patrol to right or left; examining doors of stores and bldgs.; location of safes and valuable property, etc. Elaborate on this as it is very important.
- P-6 12. What procedure is followed to assign men to posts?
- P-6 13. What hours do policemen work each day of the week? Furnish charts describing same. Furnish charts describing the assignment of policemen to squads or troops.
- P-7 14. What powers of arrests do policemen possess?
- P-7 15. What means have you for the protection of life and property?
- P-8 16. Any reserve force maintained? / NONE
17. What procedures have you for aiding the public, such as service of Doctors; care of lost people, search for missing persons, care of the sick or infirm, identification of unidentified dead? List any and all means you have as relates to this part of police work.
18. What means does each policeman have for summoning immediate assistance?
- P-8 19. What means do you have for preservation of the peace?

20. How do you control and police parades, large crowds, public meetings, political meetings?
 (a) Do you have a special committee for planning the policing of the above?
 (b) What is the general procedure followed in planning such policing?
21. Do policemen have memorandum books for recording police conditions and actions? If so, describe the procedure relating thereto. Include whether or not they are inspected by superior officer.
22. What procedure is followed relating to police booths and boxes?
23. Do you have procedures for policemen signalling the station house while on patrol and at regular intervals? If so, how many telephones have you from the streets to each station house?
24. Do you have rules permitting a policeman to abandon his post for police or personal necessity and for the taking of meals?
25. Are policemen assigned to traffic crossings at school during the times children report to school in the morning, during lunch and at dismissal?
26. Why are police always observed sitting in a booth or box and not out walking the post?
27. Do you maintain seniority rights in assigning policemen to duty?
28. Are policemen inspected and instructed when being assigned to posts?
29. What investigation is made in case of dereliction of duty amounting to failure to prevent or take proper police action in connection therewith? If any, who conducts same?
30. Who performs the duty of preparing clerical work in connection with:
 (a) Promulgation of orders and procedures and policies arising out of Home Minister's Office; Director of Public Station.
 (b) Promulgation of orders, procedures and policies arising out of Metropolitan Police Board.
 (c) All clerical duty in connection with the operation of a station house, booth and box. Explain fully and in detail, including all phases of such duty.
31. Is a policeman in uniform required to primarily investigate crimes, preserve evidence, detain witnesses and turn his findings over to a detective? Or is said uniformed policeman required to fully investigate, take all necessary action to apprehend perpetrators. Or is he not permitted or required to conduct any investigation in connection with the commission of a crime?
32. What procedure is followed by a Detective investigating crime? Must he obtain permission from any official before starting an investigation? If so, what is that official's title?
33. What rules of your Dept. govern the conduct and deportment of the policeman?
34. What uniforms, equipment and Dept. property is issued to policemen to aid them in carrying out their respective duties?

35. What are the duties of policewomen in respect to carrying out the functions of the P.D.? And in respect to patrol duty?
36. Are complaints against members of the P.D. made by civilians entertained, investigated and acted upon? If so, what procedure is followed? ^{YES}
_{BY}
_{INSPECTOR}
37. Does the Police Dept. receive any military training?

F. Rules and regulations (or procedures) governing the deportment and conduct of a policeman; and for the taking of disciplinary action against malefactors:

- (a) What rules govern deportment and conduct of personnel? Describe same.
- (b) Do you have a rule book or guide in printed form for each member of dept.? ^{YES}
- (c) Do you have specific punishment prescribed for each rule violated?
- (d) What procedure is taken by your command for any violation by a policeman or higher officers?
- (e) Are they served personally with a written complaint?
- (f) Are the accused permitted to secure counsel?
- (g) What procedure is taken for the affidavits of witnesses?
- (h) Does the accused receive a copy of the charges and also informed what witnesses will testify against him?
- (i) What board of commissioners or individual hears the charges?
- (j) Describe the procedure you now follow in disciplinarily acting against a policeman.

- k. Do you keep a record of all violations in a personal folder of individual?
- l. If a member of your Police Department is arrested for a crime, what procedure is taken?

I - G System of Award and Reward for Meritorious Duty.

- a. Do you have a system of reward or reward for meritorious duty?
- b. Is it by currency?
- c. Is it by promotion; special assignment? Raise in salary or bonus?
- d. Do you present medals or other type of decoration?
- e. Do you have currency rewards for apprehension of wanted criminals?
- f. If so, what percentage of reward is kept by individual? Or does the P.D. take custody of any reward?
- g. May awards be accepted without permission of Home Ministry or Supt. General?
- h. Do you have certain forms prescribed for acceptance of awards?
- i. Must they be forwarded to any certain individual for approval?
- j. Do you investigate thoroughly the source of reward?
- k. Any special consideration given, such as granting time off with pay?

Q. X : (1) Procedure in Local Station House. For the purpose of answering this questionnaire select a typical local metropolitan precinct station house and answer the following questions, using such station house as a guide:

Ans: The Tsukiji Police Station.

Give the complement of men and women assigned to this station house the following titles:

(1) (a) Police Officials

Keishi (=Police superintendent)	1
Keibu (=Assistant Police Inspector)	1
Keibu-ho (=Assistant Police Inspector)	11
Junsa-bucho (=Police sergeant)	21
Junsa (=Policeman)	224

(b) Ordinal Staff members

Civilians (Male)	Communication expert	2
Civilians (Male)	Secretary (including juvenile police)	21
Civilians (Female) ...	None.	

(c) Others

Interpreter (Male)	3
Attendant (Male)	4

(2) MAKE A TABLE OR ORGANISATION CHART OF SECTIONS OPERATING IN THE STATION HOUSE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSIGNED TO EACH SECTION.

Ans:

Section	Nos. total	Details			Classification by offices	
		Assist. Police Inspector	Police sergeant	Police man		
Outside duty	155	3	9	143	No classification	
					Police Affairs	10
Police Affairs	25	2	6	17	Account	4
					Guard	5
					Judo & Fencing	2
					Information	3
					Investigation	19
Criminal Investigation					Recording	2

26 March 1946.

SUBJECT: Activities and Observations of Police Bureau Metropolitan Police Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan.

TO: Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, Chief Police Consultant, SCAP, Japan

1. At about 1400 above date attended conference with Commissioner Valentine and Staff at Metropolitan Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan, and an interview with Superintendent General of Police, Fuguima, of Tokyo and his Aids. At this time a ~~conference~~ ^{questionnaire} regarding their police set-up was submitted by Commissioner Valentine to Japanese police authorities and answers to be submitted Thursday, 29 March.

2. An observation of survey was made of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters. Find that the whole building is filthy, poorly ventilated and insufficiently lighted throughout, in particular the corridors. It is recommended that the conditions as mentioned, be corrected for the betterment and efficiency of the Police Department and the morale of all of the employees.

3. The Communication Bureau.

First visit was made to the Communication Bureau which is located on the fifth floor in the Metropolitan Headquarters. It consists of two rooms. The first room, approximately 30 by 40 feet, contained telephone and telegraph mechanism for the purpose of communications with the various police precincts in Tokyo. The second room, some distance away from the room with mechanical equipment, consisted of the employees for the clerical work in the Communication Bureau. In both rooms observed a number of technical employees not policemen in attendance. In the room of mechanical equipment observed a place for sleeping purposes. It was observed that there were only seventeen (17) direct telephone connections with out-lying precincts or station houses and the balance of the sixty (60) others with only telegraph connections. The use of the Morse System (dot and dash code).

4. Recommendations:

1. Both rooms be thoroughly cleaned, adequate lights installed for the purpose of efficiency of the department and the morale of the employees.

2. Direct telephone communications be made with each precinct for the prompt purpose of a communication system which is to enable the supervising officer of headquarters to maintain contact with the personnel at their command and translate into action all measures necessary to protect the lives and property of the community. Complete unity of command is thus theoretically possible.

5. It is recommended that the teletype writer police system be installed. Teletype system is a electrically operated typewriter communication service which transmits printed messages over telephone wires from a sending teletype machine to a similar received teletype machine. The sending device may be so arranged as to cause the message to be received simultaneously by all machines directly connected with the circuit. This system has a

particular value in that it produces a written record which is reserved for the eyes of the police alone and all police information may be thus transmitted. The great advantage of this system is its secrecy. Its messages are intended for only those for whom they are so directed and there is always a record on file both by the sending and receiving stations for reference.

