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

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RATIO OF POPULATION TO POLICEMEN IN JAPAN
As of 15 October 1946

PREFECTURE	26 APR 46 POPULATION	NUMBER OF POLICEMEN	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO ONE POLICEMAN
Hokkaido	3,488,013	3,271	1,066
Aomori	1,089,232	1,026	1,061
Iwate	1,217,070	906	1,343
Miyagi	1,462,100	1,337	1,093
Akita	1,185,813	814	1,469
Yamagata	1,294,934	1,144	1,131
Fukushima	1,918,746	1,219	1,574
Ibaraki	1,940,833	1,519	1,277
Tochigi	1,503,619	1,156	1,300
Gumma	1,524,635	1,138	1,339
Saitama	2,028,553	1,309	1,549
Chiba	2,008,114	1,697	1,183
Tokyo	4,183,072	18,192	229
Kanagawa	2,019,943	3,559	567
Niigata	2,326,811	1,725	1,348
Toyama	932,669	857	1,089
Ishikawa	757,676	962	787
Fukui	695,703	734	947
Yamanashi	796,973	683	1,166
Nagano	2,028,235	1,429	1,419
Gifu	1,444,000	957	1,508
Shizuoka	2,360,059	1,630	1,447
Aichi	2,919,085	4,326	674
Mie	1,371,858	1,098	1,249
Shiga	831,306	682	1,218
Kyoto	1,621,998	2,452	661
Osaka	2,976,140	6,541	454
Hyogo	2,826,192	4,174	677
Nara	744,381	680	1,094
Wakayama	933,231	1,084	860
Tottori	567,429	558	1,016
Shimane	848,995	739	1,148
Okayama	1,638,621	1,355	1,209
Hiroshima	1,901,430	1,838	1,034
Yamaguchi	1,375,472	1,692	812
Tokushima	828,784	745	1,112
Kagawa	872,312	663	1,315
Ehime	1,380,700	1,117	1,236
Kochi	797,676	835	955
Fukuoka	2,906,644	3,735	778
Saga	856,692	869	985
Nagasaki	1,417,924	1,986	714
Kumamoto	1,631,976	1,384	1,179
Oita	1,148,009	1,007	1,140
Miyazaki	957,856	863	1,109
Kagoshima	1,638,466	1,335	1,227
TOTAL	73,110,995	89,022	821 (Average)

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs

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NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL RETIRED
in 1946 by REASON
(Incomplete Report - 11 Prefectures)

PREF.	VOLUNTARY	INJURY or ILLNESS	REPRIMAND or DISCHARGE	RETIREMENT	DEATH	TOTAL
Akita	91	-	4	6	25	126
Ibariki	125	-	29	5	27	186
Fukui	100	33	48	6	6	187
Yamanashi	102	15	4	-	14	135
Nara	148	-	7	-	34	189
Tottori	120	14	18	1	-	153
Kochi	152	31	6	2	30	221
Kumamoto	255	75	14	1	34	379
Miyasaki	206	-	23	7	94	330
Kagoshima	213	63	51	2	40	369
Yamagata	202	7	6	1	30	246

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs

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NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL RETIRED BETWEEN
1926 - 1945 according to REASON

YEAR	VOLUNTARY	ILLNESS INJURY	DISCHARGE REPRIMAND	TRANSFER RETIREMENT	DEATH	OFFICIAL* REASONS	TOTAL
1926	1,033	2,400	677	65	296	597	5,068
1927	1,349	2,015	527	58	322	522	4,793
1928	1,059	1,707	418	147	324	595	4,250
1929	1,784	1,822	342	97	274	716	5,035
1930	1,518	1,271	224	99	318	435	3,865
1931	2,202	1,015	148	79	305	404	4,153
1932	2,019	802	125	183	313	604	4,046
1933	4,744	1,407	121	101	283	45	6.701
1934	1,642	521	125	83	301		2,672
1935	2,233	548	105	155	298		3,339
1936	2,199	630	98	122	329		3,378
1937	2,384	743	91	165	577		3,960
1938	2,836	1,008	183	267	842		5,136
1939	3,840	1,470	403	300	544		6,557
1940	3,878	1,945	633	259	496		7,211
1941	2,885	1,472	513	265	486		5,621
1942	2,463	1,512	577	626	659		5,837
1943	2,736	1,420	595	814	941		6,506
1944	1,725	1,166	674	433	889		4,887
1945	7,891	3,769	4,016	590	1,649		17,915

*Incompetency, poor qualifications, and lack of ability

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs

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DISCHARGES IN POLICE PERSONNEL
BY YEAR, BY RANK SINCE 1926

YEAR	SUPT.	INSP.	ASST. INSP.	POL. SGT.	POLICEMAN	TOTAL
1926	36	143	205	585	4,099	5,068
1927	86	220	203	605	3,679	4,793
1928	45	125	209	595	3,276	4,250
1929	81	262	302	694	3,696	5,035
1930	53	122	200	616	2,874	3,865
1931	53	256	243	642	2,957	4,153
1932	133	340	263	664	2,646	4,046
1933	47	123	276	1,199	5,056	6,701
1934	65	132	199	352	1,924	2,672
1935	104	234	221	554	2,226	3,339
1936	83	185	223	476	2,411	3,378
1937	84	158	232	552	2,934	3,960
1938	105	276	361	740	3,654	5,136
1939	134	275	442	912	4,794	6,557
1940	117	230	372	1,183	5,309	7,211
1941	150	228	410	919	3,914	5,621
1942	213	485	477	901	3,761	5,837
1943	172	372	705	1,151	4,106	6,506
1944	153	305	483	781	3,165	4,887
1945	265	450	980	2,350	13,870	17,915

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs

Incl 11

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JAPANESE POLICE PERSONNEL
1926 - 1946

YEAR	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH	ACTUAL STRENGTH	AVERAGE SERVICE (Years)
1926	59,736	58,852	5.8
1927	60,853	60,625	5.1
1928	62,485	61,956	6.0
1929	63,250	62,011	6.5
1930	63,268	62,347	6.5
1931	62,354	62,206	7.3
1932	64,267	63,200	7.1
1933	65,462	62,378	7.6
1934	65,997	65,007	7.5
1935	66,578	64,991	8.2
1936	68,402	66,528	8.2
1937	72,192	69,852	7.9
1938	78,083	73,595	7.3
1939	82,627	75,443	7.8
1940	85,580	78,703	7.4
1941	90,000	82,235	7.3
1942	78,468	84,141	7.5
1943	78,971	83,558	6.0
1944	84,710	87,243	6.6
1945	93,913	96,810	6.2
1946	93,935	89,022	

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs

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

POLICE PERSONNEL ON 4 JAN. '46 PURGE LIST

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs

4 Jan 46
Bureau of Police Affairs

	RANK			JOB CLASSIFICATION						
	Pref. Chief	Supt.	Insp.	Pref. Chief	Sec. Chief	Sub-Sec Chief	Emp.	Chief Pol St.	Total	Remarks
Hokkaido		2	1				1	2	3	
M.P.B.		14				2		12	14	
Kyoto	1	2	1	1	1			2	4	
Osaka		5	2				1	6	7	
Kanagawa		1						1	1	
Kyogo	1	2	1	1				3	4	
Nagasaki		3			1		1	1	3	
Niigata		1						1	1	
Saitama										
Gumma			1					1	1	
Chiba										
Ibaraki		2	3		1			4	5	
Tochigi			2					2	2	
Nara										
Mie8		1	1					2	2	
Aichi		5	1					6	6	
Shizuoka		3			1			2	3	
Yamanashi			1				1		1	
Shiga			1					1	1	
Gifu		2						2	2	
Nagano		1			1				1	Leave pay
Miyagi		2						2	2	
Fukushima										
Iwate										
Aomori										
Yamagata										
Akita			1				1		1	
Fukui		1	1					2	2	
Ishikawa										
Toyama		1			1				1	
Tottori										
Shimane			1					1	1	
Okayama										
Hiroshima			1					1	1	
Yamaguchi		1			1				1	
Wakayama										
Tokushima			1			1			1	
Kagawa			1				1		1	
Ehime		1	1					2	2	
Kochi			2					2	2	
Fukuoka		9	1		1		1	8	10	
Oita										
Saga			2					2	2	
Kumamoto			1					1	1	
Miyazaki										
Kagoshima		1						1	1	
TOTAL	2	60	28	2	8	3	7	70	90	

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POLICE AFFECTED BY PURGE OF OCTOBER 1945

