developed two schools of thought, viz:

a. Decentralization of the police to prefectural level is a necessary adjunct to democratization of Japan. The central government cannot be permitted to have direct control over the civil police forces; that all law enforcement controls, both local and national, should be delegated to prefecture and below in consonance with Japanese law concerning Local Autonomy (Diet Law No. 67, 17 April 47).

b. Decentralization of the police force should be accomplished through severance of municipal forces from the national force. That the residue of the national force plus a reasonable increase, should constitute a National Rural Force under control of the Prime Minister. That the national government must have an internal security power implement if the nation is to endure.

13. This paper explains fully the concept upon which the PSD, CIS, G-2, Police Reorganization Plan has been developed.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDC NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

BRIEF

SUBJECT: Democratic Stable Government and Internal Security Power Implements

1. The (PSD) Valentine-Olander based Police Reorganization Plan has developed two schools of thought concerning the decentralization of the Japanese Police, viz:

a. Decentralization of police power to prefectural and municipal level without the central government exercising any direct control and the complete absence of any coordinating agency between autonomous prefectural and municipal forces.

b. Decentralization of police power to municipalities with a national rural force to provide an internal security power element to the national government and a coordinating agency for decentralized police forces.

2. Government is power designed to regulate the affairs of human conduct. Stable government is dependent upon maintenance of the proper balance of power and control of opposing forces within the state. Democratic government is the controlled essence of delegated, regulatory power stemming from the people.

3. The balance of power within a state is properly vested in the government which cannot endure without internal security power implements.

4. It is recommended that the applicability of the balance of power concept be applied to Japan and that the democratic government of Japan be provided with an adequate internal security power implement.

C.A.W.

BRIEF

Incl 2

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Plan for the Reform of Police in Japan.

August 26. 1947. Committee of Reformation

The Japanese Government, with the enforcement of the New Constitution, has considered the reform of police system which is adapted to this, and, refering to the report of the Deliberative Committee of Police System of December, 1946, the decision of the Cabinet meeting of Yoshida Cabinet of February 28, 1947 and the suggestion from the Public Safety Branch, CIS, GHQ, etc., and establishing especially a commission inside the Cabinet, has decided as follows after careful deliberation and hereby suggested them.

With the democratization of all system, the method of execution of police power should be democratized and with the establishment of self-government system, police power should be decentralized as soon as possible, but if the fact that our country is now in the great transitional period, the administration of self-government system is still in the state of early stage, our country without army solely depends upon police force for the preservation of peace, and the local finance is poor is considered, we think that it is not proper for the safety of our country to decentralize police suddenly and wholesale. And if

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

the fact that we have not army and the curve of the criminal statistics shows the trend of rise lately is considered, we beleive it necessary to increase police force for the whole of the country to some extent and we calculate its total number as 125,000, ~~of the~~ ~~minimum.~~

We beleive that the abuse that police power of the past has invaded and oppressed the right, thought, freedom, etc. of the nation can be eliminated by the establishment of democratic government, the diffusion of thought of human right, the strengthening of direction and supervision of the national assembly, the improvement of the criminal procedure and laws and regulations for police, the improvement and elevation of the quality of police officers, etc.

Accordingly, in the present suggestion, police is composed of national police and local police (city police - police which is independent of the nation is established in cities of the population of more than 200,000 for the time being) and national police is divided into head office (including the Metropolitan Police Board) and local offices.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Telephone Call From
Gen Whitney

CIS/PSD/HMP/sm
18 August 47

PSD G-2 26-5915
THRU: CIS Col Pulliam

It would appear that the reported conversation with General MacArthur and General Whitney's telephone call to me establishes new policy on police reorganization. Should PSD consider this as final. 1

1 Incl
Memo for Record to Ass't C of S, G-2, subj: "Report of Telephone Call from Gen Whitney, GS", dtd 18 Aug 47.

H.M.P.

PSD FILE CIS/PSD/HMP/sm

PSD G-2 26-5915
THRU: CIS Col Pulliam

It would appear that the reported conversation with General MacArthur and General Whitney's telephone call to me establishes new policy on police reorganization. Should PSD consider this as final. 1

1 Incl
Memo for Record to Ass't C of S, G-2, subj: "Report of Telephone Call from Gen Whitney, GS", dtd 18 Aug 47.

H.E.P.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDC No. 775009

PSD FILE CIS/PSD/HEP/sm (Pull)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
18 August 1947

MEMO FOR RECORD:

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

SUBJECT: Report of Telephone Call from General Whitney, GS

1. At 1655, 18 August 47, a telephone call from General Whitney, GS, was received by Colonel Pulliam in substance as follows:

Whitney:- I am calling with reference to the Japanese police. I have discussed the reorganization of the police with General MacArthur. He (Gen MacArthur) is very anxious to let the Japanese Government develop their own police plan. That when the Japanese submit their police reorganization plan to the Headquarters that he (Gen MacArthur) will personally review the plan and then discuss it with you (Col Pulliam). I am calling to inform you concerning the subject in order that we can be together on this matter. I am now talking with one of the Japanese Ministers on the same subject.

Pulliam:- If that is what General MacArthur wants OK, but until I receive instructions from the proper source to the contrary, I consider reorganization of the Japanese police the primary interest of CIS G-2, and will continue to act accordingly.

Whitney:- This call is to let you know what is going on.

Pulliam:- Thank you for calling.

Note: Tone of conversation, pleasant and cordial.

CIS/PSD/HEP/es

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Incl 1

MEMO FOR RECORD:

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

SUBJECT: Report of Telephone Call from General Whitney, GS

1. At 1655, 18 August 47, a telephone call from General Whitney, GS, was received by Colonel Pulliam in substance as follows:

Whitney:- I am calling with reference to the Japanese police. I have discussed the reorganization of the police with General MacArthur. He (Gen MacArthur) is very anxious to let the Japanese Government develop their own police plan. That when the Japanese submit their police reorganization plan to the Headquarters that he (Gen MacArthur) will personally review the plan and then discuss it with you (Col Pulliam). I am calling to inform you concerning the subject in order that we can be together on this matter. I am now talking with one of the Japanese Ministers on the same subject.

Pulliam:- If that is what General MacArthur wants OK, but until I receive instructions from the proper source to the contrary, I consider reorganization of the Japanese police the primary interest of CIS G-2, and will continue to act accordingly.

Whitney:- This call is to let you know what is going on.

Pulliam:- Thank you for calling.

Note: Tone of conversation, pleasant and cordial.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

PSD FILE CIS/PSD/HEP/am

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG No. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GHQ
FEC
CIS - G-2
Pub Saf Div

APO 500
11 Aug 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Report of a conference on the subject of Judicial Process and Police Power Plan submitted in check Note 5 August 1947 GS to G-2

Present: Colonel H. E. Pulliam, Chief, PSD; Mr. Suzuki, Ministry of Justice, Japanese Government; Mr. Marino, Interpreter from Home Ministry, Japanese Government; and, Major Smith, PSD

By Colonel Pulliam:

Q. I have before me a paper which is supposed to have been submitted to the Government Section, GHQ, by Mr. Suzuki in his capacity as Chairman of the Japanese Government Committee of the Cabinet on the Judicial and Police System. This paper is very disturbing.
A. Is it possible to see the paper?

Colonel Pulliam submitted the paper to Mr. Suzuki for his inspection. (copy attached hereto marked appendage "A")

Q. Was that apaper submitted by Mr. Suzuki?
A. I believe that it is the same, that the contents are the same, but this part here, (indicates "A proposal subm tted to GHQ, SCAP on 29 July 1947 by the Chairman of the Judicial and Police System Committee of the Cabinet") was not on the form that I submitted. I want you to understand that this proposal was submitted as Justice Minister and not as Chairman of the Committee on Judicial and Police System.

Q. Has there ever been a metting of the Judicial and Police System Committee?
A. No.

Q. Why was the decentralization of police included in this proposal rather than being made the subject of a Committee report?
A. It is based on a letter from General Whitney dated July 1, 1947 addressed to the Cabinet in which it states that the Justice Ministry and the police system shall be reorganized along democratic lines. This is the basis upon which a cabinet discussion was held at which time I was apoiinted as the man to take care of this problem. Two others were included at this time. Since then I asked that the Home Minister and Mr. Saito be included on this committee, but the understanding was that a draft proposal would be made and then these other two people would be consulted?

Q. Why was the committee expanded to include Mr. Saito and Mr. Kimura?
A. From the very first I had in mind that these five persons would be most appropriate for the committee and so stated to the Prime Minister after a draft proposal was drawn up. It was my intention to have some sort of draft form made and at least have an understanding with the Government Section or some criticixm and then refer the paper to the committee.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Q. Was it not at the insistence of the Home Minister, Mr. Kimura, that he was included on the Committee?
A. Some newspaper reports in regard to this Committee said that the police system was included in the business of the Committee and at this time the Home Minister found out what happened, thus he was included on the Committee.

Q. The Home Minister wanted to be included after he found out what was going on?
A. I remember that that was so.

Q. I want to know why you included decentralization of the police in this paper when the memorandum from General Whitney only mentions the Judicial system and police power?
A. At first that was so, and I was thinking in terms of judicial police, but as I continued to talk with the Government Section, Colonel Kades, Commander Reid and Judge Oppler, the question came up that , and these people told me that it was not only the judicial police question but the whole police system which must be considered and decentralized.

Q. Do you know that the Government Section has nothing to do with the reorganization of the police system?
A. I was not aware of that.

Q. The Public Safety Division of G-2 is especially charged with the duty of making plans and recommendations for the reorganization of the police system of Japan. Why, since Government Section has no control over the police reorganization would they include instructions in regard to it?
A. The paper as submitted is my personal opinion in addition to the view of government section because it just so happens that coincidently I agree with their idea.

Q. In other words you believe that the police should be decentralized?
A. Yes, that is so.

Q. Has your opinion been influenced by what Colonel Kades said?
A. Yes, but only slightly.

Q. You said you wanted to explain how this matter started?
A. Yes, I was told to deal with Government Section concerning police.

Q. Who told you to deal with Government Section concerning Politics.
A. Not only on police but on the whole question I was told to deal only with Government Section by Colonel Kades.

Q. What did Kades mean by "dealing with the whole question"?
A. I took it as the whole matter concerning the justice and police power plan, plan for decentralization.

Q. Did you talk with Mr. Sous after the conversation I had with him on about 23 ~~August~~ July 1947?
A. Yes.

Q. Does this paper represent the view of the Japanese Government?
A. No, sir, it doesn't.

Q. Does this paper represent the view of the Police Committee?
A. No, sir, it does not.

Q. Did any other member of the Committee see this paper?
A. No, sir, they have not.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Q. Who views do this paper represent?
A. This paper actually represents the views of Mr. Suzuki.

Q. The paper represents the view of Mr. Suzuki and Government Section?
A. No, I took the remarks of Government section into consideration in preparing the paper.

Q. Hereafter any paper which concerns the reorganization of the police will be delivered to us as well as to the Government or any other section of this Headquarters, I don't esare who they are. Does he understand that?
A. He understands.

Q. Is it good practise for any Minister of the Japanese Government to submit his personal opinions to GHQ without consulting other cabinet members and interested parties?
A. I don't think it is good practise, as the results of this paper shows. I didn't intend that Government Section should consider the paper as being a proposal of the Japanese Government or of the Cabinet police committee. I have made many proposals to government section in regard to this matter. I suggested that twenty percent of the police force be held in tact — they refused to consider that; I proposed that special investigators be assigned to the procurators to take care of the work of the national police — they refused to consider that. This proposal seems to have suited them.

H. E. PULLIAM,
Colonel, GSC
Chief

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

5899

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
3 July 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

THRU: Civil Intelligence Section

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Losses

1. During the years 1945-1946, 49,637 members of the Japanese police force have been separated from the service by reason of purge, voluntary retirement, cause and death; an increase of 232% over a normal five (5) year average. To date, the force has lost 5,073 of its most capable and experienced police officers by purge. 1,583 more of its most capable and experienced officers have been lost from other causes. The present Butokukai purge now being sponsored and urged upon the purge board of the Japanese Government by the Government Section, will remove about 904 additional police officers, all in the grade of inspector or higher. This purge will remove 9.65% of the remaining experienced administrators, resulting in a total loss of 24.16% of all top bracket police officers by purge. Altogether, this means that 60% of the present police force are men with less than two (2) years experience.

2. The activities of Butokukai as an organization were not entirely police functions. Evaluating the pros and cons with respect to the society, it appears to have been about the counterpart of the National Rifle Association in the U.S.A. That this society was used by the military as a civilian defense organization is true, as was every other organization which could contribute to or be utilized toward the national effort. The police officials concerned were ex-officio officers of the Butokukai similar to members of our state police forces who are ex-officio game, forest and fire wardens.

3. There are other purges under study by the Government Section which will effect members of the police force but the number involved and for what reason or affiliation is as yet unknown. Continual purging of experienced police officers has and will continue to be reflected in the general efficiency of the force. How long the Japanese police force will be able to take similar losses and maintain any degree of efficiency is a serious question. If policy requires continual purging of police officials, the force

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm
PSD FILE

Police Losses
(Safe) 80
(MORE DATA ON SOME SUBJECT CAN BE LOCATED IN SECURITY ROOM SAFE.)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Memo to: Ass't C of S, G-2, thru CIS, subject, "Japanese Police Losses", dtd 3 July 47.

cannot hope to rebuild as rapidly as it is destroyed. In my opinion the brakes should be applied on police purges.

4. Forwarded as a matter of information and appraisal of the purge situation and losses as it effects the police.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

THE GENERAL POLICE BUREAU ACT OF 1947.

NO._____

Providing For and Reorganizing the Japanese Police.