6. Observation made that radio equipment is completely lacking. It is essential for radio communication to be installed for the reason it is the most satisfactory means of communication from headquarters to policemen on radio patrol. It is the swiftest method of transmission of orders. It is recommended that a two-way radio which is from station to cars, or three-way radio, which is station to cars, and car to cars, be installed. Such a system provides the speed that is indispensable to police work.

7. It is recommended that the Communication Bureau be commanded by a commissioned police officer specially trained in the various communication systems.

8. It is recommended that all the communication systems adopted shall be situated all on the same floor, if possible, so that there can be a continuity of reports submitted and that a record room also be installed for the purpose of filing all communication data.

5. Identification Bureau.

Following observations were made of the Bureau of Criminal Identification. In all find out that the working facilities are inadequate, rooms poorly ventilated and lighting very poor. It is recommended that the above be corrected for the efficiency of the department and the morale of the employees. Their system for fingerprint identification is the use of the German system which evidently is adequate and efficient for their purpose. An observation was made of their so-called photograph or rogues gallery file which show photographs taken of the criminal front and side view from chest up. It is recommended that this particular system of photography be abolished and instituted in its place a system where stand up photographs front and side view be taken showing the scale of height of these individuals. The reason for this suggested change which would give the police authorities a more efficient way of photograph identification and could more easily be identified by any complainant. An observation was made of the so-called "mug room" located on the first tier adjacent to the detention cells. It is suggested that this particular room with all of its paraphernalia be moved closer to the Bureau of Criminal Identification.

6. Observation of Detention Cells.

Further say a visit was made of the detention cells located in the basement of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters. It was noted that the detention cells are wholly inadequate, being poorly ventilated and lighted. About eleven (11) cells and one hundred forty (140) prisoners incarcerated, both male and female, juvenile and others, sick and healthy in one cell. Cells about 10 by 14. In some cells as many as twenty-two (22) to a cell sitting and lying on the filthy floor. No provisions made for exercise of the inmates. Recommendations is to abolish the present detention system

for the reason that it is wholly inhuman; that separate detention cells under the proper supervision of male attendants for the male, and female attendants for the female and that under no circumstances will juveniles be so incarcerated. It has been further learned that the inmates are never fully advised of their particular charge and sometimes it is months before they are so advised.

CAF
CHAS. JR. FORGE

I - F

Rules and regulations governing the deportment and conduct of a policeman; and for the taking of disciplinary action against malefactors:

1. The ordinance pertaining to Discipline of Civil Officials (The Imperial Ordinance)
2. The regulations for the police (The Metropolitan Police Board instructions)
3. The regulations on the behaviour of police officials and Fire officials (The Metropolitan Police Board instructions).
4. The orders on the manners of the Police (The Home office orders).
5. The Service Regulations for Policemen (The Metropolitan Police Board instructions).
6. The rules for the service of the patrol (The directions of the Metropolitan Police Board).
7. The detailed regulations on the policeman's uniform. (The Home office orders)

Rules and Regulations for the taking of disciplinary action against malefactors.

1. The ordinance pertaining to Discipline of Civil Officials (The Imperial Ordinance).
2. The Ordinance Pertaining to Discipline of policemen (The Imperial Ordinance).
3. The Rules dealing with the Ordinance Pertaining to Discipline of Policemen (The instructions issued from the Metropolitan Police Board).

4. What rules govern deportment and conduct of personnel?
Described same.

General regulations governing the deportment and conduct of a policeman.

1. The Ordinance pertaining to Discipline of Civil Officials. This ordinance is the one which provides for all items that the government officials including policemen should observe in performing their duties.
2. The regulations for the Police. The regulations prescribed the path of duty as the policeman especially of the Metropolitan Police Board and enumerate the items to which the policeman live up.
3. The Regulations on the Behaviour of Police Officials and Fire Officials. In the regulations the items to which policemen and fire officials should live up, are prescribed.

- 4. The Orders on the Manners of the Police.
In the orders the manners of salutations of police officials and the unit of policemen are prescribed.
- 5. The Service Regulations for Policemen.
In the regulations the service system and essential points for their service at the police station are prescribed.
- 6. The Rules for the Service of the Patrol.
In the rules the items which the patrol should observe when they patrol, are prescribed.
- 7. The Detailed Regulations on the Policeman's Uniform.
The regulations prescribe the detailed items about wearing the policeman's uniform.

B. Do you have a rule book or guide in printed form for each member of Dept.?

No, no copy is distributed among the police. But we have compiled a hand-book in which regulations and course of action are collected for the benefit of the police, and let the police carry it of their free will.

C. Do you have special punishment prescribed for each rule violated?

No, we have none.

D. What procedure is taken by your command for any violation by a policeman or higher officials?

- 1. Disciplinary action is taken against the policeman or higher officials.
- 2. If the violation is too slight a one to take disciplinary action ^{we} make a chief of the police station, the section, or the department to whom he belongs admonish him. (The admonition is called "Kunkoku" in Japanese).
- 3. There are three kinds of admonition.
 - a. Removal from office.
 - b. A reduction of his salary. (The policeman or the police sergeant is reduced under ten percents in a monthly salary for the period between one month and ten months. The Officials higher than the assistant police inspector is reduced under one third in a monthly salary for the period of more than one month, but not exceeding one year.)

c. Reprimand.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

Removal from office is the most sever disciplinary disposition; a reduction of his salary is next to removal from office. Reprimand comes after a reduction of his salary.



- d. If the subordinate violates the regulation, we make the chief of the police station, the section or the department to whom he belongs, inquire the witness(es), examine the scene, go into other proofs, hear the violator's statement thoroughly and then submit the report on the disciplinary disposition with the chiefs' opinion.

5. The procedure of a disciplinary disposition

(i) For the police sergeant

If the chief of the police station, the section, or the department concludes the police sergeant to deserve the punishment of removal from office or a reduction of his salary, he sends a letter with the report on the disciplinary disposition and other documentary proofs to the disciplinary committee for policemen, requesting their discussion on the matter, and according to the committees' decision, we let the chief of the Police Affairs Department punish the police sergeant.

If the police sergeant is concluded to deserve reprimand, we make the chief of the Police Affairs Department reprimand him.

(ii) For the assistant police inspector or the police inspector

If the chief of the police station, the section, or the department concludes the assistant police inspector or the police inspector to deserve the punishment of the removal from office, or a reduction of his salary, he sends a letter with the report on the disciplinary disposition and other proofs to the Civil Common Disciplinary Committee, requesting their discussion on the matter. In this case, the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board becomes the chief of the committee, and after deciding how to dispose, he punishes the assistant police inspector or the police inspector.

The Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board makes the chief of the Police Affairs Department reprimand the assistant police inspector or the police inspector.

(iii) For police superintendents or other higher officials

If police superintendents or other higher officials are concluded to deserve the punishment of removal from office or a reduction of the salaries, a letter with the report on the disciplinary disposition and other proofs are sent to the Minister of the Home Office.

d. If the subordinate violates the regulation, we make the chief of the police station, the section or the department to whom he belongs, inquire the witness(es), examine the scene, go into other proofs, hear the violator's statement thoroughly and then submit the report on the disciplinary disposition with the chief's opinion.

3. The procedure of a disciplinary disposition

(i) For the police sergeant

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If the police sergeant is concluded to deserve reprimand, we make the chief of the Police Affairs Department reprimand him.

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(iii) For police superintendents or other higher officials

If police superintendents or other higher officials are concluded to deserve the punishment of removal from office or a reduction of the salaries, a letter with the report on the disciplinary disposition and other proofs are sent to the Minister of the Home Office.

