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XXIII. Provisions for Welfare of Members:

A. Pension.

1. Question Do you have a pension for policemen ?

Answer Yes, we have.

2. Question Any benefits for disability in line of duty ?

Answer Living after retirement from service is assured by the granting of a special pension in addition to an ordinary one.

3. Question Any benefits for illness and not able to continue is police department ?

Answer In case the condition of a member retiring from service, on account of illness contracted during his faithful attention to duties assigned, is serious, he is treated as given in the answer to Question No. 2.

4. Question What compensation is received on the above ?

Answer Retirement reward. In case of meritorious service, special reward and expenses for medical treatment until complete recovery are granted.

5. Question Do the police have their own pension system or is it paid for and maintained by the Government ?

Answer The Government pension system.

6. Question What percentage of their salary is alloted for pension system, if any ?

Answer

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Answer 2 % of the salary for the police superintendent and the police inspector; 1 % for the police assistant-inspector and the policeman.

7. Question Do you have a policeman's widow's pension ?

Answer Yes, we have.

8. Question How is your retirement fund managed ?

Answer It is assessed by the direct superior officer, namely superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board or local governors.

9. Question What resources are received into pension system ?

a. Any from miscellaneous license fees ?

b. Any Court Costs ?

c. By contribution ?

d. By rewards ?

Answer Neither a, b, c, nor d. Payment is made out of the State taxes for the police superintendent and the police inspector; out of local taxes for the police assistant-inspector and the policeman.

10. Question Do you have compulsory retirement and pension ?

Answer No pension is given to a member retired compulsorily as disciplinary measures. Pension is granted in case of retirement on account of mental or physical weakness.

11. Question In the event a policeman dies a natural death, is there a pension provided for family ?

Answer According to the length of service, an annuity or a lump sum on retirement is granted.

12. Question

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12. Question Do you have any pension provisions for deceased family as to their welfare ?

Answer No pension provisions exist for such purpose, but financial aid is given by the Government for the establishment of and entrance to a union of health insurance intended for giving medical service to deceased families.

13. Question Does the nation or municipality add any percentage of money to the fund ? Is any money taken out of the policeman's salary for pension fund ?

Answer There is no pension fund system.

14. Question Do you operate the pension system on an actuarial basis ?

Answer There is no actuarial system based on the payments made by members.

B. Spiritual Guidance.

1. Question Do you have any provisions in the Police Department for spiritual guidance of its members ?

Answer There are no special provisions.

2. Question Do you have police chaplains in your Police Department ?

Answer No, we have not.

3. Question If so what duties do they perform ?

Answer None.

4. Question

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4. Question What is their rank ?

Answer None.

C. Reimbursement for Damage to Uniform and Equipment.

1. Question Do the police authorities supply complete uniforms and equipment for members of the department ?

Answer In pre-war days, complete uniforms and equipment were supplied, but the war caused paucity of materials, and it has been rendered impossible to meet the requirements in full.

2. Question If uniforms are torn or worn in line of duty, what provisions are made for replacement and by whose expense ?

Answer The metropolitan and local police departments have their clothing sub-sections under account sections, and they undertake exchange for new ones at governmental expense.

3. Question How are uniforms and equipment expended ?

Answer Annual expenditure under this head is estimated at about 1000 Yen.

D. Vacation, Leave Suspension, Sick Time, etc.

1. Question Do all members of your department have a vacation period ?

Answer Yes, they have.

2. Question For what period of time for each rank ?

Answer

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Answer A vacation of twenty days or less in summer every year given to the police superintendent, the police inspector, and the police assistant-inspector, as in the case of an ordinary civil officers. As for the policeman, information is given below.

3. Question How are vacation periods alloted ? By seniority in rank or service ?

Answer To the policeman, a vacation of tendays or less is given in one year provided the condition of duties allows such leave. Vacations are given not by seniority in service, but by actual condition of duties and at the request of the particular members.

Moreover, for those who have served one year without a single day's absence from service, an extra-vacation of ten days or less is given in the following year; for those who have so served for five years, another extra-vacation of ten days or less is given in the following five years; and for those who have so served for ten years, another extra-vacation of ten days or less is given in the following ten years.

4. Question Do you allow extra days added in their vacations for expertness in rifle range; for meritorious achievment in performance of their police duties or any reason whatsoever.

Answer There is no system of adding extra days to vacations in such cases.

5. Question

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5. Question Do you allow voluntary leave of absence without pay ?

Answer Such is not allowed.

6. Question Do you allow or cause enforced leaves without pay ?

Answer No, such is not allowed or enforced.

7. Question Are policemen ever suspended from duty ?

Answer No, they are not.

8. Question Do you have sick time allowances and benefits ?

Answer Medical funds are supplied by the Police Mutual Aid Association.

9. Question How many days a year are allowed for sick leave, if any ?

Answer Vacations described in the answer to Question 3 are applied.

10. Question Do members of the police department receive their salary while on sick leave ? If so, what percentage and during what period ?

Answer They receive their salaries. In case a sick leave exceeds 90 days, the salary is reduced by half.

11. Question Must a member be taken sick in the line of duty to receive sick benefit ?

Answer Yes, he must.

12. Question In the event it is necessary to go on sick leave, is that time taken off the alloted policeman's vacation ?

Answer Yes, it is taken off.

13. Question

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13. Question What method used for a policeman to report sick and be on sick leave ?

Answer Inspection of the member's condition of disease is made if occasion requires such a procedure.

14. Question When a policeman is sick, necessitating his absence from duty, who exercises authority over him while so absent ?

Answer When the chief of a police station, etc., falls ill, his place is taken by the senior police inspector or assistant inspector. In the case of the senior police inspector or assistant-inspector, his place is taken by the police assistant-inspector ranking next to him in indoor service. In case of sick leave of other members, their place is taken by members who belong to the same class of service and are versed in the duties of the absentees.

15. Question Do you furnish medical aid for sick policeman ?

Answer Allowance for medical treatment is given by the police mutual aid association.

16. Question Do policemen receive any special benefits or consideration if injured during line of duty necessitating his being absent from duty ?

Answer Yes, they do.

17. Question Do you have police surgeons or physicians for attending sick or injured policemen ?

Answer Officially we have not.

18. Question Are leaves of absences granted to policemen for attendance at the funeral of a member of the policeman's immediate family ?

Answer **Yes, they are.**

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XXIV. System for keeping Morale at a High Standard.

1. Question What, if any, recreational facilities are provided for the upkeep of morale of the police department ?

   Answer There is none.

2. Question Do you have athletic contest among your members ?

3. Question Do you have a summer resort whereby members of your police department may enjoy leave of absence with nominal charge ?

4. Question Do you arrange for monthly or quarterly meetings for entertainment of your personnel ?

   Answer Up until a few years ago, there were many districts where such facilities as referred to in the questions 2. 3. 4. were provided and such meetings were held sporadically or periodically, but these have been abandoned since and are now non-existent. It is considered necessary that these should be revived as soon as feasible.

5. Question What methods are used for keeping morale of the police department at high standard ?

   Answer Sports like Judo and Japanese fencing are generally encouraged for the purpose. A review of the entire police force is also held occasionally.

6. Question Do you have group life insurance, group medical or nursing care ?

   Answer

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Answer In majority of prefectures, they are provided, although their scopes and characters are diverse.

7. Question Adequate lighting, ventilation and sanitation in working quarters ?

Answer These are the matters which were carefully considered and fully provided in the past in order to promote health and efficiency among the police officers; but due to the fact that a good many of the cities and towns were damaged by air-raids, there are places where conditions are not satisfactory. Strenuous efforts are now being made to restore those places to the former standard.

8. Question Any means for patrolmen to submit grievances and suggestions for improving working conditions ?

Answer The way is sufficiently open for such grievances and suggestions.

9. Question Do you reward meritorious or good police work ?

a. Do you promote a policemen or assign him to special duty for good service ?

Answer We do frequently.

b. Do you cite a policeman for meritorious act or deed ?

Answer A meritorious act or deed is publicly recognized by the awarding of a citation, a medal or monetary price.

c. Do you permit a policemen to accept a reward from private persons for meritorious act ?

Answer

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Answer It is forbidden as a general principle, though, in special circumstances, such, for instance, as the case in which the official was killed or wounded, it is allowed under supervision of a superior officer.

d. Do you issue medals or other type of decoration for meritorious duty ?

Answer For the meritorious service that brought significant results class A or class B medal is swarded by the Minister of Home Affairs, while an achievement that is particularly destinguished is rewarded with a decoration.

e. Do you grant any special leave of absence with pay for meritorious duty ?

Answer Not provided as a system.

f. Do you raise a policeman's salary for meritorious act ? Or do you grant any bonus ?

Answer We do, in many cases.

g. Do you publicly complement a policemnn for good service ?

Answer We publicize both in the official Gazette and in newspapers the names of those who received medals from the Minister of Home Affairs. We give wide publicity through news channels to those who received rewards from local authorities, too.

h. Do you publicly condemn a policeman for error or dereliection ?

Answer

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Answer We publicly announce reprimand.

i. What punishments are meted out for error or derelection of duty ?

Answer An especially serious offense brings dismissal while a lighter offense brings partial reduction of salary for a certain period or an reprimand in writing. In the case of error or derelection not sufficiently serious to deserve a formal reprimand censure by a superior officer is sometimes resorted to.

j. Are your punishments severe, standarized or made to deal with each specific offense, considering the type of offense and the individual's character, reputation and disciplinary record ?

Answer Disciplinary punishment is carried out with considerable severity. There is a set standard, but in the treatment of each individual case such matters as mentioned in the question are carefully considered and the penalty is meted out in such a manner that the offender will not repeat his error or derelection. Dismissal is given only in the case which is either extremely serious or makes the continuance of the offender in office clearly inappropriate.

k. Are the policemen courteous in their dealings with each other ? Are emperior officers courteous to subordinates in effecting discipline ?

Answer

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Answer They are courteous and considerate.

l. Is devotion to duty and complete knowledge of police-work encouraged by instructions or any means ?

Answer We encourage such matters through re-education of police officers, which is carried out periodically during the tenure of their office; and through the medium of the daily instruction given by the superior officer, the distribution of educational meterials among the police force, etc.

m. With the view of maintaining morale do superior officers take personal interest in a subordinate, particularly where one has personal trouble ?