Article 1. Establishment of Japanese Police.
Article 2. Director-General, appointment and qualifications.
Article 3. Director-General, Powers and Duties.
Article 4. Administrative Assistant.
Article 5. Chief Inspector.
Article 6. Directors of General Police Bureau.
Article 7. Strength and Organization of General Police Force.
Article 8. General Police Bureau, authority and duties of Police.
Article 9. Labor Unions, Political Activity.
Article 10. Present Members of Police Force to be Retained.
Article 11. Effective Date of Act.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

ARTICLE 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JAPANESE POLICE. There shall be at the seat of Government, within the Home ? CABINET ? Ministry, a Police Department to be known as the General Police Bureau and a Director-General who shall be the head thereof.

ARTICLE 2. DIRECTOR-GENERAL. The Director-General of the General Police Bureau shall be appointed by the Home Minister. ~~He shall be a person of good health, under sixty years of age, who has had~~ not less than five years experience in police work, the termination of which service must not have been longer than five years previous to appointment as Director-General and must have held, for one year or more at least, one of the following positions: Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs; Chief of a section of the Police Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs; Superintendent General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police; Director of a division of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police; ~~Chief of Prefectural Police;~~ Administrative Assistant of the General Police Bureau; Director of a Section of the General Police Bureau; Regional Director of Police of the General Police Bureau; Chief Inspector of the General Police Bureau; Assistant Director of a division of the General Police Bureau; Superintendent of Prefectural Police of the General Police Bureau.

The Director-General shall hold office subject only to removal for ill health, incompetency, or misbehavior. He will be retired at the age of sixty-five. In cases of removal, proceedings will be commenced in the Supreme Court by the Procurator General upon the instance of either the Prime Minister, Home Minister, or by majority vote of either house of the Diet. ?

The Director-General sought to be removed shall have all rights to make a defense to removal charges or proceedings, including the right to compulsory process for witnesses, expert testimony, cross examination and the right to testify in his own behalf. A two-thirds vote of the Supreme Court shall be necessary to effect a removal.

The compensation of the Director-General shall be determined by Cabinet order and shall not be reduced during his term of office.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

ARTICLE 3. DIRECTOR-GENERAL, POWERS AND DUTIES. The Director-General shall be the head and executive officer of the General Police Bureau. He shall provide for the members of the Police Force suitable uniforms, arms, equipment, buildings, horses, bicycles, motor vehicles and all other necessary supplies and facilities. He shall make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Home Minister, prescribing qualifications prerequisite to, or retention of membership in the force; for the enlistment, training, discipline and conduct of the members of the force; for the selection and promotion of such members; for the filing and hearing of charges against such members and for such other rules and regulations as are deemed necessary for the control and regulation of the General Police Bureau. Provided however that such rules and regulations are based on the following principles:

a. The former system of classification shall not be followed, and is hereby abrogated.

b. The selection and promotion of all members shall be on basis of merit as determined by competitive examination and a rating system designed to measure performance on the job.

c. Classification and compensation shall be on the basis of duties and responsibilities which shall be determined by study of the job.

d. Demotions, dismissals and disciplinary actions shall be upon a system of fair trial before an impartial board with the right to review the findings of the board by the District Court.

The Director-General shall maintain a training school, to be known as the General Police Bureau Training School for the proper instruction of members of the police force of the General Police Bureau, which shall be situated at such place or places as the Director-General, with the approval of the Home Minister, shall determine. It shall be the duty of the Director-General to establish police headquarters in various places, so as to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

ARTICLE 3. (cont'd) best distribute the force through the various sections of the Nation where they will be most efficient in carrying out the purposes of this or any other Act to preserve the peace, and prevent and detect crime.

ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT. There shall be in the General Police Bureau to assist the Director-General in the performance of his duties an Administrative Assistant who shall be appointed by the Director-General with the approval of the ? Home Minister and who shall have the same qualifications as the Director-General. In case of a vacancy in the office of Director-General, or of his absence, or disability, the Administrative Assistant shall have the power to exercise all the duties of that office.

ARTICLE 5. CHIEF INSPECTOR. There shall be in the General Police Bureau to assist the Director-General and Administrative Assistant in the performance of their duties a Chief Inspector who shall be appointed by the Director-General with the approval ? of the Home Minister and who shall have the same qualifications as the Director-General. The Chief Inspector shall be the head of the Inspection Section of the General Police Bureau; be responsible to the Director-General for adequate inspections of all units of the General Police Bureau and perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Director-General.

ARTICLE 6. DIRECTORS. There shall be in the General Police Bureau four officers called Directors who shall be appointed by the Director-General with the approval of the ? Home Minister and who shall have the same qualifications as the Director-General. Each of them shall be the head of one of the following sections of the General Police Bureau: Administrative Section; Criminal Affairs Section; Personnel Section; Special Services Section. The Directors shall have supervision over the section of which he is the head and be responsible to the Director General and Administrative Assistant for the activities and performance of the section under his command.

ARTICLE 7. STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL POLICE FORCE. The police force of the General Police Bureau shall

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

ARTICLE 7. (cont'd) consist of such number of officers and men and shall be organized in such manner as the Director-General with the approval of the Home Minister shall from time to time determine: Provided however, That the number of officers and men shall not exceed in the aggregate at any time one hundred twenty five thousand persons. The members of the General Police Bureau, Administrative Assistant, Chief Inspector, Directors, Chiefs, statisticians, clerks, experts and other assistants engaged in the work of the General Police Bureau shall be appointed by the Director-General with the approval of the Home Minister and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the Director-General with the approval of the Home Ministry, which compensation shall, however, conform to the standards established by rules and regulations as contained in Article 3 of this Act.

ARTICLE 8. GENERAL POLICE BUREAU, AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF POLICE. The Director-General, Administrative Assistant, Directors, Officers and Police of the General Police Bureau are empowered and their duties shall be:

a. To protect life and property, detect crime, apprehend criminals, control and regulate traffic and preserve peace and order throughout the Nation;

b. To serve warrants, writs and subpoenas issued under the authority of the State;

c. To make seizures under warrant for violation of the laws of the Nation or any of its political subdivisions;

d. To make arrests without warrant for crimes and offenses which have been committed and which are cognizable under the laws of Japan or any of its political subdivisions, in cases where the person making the arrest has reasonable grounds to believe that the person so arrested is guilty of ~~such~~ a crime or offense and where there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the person arrested

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

ARTICLE 8. (cont'd)

shall be detained only such time as is reasonably necessary to procure a warrant which must be obtained without delay or the person arrested released;

e. To assist the Prime Minister and the Cabinet in the administration and enforcement of the laws of the Nation in such manner, and at such times and in such places, as the Prime Minister may from time to time request;

National or Prefectural

f. With the approval of the Prime Minister, to assist any administrative board or commission of the Government to enforce the laws applicable or appertaining to such department, board or commission, or any organization thereof;

subdivision

g. To collect and classify, and keep at all times available, complete information useful for the detection of crime, and the identification and apprehension of criminals. Such information shall be available for all police and procurators within the Nation under such regulations as the Director-General may prescribe;

h. Subject to any inconsistent provisions in the Constitution, this Act or any other Act, to continue to exercise the powers and perform the duties by law vested and imposed upon the National, the Metropolitan, and Prefectural Police Departments.

i. There shall hereafter be no distinction between administrative police and judicial police but all police of the General Police Bureau shall have judicial police power.

j. Members of the Police Force of the General Police Bureau are authorized and empowered to carry such firearms or other arms as the Director-General may prescribe.

ARTICLE 9. LABOR UNIONS, POLITICAL ACTIVITY. The members of the General Police Bureau are prohibited from

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

ARTICLE 9. (cont'd) forming, joining or affiliating with any labor union which recognizes the right to strike as a means of collective bargaining; or to engage actively in political movements, or hold public office, however nothing in this Act shall be construed as a denial of the right to organize for purposes of mutual aid, insurance, job betterment, study, lobbying for police legislation or social intercourse, or as a denial of freedom to exercise the normal political rights inherent in citizenship. franchise

ARTICLE 10. PRESENT MEMBERS OF POLICE FORCE TO BE RETAINED. All officers and members of the Japanese police, its Metropolitan or Prefectural subdivisions in service and in good standing, on the effective date of this Act shall be retained and deemed to have been appointed in their respective or comparable rank. or grades.

ARTICLE 11. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACT. The effective date of this Act shall be thirty days after its passage by the Diet.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

16 June 1947

MEMO TO MAJOR SMITH:

Herewith Administrator Engle's report on personnel requirements in initiating a police training program.

Administrators Groups II & V have studied this report, and state that they concur in the recommendations and have nothing to add.

Administrator Group III has also studied the report, but I have not received a statement from him concerning same.

I concur, and believe that the minimum personnel listed is essential to the proper establishment of a training program. Of course if it is impossible to secure this minimum and impossible to secure men with the qualifications specified, then it will be necessary to work out the best possible results with what we <u>are</u> able to procure.

Eaton

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
13 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Pulliam

THRU : Chief Police Administrator

1. In accordance with instructions set forth in memo of 18 March 1947, the following estimate of personnel required to initiate a police training program for Japan is submitted:

2. The problem is three-fold. It involves:

a. The preparation of syllabi and training material.

b. Selection and training of a key group of instructors and administrators.

c. The supervision and inspection of a police training program for 90,000 present personnel and replacements.

3. Preparation of syllabi and training material.

A course of training must be developed for the purpose of training a nucleus of key administrative personnel and instructors in democratic policing. The contents of the course should be determined by a job analysis of the duties performed by the different ranks in the various fields of police activities with particular emphasis placed on the duties of the lower ranks. Instruction in all phases of policing must be given in such subjects as traffic control, juvenile delinquency control, investigation, administration, law, court procedure, first aid, collection and preservation of evidence, preparation of cases, riot and civil disturbances control.

Additional courses must be prepared for pre-service training of new replacements for in-service training of permanent personnel. While such courses would follow the general pattern of the initial one for instructors, they must be on a different level.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

A body of knowledge on police science and related subjects must be assembled, including a complete library of American and other police literature, films, slides, photographs and various training aids for use by instructors and administrators as a reservoir of information for teaching democratic policing.

Present Japanese police text books must be translated and their contents evaluated. New text books must be prepared for use in all levels of police training.

All training material must be prepared in a manner that will permit ready assimilation by the Japanese students.

4. Selection and Training

The first step in the training program is to develop a group of key personnel and thoroughly indoctrinate them in American democratic police methods. They must realize what is meant by democracy and the kind of policing that goes with it.

Ultimately, the extent to which the police of Japan learn democratic policing will depend upon the thoroughness with which the initial group of Japanese instructors and administrators are inculcated in the ideals of democracy and its police methods. Consequently, the selection of the instructors and administrators must be carefully considered. They should be selected by a joint committee consisting of representatives from the Police Branch, Public Safety Division, and representatives from the Japanese police system. The committee should be guided by certain basic qualifications.

people should be indoctrinated in ideals of democracy not inculcated in

Don't agree

a. The administrators and instructors selected should have sufficient and varied experience in police work to have an overall knowledge of the police system and its problems.

b. They must be young enough to grasp new ideas and be able to realize that the change from autocratic to a democratic form of government dictates all police methods will have to be changed, and that the concept of police must be changed from continental to Anglo-Saxon.

c. They should have a personal history background indicating that they are amenable to the ideals of democracy, possessed with initiative, a will

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

A body of knowledge on police science and related subjects must be assembled, including a complete library of American and other police literature, films, slides, photographs and various training aids for use by instructors and administrators as a reservoir of information for teaching democratic policing.

Present Japanese police text books must be translated and their contents evaluated. New text books must be prepared for use in all levels of police training.

All training material must be prepared in a manner that will permit ready assimilation by the Japanese students.

4. Selection and Training

The first step in the training program is to develop a group of key personnel and thoroughly indoctrinate them in American democratic police methods. They must realize what is meant by democracy and the kind of policing that goes with it.

Ultimately, the extent to which the police of Japan learn democratic policing will depend upon the thoroughness with which the initial group of Japanese instructors and administrators are inculcated in the ideals of democracy and its police methods. Consequently, the selection of the instructors and administrators must be carefully considered. They should be selected by a joint committee consisting of representatives from the Police Branch, Public Safety Division, and representatives from the Japanese police system. The committee should be guided by certain basic qualifications.

Don't agree

a. The administrators and instructors selected should have sufficient and varied experience in police work to have an overall knowledge of the police system and its problems.

b. They must be young enough to grasp new ideas and be able to realize that the change from autocratic to a democratic form of government dictates all police methods will have to be changed, and that the concept of police must

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

to triumph over obstacles and able to get along with people.

After careful selection, this group and as many additional groups as are necessary should be brought to Tokyo and given a course of training in American police methods. The length of the course and its contents to be determined by job analysis of the duties performed by the Japanese police. The course would be prepared and conducted by Public Safety Division personnel in English and translated into Japanese by competent interpreter-translators. Upon completion of instruction, the administrators and instructors would disseminate the information learned in this course of instruction to the Japanese police through similar courses conducted in in-service and pre-service schools throughout Japan.

5. Supervision and Inspection of Police Training Program

In order to insure that standards are met and the objectives of democratic police instruction are carried out it will be necessary for police administrators and qualified personnel of PSD who are experienced in modern police training methods to maintain a continuous inspection, evaluation, of the training program. It will be necessary for them to assist the Japanese administrators and instructors who have been trained in American methods in the preparation of training material and setting up courses of instruction.

a. Personnel Requirements.

In order to carry out the police training program, qualified personnel are required. The following estimate is the absolute minimum to accomplish the task.

Police training supervisors -- 6

Police instructors -- 6

Japanese language interpreter-translators -- 8

Stenographers -- 3

Police Training Supervisors -- In order to accomplish the training task with the minimum personnel shown above, it is necessary to recruit personnel of outstanding ability in the following functional fields of police activity in teaching and supervising training in those fields.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

(1) Legal

(2) Traffic

(3) Administration

(4) Scientific Investigation (Laboratory)

(5) Crime Prevention
Patrol -- Juvenile -- Vice

(6) Investigation

It is suggested that they possess the following qualifications.

(1) Legal.