	PREFECT. CHIEF	CHIEF OF TH. CON & LIAISON SEC.	INSP	ASS'T INSP.	POLICE SGT.	POLICE	TOTAL
HOKKAIDO	1	2	10	34	42	61	150
M.P.B.	2	5	28	138	135	369	677
KYOTO	1	1	7	28	45	47	129
OSAKA	1	2	13	92	145	354	607
KANAGAWA	1	2	6	49	67	132	257
HYOGO	1	2	7	52	63	132	257
NAGASAKI	1	1	6	26	44	33	111
NIIGATA	1	1	4	23	42	32	103
SAITAMA	1	1	2	14	34	26	78
GUMMA	1	1	2	17	17	33	71
CHIBA	1	1	3	16	35	54	110
IBARAKI	1	1	2	15	28	9	56
TOCHIGI	1	1	2	12	22	12	50
NARA	1	1	1	8	25	9	45
MIE	1	1	2	14	21	7	46
AICHI	1	1	4	37	52	90	185
SHIZUOKA	1	1	3	16	13	18	52
YAMANASHI	1	1	1	7	20	31	61
SHIGA	1	1	1	9	23	13	48
GIFU	1	1	1	9	21	13	46
NAGANO	1	1	4	24	36	41	107
MIYAGI	1	1	3	15	28	43	91
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	2	13	28	29	74
IWATE	1	1	1	10	21	2	36
AOMORI	1	1	3	13	20	14	52
YAMAGATA	1	1	3	14	25	27	71
AKITA	1	1	1	4	15	9	31
FUKUI	1	1	2	8	18	29	59
ISHIKAWA	1	1	1	9	15	10	37
TOYAMA	1	1	1	8	21	15	47
TOTTORI	1	1	1	6	8	1	18
SHIMANE	1	1	2	17	45	30	96
OKAYAMA	1	1	1	13	29	24	69
HIROSHIMA	1	1	4	17	42	27	92
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	6	33	37	59	137
WAKAYAMA	1	1	2	10	21	21	56
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	1	6	15	11	35
KAGAWA	1	1	1	6	14	21	44
EHIME	1	1	1	12	19	14	48
KOCHI	1	1	1	8	19	14	44
FUKUOKA	1	1	12	67	88	114	283
OITA	1	1	2	12	21	26	63
SAGA	1	1	2	12	13	18	47
KUMAMOTO	1	1	3	18	33	25	81
MIYAZAKI	1	1	1	12	17	16	48
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	2	17	45	12	78
	47	54	168	1000	1587	2127	4983

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs

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Nippon Times

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1947

Crime and Society

It is a striking commentary on the present rundown condition of the nation that crime and lawlessness is steadily on the increase. In a single night, six cases of holdups, assaults, and organized house-breaking recently occurred in the metropolitan district. A gang of highwaymen waylaid a truck in broad daylight to snatch ¥600,000.

A "gangster" group of juveniles was apprehended after they had robbed goods valued at four million yen from helpless citizens.

These are but a few cases in the Tokyo area alone. They may be multiplied by the hundreds of similar cases reported daily in all parts of the nation.

The sharp increase of crime since the surrender has added to

must parallel such action.

More basically, the fundamental causes for the rise in crime must be eradicated. It is true that criminal tendencies increase with the worsening of the economic conditions of the nation. Inflation and the desire to "get rich quick" which are common motives for criminals must go while the black-market must be vigorously combatted.

These are the basic problems which face the administration. The immediate preventive measure lies in the strengthening of the police force. The first steps have been taken, but much remain to be done.

The police under a democratic regime must regain his confidence and the confidence of the people. The people must further cooperate fully with the police in every way possible in apprehending criminals. Unless this is done and done immediately, lawlessness and the further growth of the underworld may be expected.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, February 12

LABOR UNIONS AND ELECTIONS

YOMIURI—General MacArthur's letter regarding general elections has made it clear that they will be held after the present session of the Diet. The elections of governors and mayors and local assemblymen are expected to be conducted at about the same time.

The elections that are promised are of really great significance. The obstacles to the democratization of Japan have been removed by the

robbed goods valued at four million yen from helpless citizens.

These are but a few cases in the Tokyo area alone. They may be multiplied by the hundreds of similar cases reported daily in all parts of the nation.

The sharp increase of crime since the surrender has added to the general insecurity of the people already harassed by a multitude of economic problems. Faced with these violent attacks against the established laws of the land, the public can only view them with a kind of despairing impotence.

The fear which the sight of a policeman aroused in the war years is gone but the general feeling of distrust has yet to be completely wiped out. In all fairness to the police, there has been a decided improvement since the hectic days following the surrender. But the new democratic police do not yet fully know how to conduct themselves and they are conscious of their lack of confidence. This feeling of powerlessness has pervaded to the masses.

The people are well aware that they are at the mercy of criminal gangs on a scale such as never before known in this country. They know that unless something is done to eradicate this evil, it will master them.

A generation of children is growing up in an atmosphere where crime is fast becoming an established institution. These children hear their parents complain about this alarming threat to their peaceful well-being and yet do nothing. Or they see their parents themselves the breakers of the law in carrying out black-market transactions. Or they hear the criminals admired for their cleverness. These children soon become the recruits of the underworld.

The most appalling phase of the whole thing is the utter feeling of impotence and defeatism which the ordinary man bears with him. For unless he can translate his

has made it clear that they will be held after the present session of the Diet. The elections of governors and mayors and local assemblymen are expected to be conducted at about the same time.

The elections that are promised are of really great significance. The obstacles to the democratization of Japan have been removed by the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and are being removed. Nevertheless, the political stabilizing forces that can really effect economic reconstruction have not yet been born. Japanese economy is fast slipping. To be sure, the Liberals and Progressives, which are the present Government parties, secured a majority in the Diet in the last elections and so far as numbers are concerned they can be a stabilizing force. But their conservatism and lack of policy have forfeited the confidence of the people and are subject to strong condemnation by the working class which represents the productive force of the nation. Thus the two parties cannot be regarded really as a stabilizing force.

Now, general elections are to be held. A year in revolutionary times is said to be equivalent to 10 years in normal times. The coming elections will show what transformations have taken place in the mental life of the Japanese since the last elections under the strain of hard living.

In connection with the elections, what we must take note of most carefully is the attitude of the labor unions which constitute the kernel of democratic forces. Recent news indicates that the unions are planning to take a positive part in the elections. We endorse this trend. On the other hand, we are taken aback by the report that CIO is adopting a policy in which labor unions will be electioneering body.

There are two attitudes that labor unions can take toward elections. One is the American way of voting for the party or candidates that supports the union policies no matter what party and of realizing independent policies of the union in this way. The other is the sort adopted in almost all countries outside the United States, that of fighting for the political interests of the working class. Union members who are politically inclined have joined

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plain about this alarming threat to their peaceful well-being and yet do nothing. Or they see their parents themselves the breakers of the law in carrying out black-market transactions. Or they hear the criminals admired for their cleverness. These children soon become the recruits of the underworld.

The most appalling phase of the whole thing is the utter feeling of impotence and defeatism which the ordinary man bears with him. For unless he can translate his indignation against crime, and this includes the blackmarket, into positive action, he will soon lose it and become further demoralized.

But the picture is not one of complete gloom and despair for vigilante groups of citizens have and are being formed in various communities for their common protection. Although this is poor substitute for adequate police protection, at least the people have shown their awareness of this attack upon the laws of the land and are willing to take action against it.

Vigilante groups, where crime is prevalent nad the police unable to cope with it, may be the only course open to the people. But vigilantism holds its dangers, for it is bound to decrease the reliance and increase the scorn of the people towards the authorities selected to preserve peace and order. They may eventually take the law into their own hands on other vital matters as well. There is danger in this.

It is hoped that the administration is fully aware of the dangers not only of the increase in crime but of the people taking the law into their own hands. The police must be strengthened to a point where they can adequately protect the citizen, and stringent laws against crime must be passed. But such laws must not put a premium upon crime. Strict enforcement

aback by the report that CIO is adopting a policy in which labor unions will be electioneering body.

There are two attitudes that labor unions can take toward elections. One is the American way of voting for the party or candidates that supports the union policies no matter what party and of realizing independent policies of the union in this way. The other is the sort adopted in almost all countries outside the United States, that of fighting for the political interests of the working class. Union members who are politically inclined have joined political parties.

In neither case, however, labor unions are the electioneering body, becoming a cross between union and party. The trend of the international labor movement is to condemn such practices.

There are a Social Democratic Party and a Communist Party in this country. Union members who feel they are qualified and responsible should join such parties and stand candidate if they so desire. If the unions in general do not like any of the candidates proposed by either of the parties, they should form a new party out of the unions after the pattern of the British Labor Party.

But in no case should unions participate in the elections as such. That would be to confuse the unionist movement. Having made this expression of opposition, we shall watch developments for a while.

New Shotgun Shell Made

A new type shotgun shell with an expending cup wad designed to seal the entire force of the powder behind the shot pellets has been introduced for hunters this year for the first time. The new wad, on the principle of an umbrella, expands as it is forced up the gun's barrel and seals the expanding powder gas behind it like a leather washer in a pump. The nose of the shell has a folding waxed crimp which eliminates the old style top wad that deflected pellets as they left the gun muzzle. The new shell was announced by John M. Olin, president of Olin Industries, Incorporated.—East Alton, Illinois (AP).