Answer We give a great deal of attention to the matter, endeavouring to assist police officers in overcoming the strain of their daily routine by encouraging them and or by comforting them.

n. Are special assignments made by placing a policeman thereinto considering the policeman's special qualifications and his fitness for the special assignments ? Or is the caste system resorted to ?

Answer There are times when a technical or other special duty is assigned to a police officer in general service after carefully considering his fitness, technical ability or other qualifications. There is no special caste system.

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o. Are politics kept out of the police Dept. to prevent unnecessary punishment to a policeman for police duty he performed which affected an individual civilian ?

Answer The participation of police officers in politics is a question now under deliberation.

p. Are any consideration being given to cut down and standardize the working hours of a policeman ?

Answer It is being considered; however, the measure for reducing or standardizing the working hours is difficult to carry out, because, on one hand, the numerical expansion of police force is limited by the General Headquarters, and, on the other, the measure of this kind is one to be adopted in consonance with the heightened efficiency effected through improvement in the ability of police officers and in material arrangements and installations.

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XXV - Civilian Personnel within Police Department:

a. Question Do you use civilian personnel in your Police Department?

Answer Yes, we do.

b. Question What are their duties?

Answer They attend to matters related with accounts, documents, statistics, communications, etc.

c. Question If you have civilian employment, describe in detail what bureaus they are used in and their duties.

Answer They are assigned to the General Police Affairs Sections of the Police Departments of the Prefectural Government Offices, and to the Account, Archives, Communication Sections, etc., in the Metropolitan Police Board. Their duties are described Answer to Question "b".

d. Question Are they civil service employees.

Answer Yes, they are.

e. Question How are they chosen for their positions.

Answer As in the case of other members of the Government civil service, officials of the third grade are appointed by Intendent-General, and officials of the second grade by the Minister of Home Affairs.

f. Question How many civilian employees.

Answer About 1,000 all told in the country.

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XXVI Public Educational Programs:

a. Question Do you conduct and have a motor vehicle safety program?

Answer We have no special method.

b. Question If so, what methods are used to educate the public?

Answer No methods.

c. Question Do you conduct a juvenile delinquency program?

Answer No.

d. Question If so, what methods are used to make the public conscious of them?

Answer No methods.

e. Question Do you distribute and post in public places warning signs for safety during skating season, swimming season?

Answer Yes, we do.

f. Question Do you provide or block off streets to permit sledding in winter?

Answer No, we do nothing as far as that.

g. Question Do you provide or block off certain play streets for children?

Answer No, because on prinaiple they are not allowed to play on the streets.

h. Question Do yousponsor junior clubs for traffice patrols in school areas?

Answer No, we have no organization like that.

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i. Question Do you have a sanitation program for public education?

Answer We have no permanent and concrete program, but we sometimes carry out some temporary programs, such as exhibitions etc..

j. Question Do you have owners of vacant homes report same?

Answer There is no law for it, but in some regions (Big-6 Cities, for instance) it seems to be done in a self-governing way.

k. Question Do you have a non criminal fingerprint file established for purpose of indentifying amnesia victims, missing persons, dead bodies?

Answer No.

l. Question Do you have a civilian identification service for public whereby civilians may register serial numbers of bicycles, watches, guns, motor vehicles, etc.?

Answer Not for identification, but we have registers of bicycles and motor vehicles in connection with imposing taxes.

m. Question Do you have an educational program for the public, showing basic information for necessity of cooperation with police Authorities?

Answer To our regret, we have none at present.

n. Question Do you have a crime prevention program for educating the public?

Answer

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Answer We have crime prevention societies organized by sub-ward associations and neighbourhood associations as units.

o. Question Do you have a Police Athletic league for Juniors? Or any similar organization?

Answer No, nothing of that sort at present.

p. Question Do you have educational program within Dept. for safety practices, making policemen safety minded and to guide them in educating the public?

Answer No, not at present.

q. Question Do you have a program for educating the public to the effect that the P.D. is the friend of the people?

Answer There is a civilian body called Police Supporters' Association, though it is not a systematic organization. In many prefectures under a sponsor of each police station, meetings are held periodically for the purpose of understanding each other.

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XXVII. Cooperation with other Government Department, Agencies and Bureaus.

Question a. Do you have any system of cooperation and coordination with other Government Departments, Agencies or Bureaus. (National, Prefectural or Municipal)?

b. If so, describe the system.

c. Outline each and any Bureaus, Departments and Agencies with whom your department cooperates and coordinates.

Answer As to cooperation there is no system in force, but in case of need we work in close cooperation with any organization of the Government, prefectures, cities, towns and villages. For instance, as to the maintenance of peace and order of railway trains and stations we have close relation and cooperation with the Railway Ministry or Board of Railway; about the guard of warehouses for food, with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or its subordinate organizations; regarding supervision of traffice facilities, with the Prefectural Departments of Civil Engineering which is responsible for construction of roads and for keeping them in good conditions, concerning secret breweing of alcoholic drinks and violations

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of monopoly laws, with the Finance Ministry and its subordinate organizations; as to hygienic matters, with cities, towns and villages.

d. Question Do you enforce any laws or rules of other Department, Bureaus or Agencies? If so, to what extent and what is the authority for same?

Answer We are charged with the execution of the penal provisions contained in laws or rules. Except the execution of penal laws, we never enforce laws or rules of other Departments.

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XXVIII --- Cooperation with Private agencies, Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies

1. Question What private agencies (as welfare, social, children's, medical, charitable, philanthropic, religious) do you maintain cooperative liaison?

Answer Cooperative liaison is maintained with the agencies concerned according to each case.

2. Question If such cooperation exists explain the circumstances involved and procedure followed.

Answer To those persons who have been obliged to change or give up their trades are extended guidance and assistance in obtaining loans from the People's Bank for their living and welfare.

The cooperation of asylums is solicited as regards the accommodation of orphans without any relatives to depend on, and free clinics are made use of for the accommodation of those who are financially powerless to receive medical treatment.

3. Question What private agencies do you supervise?

Answer We do not exercise any direct supervision over them.

4. Question If supervision over certain private agencies exist explain the circumstances involved and procedure followed.

Answer We have no concrete procedure of supervision.

5. Question List all private welfare, social, children's, medial, charitable, philanthropic and religious

agencies

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agencies in Tokyo and in Japan. Show the address, the duties devolved on the agencies and the name, address, and telephone number of each.

Answer The above agencies being under the direct control of the Welfare Ministry, we are not in a position to give any details of them.

6. Question List all orphanages and juvenile detention places in accordance with provision of question 5 herewith.

Answer Same as 5.

7. Question Are there any private organizations for the welfare of probationers and parolees?

If so, list same as per question 5 herewith.

Answer The above organizations being under the direct control of the Ministry of Justice, we are not in a position to give any concrete details in this connection.

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X - Procedure in Local Station House

The Tukiji Police Station was selected as a typical metropolitan predinct station for the purpose of answering the present questionaire.

1. Question Give the complement of men and women assigned to this station house in the following titles:

Answer

(a) Police Personnel

Keishi	1
Keibu	1
Keibu-ho	11
Junsa-bucho	21
Junsa	224

(b) Ordinary Personnel (Civilian)

Male Personnel:

Communication technicians ------ 2

Clerks (including Juvenile Policemen)-21

Female Personnel

None

(c) Others

"Shokutaku" (Extra Complement Members)

Interpreters (male) -- 3

Employees

Janitors (male) -- 4

Question

2. Make a table or organization chart of sections operating in the Station House showing number of persons assigned to each station.

Section	Total Number of Personnel	Classification			Composition	
		Keibu-ho	Junsa-bucho	Junsa		
Outdoor Duty	155	3	9	146	Single Unit	
General Police Affairs Section	25	3	6	17	Police Affairs	10
					Accounting	4
					Guard	5
					Budo (Judo and Japanese fencing)	2
					Usher	3
Search Section	27	2	1	24	Search	19
					Record	3
					Garden	5
Crime Prevention Section	10	1	1	8	Single unit	
People's Life Section	11	1	1	9	"	
Traffic Section	19	1	1	17	Indoor Duty	5
					Outdoor duty	14
Peace Preservation Section	9	1	2	6	Public Morals	4
					Peace Preservation	5

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Question

3. Give a brief description of the duties, functions and responsibilities assigned to each station.

Answer

(a) Outdoor Duty ("Gaikin")

(1) Those who are on duty at police boxes have charge of certain assigned areas, are engaged in guarding, patrol, inspection, etc. and held responsible for various police affairs within the respective areas.

(2) Those who are on duty at guard posts are engaged in guarding, patrol, etc. according to objects to be guarded against and held responsible for various police affairs within the respective assigned areas.

(b) General police Affairs ("Keimu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to the disposition of personnel.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the enlightenment and training of police personnel.

(3) Affairs pertaining to supervision and service.

(4) Affairs pertaining to the treatment of the people.

(5) Affairs pertaining to the dispatch and receipt of documents and the handling of telephone messages.

(6) Affairs pertaining to accounting

(7) Affairs pertaining to lost articles and buried articles.

(8) Affairs pertaining to the safe-keeping of property belonging to persons who are under arrest, detention, etc.

(c) Search ("Sosa") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to search and arrest in connection

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tion with a criminal offence.

(2) Affairs pertaining to cases of accidental death or injury

(3) Affairs pertaining to the control of juveniles of bad character.

(4) Affairs pertaining to records of judicial cases

(5) Affairs pertaining to detention and fine.

(6) Affairs pertaining to detention cells and protection cells.

(d) Crime Prevention ("Bohan") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to the prevention of crimes

(2) Affairs pertaining to lunatics

(3) Affairs pertaining to persons who have disappeared from home, lost children and persons who are missing.

(e) People's Life ("Seikatsu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to people's consultation on their life of economic circumstances.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the control of violation of economic regulations.

(f) Traffic ("Kôtsu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to traffic control on the streets.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the control of violations of traffic regulations and traffic accidents.

(3) Affairs pertaining to the control of street-stalls

(g) Peace Preservation ("Hoan") Section

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(1) Affairs pertaining to restaurants and eating-houses

(2) Affairs pertaining to hotels and inns

(3) Affairs pertaining to pawn-brokers, second-hand article dealers and fortune-tellers

(4) Affairs pertaining to assignation houses ("Machiai"), "Geisha" houses and "Geisha" girls.