Not Over 50 years of age.
Graduate of an accredited university with a bachelor of laws degree (LLB).
Must have served a minimum of 5 years in a full-time law enforcement position in a large municipal or state police department or law enforcement agency of the federal government, 2 years of which must have been in an administrative position of responsibility.
Must have experience as an instructor teaching law subjects to students in law enforcement positions.
Must be capable of evaluating and constructing lecture and text material in the general field of criminal law and such subjects as:
(1) Classification of crime.
(2) Rules of evidence.
(3) Laws of arrest.
(4) Preparation of cases.
(5) Testimony in court.
(6) Court procedure.

(2) Traffic.

Under 50 years of age.
Must have 5 years full-time law enforcement experience in a large metropolitan or state police department.
Two years of experience in traffic law

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

enforcement and one year of experience in directing training activities of law enforcement students in traffic law enforcement.
Graduation from college is preferred but not required.
Must have a thorough knowledge of the principles involved in traffic control and the technique and principles employed in traffic law enforcement.
Must be able to direct traffic phase of a training program for Japanese police involving the preparation and evaluation of text material, construction of training aids and lecturing to students on such subjects as:
(1) Accident investigation.
(2) Selective enforcement.
(3) Organization and administration of a traffic division.
(4) Speed control.
(5) Pedestrian control.
(6) Signal devices and their uses.
(7) Principles of traffic engineering.
(8) Parking.
(9) Traffic education.
(10) Safety patrol.
(11) Bicycle safety.

(3) Administration.

Under 55 years of age.
Must have served a minimum of 5 years in a large municipal police department or state police department, 2 years of which must have been in an administrative position of responsibility, requiring exercise of judgment and administrative skill.
Graduate from an accredited college with a degree in police and police science is desirable but not required.
Must have a wide general knowledge of modern techniques and practices involving police organization and administration.
Must be capable of preparing and evaluating text material on police administration, lecturing and supervising program of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

instruction for Japanese police students involving such administration subjects as:
(1) Principles and theory of organization.
(2) Personnel administration procedures.
  (a) Selection.
  (b) Rating.
  (c) Promotion.
  (d) Morale - welfare - discipline.
  (e) Distribution and assignment.
(3) Record, identification and communication system.
(4) Theory and principles of administration.
(5) Establishment of administrative methods (accounting, fiscal, budget).

(4) Scientific Investigation (Laboratory).

Under 50 years of age.
Graduate from an accredited college with a degree in forensic chemistry or related fields.
Must have 5 years experience in a modern crime detection laboratory in a large municipal or state police department or federal law enforcement agency.
Must have at least one year's experience teaching law enforcement students scientific criminal investigation.
Must have a thorough knowledge of the techniques and methods employed in the operation of a modern crime detection laboratory and be able to prepare and evaluate text, lecture material and training aids.
Must be able to conduct lectures and direct a scientific crime detection phase of a police training program for Japanese students on such subjects as:
(1) Police photography.
(2) Detection of deception.
(3) Firearms identification.
(4) Document examination.
(5) Fingerprint identification.
(6) Identification of hair, fiber and body fluids.
(7) Sound devices.
(8) Microscopy.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

(9) Spectrography.
(10) Toxicology.

(5) Crime Prevention.

Under 50 years of age with a minimum of 5 years experience in a large metropolitan police department or state police department.
Two years of experience in an administrative position of responsibility, supervising patrol activities.
One years experience in directing training of policemen requiring knowledge of patrol subjects.
Must have thorough knowledge of crime prevention including juvenile control.
Patrol methods, control of prostitution, gambling, etc.
Must be able to prepare and evaluate text material lectures, training aids and direct a crime prevention phase of the training program for Japanese police consisting of such subjects as:
(1) Causes of crime.
(2) Social and economic characteristics of delinquency.
(3) Juvenile delinquency and its control.
(4) Organization of crime prevention program.
(5) Securing cooperation of other agencies.
(6) Prostitution control.
(7) Methods and types of patrol:
(a) Fixed post
(b) Straightaway
(c) Circular
(d) Foot
(e) Motorized
(f) Bicycle.
(8) Patrol activities:
(a) Patrol and observation
(b) Control of public gathering
(c) Answering calls
(d) Arresting offenders
(e) Preparation of reports
(f) Preservation of evidence
(g) First aid
(h) Use of firearms.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

(6) Investigation.

Must have at least 5 years full-time experience in a large municipal police department, a state police department or law enforcement agency of the Federal government in investigation work requiring exceptional skill and tact in developing leads, securing evidence and preparing cases of a complicated nature.
One year's experience in supervising such investigation.
One year's experience teaching investigation techniques to law enforcement students.
Graduation from college is desirable but not required.
Must have a thorough knowledge of the methods employed in all levels of investigative work and be capable of directing the investigation phase of a training program for Japanese police.
Must be able to prepare, evaluate, lecture material and training aids and teach Japanese students such subjects as:
(1) Interrogation.
(2) Confessions and statements.
(3) Descriptions.
(4) Surveillance.
(5) Gathering and preservation of evidence.
(6) Identification of offenders.
(7) Organization and administration of an Investigation Division.
(8) Preparation of reports.
(9) Assignment of cases.
(10) Raids, crime scene searches.

(7) Translators and Interpreters.

Obviously, if the material is to be assembled on democratic policing for training Japanese police, it must be translated and interpreted into Japanese language to permit rapid assimilation by the students. The interpretation and translation of such material will require the services of translator-interpreters of the highest possible knowledge and skill. They must be able to interpret, verbatim,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

lectures from the platform as well as translate text material of a highly technical nature. It will require a minimum of 8 such interpreters on a full time basis.

(8) Stenographers.

It is estimated that a minimum of 3 stenographers will be required to transcribe and type material for such a program.

(9) Police Instructors.

It is estimated that 6 men with a background of police experience to act as assistants to the training supervisors and who are capable of acting as instructors from prepared material and performing other duties in connection with the operation of the training program will be required.

Inasmuch as interpreter translators and stenographers can be recruited locally and some of the investigators of PSD can be utilized as police training instructors, no basic qualifications for such personnel are set forth in this memo.

Byron Engle

BYRON ENGLE
Police Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

5779

PSD/CIS/JFN/sm
10 June 1947

Japanese Police Reorganization

PSD CIS 26-6184
Capt Nealon

1. Reference Comment No. 1, above, the following information is submitted. 2

2. Reference paragraph 2. The Memorandum for the Chief of Staff has been revised to eliminate the obscure phraseology and additional material has been incorporated.

3. Reference paragraph 2b. II C. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are summaries of the recommendations made in studies of the police. It is not believed that they should be expanded here since they are merely statements of the recommendations made by police experts. As to the latter, Public Safety Division's plans do not call for wholesale establishment of independent police forces at the same time. This, it is planned, will be accomplished gradually to permit continuous police efficiency. Sub-paragraph II D. has been restated and II E. has been revised to eliminate the assumption mentioned.

4. Reference paragraph 2c. Suggestions made as to paragraph III A. have been incorporated. As to III B. it is not intended that the Department of Public Safety be set up at once as it is a part of phase two. Discussion of the Department of Public Safety has been included in III C. of revised memorandum. As to paragraph III C. the reserve force is composed of students in the retraining schools existing in each prefecture. The Rural Police will have an assigned mission comparable to that of the Metropolitan police and accordingly are not a reserve force. In fulfilling their mission they likewise will use school personnel for reserve purposes. Material in paragraph III D. has been covered in the revised memorandum.

5. Reference paragraph 2d. The size of cities is as indicated in paragraph III B. of revised memorandum and is flexible. For planning purposes the figure 50,000 was used.

6. Reference paragraph 2e. G-2 Inter Office Memorandum has been answered in detail.

H.E.P.

PSD FILE CIS/PSD/FEP/sm

68

1. Reference Comment No. 1, above, the following information is submitted.

2. Reference paragraph 2. The Memorandum for the Chief of Staff has been revised to eliminate the obscure phraseology and additional material has been incorporated.

3. Reference paragraph 2b. II C. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are summaries of the recommendations made in studies of the police. It is not believed that they should be expanded here since they are merely statements of the recommendations made by police experts. As to the latter, Public Safety Division's plans do not call for wholesale establishment of independent police forces at the same time. This, it is planned, will be accomplished gradually to permit continuous police efficiency. Sub-paragraph II D. has been restated and II E. has been revised to eliminate the assumption mentioned.

4. Reference paragraph 2c. Suggestions made as to paragraph III A. have been incorporated. As to III B. it is not intended that the Department of Public Safety be set up at once as it is a part of phase two. Discussion of the Department of Public Safety has been included in III C. of revised memorandum. As to paragraph III C. the reserve force is composed of students in the retraining schools existing in each prefecture. The Rural Police will have an assigned mission comparable to that of the Metropolitan police and accordingly are not a reserve force. In fulfilling their mission they likewise will use school personnel for reserve purposes. Material in paragraph III D. has been covered in the revised memorandum.

5. Reference paragraph 2d. The size of cities is as indicated in paragraph III B. of revised memorandum and is flexible. For planning purposes the figure 50,000 was used.

6. Reference paragraph 2e. G-2 Inter Office Memorandum has been answered in detail.

H.E.P.

68

PSD FILE CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

5774

Comments on Police Reorganization Plan

CIS/PSD/JFN/nnb
10 June 1947

CIS

Asst. Exec.
G-2

26-6184
Capt. Nealon

1. In reference to comment No. 2, above, the following information is submitted. 3

2. Reference Par. 2 and 3. The study has been expanded by bringing additional material contained in the tabs into the memorandum for the Chief of Staff. The problem has been restated in the briefest form possible consistent with its nature and importance. Par. 2-c of the study has been expanded to include the substance of recommendations made in the various reports. Recommendations in the study have been restated to include the major features involved in the proposed plan.

3. Reference Par. 4. The brief, originally prepared with conservation of paper in mind has been revised to conform to the outline of the study.

4. Reference Par. 5. The present size of the police force as well as additional justification has been included in the study.

5. Reference Par. 6. Recommendations as to strength of the Japanese police are as much an integral part of this study as Tables of Organization would be in recommendations for the formation of a military unit. It is Public Safety Division's contention that the recommended increase is essential to the effectual reorganization of the police.

6. Reference Par. 7. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has headed the FBI for the past twenty years or more. Because of the fact that his tenure during his good behavior is not established by law he has been forced to combat many political pressure movements to retain his position. Michigan State law provides life tenure for the State Police Commission during his good behavior. In the past year and one half there have been five (5) different Directors of the existing Japanese police structure, a situation under which it is practically impossible to maintain any semblance of operational efficiency or a reasonable degree

CIS/PSD JFN/nnb PSD File

69

CIS Asst. Exec. G-2 Capt. Nealon

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

CIS/PSD HEP/nnb PSD File

1. In reference to comment No. 2, above, the following information is submitted. 3

2. Reference Par. 2 and 3. The study has been expanded by bringing additional material contained in the tabs into the memorandum for the Chief of Staff. The problem has been restated in the briefest form possible consistent with its nature and importance. Par. 2-c of the study has been expanded to include the substance of recommendations made in the various reports. Recommendations in the study have been restated to include the major features involved in the proposed plan.

3. Reference Par. 4. The brief, originally prepared with conservation of paper in mind has been revised to conform to the outline of the study.

4. Reference Par. 5. The present size of the police force as well as additional justification has been included in the study.

5. Reference Par. 6. Recommendations as to strength of the Japanese police are as much an integral part of this study as Tables of Organization would be in recommendations for the formation of a military unit. It is Public Safety Division's contention that the recommended increase is essential to the effectual reorganization of the police.

6. Reference Par. 7. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has headed the FBI for the past twenty years or more. Because of the fact that his tenure during his good behavior is not established by law he has been forced to combat many political pressure movements to retain his position. Michigan State law provides life tenure for the State Police Commission during his good behavior. In the past year and one half there have been five (5) different Directors of the existing Japanese police structure, a situation under which it is practically impossible to maintain any semblance of operational efficiency or a reasonable degree

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

of morale among the other members of the police system who are affected by the constantly changing policies of short term executives. 3 cont'd

7. Reference Par. 8. As previously stated, material from Tab D has been incorporated in the revised study.

8. Government Section has expressed a belief that complete and immediate decentralization, without any national police force, is desireable. Their actual plans with regard to action in this respect have not been coord inated with, and have not been made known to Public Safety Division. Government Section bills mentioned in IOM of transmittal, Par. 3-d, are efforts on the part of Government Section to effect complete decentralization of the police as evidenced by the provisions of the "Local Autonomy Bill" passed in the last session of the Diet. As previously mentioned in Par. 4, Comment No. 1, above, G.O. 13, SCAP, 1945, as amended by G.O. 22, SCAP, 1946, delegates to G-2 the responsibility for making recommendations relative to policies to be adopted or measures to be taken which will provide civil police, prison and fire control organizations and systems adequate for the accomplishment of the objectives of the Occupation Forces.

9. Reference Par. 10. The figure 50,000 has been deleted from the study. The intention is to give all cities capable of supporting independent police agencies the opportunity to control their forces if they so desire. The figure of 50,000 is a planning figure below which it is believed a city would probably be incapable of supporting an independent force or find it economically impractical to do so.

10. Reference Par. 11 Staff Memo No. 6, 1947, noted. It is believed that papers, as revised, are in accordance therewith, with the exception that the proposed action papers have not been placed on top. This has not been done because the paper is in draft form only. Upon approval by G-2 all papers will be arranged to conform to Staff Memo #6.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Comments on Police Reorganization Plan

CIS/PSD/JFN/nnb
10 June 1947

CIS

Asst. Exec.
G-2

26-6184
Capt. Nealon

11. Reference Par. 12. There are no major differences between the PSD plan and the Japanese plan. In the case of the Maritime Study, it was directed that a letter be secured from the Japanese Government relative to their desires on the subject. The letter from the Japanese referred to in Par. 12 is merely a statement of their attitude toward police reorganization. 3 cont'd

12. Reference Par. 13. In Mexico and the Philippines police structures quite similar to the one proposed for Japan may be found. In Mexico a national police controls the country with local forces found in the major cities. In the Philippines the military police are the national police and local forces exist in the principal cities. England and France have a somewhat similar organization in that while local entities have their own police, these police are tightly tied into the national system either through financial control or by law.