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RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Thursday, February 13

Armed Forces Radio Service—WVTR

7:00—News; Rise and Shine; 7:30—Fred Waring; 8:00—Morning Meditations; 8:35—Magic Carpet; 8:20—Melody Round-up; 8:45—Anything Goes; 9:00—Yesterday's Best; 9:30—Across The Board; 9:45—Albumania; 10:00—News (Day In Review); 10:15—Sagebrush Symphony; 10:45—Personal Album; 11:00—Dietician; 11:15—AFRS Sportsreel; 11:30—Record Varieties; 12:00—News; 12:15—Chiquita; 12:30—GI Jive; 12:45—At Ease; 1:00—News; 1:05—Symphonette; 1:30—Leave It To The Girls; 2:00—At Your Request; 2:55—News 3:00—Piano Playhouse; 3:30—Tommy Dorsey; 4:00—Jack Smith; 4:15—Octogram Question Box; 4:30—Wastebasket Review; 4:35—Dinner Musicale; 5:15—Sportscope; 5:25—Later Tonight; 5:30—One Night Stand; 6:00—News; 6:15—Supper Club; 6:30—Sultans; 7:00—To The Rear, March!; 7:30—Dinah Shore; 8:00—Mel Blanc; 8:30—Don Ameche; 9:00—Mystery Playhouse; 9:30—Hollywood Music Hall; 10:00—News; 10:15—Spotlight Bands; Remember; Words With Music.

JOAK National (590 Kcs.)

6:00—News; Farm Facts; 7:00—News; 8:00—Letters from Listeners; 8:30—Tokiwazu Music; 9:00—Weather; News; 9:15—Japanese Music Band; 9:30—Recorded Artists; 11:30—Light Music; 12:00—News; 12:15—Radio Song; 12:30—Man on the Street; 1:00—Women's Hour; 3:00—News; 5:00—News; 7:30—Nagauta; 8:00—Miners Hour; 9:00—News; 9:30—Chorus; 10:15—Good Night Program. . **Local (1340 Kcs.)** 7:15—Light Music; 7:30—Current English; 5:00—Music Appreciation; 6:00—News; Commentator; 6:30—Student's Hour; 7:30—New Record Concert; 8:00—Chamber Music; 8:45—Light Music; 9:00—Our Constitution; 9:30—Flute and Koto; 10:15—News Roundup.

Books on Japan's Resources

Fifty booklets containing the latest available information on natural resources of Japan and Korea have been placed for public reference in the SCAP Civil Information and Education Section library, Hibiya theater district. Published by SCAP's Natural Resources Section, the reports present detailed illustrated studies by American technical experts in the

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—News Roundup.

Books on Japan's Resources

Fifty booklets containing the latest available information on natural resources of Japan and Korea have been placed for public reference in the SCAP Civil Information and Education Section library, Hibiya theater district. Published by SCAP's Natural Resources Section, the reports present detailed illustrated studies by American technical experts in the fields of fishing, agriculture, mining and geology, and forestry. They describe Japan's resources for the first time in units of measure and terminology used by the rest of the world.

Japan. Will call if so instructed. S. Takahashi (authorized book dealer of 8th Army Library Division), No. 30, Hashiba-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. Yokohama address is No. 85, Moto-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama (Tel. Honkyoku 2-3484).

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Translation

EXPERT translator of Japanese into English or German. Many years experience abroad and at home. Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Personal

WOULD like to correspond in English or French with boys or girls around 15 year of age. Judith Alder, 40 Goldsmith Ave, Newark, New Jersey U.S.A.

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

(Behind 1st ARMY POST OFFICE)
Tel. Nihombashi(24)1812-4716

I WOULD like to correspond in English or French with boys or girls around 15 year of age. Judith Alder, 40 Goldsmith Ave. Newark, New Jersey U.S.A.

1 TABLET represents 200 International units equivalent to 200 cc of lemon juice in antiscorbutic effect.
ANTISCORBIC effect.
Vitamin C deficiencies, increases specific antibody synthesis and cell metabolium function.

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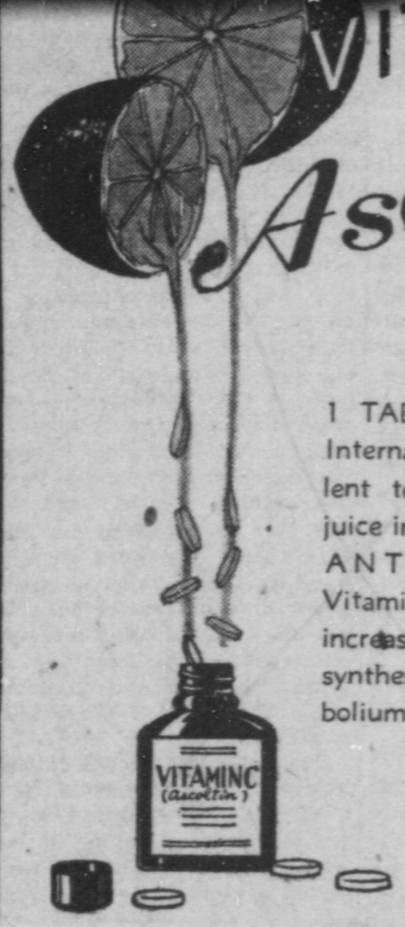

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12022

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

10664

(For use within G-2 only)

CAW/jcc
13 Feb. 1947

File No: **Subject:** Study on "Crime & Society" Situation **Date:**

FROM: Gen. Willoughby **TO:** **PHONE:**

Cols. Pulliam...Action **NAME:**
Bratton..Co-ordination
Lt.Col.Pearson...Follow-up
Col. Myers..... Info

Comment Number

ACTION

Your attention is invited to the attached editorial. It is one of those cases, where a general condition finally appears in a public newspaper, when a SCAP specialist section (in this case the Public Safety Division) should have announced it well in advance, to sound a warning note.

Public Safety should be in a position to develop a special study on this crime situation in connection with the weakness of the Jap Police. That weakness is due to untrained emoralized personnel. The recommendations consequently should be toward re-enlisting former Jap personnel. What percentage of the pre-war Police remained in service. The "purge" if police went too far, I suspect. There was no reason or obligation who low ranks, commissioned and noncommissioned could not have been retained. What are the statistics under that heading.

This calls for an illustrated study in either the Civ Intell Sum, or a direct study to C-in-C. It should contain certain comparisons.

i - Statistics on crime in Japan 1936-1946
ii - Statistics on Police Personnel, same period
iii - Statistics on effect of purge
iv - Brief of Valentine Recommendations
v - Brief of Olander Recommendations
vi - G-2 Recommendations

What is Public Safety actually producing? What is status of these reform studies?

C.A.W.

Col. Pulliam

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

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

RESTRICTED

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

APO 500
28 February 1947

SUBJECT: Nippon Times Editorial on "Crime and Society"

TO : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

I. THE PROBLEM:

A reply must be made to the G-2 Inter-Office Memorandum from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, subject: "Study on 'Crime and Society' Situation, dated 13 February 1947 (Tab A) which refers to a Nippon Times editorial on the subject of "Crime and Society".

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

A. The Memorandum (Tab A) sets forth certain commentaries directly or indirectly induced by the newspaper article and interrogates concerning (1) inadequate or non-reporting of information on crime statistics, (2) purge augmented police inefficiency as a contributing factor to incident of crime, and (3) the initiation of adequate measures which must be taken to correct undesirable conditions.

B. Indexed herewith (Tab C - index to Tabs) are various pertinent reports, memoranda and graphs relative to information on this subject.

III. DISCUSSION:

A. Reference is made to IIA (1) above. Information relative to the crime situation has been developed and forwarded in the course of compiling material being used in the overall survey of the Japanese police system. Specific items of current interest were forwarded periodically. (Tabs D, E, Q, through X) Public Safety Division studies are on file in which attention was directed to inherent weaknesses and efforts made to strengthen the Japanese police system with personnel, equipment, weapons and facilities.

B. Reference is made to IIB (2) above. Social and economic factors have exerted marked influence and have been the largest contributors to the crime incident rate in Japan. (Tabs D (par. 1-5), E (items 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20), F (par. 3), G (par. 5, 9d), H (par. 2), I (par. 3)). Considering the effects of the purge, democratization and changing ideologies, the efficiency or inefficiency of the police is

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

HEP/nnb PSD File

26 February 1947

SUBJECT: Nippon Times Editorial on "Crime and Society"

TO : Deputy Chief, Civil Intelligence Section

I. THE PROBLEM:

A reply must be made to the G-2 Inter-Office Memorandum from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, subject: "Study on 'Crime and Society' Situation, dated 13 February 1947 (Tab A) which refers to a Nippon Times editorial on the subject of "Crime and Society".

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

A. The Memorandum (Tab A) sets forth certain commentaries directly or indirectly induced by the newspaper article and interrogates concerning (1) inadequate or non-reporting of information on crime statistics, (2) purge augmented police inefficiency as a contributing factor to incident of crime, and (3) the initiation of adequate measures which must be taken to correct undesirable conditions.

B. Indexed herewith (Tab C - index to Tabs) are various pertinent reports, memoranda and graphs relative to information on this subject.