- E. (Are they served personally with written complaints?)
No, they are not served. -
- F. (Are the accused permitted to secure counsel?) *Should*
The disciplinary committee can hear their own *and* explanations if necessary, but the accused are *not* permitted to secure counsel.
- G. (What procedure is taken for affidavits of witnesses?)
Before requesting the decision of the disciplinary committee, affidavits are made according to the oral statement made by the parties concerned. Affidavits are served as evidence to explain the contents of violation, and except for obtaining the consent of the parties concerned any special procedure is not taken for the affidavits of witnesses.
- H. (Does the accused receive a copy of the charges and also informed what witnesses will testify against him?)
No, the accused neither receive any copy of the charges nor are informed.
- I. (What board of commissioners on individual ^{CASES} hears the charges?)
Individuals are tried by the chief of the police station, the section, the department, or by the chief of the sub-section, or by the supervisor, or by the officials in charge of police affairs. In the mechanism of the M.P.B. such cases involving the officers above the rank of Manninkan are tried by the Document Section of the Secretariat of Superintendent-General, and such cases involving common policemen are disposed of by the Police Affairs Section of the Police Affairs Department, M.P.B.
- J. (Describe the procedure you now follow in disciplinary acting against a policeman.)
In regard to dismissal or a reduction in salary, we ask the Disciplinary Committee, according to the report submitted by the chief to whom the person under consideration is a subordinate, to examine and judge the matter, and take action according to the judgement of the same committee; while with respect to observation and reproach, we as a rule should leave the matter to Director of Police Affairs Department. However, at present for brevity of business and in accordance with the Imperial Edict No.32 issued on May 24, 1945, we follow an exceptional procedure in which we make immediate judgement and action just after inquiring into the written report submitted by the chief concerned and other documentary evidences, but without troubling the Disciplinary Committee in any way.

E. (Are they served personally with written complaints?)
No, they are not served: -

F. (Are the accused permitted to secure counsel?) *Should*
The disciplinary committee can hear their own *and*
explanations if necessary, but the accused are *not*
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No, the accused neither receive any copy of the charges nor are informed.

I. (What board of commissioners on individual hears the charges?)

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J. (Describe the procedure you now follow in disciplinary acting against a policeman.)

In regard to dismissal or a reduction in salary, we ask the Disciplinary Committee, according to the report submitted by the chief to whom the person under consideration is a subordinate, to examine and judge the matter, and take action according to the judgement of the same committee; while with respect to observation and reproach, we as a rule should leave the matter to Director of Police Affairs Department. However, at present for brevity of business and in accordance with the Imperial Edict No.32 issued on May 24, 1945, we follow an exceptional procedure in which we make immediate judgement and action just after inquiring into the written report submitted by the chief concerned and other documentary evidences, but without troubling the Disciplinary Committee in any way.

K. (Do you keep a record of all violations in a personnel folder of individual?)

Yes, we keep a record of all violations in a personnel folder of individual.

L. (If a member of your Police Department is arrested for a crime, what procedure is taken?)

1. In case the offence committed by a member of the Metropolitan Police Board staff proves to be against the public service regulations or the ordinance pertaining to discipline of civil officials, proper disciplinary action is taken against him prior to prosecution of the offender by the public prosecutor for a criminal case, or when the offender has been sentenced to punishment lighter than monetary penalty.

2. In case a member of the Metropolitan Police Board staff is prosecuted for a criminal case, he is suspended from office during the period the case is on trial. In case he has been sentenced to punishment heavier than imprisonment in the trial, he naturally is removed from office, deprived of his official status.

King

1-3

- 31. 1. A policeman in uniform, when a crime is committed, is required to go immediately to the scene of the crime, primarily investigate the crime, preserve evidence, detain witnesses, make further necessary investigations, and then turn his findings over to a detective in charge of the case.
- 2. A uniformed policeman is not required to take all necessary action to apprehend perpetrators.
- 3. He is permitted to conduct any investigation in connection with the commission of a crime although he is not required to, without obtaining any special permission.

*and
by
the
authorities*

- 32. 1. A detective investigating crimes is required to start investigation as soon as he detects a crime, and need not obtain any permission from authorities before starting his investigation. The actual foundations on which to detect the commission of crimes are complaint, accusation, self-denunciation, flagrant delict, post-mortem examination of a person who met an unnatural death, anonymous letters, information, etc.

2. Based on those mentioned above, a detective starts his research according to the categories of crimes and the limit of his charge, and there are two methods of search:-

- a. Ordinary Search
- b. Compulsory Search

It is provided that Ordinary Search should primarily be made. The details of these two methods of search are as follows:

a. Ordinary Search

This is a method in which investigation is conducted, without resorting to any compulsion by means of a suspect's voluntary attendance at, or accompaniment to, the police, voluntary statement, custody, inspection of the actual scenes, and in which various records are made such as written statements, written explanation, custody paper, and so forth.

*Crime
Law*

b. Compulsory Search

This is a method provided by the Law of Criminal Procedure, in which apprehension, detention, questioning, confiscation, and so on, are made under the direction of a public prosecutor, or directly against the will of suspects.

Law

After going through the two above-mentioned methods a perpetrator is transferred to the procurator's office of the District Court or local Court in charge of the case, together with the records, although only the records are sent there when the offence is no serious one.

B. 8

- 1. Nippers are not used. *OK*
- 2. Handcuffs

156 pairs of Mibante-type and jail-type, 60 of them are old,
 96 new---M.P.B.
 400 pairs---each police station *OK*

II. EQUIPMENT A. TYPES

3. Conveying of prisoners, type and number in service
 Box-shaped 1936-type Ford for riding---1 in service at the U.P.B.
 Originally a private automobile for riding accomodating 16 persons,
 and has been converted into a prison motor-van.
 Maximum loading capacity--1,5 ton, 25 persons

6. Scientific and technical research
 (a) For investigation of crimes

1. Fingerprint

1,50,000 fingerprint cards, which are now well preserved in this U.P.B., are employed.

a. The fingerprints of perpetrators are scientifically developed which have been left behind at the scene of crimes, and are compared with those fingerprint cards kept in our office, to identify perpetrators. *OK*

b. Concerning a perpetrator whose name has already been found out, his fingerprint card is taken out from the collection of the cards to know his previous crimes, permanent domicile, present address, age, acquaintances, and with the help of these the measures to reach the perpetrator are taken. *OK*

c. When a perpetrator has been apprehended, his fingerprints are taken and compared with his old ones already preserved by the police, to know his previous crimes. *OK*

d. Concerning the identification of an unknown person who met an unnatural death, his fingerprints are also taken and compared with every suitable one of those already preserved.

2. Styles of Work in commission of crimes

130,000 styles of work cards are ready to be employed. *OK*

a. 'Styles of work' are got from the scenes of crimes, and compared with the said cards for identifying perpetrators.

b. Perpetrators' photos have been accumulated, arranged and classified according to their 'styles of work'. Regarding crimes committed before victims' eyes, the ways in which they were committed, supposed ages, heights, etc. of perpetrators are stated by the victims, and they are shown photos of suspects which are considered suitable for identification of perpetrators. OK

c. Concerning stolen articles which can be recognized with ease, such as watches, cameras, valuable securities, etc., 'stolen article cards' are prepared and compared with suspects' personal things, or with articles in pawn or sold to curio-stores, for identification of perpetrators.

3. Medico-legal Physico-chemistry

a. Investigation is conducted to decide whether the blood left on the spot of a crime is of a beast or of a person, and, if human, what is its type, or whether a hair is of a beast or of a person, and, if human, whether it is from the head or the armpit or the private parts. After that, this blood or hair is compared with suspects' ones to decide if it is the same. This process greatly helps the police to apprehend perpetrators. OK

b. Judging the kinds of undigested portions of perpetrators' excrements, or of adherent materials, their food and jobs are reasoned. OK

c. Besides these, examination of methyl, cartridges, bullets, materials used for incendiaries are conducted as a great help in apprehending perpetrators. OK

4. Photographs

a. To preserve scenes of crimes and evidence, they are photoed. OK

b. Photographs of suspects are arranged in accordance with their name orders, and utilized for apprehension of perpetrators. OK

(B) For assembling evidence

Photographs of important scenes of crimes are taken just as they were when crimes were found out, and are preserved, by the police. Articles of evidence are photoed, or any articles suitable for preservation are kept to secure evidence. Spoken evidence is listened to and written down by detectives. OK

(C) For assembling articles of evidence

Such articles of evidence as mixed or packed things are apt to lose its value partly or entirely; articles with fingerprints on are very easy to lose them, and oils used for incendiaries are quite apt to evaporate; therefore these must be properly preserved in suitable receptacles. OK

Such articles as blood, used for comparison, should be classified and preserved separately. OK

Articles quite easy to vanish or be lost are photoed and immediately discriminated.

