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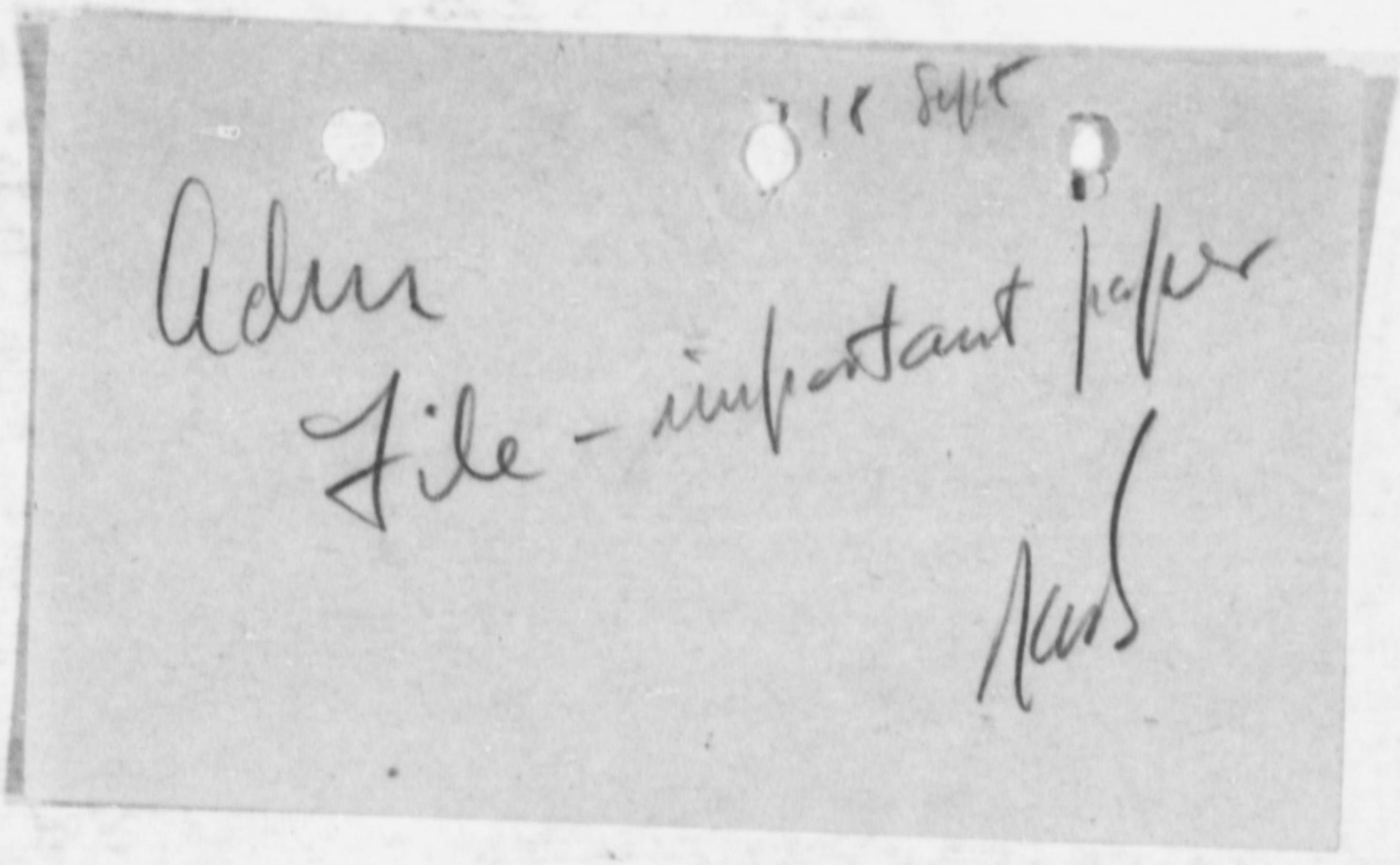

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QUESTION	ANSWER
1.- E[illegible]NER OF PATROL AND PERFORMANCE OF POLICE DUTY:	
1. How many station houses?	82
2. " " police booths?	None
3. " " " boxes?	1,325
4. " " policemen?	(As shown in the attached table).

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CLASSIFICATION / POLICE STATION	POLICEMEN ASSIGNED TO POLICE STATIONS						POLICEMEN ASSIGNED TO SUB-STATIONS				
	Superintendent	Inspector	Deputy Inspector	Police Captain	Patrolman	TOTAL	Number of Sub-station	Deputy Inspector	Captain	Patrolman	TOTAL
KOJIMACHI	1	1	12	27	265	304	18			135	135
MARUNOUCHI	1	1	12	26	336	356	14			121	121
KANDA	1	1	10	22	191	225	13			105	105
NIHONBASHI	1	1	9	12	188	219	11			99	99
TSUKIJI	1	1	11	21	224	256	14			114	114
KYOBASHI	1	1	9	17	113	139	6			45	45
TSUKISHIMA	1	1	9	16	124	149	7			57	57
ATAGO	1	1	10	18	174	202	9			75	75
MITA	1	1	9	20	194	225	12			105	105
TAKANAWA	1	1	9	20	182	211	12			90	90
TORIIZAKA	1	1	9	17	123	149	7			50	50
ROPPONGI	1	1	9	17	110	135	5			42	42
OMOTEMACHI	1	1	12	22	158	192	7			51	51
AOYAMA	1	1	9	17	116	142	8			54	54
YOTSUYA	1	1	10	19	155	184	8			66	66

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KAGURAZAKA	1	1	9	18	127	154	7	60	60
WASEDA	1	1	9	16	119	144	6	54	54
TOMIZAKA	1	1	9	18	154	181	7	60	60
OTSUKA	1	1	9	17	122	147	7	58	58
MOTOFUJI	1	1	9	18	154	181	10	85	85
KOMAGOME	1	1	9	16	117	142	6	54	54
UYENO	1	1	12	22	228	262	14	114	114
SAKANOTO	1	1	9	17	130	156	7	57	57
YANAKA	1	1	9	17	102	128	5	42	42
ASAKUSA	1	1	12	22	259	293	18	145	145
HONJO	1	1	10	21	193	224	13	106	106
FUKAGAWA	1	1	9	21	193	223	14	107	107
SHINAGAWA	1	1	2	17	175	201	11	90	90
OI	1	1	9	17	180	206	13	95	95
OSAKI	1	1	9	17	120	146	6	43	43
EBARA	1	1	10	21	227	258	17	136	136
OMORI	1	1	10	21	238	269	17	139	139

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HIGASHI-CHOFU	1	1	9	19	176	204	20	105	105
KAMATA	1	1	10	22	252	284	17	124	124
SETAGAYA	1	1	9	21	287	317	27	203	203
TAMAGAWA	1	1	9	16	165	190	14	94	94
SEIJO	1	1	9	16	101	126	18	42	42
MEGURO	1	1	9	17	154	180	17	81	81
HIMONYA	1	1	9	16	156	183	16	88	88
SHIBUYA	1	1	10	16	192	220	14	99	99
HARAJUKU	1	1	9	17	118	144	6	51	51
YOYOGI	1	1	9	17	169	195	10	90	90
YODOBASHI	1	1	12	21	222	255	14	117	117
TOTSUKA	1	1	9	17	155	181	10	81	81
NAKANO	1	1	9	17	160	186	10	79	79
NOGATA	1	1	9	19	169	197	18	98	98
SUGINAMI	1	1	10	20	213	243	26	122	122
OGIKUBO	1	1	9	19	192	220	21	114	114
SUGAMO	1	1	9	16	126	151	7	54	54

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IKEBUKURO	1	1	9	17	111	137	5			40	40	
MEJIRO	1	1	9	20	205	234	17			129	129	
TAKINOGAWA	1	1	9	17	152	178	10			80	80	
ITABASHI	1	1	9	17	169	195	17			99	99	
NERIMA	1	1	10	18	150	178	34	1	1	75	77	
SHIMURA	1	1	10	16	135	161	17	1		72	73	
OJI	1	1	9	17	162	188	10			82	82	
AKABANE	1	1	9	17	162	188	15			82	82	
OGU	1	1	9	16	151	176	12			99	99	
MINAMI-SENJU	1	1	9	18	125	152	7			57	57	
MIKANAGEIMA	1	1	9	18	142	169	9			76	76	
NIPPORI	1	1	9	16	123	148	7			55	55	
SENJU	1	1	10	19	164	193	12			73	73	
NISHIARAI	1	1	11	22	221	254	42	1	2	130	133	
MUKOJIMA	1	1	10	18	169	197	10			84	84	
KANBARI	1	1	9	17	162	188	19			86	88	
HONDA	1	1	10	21	174	205	15	1		97	98	
JOTO	1	1	9	18	160	187	11			85	85	

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	CAPT SUP	LT INS	AL DJ	SGTS CAPT	PTL		SUB STATIONS NO OF SUB STATION	DJ	CAPT	PTL	TOTAL
KOMATSUGAWA	1	1	9	20	176	205	28		2	103	105
KOIWA	1	1	9	17	144	170	14			78	78
TOKYO WATER-POLICE	1	1	12	22	311	345	19			124	124
HACHIOJI	1	1	11	22	199	232	59		4	109	113
MACHIDA		2	9	17	121	147	21		1	60	61
FUCHU	1	1	10	18	173	201	34	1	2	79	82
TACHIKAWA	1	1	13	22	270	305	39	1		142	143
MUSASHINO	1	1	9	17	173	199	24			88	88
TANASHI		2	9	17	121	147	21		1	53	54
OME	1	1	10	18	149	177	54	1	2	125	128
ITSUKAICHI		2	7	15	85	107	24		2	33	35
OSHIMA		1	1	1	6	8	7		1	6	8
NIISHIMA		1	2	2	7	11	11	1	1	12	14
HACHIJOSHIMA		1	1	1	7	9	6			8	8
OGASAWARA		1	2	3	19	24	9	1	2	13	16
TOTAL	75	85	753	1,459	13,258	15,470	1,225	9	21	6,792	6,823

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5. How many posts? Chief; Inspector; Police Affairs; Outdoor Service; Criminal Investigation; Crime Prevention; Livelihood; Traffic; Public Peace.

6. What type of posts? (As shown in the attached table.)

T Y P E	S E R V I C E
Chief	He executes all police duty according to laws & regulations directing the station members, whose merits & faults he reports to the Superintendent General.
Inspector	As assistant chief, he assists the Chief in the discharge of his duties; as the head of Police Affairs, he controls his men discharging their duties.
Police Affairs	Personnel; Training; Supervision; Guard; Liaison; Account; &c.
Outdoor Service	The head controls his men in the discharge of their outdoor duties.
Investigation	Detection and arrests of criminals, and investigation of casualties involved in such cases.
Crime Prevention	Intelligence regarding crimes; prevention of crime; search & protection of missing persons.
Livelihood	Information regarding economic affairs; consultation and help about livelihood difficulties; control according to economic regulations.
Traffic	All traffic duties.
Public Peace	Trade & morals; sanitation; control of fire-arms, explosives, and other dangerous weapons.

7. Do you assign policemen to:

a) Foot patrol posts. Yes, we do.

b) Motor patrol. No; we don't.

c) Traffic post. Yes, we do.

d) Beat post. Yes, we do.

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e) Hospital post. No, we don't.

f) Motorcycle patrol. Yes, we do. OK

g) Special post. No, we don't.

h) Mounted patrol. Yes, we do. OK

i) Bicycle post. No, we don't.

j) Park post. No, we don't.

8. Describe the manner of patrol as relates to each post.

A. Motorcycle Patrol:

The Traffic Section of this Board, as the headquarters, sends every day 6 policemen, who driving 6 motorcycles, make a forenoon and an afternoon tour of two (2) hours each, covering the chief streets in the jurisprudence of this Board to control the speed of motor vehicles and to enforce other laws and regulations concerning traffic.

B. Traffic Post:

Besides the above-mentioned motorcycle patrol, traffic policemen of each Police Station make a daily tour of two or three hours over the section under the control of the station house concerned, and carry out their duties putting the congested state of thoroughfares in order and assisting in every way to clear the streets of their nuisance.

C. Booth Post:

As reported below, our booth post duty is performed by three (3) policemen serving twenty-five (25) hours as a unit. One man stands at the fixed post and watches, another makes a tour of patrol duty, and the third takes a rest for an hour by turns. Patrol duty performed by each policeman is 8 hours a day, covering the area under the control of each booth concerned and making a tour along the fixed routes, though sometimes going out of the way when necessary. A policeman on patrol duty performs his duties of crime prevention and traffic control, further exercising his alert power of observation to ascertain the general peace condition of the area, giving special attention to the following points:

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(1) Meetings and other movements of the citizens.

(2) Questionings of suspicious persons and the prevention of crime and the detection and arrest of criminals.

(3) Earliest finding of fires and infectious diseases.

(4) In midnight, patrols are to be made close to the houses, and the slightest noise or sound as well as the loud voices within doors is to be given special attention.

(5) At the street turnings and the intersections of roads, long views are to be taken with special watchfulness.

(6) At night, hand lamps are not to be forgotten.

(7) Even while on fixed route of patrol, searches are to be made of neighboring empty houses, by-streets and alleys, etc. when necessary.

(8) While on a route not fixed, a plan is to be set up in order to perform the duty in the most effective way.

(9) On starting on a round not fixed, the special plan for the occasion is to be reported to the other policemen on duty.

D. Mounted Patrol:

The Guard Section of this Board, as the headquarters, sends 12 to 18 mounted policemen for patrol every day. Two or three men make a unit and make a tour of three hours each in the forenoon and afternoon, covering the chief points under the control of this Board to put the congested thoroughfares in order and to exert themselves in the prevention and detection of crimes.

9. ANY OTHER POSTS?

S E R V I C E	POST	POLICEMAN
Guard duties concerning Allied Army	54	595
" " " Former Military Stores	37	330
" " " Factories to be Transferred	20	119
" " " Important Mansions & Offices	13	67
" " " Warehouses of Foodstuffs	3	20
" " " Chief Banks	2	8
" " " Mints	7	16
TOTAL	136	1,155

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10. HOW DO YOU DIVIDE THE PREFECTURE, &c. INTO AREAS FOR PATROL PURPOSES?

There is no fixed rule in dividing the prefecture or the City into areas for the patrol purposes, but the manner of our patrol duty is described above in our answer to the 8th question.