III. DISCUSSION:

A. Reference is made to IIA (1) above. Information relative to the crime situation has been developed and forwarded in the course of compiling material being used in the overall survey of the Japanese police system. Specific items of current interest were forwarded periodically. (Tabs D, E, Q, through X) Public Safety Division studies are on file in which attention was directed to inherent weaknesses and efforts made to strengthen the Japanese police system with personnel, equipment, weapons and facilities.

B. Reference is made to IIB (2) above. Social and economic factors have exerted marked influence and have been the largest contributors to the crime incident rate in Japan. (Tabs D (par. 1-5), E (items 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20), F (par. 3), G (par. 5, 9d), H (par. 2), I (par. 3)). Considering the effects of the purge, democratization and changing ideologies, the efficiency or inefficiency of the police is

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not a principal major contributing factor to the incident of crime. (Tabs D through X). The absolute necessity for police efficiency is neither minimized nor abrogated by statements made herein. (Tabs B, (par.3), G (par.5,7), H (par.2), I (par.3,4)). Police inefficiency since the occupation has contributed to some crimes but cannot be construed as the major cause for crime in Japan. Statistics showing the comparison of reported offenses to arrests attest to an emphasize this fact. (Tabs R, S, T)

C. Reference is made to IIA(3) above. The general plan for improving and revitalizing the Japanese police force is indicated in this Section's Memorandum for Record, subject: "Reorganization Plan and Increase in Strength of the Japanese Civil Police Force", dated 12 February 1947. (Tab B). The implementation of the ultimately approved reorganization plan will be materially eased by many suggestions which have been made to, accepted and put into operation by, the Japanese police and which are in keeping with accepted democratic ideologies.

D. Specific information is contained herein as desired in basic communication relative to statistics on crime in Japan (Tabs R through X) statistics on police personnel (Tabs L through Q), statistics on the effect of the purge (Tabs J, K), brief of the Valentine report (Tabs F, G) and brief of the Olander report (Tabs H, I).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The commentaries and interrogations of the basic communication are covered and amplified upon by this communication and attachments thereto.

It is recommended that the memorandum to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, be signed and forwarded.

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

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

RESTRICTED

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

APO 500
28 February 1947

SUBJECT: Nippon Times Editorial on "Crime and Society"

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

I. THE PROBLEM:

A reply must be made to the G-2 Inter-Office Memorandum from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, subject: "Study on 'Crime and Society' Situation", dated 13 February 1947 (Tab A) which refers to a Nippon Times editorial on the subject of "Crime and Society".

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

A. The Memorandum (Tab A) sets forth certain commentaries directly or indirectly induced by the newspaper article and interrogates concerning (1) inadequate or non-reporting of information on crime statistics, (2) purge augmented police inefficiency as a contributing factor to incident of crime, and (3) the initiation of adequate measures which must be taken to correct undesirable conditions.

B. Indexed herewith (Tab C - Index to Tabs) are various pertinent reports, memoranda and graphs relative to information on this subject.

III. DISCUSSION:

A. Reference is made to IIA(1) above. Information relative to the crime situation has been developed and forwarded in the course of compiling material being used in the overall survey of the Japanese police system. Specific items of current interest were forwarded periodically. (Tabs D, E, Q, through X) Studies made by the Public Safety Division are on file in which attention was directed to inherent weaknesses and efforts made to strengthen the Japanese police system with personnel, equipment, weapons and facilities.

B. Reference is made to IIA(2) above. Social and economic factors have exerted marked influence and have been the largest contributors to the crime incident rate in Japan. [Tabs D (par. 1-5), E (items 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20), F (par. 3), G (par 5, 9d), H (par. 2), I (par. 3)]. Considering the effects of the purge, democratization and changing ideologies, the efficiency or inefficiency of the police is

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

20 February 1947

SUBJECT: Nippon Times Editorial on "Crime and Society"

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

I. THE PROBLEM:

A reply must be made to the G-2 Inter-Office Memorandum from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, subject: "Study on 'Crime and Society' Situation", dated 13 February 1947 (Tab A) which refers to a Nippon Times editorial on the subject of "Crime and Society".

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

A. The Memorandum (Tab A) sets forth certain commentaries directly or indirectly induced by the newspaper article and interrogates concerning (1) inadequate or non-reporting of information on crime statistics, (2) purge augmented police inefficiency as a contributing factor to incident of crime, and (3) the initiation of adequate measures which must be taken to correct undesirable conditions.

B. Indexed herewith (Tab C - Index to Tabs) are various pertinent reports, memoranda and graphs relative to information on this subject.

III. DISCUSSION:

A. Reference is made to IIA(1) above. Information relative to the crime situation has been developed and forwarded in the course of compiling material being used in the overall survey of the Japanese police system. Specific items of current interest were forwarded periodically. (Tabs D, E, Q, through X) Studies made by the Public Safety Division are on file in which attention was directed to inherent weaknesses and efforts made to strengthen the Japanese police system with personnel, equipment, weapons and facilities.

B. Reference is made to IIA(2) above. Social and economic factors have exerted marked influence and have been the largest contributors to the crime incident rate in Japan. [Tabs D (par. 1-5), E (items 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20), F (par. 3), G (par 5, 9d), H (par. 2), I (par. 3)]. Considering the effects of the purge, democratization and changing ideologies, the efficiency or inefficiency of the police is

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not a principal major contributing factor to the incident of crime. (Tabs D through X) The absolute necessity for police efficiency is neither minimized nor abrogated by statements made herein. (Tabs B, F, (par 3), G (par 5, 7), H (par 2), I (par 3, 4) Police inefficiency since the occupation has contributed to some crimes but cannot be construed as the major cause for crime in Japan at this time. Statistics showing the comparison of reported offenses to arrests attest to and emphasize this fact. (Tabs R, S, T)

C. Reference is made to IIA(3) above. The general plan for improving and revitalizing the Japanese police force is indicated in Public Safety Division Memorandum for Record, subject: "Reorganization Plan and Increase in Strength of the Japanese Civil Police Force", dated 12 February 1947. (Tab B) The implementation of the ultimately approved reorganization plan will be materially eased by many suggestions which have been made to, accepted and put into operation by, the Japanese police and which are in keeping with accepted democratic ideologies.

D. Specific information is contained herein as desired by basic communication relative to statistics on crime in Japan (Tabs R through X), statistics on police personnel (Tabs L through Q), statistics on the effect of the purge (Tabs J, K), brief of the Valentine report (Tabs F, G) and brief of the Olander report (Tabs H, I).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Commentaries and interrogations of the basic communication are covered and amplified upon by this communication and attachments thereto.

R. S. BRATTON
Colonel, GSC
Civil Intelligence Section

Tab A - G-2 Inter-Office Memorandum, subject "Study on crime and Society Situation."

Tab B - PSD Memorandum for Record, subject "Reorganization Plan and Increase in Strength of the Japanese Civil Police Force", 12 February 1947.

Tab C - Index of tabbed reports, memoranda and graphs.

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B. PSD Memorandum for Record, subject "Reorganization Plan and Increase in Strength of the Japanese Civil Police Force", 12 February 1947.

C. Index of tabbed reports, memoranda and graphs.

D. Letter to AC of S, G-2, 15 Aug 46 subject: "Public Safety - Law and Order."

E. Excerpts from CIS Periodic Summary (Excerpts 1 thru 20, plus additional references).

F. Brief of Valentine Report.

G. Summary of Valentine Report.

H. Brief of Olander Report.

I. Summary of Olander Report.

J. Police Purged 21 Oct 45 by Prefecture and Rank (tabulation)

K. Police Purged 4 Jan 46 by Prefecture and Rank (tabulation)

L. Police Strength for Past Twenty Years (tabulation)

M. Police Strength and Average Length of Service for Past Twenty Years (graph)

N. Discharges in Police Personnel by Year by Rank since 1926 (tabulation)

O. Discharges in Police Personnel by Year by Cause since 1926 (tabulation)

P. Police Personnel Retired by Reason 1946 (incomplete tabulation)

Q. Ratio of Population to Policemen in Japan, 15 Oct 1947.

R. Incident of Robbery by Month, Jan 1945 thru Aug 1946 (graph)

R. Incident of Murder by Month, Jan 1945 thru Aug 1946 (graph)

S. Total Crime Compared with Larceny by Month, Jan 45 - Oct 46 (graph)

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A. G-2 Inter-office Memorandum, subject "Study on Crime and Society Situation."

B. PSD Memorandum for Record, subject "Reorganization Plan and Increase in Strength of the Japanese Civil Police Force", 12 February 1947.

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TAB

T. Japanese Crime Statistics, Reported and Arrested, 1946 - 1946 (graph)

U. Incident of Murder and Rape, 1924 - 1946 (graph)

U. Incident of Robbery, 1924 - 1946 (graph)

V. Incident of Arson, 1924 - 1946 (graph)

V. Incident of Embezzlement, 1924 - 1946 (graph)

W. Incident of Larceny in Japan, 1924 - 1946 (graph)

X. Total Criminal Offenses Reported in Japan, 1924 - 1946 (graph)

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

APO 500
15 August 1946

SUBJECT: Public Safety - Law and Order

THRU : CIS, G-2

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. The Japanese Government is confronted with a serious law enforcement problem which has arisen from attempts by the police to exercise control over small minority groups of Koreans, Formosans, and Chinese nationals in Japan. The frequency of criminal violations committed by these groups is rapidly increasing.