(5) Affairs pertaining to gambling

(6) Affairs pertaining to dance-halls, dancing schools and dance instructors

(7) Affairs pertaining to the smoking and drinking of minors

(8) Affairs pertaining to financial business, pseudo-insurance, illegal financial and negotiable paper business and articles resembling coins and bank-notes

(9) Affairs pertaining to fire-arms and powder

(10) Affairs pertaining to the control of dangerous articles

(11) Affairs pertaining to the public bath and public bath-houses.

(12) Affairs pertaining to control in connection with sanitation.

4. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of the Keishi.

Answer: As chief of a police station he handles affairs in accordance with the provisions of laws, ordinances and regulations, directs and supervises the personnel of the station, executes

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ecutes at his own discretion affairs pertaining to the disposition and services of the personnel of the station, calls out or despatches the personnel or engages or dismisses employees of the station. He reports merits and demerits of members of the personnel and employees to the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police and is held responsible for all affairs pertaining to the supervision of the personnel.

5. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of the Keibu.

Answer: As assistant chief of a police station he assists the chief of the station by directing and supervising each section with reference to the coordination of the affairs of the station, and executes the duties of the chief when the latter is prevented from doing so.

6. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of each Keibu-ho.

Answer: As chief of each section he directs and supervises members of the section in accordance with orders of his superiors and has charge of affairs assigned to him.

7. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of each Junsa-Bucho.

Answer: As a member of each section he directs and supervises policemen ("Junsa") under him in accordance with orders of his superiors, assists the chief of the section to which he belongs and has charge of affairs assigned to him.

8. Question: What number of men are assigned to traffic duty on the streets?

Answer:

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Answer: Fourteen (14).

9. Question: What number of men are assigned to patrol duty in uniform?

Answer: The number of policemen on outdoor duty is 143 in total. They are organized in three units. A unit, composed of 47 policemen, is assigned to specified police boxes each day. Each policeman is assigned to patrol duty for one third of the hours on duty. Patrol is executed, as a matter of principle, by a single policeman. If necessary, however, it may be executed by two or more policeman according to instructions of supervising officers.

10. Question: What number are assigned to patrol duty in civilian clothes?

Answer: There is no patrol in civilian clothes.

11. Question: What is the number of Junsa assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Sixty-seven.

12. Question: What is the number of civilians assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Five

13. Question: How many Junsa Bucho are assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Twelve

14. Question: How many Keibu-Ho are assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Eight

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15. Question: How many of each rank above Junsa are assigned to patrol supervision?

Answer: Three Keibu-Ho and nine Junsa-Bucho are assigned to supervision of outdoor duty. They are organized in three units. Each unit is on night duty by turns each day. These units are exclusively assigned to the supervsion of patrol of policeman on outdoor duty.

Furthermore, the chief of the station and supervising officers of indoor duty are also organized in three groups and from time to time supervise patrol duty. Therefore, all supervising officers including the chief of the station supervise patrol duty.

16. Question: To whom does the Keishi report on police conditions in his precinct?

Answer: To the chief of Secretariat, Director of the General Police Affairs Bureau, Director of the Criminal Bureau and Director of the Peace Preservation Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board as the case may be. Matters of special importance are reported direct to the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board.

17. Question: How often are station houses inspected by authorities above the Keishi?

Answer: The Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of Secretariat, Director of the General Police Affairs, Criminal and Peace Preservation Bureaus of the Metropolitan Police Board and Chiefs of Sections of these Bureaus and Superintendents ("Kansatsukan") of the Metropolitan Police Board inspect from time to time. Sometimes the inspections by

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these officers are made as many as five times a month.

18. Question: Who inspects ditention cells above the rank of Keishi?

Answer: The Directors of the Bureaus of the Metropolitan Police Board and higher officers.

19. Question: Does any government agency outside police inspect detention cells?

Answer: No.

20. Question: Are fines imposed by police? If so, state procedure, followed in imposing such fines.

Answer:

(1) No fine ("Bakkin") can be imposed by police.

(2) According to the Regulations for Summary Action against Violations of Police Regulations (Proclamation No. 31 of the Administrative Council, 1885), Chiefs of Police Stations and Branch Stations or officers acting in their behalf may deal summarily, without following the procedure of a formal-trial, with offences which have been committed within their respective precincts and which are subject to a penalty of detention or minor fines ("Karyô"). Therefore, they are in a position to impose minor fines ("Karyô").

(3) The summary decision is sentenced without a formal trial, on the basis of a report according to the specified form submitted by a policeman on a case of violation and after hearing the statement of the defendant and examining evidence. In the written sentence of summary decision are entered the name, age, status, occupation, address, place of violation, time of violation,

name

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Answer:

(1) No fine ("Bakkin") can be imposed by police.

(2) According to the Regulations for Summary Action against Violations of Police Regulations (Proclamation No. 31 of the Administrative Council, 1885), Chiefs of Police Stations and Branch Stations or officers acting in their behalf may deal summarily, without following the procedure of a formal-trial, with offenses which have been committed within their respective precincts and which are subject to a penalty of detention or minor fines ("Karyô"). Therefore, they are in a position to impose minor fines ("Karyô").

(3) The summary decision is sentenced without a formal trial, on the basis of a report according to the specified form submitted by a policeman on a case of violation and after hearing the statement of the defendant and examining evidence. In the written sentence of summary decision are entered the name, age, status, occupation, address, place of violation, time of violation,

name

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name of violation of the defendant, the term (3 or 5 days) during which the application for a formal trial may be filed, the police station that passed the sentence, date of sentence and the name of the police officer concerned.

21. Question: (a) Are prision sentences imposed by police? (b) If so, state method of sentencing prisoners. (c) State offences for which prision sentences may be imposed by police. (d) State limit of time days, weeks, months or years to which prisoner may be sentenced by police.

Answer:

(a))
) Same as the preceding number (20).
(b))

(c) Offences for which detention can be imposed by police are mostly the violations of the Regulations for the Punishment of Violations of Police Regulations ("Keisatsuhan Shobatsu Rei" Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1908) and other laws and ordinances, such as the Regulations for Traffic Control, Regulations for the Control of Hotels and Inns, etc. Principal examples are as follows:

(1) Persons who have committed prostitution or who have acted as go-betweens for prostitution

(2) Persons who have forcibly demanded an interview without legitimate reason or who have committed intimidation

(3) Persons who have done mischief or caused obstruction to other's business

(4) Persons who have changed the condtitions of a corpse or dead person at the scene without instructions of police.

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(5) Persons who have spread unfounded rumors or misinformation that may mislead and disturb people.

(6) Persons who are loitering dead drunk at places open to the traffic of the public or who have left vehicles or other articles at such places or committed acts that obstruct traffic.

(7) Persons who have sold foodstuffs or beverages that are likely to injure health.

(d) Detention of not more than 30 days.

22. Question: Is there any central room used for the storage of records?

Answer: None.

23. Question: Is any officer charged with responsibility of safe-guarding records?

Answer: None.

24. Question: State the name of each permanent records kept in the station house and its purpose.

Answer: Permanent records to be kept in the station house are specified by the Metropolitan Police Board or each Prefecture, and no spacial instruction has been issued by the central authorities in this regard.

25. Question: Give an illustration of procedure for an arrest for a:

a. Serious crime
b. Minor crime
c. Black Market violation
d. Traffic code violation
e. Other offenses if there are such

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Show movements of prisoner from time of arrest to time of arrengment in Court.

Answer: The procedure for an arrest is the same irrespective of crimes, serious or minor.

An arrest is made by the judicial police officers or men under instructions of the Public Procurator and in accordance with the writ of summons or the writ of arrest he has issued.

In cases where the Public Procurator or the judicial police officers and men in performing their functions, have become aware of the existence of a flagrant offence, the Public Procurator may order the judicial police officers and men to make an arrest or make an arrest by himself, the judicial police officers may immediately arrest the perpetrator or order the judicial policemen to do so, and the judicial policemen may immediately arrest the perpetrator without having been ordered by their superious.

When the perpetrator of a flagrant offence is on the spot, any person may arrest him, provided that he promptly surrenders the perpetrator to the Public Procurator of the District Court or of the Sub-District Court or to the judicial police.

Either in the case of flagrant offence or in the case of non-flagrant offence, the suspect who has been detained is examined on the basis of the evidence of the offence. During the examination, he is detained in a specified place of confinement. As soon as the examination is concluded, he is delivered to the Public Procurator Office together with documents . In the meantime his liverty continues to be restricted to a certain extent.

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26. Question: State quots of Ko-Ban in precinct. Show how many are in operative condition.

Answer: In consideration of transportation and communication facilities and the density of population, Koban is allowed as a matter of principle to receive requents and applications of the people for the simple and speedy conduct of police affairs and the people's convenience. Policemen of most suitable personality who have been selected by the chief of the respective police station are assigned to Ko-Ban, charged with a certain specified area and held responsibility for various police affairs within that area.

The existing number of Ko-Ban is 15, all of which are under operation.

27. Question: Outline the operations of policemen assigned to morals law enforcement section.

Answer:

(a) Control and arrest of prostitutes
(b) Control and arrest in connection with gambling
(c) Control and arrest of persons engaged in illegal financial business
(d) Control and arrest of persons engaged in illegal brokerage
(e) Control and arrest in connection with fire-arms, powder and dangerious articles.

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XI- Imperial Guard

The Imperial Guard is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Imperial Household. Since the Minister of Home Affairs has no authority of supervision over the Imperial Guard, the Ministry of Home Affairs is not in a position to return answers to the listed questions.

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XII.- Detention of Prisoners.

1. Question What provisions are made for the segregation of Prisoners?

a. by sex?
b. by age?
c. by seriousness of offense.
d. by mental condition.
e. by medical condition.

Answer

a. Prisoners of different sexes are segregated.
b. Juveniles below 18 years of age are segregated.
c. Although there is no specific rule concerning the matter, due consideration is given in the treatment of the prisoners whose offenses vary in degrees of seriousness.
d. Segregation is made in accordance with mental condition.
e. Patients are given medical treatment and, when found necessary, are sent to hospital.

2. Question How are prisoners fed?

a. How many times each day?
b. What kind and quantity of food at each meal?
c. Where is food prepared?
d. Are kitchens inspected?
e. Are food handlers supervised?