11. WHAT RULES & REGULATIONS HAVE YOU FOR DIRECTING POLICEMEN IN PATROL DUTY?

We direct and guide our men in patrol duty in conforming to the Regulations of Police Service and the Rules of Outdoor Police Service, both of which promulgated by the Superintendent General of Police. Each Police Station has three (3) deputy Inspectors and six (6) to nine (9) police captains of its own who make it their sole duty to supervise and guide the patrolmen in discharging their outdoor duties. They accompany the men on their tours of patrol duty to train and guide them personally as well as to inspect and supervise their manner of service. Those officers wait standing on the street corners for the patrolmen coming on their tours on fixed routes and exercise supervision over the men's service, thus assuring their strict conformance to the rules and regulations. For the same purpose the supervisors of the indoor service also, when on their rounds of inspection outside the station house, guide and supervise the men in the same manner as described above.

At certain police boxes on various spots there are patrol recorders, which will record the time and name of the patrolman on his tour of duty, and by inspecting which the supervisors will find out how the patrolman's duty is performed.

In guiding and supervising, special attention is paid to the following points:

(1) Attention to the meetings and other movements of the citizens.

(2) Questioning of suspicious persons and the prevention and detection of crimes.

(3) The earliest possible detection of fires and contagious diseases.

(4) In midnight, patrol tours to be made close to the houses, and a keen attention to be paid to the slightest noise or sound as well as to the loud voices within doors.

(5) Long views to be taken at street corners and intersections of roads.

(6) Hand lamps to be taken after dark.

(7) Searches to be made of the neighboring empty houses, by-streets and alleys, etc., even while on a tour of fixed routes.

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(8) A proper plan to be set up before starting on a tour of routes not fixed.

(9) A report to be made of a plan of making a tour of routes not fixed, to other policemen on duty.

12. WHAT PROCEDURE IS FOLLOWED TO ASSIGN MEN?

The Superintendent General of Police assigns the men to the station houses, and the Chief of each station house assigns his men to their respective posts.

In this connection, the assignment of deputy inspectors is decided by the assistance and recommendation of inspectors, and that of police captains and police-men below them is decided by the assistance and recommendation of deputy inspectors and their superios. The above is our usual custom.

When the Chief of a Police Station assigns his men to their posts, he does not use any written orders, but uses his own word of mouth, only recording the facts in the books kept in the station house.

13. WHAT HOURS DO POLICEMEN WORK?

(1) TIME TABLE OF POLICEMAN'S SERVICE

Service Classification	Day Duty	Night Duty	Off Duty
M.P.B.			
General members	8 hours	(8 hours)	
Emergency Dept. & jailers	8 hours (1st day)	25 hours (2nd day)	(3rd day)
STATION HOUSE			
Chief	8 hours	(8 hours)	
Inspector	10 hours	(10 hours)	
Indoor Serv.	10 hours (1st day)	25 hours (2nd day)	(3rd day)
Outdoor Serv.	8 hours (1st day)	25 hours (2nd day)	(3rd day)
Every other day service		25 hours	
Daily service	10 hours	(10 hours)	
Sub-station	24 hours	(24 hours)	

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(2) We have no squads or troops.

14. WHAT POWERS OF ARREST DO POLICEMEN POSSESS?

(1) Policemen possess the powers of arresting offenders on the spot when such offenders are caught in the commission or on the completion of a crime or crimes and

a) When their names or addresses are not known.
b) When they have no fixed abodes.
c) When there are some fears as regards their destruction of evidence.
d) When they try to escape or when there are some fears as regards their running away. Further, in the following instances:
a) When they have dangerous weapons, stolen property, &c., in their possession.
b) When they run away on being challenged.
c) When they are being run after with a cry of "Thief! thief!" or "Murderer! murderer!" &c.
d) When there are found some conspicuous signs or traces on their persons or clothes showing that they have committed some crime.

(2) When policemen are sent to serve the writs of arrest.

(3) This is not to be classified in the category of proper arrest, but policemen sometimes detain in the station house, when it is recognized to be necessary for the purpose of protection, such persons as are inordinately intoxicated, mentally deranged, attempting suicide, &c., or such persons as are feared to attempt some violence, quarrel or fight, or to engage in some act detrimental to public peace and safety.

15. WHAT MEANS HAVE YOU FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY?

A. Regarding the protection of life:

1) Each station house has a special room for the protection of the intoxicated, the insane, those who attempt to kill themselves, and others to whom it is considered necessary to give a temporary aid.

2) When lost children or missing persons are reported, we search for them and on finding them out, deliver them to their families or to such as are willing to take charge of them.

3) In order to convey with utmost speed and despatch such persons as are seriously injured in traffic accidents or such urgent cases as are found on the streets, etc., to hospitals, we have ambulance motor-cars slotted to 13 fire stations in our jurisdiction.

B. Regarding the protection of property:

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1) Lost property, when found, is taken charge of and restored to its owner, or when its owner is not known, we advertise it publicly and if within a week no one claims it, deposit it to the custody of the Lost Property Section of this Board. At the end of a twelve-month, if its owner does not appear to claim it, we restore the same to those persons who found it.

2) Articles drifting on water or buried under ground, lost domestic animals, and goods stolen and thrown away are disposed of in the same way as is described above, all according to the laws regulating the disposition of lost property.

16. ANY RESERVE FORCE? None

17 No answer this sheet.

18. WHAT MEANS DOES EACH POLICEMAN HAVE FOR SUMMONING IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE?

In floods, fires, and other natural calamities and social incidents, policemen can seek the immediate assistance of general public for the purpose of rescuing life, preventing disturbance, &c.

In this case, such persons as are unwilling to give their assistance to policemen are punished by law which fines them or detains them in jail according to the circumstances.

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h) DO YOU PUBLICLY CONDEMN A POLICEMAN FOR ERROR OR DERELICTION?

No, we do not publish our condemnations in newspapers, official Gazette, &c.

i) WHAT PUNISHMENTS ARE METED OUT FOR ERROR OR DERELICTION OF DUTY?

When a policeman acts contrary to his duties, or when he is negligent in the discharge of his duties, or when he behaves in any way derogatory to the dignity of a police official, he gets, as the circumstances require, dismissal, suspense of service, deduction of pay, reprimand, transference of post, &c.

j) ARE YOUR PUNISHMENTS SEVERE, STANDARDIZED OR MADE TO DEAL WITH EACH SPECIFIC OFFENSE, CONSIDERING THE TYPE OF OFFENSE AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND DISCIPLINARY RECORD?

Our punishments are meted out by giving due considerations to the individual's character, reputation and service record revealed in his ordinary conduct of life as a policeman.

k) ARE THE POLICEMEN COURTEOUS IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH EACH OTHER? ARE SUPERIOR OFFICERS COURTEOUS TO SUBORDINATES IN EFFECTING DISCIPLINE?

Yes, all the policemen make it the first of their considerations to cultivate an intimate friendship with each other, thus securing all-important unity of the police as a whole.

In our training of policemen, we do not adopt the so-called "Spartan" education, but always use the method of persuasion and intelligent guidance, the superior officers trying to enter into the feelings of the subordinates and lead.

l) IS DEVOTION TO DUTY AND COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF POLICE WORK ENCOURAGED BY INSTRUCTIONS OR ANY MEANS?

At each station house, the Chief gives every morning his instructions to all the members under him before they get to their day's work, inculcating fairness in administering justice and propriety in leading the masses upon their minds, thus encouraging them in their satisfactory performance of police duties. Moreover, regarding special matters that require training, questions and answers are freely exchanged, or special hours of practical training are set aside for their acquiring necessary knowledge and technique.

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m) WITH THE VIEW OF MAINTAINING MORALE DO SUPERIOR OFFICERS TAKE A PERSONAL INTEREST IN A SUBORDINATE, PARTICULARLY WHERE ONE HAS SERIOUS PERSONAL TROUBLE?

Superior officers are always planning to enable his subordinates to maintain their dignity as policemen both publicly and privately, and make from time to time personal visits to their homes from the viewpoint of equally participating in their human joys and sorrows, thus ensuring in practice the amity and unity of superiors and their subordinates.

n) ARE SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS MADE BY PLACING A POLICEMAN THEREINTO CONSIDERING THE POLICEMEN'S SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS AND HIS FITNESS FOR THE SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT? OR IS THE CASTE SYSTEM RESORTED TO?

We assign each policeman to his right place according to his natural aptitude and fitness for some special field of activity, and by no means according to any "caste" system or any other formalities.

o) ARE POLITICS KEPT FROM THE POLICE DEPT. TO PREVENT UNNECESSARY PUNISHMENT TO A POLICEMAN FOR A POLICE DUTY HE PERFORMED WHICH AFFECTED AN INDIVIDUAL CIVILIAN?

Yes, politics are kept from the Metropolitan Police Board. In consequence, no policeman ever gets punishment for his performing a police duty which politically affected an individual civilian.

p) ARE ANY CONSIDERATIONS BEING GIVEN TO CUT DOWN AND STANDARDIZE THE WORKING HOURS OF A POLICEMAN?

Yes, we are now giving considerations to cut down their service hours and to make improvements in their present rules of service. We give below the chief points under consideration:

a. At present, a policeman on duty at the police booth has 25 hours of service at a stretch and then 23 hours of rest next day. But in practice, he usually performs some police duties even on days when he is off duty. Accordingly, the Chief of a police station is always endeavoring to rationalize the police duties at his station and thus to minimize the surplus work to be performed on "off duty" days.

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b) Besides the measures above mentioned, we are also now considering a plan to cut down the duty hours by assigning such policemen as are now on the list of day duty (8 hours duty) to the booth service, thus enabling policemen on duty at the booths to serve from 1500 hours to 0800 hours. But our present force is too small to carry out this plan without crippling the sufficient force to secure perfect guard in the daytime. So we are going to adopt the plan after we have succeeded in complementing our force with a sufficient number of additional policemen.

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XXI - Legal Bureau
None applicable to this clause.

XXV - Civilian Personnel within Police Dept.

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

b. What are their duties?
Clerical and engineering.

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

1) Superintendent General's Secretariate

Names of office	Number	Duties
Secretary	2	In charge of Archives and Documents, Personnel, and accounts.
Engineer	6	Medical, telephone and telegraphic and buildings of the office
Government Clerk and Ass. Engineer	81	Assisting of the above both in clerical and engineering works
Public Official	263	Do
Interpreter	1	Interpretation
Public Official	4	Assisting of the above.

2) Police Department

Name of Office	Number	Duties
Government clerk	1	Assisting of clerical works
Public Official	1270	Attached to each police station and assisting clerical works

3) Criminal Department

Name of Office	Number	Duties
Engineer	1	In charge of matters on medical jurisprudence
Government Clerk & Ass. Engineer	5	Engaging in scientific investigation of criminal and clerical works.
Public Official	6	Assisting of the above.

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4) Public Peace Department

Name of Office	Number	Duties
Engineer	67	In charge of matters on motorcars, electricity, gas and gun powders, etc.
Government clerk and Ass.Engineer	69	Assisting of the above both in engineering and clerical works
Public Official	9	Do

5)

5) Fire Department

Name of Office	Number	Duties
Engineer	4	In charge of matters on fire trucks and utilization of water.
Ass.Engineer	12	Assisting of the above
Public Official	48	Attached to each Fire Station and assisting clerical works

d. Are they civil service employees?
Yes.

e. How are they chosen for their positions?

Engineers are placed in positions requiring special knowledge and clerks along line with clerical works and without any police authority

f. How many civilian employees?

1) Civil Official

Name of Office	The FullNumber
Secretary	2
Engineer	17
Government clerk and/or Ass. Engineer	139
Interpreter	1
Total	159

2) Public Official

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4) Public Peace Department

Name of Office	Number	Duties
Engineer	61	In charge of matters on motorcars, electricity, gas and gun powders, etc.
Government clerk and Ass.Engineer	69	Assisting of the above both in engineering and clerical works
Public Official	9	Do

5)

5) Fire Department

Name of office	Number	Duties
Engineer	4	In charge of matters on fire trucks and utilization of water.
Ass.Engineer	12	Assisting of the above
Public Official	48	Attached to each Fire Station and assisting clerical works

d. Are they civil service employees?
Yes.

e. How are they chosen for their positions?

Engineers are placed in positions requiring special knowledge and clerks along line with clerical works and without any police authority.

f. How many civilian employees?

1) Civil Official

Name of Office	The FullNumber
Secretary	2
Engineer	17
Government clerk and/or Ass. Engineer	139
Interpreter	1
Total	159

2) Public Official

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XXVI - PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The following are answers regarding the affairs put in charge of the Traffic Section.

a) DO YOU CONDUCT AND HAVE A MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY PROGRAM?

Yes.

b) IF SO, WHAT METHODS ARE USED TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC (BY ADVERTISEMENT, RADIO, PAMPHLETS, ETC.)?

We educate by means of press, radio, advertisement, signs, hand-bills, lectures, paper-picture show, painting exhibition, etc.

f) DO YOU PROVIDE OR BLOCK OFF STREETS TO PERMIT SLEDDING IN WINTER?

No, we do not.

g) DO YOU PROVIDE OR BLOCK OFF CERTAIN PLAY STREETS FOR CHILDREN?

No, we do not.

h) DO YOU SPONSOR JUNIOR CLUBS FOR TRAFFIC PATROLS IN SCHOOL AREAS?

Yes, we do.

p) DO YOU HAVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WITHIN DEPT. FOR SAFETY PRACTICES, MAKING POLICEMEN SAFETY MINDED AND TO GUIDE THEM IN EDUCATING THE PUBLIC?

We train the policemen by furnishing them with repeated instructions, and the public is given occasionally traffic training.

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~~XXVII-1.~~
XXVII-

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER MINISTRIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICES.

a) IS THERE ANY FORM OF CO-oPERATION?

State, prefecture, municipality.

According to the government organization, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board is ~~in~~ under command and supervision of the Home Minister as to the affairs concerning the police and fire-service in Tokyo and ~~in~~ under command and supervision of the Prime Minister or the Minister of each ministry as to the affairs belonging to the Cabinet or each ministry, which are in his authority; and arranging them, he reports them to the Home Minister, the Cabinet or the ministry respectively, according to their nature.

He also keeps in touch and co-operates with the local authorities when necessary, according to the nature of affairs.

b) EXPLANATION OF THE FORM.