2. Since the occupation of Japan, persons comprising these minority groups have been increasingly difficult. They started by gradually building up resistance to the police and testing their strength. Upon discovering the hesitancy of the police to exercise the very limited jurisdiction given them over these groups, they became increasingly bold. This condition has continued to grow through the past several months and has reached the point where these groups offer open defiance and armed violence to constituted civil authority.

3. At the moment, these minority groups, particularly the Koreans, are conducting open gang warfare among themselves and against the Japanese citizenry, government officials, and the police, under what amounts to an immunity of arrest. They openly denounce, ridicule, manhandle, injure and kill civil police since they are aware that the Japanese courts have no

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-402
NND 775009
By M Miller NARS, Date 10-30-79

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jurisdiction. They arealso aware of the fact that even though the police do make an emergency arrest that the person arrested must be turned over to the occupation authorities without delay. In the Tokyo metropolitan area, a day seldom passes that persons from these groups are not involved with the Japanese police, not for minor infractions of the law but as perpetrators of major crimes of violence. Koreans are by far the greatest single source of trouble. From January to July 1946, sixty-seven (67) Japanese Police in Tokyo alone have been injured seriously enough to require hospitalization from a week to months, and one (1) Japanese Police has been killed. In each instance, the offenders have been Korean, Formosan or Chinese. This situation is not confined to Tokyo alone but is prevalent throughout Japan. From January to July 1946, one-thousand-thirty-four (1,034) serious criminal offenses have been definitely committed by these minority groups. The majority of these (1,034) crimes were not committed by one individual but are offenses committed by gangs numbering from three to several hundred terminating in acts of violence in which forty-five-thousand-four-hundred-fifty-eight (45,458) persons of these minortiy groups participated.

4. The strength of the Japanese Police force is now approximately sixty-six thousand (66,000). Of this total, five-thousand-six-hundred-thirty-two (5,632) are used by occupation forces to stand by, in and around office buildings, billets, and warehouses used by occupation forces. There is no doubt that a Japanese civilian guard would serve the same purpose, releasing the police now used for more important law enforcement duties. Directive to the Japanese Government, dated 16 January 1946, authorized arming

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of the police with pistols from stocks taken over by occupation forces from the Japanese army and navy. This resulted in a total of approximately sixteen thousand (16,000) pistols of all types. There are no more available from this source. To completely arm the police force, this office has recommended authorizing the Japanese Government to purchase 38 caliber, police model pistols from the United States. Pending decision upon this issue, and as an interim measure, this office has concurred with Eighth Army in a recommendation to complete the armament of the police force with Japanese rifles and carbines. The police have bery little motor transportation and no means of rapid communication with which to cope with the gangster tactics of these minority groups. Frequently the Japanese Police call upon occupation authorities for assistance. Assistance is usually given but often upon arrival at the scene, it is found that the trouble is between rival gangs and the police and not considered an occupational hazard. The Japanese Police are let down. The force is further handicapped by reason of the fact that 75% of the policemen have less than one year's service. Over 90% of the assistant inspectors and up have less than five years' service, all of which shows the thoroughness of discharge from this force as a result of the 4 October 1945 directive. This office has and is giving continuous verbal support and guidance to government officials, officials of the Bureau of Public Safety by lectures at the police training school and to all chiefs of police throughout Japan while on survey in an effort to encourage, guide, and direct the force in ways and means of handling their problem effectively and along democratic lines. During the past six or eight months, the Japanese police and government officials have learned that words do not protect the police or subdue these gangster elements. Words are no longer

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potent. There is but one remedy; Support constituted civil authority by acts and force from arrest to conviction of the criminal element by Japanese legal processes of all nationals in Japan. If either nationals cannot abide by the laws of the nation without resorting to criminality, let them get out or suffer the consequences. Any service these nationals in Japan would render toward the aims of the occupation are nullified in the eyes of the Japanese by their illegal acts. In effect, the present policy with respect to police powers and legal procedure is a "house divided within itself" which cannot stand peacefully. Extra-territorial rights, in effect, are afforded these lawless minority groups. Also effecting the police and the judicial authorities are persons, principally civilians, in the occupation forces, ill-informed, unauthorized, and for personal or group gains who suggest, pressureize and, by indirect means, intimidate police and judicial officials into acts contrary to their better judgement, detrimental to law and order and the best interests of the occupation aims and the Japanese people.

5. The yencurrency now in circulation in Japan totals approximately 50 billion. Information from the Finance Ministry indicates that over 20% of this total is in the hands of other nationals, principally these minority groups. The same source indicated that stamps issued to mark yen notes of a certain date have increased over ten (10) times the number of stamps officially printed and issued by the Japanese Government. The source of additional yen notes, they indicate, is from hoarding and illegal entry from Korea and other countries. A large percentage of available commodities in Japan, through duress and force upon Japanese officials, has been diverted by illegitimate means and methods into channels operated by these minortiy

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groups for blackmarket purposes. While there is quite a gap between finances, gangsters, police, minority groups, etc., yet the whole program boils down to a fight for dominance and supremacy in the commercial and political field by these groups.

6. It is believed that we have arrived at the point in the occupation where some "teeth" must be placed in the law enforcing and judicial arms of the Japanese Government. This will be much easier to accomplish now than to wait for the lawless elements to become more thoroughly organized and firmly entrenched. If more military police will serve the purpose of backing and assisting in training the Japanese police and military police are not available, the use of other troops is suggested. If the present government is in general of the composition desired and in general pointing toward the democratic way of life, then it should be guided and supported to the point where it can move under its own power without minortiy gangster group interference.

7. Recommendations:

a. That all foreign nationals in Japan, irrespective of nationality, be subject to arrest, trial, and sentence in Japanese courts for criminal offenses and for violations of the economic, property rights, conspiracy, currency and coinage acts under Japanese laws. That the diplomatic services and actual military and naval personnel of the occupation forces only, be excepted.

b. Reserve the right to review any case, disapprove the findings, set aside any findings of guilt; to disapprove, suspend, mitigate or remit the sentence in whole or in part or to order a new trial in any case under Japanese processes of all nationals, Japanese included.

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c. Require all organizations of other nationals which have as their mission, in whole or in part, the purpose of securing political, economic or other advantages for the membership thereof to register the charter, by-laws, purpose, principal officers and members with the Japanese Government.

d. That less technicality by observed with a view to immediate removal of undersirable civilians or others on duty with the occupation forces.

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

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

ITEMS APPEARING IN CIS PERIODICAL SUMMARIES REGARDING POLICE PERSONNEL, POLICE METHODS AND CRIME STATISTICS

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Incl 3

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POLICE VS. POPULATION

Recent figures (See Insert 1) as of 1 August on the number of policemen throughout Japan by prefecture reveal a high in Tokyo of one policeman to every 251 population, and a low of one to every 1,685 in Gifu. The national ratio is one policeman to 864 population.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 1, 1 September 1946
page 53, paragraph 4)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 1

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

RAILWAY POLICE

In an attempt to curtail thefts and other law violations on railways, the Ministry of Transportation proposed to increase the number of Railway Police by granting police powers to a total of 8,915 railroad employees. Final approval was given to the plan by PSD Police Section with the understanding that no additional personnel will be employed, that employees will not carry firearms or any weapons except sticks, canes, or batons and that police powers will be restricted to enforcement on railway property only and will not exceed the powers granted in the Imperial Ordinance No. 528 of 29 December 1923. It was requested that certain restrictions contained in the Ordinance be removed, but such action was not deemed advisable.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 1, 1 September 1946, page 53, paragraph 7)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 2

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

LAW VIOLATIONS BY KOREANS, FORMOSANS AND CHINESE

Recent disturbances by the Koreans, Formosans and Chinese have placed the Japanese police in a tenuous position. Continued violations of the black-market laws in Tokyo caused the closing down of the Ueno market in an attempt to eliminate illegal vendors, but such transactions were resumed in the streets. Efforts of the Japanese police to cope with these violations led to armed resistance with clubs and pistols upon several occasions in which there was general insolence and refusal to cooperate on the part of Koreans, Chinese and Formosans. A similar situation existed in Wakayama, where internecine quarrels over marketspace privileges resulted in the murder of one Japanese and the wounding of several others. In Hiroshima groups of Chinese engaged in theft and smuggling openly defied the police. The Japanese police reported 112 cases of mass violence (1,548 participants) from January through June, 1946 for Formosans alone (unlawful demands for food, taking over entire cars on trains, group thefts, etc.). In the four months of March through June of this year, successful fraudulent demands by Chinese and Formosans for food and supplies under the pretext of being members of the Chinese Army of Occupation or in the name of the Allied Forces totalled 123 cases with 333 participants. Among items involved were 1,709,770 cigarettes and 205,140 bottles of beer.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 1, 1 September 1946, page 54, paragraph 9)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 3

