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R E S T R I C T E D

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REPORT ON
JAPANESE POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

6 November 1945

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Communication System.

MEMO : FOR RECORD.

I. FORWARD

1. The purpose of this report is to furnish an outline of the Japanese Police communications system, method of operation, size and condition of its physical plant, and status of the communications personnel.

II. GENERAL

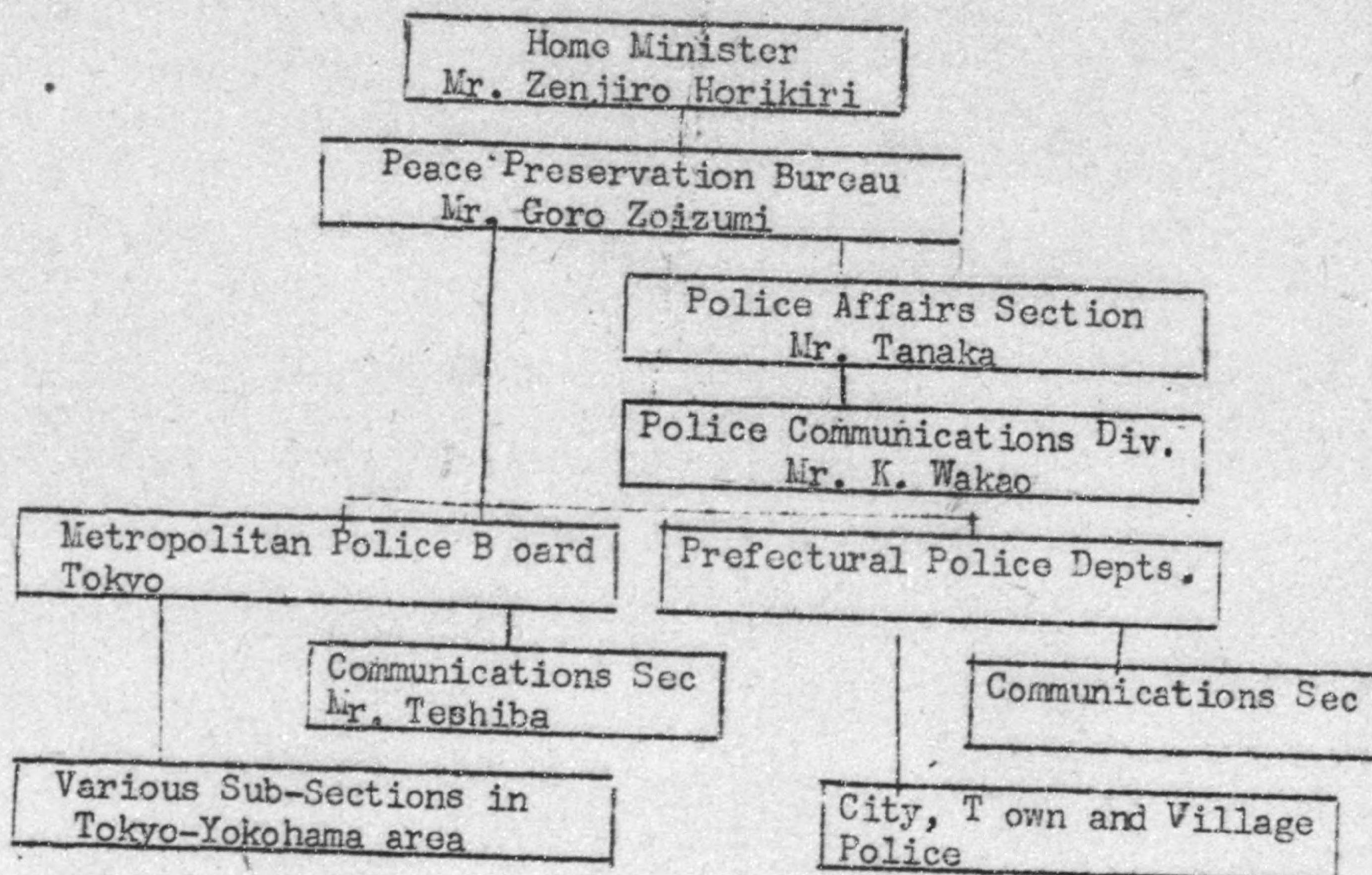
1. The Japanese police system owns and operates an extensive communications network for the purpose of passing orders, warnings, and administrative traffic to the police organization. In general, the axis of communication is as follows: Peace Preservation Bureau in the Office of Home Ministry, to a regional police office (or in case of Tokyo area, the Metropolitan Police) to a Prefectural Police, to the various city, town or village police, to the individual police boxes.