(d) For developing articles of evidence:

writing rendered vague by washing, erased writing, altered OK

-4-

writing; blood or semen on clothes laundered for the purpose of washing it off; these are found out and photoed by means of ultra-violet or infra-red ray. EK

(e) For restoration of articles of evidence:

Judging from their words or shapes, destroyed writing or articles are artificially restored to their original forms and photoed.

(f) For reclaiming articles of evidence:

and is very likely to spoil their This reclaiming greatly affects the value of articles of evidence evidential power. Consequently reclaiming should primarily be avoided; however, for example, when it makes development much easier to render a round-shaped thing flat, then such an article is reclaimed and photoed. EK

- (g) 1. No spectrographs are in service.
2. Multi-microscope

Comperative microscope of German Zeiss make, with a microscismometer and photo equipment.

3. Infra-red ray

One in a dark-room for developing writing which is supposed to be secret one.

4. Ultra-violet ray

One with photo equipment, for developing papers which are suspected to have been forged or erased.

5. Moulage

None

(h) For development of latent fingerprints:-

Latent fingerprints left on the scenes of crimes are impressed by the fat on perpetrators fingers, and most of them are often unrecognizable with the naked eye. Hence, in this case, articles or spots, which are supposed to have been touched by perpetrators' fingers, should go through the following ways of developing fingerprints.

a. Main chemicals used for this purpose aluminium powder (silver colored), graphite (black), 0.2% caustic silver solution, ammonia sulphide, iodine.

b. Ways of development

Glass (except for frosted glass), porcelain wares, lacquered wares, metals with smooth surface, painted articles such as money safes, including bamboo and wood, are developed with powdered aluminium. Stiff paper (such as postal cards, name cards, etc.), metals coated with silver or gilded smooth wood or bamboo are developed by means of caustic silver solution, iodine, and sometimes graphite. EK

-5-

(2) Development of burned papers and articles;-
we are still studying this and have no equipment at present.

(3) Hidden writing (such as written in secret ink) or secret writing
is developed and photoed by means of ultra-violet or infra-red ray.

- 1 -

Numbers of Station Houses	Location of Each Station House	Territorial Boundaries of Each Station House
Kojimachi	4, 1-chome, Kojimachi, Kojimachi Ward	about 2/3 of Kojimachi Ward
Marunouchi	7, 1-chome, Yurakuchō, Kojimachi Ward	about 1/3 of Kojimachi Ward
Kanda	2, 2-chome, Nishikicho, Kanda Ward	all round of Kanda Ward
Nihonbashi	1, 1-chome, Horiōme-cho, Nihonbashi Ward	all round of Nihonbashi Ward
Tsukiji	32, 1-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi Ward	about 1/2 of Kyobashi Ward
Kyobashi	5, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Kyobashi Ward	about 1/4 of Kyobashi Ward
Tsukishima	10, 4-chome, Tsukishima-dori, Kyobashi Ward	about 1/4 of Kyobashi Ward
Atego	9, 6-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba Ward	about 1/3 of Shiba Ward
Mita	1, Akabanecho, Shiba Ward	about 1/3 of Shiba Ward
Tekanawa	15-16, Nihon-Enokicho, Shiba Ward	about 1/3 of Shiba Ward
Toriiizaka	35-36, Nagasakacho, Azabu Ward	about 3/5 of Azabu Ward
Roppongi	2, Zaikokuchō, Azabu Ward	about 2/5 "
Omotemachi	37, 3-chome, Omotemachi, Akasaka Ward	" 1/2 of Akasaka Ward
Aoyama	75, 5-chome, Aoyama-Minami-cho, Akasaka Ward	" " "
Yotsuya	6, Samoncho, Yotsuya Ward	all round of Yotsuya Ward
Kagurazaka	1, Kaguragashi, Ushigome	about 1/2 of Ushigome Ward
Waseda	35-36, 3-chome, Haramachi, Ushigome Ward	" " "
Tomiseka	31--34, Omotemachi, Koishikawa Ward	about 3/5 of Koishikawa Ward
Otsuka	10, 3-chome, Otowacho, Koishikawa Ward	" 2/5 "
Motofuji	3, Motofujicho, Hongo-ku	" 3/5 of Hongo-ku

- 2 -

Number of Station houses	Location of Each Station House	Territorial Boundaries of Each Station House
Komagome	26, Komagome-Katamachi, Hongo-ku	about 2/5 of Hongo-ku
Ueno	3, Kita-inari-cho, Shitaya-ku	" 3/6 of Shitaya-ku
Sakamoto	22, 2-chome, Kanasugi, Shitaya-ku	" 2/6 of "
Yanaka	34, Ueno-Sakuragicho, "	" 1/6 "
Asakusa	8, 2-chome, Nihonzutsumi, Asakusa-ku	all round of Asakusa-ku
Honjo	6, 4-chome, Higashi-Ryogoku, Honjo-ku	" Honjo-ku
Fukagawa	20, 1-chome, Hiranomachi, Fukagawa-ku	" Fukagawa-ku
Shinagawa	308, 4-chome, Minamishinagawa, Shinagawa-ku	about 1/3 of Shinagawa-ku
Oi	4580, Oi-Takiojimachi, "	" 1/3 "
Oseki	308, 2-chome, Gotanda, "	" 1/3 "
Ebara	106, 5-chome, Hiratsuka, Ebara-ku	all round of Ebara-ku
Omori	2750, 6-chome, Omori, Omori-ku	about 1/2 of Omori-ku
Higashichofu	168, 1-chome, Chofu-Minemachi, Omori-ku	" 1/2 "
Kamata	32, 4-chome, Higashi-Kamata, Kamata-ku	all round of Kamata-ku
Setagaya	392--394, Wakabayashi-cho, Setagaya-ku	about 1/3 of Setagaya-ku
Tamagawa	639, 651, 2-chome, Tamagawa-Nakamachi, Setagaya-ku	" 1/3 "
Seijo	1293, 2-chome, Soshigayamachi, Setagaya-ku	" 1/3 "
Meguro	1920, 2-chome, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku	" 1/2 of Meguro-ku
Himonya	2084, 2-chome, Himon-ya, "	" 1/2 "
Shibuya	24, 3-chome, Nakadori, Shibuya-ku	" 4/11 of Shibuya-ku
Harajuku	668, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku	" 2/11 "

- 3 -

Number of Stations Houses	Location of Each Station House	Territorial Boundaries of Each Station House
Yoyogi	494, Yoyogi-Hatsudaimachi, Shibuya-ku	about 5/11 of Shibuya-ku
Yodobashi	127-128, 1-chome, Kashiwagi, Yodobashi-ku	about 1/2 of Yodobashi-ku
Tozuka	67, 2-chome, Tozukamachi, "	" 1/2 "
Nakano	6, 3-chome, Honchodori, Nakano-ku	" 3/7 of Nakano-ku
Nogata	1165, 2-chome, Nogatamachi, "	" 4/7 "
Suginami	11, 1-chome, Higashi-Tamachi, Suginami-ku	" 3/5 of Suginami-ku
Ogikubo	3, Yodomachi, Suginami-ku	" 2/5 "
Sugamo	193, 2-chome, Sugamo, Toshima-ku	" 3/10 of Toshima-ku
Ikebukuro	510, 1-chome, Ikebukuro, "	" 2/10 "
Mejiro	1514, 2-chome, Takatahonmachi, Toshima-ku	" 5/10 "
Takinogawa	1085, Nishigaharamachi, Takinogawa-ku	all round of Takinogawa-ku
Itabashi	919--923, 5-chome, Itabashi-machi, Itabashi-ku	about 1/10 of Itabashi-ku
Nerima	2, Kita 5-chome, Toyotama, Itabashi-ku	" 6/10 "
Shimura	363, 1-chome, Azukizawamachi, Shimura, Itabashi-ku	" 3/10 "
Oji	7, 1-chome, Kishimachi, Oji-ku	" 2/5 of Oji-ku
Akabane	391--395, 2-chome, Iwasawamachi, Oji-ku	" 3/5 "
Ogu	1422, 1414, 8-chome, Ogunachi, Arakawa-ku	" 3/10 of Arakawa-ku
Minamisenju	54, 6-chome, Minamisenjumachi, Arakawa-ku	" 2/10 "
Mikawashima	2945, 2946, 3020, 3-chome, Mikawashimamachi, Arakawa-ku	" 3/10 "
Nippori	1052, 1054, 3-chome, Nipporimachi, Arakawa-ku	" 2/10 "