EXPLAIN THE DEPARTMENT AND SECTION RESPECTIVELY.

Each department and section keeps in touch and co-operates with each ministry, each prefecture or municipality in the name of the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, according to the nature of affairs.

c) EXPLAIN THE CO-OPERATION SPHERE OF EACH DEPARTMENT AND SECTION RESPECTIVELY.

Within the sphere laid down by laws and regulations, the departments and sections, which take charge of an affair, co-operate among them.

d) DOES THE BOARD ENFORCE THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF OTHER GOVERNMENT ORGANS AND WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF ITS AUTHORITY?

The Metropolitan Police Board puts in force the rules and regulations issued by the Cabinet or each ministry concerning the police; the sources of its authority are two; one belonging to the minister of a ministry which has issued the rule and regulation and the other belonging to the chief of the Metropolitan Police Board by way of entrusting him with the rule and regulation.

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II-G System of Award and Reward for Meritorious Duty

(a) We have System of Police Reward for Meritorious Duty as outlined below though we do not admit any similar system other than this - for example a system by which some public or civilian organization award or reward an individual for his meritorious duty.

(1) Meritorious duty of the junior official is judged on the points of content and extent, and for what is considered a great merit reward comes directly from Police Superintendent General, while for other merits the individuals concerned are rewarded by the chiefs of the sections or heads of the police stations under whom they work.

(2) Conspicuous or meritorious acts of all officer, senior, junior or otherwise, are reported to Home Minister by the Police Superintendent General of the metropolitan Police Board and rewarded for by Home Minister.

(b) Is it by currency?

As indicated below, there are three (3) different types of police reward, namely in some cases it is by currency and in other cases by approbation, while in still other cases it is done by awarding the definite medals.

(1) Rewarding by Police Superintendent General has three (3) different cases, namely the Ordinary Reward which is the awarding of not more than 100 yen, the Special Reward which is the awarding of between 100 and 1,000 yen, and the awarding of approbation.

(2) Rewarding minor merits of individuals by the chiefs of sections or heads of police stations under whom they are working, involves the awarding of some currency.

(3) Rewarding by Home Minister involves the awarding of medals showing the merits for which they are conferred, while in some cases only certificates of merit are awarded.

(c) Is it by promotion; special assignment. Raise in salary or bonus?

(1) Although at present no such system is adopted as a principle, as to promote the rank or make any special assignment as reward for merit, we are aware of the advantages which will arise if we adopt such a system in future.

There are cases, however, in which the individual who has died in the discharge of his duty is promoted in rank in proportion to the extent of his merit.

(2) For those whose merits are particularly remarkable, not only the awarding of large sums of money but raises in their salaries within the limit of 5 yen to 20 yen per month are considered.

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(2) As to the raise in bonus, we at present have no system of any substantial increase, though meritorious persons receive bonuses slightly higher than the general level.

(d) Do you present medals or other type of decoration?

Only the most meritorious are presented by Home Minister with medals of Police Merit symbolizing their respective merits, as mentioned in Item (2) of Section (B).

Medals of Police Merit have two (2) different types. Those awarded to the most meritorious individuals are called Badges of Distinguished Police Merit and those awarded to the individuals next to them in merit are called Badges of Police Merit.

(e) Do you have currency rewards for apprehension of Wanted Criminals?

(1) Although we reward the individual who has apprehended a wanted criminal because he is meritorious in regard to his duty, it depends upon the offense of the arrested criminal whether he is rewarded with currency or mere approbation.

(2) Save for the reward mentioned in the above item, we have no system by which any public or civilian organization rewards such an individual.

In the case where an individual has apprehended a criminal of special importance, however, the apprehender may be awarded a reward in currency by Procurator General or Chief Public Procurator of the Procurator's Offices, Criminal Local Court. But such is not an established system.

(f) If so, what percentage of reward is kept by individual? Or does the F.D. take custody of any reward?

(1) Currencies awarded in accordance with System of Police Reward are under all circumstances handed to the meritorious individuals immediately and in full amount.

(2) Even in the case where a meritorious individual is awarded with a reward in currency by Procurator General or Chief Public Procurator as mentioned in the proviso of Item (2) of Section (E), he receives the money immediately and in full amount.

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(3) As mentioned in Item (2) of Section (E), we do not admit any system by which an individual may accept reward from a public or civilian organization. In cases where such organizations present rewards in currency to meritorious individuals to express the feeling of gratitude, the money will, as a principle, be returned to the presenters except when their acceptance is permitted by Police Superintendent General. Only when there is no means of returning the money, it will be kept at the police stations to which they belong, and used in the most effective ways for the good of all the constituent members of the stations.

(G) May awards be accepted without permission of Home Ministry or Supt. General?

No rewards or awards in currency or money presented with similar meaning and which are other than rewards awarded according to System or Police Reward by Police Superintendent General or heads of the organizations the recipients belong to, are allowed to be accepted, regardless of the presenters' status or pretext for presentation, except with the permission of Police Superintendent General.

(H) Do you have certain forms prescribed for acceptance of awards?

(1) In regard to awards in currency presented in accordance with System of Police Reward, the chief of the section or the head of the police station to which the meritorious individual belongs is required to submit a written report in the definite form, specifying the merit in question in the concrete; and the judging and deciding of the amount to be awarded will be based on the above report.

(2) When Police Superintendent General presents an award in currency, he presents it along with a writ indicating the purport of the presentation. In this case there are two forms of presentation, as mentioned below:

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(a) If the merit is a particularly worthy one, he holds a presentation ceremony and presents the award in person.

(b) If it is a minor merit, he presents the award through the chief of the section or the head of the police station the meritorious individual belongs to, without holding a presentation ceresony.

(3) As mentioned in Section (G), a meritorious individual must obtain the permission of Police Superintendent General prior to his acceptance of a reward or award other than the authorized police award; while in order to obtain such permission it is necessary for the person to submit a written application for permission through the chief of the section or the head of the police station to which he belongs. We do not have any other special form or system as to this matter.

(I) Must they be forwarded to any certain individual for approval?

(1) To accept awards in currency presented in accordance with System of Police Reward, no approval has to be obtained of the chiefs of sections or heads of police stations under whom the meritorious individuals are working; or of any senior officials.

(2) As mentioned in Section (G), the meritorious individual presented with a reward or award or something like that in currency by persons other than Police Superintendent General or the section chief or Station head under whom he is working, must not fail to apply for the permission of Police Superintendent General for acceptance thereof. In this case, however, he must first submit an application for permission to the chief or head ot whom he is a subordinate, and the latter will take a necessary procedure according to the definite form.

(J) Do you investigate thoroughly the source of reward?

Prior to the presentation of a reward or award according to System of Police Reward, we make close investigations in the following manners so an to insure fairness.

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(1) In the first place, the chief of section or police station investigates in detail the merit of his subordinate on the basis of his own statement or acknowledgement of his seniors; and if the merit is deemed remarkable, the chief reports it to Police Superintendent General, as mentioned in Item (1) of Section (H); but if not, he either rewards the merit by himself or presents no reward, as the case may require.

(2) In the second place, Police Superintendent General, on receiving the aforementioned report, unless Director of Police Affairs Department re-investigate the merit in question on the basis of the report and thus determines its fitness or unfitness to reward as well as the amount of money to be awarded. Furthermore, if the merit is deemed particularly worthy, he asks the opinion of the Distinguished Merit. Inquiring Committee for final decision of action to be taken with regard to the reward. If the case requires, he submits to Home Minister a recommendation as to presentation of a Badge of Distinguished Police Merit.

(K) Any special consideration given, such as granting time off with pay?

We have at present a system to supply the individuals injured in the discharge of their duties with medical expenses necessary to their complete recovery from their injury and also grant them holidays during the periods of their recuperation; but any other special treatment of the police personnel, such as special allowances or special holidays, is not under consideration.

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RECORDS MAINTAINED

(1) The Crime Prevention Association:

The criminal prevention sub-section was set up in August, 1947 in the general affair section which belongs to the criminal department and chiefly aimed at the criminal prevention at the end of the year. In April, 1946 it was promoted to a section and commenced active work, increasing members. In 1942 the criminal prevention association consisting of civilians was set up in almost every police station.

(2) In 1939 the section made efforts for criminal prevention with film projectors.

(3) Since 1937 a criminal prevention week has been set up every spring and during the week police officials held lecture meetings or put up posters.

(4) They are making efforts to lead youths properly in co-operation with people at home. There are about three cases every month in which youths are saved from going astray.

(5) Every police station chief holds lecture meetings or social gatherings for criminal prevention in co-operation with the section.
Since last January 174 lectures and 285 social gatherings have been held.

(6) Since last March criminal prevention exhibitions have been held in two department stores.

(7) The section is closely related with the public procurator's office and courts.

(8) The section is closely related with the criminal prevention section of the police bureau of the Home Office and the civilian life bureau of the Metropolis Office.

(9) The title and name of the chief:

Kofu Tokoroyama, Chief of the Criminal Prevention Section, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board.

(10) Location:

The east side of the second storey of the Metropolitan Police Board.

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XXX. C I V I L S E R V I C E

1. FULLY EXPLAIN AND DESCRIBE YOUR CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM, ELABORATE ON THIS SUBJECT AND INCLUDE ALL DETAILS NO MATTER HOW MINUTE. IN ADDITION TO ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION YOU GIVE, SPECIALLY CONSIDER (a) (b) (c) (d).

A civil officer is appointed by selecting a right man from among such candidates as possess certain qualifications fixed by the provisions of Ordinance for Appointment and Pay-Supply of Government Officials and other regulations for appointment of government officers. But officers, such as legal officers, whose appointments are specially fixed by a separate law, are appointed according to such separate laws. There are four classes of civil officers:

(i) Such as are appointed personally by the Emperor.

(ii) 1st grade officers, who are appointed through the recommendations of the Prime Minister as a result of Cabinet Councils.

(iii) 2nd grade officers, who are appointed through the recommendations of the Prime Minister or other Ministers of Cabinet individually.

(iiii) 3rd grade officers, who are appointed according to the Imperial Ordinance by the Prime Minister, other Cabinet Ministers, Directors of the Divisions and Bureaus of Ministries, ~~Governors and Bureaus of Ministries~~, Governors of Prefectures, &c., who are in direct control over them.

Such civil officers as are engaged in administrative duties are called "administrative officials," and such as are engaged in some technical duties are called ~~technical duties are called~~ "technical officials."

At the Metropolitan Police Board, the Superintendent General, Chief Secretary, Directors of Departments are appointed by the Government; Superintendents are appointed by the Government and assigned by the Superintendent General; Police Inspectors and such as are below Inspectors are both appointed and assigned by the Superintendent General.

No civil officers, except when they are convicted by criminal law or imposed with some disciplinary actions or when they are such as are appointed personally by the Emperor and are dealt with by a separate rule, are not dismissed but by the provisions of Ordinance for Controlling Status of Government Officials. When they are dismissed according to the above Ordinance, for example, for their inability to discharge their

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proper functions through being maimed, disabled or enfeebled either physically or mentally, it is required that their cases shall be submitted to the trial of the Committee for Punishing Government Officials.

No civil officers, except such as are appointed personally by the Emperor and are dealt with by a separate rule, are not punished but by the provisions of Ordinance for Punishing Civil Officers.

Cases to be punished by the above Ordinance are threefold -- when they act contrary to their proper functions; when they are negligent in their discharge of duties; and when they act in any way derogatory to the dignity or good character of government officials either publicly or privately.

Punishments or disciplinary actions dealt upon civil officers are of three kinds -- dismissal, reduction of pay, and reprimand.

When 1st grade officers are dismissed or reduced in their pay, it is done through the recommendations of the Prime Minister accompanied by the report of resolutions adopted by the Committee for Punishing Government Officials.

When 2nd grade officers are dismissed, it is done through the recommendations of their superiors in direct control over them accompanied by the report of resolutions adopted by the Committee for Punishing Government Officials.

When 2nd grade officers are reduced in their pay, or when 3rd grade officers are dismissed or reduced in their pay, it is done by their superiors in direct control over them according to the resolutions adopted by the Committee for Punishing Government Officials.

When civil officers of any grade are reprimanded, it is done by their superiors in direct control over them.

a) A BRIEF DIGEST OF ALL LAWS (NATIONAL, PREFECTURAL AND MUNICIPAL) GOVERNING CIVIL SERVICE.

All civil officers, except such as are appointed personally by the Emperor or legal and other officers who are dealt with by a special law or regulation, are appointed according to Ordinance for Appointment and Pay-Supply of Government Officials.

2nd grade officers are appointed through the recommendations of the Prime Minister or other Cabinet Ministers according to the above Ordinance.

3rd grade officers are appointed according to the above Ordinance by the Governor of Prefectures, the Superintendent General, &c.

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At the Metropolitan Police Board, 3rd grade officers are appointed by Shohei Fujinuma, Superintendent General, from among such applicants as have qualifications fixed by the Ordinance mentioned above. When those appointments are made, the Superintendent General is assisted by Mitoru Eguchi, Chief Secretary, Keikichi Masuhara, Director of Police Affairs Dept., Taro Takemoto, Chief of Document Section, Nobuyoshi Magari, Chief of Police Affairs Section, &c.

Cities, being local self-governing bodies, have no right of appointing government officials.

b) THE PROTECTION AND BENEFITS YOUR CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM AFFORDS ALL POLICEMEN OF ALL RANKS AND GRADES.

The Ordinance for Appointment and Pay-Supply of Government Officials provides for the qualifications and proceedings of appointment of government officials.

The Ordinance for Controlling Status of Government Officials has as its objectives the stabilization of posts and the attainment of utmost fairness in meting out punishments. The Ordinance provides that when a government official is dismissed, the case shall be first submitted to the trial of the Committee for Punishing Government Officials. It also provides that no policemen shall be dismissed owing to the mere personal ill feelings of their superiors or by reason of outside political influences.

At the Metropolitan Police Board, the Chairman of the Committee for Punishing Government Officials is Shohei Fujinuma, Superintendent General, and its other members are Keikichi Masuhara, Director of Police Affairs Dept., Mitoru Eguchi, Chief Secretary, Yoshimaro Takahashi, Director of Criminal Affairs Dept., Naomi Nishimura, Director of Public Peace Dept., and Jiro Fujita, Director of Fire Dept.