2. Both wire and radio networks are used at present. Before the war the entire system was a wire system and little, if any, use was made of radio. However, during the war the wire system suffered such damage that it became almost entirely useless, and the radio net was organized to supply the communications. This radio system is still in the course of expansion, and the Japanese plan to continue operations of the radio network after the rehabilitation of the wire plant. In the future it is planned that radio will supplement the wire facilities and serve as a standby in the case of emergencies. At the present time the Japanese claim the radio system is heavily loaded, altho a message count included in Part V 4d, of this report clearly does not substantiate that claim.

III. ORGANIZATION

1. The organization for police communications is shown on the following chart:

III. ORGANIZATION (con't.)



2. The Police Communications Division of the Police Affairs Section of the Home Ministry is responsible for the overall planning and supervision of the entire police network. About 60 engineers, technicians, etc., work under Mr. Wakao in the Police Communications Division of the Home Ministry doing this task.

3. The Home Ministry is responsible for all communications between the Ministry and the Metropolitan or Prefectural Police. The Metropolitan or Prefectural Police is responsible for all lower echelon communications.

IV. WIRE FACILITIES

1. Wire Plant

a. The Police wire communication network is a separate wire system being entirely independent of the Board of Communications or the International Telecommunications Company and is 100 per cent Government owned. Voice transmission is used entirely and there are no wire telegraph or teletypewriter facilities. The system has its own pole lines, conduit, cables and wires, and performs its own installation, operation, and maintenance work. There are approximately 60,000 kilometers of police wire circuits in Japan. The main operating office is located in the Home Ministry in Tokyo. There are five large control offices besides the one in Tokyo. These are located in Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima and Fukuoka. In these cities are located telephone repeaters for use on the long line telephone circuits. There is a small telephone switchboard located in each prefecture police office into which are connected the trunk circuits to switchboards of other prefectures. From a prefecture office radiate police circuits to the various towns within the prefecture. Each large city has its own police wire network which it owns and operates independent of the prefecture network and the national network. The pre-

IV. WIRE FACILITIES (con't.)

fecture and city wire systems are operated as independent systems, but are all connected to the National system providing complete coverage of all Japan. Outside the large cities the national network consists mostly of bare 3.5mm, copper wire. The inter-island circuits are routed through submarine cables that are leased from the Board of Communications.

b. In addition to the voice frequency telephone circuits there are the following carrier telephone circuits in the police system:

Tokyo-Osaka - 2 circuits.
Tokyo-Nagoya - 4 circuits.
Nagoya to Osaka - 1 circuit.
Osaka to Hiroshima - 3 circuits.
Tokyo to Mato - 1 circuit.

c. The total number of direct telephone circuits, both voice frequency and carrier channels between the five main offices are as follows:

Tokyo to Sendai - 0
Tokyo to Nagoya - 4
Tokyo to Osaka - 2
Nagoya to Osaka - 1
Osaka to Hiroshima - 3
Osaka to Fukuoka - 1
Hiroshima to Fukuoka - 0

d. The total number of telephone circuits, both voice frequency and carrier, with other stations bridged on the circuits between the five main offices are as follows:

Tokyo to Sendai - 1
Tokyo to Nagoya - 7
Tokyo to Osaka - 6
Osaka to Hiroshima - 4
Osaka to Fukuoka - 3
Hiroshima to Fukuoka - 2
Nagoya to Osaka - 4

e. Along the main axis between Tokyo and Fukuoka, there are from two to seven circuits between the prefecture switchboards. Between Tokyo and Saitama, and Sendai and Aomori there are two circuits between switchboards. All the rest of the prefecture switchboards in Japan are connected by only one trunk circuit. The total number of prefecture switchboards including the Home Office switchboard is fifty-five. The total number of trunk circuits between the prefecture switchboards is ninety.

2. War Damage

a. The Police wire network was severely damaged due to bombing. There are very few of the trunk circuits connecting the prefecture switch-

IV. WIRE FACILITIES (con't.)

2.a.-

boards in operation as of 20 October 1945. In order to carry on some of the police business, circuits have been leased from the Board of Communications as follows:

- Sendai to Aomori - 1
- Tokyo to Mota - 1
- Tokyo to Chiba - 1
- Tokyo to Osaka - 2
- Osaka to Wakayama - 1
- Osaka to Okayama - 1
- Osaka to Fukuoka - 1

b. On 20 October 1945, 34 out of the 55 prefecture switchboards had been damaged, and 40 out of 90 trunk circuits were out of order. The amount of damage to prefecture and city police wire systems is not available at this time.

3. Traffic.

a. No records are kept of the traffic on the wire lines of the police net. All messages going by wire are passed by voice over the telephone and the Japanese did not consider it necessary to keep message files. According to Japanese officials the systems was heavily used before the war and it was planned to expand the facilities.

b. At present the daily average of telephone conversations is not known, but the data is being compiled by the Japanese and will be available in Civil Communications Section.

V. RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

1. General.

a. The radio network is owned and operated by the Home Ministry and the various police departments, and is entirely separate from any other communication facility. Stations are established upon approval from the Board of Communications. Applications from Prefectures are passed through the Home Ministry, which presents the application, if approved, to the Board of Communications for decision. Call signs and frequencies are assigned by the Board of Communications. Call signs are assigned from a block and at the present time the letters EN at the beginning of a call sign always indicate police stations.

2. Equipment.

a. All equipment is owned, operated and maintained by the various police departments. The transmitters of the Home Ministry are borrowed from

V. RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (con't.)

2.a.-

the Board of Communications and are located at the large Board of Communications' transmitter station in Kemigawa, east of Tokyo. The Kemigawa station is keyed from the police office in the Home Ministry. The receivers are also located in the Ministry.

b. Except for the above, all transmitters and receivers are located in the prefectural offices and local police stations. A 250 W standby transmitter is installed in the Home Ministry for use in case of failure of the keying lines or transmitters at Kemigawa.

c. At present all stations are operative except those shown as incomplete on the Radio net chart attached. There is a small stock of tubes, and spare parts but the police have made application for additional stocks from Army and Navy stores.

d. The police radio communications facilities in the Home Ministry and Metropolitan Police Headquarters were inspected by officers of Civil Communications Section and found to be in good condition. However, keying lines between the Home Ministry and the transmitter at Kemigawa was in poor condition and that service is interrupted during every rain storm. During the interruptions a 250W standby transmitter located in the Home Ministry is used for communication in the primary net.

e. The primary stations (Home Ministry, regional offices and Tokyo Metropolitan Police) use a power of 1 or 2 kw while the secondary stations are all 50 watt output. All stations are manual cw except the mobile radio-telephone units and associated fixed station equipment.

f. Originally there were 5 mobile units in Tokyo and 5 in Osaka. However, all except one of the units in Tokyo were destroyed during the air raids. Members of Civil Communications Section inspected the remaining mobile unit and found a 1800 kc radio-telephone set mounted in 1928 Buick sedan. Neither the automobile nor the radio was in working condition. The Metropolitan Police plan eventually to have some 35 mc mobile unit equipment in operation, but at present there are no mobile units operating in the Tokyo area. Osaka also lost most of its mobile units. However, one experimental 35 mc unit is believed to be in limited operation there. The units are used for emergencies only, when on the spot transmitters are desired. In the future the Japanese police plan to have one mobile unit in each prefecture.

g. A net operation on Hokkaido using Sapporo as a net control station is in the process of being set up. Some experimental transmitting has been done, but the net has not been put in operation.

V. RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (con'td)

2. h. An extensive radio network to supplement the land line between the prefectural stations and the various smaller towns and villeges in each Prefecture is being planned. Permission from the Board of Communications to use certain frequencies in the 1.7 to 3 mc band has been requested by the police. However, equipment for this net is not available at present.

3. Operations.

a. Attached is a diagram of the entire police radio network including the nets, call signs, frequencies, and location of all stations.

b. The Home office is the net control station for a net composed of the 8 primary stations. These primary stations in turn control nets of three to nine secondary stations. The Home office also makes general broadcasts at 0900, 1200, 1500, 1700 and 2000 hours which are copied by all stations in the entire net.

c. Stations of a net may communicate directly with each other provided the net control station of that net is not using the frequency. All stations are in 24 hour operation.

d. The operating procedure is prescribed by the Home Office in a manual, a copy of which is in Civil Communications Section. International "Q" Signals are used for procedure signals. A system of priorities is used to expedite transmission and delivery of messages.

4. Traffic.

a. All radio traffic consists of messages concerning police matters, but the majority of the messages are administrative in nature. Most of the administrative messages pertain to problems arising from the ending of the war, such as distribution of food, etc. Messages are sent by authority of the Police Chiefs, but, as the system is new, there seems to be some confusion or lack of definition as to who is empowered to send messages.

b. Complete files of messages sent and received are maintained at each radio station. It has not been determined how long these files will be retained. Board of Communications files are kept for one year, and the same policy will probably be applied to the preservation of Police messages. Destruction of message files requires the authorization of the Home Ministry.

c. No codes or ciphers are used altho certain abbreviations and short cuts are used.

d. A chart showing the average daily traffic from the larger stations during the week 10 to 16 October follows:

V. RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (cont.)

4.d.-

<u>STATION</u>	<u>SENT</u>		<u>RECEIVED</u>		<u>RELAYED</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	Msgs	Characters	Msgs	Characters	Msgs	Characters	Msgs	Characters
Home Office	15	1223	39	6480	9	672	62	8736
Metropolitan Police Board	2	130	3	221	3	253	8	6041
Osaka	4	1354	4	389	5	827	13	2570
Fukuoka	13	1583	23	2719	15	2207	51	6509