- 4 -

Number of Station Houses	Location of Each Station House	Territorial Boundaries of Each Station House
Senju	83, 1-chome, Senju, Adachi-ku	about 1/10 of Adachi-ku
Nishiareai	1058, Kuriharamachi, "	" 9/10 "
Mukojima	86, Nishi 4-chome, Azumemachi, Mukojima-ku	all round of Mukojima-ku
Kameari	960, 2-chome, Kamearimachi, Katsushika-ku	about 3/5 of Katsushika-ku
Honden	286, Hondencho, Katsushika-ku	" 2/5 "
Joto	748, 1-chome, Kitasunamachi, Joto-ku	all round of Joto-ku
Komatsugawa	57-58, 4-chome, Komatsugawa, Edogawa-ku	about 2/3 of Edogawa-ku
Koiwa	3500, 3-chome, Koiwamachi, Edogawa-ku	" 1/3 "
Tokyo Water Police	3, 1-chome, Shibaura, Shiba-ku	all round water in Tokyo include a part of Shiba
Hachioji	27, Honmachi, Hachioji City	Hachioji City & about 3/4 of Minamitama-gun
Machida	452, Haramachida, Machidamachi, Minamitama-gun	about 1/4 of "
Fuchu	9218, Fuchumachi, Kitatama-gun	" 2/6 of Kitatama-gun
Tachikawa	1514, 3-chome, Shibasakiho, Tachikawa City	" 2/7 "
Musashino	3008, Kichijoji, Musashino-mura, Kitatama-gun	" 1/7 "
Tanashi	393, Tanashimachi, Kitatama-gun	" 2/7 "
Oume	373, Oaza-Oume, Oumemachi, Nishitama-gun	" 3/5 of Nishitama-gun
Itsukaichi	372, 373, Oaza-Itsukaichi, Itsukaichi-machi, Nishitama-gun	" 2/5 of "
Oshima	21, Motomura, Oshima, Tokyo-to	Oshima, Toshijima
Niishima	5, Niishima, Tokyo-to	Niishima, Kozushima, Miyakejima, Mikurashima
Hachiojima	Aza-Mukosato, Ogago-mura, Hachiojima, Tokyo-to	Hachiojima, Kojima, Aogashima, Torishima

Number of Station Houses	Location of Each Station Houses	Territorial Boundaries of Each Station Houses
Ogasawarajima	17, Aza-Nishimachi, Omura, Chichijima, Ogasawarajima, Tokyo-to	Ogasawarajima, Minami- torishima, Nakanotori- shima

82 Station Houses.

- 1 -

Name of P.S.	Miles of streets of each station house	Square miles of each station	Population of each station house
Kojimachi	32	1,663	17,243
Marunouchi	16	856	1,031
Kanda	53	1,167	28,647
Nihonbashi	47	996	22,981
Tsukiji	24	675	33,914
Kyobashi	20	403	4,747
Tsukishima	14	427	26,008
Atago	28	946	19,089
Mita	27	1,000	19,977
Takanawa	22	1,530	30,922
Toriizaka	23	933	14,759
Roppongi	15	555	9,004
Gojotemachi	14	607	5,091
Aoyama	15	637	5,057
Yotsuya	26	1,436	12,085
Kagurazaka	24	957	12,494
Waseda	22	951	8,792
Tomisaka	33	1,405	27,144
Otsuka	25	854	22,533
Motofuji	19	995	40,992
Komagome	13	633	15,870
Ueno	32	995	25,144
Sakamoto	19	600	27,965
Yanaka	12	344	15,567
Asakusa	91	1,611	30,764
Honjo	99	2,280	21,467
Fukagawa	97	3,618	18,429
Shinagawa	46	1,265	37,725
Oi	37	1,432	51,000
Osaki	30	1,168	18,117
Ebara	68	1,835	57,037
Omori	142	4,309	31,369
Higashichofu	139	4,474	30,322
Kamata	166	8,415	30,755
Setagaya	245	5,524	181,204
Tanagawa	234	6,041	30,910
Seijo	196	8,286	50,324
Meguro	86	2,762	56,525
Himonya	63	2,924	70,134
Shibuya	78	2,338	40,807
Hara-juku	20	972	10,301
Yoyogi	37	2,963	42,561
Yodobashi	54	1,716	15,580
Totsuka	49	1,322	39,270
Nakano	90	2,921	54,041
Nogata	84	3,423	91,380
Suginami	178	6,023	121,569
Ogikubo	170	6,139	116,693
Sugamo	82	1,348	13,907

- 2 -

Name of police station	Miles of streets of each station house	Square miles of each station	Population of each station house
Ikebukuro	38	906	11,085
Mejiro	68	2,488	76,571
Takinogawa	60	1,792	38,110
Itabashi	288	3,862	98,914
Nerima	236	18,273	83,870
Shimura	301	9,011	52,945
Oji	53	1,432	54,849
Akabane	91	2,695	54,658
Ogu	38	1,154	23,651
Minamisenju	89	894	23,044
Mikawashima	61	1,025	34,053
Nippori	28	631	11,732
Senju	52	1,312	61,956
Nishiarae	368	17,847	123,019
Mukojiima	75	3,045	75,354
Kameari	150	7,725	49,056
Honden	145	5,971	116,457
Joto	69	5,894	16,058
Komatsugawa	201	12,050	66,938
Koiwa	103	6,025	69,107
Tokyo-suijo	2	85	4,029
Hachioji	213	75,653	158,139
Machida	12	20,974	42,705
Fuchu	18	54,687	80,221
Tachikawa	63	27,785	103,570
Musashino	18	9,319	130,381
Tanashi	15	14,729	58,753
Aume	92	69,502	44,658
TOTAL	6,969	537,375	3,722,530

Remark: Detailed reports about the populations and dimensions of Oshima, Neishima, Hachioji-jima and Ogasawara-jima are not available.

XX VII

1. State briefly the laws and regulations covering:

A. Gambling;

This ~~covers~~^{comes} under Article 185 and 186 in the Criminal Code.

B. Prostitution;

This falls under No.2 of Article 1 in the ordinance concerning punishment of violations of the police regulations.

C. Liquors (Whisky, Beer, etc.)

Drinking liquors are regulated with the liquor-tax law.

The government's policy towards each of the above: Gambling and prostitution are prohibited, and licence by the government is required for dealing in drinks of intoxicating nature.

2. Are these laws enforced by all members of the Police Dept.?

The above-mentioned laws and ordinance are enforced by the whole staff of the Metropolitan Police, but as to gambling and prostitution they are directly regulated by the 1st Public Morals Sub-Section in the Metropolitan Police Board and officials in charge of the same affair in each police station. Regulation of drinking liquors is put in direct charge of Sanitary Sub-Section of the Metropolitan Police Office, and of officials in charge of Public Peace in each police station.

3. Are men especially selected and trained to enforce these laws?

No particular qualification is laid down for the selecting and training of officials to be in charge of enforcement of these laws.

4. Are uniformed men or detectives charged with enforcement of above laws?

Yes, they are charged with the enforcement.

5. Is there a special group of policemen assigned to enforce these laws? If so, how are they selected?

This is already described in Nos. 2 and 3 Answers.