Such officials as are in the service of the Metropolitan Office are appointed by the Mayor. They are municipal officers, and not government officials.

c) WHO CONDUCTS THE PHYSICAL, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL EXAMINATIONS OF ALL APPLICANTS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE, PARTICULARLY POLICEMEN?

Physicians attached to the Training School of the Police conduct the physical and medical exams. The mental examination is conducted by the Assistant Chief of the Training School, assisted by a police Inspector and an Assistant Inspector in charge of the examination.

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d) WHO CONDUCTS THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL RECORD, CHARACTER, LIFETIME RESIDENCES, LIFETIME SCHOOLING, AND LIFETIME EMPLOYMENT OF ALL APPLICANTS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE, PARTICULARLY POLICEMEN?

Regarding the criminal record, character, lifetime residences, lifetime schooling, lifetime employments, and social status of such applicants as have passed the physical, medical, and mental examinations, together with the general character and reputation of their parents and brothers, reports of investigations are obtained from the Chief of the Police Stations and Masters or Mayors of the places where they once lived.

2. DO YOU MAINTAIN A SEPARATE CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN WORKING FOR THE NATIONAL, PREFECTURAL, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT? OR DOES EACH MINISTRY AND SUB-DIVISION THEREOF DO ITS HIRING WITH OR WITHOUT THE AID OF ANY CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU AND CIVIL SERVICE LAWS?

Of the members of the Metropolitan Police Board, 2nd grade officers and such as are above 2nd grade are taken into employment by the Home Minister. At the Home Office there is a Personnel Section for the employment of all government officials all over the country.

3rd grade officers are taken into employment by the Superintendent General. At the Metropolitan Police Board, there is a Document Section for the employment of government officials.

Common policemen are taken into service by the Director of the Police Affairs Dept. according to the directions of the Superintendent General. As a part of the Police Affairs Dept. there is a Police Affairs Section for the employment of common policemen.

When any persons are taken into government service by the Personnel Section of Home Office or by the Document and Police Affairs Sections of the Metropolitan Police Board, it is always done so according to the Ordinance for Appointment and Pay-Supply of Government Officials.

1st and 2nd grade officers, except such as possess certain qualifications, have to pass the examination or special selection of the Higher Examination Commission of the Cabinet. 3rd grade officers, except such as possess certain qualifications, have to pass the examination or special selection of the Common Examination

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Commission.

3. HOW DOES CIVIL SERVICE AND CIVIL SERVICE LAWS BECOME INVOLVED IN THE PROMOTION OF POLICEMEN TO HIGHER GRADES AND RANKS?

The promotion of policemen is done according to the Ordinance for Appointment and Pay-Supply of Government Officials, which provides for the qualifications and proceedings of the promotion of 3rd grade officers to 2nd grade. When common policemen are promoted to the rank of police-sergeants, they are selected by the examination conducted by the Director of the Police Affairs Dept. as Chief Examiner with the aid of the Chief of the Police Affairs Section, Police Supervisors &c. specially appointed by the Superintendent General.

The promotion to the ranks of the Police Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors is also done through an examination conducted by the Director of the Police Affairs Dept. as Chief Examiner with the aid of the Chief of the Police Affairs Section, Police Supervisors &c. specially appointed by the Superintendent General.

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Section	Nos. Total	Details				
		Assist. Police Inspector	Police sergeant	Police-man	Classification by offices	
					Warden	6
Crime prevention	10	1	1	8	No ramifications	
Livelihood	11	1	1	9	--do--	
Traffic	19	1	1	17	Inside duty	5
					Outside duty	14
Peace	9	1	2	6	Public morals	4
					Peace & Security	5

(3) GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DUTIES, FUNCTIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNED TO EACH SECTION.

Ans: (a) Outside duties:

1. Duties at booths are to stand on guard, parolling and policing the area assigned to and take responsibility pertaining general police affairs arising within the area.

2. Duties at the guard post are to stand on guard, patrolling and policing the area which differ according to the object of a guard, and take all responsibility of general police affairs that may arise within the area.

(b) Police Affairs Section:

1. Matters pertaining to personnel affairs and distribution thereof.

2. Matters pertaining to education and training of police officials.

3. Matters pertaining to supervision and police duties.

4. Matters pertaining to affairs with general public.

5. Receiveing and delivering of documents or attending to telephone messages.

6. Matters pertaining ot account and management.

7. Matter pertaining to lost and found articles or goods buried underground.

8. Matters pertaining to keeping in custody the goods or money belonging to persons in detention of others.

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(c) Criminal Investigation Section:

1. Matters pertaining to investigation and arresting of criminals.

2. Matters pertaining to a person who died of unnatural death or who pertained injury.

3. Matters pertaining to the control of delinquent youths.

5. Matters pertaining to inposing punishment with five or detention.

6. Matters pertaining to the detention room as well as protection room.

(d) Crime Prevention Section:

1. Matters pertaining to the prevention of crimes.

2. Matters pertaining to mentally affacted person.

3. Matters pertaining to persons who have ran away from home, astrayed children, or a person whose whereabout became unknown.

(e) Livelihood Section:

1. Matters pertaining to advise in respect of generalliving affairs or of financial affairs.

2. Matters pertaining to the control on economic violation.

(f) Traffic Section:

1. Matters pertaining to traffic regulations.

2. Matters pertaining to the control of traffic violation and of accidents.

3. Matters pertaining to the control of stall business.

(g) Peace Section:

1. Matters pertaining to restamants.

2. Matters pertaining to hotels and inns.

3. Matters pertaining to pawn shops, second-hand stores and palmistry.

4. Matters concerning Machiai, Geisha Houses, and Geisha.

5. Matters concerning the conducts aimed at specultions such as gambling.

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6. Matters concerning dance hall, dancing instruction institute, and instructors thereof.

7. Matters concerning drinking and smoking of minorities.

8. Matters concerning finance operations, pseud-Insurance, illegal financiers, negotiable note operators, or articles resembling, coins and paper money.

9. Matters concerning arms and gun-powder.

10. Matters concerning the control of dangerous articles.

11. Matters pertaining to bath Houses and bath House operations.

12. Matters pertaining to the control of hygenics.

(4) STATE THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE KEISHI.

Ans: As the chief of a police station, the Keishi undertakes, besides taking charge of police affairs in accordance with the provisions of legal orders or other provisions, supervision and command of Police members, distribution of them to different posts. He also exclusively takes charge of summonning or dispatching of police forces, or the matter of engagement and discharge of employees or the reporting to the Superintendent General of his subordinates' merits and demerits.

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5. STATE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE KEIBU.
As an assistant to the Keishi, Keibu takes charge of command and supervision of every section of the police station in order to effect control over the police affairs. In fact, he acts as a proxy of the chief in his absence.

6. STATE THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH KEIBU-HO.
As the head of every section, the Keibu-Ho takes charge, in accordance with the order of his superior, of command and supervision of his subordinates in respect of official business.

7. STATE THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH JUNSA-BUCHO.
The Junsa-Bucho, acting on the order of his superior, takes charge of command supervision over the Junsa in respect of official business.

8. WHAT NUMBER OF MEN ARE ASSIGNED TO TRAFFIC DUTY ON THE STREETS?
Fourteen men.

9. WHAT NUMBER OF MEN ARE ASSIGNED TO PATROL DUTY IN UNIFORM?
Men on outside duties are 143 in all. These are organized into three groups consisting of 47 men each and each day one group is assigned to duties at police-boxes designated where each of the men will attend one-third of his duty hours to patrolling. Although the patrolling is as a principle done by one man, there may be cases where two men will be engaged on instruction from the supervisor according to necessity.

10. WHAT NUMBER ARE ASSIGNED TO PATROL IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES?
No patrolling is done in civilian clothes.

11. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ~~HS~~ JUNSA ASSIGNED TO DUTIES WITHIN THE STATION HOUSE?
67 Junsa.

12. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CIVILIANS ASSIGNED TO DUTIES WITHIN THE STATION HOUSE?
5 civilians.

13. HOW MANY JUNSA-BUCHO ARE ASSIGNED TO DUTIES WITHIN THE STATION HOUSE?
12 Junsa-Bucho.

14. HOW MANY KEIBU-HO ARE ASSIGNED TO DUTIES WITHIN THE STATION HOUSES?
8 Keibu-ho.

15. HOW MANY OF EACH RANK ABOVE JUNSA ARE ASSIGNED TO PATROL SUPERVISION?
Three Keibu-hō and nine Junsa-Bucho are assigned to patrol supervision, each of which will by turn take up night duties, supervising patrols of the Junsa. Again supervisors, including the chief, of inside duties are organized into three groups which also undertake supervising patrol duties; consequently the supervising is done by practically all of the supervisors.

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25. GIVE AN ILLUSTRATION OF PROCEDURE FOR AN ARREST FOR A:

a) Serious crime
b) Minor crime
c) Black market violation
d) Traffic code violation
e) Other offenses if there are such sh

Show movemants of prisoner from time of arrest to time of assignment in Court.

And: Procedure is the same, regardlers of crimes serious or minor in nature.

Arresting is effected by judicial police on the issuance of a warrant of arrest or a warrant of detention by prosecutor. But in case where a prosecutor or a judicial police could have known of the flagrant case of an offence, the prosecutor may order a judicial police to make the arresting or do the arresting himself, or a judicial police may make immediate arresting without waiting for the issuance of an order to so doing.

Again, in case an offender in a case of flagrant delict still remaining at the scene, any person may do the arresting, but in such case, the arrested shall without delay be delivered to a prosecutor or a judicial police of the local or district Court.

In case a suspect has been placed under detention, regnrdlers of his being a flagrant delictor or otherwise, he is subject to an investigation based on the evidence in the offence, after which he will be sent to the prosecutor's office together with the documents relating to the case. All this while his person will be restricted of freedom to a certain extent.

26. STATE QUOTA OF KOBAN IN PRECINCT. SHOW HOW MANY ARE IN OPERATIVE CONDITION.

Ans: The quota is to be decided by the chief of a police station on the application by the people, with conditions of traffic and the density of population being taken into consideration, who will select the best suited police to be assigned to the precinct where he will assume all the responsibilities so far as police affairs concerns to the interest of the populace and to carry on the affairs in the simplest manner possible. At present there are fifteen police boxes, and all are in operative condition.

27. OUTLINE THE OPERATIONS OF POLICEMEN ASSIGNED TO MORALS LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION.

Ans: (a) Control and arresting of prostitutes.

(b) Control of speculative conducts and arresting of persons involved.

(c) Control and arresting of illegal financiars.

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(d) Control and arresting of illegal employment agencies.

(e) Control of fire arms, gun-powder, or other dangerous articles, and the arresting of violators.

X - I M P E R I A L G U A R D

Ans: As regards the matters pertaining to the Imperial Police, please refer to the Minister of the Imperial Household.

(1) Constant guard is kept by the Imperial police of the within the precinct, of the Imperial Palace where reside Emperor, Empress and their family.

Imperial Police Dept. is in the jurisdiction of the Minister of Imperial Household which is a separate organization from the M.P.B.

(2) Guards are posted by the M.P.B. along the roads and at the destination on the occasion of the Emperor, Empress, or their family going out of the Palace.

(3) On the matter of the guard mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the M.P.B. undertakes the posting of the guard along the roads and in other places, with a company of guard organized for that purpose, the Superintendent-General being as its head and consisted of necessary number of ordinal policemen.

(4) In order to make the preparation of Policial planning for this purpose, 220 policemen are constantly kept on the duty. These men are consisted of common policemen, not specially selected, and their duties and responsibility neigher, differ from other common policemen.

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

Ans.: Reports are being made, according to their respective nature, to the Chief Secretary of the M.P.B., the Chief of the Police Affairs Dept., the Chief of the Criminal Department, or the Chief of the Peace Dept., but matters of special importance will be reported to the Superintendent-General.

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

Ans.: They are inspected often, without fixed number of time, by the Superintendent-General, the Chief Secretary, Departmental Chiefs of Police Affairs, Criminal, Peace, and by chiefs of each section and by the Inspector. The station houses are, therefore, inspected about five times a month by each such man's visit put together.

18. Who inspects detention cells above the rank of Keishi?

Ans.: They are inspected by men above the Departmental chiefs in M.P.B.

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

Ans.: No inspection is made by such agency.

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

Ans.: (1) No fines are imposed by police in station house.

(2) In accordance with the summary trial precedents of police effences No.31 promulgated by the Dajokan (cabinet) in Sept. 1885, the chief of Police Station, the chief of sub-police station, or an official acting on their behalf may impose fines, there being previsions stipulated that any effences, committed within the jurisdiction and against which punishment with detention or with fine can be applicable, are subject to summary trial.

In a summary trial a virdict is returned after hearing defendant's statement and taking of evidence based on the police's report on the fact of the effence made out in the prescribed form; and in the decision are described the name of the defendant, his age, position, occupation, address, place where the effence was committed, the date on nich it was committed, names of the effence and punishment, and a period within which the defendant may demand a formal trial as well as the names of the police station and the officials concerned, and the date on which the summary trial took place.

21. Are prison sentences imposed by police? If so, state method of sentencing prisoners. State effences for which prison sentence may be imposed by police. State limit of time - days, weeks or years to which prisoner may be sentenced by police.

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Ans.: The offenders are placed under detention for a period not exceeding 30 days in the same method as mentioned in the Questionair No.20.

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

Ans.: There is no such room.

23. Is my officer charged with responsibility of safeguarding records?

Ans.: No.

24. State the name of each permanent record kept in the station house and its purpose?

Ans.: The permanent records to be kept in the police station are as follows:-

	Name of Records	Purpose
1)	Class A file of established rules.....	Kept for future reference.
2)	Class A orders to the chief of police station	do
3)	File of instructions.....	do
4)	File of duplicates of historical reports of the M.P.B.	do
5)	Register of sick and injuries sustained in the execution of duties.	Kept for the purpose of procedures to be taken in future in determing increase in wages, pension, relief to the sick and injury, and annuity.
6)	Register of the names of staff members.	
7)	Register of names and addresses of the staff-members.....	of smooth and proper execution of business affairs between the members of M.P.B. and those of police stations.
8)	Detailed list of status.....	Kept as important references in respect of members during their service and after retiring.
9)	Register of special leave of absence...	Kept in order to accord a member a special leave of absence, for his attending duties without a single day of absence for long years.
10)	Register of police ledger.....	A police-ledger constitutes one of most important items in executing police duties.