VI. TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

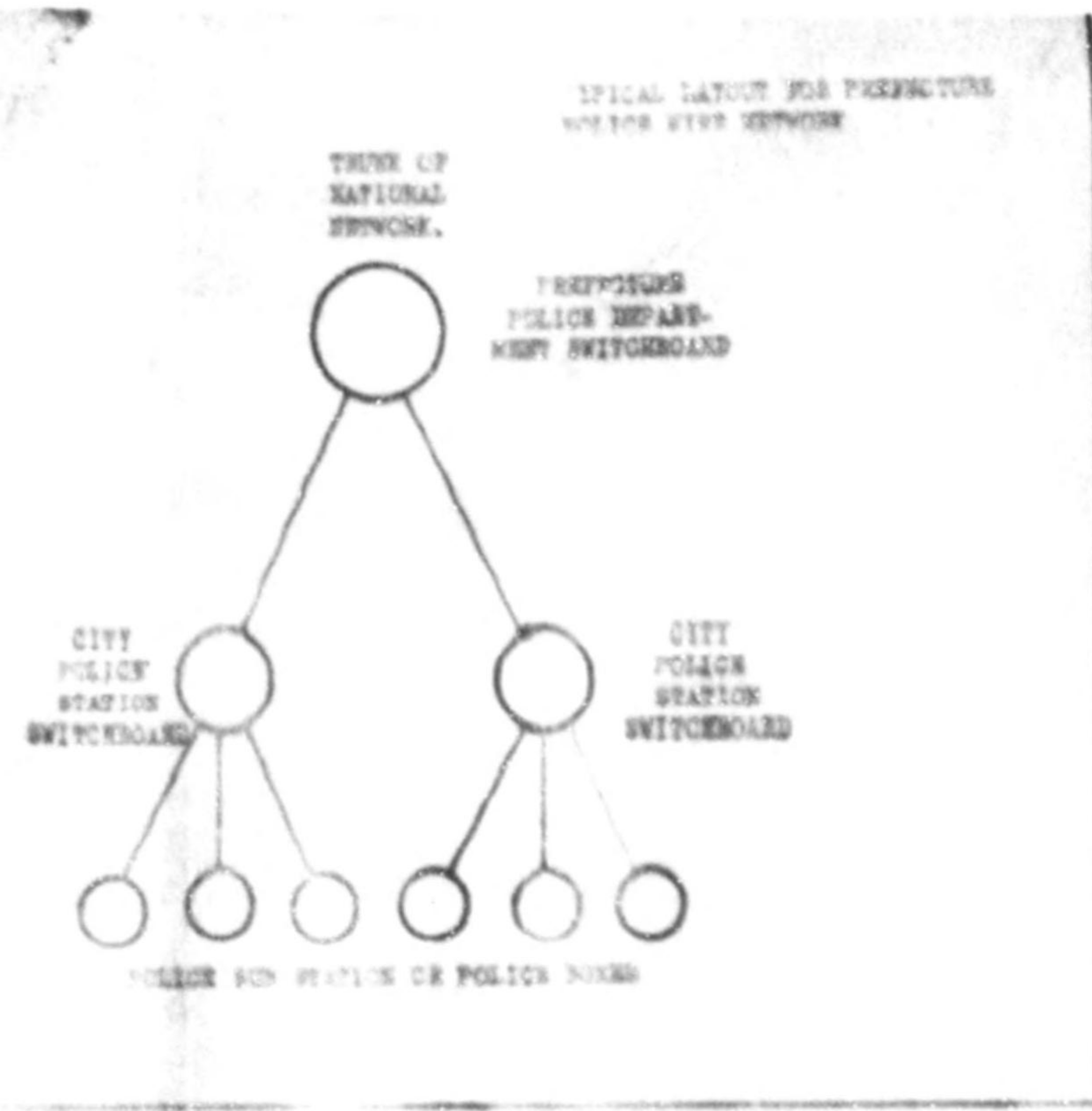
1. At the present time 2,979 persons are employed in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the communications network of the police system in Japan. Of these, about 60 are in the Home Ministry; the remainder with the Metropolitan Police and the various Prefectural Offices. A total of 2,222 persons are required to operate and maintain the wire circuits, and 757 people, the radio equipment.

2. Employees are selected on the basis of their education and experience. They are expected to be fully trained for their duties as no training is conducted by the Home Office or subsidiary establishment. The qualifications necessary are laid down by national law. For example, engineers are employed only if they are graduates of a recognized engineering school and have 2 years of practical experience, or are graduates of the Middle School and have 4 years of practical experience.