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

JAPANESE PATROLS FOR OCCUPATION FORCES

The prefectural percentages of the Japanese police engaged in guard or patrol duties for the Occupation Forces, i.e., guarding Allied property or personnel as of June 1946 are shown on Insert No. 1. The figures represented include only the percentage of actual policemen in the force, excluding supervisors (inspectors and assistant inspectors, etc.). Percentages including supervisors are in all cases slightly lower. Tokyo had the largest number of police officers on such duties (696) but that figure constitutes only 4.6% of the policemen on the force. Miyagi prefecture had the largest percentage (25.2%) of its force assigned to Occupation duties with Yamagata (22.8%), Nagasaki (20.3%) and Yamaguchi (19.5%). Akita Prefecture had no patrolmen so assigned, and Nagano had the lowest assigned number (2) and percentage (.2%) (See Insert No. 2). A later report indicates that the number of policemen (4,922) so engaged, out of the total Japanese police force of 84,646 has been increased by 710 to a new total of 5,632 with some areas unreported.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 2, 15 September 1946
page 73, paragraph 2)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 4

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

POLICE VS. POPULATION

The national ratio of one policeman to every 864 population is an average, the prefectural variations of which are shown in the accompanying map overlay (Insert No. 3). The three prefectures of Gifu, Shizuoka and Nagano each have over 1500 population for every one policeman, while 29 prefectures have between 1000-1500 population to each policeman and 12 prefectures between 500-1000. Only two prefectures have one policeman for less than 500 population; namely, Osaka (493) and Tokyo (251).

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 2, 15 September 1946 page 74, paragraph 3)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 5

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

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

New Police Section Inaugurated in Tokyo

To cope with the trend of increased juvenile delinquency, the Metropolitan Police Board has instigated a new Juvenile Section, the first such police agency in Japan. This board will deal exclusively with problems and cases of juvenile offenders. The mission of the new section is to first prevent delinquency through welfare and community work. In cooperation with various public and private organizations, schools, factories and families, the section will act in an acvisory capacity to any persons or organizations concerned with the reduction of juvenile crime, and will compilestatistics and general information on the causes of juvenile delinquency. A second mission will be the control of crimes involving juveniles, ranging from unsatisfactory employment conditions to kidnappings and from white slavery to the problem of orphans and abandoned children.

The trend in juvenile delinquency is indicated by the following figures from the Tokyo police, which show the number of juveniles arrested each month this year, through September; most of the arrests involve 18 and 19-year olds who are unemployed factory workers and day laborers:

Number of Juveniles Arrested, 1946, Under Jurisdiction of MPB:

Jan.	903
Feb.	935
Mar.	818
Apr.	1,086
May	1,143
June	1,424
July	1,361
Aug.	1,414
Sept.	1,445
TOTAL	10,539

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 7, 30 November 1946
page 62, paragraph 2.

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 6

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

POLICE SYSTEM REFORM

New Organization Schemes Proposed by Home Ministry

The Home Ministry has set up a Police System Reform Investigation Committee to explore possibilities for reform and revision of existing police organizational policies to conform with those provisions of the new Constitution which concern police.

The chief item is the distinction between judicial and administrative police, which the Committee claims to be an abstract problem. Other issues involve the status of local police organizations in relation to national and prefectural supervision, such as whether prefectural police chiefs should be public officers under the autority of the Home Minister, instead of under prefectural governors. The Committee outlined four alternative plans of control.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 7, 30 November 1946
page 63, paragraph 3)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 7

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

CRIME RATE IN JAPAN

September Crime Rate Reaches New High for 1946

September police statistics from the Ministry of Home Affairs revealed some surprising variations from previous months in the prefectural crime rates - i.e., number of offenses per 100,000 population. (As shown in Table No. 1), the national average rate went up to 237, from the August rate of 209 and the July rate of 189. Aich had the highest rate (and the largest number of offenses); (Toyama was inexplicably second, with a rate of 430 (with 4,015 offenses to a population of 932,669; this prefecture reported 3,139 offenses as unclassified, a figure so unusual that further check has been requested through the Home Ministry); Tokyo, with usually the highest rate, dropped into seventh place in September.

Map Plate No. 1 pictures the crime rate by individual prefecture; a comparison of this distribution with those previously given (see CIS Periodical Summaries No. 4, p. 81 and plate FF. and No. 6, table and plate ff. p. 58) will illustrate how unpredictable are the monthly rates for individual prefectures. For example, Tokyo, Kyoto and Yamaguchi prefectures are always high; but all others vary. As further monthly reports are received a more reliable analysis can be made of these seemingly erratic figures, and certain definite local trends will appear.

It is safe to say, however, from data at hand, that the crime rate is on the increase in Japan.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 7, 30 November 1946, page 63, paragraph 5)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 8

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

JUVENILE GANGS IN TOKYO

Typical of the current trend in juvenile delinquency are the following examples of youthful lawlessness in the Japanese capital

a. College Youths Attack Policeman Tokyo Metropolital Police report that three youthful delinquents, all college students, were captured after an extensive career of extortion in dancehalls and tea-houses, where the intimidated patrons into giving them money. The trio climaxed their activities late in November by trying the same trick on a policeman in mufti on a Ginza backstreet. The officer grappled with them, receiving a stab wound on the thigh, and the youths escaped but were captured shortly.

b. Student Gang Stages Minor CrimeWave Twelve college and middle-school students in a well-organized criminal gang perpetrated twenty-one thefts and burglaries all at the midnight hour. Police claim the burglaries were so skillfully executed as to put adult criminals to shame. The twelve youths came from good families. All were rounded up and arrested.

c. Station Employees Operate Pilfering Ring Twelve juvenile employees at the Tabata Station of the Government railway pilfered tens of thousands of yen worth of staples foodstuffs, fruits and canned goods from parked or moving freight cars during a period of seven months since last March, enjoying periodic spending sprees on the money received from black-market brokers who acted as receivers for the stolen goods. Police finally tracked down all twelve.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 9., 1 January 1947
page 59, paragraph 3.)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 9

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

CRIME STATISTICS

Fewer Offenses and More Arrests in October

The number of offenses in October is still high, but the decrease from September and the larger number of arrests may indicate some degree of improvement in police efficiency. The nation-wide October crime rate is 216 offenses per 100,000 population; this represents a drop from the September index of 237. (The listing of crime rates for individual prefectures appears in Table No. 1 and is shown geographically on Map Plate No. 1.).

According to the Home Ministry, October offenses totalled 158,037, a drop from September's 173,776. (These offenses are listed by prefecture on Table No. 2 and their geographical distribution appears on Map Plate No. 2.) Persons arrested and detained numbered 78,756 in October, a 35% increase over September's total of 58,-148; (these are listed by type of offense for which arrested, on Table No. 3.) The prefectural breakdown by nationality of persons arrested reveals no significant change from previous months in percentages of Japanese and other nationals to total, and it has therefore been omitted. 92.5% of all persons arrested were Japanese; 7.2% were Koreans, and Chinese, Formosan and "other" nationals accounted .1% each for the remainder.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 9, 1 January 1946, page 60, paragraph 5.)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 10.

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

POLICE ADOPT SCIENTIFIC METHODS

Japanese to Use Fingerprinting and Other Devices

The Japanese press has widely publicized the rising crime rate. Many editorials deplore the social and economic conditions which are largely responsible, but some apologize for and condemn an allegedly inefficient police force.

The Japanese police are making an attempt to cope with the increase in crime. One phase of their efforts is the introduction of certain western criminological procedures. Modern scientific methods of crime detection and analysis will be put into use in Japan with the advent of the Crime Analysis Headquarters within the Home Ministry next spring. Personnel are being trained for specialized tasks and in the use of new instruments and chemicals not yet generally utilized by Japanese police.

The Metropolitan Police Board and three other large city police departments have been fingerprinting criminals for some time, and there are now over 1,500,000 prints on file in Japan. It is proposed to enact nation-wide legislation requiring the eventual fingerprinting of every citizen for not only criminal investigation purposes but in case of accidents and other matters requiring identification.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 9, 1 January 1947
page 61, paragraph 1.)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 11.

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

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST YEAR'S-END CRIMES

Police Issue Warnings on Crime Prevention

The Japanese Police in December were engaged in extra, emergency precautionary measures against the annual wave of year's-end crimes, concurrent with the Japanese holiday season and the arrival of winter. This year the situation is aggravated by the economic plight of many who are homeless and destitute.

Outdoor robberies are occurring with greater frequency, according to police reports. Robbers operate usually in gangs, attacking and binding victims and stealing not only money and miscellaneous possessions, but clothes as well, especially if the latter are of foreign style. Automobile and bicycle thefts are also on the increase.

Citizens are warned by the Japanese police not to venture out on the street at night alone, particularly between the hours of 1800 and 2400. During this period, 80% of the crimes are committed. Lack of public transportation after midnight helps to cut down the number of offenses between 2400 and 0600.

The police also advise citizens to take thought for their protection against burglary and other indoor crimes. Close cooperation and understanding with other members of neighborhood associations is suggested as one means of thwarting would-be offenders. Emergency bells connecting several houses for the summoning of police and other help constitute one suggested method of mutual aid and defense.