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11)	Register of the time of reports despatched	Kept in order to execute business matters between the M.P.B. and police stations
12)	Catalogues of documents.....	Kept for the future reference as important data in respect of police business.
13)	Register of civilians houses inspected	This affords data necessary in the execution of police affairs in respect of individuals, of their respective character, conducts, career, and condition of living.
14)	Register of reports on the changes in civilian houses.....	-- do --
15)	Tabulations of special precincts to which a police assigned on outside duty	In order to make known clearly the responsibility of a police's duty in respect of the precinct he is assigned to.
16)	Files of Class A established rules of Police Fraternal Society...	In order to keep in perfect order the documents of all relief works among police officials in sick or others.
17)	Files of Class A established rules of Police Guards. ...	Kept for reference's sake in respect of the matters concerning police guards.
18)	Register of lost police-ledgers.....	Kept for the purpose of preventing misuse by a finder thereof in view of its importance.
19)	Register of missing mental patients..	In order to keep policing to perfection.
20)	Register of the names..... of police officials residing in the jurisdiction.	Same as No.8.
21)	Detailed register of pistols..... ammunition and other accessories.	In order to make perfect the treatment of pistols and such articles in possession of the police.
22)	Files of official certificates of approval of the amount of annual revenue on land, which is under the Finance Ministry's supervision.	In order to make clear the place of existing cash.
23)	Files of official certificates ..... of the amount of cash on hand, outside the annual revenue and expenditure, which is under the supervision of the Home Ministry.	-- do --

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(24)	Files of notifications.....	Kept for the future reference.
(25)	Files of Orders of..... of budgets.	In order to show the criterion in using the budgets in the fiscal year of each police station.
(26)	Files of official certificates ..... of approval of the amount of cash on hand, which is of the Government and other public ownership.	In order to make clear the place of existing cash.
(27)	Files of official certificates..... of approval of the amount of cash in hand, which is placed under trust.	do
(28)	Register of furniture.....	In order to make clear their whereabout and how they are used.
(29)	Register of furniture..... handed out	do
(30)	Register of Articles..... placed under custody.	do
(31)	Files of class A established.....	For the future reference in respect of financial matters
(32)	Register of crimes.....	For the reference's sake to know the generations of crimes.
(33)	Summary Register of..... of transfer of suspects.	For reference's sake to know how suspects have been meted out.
(34)	Summary register of..... suspects send to the prosecutor's office.	do
(35)	Files of records of released..... Miner offencers.	do
(36)	Register of inspection..... of persons in detention.	In order to prevent persons under detention from running away or other accidents.
(37)	Summary records of..... juvenile criminals as well as delinquency.	In order to know the criminal conditions of the arrested youths.
(38)	Register of permits for..... giving and receiving, or transporting, or carrying pistol or camouflaged weapons.	In order to prevent illegal receipt of pistol or other camouflaged weapons.
(39)	Register of persons in..... possession of small arms.	do
(40)	Register of pistols..... ball-cartridges, blank-cartridges placed under custody.	do

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(41)	Files of materials for reference in respect of the economic police.	For the future reference in that field.
(42)	Register of rice and cereals for business use.	In order to prevent unfair distribution of of rice and cereals in business use.
(43)	Registor of designated labors receiving increased ration.	do
(44)	Register of taking in and out of purchase tickets of tires and tubes for motorcars.	To prevent unfair distribution of the same.
(45)	Register of granted purchase tickets of tires and tubes for motorcars.	do
(46)	List of Investigated tires of motorcars.	do
(47)	Register of taking in and out of purchase cirtificates of tires and tubes of motorcars.	do
(48)	Register of matters	For the future reference in respect of the execution of office routine.
(49)	Register of the names of police officials residing within the jurisdiction.	To provide for emergency calls.
(50)	Book of index of individual house.	In order to make clear the person's in general residing within the jurisdiction.

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XII. DETENTION OF PRISONERS.

1. WHAT PROVISIONS ARE MADE FOR THE SEGREGATION OF PRISONERS?
   a. BY SEX
   b. BY AGE
   c. BY SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE
   d. BY MENTAL CONDITION (INSANE)
   e. BY MEDICAL CONDITION (SICK)

   a. The male and female are kept in separate rooms.
   b. The above practice is also applied to those under age of 18 years, as provided in Art. 6 of the Detention Law.
   c. No specific rule, except that serious offenders are placed under constant surveillance. For those who have a habit of running away or violence, hand or foot fasteners may be used.
   d. The above remarks apply to this question, as stipulated in Art 26 of the Detention Law.
   e. The sick are sent to hospital for medical or surgical treatment if their health condition requires it, as provided in Arts 32 and 35 of the Detention Law.

2. HOW ARE PRISONERS FED?
   a. HOW MANY TIMES EACH DAY?
   b. WHAT KIND AND QUANTITY OF FOOD AT EACH MEAL?
   c. WHERE IS FOOD PREPARED?
   d. ARE KITCHENS INSPECTED?
   e. ARE FOOD HANDLERS SUPERVISED?

   a. Three meals a day.
   b. Same as the general ration.
   c. At the kitchen of the M.P.B.
   d. Yes, very often.
   e. Yes, janitors who attend on food are supervised by men in charge of the kitchen room.

3. ARE PRISONERS SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINARY TREATMENT SUCH AS
   a. PHYSICAL BEATINGS?
      No.
   b. BEING DEPRIVED OF FOOD, LIGHT, AIR, WATER OR HEAT?
      No, but there is a rule applicable to a reduction of food.
   c. BEING DEPRIVED OF EXERCISE?
      No.
   d. HELD BEYOND TIME FOR ARRAIGNMENT?
      No.

4. ARE PRISONERS SUBJECT TO TORTURE SUCH AS WATER CURE, BURNING OF PARTS OF BODY, ETC. IN ORDER TO MAKE THEM CONFESS?
   No.

5. IS CELL BLOCK POPULATION LIMITED BY AMOUNT OF FLOOR SPACE AND VENTILATION?
   Yes, at most three persons per 1 tsubo (6ft. sq.) of floor space.

6. WHICH IS MOST MODERN DETENTION PRISON IN TOKYO?
   So far as police detention prisons are concerned, the one in the M.P.B. is considered most modern.

7. HAS THE PRISON A MODERN LOCK SYSTEM?
   None of modern device.

8. ARE ELECTRICAL DEVICES PROVIDED TO ASSIST KEEPERS IN

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SEARCHING PRISONERS?
Every prison has such devices.

9. ARE ELECTRICAL DEVICES USED IN SAFE-KEEPING PRISONERS?
Yes.

10. IS ANY ORGANIZATION GOVERNMENT OR CIVILIAN INTERESTED IN BETTERING PRISONS AND RECOMMENDING changes IN METHODS OR EQUIPMENT?
Yes.

11. ARE PRISONERS PERMITTED TO HAVE LAWYERS VISIT THEM ALONE?
Permitted to do so only when such an action does not hamper police investigation.

12. ARE THEY ATTIRED AT TIME OF ARREST OF CHARGE AGAINST THEM?
Yes - BJK - 4/17/46

13. MAY RELATIVES VISIT THEM AT CELLS.
In some Cases. BJK - 4/17/46

14. CAN RELATIVES BRING FOOD AND CREATURE COMFORTS TO THE PRISONERS?
Yes If in Cell alone - BJK. 4/17/46

15. WHO TRANSPORTS PRISONERS AND BY WHAT MEANS BETWEEN
a. PLACE OF ARREST AND STATION HOUSE?
By the policeman who made the arrest.
b. STATION HOUSE AND COURT?
By an escorting watchman.
c. COURT OF PRISON WHERE TERM IS TO BE SERVED?
- do -

16. HOW MANY DAYS MAY A PRISONER BE LEGALLY DETAINED AT A STATION HOUSE?
Offenders arrested red-handed may be detained in a station house for 48 hours.
Ordinary detention, not more than 30 days.
Restraint ends at sunset of the day following the day restraint is effected.

17. WHO ORDERS HIS arraignment?
A judge or a public procurator orders it.

18. IS A PRISONER IN A POLICE STATION ENTITLED TO BAIL? IF SO, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT IT? WHAT AMOUNT OF MONEY OR PROPERTY ARE REQUIRED TO BAIL A PRISONER?
He is entitled to bail only after he is delivered to a prison house, but not in a police station. However, on his authority the chief of a police station can release suspects in custody on payment of security money at the rate of one yen per day.

19. WHEN AND HOW OFTEN ARE DETENTION CELLS
a. WASHED & CLEANED?
Twice a day, morning and evening.
b. FUMIGATED?
Done on occasion.
c. REPAIRED?
They are kept in good repair.

20. WHAT FACILITIES IN DETENTION CELLS FOR
a. PERSONAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE?
None.
b. AVAILING SELF OF A PERSONAL NECESSITY?
None.

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6. ARE SERIOUS PHYSICAL CHANGES OF CRIMINALS REPORTED?
Not reported.

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21. WHEN IS A PRISONER ENTITLED TO BAIL?
No bail for a prisoner in a police cell, but he is set free when his detention term has expired.

22. DO YOU HAVE A SYSTEM WHERE-BY A POLICEMAN CAN SERVE A SUMMON IN LIEN OF ARREST ON A PERSON FOR A MINOR OFFENSE?
An offender of misdemeanor may be requested to report himself voluntarily.

XII. SYSTEM OF REPORTING CRIME AND POLICE CONDITIONS.

1. IS THERE A CENTRAL BUREAU OF CRIME RECORDS FOR THE WHOLE OF JAPAN? IF SO?
a. WHERE IS IT LOCATED?
No.
b. HOW MANY EMPLOYEE?
No employee.
c. KINDS OF RECORDS KEPT?
No record.
1. FINGERPRINTS
They are kept in the Ministry of Justice, the M.P.B. and in Osaka and Fukuoka.
2. PHOTOS OF CRIMINALS.
These are preserved in the Identification Section of the Criminal Dept. of M.P.B. and each Criminal Section of Prefectural and Municipal Police Depts.

3. CRIMINAL RECORDS OF OFFENDERS (DOSSIERS)
We keep these records.
4. MODERN OPERANDI FILES.
No.
5. CRIMINAL STATISTICS.
Yes, we take.

d. ARE LOCAL PRECINCTS REQUIRED TO REPORT CRIME STATISTICS AND CRIME INFORMATION TO THIS CENTRAL BUREAU?
They are not asked to do so.
e. IS THERE SPEEDY AND ACCURATE INTERCHANGE OF SUCH INFORMATION BETWEEN LOCAL POLICE AND CENTRAL BUREAU?
Yes, they do.

f. ARE THESE FILES OPEN TO PUBLIC?
No.

g. IS THERE A RAPID AND ACCURATE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON WANTED CRIMINALS BY THIS BUREAU?
Yes, they disseminate such information as rapidly and accurately as possible.

2. ARE MODERN BUSINESS MACHINES USED BY THIS BUREAU?
Not used at present.

3. IS AN ANNUAL REPORT PREPARED BY THIS BUREAU?
Yes.

4. DO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVE LAW ENFORCEMENT FEATURES REPORTED TO THIS BUREAU?
No.

5. DO PRISONS REPORT DATE OF IMPRISONMENT AND RELEASE OF PRISONERS TO THIS BUREAU?
No, they do not.

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6. ARE SERIOUS PHYSICAL CHANGES OF CRIMINALS REPORTED?
Not reported.

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XVI. Juvenile Aid.

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

Child under the full age of 18 years old.

2. Do you have a bureau within your Dept. for prevention of juvenile delinquency?

~~Yes, we have one.~~ No

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

The 2nd sub-section of Crime Prevention Section of Criminal Dept. undertakes this work.

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

The above section is one of the metropolitan police sections.

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

Each police station has its own section for this work.

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

This work is done by policemen.

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

Female personnel not employed.

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

No such a worker employed at present.

9. What training do you give your personnel?

No special training is given to them.

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

11. Briefly describe your program?

No program to describe at present.

12. What rules of your dept. pertain to juvenile aid work?

a) This work is governed by the standing regulations pertaining to juvenile reformatory and relief work.

b) Also it is governed by the rules covering reformatory work of asylums.

13. Briefly describe the procedure you follow in dealing with a juvenile who violates the law from the time the juvenile committed violation until dealt by the court.

We conduct investigation, collection of evidences and arrest, and then decide as to whether or not the offender may be prosecuted or sent to the juvenile court.

14. Do you have a system whereby a juvenile violator is not arrested but dealt with social or welfare workers?

No such a good system exists at present.

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

He is, in principle, detained in a protection room for a length of not more than 29 days.

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

In principle, he is detained separately from adult prisoners, but when there is not ample room for such segregation, he is detained with adults.

21

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17. Briefly describe the exact manner of detaining juveniles. Includs feeding the juveniles and affording medical care.

They are given the same ration of feed as ordinary people. Also, medical care and treatment are given to them through police doctors.

18. What legal punishment is imposed upon juveniles when adjudged delinquent?

Penal servitude, monetary penalty, detention or fine is imposed on them.

19. Do you have a special court for juveniles?

Yes, the Juvenile Court. - 638,4-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-Ku

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

No.

21. If you have such a bureau does your personnel specially supervise dance halls, etc.?

Prostitution

No.

22. Do you specially supervise localities where juvenile delinquency rate is high?

Special supervisors are sent to such places of public resort like Ueno, Shinjuku, Shinbashi and Asakusa in order to keep watch over them. - From crime prevention

XVII - Crime Prevention.

1. What action do you take for the prevention of crimes?

By distribution of posters and a display of pictures.

2. What programs have you in effect for such purpose?

No program at present.

3. Do you have bureaus whose duties are for prevention of crime?

Yes, we have one.

4. If so, how many people are assigned?

39 policemen.

What are their responsibility and limitation?

They must take responsibility as government officials.

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5. Where is said bureau located?

In the M.P.B.

6. What is the name and title of the head?

KOFU TOKOROYAMA
~~Kofu Nakayama~~ by name.

7. Do you have any branches? If so, where?

Each police station has its own crime prevention section.

8. Do you give police personnel any general or special instructions on crime prevention?

Yes, we do.

9. Is crime prevention part of your course of study at the Police Training School?

Yes.

10. Do you cooperate with any other governmental or private agency concerning crime prevention?

Yes, we do.

11. Do you have laws requiring the public to protect selves and property against commission of crime?

Yes, we have.

12. What special extra judicial do you employ to prevent crimes?

No, we do not.