R.S.B.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

5766

Comments on Police Reorg. Plan.

CIS/PSD/JFN/gw
27 May 1947

CIS — Asst Exec, G-2 — 26-6184 Capt Nealon

3

1. Suggestions made in Comment No. 2, above, have been incorporated into study.

2. The recommendations as to strength are as much an integral part of this study as the Table of Organization is part of the organization of a Military Unit.

3. Government Section bills mentioned in Comment No. 1 are efforts on the part of Government Section to effect complete decentralization of the police as evidenced by the provisions of the "Local Autonomy Bill" passed in the last session of the Diet.

- -R.S.B.- - - - - - - - - - -

CIS/PSD/HEP/gw PSD File HEP

59

312.3
Okinawa Correspondence

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Col Bratton Gen Willoughby 26-5653 Maj W. C. Bower Jr.

1. The inclosed staff study, presented in draft form for your consideration, is self-explanatory as concerns the plan. However, if the plan is approved by you, the next problem before submitting same to the Chief of Staff will be to secure concurrence from the many staff sections concerned. No difficulty is anticipated in this respect except from the Government Section. 1

2. At the general conference and discussion held by the Public Safety Division, it was apparent that only Government Section would not readily concur. Accordingly, a further contact was made with Mr. Tilton (formerly Lt Col) of Government Section, and this draft in its entirety presented to him for actual comments on any parts of the plan contradictory to Government Section policy.

3. Mr. Tilton's comments were as follows:

a. Inasmuch as the plan was presented only for further informal discussion, the comments made must be accepted not as an official non-concurrence but merely as comments made by a representative who is familiar with the Government Section and its police policies, both past and future.

b. Government Section is in favor of decentralization of police authority and does not favor a central-controlled organization above the prefecture level.

c. Recent election results, with the re-election of many experienced office holders, leads the Government Section to believe there is no sign of a major catastrophe or obstacle to prevent decentralization of the police within a year.

d. Bills are being planned by Government Section and will be presented to the Diet to further such decentralization within the next year.

4. It is quite clear that the desires of G-2 and Government Section are far apart. It is also clear that under the provisions of GO 13, SCAP, 1945 it is the duty of CIS to "make recommendations relative to policies to be adopted or measures to be taken which will: (1) Provide civil police, prison and fire control organizations and systems in Japan and Korea adequate for the accomplishment of the objectives of the

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION CE/CIS/WCB/ag

5 Z.L. 312.3 Channel Correspondence

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Col Bratton

Gen Willoughby

26-5753
Maj W. C. Bower Jr.

Occupation Forces." It is not practical to attempt to change the G-2 plan for police reorganization to concede to the Government Section desires. The basis of the G-2 plan is the concensus of experienced police officials. It is felt that the present plan must be presented to Government Section for an actual official non-concurrence, with stated reasons for the action by Government Section. G-2 can then prepare its comments on the non-concurrence and submit the facts to the Chief of Staff for a decision. 1 cont'd

5. All other sections have signified that they will concur. MIS at the conference stated that they were very much against decentralization at this time, as did the CPM.

1 Incl
Staff study (draft)

R.S.B.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

ROSTER OF KEY PERSONNEL
in the
BUREAU OF POLICE AFFAIRS

as of 28 March 1947

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Etsujiro UEHARA.....Minister
Mr. Noboru SAITO.....Vice-Minister

BUREAU OF POLICE AFFAIRS

Mr. Seiichi TANAKA.....Director

INSPECTION STAFF

Mr. Jun NAKAGAWA..(temporarily)...Chief of Inspection Staff
Mr. Hideo OTSU.....Senior Administrator

LIAISON STAFF

Mr. Ryo TOYOKAWA.....Chief of Liaison Staff
Mr. Tetsuo OTSUKA.....Assistant
Mr. Kenjiro SUGA.....Assistant

POLICE AFFAIRS SECTION

Mr. Eizo ISHII.....Chief of Section
Mr. Sadaharu YUASA.....Senior Administrator
Mr. Kazuo TANEMURA.....Senior Administrator
Mr. Sennen WATAI.....Junior Administrator
Mr. Mankichi TAKAMIZAWA.....Junior Administrator
Mr. Noboru ITO.....Junior Administrator
Mr. Mitsumasa ICHINOSE.....Junior Administrator
Mr. Fukuo NAKAMURA.....Junior Administrator
Mr. Kazuyoshi NOMIYAMA.....Junior Administrator

PLANNING SECTION

Mr. Yozo KATO.....Chief of Section
Mr. Hiroshi ARAI.....Senior Administrator
Mr. Seiichiro UEHARA.....Senior Administrator

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTION

Mr. Jun NAKAGAWA.....Chief of Section
Mr. Tetsuo MARUNO.....Junior Administrator
Mr. Sueyoshi KOBAYASHI.....Junior Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

PUBLIC SAFETY SECTION #1.

Mr. Fumio MUTO.....Chief of Section.
Mr. Seibi TOMINAGA.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Morihoshi SUGIMOTO.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Takashi YASUOKA.....Senior Administrator.

PUBLIC SAFETY SECTION #2.

Mr. Bunbei HARA.....Chief of Section.
Mr. Yoshio MITSUHASHI.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Yoshiichi IMATOKE.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Kazuo TAMURA.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Isamu KOBAYASHI.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Tadatoshi OKAMOTO.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Hajime WATANABE.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Kiyoshige MAKITA.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Masao ARIYOSHI.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Kosaburo SHIBATA.....Junior Administrator.

FIRE PREVENTION SECTION

Mr. Minoru NAGANO.....Chief of Section.
Mr. Yukio AYUKAWA.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Kamesaburo YAMAZAWA.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Sumi KAMIKAWA.....Junior Administrator.

COMMUNICATION SECTION

Mr. Akira KANEMITSU.....Chief of Section.
Mr. Yoshisuke MONJI.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Kotaro WAKAO.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Yoshisuke HIDA.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Masanao SATO.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Minoru MIZUTANI.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Yoshibumi MORITA.....Unclassified.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION #1.

Mr. Takashi OGINO.....Chief of Section.
Mr. Takami HASHIMOTO.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Yonekichi OYAGI.....Junior Administrator.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION #2

Mr. Sumiichi YOSHIKAWA.....Chief of Section.

CRIME PREVENTION SECTION

Mr. Masumi MIZOBUCHI.....Chief of Section
Mr. Tadashi NAKAHARA.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Masao ONO.....Senior Administrator
Mr. Akira HATANO.....Senior Administrator.
Mr. Genji EGOTA.....Junior Administrator
Mr. Haruji SAITO.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Takeshi WADA.....Junior Administrator.
Mr. Isao YOSHIDA.....Junior Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Tokyo, Japan
14 March 1947

FUNCTION OF SECTIONS IN BUREAU OF POLICE AFFAIRS

Inspection Staff

1. Inspection of police personnel.
2. Inspection of fire personnel.
3. Training of Prefectural Inspectors.
4. Evaluation of public opinion concerning police and fire personnel.

Liaison Staff

1. Maintenance of liaison between the Bureau of Police Affairs and Occupation forces.

Police Affairs Section

1. Liaison with Occupational Forces.
2. Distribution and supervision of police budget.
3. Police personnel.
4. Police statistics.
5. Fire personnel.
6. Mutual Police Relief Association
7. Establishment of Police Department and its jurisdiction.

Planning Section

1. Investigation of Police systems.
2. Improvement and development of Japanese Police system.

Education and Training Section

1. Operation and supervision of Central and Local Police Schools.
2. Training of Police school instructors.
3. School building and equipment

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

4. Preparation of instruction material and investigation of education systems.

Public Safety Section No. 1

1. Supervision of guard duty.
2. Equipment used for guard duty.
3. Guarding of munition and reparation factories.
4. Public assistance during emergencies
5. Guard against subversive activities.
6. Control of Korean and Formosan nationals.
7. Water Police.

Public Safety Section No. 2

1. Information and reports on war criminals.
2. Collection of foreign reports.
3. Police transportation
4. Traffic Police.
5. Maintenance of public order and supervision of private business.
6. Control of dangerous goods.
7. Protection and control of foreigners.
8. Security of Occupational Forces.
9. Copyright laws.

Fire Prevention Section

1. Fire Prevention laws.
2. Organization of Fire Prevention system.
3. Prevention of fire concerning the Occupational Forces.
4. Fire Prevention campaigns.
5. Development and improvement of fire fighting equipment.
6. Investigation of fires.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Communications Section

1. Education and training in police communication.
2. Equipment for police communication.
3. Police wire telephone.
4. Telephoto service.
5. Police wireless telephone and telegraph.
6. Police radio car.
7. Improvement of police communication equipment.
8. Police communication code.
9. Sending and receiving police wire and radio communications.

Identification Section No. 1

1. Procurement and installation of equipment for crime identification.
2. Research in criminal identification.

Identification Section No. 2

1. Operation of criminal identification equipment.
2. Education and training of police engaged in criminal identification.

Crime Prevention Section

1. Crime Prevention.
2. Control and prevention of economic crimes.
3. Enforcement of election laws.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

5570

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Police Conference (24 March 1947)

THRU : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

TO : Assistant Chief-of-Staff, G-2

1. PURPOSE:
The conference, held at 1400, 24 March 1947, at Room 803, Teikoku Building, by the Public Safety Division, was called to present and discuss the Public Safety Division plan for reorganization and increase in strength of the Japanese police.

2. ATTENDANCE:
The Tokyo Provost Marshal, Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin and representatives of CIS, G-1, G-3, G-4, GS, CPM, ESS, PH/W, CCS, DS, 8th Army and PSD were in attendance. A complete attendance roster is attached (Tab A).

3. INTRODUCTION:
Col. H. E. Pulliam, Chief, Public Safety Division, opened the conference at 1405 by outlining the purpose of the meeting. Major H. W. Smith, Assistant Chief, PSD, presented a general outline of the existing police organization and an explanation of the Public Safety Division two-phase plan for police reorganization and decentralization. It was explained to the conference that the plan was based on factors evolved from the Valentine and Olander Reports and from reports submitted by Public Safety Division specialists in addition to the vast amount of survey data amassed in the PSD files.

4. DISCUSSION:
A transcript of the discussion which took place is attached (Tab B).

5. CONCLUSION:
The proposed police reorganization plan, as such, received favorable support from all Sections represented, Government Section being the only dissenting member.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

2 Incls:
Tab A - Conference Attendance Roster
Tab B - Transcript of Discussion

HEP/bb

PSD FILE COPY

CIVIAN. CORR 312.3

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Police Conference (24 March 1947)

THRU : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

TO : Assistant Chief-of-Staff, G-2

1. PURPOSE:
The conference, held at 1400, 24 March 1947, at Room 803, Teikoku Building, by the Public Safety Division, was called to present and discuss the Public Safety Division plan for reorganization and increase in strength of the Japanese police.

2. ATTENDANCE:
The Tokyo Provost Marshal, Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin and representatives of CIS, G-1, G-3, G-4, GS, CPM, ESS, PH/W, CCS, DS, 8th Army and PSD were in attendance. A complete attendance roster is attached (Tab A).

3. INTRODUCTION:
Col. H. E. Pulliam, Chief, Public Safety Division, opened the conference at 1405 by outlining the purpose of the meeting. Major H. W. Smith, Assistant Chief, PSD, presented a general outline of the existing police organization and an explanation of the Public Safety Division two-phase plan for police reorganization and decentralization. It was explained to the conference that the plan was based on factors evolved from the Valentine and Olander Reports and from reports submitted by Public Safety Division specialists in addition to the vast amount of survey data amassed in the PSD files.

4. DISCUSSION:
A transcript of the discussion which took place is attached (Tab B).

5. CONCLUSION:
The proposed police reorganization plan, as such, received favorable support from all Sections represented, Government Section being the only dissenting member.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

2 Incls:
Tab A - Conference Attendance Roster
Tab B - Transcript of Discussion

HEP/bb PSD FILE COPY

25

CMAN. CORR 312.3

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDC NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Police Conference, 24 March 1947

Representatives from the interested sections and commands who attended the conference called by Public Safety Division, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, on proposed plan for reorganization and decentralization of the Japanese Police were:

Provost Marshal Greater Tokyo Area
Brig. General C. S. Ferrin - 2-2720

Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Major W. C. Bower, CIS Screening Board - 2-5035

G-1 Section, SCAP Plans and Policy Division
Captain C. L. Holland, 2-5623

G-3 Section
Colonel B. L. Paige, Planning Division - 2-2726
Lt. Col. J. Schwenk, Planning Division - 2-2622

G-4 Section
Lt. Col. H. W. Ebel, Plans & Policy Division - 2-2696

Government Section
Mr. C. G. Tilton, Local Government Division - 2-5347

Provost Marshal Section
Colonel W. G. Purdy, Chief Provost Marshal - 2-3387
Lt. Col. J. E. Geiser, Provost Division - 2-2293
Major H. Widman, Military Police Division - 26-7621, Ext. 337
Major C. Tremper, Prisoner of War Division - 2-2293

Economic and Scientific Section
Major E. R. Minnich, Legal Division - 26-6379
Mr. B. F. Unkeless, Legal Division - 26-6377
Major T. Donleavy, Labor Division - 2-5606
Mr. M. S. Diamond, Price Control & Rationing Division - 2-5626

TAB A

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Public Health and Welfare Section
Dr. O. M. Elkins, Preventive Medicine Division - 2-2264

Civil Communications Section
Major E. B. Small, Domestic Radio Division - 2-2758

Diplomatic Section
Mr. R. H. Bushner, Diplomatic Liaison Officers Division,
3rd Secretary of Mission - 2-5165

Eighth Army
Lt. Col. H. G. Goetz, Provost Marshal Section -
Yokohama 2-0828

Public Safety Division
Colonel H. E. Pulliam, Chief, 2-3241
Captain F. M. Meals, USCG, 2-3340
Lt. Col. R. T. Battey, 2-3364
Major W. H. Smith, Asst. Chief, 2-3098
Captain J. F. Nealon, 2-3364
Mr. B. Engle, 26-8153
Mr. E. Moeller, 26-8154
Mr. F. Buck, 2-2063

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
24 March 1947
1400 Hrs

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference, Re-organization of and Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police

Colonel Pullism gave the introductory talk outlining the purpose of the meeting.