6. If so, how many men are so assigned?

None.

7. Is gambling a licensed industry? Bookmaking on horse races? Lottery? Others?

Gambling and lottery are wholly prohibited, and bookmaking on horse race is subjected to government licence.

8. Are arrests made for illegal gambling?

Gamblers are arrested.

9. Can gambling apparatus be seized if illegally used?

Yes, it can.

10. How are offenders punished for such crimes?

They are sentenced to monetary penalty or imprisonment.

11. Is prostitution a licensed industry? If so, who licenses and what is the procedure?
It is not licensed.
12. If so, who are licensed? The prostitutes? The house? The masters?
As is explained in the preceding item.
13. Do the police inspect and supervise prostitution areas? What action is taken against unlicensed prostitutes?
They are carried on according to the instruction concerning regulation of unlicensed prostitution issued by the chief of Public Peace Department on January 19, 1946.
14. To what extent is there cooperation with Health Ministry? Is there medical supervision of prostitutes?
The Welfare Ministry is in charge of business concerning the venereal disease prevention law and regulations, and the police in charge of control over their violation.
15. How are offenders against prostitution laws punished?
An illegal prostitute is sentenced to detention.
16. Do the police license places where alcoholic liquor is sold?
Police permission is required for the sale of alcoholic drinks only in such a place as assumes a form of restaurant.
17. Are hours of sale established by police?
Not established at present. In restaurant, however, they are not permitted to be sold before 5.00 P.M.
18. What ~~order~~^{other} departments of the government regulate prostitution, gambling, and the sale of alcoholic beverages?
As for the sale of alcoholic drinks, the Bureau of Financial Affairs in the Financial Ministry is partly in charge of its regulation.
19. How are offenders against alcoholic beverages punished?
The maximum penalty to be imposed for the sale of liquors containing methyl alcohol is fifteen years' imprisonment plus a fine of 10,000 Yen. ~~The~~ other offences such as a violation of the liquor-tax law, the liquor is confiscated in addition to penalty with a fine not exceeding ten times the sum required for distilling the whole quantity of the liquor.
20. Can liquor be sold to persons under 18 years of age?
Intoxicating liquors are sold to them.
21. Can young girls engage in prostitution? At what age may they be employed as prostitutes?
No woman under the age of 18 is allowed to engage in prostitution.
22. If gambling is legal, may young people be employed in the business of gambling?
Gambling is illegal in this country.
23. May young people (under 21 years) gamble?
They are not permitted to gamble.

24. Are you faced with the problem?
- Of people on the streets unlawfully taking wages for fights, horse racing or other tests of human and animal test of speed or endurance?
 - Of people on the streets accepting bets on policy playing, lottery playing, or any related or similar form of gambling?
 - Of people congregating inside of buildings, stores, or other type of premises engaged in the unlawfully wagering of bets on races, fight, other sports or policy and lottery playing?
 - If so, what procedure do you follow to cope with these situations?

We have never been faced with such problems as are mentioned in (a), (b), and (c).

25. What procedure do you follow in dealing with the narcotic situation?
- It is the Tokyo Metropolitan Office that is in charge of Affairs concerning narcotics. It is for us to examine violators of the regulations and make an investigation incidental to the examination.
26. How do you ascertain information of the existence of the violation of any of your laws relative to public morals?
- We make an investigation of it, and if it is found to be guilty, the violator is detained or fined.
27. Is it a responsibility of your policemen to be alert and observing to apprehend the existence of said type of violation and report same to his superior?
- Yes.
28. Is the owner of operator of a premises housing any violation of public morals law held legally responsible in any way?
- In case of illicit prostitution, the person is under some circumstances regarded as an intermediary pander, and the same degree of penalty is imposed upon him or her as the prostitute.
29. Do you ever station a policeman in a premises to prevent a violation of public morals?

Public watch is not kept.

Police

For clarification of answers of
MPB 3/30/46

I. Personnel

Q. C-1. Are Keishi of the Sonin rank assigned as supervisors of Keishi who are not of the Sonin rank? Please describe in full.

I. D-3. What are the calibers of pistols used by personnel? Are they automatic pistols or revolvers?

II. Equipment

Q. A-1. Please describe the following:

- a. Motor vehicles, Nissan, Toyota, Isuzu and Datsun.
- b. Motorcycles Riquo.

II. Equipment

A. Type

Q. How many vehicles are assigned to the Police Department and how many to the Fire Department?

II. Equipment

A. Types

- Q. 5:
- a. Please describe "case-shot" weapon.
 - b. What is 114, 14 and 94 types.
 - c. What is "number" type.

I.

Q. E-9.

- a. Please furnish further description in detail of the assignment of policemen to guard duties concerning Allied Army.
- b. Former military stores
- c. Factories to be transferred
- d. Important mansions and houses
- e. Warehouse and food stuffs
- f. Chief banks and mints

I. F-1. What offices compose the Disciplinary Committee?

2. Does this committee dictate the exact punishment imposed as disciplinary measures?

3. What offices compose the Civil Common Disciplinary Committee?

King

For clarification of answers of
MPB 3/30/46

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Abolished 4/1/46

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*Furnished
4/6/46*

1. Personnel

Question 2-1

Answer: Police inspectorate of the "sonin" rank was abolished on April 1 this year. Accordingly, there is no Asida (Police Inspector) who is not of the "sonin" rank.

Question 2-3

OK

Answer: Pistol calibres are 32 mm and 25 mm. Pistols are automatic ones.

II. Equipment

Question 4-1

OK

Answer: a. Nissan, Toyoda, etc. are all proper nouns for the respective automobiles produced in this country.

OK

b. ditto

Question: Number of motor vehicles assigned to the Police and Fire Departments.

Answer: To the Police Department:

- a. Automobile 173 (limousine 16)
(sedan 157)
- b. Motor-cycle..... 46
- c. Motor-cycle with side-car.. 56
- d. Truck..... 34
- e. Prisoner car..... 1

To the Fire Department:

- a. Fire-engine..... 657
- b. Fire-boat... 9
- c. Automobile..... 37

Question 5

Answer: a. Case shot means bullets in tin box fired from gun.

OK

b. 114, 14, and 94 type
We are sorry the expression has been improper. This means one hundred and fourteen (114) pistols of Types 14 and 94, which are both designations for the said two types.

c. "Nambu" type
This is a mis-typewritten word for "Nambu" which is a proper designation of the said fire-weapon.

Question E-9

Answer: Assignment of policemen to guard duties concerning the Allied forces.

For the guard concerning the Allied forces policemen are posted at areas where the allied troops are stationed, allied officers' billets, storerooms where Allied forces supplies are being kept, and so forth. And the police duty is to prevent and guard against offenses for the Allied forces, that may be committed in those quarters by Japanese, Koreans or Formosans. The following are some of the chief places where policemen are stationed:

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PLACE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL POSTED
GHI Office	In the 1st Mutual-Aid-Insurance Co. Building, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.	18
GHI Officers' Billet	In the Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku.	8
Aerodrome at Chofu	Chofu Machi, Kitatama Gun, Tokyo.	12
Air-field at Tachikawa	Tachikawa City.	70
Supplies Landing Place	Takahama-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.	146
American Embassy	Enoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.	46

b. Former Military Stores.

By the above are meant storehouses where up to the time of the close of the recent war supplies owned by the Japanese Army and Navy had been kept. They were taken over by the Allied Forces after Japan's surrender to the Allied, and there are at present kept in them war materials, clothes, foodstuffs, etc. which have been turned over to the Japanese Government by the Allied Forces. Policemen are being detailed for the protection and guard of these commodities.

c. Factories to be transferred.

They mean factories which had been conducted for war industry during war-time, and which, with Japan's surrender, have been taken over by the Allied. They are scheduled to be allotted for reparation to the Allied, and for their guard policemen are posted.

d. Important mansions and houses.

Policemen are being detailed to residences of members of the Imperial family, the official residence of the Prime Minister, and the Chinese Embassy for preventive guard against offences that may be committed by Japanese.

e. Warehouse and foodstuffs.