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Inspection of the Uyeno Police Station

Commissioner	Col. H. I. T.	19 April 1946
Valentine	Creswell	LJV/af
Public Safety Div.	OCCIO	
C.I.S.		

At about 2:30 P.M. on the 17 of April 1946, I visited and inspected the Uyeno Police Station.

In the Detention Cells we found 106 prisoners in 12 cells. There were sick prisoners in the cells; one of whom had been there since the 2nd of April without any medical attention. One cell was occupied by women, girls, and children. One boy, Heroshi Ozaki, 5 years of age, his brother, Takashi Ozaki, 9, and another boy, Hideo Zakai, 13. They were war orphans without homes and were placed in cells for safe keeping.

I ordered them removed from the cells and they were sent to City Hall and from there to a Foundling Home. Lieutenant Colonel Quigley visited this station house at 10:30 A.M. April 18, and found that the above children had been removed from the station house.

L.J.V.

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On April 17, 1946, visited Uyeno Police Station. The Police Chief in charge of this station is Mr. Ikeada. Ohashi is the Police Inspector. They were told we wanted to see their records and the building.

Vistied the Communications Room. They could notify all police boxes at once from this room but the equipment was broken and out of order at present time.

5 juvenile cases being tried. Each one was a separate case and they had been in since December. The Judge was committing them to Japanese Juvenile authorities and recommending that they be turned loose.

This police station had 106 prisoners and only 12 cells. 6 M.P. prisoners and the rest were M.P.B. prisoners. There were several sick prisoners in the cells. One prisoner had been in jail since 2nd of April without any medical attention.

There were no washing facilities in the cells. They have 2 urinals and one public bath. The men and women use same lavatory

Two girls in the cells who said they were 18 years of age. They said they were in jail because they had stolen some food from a house. Three small boys in the cells with the women. One was age 5, Heroshi Ozaki, his brother, Takashi Ozaki, age 9, and Hideo Sakai, age 13 years. They had no homes so were put in jail for safekeeping. The girls names were YXXXXXXXXX Okiko Izumiyama, 929 Banchi Omiya, and Iiyama Kiyo Katsushi Ka Ka Shibamoto machi Ichino, 1819 Ban.

Receiving room from Metropolitan Police Board.
Two Dorms.
Police Educational Center. 20 policemen attending class which is held every day and the men come in once every third day.
Conference room.
Public Peace room.
Waiting room where they wait for trials.
Room where they settle crime problems. 9 men working on these papers.
7 policemen, 1 Sgt and 1 Asst. Inspector.
Translation Room.
Crime Investigation Department.
Another instruction room for newly appointed policemen. 20 policemen and 1 Sgt. in this room. These men were being assigned to their police duties.

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Accomplishments of the Special
Metropolitan Police Group to date

Commissioner
Valentine
Public Safety Div.
CIS

Col.Benton
OCCIO

24 April 1946
LJV/ar

Intensive and thorough investigations, surveys, and inspections are being made to ascertain the precise organization, functions and duties of the entire Japanese Police System. To date the results of said investigations, surveys, and inspections are most enlightening and will serve an excellent guide for the Special Metropolitan Police Group in making recommendations in connection with its mission and to realize the wishes of the Supreme Commander insofar as relates to the Japanese Police.

L.J.V.

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

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L.J.V.

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April 5th, 1946.

Mr. Lewis J. Valentine.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is the rough report for the questionaire you sent me on March 26.

I am sorry that for many reasons which I avoid to enumerate here, the report was not presented to you more promptly. I am afraid that some delay may be exceped, in the future also but I do hope that you with appreciate the fact that we are try our atmost to comply with your wishes and cooperate with you in general.

Very truly yours,

Noboru Tanikawa

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Answer to questionnaire No. 1.

I - Personnel. (Police)

A. Manner of recruitment.

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

Special examination system for policemen.
Note, from April 1, 1946. New general civil service law is going into effect.

2. Age minimum and maximum.

First appointment minimum 20 years of age, maximum 30.

3. Height requirement.

1.58 metre (5 feet inches).
Note, during the war it was lowered to 1.50.

4. Weight requirement.

No general requirement. Each prefecture set different standard.

5. Physical requirement.

a) No defective limbs.
b) Chest measurement to be more than half of height.
c) Eye sight to be more than 2/3 degree and not colour blind.
d) Good hearing.
e) Good enunciation, no stuttering.
f) Pleasant feature.

6. Medical requirement.

a) No intestinal diseases.
b) No skin diseases.
c) No mental and nerve diseases.

7. Type of physical & medical tests & examinations.

Those who pass the written examinations are put through physical and medical examinations by force doctors.

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8. Type of mental examination.

Individual questioning by committee of selected authority.

9. Citizenship requirement.

Applicant does not have to be registered citizen of locality, but those, who had been deprived of right of citizenship for some reasons are excluded.

10. Educational requirement and literacy.

As a principle, high school graduate or those proven to have equivalent education.

11. Application of original record of recruit as to such criminal record that would deny appointment.

a) According to regulation, those who had received sentence for imprisonment are excluded. In practice, those who had received lighter sentence are not accepted.

b) Those who had ever been sentensed for gambling are not accepted.

c) Those who had been dismissed from government employment and had not been out of service more than two years are not accepted. Note, characted investigation is carried out together with the mental test. A special psychological test is adopted by the Metropolitan Police Board at Tokyo, but not by other prefectures.

12. Manner of calling attention to male population the need for additional or supplemental police.

a) General notice is given by advertisement in newspaper and bulletin at the police station.

b) In case of emergency by flood, fire etc., chief of prefectural police department can call out auxiliary volunteer fire corps.

13. Place of recruitment and investigation and appointment in every city of more than 30,000 population.

Police force is appointed by prefecture, not by cities independently.

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14. Any special requirements, as swimming, operating motor vehicles, boats, military requirements.

No requirement is made as to skilfulness in particular fired, but those applicants who have licence to operate motor vehicles are give preference.
Note; under new regulation those who had been professional army & navy men are not to be accepted.

15. Other civil service qualifications.

None.

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B. Training.

1. Any period of probation.

Those appointed are entered at a police school with dormitory accommodation and given six months training.

2. Type of training program.

a) Physical.

Beside training as to regular living fitting to police force, hours are provided for physical exercises, handling of arms, handling of police ropes, sports etc.

b) Mental.

Beside the spiritual training, courses are provided for study of constitution, fundamentals of administration laws, principles of maintenance of public safety, crime investigation, economic police, writing method of official documents, geography and history, economics, English, common sense etc.

3. Duration of training period.

Six months.

4. Place of mental and physical training.

a) Each prefecture has police school.

b) Central police school for men in executive position is located in Tokyo.

5. Syllabus and curriculum used for training purposes.

In case of six month training for new appointees, training schedule is arranged on the basis of eight hours a day, 150 days excluding 30 holidays - a total of 1,200 hours. Arrangement of courses differ at each prefecture, but the following is the average one.

Spiritual	40 hours.
Constitution and acministrative laws	50
Police in general	70
Administrative police	100
Criminal investigation	110

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Economic police	50
Official document	50
Geography & history	50
Economics	50
English	90
Common Sense	70
Common science	90
Etiquette	70
Police training for posture and attitude	50
Physical exercise	70
Sports (including judo and fencing).	70
Handling of arms	30
Handling of ropes	20
First aid	30
Observation of active force	40

6. In-service training.

Beside the six month period spent in the police school, periodical educational training are given as follows:

a) New appointees who graduated from police school are designated to police stations where they are put in probation directly in charge of chiefs of the station or executive officers.

b) Those who are assigned to the station are given one hour training every day while those assigned to the police booth are called to the station twice a month for training, but there are no regular itinerary or curriculum which are left at the discretion of the chief of the station.

c) For those in force more than one year and less than four years are given two month advance training.

d) Those in detective service, economic police service and accounting section are given one month special training in the respective field.

7. Selection & assignment of men to duties for which they are best fitted.

After studying appointee's mental and physical fitness, chief of police make the assignment.

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8. Special training.

a) Horsemanship - In the prefectures, where mounted police force is established, training for horsemanship is carried out, but no general provision is made.

b) Motor cycling.- No special Training is provided.

c) Motor vehicle - No special training is provided. Note - In both cases of b. and c. appointees for motorised force is selected from those who have licenses for operating motor vehicles.

d) Use of special tools and equipment - Recently training for handling of revolvers and sticks is started.

e) Law - Law training is the fundamental study throughout the training system. Although constitution, administrative laws, criminal laws and criminal prosecution laws and police regulations in general are studied by all the men in force, for executive officers civil laws, civil commercial laws are required especially.

f) Criminal investigation - For detective force, special training in criminal investigation is given, but as for the general force more general training is given.

g) Statistics - No special emphasis is placed. It is included in the training for making official documents.

h) First aid - Prevention of bleeding, bandaging, artificial method of carrying wounded, method of rescuing the drowning person etc. are part of the first aid training.

i) Scientific criminal investigation - Finger-print method, blood test, photography, microscopic study, ultra-ex-ray method etc. are studied included for training of detectives force.

j) Promotion

h) Public relations - Promotion and public relations are function neglected in the past.

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C. Rank

1. "The rank of personnel starting from the top and working down"

2. "Sow same by Japanese pronunciation translated in English"

Roman letters	English
Keishi Sōkan	Superintendent-gereral of the Metropolitan Police Board
Kanbo Shuji (Bucho)	Chief of Secretariate of M.P.B. Chief superintendent.
Keisatsu Bucho	Chief of police Department of each prefecture
Keishi	Superintendent
Keibu	Police-Inspector
Keibuho	Assistant Police-Inspector
Junsa-Buchō	Police Sergent
Junsa	Policeman

3.

3. "Supervising junisdiction of each rank"

List of Supervision

Rank	Supervised by
Superintendent of M.P.B.	Home Minister
Chief of the secretariate of M.P.B. chief superintendent	Superintendent-gereral of M.P.B.
Chief of police Department	Govoner of each prefecture
Superintendent	(M.P.B.) Superintendent-general chief of secretariate or chief superintendent. (Prefecture) governor, chief of police Dept.
Police Inspector	Superiors not lower in rank than superintendent
Assistant Police-Inspector	superiors not lower in rank than police Inspector.
Police Sergent	" " " " " Assistant police-Inspector
Police man	" " " " " police Sergent

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4. "Disciplinary jurisdiction of each rank"

Rank	Disciplined by
Superintendent-general of M.P.B.	Home Minister
Chief of Secretariate of M.P.B. Chief superintendent Superintendent	Home minister through superintendent general's report
Chief of police Dept. of prefecture superintendent	Home Minister through governor's report
Police Inspector Assistant police Inspector Police sergent Policeman	Superintendent-general or governor through reports by chiefs of sections or police stations to whic they are attached.

5. "Duties of each rank in general".

(a) Superintendent-general of the Metøropolitan Police Board, receiving orders from the Home Minister, is in charge of the control and execution of the affairs such as police, preventive of fires and others in the area of Tokyo Metropolis. Superintendent-general of M.P.B. may issue the Metropolitan Police Board Ofder, and direct and control his subordinate officials.

(b) Chief of the Secretariate of the M.P.B. assist the Superintendent general being given-charge if the affairs to belong to the secretariate such as documents, records, account, police communication etc.

(c) The Department chief is the head of each Department- general police Affairs Dept., Criminal Dept. Public Place Dept. and Prevention of Fires Dept. and assists the superintendent general, being given charge, of the affairs of the Department.

(d) The Chief of Police Department in each Prefecture, receiving orders from the Prefectural governor, controls and directs his subordinate officials and assists the governer by executing the police affairs.

(e) The Superintendent is appointed either the chief of section or chief of police station, or control officer or chief of police school, being given charge of respective affairs.

(f) The Police-inspector is appointed either chief of sub-section, or chief of Police Station, or Assistant chief of Police Station or Chief of sub-section in Police Station, being given charge of respective affairs.

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(g) The Assistant Police-Inspector, Police Sergeant and Policemen are assigned to section, police station, police booth or police box and execute the duties such as police affairs in office, outdoor police affairs (traffic, patrol etc.), criminal affairs etc.

6. "Duties of Police Department in genral".

(a) The prevention of crime and protection of wanderers, missing or stray persons, those dying on the street by means of patrol or investigation by each household.

(b) The investigation of crimes or arrest of criminals by the criminal police (Concerning the investigation of crimes, the Superintendent-general has the same power as the public procurator, and other police personnel who have the rank of assistant inspector or above engage in the investigation of crimes or arrest, receiving orders from public procurator. The Police Sergeant and policemen engage in the investigation of crimes and arrest, assiting the above police personnel)

(c) The protection of the public, prevention of accidents or crimes by the traffic police

(d) The protection of crimes by personal examination and inspection of the control police.

(e) The prevention of crimes and arrest of criminals which follow the economic control.

(f) Protection of important objectives (buildings, warehouses, factories etc.)

(g) Prevention and extinction of fires.

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7) Salaries and ~~accresement~~ accruements of each rank

	Annual income	monthly allowance	family allowance per month per person
Superintendent General	¥5,800	¥100	¥20
Chief of Prefectural Police Department	¥2,770 — ¥4,650	¥100	¥20
Superintendent	¥1,050 — ¥2,770	¥60% of ~~Labour~~ Salary Maximum ¥100	¥20

	Salary by Month	Monthly Allowance		Family allowance per month per person
Inspetor	¥ 70-180	¥60% of salary Maximum	Minium	¥ 20
		¥ 100	50	
Assistant Inspecter	40-95	"	"	"
Sergent	30-80	"	"	"
Policemen	30-77	"	"	"

8) Special qualification to attain a higher rank-generally by examination.

9) Competitive Examination

a) Examination for policemen to be promoted to sergeants.
Regulation issued by metropolitan police board for Tokyo district and each prefecture office.

b) Examination for Inspector and assistant Inspector.
For those who had experience of two year's service as policemen and sergeant.
Must pass written examination and mental test.
Those who pass the exaimination are put on waiting list for promotion and promoted as vacancy occurs.

c) Examination for Inspector.
Inspector and assistant Inspector with five years record receiving 5th grade salary may apply for examination by the special committee.

~~d) Equipment of personnel only.~~

~~1. Types of uniform used by each rank.~~

~~2. Insignia denoting each rank.~~

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D. Equipment of Personnel only.