Major Smith gave an outline of what the Japanese Police Force is and the set up; and briefly outlined the reports of Messrs. Valentine, Reynolds, Olander, Engle-Kimberling-Fritz, Capt. Nealon, and Mr. Angell. Pertinent tabs were read and discussed.

DISCUSSION

COL. PAIGE: What are the powers that you visualize the prefectures will assume autonomously? That is, what sort of a charter do they have - in what field may they pass laws? Is there a scope in the National Government and the Prefectural Government that is already defined and what would be the relation of the national police system in enforcing laws, etc.?

MR. TILTON: On your first question: Prefectures are all organized in the same way under one law. That is a national law which authorizes the prefecture and certain authorities under which it can function as a government. The cities have been organized under a similar law. There is no legal distinction between a town and a village. They apply for a town status and a little ritual or ceremony is held after which they are a village. Now under the new constitution this division of authority be-

TAB B

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

tween the national government and the local government the House of Representatives will be the controlling agency and a national law therefore supersedes any law that a local agency would pass. Of course, if a prefectural law infringes upon a national law it will have to go. No prefecture has a charter and it is not contemplated for them to have one. There is a bill in the Diet this minute which provides for four separate autonomous laws plus an Imperial ordinance and they are attempting to put those four separate laws together. You will get it all now in one law.

COL. PAIGE: It is perfectly feasible then for the national police to be charged with carrying out the authority?

MR. TILTON: That is perfectly feasible if the Diet passes the law. If you have a national ministry operating with a governor who has been elected locally you see at once what happens, so the Government Section would be opposed to any plan of that kind. A governor elected locally should be independent of national control. If he is under national control, you must retain the French system, giving the governor dual capacity - for on the one hand he is a national government official and the other a local official.

MAJ. SMITH: Then what you think we need is a plan whereby the district chief of police would have to come under the order and direction of the head of the local autonomous powers. It is contemplated under this that plan the lower police officials shall from time to time take such instruction concerning local laws and ordinances as is necessary and lawful to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

implement the authority of the heads of local autonomous bodies.

COL. PAIGE: In other words, the police head would have the dual capacity rather than the governor?

MAJ. SMITH: Why not?

MR. TILTON: The catch comes in the complications involved in such procedure.

MAJ. SMITH: Col. Tilton, do you believe a dual police capacity can be carried out?

MR. TILTON: Of course it could be carried out, but I am opposed to one national official sitting beside that governor and carrying the weight of 10 ministers in the national government. We want the local governor to have power.

MAJ. SMITH: What would your solution be, Col. Tilton?

MR. TILTON: Since the structure of the Japanese Government has already been outlined I would say the authority for the matter on the national side has been determined.

CAPT. MEALE: In the State of New York you have officials enforcing Federal laws without the Governor of the State having any control and very little contact. The Governor of the State does not have the power to enforce customs laws and a lot of other laws.

MR. TILTON: The reason that is true, of course, is that that is the United States, and this is Japan and the difference between State Constitutions and the Federal Constitution do not exist here. That is not

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

true in Japan.

COL. PURDY: I believe this plan covers this. All police powers would come under the local government and not under the national government until such time as the local government is ready for it.

MR. TILTON: Would you take away even at that time co-ordinating authority?

COL. PURDY: No. We have a job to do and this plan provides the framework sufficiently broad within which to work.

COL. PULLIAM: In other words you would give them legal democracy unlimited but in fact turn the nation over to the pinks and reds. I do not believe any of us desire to create a troublesome situation that we may regret in the development of democratic national growth of Japan. Our purpose is to maintain a healthy national condition in all fields of national interest so that local governing bodies will have an opportunity to develop - give it the best atmosphere to become strong - firmly entrenched and as soon as the local officials have demonstrated proficiency and revenue indicative of ability to support police and fire agencies, decentralization is in order. Our desires are to create the best possible conditions in the interest of local self government. To accomplish this we want to continue the status quo, prepare for the national and rural needs in police protection so that the local self governing officials will have an opportunity to learn their jobs and demonstrate capability. Tranquility and stability are two vital elements necessary during the transition period. We propose to continue intensive instruction and training of the police force in preparation for decentralization and to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

more fully prepare the forces for the role they are to play in the local structure.

COL. PURDY: I agree with your ideas about training the prefectural police force to take over, and I do not think that now is the time to consider decentralization.

COL. PAIGE: Will there be any national laws on whatever power the prefectural governor has over police officials or any standard laws for the basis of removal, etc.? The point I imagine you are interested in is that if you get a prefectural governor in it would be very easy for a Japanese Governor, with the powers he now has, to take over the complete powers and then our democracy would become a farce.

COL. PULLIAM: Exactly, if legal democracy unlimited is provided, the governor could take over completely. We could have secession. The governor could use his police power without restraint and prevent an ounce of rice, food stuffs or other commodities from entering or leaving his prefecture. Certainly that condition must not prevail even if laws have to be amended repeatedly in the transition from national to local control.

COL. PAIGE: Then, it is almost necessary to keep the centralized system, isn't it? Another question: Will each city or town have its own police force?

MAJ. SMITH: Each police unit in that town or village will actually be their police force - they will actually take lawful orders concerning local matters from the local head.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

MR. TILTON: I believe there is a center road from which we can reach the thing we are after. But we are opposed to any national force which can be moved from one place to the other. What we cannot accept is any kind of a police force that moves at will where it desires.

COL. PURDY: You have got to have a central police force in Japan to control situations which may arise unexpectedly. There should be mobile units. There must be a plan to include this. Japan has no army, no navy - nothing, so they must have this.

COL. PAIGE: (Discussed the cost of police for Japan). In the legislation this could be put on the basis of when the town or village is ready to pay for it, it can have a police force.

MR. TILTON: The tax program will change this. (He outlined the tax program briefly). You will have local budgets - with far more funds than they have ever had before. You will get equated expenditures. ---

---------- ----------

MAJ. SMITH: Is there any way now by which we could agree on what slice of that local revenue the police force could take?

MR. TILTON: The lower levels will have more money than ever before. Now the local revenue is turned over to the central government and handed back to them in the form of subsidies. That was how the Japanese government built up funds for military agression. That is where their war potential came from.

MAJ. SMITH: There is then no way upon which to determine how much of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

the local revenues at any lower level, can be allocated to public safety agencies. At least a year's revenue experience would be required to so determine.

COL. PULLIAM: In the meantime our primary interest is the establishment of local government - keep the nation stable and peaceful while it is growing.

COL. PAIGE: If the prefectural governor can remove police officials beneath him, doesn't that complicate the national structure somewhat? How far does his control extend?

MAJ. SMITH: That has been carefully worked out in the reference plans. (He gave the example of what can happen in a police force where tenure of office is dictated by political whim. He pointed out the Illinois "spoils system"in regard to state police where formerly with the advent of each new governor, police were dismissed in order to fill their jobs with the supporters of political leaders.)

MR. TILTON: Civil Service would eliminate that.

MAJ. SMITH: The task of overhauling Japanese civil service is in itself a major problem.

MR. ENGLE: Yes. The Police Department in Kansas City got so corrupt under local control that it was necessary to remove it entirely from City control. Now the City has no control over the Police Department. We work for the State - under the Governor - but we enforce the ordinances of the City as well as state and federal laws. There never has been any

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

question of us enforcing City Ordinances whether we like them or not. They could "put us in jail" if we refused to enforce the cities' ordinances. I think that answers the question of whether National Police can or will enforce local laws.

MR. UNKELESS: No one has considered the way this country is running economically - that is Japan. Until this economy is balanced there certainly will be a necessity for strong centralized police power. While we in GHQ are in sympathy with the long-range plan, but not until you have the Japanese economy running on a balanced basis, and I think many years will pass before that is reached. I think the function of police power must be carefully measured. Question of revenue is tied up intimately and the question of economics. Economic police to one side, although the black market has to be taken into consideration, it all comes back to the fact that the economy of Japan is out of balance. The plan is good for long-range but no immediate decentralization should be considered. We are strongly in favor of this plan if decentralization can be considered until the economy is stable.

COL. FULLAM: A police state is undesirable at any time but a condition that is far more undesirable is a state in which lawlessness is allowed to run rampant. To decentralize the police force immediately would no doubt prepare the stage for such an event. We have arrived at the point in the administration of Japan where a decision of these issues must be made. If we are not farsighted enough and practical in application to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

maintain the status quo, preserve law and order and get the local government structure working, we can by our action create a police state or one of lawlessness. We must go slow enough in changes to make them work practically and in fact during the transition period. The best prescription in this instant is to keep the nation quiet and give the local self governing bodies an opportunity to work out their problems.

MR. WINKLESS: It seems to me the problem of what your police powers are is intimately tied up with the type of government Japan will eventually have - whether they accept democracy or turn to the other side.

COL. PULLIAM: Correct. There is a middle of the road course that we all can travel with certainty in bridging this period. We know what we have now. We do not know what we will get in the popularly elected local officials. Why not maintain present conditions until we are sure of what the elected local officials can and will do. By so doing we are not depriving them of democracy. We are only insuring against debauchery of democracy and of necessity drive them to the old regime or perhaps worse.

GEN. FURBY: This is just a plan for re-organization of the Japanese Police. It is broad and general in outline as a high level document of this kind should be.

COL. PULLIAM: Yes. Laws to permit this are simple. It is a plan to bridge over the period pending decentralization. Laws may have to be amended from time to time as experience dictates.

COL. PAIGE: A question Phase Two: The question of a police power to assist local police in the event of emergencies beyond their control.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

COL. PULLIAM: The rural police force we propose may very well serve these emergencies or the student body in the police schools may be used for such needs in emergencies.

COL. PAIGE: Are those 30,000 organized or tied down to positions that they can't leave because it leaves their little district without a police force?

MAJ. SMITH: The following policy in regard to movement of state forces in the United States, has developed over the years from 1904 when President Theodore Roosevelt directed Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania to set up a force to protect life and property, as the result of great losses in life and property in the anthracite strikes of the period. In time of trouble, when local police lose control, the largest US state force could be dumped into the city of Tokyo and could not control city wide rioting. Two third class cities could absorb the reserve strength of a large mobile force. While national or state forces should have jurisdictional power to move into incorporated areas, they should so move ONLY WHERE ACTUAL NEED EXISTS and ONLY UPON REQUEST OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY HEAD. In labor troubles mobile forces, as a general rule, only move upon the request of the local autonomous head, and in most states in United States, only after such request has been relayed to the governor who determines whether or not, upon the basis of state police reports, the situation warrants such drastic action. This policy allows the state or national force to retain freedom of movement and, at the same time, prevents officious interference with community and state rights.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

COL. FURBY: There is no local police force - no army - Japan therefore must have a strong police force.

(Mr. Tilton asked about the 30,000 rural police and the organization and Maj. Smith briefly explained again).

MR. TILTON: What are the basic reasons for instituting regions?

COL. PULLIAM: For administration, operation and control. A district is one echelon in the organization.

COL. PAIGE: "Region" as used here has no political significance at all?

COL. PULLIAM: No.

COL. FURBY: It is just a device like a battalion or regiment in the army so that one commander does not have to try to co-ordinate 30 or 40 companies.

MR. TILTON: Any executive function at all?

COL. PULLIAM: No.

MR. TILTON: Government Section is concerned about the executive powers

---

COL. PAIGE: It is like the regional headquarters - no tie-in with the prefectural government at all - just a sub-office, part of the central government's office through which orders could be relayed.

COL. FURBY: If you are going to have law enforcement you've got to have control of the enforcing agencies, but I believe a plan for carrying out the objectives as stated in here will work - the overlapping authority, etc. can be worked out - but as a framework upon which the re-organization can be made I think this plan is a step in the right direction.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

MR. [redacted]: What about the communication problem?

COL. PULLIAM: Communications will continue to be a problem. We have a lot of implementing to do in this field. The details are not serious.

COL. [redacted]: This is the organization to carry out the details.

MAJ. SMALL: With regard to police communications: The police communications are poor but they are not the only communications that are poor in Japan. The police in Japan have their own communication system. It is in a sad state. The radio net started in 1945 passes messages around pretty well - it is slow but it does get messages around Japan, even if it takes a week sometimes to get a message. That radio network, though, is like other measures - it should be regarded as an interim communications measure. I am sure no one here has in mind a national police system with its private radio network. Communications in Japan must be raised to a higher level. The public communications system is one of the first to be raised to that level. The police communications will be the responsibility of the police themselves. (He referred to Lt. Harris' report).

COL. [redacted]: Establishment of the communications system of the police in the Philippines became the backbone of the government there. The government has taken it over from the police. This is just a sidelight; it is not analogous here, but I just give it as an example of the importance of a communications system.

MAJ. [redacted]: PSB communications plan is covered by Tab "K" of the folder furnished.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

MR. DIAMOND: I just want to say that I will lend my support to this plan for the transition period as a stabilizing influence. We are very much interested in the work of the economic police - there are 7200 economic police and we are not ready to recommend that any other force take over responsibilities assigned to them. This plan will certainly have all the support I can give it.

COL. FULLIAM: We are most interested in eliminating extraneous government functions from the police force and get the police on the type of police work that rightfully belong to them. However, we do not want to discard those activities presently being performed by the police until some other agency is prepared to take them over. We do not want to dislocate any part of government where help can be given to bridge over the critical period. In the implementation of the plan we propose flexibility to fit into any situation. We believe this plan will stand the test of the transition.period and keep our troops and blood shed off the streets. This plan is a middle of the road course, and I believe sound in concept and practical in application.