Answer

a. Three times a day.
b. Same kind and quantity as rationed to citizens in general.
c. Under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board, it is prepared in the mess-hall of the self-warning Association.
d. Every once in a while.
e. They are supervised by officers in charge.

Are prisoners subjected to disciplinary treatment such as:

a. Physical beatings.
b. Deprived of food, light, air, water or heat.
c. Being deprived of exercise.
d. Held beyond time for arraingnment

Answer

a. No.
b. Disciplinary reduction of food is provided for in the Regulation concerned.
c & d. No.

Question

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4. Question Are prisoners subject to torture, such as water cure, burning of parts of body, etc., in order to make them confess?

Answer No.

5. Question Is cell block population limited by amount of floor space and ventilation?

Answer Cell block is to be occupied at the rate of three persons to every tsubo (6 ft. sq.), but this may vary sometimes according to the number of inmates.

6. Question Which is most modern detention prison in Tokyo?

Answer The detention prision attached to the Metropolitan Police ~~Office~~ Board

7. Question Has this prison a modern lock system?

Answer Not of any special kind.

8. Question Are electrical devices provided to assist keepers in searching prisoners?

Answer Such device is provided in every cell.

9. Question Are electrical devices provided for safe-keeping prisoners?

Answer Yes.

10. Question Is any organization either governmental or civilian interested in bettering prisons and recommending changes in methods or equipment?

Answer There is no civilian organization of that nature. Such matters are attended by the Metropolitan Police ~~Office~~ Board or Prefectural Governments.

11. Question Are prisoners allowed to have lawyers visit them alone?

Answer Lawyers may visit prisoners in the presence of police officers in charge.

12. Question Are they advised at the time of arrest of charge against them?

Answer No.

13. Question May relatives visit them at cells?

Answer. Yes, provided it does not interfere with investigation.

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14. Question Can relatives bring food and creature comforts to the prisoners?

Answer Yes.

15. Question Who transports prisoners and by what means between:

a. Place of arrest and station house?
b. Station house and court?
c. Court and the prison where term is to be served?

Answer

a. The arrestor does.
b. & c. A jailor in charge of such transportation.

16. Question How many days may a prisoner be legally detained at a station house?

Answer Criminals caught in act and detained ---48 hours.
Those kept in custody (by authority of the chief of the police station) ---less than 30 days.
Those under restraint ---from the time of arrest till the sunset of the following day.

17. Question Who orders his arraignment?

Answer A public procurator.

18. Question Is a prisoner in a police station entitled to bail? If so, who is authorized to accept it? What amounts of money or property are required to bail a prisoner?

Answer

a. There is no bail system for detainees.
b. A criminal kept in custody may be bailed upon deposit is one yen a day.

19. Question When and how often are detention cells:
a. Washed and cleaned?
b. Fumigated?
c. Repaired?

Answer

a. Privies are washed after each use; cells are cleaned twice a day, morning and evening.
b. Whenever there is need for it.
c. Whenever there is need for it.

20. Question What facilities in detention cells for:

a. Personal sanitation and hygiene.
b. Availing self of personal necessity.

Answer

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Answer

a. When a detainee becomes ill, and a diagnosis calls for it, he may be hospitalized, or permitted to take treatment at his own home.
b. A detainee may be permitted to return home on the happening of a serious mishap there.

21. Question When is a prisoner entitled to bail?

Answer When his request for a formal trial is accepted, and a summons has been delivered to him.

22. Question Do you have a system whereby a policeman may serve a summons in-lieu of arrest in a person for a minor offense?

Answer When a police officer has discovered a person who has committed an offense of a light type that may deserve detention, said officer enters the matter in his notebook, and reports it to the chief of the police station. If the chief of the police station recognizes the need for penalizing the offender, he issues a summons specifying the date when and place the offender should appear. After so summoning the defendant and listening to his plea, the police station chief pronounces a summary judgment. He may impose a judgment by default on the defendant if he refuses to answer the summons.

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XIII. System of Reporting Crime and Police Conditions.

Answer. We have no such system.

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XIV. Statistics.

1. Question. Do you have a bureau for recording and maintaining statistics on;

a. Crime
b. Arrests
c. Accidents
d. Persons Aided
e. Fingerprints
f. Vital Data and Information

Answer. Statistics and records concerning crimes, arrests, and fingerprints are kept in the Crimes sub-section of the Crimes Prevention section of the Police Bureau.

a. Recording and maintenance of statistics are made.
b. Same as above.
c. No record and statistics except on suicides and foundlings.
d. None.
e. Record and statistics are maintained.
f. None.

2. Question How many people assigned thereto?

Answer Staff members, 2.

3. Question Are they policemen or civilians or both?

Answer Civilians.

4. Question Briefly describe your system of recording and maintaining statistics on crimes, arrests, accidents, etc.

Answer: Classes of statistics relating to crimes, arrests, and fingerprints are:

a. Those relating to crimes:
(1) Offences in Violation of the Crimal Codes.
(2) Miscellaneous (monthly report).
(3) Juvenile offenses (semi-monthly report).
(4) Crimes and offenses committed by public functionaries (monthly report).

b. Those relating to fingerprints.
(1) Existing number of original cards of finger-prints for police use. (annual report).
(2) Number of finger-prints taken on the scene of crime and tabulated list of successful indentifications of criminals (annual report).
(3) Tabulated results of the reference to the original cards of police finger-prints (annual report).

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c. Miscellaneous:

Suicides, foundlings, the injured and killed, and persons requiring surveillance (annual report).

The above-mentioned statistics are place in the custody of the chief of the Criminal Sub-section of the Crimes Prevention Section.

5. Question What reports do you submit in connection with statistics? When? Why? How? To whom?

Answer No reports are submitted to outside agencies with the exception of the Imperial Diet, to which such are supplied on demand.

6. Question Who has access to records? Under what authority? Besides staff members, members of other bureaus and sections can have access to the records, when necessary, subject to permission from the chief of the Crimes Prevention Section.

7. Question Do you specifically require subordinate commands to maintain their own statistics and report same? If so, please describe procedure followed.

Answer Concerning statistics, reports are required to be submitted to chief of the Crimes Prevention Section at specified dates annually or monthly, as the case may be, in writing in forms prescribed by the central authorities.

If may be required, when necessary, to submit an extraordinary report at a specified date by telephone, telegraph, or letter.

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XV - Property (lost, abandoned, unclaimed, recovered, evidence, etc.)

a. Question:

Do you have a bureau or agency for receiving, caring for and disposing of:

Answer:

1. Lost property

For the receipt and disposition of lost property, policemen in the service of each station; for thecaring for lost property, Junsa-Bucho, Keibu-Ho, Keibu or the chief of each station.

2. Abandoned property

There is no personnel specially assigned to the receiving, caring forand disposing of abandoned property.

3. Unclaimed property

Same as the preceding number (No. 2)

4. Property coming into possession of police in any manner.

This case has not been provided for in the police system.

5. Recovered property.

It is returned to the legitimate owner in accordance with the decision of the judicial court.

6. Property as evidence

The Judicial Section in the police station, clerks and Public Procurators in the Public Procurators' Office, and clerks and Judges in the judical court receive or dispose of such property. The Keibu, Keibu-Ho and Keishi in the police station as judicial police official, the supervising

clerk

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clerk and the senior. Public Procurator in the Public Procurators' Office, and the supervising clerk and the senior Judge in the judicial court care for such property.

7. Condemned property

Mostly the same as the preceding number (No. 6).

8. Property left by deceased persons

The receipt and disposition of such property are effected by the successor to the family headship of the deceased or the inherito of the property of the deceased. The supervision over these acts is exercised by the judicial court.

9. Stolen property

Same as No. 6 (Property as evidence).

b. Question:

If so, please describe its functions, duties and systems and procedures followed from the time property comes into possession of police until disposed of.

Answer:

1. Lost property is received by each police station, or by each police box and police booth (Chuzaisho") and delivered to the police station, entered in a specified book and returned or cared for as the case may be. It is handled mostly by policemen assigned to this task under the supervision of the above-mentioned supervising authorities who see that the procedure is strictly followed.

2. Property as evidence is submitted by the police station to the Public Procurators' Office together with documents pertaining to the case. The Public Procurator, if he returns

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if he returns indictment, submits the property to the court. After it is used by the court for purposes of the trial, it is returned to the owner. The supervision, handling and disposition of such property during the above procedure have already been described.

3. Condemned property

Condemnation of property is classified into two categories: administrative condemnation and judicial condemnation.

Administrative condemnation is the seizure of property which is illegal in itself by police from the owner. It is effected by police personnel.

Judicial condemnation is exercised with regard to property involved in a criminal offence. Such property is confiscated as a rule.

The handling and disposition of such property were described in a. - 7 (i. e. same as a. - 6).

4. Stolen property

Described in a. -9 (i.e. same as a. -6).

c. Question:

What rules of the Department are applicable to such property?

Answer:

1. Lost property

   Lost Property Law and Civil Code

2. Abandoned property

   Civil Code

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3. Unclaimed property

Civil code

4. Property as evidence

Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law

5. Condemned property

Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law

6. Property left by deceased persons

Civil code and Civil Procedure Law

7. Recovered property

Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Law and Civil Code

8. Stolen Property

Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law

d. Question:

What is title of the head of such bureau, etc.

Answer:

In the police station, the Keishi who is chief of the station and the Keibu

In the Public Procurators' Office, the senior Public Procurator

In the court, the supervising Judge.

1. How is he selected and appointed?

The Keishi and Keibu are selected and appointed by the superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, the Prefectural Governors or the Prime Minister from among police personnel or other Government personnel in accordance with the Ordinance for the Appointment, Ranks and Remunerations of Civil Service Personnel.

The Public Procurator and Judge are selected

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and appointed by the Prime Minister from among persons who have passed the Civil Service Examination.

2. Is he a member of Police Dept. or is he a civilian?

The Krishi and Keibu are members of the Police Dept. and civil officials.

The Public Procurator and Judge are civil officials.

3. Is he bonded?

No. They are appointed but are not requiree to be bonded.

4. Is he legally liable for errors?

He is free from civil liabilities for such acts as are within his competence as a Government official.

e. Question:

How do you mark such property for future indentification?

Answer:

Such property is recorded in the index or other books so that its location is always apparent.

f. Question:

What means are used for filing records in Dept. of said property?