1. Types of uniform used by each rank.
2. Insignia denoting each rank or the identifying emblem.

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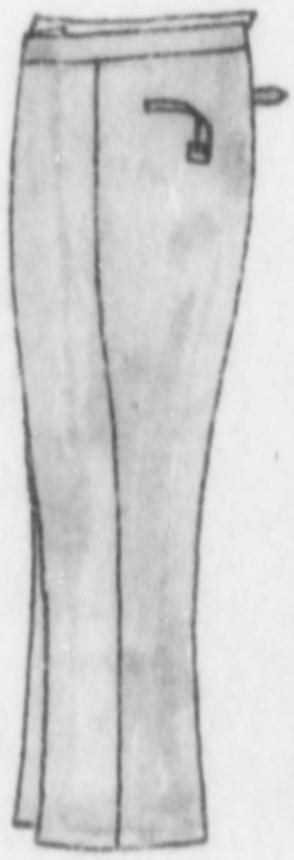
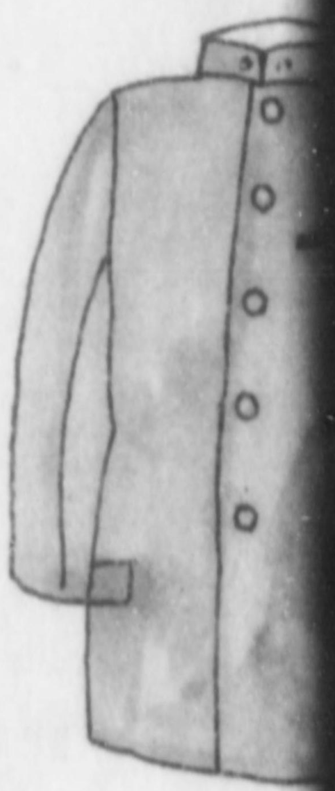
Buttons
ボタン

Trousers
袴



Coat
衣



Cloth bands of The Cap.

帽 ノ 腰 蛇

Superintendent-general of M.P.B. 総監

police Inspector. 警部

assistant police Inspector. 警部補

police Sergent. 巡査部長

policeman. 巡査

Superintendent. 警視

警視総監 警察署長 警察部長 警部補

章帽

Badge for
- Superintendent-general
- Chief of Secretariate of M.P.B.
- Chief Superintendent
- Chief of police Department of prefecture
- Superintendent.
- police Inspector.
- assistant police Inspector

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

Trousers
袴

Coat.
衣上

Buttons
ボタン

The Cap.

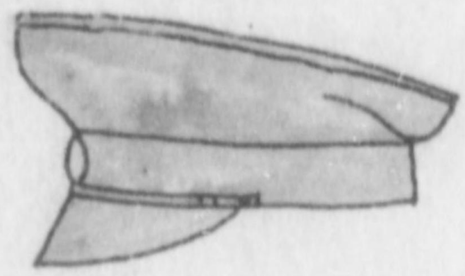
Superintendent-general of M.P.B.	總監
Chief of Secretariate of M.P.B.	官房主事
Superintendent	各部長
Chief of Police Department of	警視
Police Inspector	警部
Assistant Police Inspector	警部補

Inspector	巡查部長
Police Sergeant	巡查

帽章

Badge for
- Superintendent-general of M.P.B.
- Chief of Secretariate of "
- Chief Superintendent of "
- Chief of Police department of prefecture
- Superintendent.
- Police Inspector.
- Assistant Police Inspector

Cap.
帽



Badge for
- Police Sergeant
- Policeman

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

Trousers
袴

Coat.
衣上

Buttons
ボタン

General & M.P.B.
總監

Superintendent-general of M.P.B.

Chief of Secretariate of M.P.B.
官房主事

Chief Superintendent of M.P.B.
各部長

Chief of Police department of prefecture
警視

Superintendent.
警部

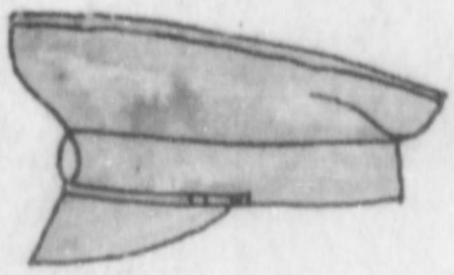
Police Inspector.
警部補

Assistant Police Inspector
巡査部長

Police Sergeant
巡査

Policeman

Cap.
帽



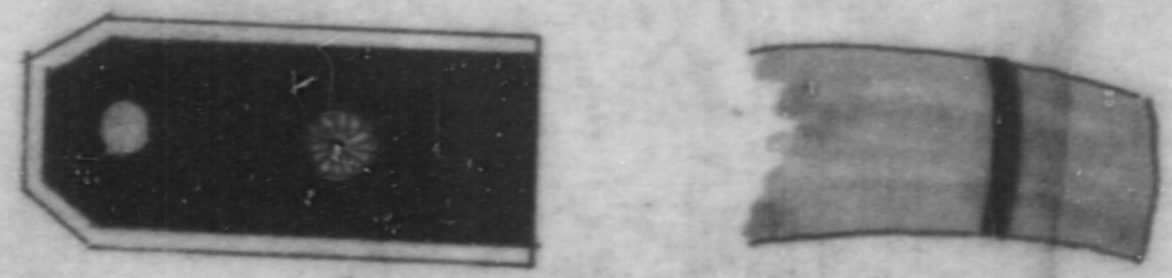
Badge
徽章

Badge for [Superintendent-general of M.P.B.
Chief of Secretariate of M.P.B.
Chief Superintendent of M.P.B.
Chief of Police department of prefecture
Superintendent.
Police Inspector.
Assistant Police Inspector]

Badge for [Police Sergeant
Policeman]

Marks indicating Ranks
(Shoulder-Straps)

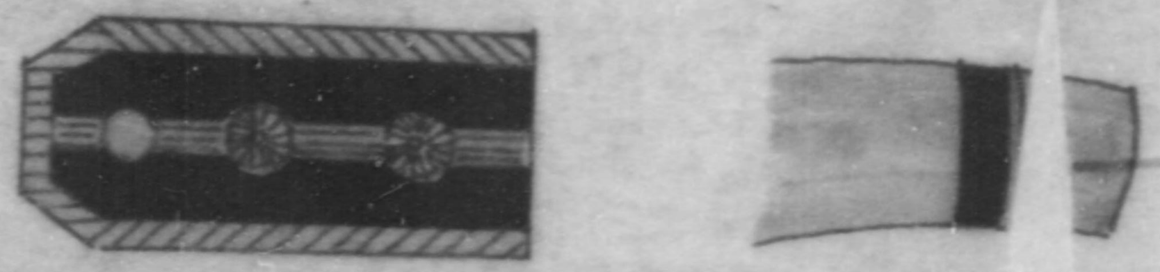
policeman. 巡査



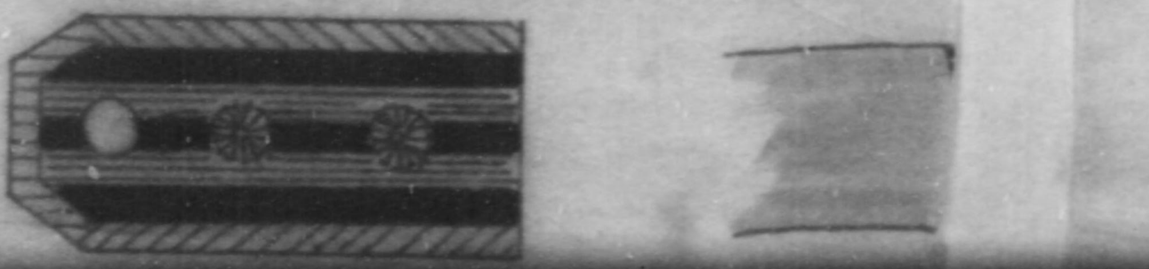
police Sergeant. 巡査部長

assistant police Inspector. 警部補

Police Inspector. 警部



Superintendent. 警視



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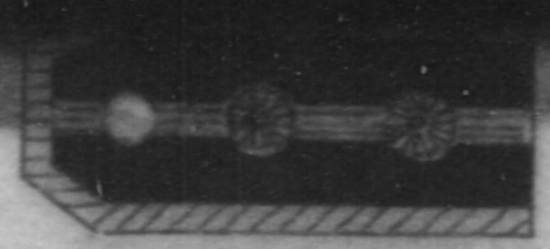
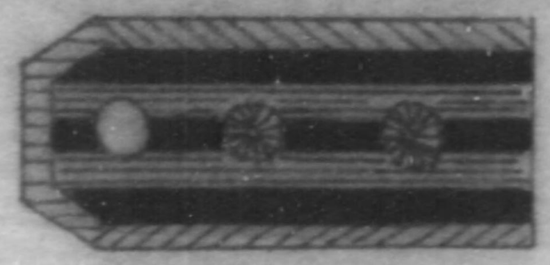
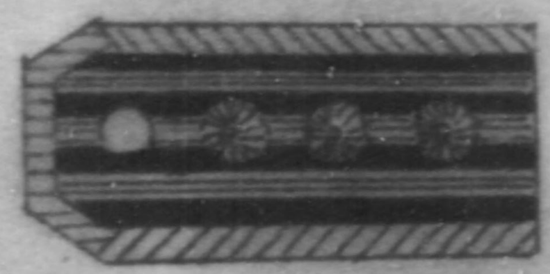
Police Inspector.



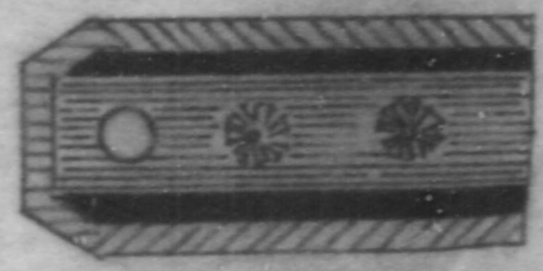
Superintendent.



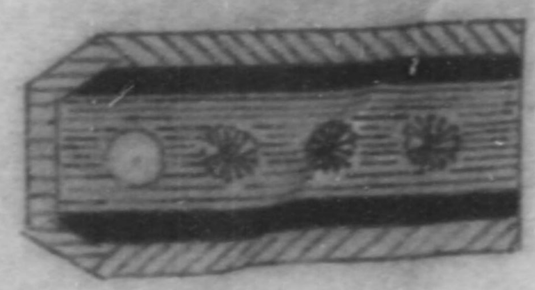
Chief of Secretariate of M.P.B.
Chief Superintendent "
Chief of police Dept. of prefecture



Chief Superintendent of M.P.B.
(Chokunin)
Chief of police Dept. of Prefecture
(Chokunin)



Superintendent-general of
The Metropolitan police Board



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3. Weapons or firearms

a. Type

Pistols — Browning.
Colt

Swords — 120-180cm for policemen and sergeants
no limitation for higher ranks.

b. To whom assigned

Pistols

To men with outside duty, issued through police stations.

To men with indoor duty on watch or reserve for outside duty.

Swords

To all policemen in uniform.

4. Shield or badges

None

5. Medals or insignia of reward

Wearing of medals are allowed when in uniform. Beside the national medals there are police insignia for meritorious service and police insignia for distinguished service both issued by the Home Minister.

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6. Memorandam book

Police hand book must be kept on duty.

7. Night stick

Not carried ordinarily. Only is case of emergency such as controlling mob.

8. Hand cuffs

Only on when assigned for arresting.

9. Additional Rounds

No

10. Signalling instrument

Every policeman carries a whistle.

11. Color of shoes and socks

No specification.

12. Manu of obtaining uniforms and equipment

For assistant inspectors, sergeants and policemen receive government issue.

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II Equipment

1. Type and Member of motor vehicles.

   a. Motor cars.
   b. Motor cycles.
   c. Motor cycles with side car
   d. Motor fire engines

2. Launches

3. Conveying of prisoners

4. Emergency Trucks

5. Other evergency equipment

4. Equipment stated above, no check up is made during the past few month.

6. Scientific and technical research

Each prefectural police Dept. had scientific research section, particularly at Tokyo and Osaka headquarters. Most of the equipment destroyed.

7. Camera

In 1930, there were about 1600 cameras in use for police use.

8. Sanitary care of buildings

Each prefectural police Dept. has sanitary sub-section.

9. Engineering & repairing

Any large scale engineering and repairing work is done by prefectural officer supervised by prefectural engineering officer, but small work is done at the discression of chief of police stations.

10. Manner of Purchasing

a. Automotive equipment
b. Telephone
c. Radio
d. Telegraph

Chief of Prefectural Police Dept. is responsible for purchasing. Chief of sections and stations for maintenance.

11. Who is assigned
a. To operate motor vehicles
Policemen or non police employee.
b. To operate Trucks
Ordinarily non police employee.

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c. To operate communicative systems ~~special non police technitians~~

Special nonpolice technitians

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1— E Mnner of patrol and performance of police duty:

1. How many station houses------1,164 (1943)
2. " " police booths-------13,919(")
3. " " " boxes-------- 4,267(")
4. " " policemen, by rank, are assigned to each station house, boothes, boxes?

   To each station house are assigned 1 superinteudent, 1 - 2 inspectors, 2 - 14 assistant inspectors, 2 - 27 police sergeant and 15 - 255 policemen.

   (If the chief of Station house in an inspector, no superinteudent nor other inspector is assigned.)

   To each police booths, one policeman is assigned.

   To each police box 2 - 9 policemen are assigned.

5. How many postsin each station house?

   Chief (Superintendent or Inspector)

   Assistant Chief (Inspector or Assistant-Inspector)

   General police affairs sub-section

   outdoor-service. sub-section

   Criminal Investigation sub-section

   Crime prevention sub-section

   Crime prevention in Economics sub-section

   Traffic sub-section

   public peace sub- section

   etc.

6. What type of posts.

   Chief: He executes all police duty according to laws & regulations directing the station members, whose merits & faults he reports to the superint-

endent

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endent-general (in the Metropolitan police Board) or prefectural Governors.

Assistant Chief: He assists the chief in discharge of his duties; as the head of general police affairs sub-section, he control his men Carrying out their duties.

General police affairs sub-section: personnel; Training; supervision; Liaison; Account etc.

Outdoor service sub-section: Control of station members in the execution of their outdoor duties.

Criminal Investigation sub-section: Detection and arrest of criminals, and investigation of casualties involved in such cases.

crime prevention sub-section: Intelligence regarding crimes; prevention of crime; search & protection of missing persons.