COL. PURDY: The plan as outlined here is sound with one exception. There should be a provision in there for a centrally located police force of 500 or so, to reinforce the local police. I think your 80,000 is conservative, but you do need some place where probably 500 (or even 100) policemen could be kept as a reserve.

COL. FULLIAM: This is a problem that can be worked out. This force can be made available from the national rural police or from the student body

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

of all the police training schools. That means that in every prefecture and every large city a police student body can be made available. Transportation is the greatest handicap. Now, Gen. Ferrin we would like to have your reactions to thie plan.

GEN. FERRIN: I have listened to this with a great deal of interest. I am an operator, on a small scale, to be sure, but I agree that there must be an organized police force in Japan, and I think we have here a framework upon which to build. That is my opinion. It seems to me very sound in principle. As I have said, I am a small operator, but I have had plenty of headaches due principally to the poorly organized police force of Tokyo. This plan is sound. Let's start something and let's iron things out as they go along.

COL. PULLIAM: then asked for further comments - from the following representatives.

COL. GOETZ: I want to state that Gen. Eichelberger is not only in accord with this progress but violently in accord with it. I don't think he is concerned so much with the mechanics of it. He wants to increase the police force, but -- "jumping from policy to pistols". I don't notice anything in this plan concerning arming the police force.

COL. PULLIAM: There isn't a thing in it concerning arming. There was a conference regarding arming every policeman. Where the pistols would come from was the problem. That was ---------- ---------- the whole ramification.

COL. PURDY: I think that is a question of implementing the plan.

COL. PULLIAM: By all means. Any further comments from G-3?

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

COL. PAIGE: I am generally in favor of the increase and generally in favor of the idea of the re-organization - in favor of the continuation of the stabilization during the period of the transition of the results of first issues on democracy on a lower level.

COL. WEBEL: Nothing from G-4.

CAPT. HOLLAND: No comments to make.

MR. BUSHNER: So far as I can see, except from the standpoint of just logical reasoning, Diplomatic Section hasn't any specific interest that could be expressed in this conference. There is always a possibility of discussion of the matter in the future in Allied Council.

COL. PULLIAM: Col. Tilton, have you any further comments?

MR. TILTON: I have said all I've got to say.

COL. PULLIAM: Have you any comments, Col. Schwenk?

COL. SCHWENK: No comments, except for this question here of the arming of the Japanese police force ------ ---------- ----------

COL. PULLIAM: We went into the problem of getting them the pistols.

COL. PURDY: We could not furnish them with U. S. pistols and the Japanese were not authorized to manufacture them.

COL. GOETZ: The question has come up can we arm the guards.

COL. PURDY: Talked about the police guards and relieving them of this guard duty and organizing civilian guards for this work. This in connection with guarding the homes of officers, etc. of the Occupation Forces.

COL. GOETZ: The 8th Army is just now preparing a staff study to present to this Headquarters regarding the special guard. It should be here

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

within the next week or two.

COL. FURDY: They should be immediately relieved from that duty and civilians put in instead. ---------- ---------- ----------

COL. FULLIAM: Maj. Dunlevy, have you any comments?

MAJ. DUNLEVY: The Labor Division of ESS is primarily concerned with civil liberties and at present we are not concerned with implementation.

COL. FULLIAM: Asked for comments from Dr. Elkins of PH/W.

DR. ELKINS: The re-organization of the police does not concern me as such as who is going to train them, and who supervises their work in the field. I keep thinking, however, that theoretically if we have the best trained body of police we must have the legal foundation upon which to operate. I'd like to bring out the fact that even with the best police force possible, the police enforcing the laws that are laid down for them, there is still no sufficient basis for their operation. ---------- As for the sanitary function, it really is not a part of police work but should be turned over to the Health Department. However, we are not yet in a position to take over the duty from the police at this time.

COL. FULLIAM: We can work out the details of the plan. The problem of government confronting us can be kept on an even keel. The problem is one that overrides any staff sections personal interests because I believe the whole is greater than any of its parts. We are also aware that history will record the occupational attitude, thinking and actions in the approach and development of democracy in Japan.

NOTE: Conference stenographic notes.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Police Conference

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

file
HEP

APO 500
25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Police Conference (24 March 1947)

THRU : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

TO : Assistant Chief-of-Staff, G-2

1. PURPOSE:
The conference, held at 1400, 24 March 1947, at Room 803, Teikoku Building, by the Public Safety Division, was called to present and discuss the Public Safety Division plan for reorganization and increase in strength of the Japanese police.

2. ATTENDANCE:
The Tokyo Provost Marshal, Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin and representatives of CIS, G-1, G-3, G-4, GS, CPM, ESS, PH/W, CCS, DS, 8th Army and PSD were in attendance. A complete attendance roster is attached (Tab A).

3. INTRODUCTION:
Col. H. E. Pulliam, Chief, Public Safety Division, opened the conference at 1405 by outlining the purpose of the meeting. Major H. W. Smith, Assistant Chief, PSD, presented a general outline of the existing police organization and an explanation of the Public Safety Division two-phase plan for police reorganization and decentralization. It was explained to the conference that the plan was based on factors evolved from the Valentine and Olander Reports and from reports submitted by Public Safety Division specialists in addition to the vast amount of survey data amassed in the PSD files.

4. DISCUSSION:
A transcript of the discussion which took place is attached (Tab B).

5. CONCLUSION:
The proposed police reorganization plan, as such, received favorable support from all Sections represented, Government Section being the only dissenting member.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

2 Incls:
Tab A - Conference Attendance Roster
Tab B - Transcript of Discussion

HEP/bb

HEP FILE COPY HEP

Leaving Room

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Police Conference (24 March 1947)

THRU : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

TO : Assistant Chief-of-Staff, G-2

1. PURPOSE:
The conference, held at 1400, 24 March 1947, at Room 803, Teikoku Building, by the Public Safety Division, was called to present and discuss the Public Safety Division plan for reorganization and increase in strength of the Japanese police.

2. ATTENDANCE:
The Tokyo Provost Marshal, Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin and representatives of CIS, G-1, G-3, G-4, GS, CPM, ESS, PH/W, CCS, DS, 8th Army and PSD were in attendance. A complete attendance roster is attached (Tab A).

3. INTRODUCTION:
Col. H. E. Pulliam, Chief, Public Safety Division, opened the conference at 1405 by outlining the purpose of the meeting. Major H. W. Smith, Assistant Chief, PSD, presented a general outline of the existing police organization and an explanation of the Public Safety Division two-phase plan for police reorganization and decentralization. It was explained to the conference that the plan was based on factors evolved from the Valentine and Olander Reports and from reports submitted by Public Safety Division specialists in addition to the vast amount of survey data amassed in the PSD files.

4. DISCUSSION:
A transcript of the discussion which took place is attached (Tab B).

5. CONCLUSION:
The proposed police reorganization plan, as such, received favorable support from all Sections represented, Government Section being the only dissenting member.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

2 Incls:
Tab A - Conference Attendance Roster
Tab B - Transcript of Discussion

Securing Room

HEP/bb HEP FILE COPY

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Police Conference, 24 March 1947

Representatives from the interested sections and commands who attended the conference called by Public Safety Division, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, on proposed plan for reorganization and decentralization of the Japanese Police were:

Provost Marshal Greater Tokyo Area
Brig. General C. S. Ferrin - 2-2720

Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Major W. C. Bower, CIS Screening Board - 2-5035

G-1 Section, SCAP Plans and Policy Division
Captain C. L. Holland, 2-5623

G-3 Section
Colonel B. L. Paige, Planning Division - 2-2726
Lt. Col. J. Schwenk, Planning Division - 2-2622

G-4 Section
Lt. Col. H. W. Ebel, Plans & Policy Division - 2-2696

Government Section
Mr. C. G. Tilton, Local Government Division - 2-5347

Provost Marshal Section
Colonel W. G. Purdy, Chief Provost Marshal - 2-3387
Lt. Col. J. E. Geiser, Provost Division - 2-2293
Major H. Widman, Military Police Division - 26-7621, Ext. 337
Major C. Tremper, Prisoner of War Division - 2-2293

Economic and Scientific Section
Major E. R. Minnich, Legal Division - 26-6379
Mr. B. F. Unkeless, Legal Division - 26-6377
Major T. Donleavy, Labor Division - 2-5606
Mr. M. S. Diamond, Price Control & Rationing Division - 2-5626

TAB A

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Public Health and Welfare Section
Dr. O. M. Elkins, Preventive Medicine Division - 2-2264

Civil Communications Section
Major E. B. Small, Domestic Radio Division - 2-2758

Diplomatic Section
Mr. R. H. Bushner, Diplomatic Liaison Officers Division,
3rd Secretary of Mission - 2-5165

Eighth Army
Lt. Col. H. G. Goetz, Provost Marshal Section -
Yokohama 2-0828

Public Safety Division
Colonel H. E. Pulliam, Chief, 2-3241
Captain F. M. Meals, USCG, 2-3340
Lt. Col. R. T. Battey, 2-3364
Major W. H. Smith, Asst. Chief, 2-3098
Captain J. F. Nealon, 2-3364
Mr. B. Engle, 26-8153
Mr. E. Koeller, 26-8154
Mr. F. Buck, 2-2063

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
24 March 1947
1400 Hrs

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference, Re-organization of and Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police

Colonel Pulliam gave the introductory talk outlining the purpose of the meeting.

Major Smith gave an outline of what the Japanese Police Force is and the set up; and briefly outlined the reports of Messrs. Valentine, Reynolds, Olander, Engle-Kimberling-Fritz, Capt. Nealon, and Mr. Angell. Pertinent tabs were read and discussed.

DISCUSSION

COL. PAIGE: What are the powers that you visualize the prefectures will assume autonomously? That is, what sort of a charter do they have - in what field may they pass laws? Is there a scope in the National Government and the Prefectural Government that is already defined and what would be the relation of the national police system in enforcing laws, etc.?

MR. TILTON: On your first question: Prefectures are all organized in the same way under one law. That is a national law which authorizes the prefecture and certain authorities under which it can function as a government. The cities have been organized under a similar law. There is no legal distinction between a town and a village. They apply for a town status and a little ritual or ceremony is held after which they are a village. Now under the new constitution this division of authority be-

TAB B

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

tween the national government and the local government the House of Representatives will be the controlling agency and a national law therefore supersedes any law that a local agency would pass. Of course, if a prefectural law infringes upon a national law it will have to go. No prefecture has a charter and it is not contemplated for them to have one. There is a bill in the Diet this minute which provides for four separate autonomous laws plus an Imperial ordinance and they are attempting to put those four separate laws together. You will get it all now in one law.

COL. PAIGE: It is perfectly feasible then for the national police to be charged with carrying out the authority?

MR. TILTON: That is perfectly feasible if the Diet passes the law. If you have a national ministry operating with a governor who has been elected locally you see at once what happens, so the Government Section would be opposed to any plan of that kind. A governor elected locally should be independent of national control. If he is under national control, you must retain the French system, giving the governor dual capacity - for on the one hand he is a national government official and the other a local official.

MAJ. SMITH: Then what you think we need is a plan whereby the district chief of police would have to come under the order and direction of the head of the local autonomous powers. It is contemplated under this that plan the lower police officials shall from time to time take such instruction concerning local laws and ordinances as is necessary and lawful to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

implement the authority of the heads of local autonomous bodies.

COL. PAIGE: In other words, the police head would have the dual capacity rather than the governor?

MAJ. SMITH: Why not?

MR. TILTON: The catch comes in the complications involved in such procedure.

MAJ. SMITH: Col. Tilton, do you believe a dual police capacity can be carried out?

MR. TILTON: Of course it could be carried out, but I am opposed to one national official sitting beside that governor and carrying the weight of 10 ministers in the national government. We want the local governor to have power.

MAJ. SMITH: What would your solution be, Col. Tilton?

MR. TILTON: Since the structure of the Japanese Government has already been outlined I would say the authority for the matter on the national side has been determined.

CAPT. MEALS: In the State of New York you have officials enforcing Federal laws without the Governor of the State having any control and very little contact. The Governor of the State does not have the power to enforce customs laws and a lot of other laws.

MR. TILTON: The reason that is true, of course, is that that is the United States, and this is Japan and the difference between State Constitutions and the Federal Constitution do not exist here. That is not

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

true in Japan.

COL. PURDY: I believe this plan covers this. All police powers would come under the local government and not under the national government until such time as the local government is ready for it.

MR. TILTON: Would you take away even at that time co-ordinating authority?

COL. PURDY: No. We have a job to do and this plan provides the framework sufficiently broad within which to work.

COL. PULLIAM: In other words you would give them legal democracy unlimited but in fact turn the nation over to the pinks and reds. I do not believe any of us desire to create a troublesome situation that we may regret in the development of democratic national growth of Japan. Our purpose is to maintain a healthy national condition in all fields of national interest so that local governing bodies will have an opportunity to develop - give it the best atmosphere to become strong - firmly entrenched and as soon as the local officials have demonstrated proficiency and revenue indicative of ability to support police and fire agencies, decentralization is in order. Our desires are to create the best possible conditions in the interest of local self government. To accomplish this we want to continue the status quo, prepare for the national and rural needs in police protection so that the local self governing officials will have an opportunity to learn their jobs and demonstrate capability. Tranquility and stability are two vital elements necessary during the transition period. We propose to continue intensive instruction and training of the police force in preparation for decentralization and to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

more fully prepare the forces for the role they are to play in the local structure.

COL. PURDY: I agree with your ideas about training the prefectural police force to take over, and I do not think that now is the time to consider decentralization.

COL. PAIGE: Will there be any national laws on whatever power the prefectural governor has over police officials or any standard laws for the basis of removal, etc.? The point I imagine you are interested in is that if you get a prefectural governor in it would be very easy for a Japanese Governor, with the powers he now has, to take over the complete powers and then our democracy would become a farce.

COL. PULLIAM: Exactly, if legal democracy unlimited is provided, the governor could take over completely. We could have secession. The governor could use his police power without restraint and prevent an ounce of rice, food stuffs or other commodities from entering or leaving his prefecture. Certainly that condition must not prevail even if laws have to be amended repeatedly in the transition from national to local control.