Answer:

Specified books are prepared in the police station to keep recored of such property and clarify the procedure followed with regard to such property.

g. Question:

Do you have a definitex manner for recording receipt, recorxd and disposition of said property?

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Answer:

A certain book is furnished in every police station, police box, police booth, public procurators' Office and judicial court; and each case is to be recorded in the book in order to make its detail clear.

h. Question:

How is property required as evidence obtained by the Courts and Public Procurator?

Answer:

When such property has been deemed necessary for the trial, it is submitted as evidence by order of the Public Procurator or Judge.

i. Question:

What system is used to trace the owner of property when the owner is unknown at the time police come into possession of it?

Answer:

There is no special system established for this purpose. Public notice is given through newspapers, the Official Gazette, etc.

j. Question:

Do you have liaison with second hand dealers, junk dealers, pawnbrokers and other businesses for location of stolen and lost property?

Answer:

These people are required to make report to police, and liaison can be established whenever necessary.

k.

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k. Question:

Do you dispose of certain property to certain places such as:

Answer:

1. Sale of perishable goods

   These goods are not placed on sale but are caused to be abandoned.

2. Dogs and cats to a dog pound.

   There is no such facility as dog pound.

3. Birds and animals to the zoo.

   No.

4. Peshcart and derelict vehicles to a "dump".

   There is no such facility as "dump".

l. Question:

If an animal is found do you cause it to be examined by a veterinarian so as to find out if it is diseased? If so, and the animal is found diseased, what disposition is made?

Answer:

It is not examined by a veterinarian.

If it is diseased, it is isolated or slaughtered as the case may be.

m. Question:

What reports relating to property are made to the Home Minister or any other Minister of your Government?

Answer:

Such reports are made to the Home Minister when there are doubts as to the handling of lost property, but not to any other Minister.

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n. Question:

In turning over property to claimants do you require them to identify selves? If so, how? What receipts do you require?

Answer:

No special identification is required.

There is no specified form of receipt so long as the fact that the property has been turned over to the claimant can be established.

o. Question:

In what cases concerning the disposing of property do you have to get a Court Order?

Answer:

When property is to be seized as evidence.

p. Question:

What kind of property is destroyed? Do you require a Court Order in order to destroy it?

Answer:

Such property as of no value is destroyed, and no Court Order is required in this case.

q. Question:

What specific disposition is made of the following property and do you or do you not require a Court Order?

Answer:

1. Narcotics
2. Dangerous weapons

If the ownership is legitimate, they are returned to the owners. If they have been owned by criminal and used by

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him in the crime, they are confiscated.

3. Guns, pistols, firearms

They can be confiscated without Court Order.

4. Gambling implements

They are caused to be surrendered or left uninterfered.

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XVI. - Juvenile Aid

Question:

1. Within what age is a child considered a juvenile?

Answer:

Persons under 18 years of age

Question:

~~Persons under 18 years of age~~

2. Do you have a bureau within your Department for reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency?

Answer:

There is no special bureau within Police Department for such work.

Question:

3. If not, is there a special Government bureau for such work?

Answer:

Such work is under the jurisdiction of the Social Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, although the Bureau is not specially charged with such work.

Question:

4. If you have such a bureau where is it located?

Answer:

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Answer:

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Answer:

Shirogane-Daimachi, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo.

Question:

5. Do you have branches? If so, where?

Answer:

There is no branch, but there is a section having charge of such work in each Prefectural Office.

Question:

6. Do you have policemen or civilians or both assigned to such work?

Answer:

Control is the task of police personnel, while correction and guidance are the task of ordinary civil officials.

Question:

7. Do you have female personnel? If so, to what duties are they assigned?

Answer:

There is no female personnel.

Question:

8. Do you have any trained and welfare workers assigned?

Answer:

None is assigned to police.

Question:

9. What training do you give your personnel?

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Answer:

No special training is given.

Question:

10. What is the title and name of the head of the bureau?

Answer:

Director of the Social Bureau, who is a Secretary of the Ministry of Welfare.

Question:

11. Briefly describe your program .

Answer:

Information must be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare.

Question:

12. What rules of your Dept. pertain to juvenile and work?

Answer:

Rules which are directly applicable are: Juvenile Law, Reformatory Law and Juvenile Aid Law.

Rules which are indirectly applicable are: Prison Law, etc.

Question:

13. Briefly describe the procedure you follow in dealing with a juvenile who isolates the Law from the time the juvenile commits the violation until dealt with by the Court.

Answer:

Especial care is exercised in examining a juvenile violator. The case is always submitted to the Public Procurator, who examines the vilator's character and past life and the nature

of

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of his vilation, and, if deemed unnecessary to convict him, delivers him to (the juvenile Court as a protective measure. If he is to be convicted,) he may be subject to a prison sentence of indefinite term not exceeding 15 years according to the ordinary criminal procedure, except in the case of crimes against members of the Imperial Family or of murder of an elder member of one's family. Prison terms of a juvenile, on whom the final adjudication has become effective, are effected in a special prison(Juvenile Prison).

Question:

14. Do you have a system whereby a juvenile violator is not arrested but dealt with by social or welfare workers? If so, describe the procedure you follow. Indlude the report made, manner of reporting; recording and maintaining the report and the case history. How do you follow up the case?

Answer:

There is no established system. A juvenile vilator is occasionally entrusted to the care of shrines, temples, etc.

The procedure is taken by the Juvenile Court or the Head of Reformatory.

Reporting, recording, etc. are made in specified forms. Detailed information in this regard must be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare.

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15. Question:When a juvenile is arrested how and for what length of time is he detained?

Answer: Detention in the criminal procedure is avoided as far as possible. The legal term of detention is not more than 5 days.

16. Question: When a juvenile is arrested is he detained in a regular cell? Is he detained with adult prisoners?

Answer: A juvenile is as a rule detained in a special prison mentioned in No. 13. If it is inevitable to detain him in an ordinary prison, a partition is set up or he is detained in a separate cell or solitary cell.

17. Question: Briefly describe the exact manner of detaining juvenniles. Include feeding the juvenile and affording medical care.

Answer: If a juvenile is under 14 years of age and has committed or is likely to commit a delinquency and is to be taken into custody at a reformatory, and if there is no one who exercises the parental right or guardianship upon him, he can be detained temporarily by the chief of a police station for a term not exceeding 5 days for the purpose of protecting him until the final decision is made upon him.

Strict care is exercised for the feeding and medical care of a juvenile violator.

18. Question: What legal punishments are imposed upon juveniles when adjudged delinquent?

Answer: Penal servitude, imprisonment, fine and minor fine ("Kargo")

19. Question: Do you have a special Court for juveniles?

Answer: There is a special Court known as Juv nile Court in Tokyo and in Osaka.

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20. Question: Do you institute and sponsor any recreational or other type of program for juveniles?

Answer: no.

21. Question: If you have such a bureau does your personnel specifically supervise dance halls, cabarets, pool rooms, bowting alleys, common shows, motion picture houses, gambling centres, places where obscene literature or pictures are displayed and places where morals of minors might be corrupted?

Answer: There is no special bureau for juveniles. Supervision is exercised by police personnel in connection with the control of these establishments.

22. Question: Do you specially supervise localities where juvenile delinquency retes is high? What action do you take in such case?

Answer: No special supervision is exercised.

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X - Procedure in Local Station House

The Tukiji Police Station was selected as a typical metropolitan predinct station for the purpose of answering the present questionaire.

1. Question Give the complement of men and women assigned to this station house in the following titles:

Answer

(a) Police Personnel

Keishi	1
Keibu	1
Keibu-ho	11
Junsa-bucho	21
Junsa	224

(b) Ordinary Personnel (Civilian)

Male Personnel:

Communication technicians ------ 2

Clerks (including Juvenile Policemen)-21

Female Personnel

None

(c) Others

"Shokutaku" (Extra Complement Members)

Interpreters (male) -- 3

Employees

Janitors (male) -- 4

Question

2. Make a table or organization chart of sections operating in the Station House showing number of persons assigned to each station.

Section	Total Number of Personnel	Classification			Composition	
		Keibu-ho	Junsa-buchō	Junsa		
Outdoor Duty	155	3	9	143	Single Unit	
General Police Affairs Section	25	3	6	17	Police Affairs	10
					Accounting	4
					Guard	5
					Judo (Judo and Japanese fencing)	2
					Usher	3
Search Section	27	3	1	23	Search	19
					Record	2
					Garden	6
Crime Prevention Section	10	1	1	8	Single unit	
People's Life Section	11	1	1	9	"	
Traffic Section	19	1	1	17	Indoor Duty	5
					Outdoor duty	14
Peace Preservation Section	9	1	2	6	Public Morals	4
					Peace Preservation	5

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Question

3. Give a brief description of the duties, functions and responsibilities assigned to each station.

Answer

(a) Outdoor Duty ("Gaikin")

(1) Those who are on duty at police boxes have charge of certain assigned areas, are engaged in guarding, patrol, inspection, etc. and held responsible for various police affairs within the respective areas.

(2) Those who are on duty at guard posts are engaged in guarding, patrol, etc. according to objects to be guarded against and held responsible for various police affairs within the respective assigned areas.

(b) General police Affairs ("Keimu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to the disposition of personnel.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the enlightenment and training of police personnel.

(3) Affairs pertaining to supervision and service.

(4) Affairs pertaining to the treatment of the people.

(5) Affairs pertaining to the dispatch and receipt of documents and the handling of telephone messages.

(6) Affairs pertaining to accounting

(7) Affairs pertaining to lost articles and buried articles.

(8) Affairs pertaining to the safe-keeping of property belonging to persons who are under arrest, detention, etc.

(c) Search ("Sosa") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to search and arrest in connection

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tion with a criminal offence.

(2) Affairs pertaining to cases of accidental death or injury

(3) Affairs pertaining to the control of juveniles of bad character.

(4) Affairs pertaining to records of judicial cases

(5) Affairs pertaining to detention and fine.

(6) Affairs pertaining to detention cells and protection cells.

(d) Crime Prevention ("Bohan") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to the prevention of crimes

(2) Affairs pertaining to lunatics

(3) Affairs pertaining to persons who have disappeared from home, lost children and persons who are missing.

(e) People's Life ("Seikatsu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to people's consultation on their life of economic circumstances.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the control of violation of economic regulations.