The warehouses (those explained in above "b", excluded) are ones where key foodstuffs such as rice, wheat, ~~consumption~~ are kept. **and other kinds, clothes, and commodities for civilian**

f. Chief banks and units

These involve the Bank of Japan, the Japan Securities Exchange, the Printing Bureau of the Cabinet, and other printing companies where Japanese paper currency is printed. Policemen are posted there for prevention of offences.

X

1. F-1

Answer: The Disciplinary Committee for the Metropolitan Police officials is composed of the chief of Police Affairs Bureau as chairman, and chief of fire department, chief of Police Affairs Guard, and Archives Sections, and Police Supervisor for the 1st territory as committee-members.

1. This committee does not dictate the exact punishment, but assumes the duty of examining the request for decision of disciplinary committee (in case of need it has the person to be subjected to discipline explain about his case), and of deciding on the degree of discipline. This decision made by the committee is submitted to the Superintendent-General. It is the chief of Police Affairs Bureau who takes disciplinary action itself on the decision of the disciplinary committee.

3. The Civil Disciplinary Committee is composed of the Police Commissioner as chairman, and chiefs of the Police Commissioner's Secretariat, Police Affairs, Detective, Public Peace, and Fire Bureaus as members of the committee.

Remark: The institution of the Disciplinary Committee for the Metropolitan policemen was abolished on April 1, 1946. Hereafter disciplinary matter concerning policemen is to be referred to the Civil Common Disciplinary Committee.

✓

adms
Rec 4/3/46 (C)

For clarification of answers of
MFB 3/30/46

I. Personnel

A. Recruitment

Q. 8: What authority is asked to give mental exams? What are the contents of the exam? What type and how many questions asked? Is it oral or written? Who certifies the question and answers?

Q. 11: What means of investigation are resorted to in investigating the character of applicants?

Q. 15: Do you have residence qualifications for candidates and do you have any non-employment restrictions for candidates?

II- A. What is meant by cane wielding?

Q. 4-B. On special subjects, do you train members of the Police Department at the Metropolitan Police Board Educational Ministry and Foreign Ministry? Explain fully and in detail.

Q. 3-6. Under general duties assumed by the Metropolitan Police, "Offenses concerning companies, banks and exchanges;" please elaborate on this statement. Give the Heads of the laws likely to be violated and the procedure followed in arresting perpetrators.

Q. 3-14. Under general duties assumed by the Metropolitan Police, what persons are supervised under Police Surveillance? What manner of supervision is given businesses concerning convicted person?
What manner of supervision is given the released?
How are parolees supervised? (A Parolee is a person released from prison before the expiration of his term and who must be supervised until the end of his term.)

Who supervises probationists? (A probationist is a person convicted of a crime but who has been released by the Court because of his previous good records to be supervised by Officers)

Q. 3-15: Under general duties assumed by the Metropolitan Police Department at the Metropolitan Police Station, what procedure is followed for the protection of runaways from home and mental patients at large?

Q. 4: What specifically, are the crimes for which they make arrests relating to food and drink?

What is meant by "control" regarding food and drink?

Q. 6: What is meant by "control" regarding clothing, fuel, daily necessities, housing facilities, and metal and chemical articles?

Q. 7: What is meant by "supervision" regarding the emergency financial measures; custody fee; rents, repair fee and process fee? Please elaborate and explain in detail. Also please define:

1. Emergency financial measures
2. Custody fee
3. Rents
4. Repair fee
5. Process fees

Q. 9: Please describe what is meant by "business of traffic service such as overhauling motor vehicles?"

Q. 10: Please describe what permission is granted and what control is maintained over small scale transportation service? Describe what small scale transportation service means.

Q. 11: Please clarify what is meant by business concerning fuel for automobiles.

Q. 13: Please elaborate in qualifying what is meant by and the procedures followed in the control of sham currency and insurance business and illegal money lending?

Q. 14: Please elaborate and clarify what is meant by supervision of raising subscriptions and weights and measure instruments? Describe what is meant by raising subscriptions?

Q. 15: Elaborate and clarify what is meant by control of dangerous objects such as guns, powder, electricity, gas, compressed gas, and liquid gas? Do you supervise manufacture of such? Do you issue licenses in connection therewith? Do you supervise transportation, storage use and expending thereof?

Q. 17: What is meant by regulation of such mercenary acts as gambling, running a lottery, making money in horse-racing? Do you permit such conditions to exist? If so, do you license and supervise same? If not, what action do you take to prevent?

Q. 21: Do you issue licenses, permits for the following places:

1. Public entertainment places
2. Hotels
3. Game Grounds
4. Swimming pools
5. Public employment agencies
6. Second-hand dealers
7. Fortune tellers
8. Advertisements
9. Public baths
10. Motion picture projectors
11. Scriveners

What supervision do you exercise over said types of businesses and callings? What action do you take in the event you observe violation?

Q. 23: Please describe all duties involved in flood relief by Police and Fire Department.

For clarification of answers of
MPB 3/30/46

I. Personnel

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Q. 4: What specifically, are the crimes for which they make arrests relating to food and drink?

What is meant by "control" regarding food and drink?

Q. 6: What is meant by "control" regarding clothing, fuel, daily necessities, housing facilities, and metal and chemical articles?

Q. 7: What is meant by "supervision" regarding the emergency financial measures; custody fee; rents, repair fee and process fee? Please elaborate and explain in detail. Also please define:

1. Emergency financial measures
2. Custody fee
3. Rents
4. Repair fee
5. Process fees

Q. 9: Please describe what is meant by "business of traffic service such as overhauling motor vehicles?"

Q. 10: Please describe what permission is granted and what control is maintained over small scale transportation service? Describe what small scale transportation service means.

Q. 11: Please clarify what is meant by business concerning fuel for automobiles.

Q. 13: Please elaborate in qualifying what is meant by and the procedures followed in the control of sham currency and insurance business and illegal money lending?

Q. 14: Please elaborate and clarify what is meant by supervision of raising subscriptions and weights and measure instruments? Describe what is meant by raising subscriptions?

Q. 15: Elaborate and clarify what is meant by control of dangerous objects such as guns, powder, electricity, gas, compressed gas, and liquid gas? Do you supervise manufacture of such? Do you issue licenses in connection therewith? Do you supervise transportation, storage use and expending thereof?

Q. 17: What is meant by regulation of such mercenary acts as gambling, running a lottery, making money in horse-racing? Do you permit such conditions to exist? If so, do you license and supervise same? If not, what action do you take to prevent?

Q. 21: Do you issue licenses, permits for the following places:

1. Public entertainment places
2. Hotels
3. Game Grounds
4. Swimming pools
5. Public employment agencies
6. Second-hand dealers
7. Fortune tellers
8. Advertisements
9. Public baths
10. Motion picture projectors
11. Scriveners

What supervision do you exercise over said types of businesses and callings? What action do you take in the event you observe violation?

Q. 23: Please describe all duties involved in flood relief by Police and Fire Department.

I - PERSONNEL

A. Manner of recruitment

1. Civil service or appointment without civil service qualifications and examination.

Appointment of policemen is carried out by the Chief of the Police Affairs Department, selecting them from among those superior candidates who have won an average result of over 60 points at the Examination, which is conducted by order of the Chief of the Police Affairs Dept., in the Police Training School, under the supervision of the director of the school and several other examiners.

There is no system like a civil service nomination committee for the appointment of policemen.

12. What procedure is followed to assign men to posts?

The personnel of the station house is divided into three principal groups, -- groups A, B, and C. Before their assignment to posts, all of them attend the station house at the fixed time and are inspected by their inspectors with regard to their number, habiliments, equipment and so forth. Then they receive instructions from the chief of the station house concerning important matters in fulfillment of their duties, and after receiving further instructions from the inspectors concerning necessary matters, they are assigned to posts.

18. What means does each policeman have for summoning immediate assistance?

When at the police-box, he calls up for assistance from the station house if the nature of occurrences necessitates it.

When on patrol, he blows a whistle or asks the people to report the occurrence to the nearest police.