COL. PAIGE: Then, it is almost necessary to keep the centralized system, isn't it? Another question: Will each city or town have its own police force?

MAJ. SMITH: Each police unit in that town or village will actually be their police force - they will actually take lawful orders concerning local matters from the local head.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

MR. TILTON: I believe there is a center road from which we can reach the thing we are after. But we are opposed to any national force which can be moved from one place to the other. What we cannot accept is any kind of a police force that moves at will where it desires.

COL. PURDY: You have got to have a central police force in Japan to control situations which may arise unexpectedly. There should be mobile units. There must be a plan to include this. Japan has no army, no navy - nothing, so they must have this.

COL. PAIGE: (Discussed the cost of police for Japan). In the legislation this could be put on the basis of when the town or village is ready to pay for it, it can have a police force.

MR. TILTON: The tax program will change this. (He outlined the tax program briefly). You will have local budgets - with far more funds than they have ever had before. You will get equated expenditures. ---

---------- ----------

MAJ. SMITH: Is there any way now by which we could agree on what slice of that local revenue the police force could take?

MR. TILTON: The lower levels will have more money than ever before. Now the local revenue is turned over to the central government and handed back to them in the form of subsidies. That was how the Japanese government built up funds for military agression. That is where their war potential came from.

MAJ. SMITH: There is then no way upon which to determine how much of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

the local revenues at any lower level, can be allocated to public safety agencies. At least a year's revenue experience would be required to so determine.

COL. PULLIAM: In the meantime our primary interest is the establishment of local government - keep the nation stable and peaceful while it is growing.

COL. PAIGE: If the prefectural governor can remove police officials beneath him, doesn't that complicate the national structure somewhat? How far does his control extend?

MAJ. SMITH: That has been carefully worked out in the reference plans. (He gave the example of what can happen in a police force where tenure of office is dictated by political whim. He pointed out the Illinois "spoils system"in regard to state police where formerly with the advent of each new governor, police were dismissed in order to fill their jobs with the supporters of political leaders.)

MR. TILTON: Civil Service would eliminate that.

MAJ. SMITH: The task of overhauling Japanese civil service is in itself a major problem.

MR. ENGLE: Yes. The Police Department in Kansas City got so corrupt under local control that it was necessary to remove it entirely from City control. Now the City has no control over the Police Department. We work for the State - under the Governor - but we enforce the ordinances of the City as well as state and federal laws. There never has been any

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

question of us enforcing City Ordinances whether we like them or not. They could "put us in jail" if we refused to enforce the cities' ordinances. I think that answers the question of whether National Police can or will enforce local laws.

MR. UNKELESS: No one has considered the way this country is running economically - that is Japan. Until this economy is balanced there certainly will be a necessity for strong centralized police power. While we in ESS are in sympathy with the long-range plan, but not until you have the Japanese economy running on a balanced basis, and I think many years will pass before that is reached. I think the function of police power must be carefully measured. Question of revenue is tied up intimately and the question of economics. Economic police to one side, although the black market has to be taken into consideration, it all comes back to the fact that the economy of Japan is out of balance. The plan is good for long-range but no immediate decentralization should be considered. We are strongly in favor of this plan if decentralization can be considered until the economy is stable.

COL. FULLAM: A police state is undesirable at any time but a condition that is far more undesirable is a state in which lawlessness is allowed to run rampant. To decentralize the police force immediately would no doubt prepare the stage for such an event. We have arrived at the point in the administration of Japan where a decision of these issues must be made. If we are not farsighted enough and practical in application to

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

maintain the status quo, preserve law and order and get the local government structure working, we can by our action create a police state or one of lawlessness. We must go slow enough in changes to make them work practically and in fact during the transition period. The best prescription in this instant is to keep the nation quiet and give the local self governing bodies an opportunity to work out their problems.

MR. UNKLESS: It seems to me the problem of what your police powers are is intimately tied up with the type of government Japan will eventually have - whether they accept democracy or turn to the other side.

COL. PULLIAM: Correct. There is a middle of the road course that we all can travel with certainty in bridging this period. We know what we have now. We do not know what we will get in the popularly elected local officials. Why not maintain present conditions until we are sure of what the elected local officials can and will do. By so doing we are not depriving them of democracy. We are only insuring against debauchery of democracy and of necessity drive them to the old regime or perhaps worse.

COL. FURBY: This is just a plan for re-organization of the Japanese Police. It is broad and general in outline as a high level document of this kind should be.

COL. PULLIAM: Yes. Laws to permit this are simple. It is a plan to bridge over the period pending decentralization. Laws may have to be amended from time to time as experience dictates.

COL. PAIGE: A question Phase Two: The question of a police power to assist local police in the event of emergencies beyond their control.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

COL. PULLIAM: The rural police force we propose may very well serve these emergencies or the student body in the police schools may be used for such needs in emergencies.

COL. PAIGE: Are those 30,000 organized or tied down to positions that they can't leave because it leaves their little district without a police force?

MAJ. SMITH: The following policy in regard to movement of state forces in the United States, has developed over the years from 1904 when President Theodore Roosevelt directed Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania to set up a force to protect life and property, as the result of great losses in life and property in the anthracite strikes of the period. In time of trouble, when local police lose control, the largest US state force could be dumped into the city of Tokyo and could not control city wide rioting. Two third class cities could absorb the reserve strength of a large mobile force. While national or state forces should have jurisdictional power to move into incorporated areas, they should so move ONLY WHERE ACTUAL NEED EXISTS and ONLY UPON REQUEST OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY HEAD. In labor troubles mobile forces, as a general rule, only move upon the request of the local autonomous head, and in most states in United States, only after such request has been relayed to the governor who determines whether or not, upon the basis of state police reports, the situation warrants such drastic action. This policy allows the state or national force to retain freedom of movement and, at the same time, prevents officious interference with community and state rights.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

COL. PURDY: There is no local police force - no army - Japan therefore must have a strong police force.

(Mr. Tilton asked about the 30,000 rural police and the organization and Maj. Smith briefly explained again).

MR. TILTON: What are the basic reasons for instituting regions?

COL. FULLIAM: For administration, operation and control. A district is one echelon in the organization.

COL. PAIGE: "Region" as used here has no political significance at all?

COL. FULLIAM: No.

COL. PURDY: It is just a device like a battalion or regiment in the army so that one commander does not have to try to co-ordinate 20 or 40 companies.

MR. TILTON: Any executive function at all?

COL. FULLIAM: No.

MR. TILTON: Government Section is concerned about the executive powers

---

COL. PAIGE: It is like the regional headquarters - no tie-in with the prefectural government at all - just a sub-office, part of the central government's office through which orders could be relayed.

COL. PURDY: If you are going to have law enforcement you've got to have control of the enforcing agencies, but I believe a plan for carrying out the objectives as stated in here will work - the overlapping authority, etc. can be worked out - but as a framework upon which the re-organization can be made I think this plan is a step in the right direction.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

MR. UNKNESS: What about the communication problem?

COL. PULLIAM: Communications will continue to be a problem. We have a lot of implementing to do in this field. The details are not serious.

COL. FURDY: This is the organization to carry out the details.

MAJ. SMALL: With regard to police communications: The police communications are poor but they are not the only communications that are poor in Japan. The police in Japan have their own communication system. It is in a sad state. The radio net started in 1945 passes messages around pretty well - it is slow but it does get messages around Japan, even if it takes a week sometimes to get a message. That radio network, though, is like other measures - it should be regarded as an interim communications measure. I am sure no one here has in mind a national police system with its private radio network. Communications in Japan must be raised to a higher level. The public communications system is one of the first to be raised to that level. The police communications will be the responsibility of the police themselves. (He referred to Lt. Harris' report).

COL. FURDY: Establishment of the communications system of the police in the Philippines became the backbone of the government there. The government has taken it over from the police. This is just a sidelight; it is not analogous here, but I just give it as an example of the importance of a communications system.

MAJ. SMITH: PSD communications plan is covered by Tab "K" of the folder furnished.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

MR. DIAMOND: I just want to say that I will lend my support to this plan for the transition period as a stabilizing influence. We are very much interested in the work of the economic police - there are 7200 economic police and we are not ready to recommend that any other force take over responsibilities assigned to them. This plan will certainly have all the support I can give it.

COL. PULLIAM: We are most interested in eliminating extraneous government functions from the police force and get the police on the type of police work that rightfully belong to them. However, we do not want to discard those activities presently being performed by the police until some other agency is prepared to take them over. We do not want to dislocate any part of government where help can be given to bridge over the critical period. In the implementation of the plan we propose flexibility to fit into any situation. We believe this plan will stand the test of the transition.period and keep our troops and blood shed off the streets. This plan is a middle of the road course, and I believe sound in concept and practical in application.

COL. FURBY: The plan as outlined here is sound with one exception. There should be a provision in there for a centrally located police force of 500 or so, to reinforce the local police. I think your 30,000 is conservative, but you do need some place where probably 500 (or even 100) policemen could be kept as a reserve.

COL. PULLIAM: This is a problem that can be worked out. This force can be made available from the national rural police or from the student body

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

of all the police training schools. That means that in every prefecture and every large city a police student body can be made available. Transportation is the greatest handicap. Now, Gen. Ferrin we would like to have your reactions to this plan.

GEN. FERRIN: I have listened to this with a great deal of interest. I am an operator, on a small scale, to be sure, but I agree that there must be an orgsmized police force in Japan, and I think we have here a framework upon which to build. That is my opinion. It seems to me very sound in principle. As I have said, I am a small operator, but I have had plenty of headaches due principally to the poorly organized police force of Tokyo. This plan is sound. Let's start something and let's iron things out as they go along.

COL. PULLIAM: then asked for further comments - from the following representatives.

COL. GOETZ: I want to state that Gen. Eichelberger is not only in accord with this progress but violently in accord with it. I don't think he is concerned so much with the mechanics of it. He wants to increase the police force, but -- "jumping from policy to pistols", I don't notice anything in this plan concerning arming the police force.

COL. PULLIAM: There isn't a thing in it concerning arming. There was a conference regarding arming every policeman. Where the pistols would come from was the problem. That was ---------- ---------- the whole ramification.

COL. PURDY: I think that is a question of implementing the plan.

COL. PULLIAM: By all means. Any further comments from G-3?

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

COL. PAIGE: I am generally in favor of the increase and generally in favor of the idea of the re-organization - in favor of the continuation of the stabilization during the period of the transition of the results of first issues on democracy on a lower level.

COL. WENZL: Nothing from G-4.

CAPT. HOLLAND: No comments to make.

MR. BUSHNER: So far as I can see, except from the standpoint of just logical reasoning. Diplomatic Section hasn't any specific interest that could be expressed in this conference. There is always a possibility of discussion of the matter in the future in Allied Council.

COL. FULLIAM: Col. Tilton, have you any further comments?

MR. TILTON: I have said all I've got to say.

COL. FULLIAM: Have you any comments, Col. Schwenk?

COL. SCHWENK: No comments, except for this question here of the arming of the Japanese police force ------ ---------- ----------

COL. FULLIAM: We went into the problem of getting them the pistols.

COL. FURDY: We could not furnish them with U. S. pistols and the Japanese were not authorized to manufacture them.

COL. GOETZ: The question has come up can we arm the guards.

COL. FURDY: Talked about the police guards and relieving them of this guard duty and organizing civilian guards for this work. This in connection with guarding the homes of officers, etc. of the Occupation Forces.

COL. GOETZ: The 8th Army is just now preparing a staff study to present to this Headquarters regarding the special guard. It should be here

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Subj: Conference, Re-organization of & Increase in Strength of the Japanese Police, dtd 24 Mar 47.

within the next week or two.

COL. PURDY: They should be immediately relieved from that duty and civilians put in instead. ---------- ---------- ----------

COL. PULLIAM: Maj. Dunlevy, have you any comments?

MAJ. DUNLEVY: The Labor Division of ESS is primarily concerned with civil liberties and at present we are not concerned with implementation.

COL. PULLIAM: Asked for comments from Dr. Elkins of PH/W.

DR. ELKINS: The re-organization of the police does not concern me as much as who is going to train them, and who supervises their work in the field. I keep thinking, however, that theoretically if we have the best trained body of police we must have the legal foundation upon which to operate. I'd like to bring out the fact that even with the best police force possible, the police enforcing the laws that are laid down for them, there is still no sufficient basis for their operation. ---------- As for the sanitary function, it really is not a part of police work but should be turned over to the Health Department. However, we are not yet in a position to take over the duty from the police at this time.

COL. PULLIAM: We can work out the details of the plan. The problem of government confronting us can be kept on an even keel. The problem is one that overrides any staff sections personal interests because I believe the whole is greater than any of its parts. We are also aware that history will record the occupational attitude, thinking and actions in the approach and development of democracy in Japan.

NOTE: Conference stenographic notes.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

INTER - URGENT NDUM

(Use within G-2 only)

1091

File No: Subject: Conference on Reorganization of the Japanese Police Date: 23 March 1947

FROM: G-2 TO: PHONE: Gen Willoughby

Col BRATTON - Action
Col PULLIAM - Info
Col MYERS - Info
Maj. NORBERG - Fec

NAME:

Comment Number

Col PULLIAM

This is a high powere Conference. With such important reprsentateives like the D/C CIS. Section, I am entitled to:

Advance Information when this was planned
Authority to call and representatives
Diplomatic Section was not required. Mil Police Brig Ferrin urgently required
Outline of talk. Agenda. Subject matter
Manner of presentation. Illustrations
etc etc.

Model is Allied Council Agenda published in advance.

This paper tells nothing but a list of names to attend.

I wont assurance that the material is fully and well presented and there should have been distributed to attendants, a copy of some sort of outline:

i - Does Col Pulliam conduct this personally
ii If not who is his principal speaker
iii What is detailed agenda of subject matter
iv It must be sub divided (presumably?)
v Is presentation of " Plan " contemplated
vi Then outline of plan should have been provided

Col Bratton to have ascertained. I note that Deputy CIS is not present, though Pub Safety is one of the sub-divs. I wont CIS representation and report.