(f) Traffic ("Kōtsu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to traffic control on the streets.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the control of violations of traffic regulations and traffic accidents.

(3) Affairs pertaining to the control of street-stalls

(g) Peace Preservation ("Hoan") Section

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(1) Affairs pertaining to resteurants and eating-houses

(2) Affairs pertaining to hotels and inns

(3) Affairs pertaining to pawn-brokers, second-hand article dealers and fortune-tellers

(4) Affairs pertaining to assignation houses ("Machiai", "Geisha" houses and "Geisha" girls.

(5) Affairs pertaining to gambling

(6) Affairs pertaining to dance-halls, dancing schools and dance instructors

(7) Affairs pertaining to the smoking and drinking of minors

(8) Affairs pertaining to financial business, pseudo-insurance, illegal financisl and negotiable paper business and articles resembling coins and bank-notes

(9) Affairs pertaining to fire-arms and powder

(10) Affairs pertaining to the control of dangerous articles

(11) Affairs pertaining to the public bath and public bath-houses.

(12) Affairs pertaining to control in connection with agitation.

4. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of the Keishi.

Answer: As chief of a police station he handles affairs in accordance with the provisions of laws, ordinances and regulations, directs and supervises the personnel of the station, executes

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ecutes at his own discretion affairs pertaining to the disposition and services of the personnel of the station, calls out or despatches the personnel or engages or dismisses employees of the station. He reports merits and demerits of members of the personnel and employees to the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police and is held responsible for all affairs pertaining to the supervision of the personnel.

5. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of the Keibu.

Answer: As assistant chief of a police station he assists the chief of the station by directing and supervising each section with reference to the coordination of the affairs of the station, and executes the duties of the chief when the latter is prevented from doing so.

6. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of each Keibu-ho.

Answer: As chief of each section he directs and supervises members of the section in accordance with orders of his superiors and has charge of affairs assigned to him.

7. Question: State the duties and responsibilities of each Junsa-Bucho.

Answer: As a member of each section he directs and supervises policemen ("Junsa") under him in accordance with orders of his superiors, assists the chief of the section to which he belongs and has charge of affairs assigned to him.

8. Question: What number of men are assigned to traffic duty on the streets?

Answer:

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Answer: Fourteen (14).

9. Question: What number of men are assigned to patrol duty in uniform?

Answer: The number of policemen on outdoor duty is 143 in total. They are organized in three units. A unit, composed of 47 policemen, is assigned to specified police boxes each day. Each policeman is assigned to patrol duty for one third of the hours on duty. Patrol is executed, as a matter of principle, by a single policeman. If necessary, however, it may be executed by two or more policemen according to instructions of supervising officers.

10. Question: What number are assigned to patrol duty in civilian clothes?

Answer: There is no patrol in civilian clothes.

11. Question: What is the number of Junsa assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Sixty-seven.

12. Question: What is the number of civilians assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Five

13. Question: How many Junsa Bucho are assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Twelve

14. Question: How many Keibu-Ho are assigned to duties within the station house?

Answer: Eight

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15. Question: How many of each rank above Junsa are assigned to patrol supervision?

Answer: Three Keibu-Ho and nine Junsa-Bucho are assigned to supervision of outdoor duty. They are organized in three units. Each unit is on night duty by turns each day. These units are exclusively assigned to the supervaion of patrol of policeman on outdoor duty.

Furthermore, the chief of the station and supervising officers of indoor duty are also organized in three groups and from time to time supervise patrol duty. Therefore, all supervising officers including the chief of the station supervise patrol duty.

16. Question: To whom does the Keishi raport on police conditions in his precinct?

Answer: To the chief of Secretariat, Director of the General Police Affairs Bureau, Director of the Criminal Bureau and Director of the Peace Preservation Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board as the case may be. Matters of special importance are reported direct to the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board.

17. Question: How often are station houses inspected by authorities above the Keishi?

Answer: The Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of Secretariat, Director of the General Police Affairs, Criminal and Peace Preservation Bureaus of the Metropolitan Police Board and Chiefs of Sections of these Bureaus and Superintendents ("Kansatsukan") of the Metropolitan Police Board inspect from time to time. Sometimes the inspections by

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these officers are made as many as five times a month.

18. Question: Who inspects ditention cells above the rank of Keishi?

Answer: The Directors of the Bureaus of the Metropolitan Police Board and higher officers.

19. Question: Does any government agency outside police inspect detention cells?

Answer: No.

20. Question: Are fines imposed by police? If so, state procedure, followed in imposing such fines.

Answer:

(1) No fine ("Bakkin") can be imposed by police.

(2) According to the Regulations for Summary Action against Violations of Police Regulations (Proclamation No. 31 of the Administrative Council, 1885), Chiefs of Police Stations and Branch Stations or officers acting in their behalf may deal summarily, without following the procedure of a formal-trial, with offences which have been committed within their respective precincts and which are subject to a penalty of detention or minor fines ("Karyô"). Therefore, they are in a position to impose minor fines ("Karyô").

(3) The summary decision is sentenced without a formal trial, on the basis of a report according to the specified form submitted by a policeman on a case of violation and after hearing the statement of the defendant and examining evidence. In the written sentence of summary decision are entered the name, age, status, occupation, address, place of violation, time of violation,

name

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name of violation of the defendant, the term (3 or 5 days) during which the application for a formal trial may be filed, the police station that passed the sentence, date of sentence and the name of the police officer concerned.

21. Question: (a) Are prision sentences imposed by police? (b) If so, state method of sentencing prisoners. (c) State offences for which prision sentences may be imposed by police. (d) State limit of time days, weeks, months or years to which prisoner may be sentenced by police.

Answer:

(a)) Same as the preceding number (20).
(b))

(c) Offences for which detention can be imposed by police are mostly the violations of the Regulations for the Punishment of Violations of Police Regulations ("Keisatsuhan Shobatsu Rei" Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1908) and other laws and ordinances, such as the Regulations for Traffic Control, Regulations for the Control of Hotels and Inns, etc. Principal examples are as follows:

(1) Persons who have committed prostitution or who have acted as go-betweens for prostitution

(2) Persons who have forcibly demanded an interview without legitimate reason or who have committed intimidation

(3) Persons who have done mischief or caused obstruction to other's business

(4) Persons who have changed the condtitions of a corpse or dead person at the scene without instructions of police.

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(5) Persons who have spread unfounded rumors or misinformation that may mislead and disturb people.

(6) Persons who are loitering dead drunk at places open to the traffic of the public or who have left vehicles or other articles at such places or committed acts that obstruct traffic.

(7) Persons who have sold foodstuffs or beverages that are likely to injure health.

(d) Detention of not more than 30 days.

22. Question: Is there any central room used for the storage of records?

Answer: None.

23. Question: Is any officer charged with responsibility of safe-guarding records?

Answer: None.

24. Question: State the name of each permanent records kept in the station house and its purpose.

Answer: Permanent records to be kept in the station house are specified by the Metropolitan Police Board or each Prefecture, and no special instruction has been issued by the central authorities in this regard.

25. Question: Give an illustration of procedure for an arrest for a:

a. Serious crime
b. Minor crime
c. Black Market violation
d. Traffic code violation
e. Other offenses if there are such

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Show movements of prisoner from time of arrest to time of arrengment in Court.

Answer: The procedure for an arrest is the same irrespective of crimes, serious or minor.

An arrest is made by the judicial police officers or men under instructions of the Public Procurator and in accordance with the writ of summons or the writ of arrest he has issued.

In cases where the Public Procurator or the judicial police officers and men in performing their functions, have become aware of the existence of a flagrant offence, the Public Procurator may order the judicial police officers and men to make an arrest or make an arrest by himself, the judicial police officers may immediately arrest the perpetrator or order the judicial policemen to do so, and the judicial policemen may immediately arrest the perpetrator without having been ordered by their superious.

When the perpetrator of a flagrant offence is on the spot, any person may arrest him, provided that he promptly surrenders the perpetrator to the Public Procurator of the District Court or of the Sub-District Court or to the judicial police.

Either in the case of flagrant offence or in the case of non-flagrant offence, the suspect who has been detained is examined on the basis of the evidence of the offence. During the examination, he is detained in a specified place of confinement. As soon as the examination is concluded, he is delivered to the Public Procurator Office together with documents . In the meantime his liverty continues to be restricted to a certain extent.

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26. Question: State quots of Ko-Ban in precinct. Show how many are in operative condition.

Answer: In consideration of transportation and communication facilities and the density of population, Koban is allowed as a matter of principle to receive requests and applications of the people for the simple and speedy conduct of police affairs and the people's convenience. Policemen of most suitable personality who have been selected by the chief of the respective police station are assigned to Ko-Ban, charged with a certain specified area and hold responsibility for various police affairs within that area.

The existing number of Ko-Ban is 15, all of which are under operation.

27. Question: Outline the operations of policemen assigned to morals law enforcement section.

Answer:

(a) Control and arrest of prostitutes
(b) Control and arrest in connection with gambling
(c) Control and arrest of persons engaged in illegal financial business
(d) Control and arrest of persons engaged in illegal brokerage
(e) Control and arrest in connection with fire-arms, powder and dangerious articles.

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The Imperial Guard

The Imperial Guard is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Imperial Household. Since the Minister of Home Affairs has no authority of supervision over the Imperial Guard, the Ministry of Home Affairs is not in a position to return answers to the listed questions.

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XII.- Detention of Prisoners.

1. Question What provisions are made for the segregation of Prisoners?

a. by sex?
b. by age?
c. by seriousness of offense.
d. by mental condition.
e. by medical condition.

Answer

a. Prisoners of different sexes are segregated.
b. Juveniles below 18 years of age are segregated.
c. Although there is no specific rule concerning the matter, due consideration is given in the treatment of the prisoners whose offenses vary in degrees of seriousness.
d. Segregation is made in accordance with mental condition.
e. Patients are given medical treatment and, when found necessary, are sent to hospital.

2. Question How are prisoners fed?

a. How many times each day?
b. What kind and quantity of food at each meal?
c. Where is food prepared?
d. Are kitchens inspected?
e. Are food handlers supervised?

Answer

a. Three times a day.
b. Same kind and quantity as rationed to citizens in general.
c. Under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board, it is prepared in the mess-hall of the self-warning Association.
d. Every once in a while.
e. They are supervised by officers in charge.