The above precautions may seem somewhat ingenuous, but they indicate that the Japanese police are making attempts to cope with an annual problem. Their efforts this year are significant in view of the recent National Crime Prevention Campaign, which used a variety of publicity, methods to bring home to the public the part it could play in crime prevention.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 10, 15 January 1947
page 60, paragraph 3.)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 12

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

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN JAPANESE CRIME

Statistics from 1924-1946 on Certain Offenses Charted

The Police Bureau of the Home Ministry has published annual statistical reports on crime for many years. The same statistical classification of offenses has been used since 1924, thus making it possible to chart long-term trends.

Consistent with experience elsewhere, most crime reached its low-point during the war years, after which there was a sharp upturn at the end of the war. This was common experience after World War I and it seems the likely course of events in Japan at the present time. Thus the total number of crimes reported, as well as the crime rates per 100,000 population, have been greater recently than at any previous time in Japanese experience. (See CIS Periodical Summary, No. 7 p. 63, par. 5).

Figures are now available for certain specific crimes over a period of many years as shown in Graphs No. 1 and 2. Present increases in rape and murder thus would seem to be some sort of return to pre-war levels, rather than the reflection of any special reaction to the present crisis. The same may be said for the trends in arson and embezzlement. The present low state of business enterprise no doubt has contributed to the fact that these offenses are still far less frequent than they were in the more prosperous years before the war.

The increase in robbery reflects the situation frequently recognized by Japanese newspaper writers and others who have contact with the extent of everyday economic distress in the Japanese population. While complete figures for graphic presentation are not immediately available on theft, it is correct to say that the trend in that offense is quite similar. Increase in offenses against property may be taken as a normal, to be expected, reaction against deprivation and even starvation. Similarly, the fact that there is no corresponding increase in crimes like murder and rape may be taken as an indication of the essential stability of the basic organization of Japanese life and morality.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 10, 15 January 1947
page 60, paragraph 4).

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 13.

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

JAPANESE POLICE IN OCCUPATION GUARD WORK

9.8% of National Police Force So Engaged

Latest figures from the Home Ministry on the subject of Japanese policemen engaged in guard or other duties for the Occupation Forces reveal that on a nation-wide basis 9.8% of the total police force (excluding supervisors), are engaged in such work. The percentages vary widely by individual prefectures, from Nagano (low) with .5% to Saitama (high) with 39.3% of the prefectural police strength (excluding supervisors), performing patrols involving the protection of Occupation property and personnel. Map Plate No. 1 illustrates the differences by prefecture.

This latest information is the result of a special survey which took some time to complete, since the figures included were correct as of 15 October. Even so, a noticeable increase in the use of Japanese police in those duties has taken place since the previous survey, dated June 1946 (see CIS Periodical Summary No. 2, 15 September 1946, p. 73, par. 2 and Inserts Nos. 1 and 2 ff.). The June figures showed 6.5% of the national force so engaged, in contrast to the 9.3% of 15 October. These percentages represent the proportion of actual policemen- i.e., patrolmen - and do not include top officials or supervisors.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 11, 1 February 1947 page 66, paragraph 1).

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 14.

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

JAPANESE CRIME: GENERAL COMMENT

Long-term Crime Trends Charted

The long-term trend in Japanese crime is one of a relatively low level in the early 1920's rising gradually to a high peak at or near 1933, dropping gradually again to a level at the end of the war in 1945 approximately the same as the earlier low, and then rising sharply since that time. Graph No. 1 shows this trend is specific detail for larceny and Graph No. 2 for Total Offenses Reported.

As is to be expected, crimes against property show sharp increases since the surrender, but there has been no corresponding drastic increase in offenses like murder or rape, suggesting the interpretation that basic Japanese morality and stability have not as yet suffered any great deterioriation. (See CIS Periodical Summary No. 10, p. 60, par. 4, and Graphs Nos. 1 and 2 ff.).

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 11, 1 February 1947
page 66, paragraph 3.)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 15.

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

POLICE INCOMES INADEQUATE

Higher Salaries Sought for Policemen

The fact that Japanese policemen receive salaries even lower than those paid to teachers is causing many members of the police force to resign from sheer economic necessity and seek a living elsewhere. The same fact is adversely affecting police recruiting, for the wages paid newly appointed policemen do not total even the ¥ 500 monthly take-home pay which the Japanese are officially allowed. In order to maintain an economic status quo, policemen, like many other citizens, have been withdrawing savings and selling possessions to supplement their inadequate pay. When savings and possessions are exhausted, the policemen have no other choice but to resign and find a better-paying job.

Many policemen have been dismissed for unlawful acts or purged for past activities. With others resigning out of economic distress, the morale and prestige of the police force are low. The Superintendent General, head of Tokyo's police, is taking the initiative in negotiating with the Home and Finance Ministries to increase police salaries and make the jobs more attractive, not only in metropolitan areas but throughout the country.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 11, 1 February 1947
page 68, paragraph 2).

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 16.

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

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Data for 1946 Available for Tokyo Area

Pending receipt from the Home Ministry of a complete nation-wide report on juvenile offenses during 1946, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board has furnished figures for the Tokyo Area alone. In discussing what is referred to as "juvenile delinquency" in Japan, it should be realized that Japanese records on the subject include offenses by individuals as old as twenty-four years. The reason for this is that there exists the sociological tradition in Japan that a man is not fully responsible, nor fully adult, until he has attained the age of twenty-five. This idea was reflected in the now obsolete law which stipulated twenty-five as the minimum age for voting. As a carry-over of these traditional concepts of what constitutes "juveniles", the Japanese still include data on persons up to and including twenty-four years old in their reports on juvenile offenders. In the United States, of course, the category includes those under eighteen. Below are listed offenses committed in Tokyo by "juveniles" during the two halves of 1946, with breakdown into four different age groups.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 12, 15 February 1947
page 65, paragraph 3).

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 17.

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

ARMED POLICE ON TRAINS

Measures Taken to Combat Black Market

The prevalence of various kinds of lawlessness on Japanese trains, resulting in nation-wide complaints by victimized passengers, finally moved the Home Ministry to inaugurate a system whereby armed policemen are assigned to certain trains, to check on violations ranging from illegal occupancy of seats to blackmarketeering, pickpocketing and even organized gang robbery.

The situation on local or commuters' trains has long been extremely unsatisfactory, what with already crowded conditions and inadequate equipment aggravated by the open black-market trading, conducted by racketeers, who with their bundles of black-market goods monopolize far more than their rightful share of space, to say nothing of their violations of economic laws. With the first three days of a special patrol 1,424 offenders were rounded up in the Tokyo area alone. Most of these persons were not professional racketeers, however, and the main purpose of the current program involving the armed police is to capture the large-scale brokers who operate in organized groups. The police are dispatched from Tokyo, Kanagawa, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka, to give complete coverage on the Tokyo-Hakata line run.

The assignment of armed police to passenger trains received wide publicity in the Japanese press, where the varying reactions to the plan ran the gamut from condemnation to relief. It was suggested by one editor that the project smacked too much of the old days when the saber-rattling of the military and the revolvers of the Kempei-tai on trains "spelled awe that would have silenced a crying baby"*. The possible violation of the personal liberties and dignity of innocent travelers and the difficulty of telling the innocent from the guilty were also mentioned. Generally, however, the project was hailed as a much-needed and timely attempt to solve a problem that had become too far out of hand to be controlled by railway officials.

* Yomiuri Shimbun, 24 January 1947

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 12, 15 February 1947
page 67, paragraph 4).

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 18.

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

POLICE CAMPAIGN AGAINST BLACKMARKET

Highway Checkpoints Established: Markets Raided

Further steps to combat rife black-market activities were taken by police in Tokyo. A raid on itinerant dealers netted 161 offenders, six of them females, who were engaged in unlawful trade near Ueno Station, long the site of flourishing black-marketeering. Most of the goods handled proved to be stolen articles, procured from thieves at low prices and resold at enormous profit. Chief articles were shirts, gloves, shoes, socks, lighters, cigarettes and rice. An average of between ¥ 2,000 and ¥ 3,000 was found on each of the offenders, while one had as high as ¥ 5,000 on his person.

Another way of frustrating the black-market was the establishing of seven checkpoints on the Kawagoe highway to inspect trucks. Within four hours on one day 200 trucks were stopped and quantities of assorted goods seized, including over 12,000 pounds of dried fish, 3,000 bundles of firewood, 300 bales of charcoal, over 8,000 pounds of vegetables and various other items all headed for contraband channels.