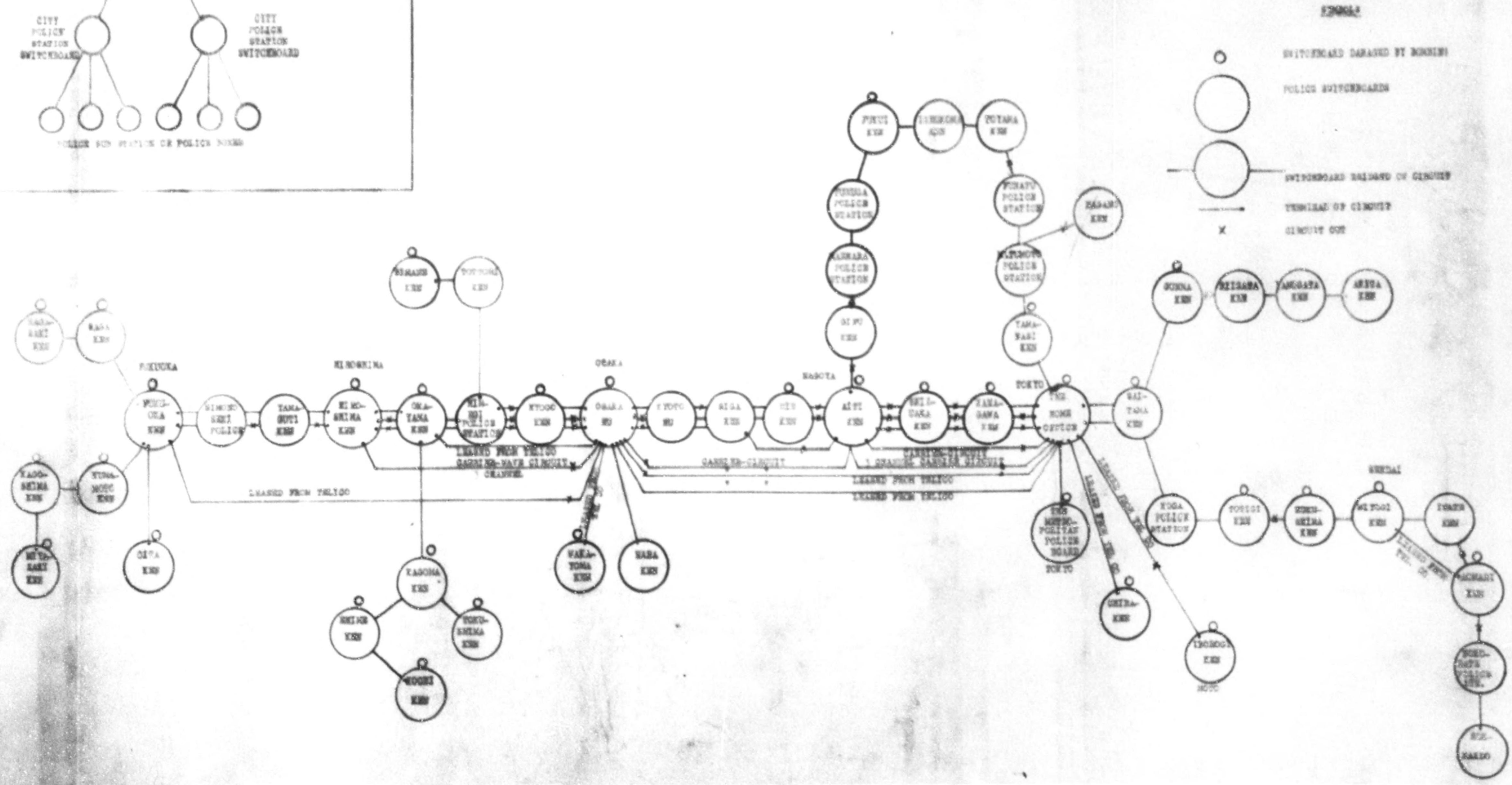
3. The present staff is not considered adequate and additional employees are to be added as soon as available.

Hubert L. Jacobs
 HUBERT L. JACOBS,
 Lt.Col., Sig Corps.

Charles R. Boll
 CHARLES R. BOLL, Jr.,
 1st Lt., Sig. Corps.



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE NATIONAL
WIRE NETWORK OF THE POLICE SYSTEM IN JAPAN



JAPANESE NATIONAL POLICE RADIO NET
25 Oct 45