3. Question Are prisoners subjected to disciplinary treatment such as:

a. Physical beatings.
b. Deprived of food, light, air, water or heat.
c. Being deprived of exercise.
d. Held beyond time for arraingnment

Answer

a. No.
b. Disciplinary reduction of food is provided for in the Regulation concerned.
c. & d. No.

Question

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4. Question Are prisoners subject to torture, such as water cure, burning of parts of body, etc., in order to make them confess?

Answer No.

5. Question Is cell block population limited by amount of floor space and ventilation?

Answer Cell block is to be occupied at the rate of three persons to every tsubo (6 ft. sq.), but this may vary sometimes according to the number of inmates.

6. Question Which is most modern detention prison in Tokyo?

Answer The detention prision attached to the Metropolitan Police ~~Office~~ Board.

7. Question Has this prison a modern lock system?

Answer Not of any special kind.

8. Question Are electrical devices provided to assist keepers in searching prisoners?

Answer Such device is provided in every cell.

9. Question Are electrical devices provided for safe-keeping prisoners?

Answer Yes.

10. Question Is any organization either governmental or civilian interested in bettering prisons and recommending changes in methods or equipment?

Answer There is no civilian organization of that nature. Such matters are attended by the Metropolitan Police ~~Office~~ Board or Prefectural Governments.

11. Question Are prisoners allowed to have lawyers visit them alone?

12. Answer Lawyers may visit prisoners in the presence of police officers in charge.

12. Question Are they advised at the time of arrest of charge against them?

Answer No.

13. Question May relatives visit them at cells?

Answer. Yes, provided it does not interfere with investigation.

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14. Question Can relatives bring food and creature comforts to the prisoners?

Answer Yes.

15. Question Who transports prisoners and by what means between:

a. Place of arrest and station house?
b. Station house and court?
c. Court and the prison where term is to be served?

Answer

a. The arrestor does.
b. & c. A jailor in charge of such transportation.

16. Question How many days may a prisoner be legally detained at a station house?

Answer: Criminals caught in act and detained ---48 hours.
Those kept in custody (by authority of the chief of the police station) ---less than 30 days.
Those under restraint ---from the time of arrest till the sunset of the following day.

17. Question Who orders his arraignment?

Answer A public procurator.

18. Question Is a prisoner in a police station entitled to bail? If so, who is authorized to accept it? What amounts of money or property are required to bail a prisoner?

Answer

a. There is no bail system for detainees.
b. A criminal kept in custody may be bailed upon deposit is one yen a day.

19. Question When and how often are detention cells:
a. Washed and cleaned?
b. Fumigated?
c. Repaired?

Answer

a. Privies are washed after each use; cells are cleaned twice a day, morning and evening.
b. Whenever there is need for it.
c. Whenever there is need for it.

20. Question What facilities in detention cells for:

a. Personal sanitation and hygiene.
b. Availing self of personal necessity.

Answer

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Answer

a. When a detainee becomes ill, and a diagnosis calls for it, he may be hospitalized, or permitted to take treatment at his own home.

b. A detainee may be permitted to return home on the happening of a serious mishap there.

21. Question When is a prisoner entitled to bail?

Answer When his request for a formal trial is accepted, and a summons has been delivered to him.

22. Question Do you have a system whereby a policeman may serve a summons in-lieu of arrest in a person for a minor offense?

Answer When a police officer has discovered a person who has committed an offense of a light type that may deserve detention, said officer enters the matter in his notebook, and reports it to the chief of the police station. If the chief of the police station recognizes the need for penalizing the offender, he issues a summons specifying the date when and place the offender should appear. After so summoning the defendant and listening to his plea, the police station chief pronounces a summary judgment. He may impose a judgment by default on the defendant if he refuses to answer the summons.

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XIII. System of Reporting Crime and Police Conditions.

Answer. We have no such system.

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XIV. Statistics.

1. Question. Do you have a bureau for recording and maintaining statistics on;

a. Crime
b. Arrests
c. Accidents
d. Persons Aided
e. Fingerprints
f. Vital Data and Information

Answer. Statistics and records concerning crimes, arrests, and fingerprints are kept in the Crimes sub-section of the Crimes Prevention section of the Police Bureau.

a. Recording and maintenance of statistics are made.
b. Same as above.
c. No record and statistics except on suicides and foundlings.
d. None.
e. Record and statistics are maintained.
f. None.

2. Question How many people assigned thereto?

Answer Staff members, 2.

3. Question Are they policemen or civilians or both?

Answer Civilians.

4. Question Briefly describe your system of recording and maintaining statistics on crimes, arrests, accidents, etc.

Answer Classes of statistics relating to crimes, arrests, and fingerprints are:

a. Those relating to crimes:
(1) Offences in Violation of the Orimal Codes.
(2) Miscellaneous (monthly report).
(3) Juvenile offenses (semi-monthly report).
(4) Crimes and offenses committed by public functionaries (monthly report).

b. Those relating to fingerprints.
(1) Existing number of original cards of fingerprints for police use. (annual report).
(2) Number of finger-prints taken on the scene of crime and tabulated list of successful indentifications of criminals (annual report).
(3) Tabulated results of the references to the original cards of police finger-prints (annual report).

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c. Miscellaneous:

Suicides, foundlings, the injured and killed, and persons requiring surveillance (annual report).

The above-mentioned statistics are place in the custody of the chief of the Criminal Sub-section of the Crimes Prevention Section.

5. Question What reports do you submit in connection with statistics? When? Why? How? To whom?

Answer No reports are submitted to outside agencies with the exception of the Imperial Diet, to which such are supplied on demand.

6. Question Who has access to records? Under what authority? Besides staff members, members of other bureaus and sections can have access to the records, when necessary, subject to permission from the chief of the Crimes Prevention Section.

7. Question Do you specifically require subordinate commands to maintain their own statistics and report same? If so, please describe procedure followed.

Answer Concerning statistics, reports are required to be submitted to chief of the Crimes Prevention Section at specified dates annually or monthly, as the case may be, in writing in forms prescribed by the central authorities.

If may be required, when necessary, to submit an extraordinary report at a specified date by telephone, telegraph, or letter.

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XV - Property (lost, abandoned, unclaimed, recovered, evidence, etc.)

a. Question:

Do you have a bureau or agency for receiving, caring for and disposing of:

Answer:

1. Lost property

For the receipt and disposition of lost property, policemen in the service of each station; for thecaring for lost property, Junsa-Bucho, Keibu-Ho, Keibu or the chief of each station.

2. Abandoned property

There is no personnel specially assigned to the receiving, caring for and disposing of abandoned property.

3. Unclaimed property

Same as the preceding number (No. 2)

4. Property coming into possession of police in any manner.

This case has not been provided for in the police system.

5. Recovered property

It is returned to the legitimate owner in accordance with the decision of the judicial court.

6. Property as evidence

The Judicial Section in the police station, clerks and Public Procurators in the Public Procurators' Office, and clerks and Judges in the judical court receive or dispose of such property. The Keibu, Keibu-Ho and Keishi in the police station as judicial police official, the supervising

clerk

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clerk and the senior. Public Procurator in the Public Procurators' Office, and the supervising clerk and the senior Judge in the judicial court care for such property.

7. Condemned property

Mostly the same as the preceding number (No. 6).

8. Property left by deceased persons

The receipt and disposition of such property are effected by the successor to the family headship of the deceased or the inherito of the property of the deceased. The supervision over these acts is exercised by the judicial court.

9. Stolen property

Same as No. 6 (Property as evidence).

b. Question:

If so, please describe its functions, duties and systems and procedures followed from the time property comes into possession of police until disposed of.

Answer:

1. Lost property is received by each police station, or by each police box and police booth (Chuzaisho") and delivered to the police station, entered in a specified book and returned or cared for as the case may be. It is handled mostly by policemen assigned to this task under the supervision of the above-mentioned supervising authorities who see that the procedure is strictly followed.

2. Property as evidence is submitted by the police station to the Public Procurators' Office together with documents pertaining to the case. The Public Procurator, if he returns

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if he returns indictment, submits the property to the court. After it is used by the court for purposes of the trial, it is returned to the owner. The supervision, handling and disposition of such property during the above procedure have already been described.

3. Condemned property

Condemnation of property is classified into two categories: administrative condemnation and judicial condemnation.

Administrative condemnation is the seizure of property which is illegal in itself by police from the owner. It is effected by police personnel.

Judicial condemnation is exercised with regard to property involved in a criminal offence. Such property is confiscated as a rule.

The handling and disposition of such property were described in a. - 7 (i. e. same as a. - 6).

4. Stolen property

Described in a. -9 (i.e. same as a. -6).

c. Question:

What rules of the Department are applicable to such property?

Answer:

1. Lost property

Lost Property Law and Civil Code

2. Abandoned property

Civil Code

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3. Unclaimed property

Civil code

4. Property as evidence

Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law

5. Condemned property

Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law

6. Property left by deceased persons

Civil code and Civil Procedure Law

7. Recovered property

Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Law and Civil Code

8. Stolen Property

Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Law

d. Question:

What is title of the head of such bureau, etc.

Answer:

In the police station, the Keishi who is chief of the station and the Keibu

In the Public Procurators' Office, the senior Public Procurator

In the court, the supervising Judge.

1. How is he selected and appointed?

The Keishi and Keibu are selected and appointed by the superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, the Prefectural Governors or the Prime Minister from among police personnel or other Government personnel in accordance with the Ordinance for the Appointment, Ranks and Remunerations of Civil Service Personnel.

The Public Procurator and Judge are selected

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and appointed by the Prime Minister from among persons who have passed the Civil Service Examination.

2. Is he a member of Police Dept. or is he a civilian?

The Krishi and Keibu are members of the Police Dept. and civil officials.

The Public Procurator and Judge are civil officials.

3. Is he bonded?

No. They are appointed but are not requiree to be bonded.

4. Is he legally liable for errors?

He is free from civil liabilities for such acts as are within his competence as a Government official.

e. Question:

How do you mark such property for future indentification?

Answer:

Such property is recorded in the index or other books so that its location is always apparent.

f. Question:

What means are used for filing records in Dept. of said property?

Answer:

Specified books are prepared in the police station to keep recored of such property and clarify the proceduro followed with regard to such property.

g. Question:

Do you have a definitex manner for recording receipt, recorxd and disposition of said property?