Crime prevention in Economics sub-section: Information regarding economic affairs; consultation and help about livelihood difficulties; control according to economic regulations.

Traffic sub-section: All traffic duties.

Public peace sub-section: Trade & Morals; sanitation; control of fire-arms, explosives and other dangerous weapons.

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7. Do you assign policeman to:

a) foot patrol posts---------- yes,

b) Motor patrol---------- no,

c) Traffic post---------- yes,

d) Booth post---------- yes,

e) Hospital post---------- No,

f) Motorcycle patrol on motorcycle----No,

g) Special post---------- Yes,

h) Mounted patrol on horse------- No,

i) Bicycle post---------- ~~No~~, yes,

j) Park post---------- No,

8. Describe the manner of patrol as relates to each post.

Patrol along the roads which were especially designated.

Patrol without any designation of roads.

9. Are there any other type of posts to which you assign policemen?

Guard duties for the prevention of crimes against allied Army.

" " for the prevention of crimes against former military stores.

" " " " Factor' to be transfered.

" " " " Importa Mansions & offices.

" " " " Wareh of foodstuffs.

" " " " chief Banks.

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Guard duties for the prevetion of crimes against ~~Allied Army~~. Mints.

10. How do you divide prefectures, and city into areas for patrol purposes?

Prefectures and cities are not divided for patrol purposes. However, as a principle, patrol is limitted to the area under the jurisdiction of each station house , police booth or box, unless an exception is needed.

11. What rules and regulations have you for directing and guiding policemen in patrol duty.

We have the legulations concrning the station and duty of policemen (Home Ministry Ordinance), but the details are defined by the regulations usued by the superintendent general and Prefectural Governors.

Full attention is alway paid by the patrolling policemen in order to exterminate mistakes in the case of the protestion of lives and properties of individuals; prevention of crimes, arrest of flagrant delicts.

12. What procedure is followed to assignmen to posts?

When the chief of a police station assigns his men to their posts,

Although there are no special regulations, oral advice and directive necessary for the post are given by the chief of a station house or service superior.

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13. What hours do policemen work each day of the week?

a) 8 hours a day for those who work within ~~the within~~ the Station-houses

b) Those assigned to outdoor duties

	3 shifts	2 shifts
day-time duty	8 hours	
special duty	25 hours	25 hours
Off duty	23 hours rest	23 hours rest.

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14. What powers of arrests do policemen possess?
In the following cases they have powers of arrests:
(a) When the criminal stays in the actual spat of offence, who has been discovered while he was comitting a crime or after he has committed a crime. The arrest can be executed when any person is believed to be a criminal as he;
(1) is in possession of dangerous weapons, stolen articles and others.
(2) has fled after his name was asked by a policeman.
(3) has been chased being called a criminal
(4) shows the clear works of crime put on his body or clothes

(b) When warrant of arrest or detention is to be executed under the supervision of a public procurator or examining judge.

15. What means have you for the protection of life and property?

(a) Each station house has a special room for the protection of the intoxicated, the insane, those who attempt to kill themselves, and others to whom it is considred necessary to give a temporary aid.

(b) When lost children or missing persons are reported, policemen search for them and on finding them out, deliver them to their families or to such as are willing to take charge of them.

(c) The temporary detention is effected to those who are likely to disturb the public peace by violence and fighting etc, with the purpose of preventing the above acts.

(d) Lost property, when found, is taken charge of and restored to its owner.

16. Any reserve force is maintend?

Nothing, after the abolition of Keibi Tai.

17. What procedure have you for aiding the public?

1. Doctors and hospitals are provided for those who suffer from the lack of medical treatment.

2. Wanderers are received in a certain place and protected with special attention paid to their welfare, in close cooperation with the government offices concerned.

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3. Protection of stray children is as stated in 15 (2).

4. Search for missing persons is carried out to the utmost, in cooperation of every station homes and other agencies concerned.

5. Protection of ~~ice~~ ill persons or, the disabled is not carried out directly by the police. But special care is taken in this point, by keeping in touch with the agencies concerned, doctors and hospitals.

6. As for indistinct corpses, careful examination is carried out to find out whether sucide or murder. An effort is made to discover the person in question, by investigating distinctive features such as clothes, or, if necessary, by displaying publicly a photograph of the person concerned.

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

In floods, fires, and other natural calamities and social incidents, policemen can seek the immediate assistance of the public for the purpose of rescuing life, preventing disturbance etc.
In this case, such persons as are unwilling to give their assistance to policemen are punished by law which fines them or detains them in jail according to the circumstances.

19. What means do you have for preservation of the peace?

(a) In case of burglary, murder, and any other serious crimes occured.
The chief of the competent police station and the neighboring stations, without missing the opportunity, post all policemen on duty at the points of importance and endeavor to arrest the culprit by searching the spot where he seems to be hiding, or by chasing.

(b) In case of unlawful acts done, which generally occur with mass meeting.
The chief of the competent police station strives for suppressing of the illegal acts, searching for the culprit with subordinate policemen, and, in case of being short of hands, by aid of members of the neighboring station house.

(c) In case of calamity, disturbance, and some other emergency occured.
Emergency call for policemen attached to police Department, is promptly effected, and in case of being short of hands, with aid of policemen in other prefecture, strive for prevention of calamity and suppression of disturbances.

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20. How do you control and police parades, large crowds, public meetings, political meetings?

Freedom of speech, meeting, and association is thoroughly held in respect; any procedure as to put restraint upon or suppresson on legal political movements or social movements are strictly prohibited; in case of illegal acts of disturbances, outrage, blood-shed occured simultaneously with mass movements, decisive control may be effected under the existing law.

21. Do Policeman have memorandum books for recording police conditions and actions?

Yes, they have.

(a) It shall be handled with utmost care, and carried with the owner, either in case on duty or not.

(b) No description is allowed to be made in the book, except matters relating to duty.

(c) If, on executing duty, there be any need of proving himself to be a policeman, the page where the owner's official post, name is mentioned and where the official seal is stamped, shall be shown.

(d) The Memorandum-book is inspected by the superiors.

22. What procedure is followed relating to police booths and boxes?

There exists the Home Ministry instructions called "Regulation concerning the station and duties of policemen".
Its details are defined by the Prefectural Governors and Superintendent General. The general outline is as follows:
(a) Policemen in police box, being given a certain area for their jurisdiction, engage in various duties and controls such as lookout, patrol, inspection etc. and are responsible for the various matters in that area from the standpoint of police administration.
(b) To the police booths is assigned one policeman who lives in that establishment together with his family. The police booths are placed chiefly in suburbs or rural districts. There is not much difference of duties between police box and police booth, but the area under the jurisdiction of the latter is larger.

23. Do you have procedures for policemen signalling the station house while on patrol and at regular intervals?

When policemen on duty at booth or box have discovered some serious matters to deal with after or while patrol, it is to be reported by telephone equipped in the Booth or box.
There are no special equipments to send information during patrol on streets. If necessary, public telephone available is used.

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24. Do you have rules permitting a policeman to abandon his post for police or personel necessity and for the taking of meals?

There are no central regulation. A policeman can abandon his post by the approval of his superiors.

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25. Are policemen assigned to traffic crossings at school during the times children report to school in the morning, during lunch and at dismissal?

Before the war, the traffic policemen for children was posted in various places, and moreover, special policeman for traffic was posted, too, but during the war those system ware abolished and now they are being restored to the formerstates in large cities.

26. Why are police always observed sitting in a booth or box and not out walking the post?

At the police ~~booth~~ box two or three policemen are always on duty every day. Standingon point-duty, watching, patrol and recess are to be repeated in one hour shift, one after another. One of the policemen outwalks his post, while the other one stays in the ~~booth~~, Standing on point-duty does not mean simply standingin the ~~booth~~ without anything to do, but is to answer people's consultation about petition or some kind of application to which thepoliceman affords facilities.

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

Not always seniority rights.
The principle is to put the right man in the right place.

28. Are policemen inspected and instructed when being assigned to posts?

Yes, policemen are instructed and inspected before they assigned to their posts on every morning of their duty day.

29. What investigation is made in case of dereliction of duty amounting to failure to prevent or take proper police action in connection there with? who conducts same?

Close investigation is carried out and cross-examination is affected to find out who is responsible and who is not by the police officials of superior rank.
The complete investigation is now being planned by adjusting the system of investigations.

30. Who performs the duty of preparing clerical work in connection with:

(a) Promulgation of orders and procedures and policies arising out of Home Minister's offices; Director of Public station.
~~&~~ Each section chief in the Bureau of Police and Public Order, Home Ministry is exclusively in charge of each affair, and his subbordinate officials ~~and~~ such as JIMUKANS assist him.)

(b)

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(b) Promulgation orders, procedures and policies arising out of metropolitan police Board?
Chief of the Superintendent-general's Secretariate and each Director of Division is exclusively in charge of each affair and their subordinate officials such as section chiefs assist them.

(c) All clerical duty in connection with the operation of a station house, booth and box?
The each police station are assigned police personnel and clerks who are given exclusive charge of documents, telephone, statisties or account etc. In the case of police box or booth, patrolman himself is in charge of such duties.

31. Is a policeman in uniform required to primarily investigate crimes, preserve evidence, detain witness and turn his findings over to a detective? Or is said uniform policeman required to fully investigate, take all necessary action to apprehend perpetretors, or is he not permitted or required to conduct any investigation in connection with the commission of a crime?

In the Japanese police system, there is no difference of power concerning crime investigation between a policeman in uniform and detective.
However, while detectives engage exclusively in crime investigation, policeman in uniform are assigned to part of works, such as duties in police station or outdoor duties. Therefore policeman in uniform do not take initiative in crime investigation, excepting the case where flagrant offence is commited or special order is issued.
Dectives are in charge of the preservation of evidence or detention of witness, with the exception of special cases.

32. What procedure is followed by a detective investigating crime? Must he obtain permission from any official before starting an investigation?

In the case of flagrant offence, detectives may immediately conduct crime investigation, if urgent, without permission of service superior.
In the rest of cases, when they recognize the presence of crime, they have to report immediately and ask the order of judicial police (Superintendent, Inspector or assistant Inspector or above) or public procurator.

33. What rules of your Dept. govern the conduct and deportment of the policeman?

The conduct and deportment of the policeman are governed by the Administrative police Regulations. The details are defined by the Prefectural Governors.

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34. What uniforms, equipment and Dept, property is ~~is~~ issued to policemen to aid them in carrying out their respectire duties?

To policemen lower than asistant inspector in rank the following articles are supplied or lent:

Cap Winter suits White summer coat
White summer pants Black or navy blue summer suits
overcoat Rain coat Collar Winter shirt
Summer shirt Gloves
Socks Boots Shoes Cap cover Cap-emblem
Shoulder mark Sleave mark Sabre Cords of sabre
Belt for sabre Buttons of overcoat and coat
Belt over the overcoat Policemen's Rope Warning-whistle

35. What are the duties of policewomen in respect to carryming out the functions of the P.D? and in respect to patrol duty?

There is no policewomen system in Japan.
Recently, however, the Metropolitan Police Board is educating certain women in order to employ them as police clerks.
But they are not the regular police personnel.

36. Are Complaints against members of the P.P. made by civilians entertained, investigated and acted upon?

There are no special procedures. Complaints against the policemen can be freely made by civilians either in writing or orally. Upon the basis of such complaints, full investigation is immediately conducted. When unlawful act or unjustifiable execution of police power has been found an immediate step will be taken to conduct disciplinary punishment, reprimand etc.

37. Does the P.D. receive any military training?

No military training is given.

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

(a) What rules governor deportment and conduct of personnel?

(1) The Ordinance pertaining to Discipline of civil officials (the Imperial Ordinance).

This Ordinence is the one which provides for all items that the government official, including policemen, should observe in performing the duties.

(2) The order on the manners of police (the Home Office orders).

In this orders the manners of salutations of police officials and the unit of policemen are prescribed.

(b) Do you have a rule book or guide in printed form for each member of Dept?

No.

But we have compiled a hand-book in which regulations are collected for the benefit of the police, and let the police carry it of their free will.

(c) Do you have specific punishment prescribed for each rule violated?

Either removal from office or reduction of salary or reprimand is applied, in accordance with the extent of violation.

(d)

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(d) What procedure is taken by your command for any violation by a policeman or higher officials?

There are three kinds of admonition.

Removal from office.

Reduction of one's salary.

Reprimand.

(1) for the policeman or the police sergent.

If the chief of the police station, the section, or the department concludes the policeman or the police sergent to deserve the punishment of removal from office or a reduction of his salary, he send a letter with the report on the disciplinary disposition and other documentary proofs to the disciplinary committee for policeman, requesting their discussion on the matter, and according to the committee's decesion, the Superintendent-general of M.P.B (or the governor of each prefecture) let the chief of the police affairs department (or the chief of prefectural police department) punish the policeman or the police sergent. If the police sergent is concluded to deserve reprimand, the superintendent-general of M.P.B. (or the governor of each prefecture) make the chief of the police affairs Department (or the chief of prefectural police Department) reprimand him.

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(2) For the assistant police inspector or the police inspector.

If the chief of police station, the section, or the department concludes the assistant police inspector or the police inspector to deserve the punishment of the removal from office, or a reduction of his salary, he sends a letter with the report on the disciplinary disposition and other proofs to the civil common Disciplinary Committee, requesting their discussion on the matter. In this case, the superintendent-general of M.P.B. or the governor of each prefecture be comes the chief of the committee, and after deciding how to dispose, he punishes the assistant police inspector or the police inspector.

(3) For police superintendent or other higher officials.

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

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The Minister of Home Affairs brings the question before the Disciplinary Committee for the Higher Civil Service, upon the decision of which the same Minister conducts removal from office, reduction of salary and reprimand.

(e) Are they served personally with a written complaint?

The Disciplinary committee can hear their own explanation if necessary.

(f) Are the accused permitted to secure counsel?

The accused are not permitted to secure counsel.

(g) What procedure is taken for the affidavits of witness?

Any special procedure is not taken for the affidavits of witness.

(h) Does the accused receive a copy of the charges and also informed what witness will testify against him?

No, the accused neither receive any copy of the charges nor are informed.

(i) What board of commissioners or individual hears the charges.

For the Policeman or the Police Sergeant,

Disciplinary Committee for Policeman.

For the assistant police inspector or the police inspector, Civil Common Disciplinary Committee.

For