24 Mch 47

C A W

Memo to Gen W. prepared by Col Bratton covering the above 24 Mch. 47 and all details satisfactorily completed with G-2 as was date Present were Col Bratton, Pulliam + Meyers.

HEP.

file

23

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

CDANN. Coce. 312.3

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

55571

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
21 March 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference Scheduled Reference Proposed Plans for the Reorganization of the Japanese Police Force

THRU : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

1. A conference is scheduled by the Public Safety Division in reference to the proposed plans for the reorganization of the Japanese Police Force at 1400, 24 March 1947, Room 803, Teikoku Building.

2. Persons contacted and who will represent the interested GHQ staff sections and Eighth Army at this conference are as follows:

G-1 Section

Contact:
Colonel R. R. Coursey — 2-5032
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1
and Executive Officer.

Representative:
Lt. Colonel S. F. Hudgins — 2-3027
SCAP Plans and Policies Division

G-2 Section

Contact:
Colonel C. S. Myers — 2-2250
Deputy G-2 and Executive Officer.

G-3 Section

Contact:
Colonel Buie — 2-2253
Acting Deputy G-3 and Executive
Officer.

Representative:
Colonel E. L. Paige — 2-2726
Planning Division.

HEP/sm PSD FILE COPY

Chem. Corps 312.3

21 March 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference Scheduled Reference Proposed Plans for the Reorganization of the Japanese Police Force

THRU : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

1. A conference is scheduled by the Public Safety Division in reference to the proposed plans for the reorganization of the Japanese Police Force at 1400, 24 March 1947, Room 803, Teikoku Building.

2. Persons contacted and who will represent the interested GHQ staff sections and Eighth Army at this conference are as follows:

G-1 Section

Contact:
Colonel R. R. Coursey 2-5032
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1
and Executive Officer.

Representative:
Lt. Colonel S. F. Hudgins 2-3027
SCAP Plans and Policies Division

G-2 Section

Contact:
Colonel C. S. Myers 2-2250
Deputy G-2 and Executive Officer.

G-3 Section

Contact:
Colonel Buie 2-2253
Acting Deputy G-3 and Executive
Officer.

Representative:
Colonel B. L. Paige 2-2726
Planning Division.

Chann. Coord. 312.3

HEP/sm PSD FILE COPY

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDC NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Memo, subj: Conference Scheduled Reference Proposed Plans for the Reorganization of the Japanese Police Force, to: Ass't C/S, G-2, dtd 21 Mar 47.

G-4 Section

Contact:
Colonel M. V. Patton 2-5508
Deputy G-4.

Representative:
(To be provided)
Lt. Col. H. W. Ebel

Government Section

Contact:
Colonel C. L. Kades 2-2337
Deputy Chief.

Representative:
Lt. Colonel C. G. Tilton 2-5347
Local Government Division.

Provost Marshal Section

Contact:
Colonel W. G. Purdy 2-3387
Chief Provost Marshal.

Representative:
Colonel W. G. Purdy (?) 2-3387
Chief Provost Marshal.

Colonel P. J. Atkinson 2-3387
Deputy Chief Provost Marshal.
Or
Lt. Colonel J. E. Geiger 2-2293
Provost Division.

Economic and Scientific Section

Contact:
Mr. M. H. Half 2-2290
Executive Officer.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Memo, subj: Conference Scheduled Reference Proposed Plans for the Reorganization of the Japanese Police Force, to: Ass't C/S, G-2, dtd 21 Mar 47.

Economic and Scientific Section - cont'd.

Representatives:

Colonel C. P. Muldoon 2-2578
Chief, Legal Division.

~~Mr. W. S. Egekivst~~ MR MS DIAMOND 2-2712
Chief, Price Control & Rationing Division.

~~Mr. P. L. Stanchfield~~ Major Dunlevy 2-2535
Deputy Chief, Labor Division.

Public Health and Welfare Section

Contact:

Colonel C. F. Sams 2-5161
Chief of Section.

Representative:

Dr. O. M. Elkins 2-2264
Preventive Medicine Division.

Civil Communication Section

Contact:

Mr. T. E. Nivison 2-5055
Deputy Chief.

Representative:

Major B. E. Small 2-2758
Domestic Radio Division.

Diplomatic Section

Contact:

Mr. W. J. Sebald 2-2778
Executive Officer.

Representative:

(To be provided)

Eighth Army

Contact:

Colonel A. P. Thayer 02631 Ext-2-0827
Deputy Chief of Staff.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Memo, subj: Conference Scheduled Reference Proposed Plans for the Reorganization of the Japanese Police Force, to: Asst C/S, G-2, dtd 21 March 47.

Eighth Army - cont'd.

Representative:
(To be provided)
Col. Goetz 8th Army PM office

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
18 March 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Legal Branch

SUBJECT : Coordination of Japanese Proposed Legislation

1. Inasmuch as the New Japanese Constitution goes into effect on 3 May 1947, and that, at that time, much existing legislation will be abrogated, we can expect during the next three or four months the preparation and enactment of legislation both directly bearing on our public safety agencies and indirectly affecting them through the establishment of basic principles.

2. Confirming verbal instructions, you will take such steps as are necessary to form strong liaison with the Legislative Division of Government Section and assure yourself that we receive copies of all laws as soon as is practicable after they are submitted to the Government Section by the Japanese government. You shall scan these laws as rapidly as possible with a view to inviting the attention of the Chief of the Public Safety Division to those articles and provisions which will affect the operation and/or our plans in regard to the Japanese public safety agencies. You shall endeavor to be present when those portions of proposed legislation which affect public safety agencies are under discussion, and shall upon any point express the position taken by the Chief of the Public Safety Division, with a view to effecting such changes in context or wording as are thought necessary.

3. Your particular attention is invited to the targets set forth in memorandum of even date, subject: "Coordination of Police Reorganization Planning".

W.H.S.

WHS/bb

HEP FILE COPY

18 March 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Legal Branch

SUBJECT : Coordination of Japanese Proposed Legislation

1. Inasmuch as the New Japanese Constitution goes into effect on 3 May 1947, and that, at that time, much existing legislation will be abrogated, we can expect during the next three or four months the preparation and enactment of legislation both directly bearing on our public safety agencies and indirectly affecting them through the establishment of basic principles.

2. Confirming verbal instructions, you will take such steps as are necessary to form strong liaison with the Legislative Division of Government Section and assure yourself that we receive copies of all laws as soon as is practicable after they are submitted to the Government Section by the Japanese government. You shall scan these laws as rapidly as possible with a view to inviting the attention of the Chief of the Public Safety Division to those articles and provisions which will affect the operation and/or our plans in regard to the Japanese public safety agencies. You shall endeavor to be present when those portions of proposed legislation which affect public safety agencies are under discussion, and shall upon any point express the position taken by the Chief of the Public Safety Division, with a view to effecting such changes in context or wording as are thought necessary.

3. Your particular attention is invited to the targets set forth in memorandum of even date, subject: "Coordination of Police Reorganization Planning".

W.H.S.

WHS/bb HEP FILE COPY

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

OK
NEP

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
18 March 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Acting Chief Administrator, Police Branch

SUBJECT : Education - Japanese Police

1. Confirming verbal instructions, you will prepare, at your earliest convenience, the necessary papers to set forth the personnel needs of the Police Branch of this Division, which, in your considered opinion, are required to carry out the program outlined in the special report on Education prepared by Mr. Daniel G. Reynolds, former police administrator.

2. It is suggested that you confer with Dr. Lewis, Chief Administrator of the Prison Branch, in connection with the above matter.

3. You will consult with Lt. Col. Battey and Capt. Nealon of this Division for instruction in regard to procedure and form.

W.H.S.

WHS/bb
HEP FILE

APO 500
18 March 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Acting Chief Administrator, Police Branch

SUBJECT : Education - Japanese Police

1. Confirming verbal instructions, you will prepare, at your earliest convenience, the necessary papers to set forth the personnel needs of the Police Branch of this Division, which, in your considered opinion, are required to carry out the program outlined in the special report on Education prepared by Mr. Daniel G. Reynolds, former police administrator.

2. It is suggested that you confer with Dr. Lewis, Chief Administrator of the Prison Branch, in connection with the above matter.

3. You will consult with Lt. Col. Battey and Capt. Nealon of this Division for instruction in regard to procedure and form.

W.H.S.

WHS/bb HEP FILE

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APO 500
18 March 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Acting Chief Administrator, Police Branch
Legal Branch

SUBJECT : Coordination of Police Reorganization Planning

1. The Planning Section, Bureau of Public Safety of the Japanese Home Ministry is headed by Mr. Kato. It is the mission of the Planning Section to prepare enabling legislation for the Japanese police, and to prepare regulations for the Japanese police force. It is the collateral duty of the Planning Section to coordinate its effort with other branches of the Japanese government and such sections and groups in General Headquarters as have missions which affect the Japanese police force.

2. The present program of the Planning Section, under Mr. Kato, has the following for its targets:

a. Preparation of enabling police legislation.

b. Preparation of police regulations.

c. Coordination with Government Powers Division, Government Section (Peake-Hoover), concerned with Japanese civil service.

d. Coordination with Local Government Division, Government Section (Tilton-Reid), concerned with local autonomy laws.

e. Coordination with Legal Division, Government Section (Oppler-Blakemore), concerned with preparation of Code of Criminal Procedure and Criminal Code.

3. In implementing its mission, Mr. Kato's Planning Section has prepared a Police Law, copies of which are presently in your possession for analysis. Our examination of the proposed law discloses that it consists of adjective law, substantive law, and police regulations, mingled together. It is obvious, therefore, that the Japanese police Planning Section is in need of guidance. It is also apparent from conversations with Mr. Kato that he does not fully understand the necessity for forming liaison with those groups which are working on matters vitally affecting his targets.

MHS/bb HEP FILE COPY

MEMORANDUM TO: Acting Chief Administrator, Police Branch
Legal Branch

SUBJECT : Coordination of Police Reorganization Planning

1. The Planning Section, Bureau of Public Safety of the Japanese Home Ministry is headed by Mr. Kato. It is the mission of the Planning Section to prepare enabling legislation for the Japanese police, and to prepare regulations for the Japanese police force. It is the collateral duty of the Planning Section to coordinate its effort with other branches of the Japanese government and such sections and groups in General Headquarters as have missions which affect the Japanese police force.

2. The present program of the Planning Section, under Mr. Kato, has the following for its targets:

a. Preparation of enabling police legislation.

b. Preparation of police regulations.

c. Coordination with Government Powers Division, Government Section (Peake-Hoover), concerned with Japanese civil service.

d. Coordination with Local Government Division, Government Section (Tilton-Reid), concerned with local autonomy laws.

e. Coordination with Legal Division, Government Section (Oppler-Blakemore), concerned with preparation of Code of Criminal Procedure and Criminal Code.

3. In implementing its mission, Mr. Kato's Planning Section has prepared a Police Law, copies of which are presently in your possession for analysis. Our examination of the proposed law discloses that it consists of adjective law, substantive law, and police regulations, mingled together. It is obvious, therefore, that the Japanese police Planning Section is in need of guidance. It is also apparent from conversations with Mr. Kato that he does not fully understand the necessity for forming liaison with those groups which are working on matters vitally affecting his targets.

WHS/bb HEP FILE COPY

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

4. In view of the fact that it is part of the mission of Public Safety Division to coordinate interested groups engaged in projects which have a bearing on the future of Japanese public safety agencies, it is directed that you take immediate steps to assist the Japanese in coordination, and in preparation of those matters which properly pertain to their mission, and that you guide the interested parties with a view to successful completion of our joint missions.

5. It is believed that the Japanese proposed police law can be analyzed in such manner that procedure, law, and regulation can be segregated. It is important that the Japanese feel that the work already accomplished on the police law has not been unfruitful. You will guide the Japanese Planning Section in the preparation of a broad, general enabling law concerning police, and, as a collateral matter, guide them in the production of a body of police regulations. It is important that you fully consider the views of Government Section related branches and that you keep abreast of developments and influence, as far as practicable, the preparation of civil service laws and principles contained in the Codes of Criminal Procedure and Criminal Law.

W.H.S.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

COPY

TO : CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Reorganisation and Increase in Strength of Japanese Police Force.

C.L.O. No. 1277(PHW) 28 February 1947

1. Herewith is submitted for your approval a plan for reorganization of the Japanese Police system, as a temporary measure; which was adopted at the Cabinet Meeting on 27 February 1947.

2. As this proposed measure is intended to be introduced in the present session of the Diet which is expected to be closed within a short period because of the impending general election, it is requested that the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers be good enough to give an early consideration in this matter.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(K. Asakai)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office

Enclosure: A plan as indicated in PAR. 1. above.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3/402/ NNDG NO. 775009

COPY

Principles for the Reorganization and Increase in the Strength of the Japanese Polic Force and Temporary Measures Thereof.

1. The Japanese Government believes that the most important point in the reorganisation of police system is its democratization and by so doing strengthening its efficiency. That is to say that the tendency of excessive centralization of the police system be corrected and it be decentralized as far as possible and those functions which should not come under the police force be transferred to other suitable agencies, and fundamental police methods be strengthened with the modernization of its institutions and techniques, and police officials' standards be raised.

2. The Japanese Government, based on the above principle, in July 1946, made public a "Tentative Plan for the Reformation of Police System", and at the end of the same year obtained a report on the subject from the "Police System Investigation Committee", and is in possession of tangible plan for that purpose.

The Japanese police authorities, as far as the police administration is concerned, have been making every effort for the raising of the material standards and efficiency of the police by adopting these plans as a reference and by bringing into effect such organization that could be made without altering any fundamental or basic laws.

3. As to the measure for the decentralization of the police, the Japanese Government has a plan that police administration be entrusted, in principle, to the local public bodies and at the same time a national police force be established for the purpose of executing and taking charge

COPY