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Answer:

A certain book is furnished in every police station, police box, police booth, public procurators' Office and judicial court; and each case is to be recorded in the book in order to make its detail clear.

h. Question:

How is property required as evidence obtained by the Courts and Public Procurator?

Answer:

When such property has been deemed necessary for the trial, it is submitted as evidence by order of the Public Procurator or Judge.

i. Question:

What system is used to trace the owner of property when the owner is unknown at the time police come into possession of it?

Answer:

There is no special system established for this purpose. Public notice is given through newspapers, the Official Gazette, etc.

j. Question:

Do you have liaison with second hand dealers, junk dealers, pawnbrokers and other businesses for location of stolen and lost property?

Answer:

These people are required to make report to police, and liaison can be established whenever necessary.

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k. Question:

Do you dispose of certain property to certain places such as:

Answer:

1. Sale of perishable goods

These goods are not placed on sale but are caused to be abandoned.

2. Dogs and cats to a dog pound.

There is no such facility as dog pound.

3. Birds and animals to the zoo.

No.

4. Pushcart and derelict vehicles to a "dump".

There is no such facility as "dump".

l. Question:

If an animal is found do you cause it to be examined by a veterinarian so as to find out if it is diseased? If so, and the animal is found diseased, what disposition is made?

Answer:

It is not examined by a veterinarian.

If it is diseased, it is isolated or slaughtered as the case may be.

m. Question:

What reports relating to property are made to the Home Minister or any other Minister of your Government?

Answer:

Such reports are made to the Home Minister when there are doubts as to the handling of lost property, but not to any other Minister.

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n. Question:

In turning over property to claimants do you require them to identify selves? If so, how? What receipts do you require?

Answer:

No special identification is required.

There is no specified form of receipt so long as the fact that the property has been turned over to the claimant can be established.

o. Question:

In what cases concerning the disposing of property do you have to get a Court Order?

Answer:

When property is to be seized as evidence.

p. Question:

What kind of property is destroyed? Do you require a Court Order in order to destroy it?

Answer:

Such property as of no value is destroyed, and no Court Order is required in this case.

q. Question:

What specific disposition is made of the following property and do you or do you not require a Court Order?

Answer:

1. Narcotics
2. Dangerous weapons

If the ownership is legitimate, they are returned to the owners. If they have been owned by criminal and used by

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him in the crime, they are confiscated.

3. Guns, pistols, firearms

They can be confiscated without Court Order.

4. Gambling implements

They are caused to be surrendered or left uninterfered.

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XVI. - Juvenile Aid

Question:

1. Within what age is a child considered a juvenile?

Answer:

Persons under 18 years of age

Question:

~~Persons under 18 years of age.~~

2. Do you have a bureau within your Department for reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency?

Answer:

There is no special bureau within Police Department for such work.

Question:

3. If not, is there a special Government bureau for such work?

Answer:

Such work is under the jurisdiction of the Social Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, although the Bureau is not specially charged with such work.

Question:

4. If you have such a bureau where is it located?

Answer:

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Answer:

Shirogane-Daimachi, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo.

Question:

5. Do you have branches? If so, where?

Answer:

There is no branch, but there is a section having charge of such work in each Prefectural Office.

Question:

6. Do you have policemen or civilians or both assigned to such work?

Answer:

Control is the task of police personnel, while correction and guidance are the task of ordinary civil officials.

Question:

7. Do you have female personnel? If so, to what duties are they assigned?

Answer:

There is no female personnel.

Question:

8. Do you have any trained and welfare workers assigned?

Answer:

None is assigned to police.

Question:

9. What training do ycu give your personnel?

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Answer:

No special training is given.

Question:

10. What is the title and name of the head of the bureau?

Answer:

Director of the Social Bureau, who is a Secretary of the Ministry of Welfare.

Question:

11. Briefly describe your program .

Answer:

Information must be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare.

Question:

12. What rules of your Dept. pertain to juvenile and work?

Answer:

Rules which are directly applicable are: Juvenile Law, Reformatory Law and Juvenile Aid Law.

Rules which are indirectly applicable are: Prison Law, etc.

Question:

13. Briefly describe the procedure you follow in dealing with a juvenile who isolates the Law from the time the juvenile commits the violation until dealt with by the Court.

Answer:

Especial care is exercised in examining a juvenile violator. The case is always submitted to the Public Procurator, who examines the vilator's character and past life and the nature

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of his vilation, and, if deemed unnecessary to convict him, de-
(the juvenile court as a protective measure. If he is to be convicted,)
livers him to he may be subject to a prison sentence of indefinite term not exceeding 15 years according to the ordinary criminal procedure, except in the case of crimes against members of the Imperial Family or of murder of an elder member of one's family. Prison terms of a juvenile, on whom the final adjudication has become effective, are effected in a special prison(Juvenile Prison).

Question:

14. Do you have a system whereby a juvenile violator is not arrested but dealt with by social or welfare workers? If so, describe the procedure you follow. Indlude the report made, manner of reporting; recording and maintaining the report and the case history. How do you follow up the case?

Answer:

There is no established system. A juvenile vilator is occasionally entrusted to the care of shrines, temples, etc.

The procedure is taken by the Juvenile Court or the Head of Reformatory.

Reporting, recording, etc. are made in specified forms. Detailed information in this regard must be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare.

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15. Question:When a juvenile is arrested how and for what length of time is he detained?

Answer: Detention in the criminal procedure is avoided as far as possible. The legal term of detention is not more than 5 days.

16. Question: When a juvenile is arrested is he detained in a regular cell? Is he detained with adult prisoners?

Answer: A juvenile is as a rule detained in a special prison mentioned in No. 13. If it is inevitable to detain him in an ordinary prison, a partition is set up or he is detained in a separate cell or solitary cell.

17. Question: Briefly describe the exact manner of detaining juvenniles. Include feeding the juvenile and affording medical care.

Answer: If a juvenile is under 14 years of age and has committed or is likely to commit a delinquency and is to be taken into custody at a reformatory, and if there is no one who exercises the parental right or guardianship upon him, he can be detained temporarily by the chief of a police station for a term not exceeding 5 days for the purpose of protecting him until the final decision is made upon him.

Strict care is exercised for the feeding and medical care of a juvenile violator.

18. Question: What legal punishments are imposed upon juveniles when adjudged delinquent?

Answer: Penal servitude, imprisonment, fine and minor fine ("Karyo")

19. Question: Do you have a special Court for juveniles?

Answer: There is a special Court known as Juv nile Court in Tokyo and in Osaka.

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20. Question: Do you institute and sponsor any recreational or other type of program for juveniles?

Answer: no.

21. Question: If you have such a bureau does your personnel specially supervise dance halls, cabarets, pool rooms, bowting alleys, common shows, motion picture houses, gambling centres, places where obscene literature or pictures are displayed and places where morals of minors might be corrupted?

Answer: There is no special bureau for juveniles. Supervision is exercised by police personnel in connection with the control of these establishments.

22. Question: Do you specially supervise localities where juvenile delinquency rates is high? What action do you take in such case?

Answer: No special supervision is exercised.

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X - Procedure in Local Station House

The Tukiji Police Station was selected as a typical metropolitan predinct station for the purpose of answering the present questionaire.

1. Question Give the complement of men and women assigned to this station house in the following titles:

Answer

(a) Police Personnel

Keishi	1
Keibu	1
Keibu-ho	11
Junsa-bucho	21
Junsa	224

(b) Ordinary Personnel (Civilian)

Male Personnel:

Communication techniciens ------ 2

Clerks (including Juvenile Policemen)-21

Female Personnel

None

(c) Others

"Shokutaku" (Extra Complement Members)

Interpreters (male) -- 3

Employees

Janitors (male) -- 4

Question

2. Make a table or organization chart of sections operating in the Station House showing number of persons assigned to each station.

Section	Total Number of Personnel	Classification			Composition	
		Keibu-ho	Junsa-bucho	Junsa		
Outdoor Duty	158	3	9	146	Single Unit	
General Police Affairs Section	25	3	6	17	Police Affairs	10
					Accounting	4
					Guard	5
					Judo and Japanese fencing	2
					Usher	3
Search Section	27	2	1	24	Search	19
					Record	2
					Jurden	6
Crime Prevention Section	10	1	1	8	Single unit	
People's life Section	11	1	1	9		
Traffic Section	19	1	1	17	Indoor Duty	5
					Outdoor duty	14
Peace Preservation Section	9	1	2	6	Public Morals	4
					Peace Preservation	5

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Question

3. Give a brief description of the duties, functions and responsibilities assigned to each station.

Answer

(a) Outdoor Duty ("Gaikin")

(1) Those who are on duty at police boxes have charge of certain assigned areas, are engaged in guarding, patrol, inspection, etc. and held responsible for various police affairs within the respective areas.

(2) Those who are on duty at guard posts are engaged in guarding, patrol, etc. according to objects to be guarded against and held responsible for various police affairs within the respective assigned areas.

(b) General police Affairs ("Keimu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to the disposition of personnel.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the enlightenment and training of police personnel.

(3) Affairs pertaining to supervision and service.

(4) Affairs pertaining to the treatment of the people.

(5) Affairs pertaining to the dispatch and receipt of documents and the handling of telephone messages.

(6) Affairs pertaining to accounting

(7) Affairs pertaining to lost articles and buried articles.

(8) Affairs pertaining to the safe-keeping of property belonging to persons who are under arrest, detention, etc.

(c) Search ("Sosa") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to search and arrest in connec-

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tion with a criminal offence.

(2) Affairs pertaining to cases of accidental death or injury.

(3) Affairs pertaining to the control of juveniles of bad character.

(4) Affairs pertaining to records of judicial cases

(5) Affairs pertaining to detention and fine.

(6) Affairs pertaining to detention cells and protection cells.

(d) Crime Prevention ("Bohan") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to the prevention of crimes

(2) Affairs pertaining to lunatics

(3) Affairs pertaining to persons who have disappeared from home, lost children and persons who are missing.

(e) People's Life ("Seikatsu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to people's consultation on their life of economic circumstances.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the control of violation of economic regulations.

(f) Traffic ("KÔtsu") Section

(1) Affairs pertaining to traffic control on the streets.

(2) Affairs pertaining to the control of violations of traffic regulations and traffic accidents.

(3) Affairs pertaining to the control of street-stalls

(g) Peace Preservation ("Hoan") Section