27. Do you maintain seniority rights in assigning policemen to duty?

Generally we maintain.

2. How many booths have you ? 1,070 booths (830 "detached" booths.
(450 "residing" booths.)
3. How many boxes ? 165 boxes.

32. What procedure is followed relating to police booths & boxes ?

A policeman assigned to a police booth covers the area under his charge, sometimes standing at his fixed post and sometimes going round on his patrol tour, always on the alert to preserve the peace and order of society and to prevent any crime or accident, thus taking the sole responsibility of police control over the area allotted to his booth.

Three (3) policemen serve at a "detached" booth each day, and take service by turns. Their duties include a standing watch or guard, patrol, census-taking, & c.

Night and day, a policeman is standing at the booth, ever ready to receive people's urgent reports and other pleas and petitions and ever watchful to detect suspicious characters and to protect the rights and interests of the people. Another policeman makes his tour of patrol duty, taking census at the same time, in the daytime, and again repeats his patrol tour by night. The third policeman takes a rest meanwhile. Thus three men take their hourly duties of standing guard, patrol, and rest by turns.

Further, every booth is equipped with one or more bicycles, using which the policeman on duty makes his tour, hurried to the scene of crime or accident, or pursues offenders.

A "residing" booth is one where a policeman assigned lives with his family under the same roof. Accordingly, we assign to such booths those policemen who have wives or wives and children. The manner of service at a "residing" booth is very much the same as at a "detached" booth, only differing in that the former has usually a much larger area under its control than the latter. These "residing" booths are located only in the suburban districts, and are not to be found in the business center of a city.

A police box has it as its chief duty to guard a particular person, property, or area which requires special guard for political, economical, or moral reasons. Two (2) or three (3) policemen serve at a box each day, taking their service by turns. The service at a police box consists, in the main, in standing guard, necessitating a patrol duty only on special occasions. As a natural result, it has no area of its own to control as in the case of a police booth.

I- PERSONNEL

- D. Equipment of personnel only.
- 3. Any weapons or firearms.
 - a. Type.

There are two kinds each of pistols and swords.

Pistols: Browning large type
 " small type
 Colt large type
 " small type

Further up

Swords: Japanese swords

Long swords, 120 to 180cm. in length for policemen and police sergeants.

Ditto, but not limited in length for assistant inspectors, inspectors, superintendents, directors, and superintendent-general.

out

Short swords, 100cm. long, for policemen and police sergeants.

Ditto, but not limited in length, for assistant inspectors, inspectors, superintendents, directors and superintendent-general.

b. To whom assigned.

Pistols--- There are only 1920 pistols as against the personnel of 18,719 under the Superintendent-General. Under the circumstances, these pistols are assigned to policemen at each police station as follows:--

- 1) Out of those on outdoor duty, only those who take up duty similar to point or patrol service are provided with pistols.
- 2) Out of those on indoor duty, only those who serve as watchmen at night or take up similar duty are provided with pistols. Also pistols are assigned to those working in the M.P.B. only when such fire-arms are considered indispensable for them to arrest criminals or to be on guard.

Swords --- Japanese swords are allotted to all policemen in uniform.

Daggers are given to all jail-keepers, traffic policemen, and water-policemen.

out

4. Any shield or badges? - MAKE IT A SHIELD WITH NUMBER
None.

5. The wearing of medals or insignia of reward?

When a policeman is worthy of respect as a model for his meritorious duty, he is rewarded by the Minister of the Home Office with a "police meritorious service insignia" or a "police distinguished service insignia" according to the virtue of his merits. The recipient can wear the insignia when in uniform.

MAKE IT A BOARD IN DEPT. HOWARD RIBBON

X

I- PERSONNEL

- D. Equipment of personnel only.
- 3. Any weapons or firearms.
 - a. Type.

There are two kinds each of pistols and swords.

Pistols: Browning large type
 " small type
 Colt large type
 " small type

fourth

Swords: Japanese swords

Long swords, 120 to 180cm. in length for policemen and police sergeants.

Ditto, but not limited in length for assistant inspectors, inspectors, superintendents, directors, and superintendent-general.

out

Short swords, 100cm. long, for policemen and police sergeants.

Ditto, but not limited in length, for assistant inspectors, inspectors, superintendents, directors and superintendent-general.

- b. To whom assigned.

Pistols--- There are only 1920 pistols as against the personnel of 18,719 under the Superintendent-General. Under the circumstances, these pistols are assigned to policemen at each police station as follows:--

- 1) Out of those on outdoor duty, only those who take up duty similar to point or patrol service are provided with pistols.
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Swords --- Japanese swords are allotted to all policemen in uniform.

Daggers are given to all jail-keepers, traffic policemen, and water-policemen.

out

- 4. Any shield or badges? - MAKE IT A SHIELD WITH NUMBER
- None.

- 5. The wearing of medals or insignia of reward?
 When a policeman is worthy of respect as a model for his meritorious duty, he is rewarded by the Minister of the Home Office with a "police meritorious service insignia" or a "police distinguished service insignia" according to the virtue of his merits. The recipient can wear the insignia when in uniform.

MAKE IT A BOARD IN DEPT. NOMINATED RIBBON

4

Descriptions of the Insignias

	Meritorious Service	Distinguished Service
Metal used	pure silver or similar metal	copper or similar metal
Size	48 x 26 m.m.	48 x 26 m.m.
Symbols	cherry blossoms and leaves	cherry blossoms and leaves
Surface	knotted thread oxidized with golden sun 18 mm in dia.	knotted thread oxidized with silver sun 18 mm in dia.
Color of back	ground metal color	ground metal color

Sketch of the Insignias

OK

NY Police
rec
as NYD

OK

Standard
all

by
for all

- 6. Any memorandum book?
Yes, there is a so-called "Police Hand Book". Each policeman must keep it when on duty.
- 7. Any night stick?
Yes, there is a stick, not usually carried about, but used only for purposes such as controlling or putting masses of people in order.
- 8. Any nippers or handcuffs?
None of these.
- 9. Any additional rounds of cartridges?
No.
- 10. Any means for signalling for assistance?
Every policeman carries a whistle with him and blows it when assistance is needed.
- 11. Any rules covering the color and type of shoes and socks?
Boots and shoes are used. There is no rule covering the color and type of the shoes and socks.
- 12. Manner of obtaining uniforms and personal equipment.
Assistant inspectors, police sergeants and policemen obtain these supplies from the Government (through the W.P.B.). But officials of the ranks above inspector buy them on their own account.

Carry said

I. Personnel

Question 2-1

Answer: Police inspectorate of the "sonic" rank was abolished on April 1 this year. Accordingly, there is now no police (police inspector) who is not of the "sonic" rank.

Question 2-3

Answer: Pistol calibres are 32 mm and 25 mm. Pistols are automatic ones.

II. Equipment

Question 3-1

Answer: a) Nissan, Toyota, etc. are all proper names for the respective automobiles produced in this country.

b) ditto

Question: number of motor vehicles assigned to the Police and fire departments.

Answer: To the Police Department:

- a. Automobile 173 (Limousine 16)
(caban 157)
- b. motor-cycle..... 46
- c. motor-cycle with side-car.. 56
- d. Truck..... 34
- e. Prisoner car..... 1

To the fire Department:

- a. fire-engine..... 657
- b. fire-boat... 9
- c. automobile..... 37

Question 5

- Answer: a. Case shot means bullets in tin box fired from gun.
- b. 114, 14, and 94 type
We are sorry the expression has been improper. This means one hundred and fourteen (114) pistols of Types 14 and 94, which are both designations for the said two types.
- c. "Namber" type
This is a mis-typewritten word for "Mamba" which is a proper designation of the said fire-weapon.

XII

Question E-9

Answer: Assignment of policemen to guard duties concerning the Allied forces.

For the guard concerning the Allied forces policemen are posted at areas where the Allied troops are stationed, allied officers' billets, storerooms where Allied forces supplies are being kept, and so forth. And the police duty is to prevent and guard against offences for the Allied forces that may be committed in those quarters by Japanese, Koreans or Koreans. The following are some of the chief places where policemen are stationed:

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