A similar picture is reflected in police and customs officials' reports from Kyushu where both of those law-enforcement agencies, with extremely limited personnel in the case of the customs service, are attempting to combat the flourishing smuggling trade. The small size of the boats and the extensive coast line make difficult the job of intercepting smugglers. The profitable black-market in sugar, which is the most lucrative commodity at present, and in salt and rice, testifies to the successful organization of the contraband racket. Police are making every effort to run down the operators, but the enormous profits possible in the trade lead the smugglers to take almost incredible risks, and the job of controlling them is therefore made extremely difficult.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 12, 15 February, 1947
page 68, paragraph 5.)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 19

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

COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY OF OFFENSES BY JAPANESE

Theft of Allied Property Relatively Infrequent vs. Theft from Japanese

Five-month summary figures for the study of the frequency of Japanese theft of Allied property in comparison with the frequency of Japanese theft from other Japanese are presented in the two tables below. Offenses against the Occupation have been quite highly concentrated in the seven prefectures of Miyagi, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Nagasaki. Thus in July there were reported 1364 thefts of Allied property in these seven prefectures, while the remaining 39 prefectures contributed only 330 offenses out of a total of 1694 for all of Japan. A similar concentration is evident for the other four months as well. It is interesting to note that in comparison with July, the nation-wide total for Japanese theft from the Japanese in November showed a decrease of 18,335 offenses of 27.1 percent. For the same months, Japanese theft of Allied property decreased by 518 offenses or 30.5 percent.

Since Allied property tends to be concentrated in or near urban centers in a few prefectures, a comparison of the relative rates of theft, Japanese from the Japanese and Japanese from the Occupation Forces, has been computed on the basis of frequency per 100,000 non-farm population (Table B). This gives a uniform standard basis for the direct comparison of numbers of very unequal size. Of principal significance, again, is the relative infrequency of theft of Allied property, even in the seven prefectures of highest concentration of such offenses.

Attention is invited to the gratifying decrease of theft of Allied property during the period from July through November. There is, of course, no assurance that this trend will be continued, but the fact that it has occurred is noteworthy.

(CIS Periodical Summary No. 12, 15 February 1947 page 68, paragraph 6.)

CIS Periodical Summary Excerpt No. 20.

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

ITEMS APPEARING IN CIS PERIODICAL SUMMARIES
REGARDING POLICE PERSONNEL, POLICE METHODS AND
CRIME STATISTICS

ITEMS	ISSUE No.	Page No.	Para. No.
1. Police vs. Population	1	53	4
2. Railway Police	1	53	7
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4. Japanese Patrols for Occupation Forces	2	73	2
5. Police vs. Population	2	74	3
6. Crime Statistics	3	75	1
7. Crimes Against Occupation Forces	3	75	2
8. Crime Distribution	4	79	1
9. Crime Rate	4	79	2
10. Crimes Against Occupation Forces	5	57	1
11. Crime Statistics	5	58	2
12. Police Inspectors' Training Program	6	58	2
13. Juvenile Delinquency	7	62	2
14. Police System Reform	7	63	3
15. Crime Rate in Japan	7	63	5
16. Japanese Police Reports	7	64	6
17. Offenses Against Occupation Forces	8	63	2
18. Japanese Police Data (Age and Sex of Offenders)	8	64	3
19. Crime Prevention Program	9	58	2
20. Juvenile Gangs in Tokyo	9	59	3
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22. Police Adopt Scientific Methods	9	61	1
23. Offenses Involving Occupation Forces	10	55	1
24. Precautions Against Year's-End Crimes	10	60	3
25. Long-term Trends in Japanese Crime	10	60	4
26. Japanese Police in Occupation Guard Work	11	66	1
27. Crime Statistics	11	66	2
28. Japanese Crime: General Comment	11	66	3
29. Police Acquitted in Shibuya Riot Case	11	67	4
30. Police Incomes Inadequate	11	68	2
31. Scientific Police Techniques	11	69	5
32. Offenses Involving Occupation Forces	12	64	1
33. Juvenile Delinquency	12	65	3
34. Armed Police on Trains	12	67	4
35. Police Campaign Against Blackmarket	12	68	5
36. Comparative Frequency of Offense by Japanese	12	68	6

Incl 3

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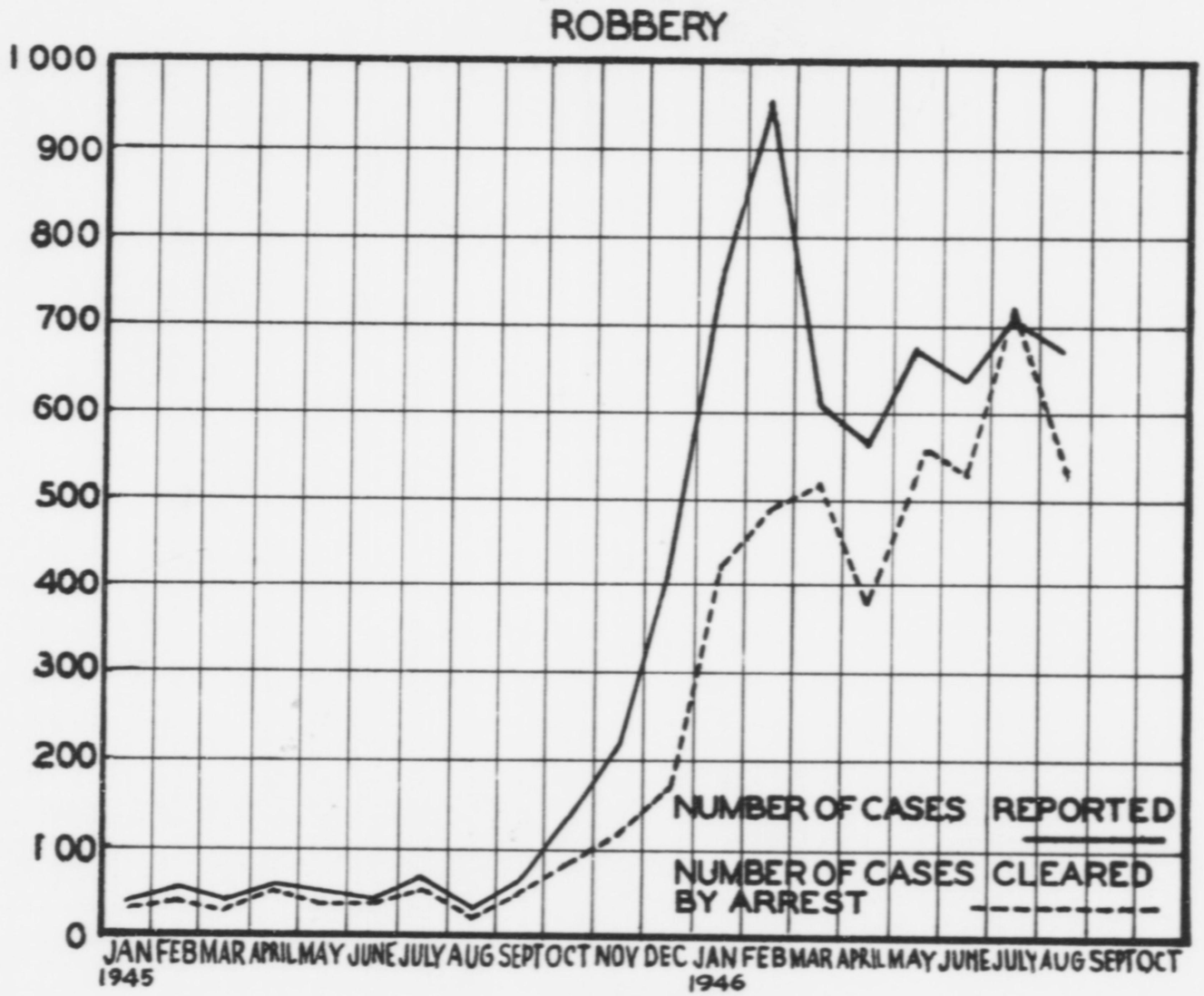
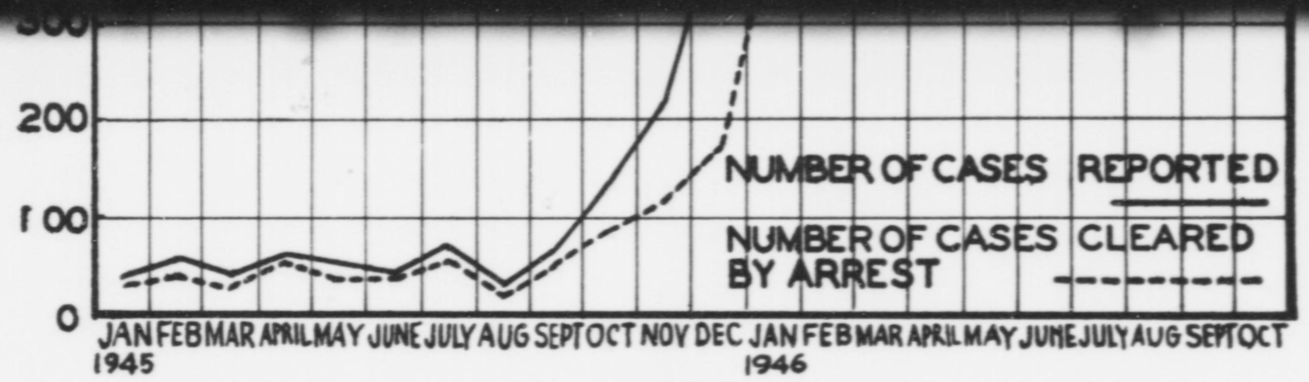
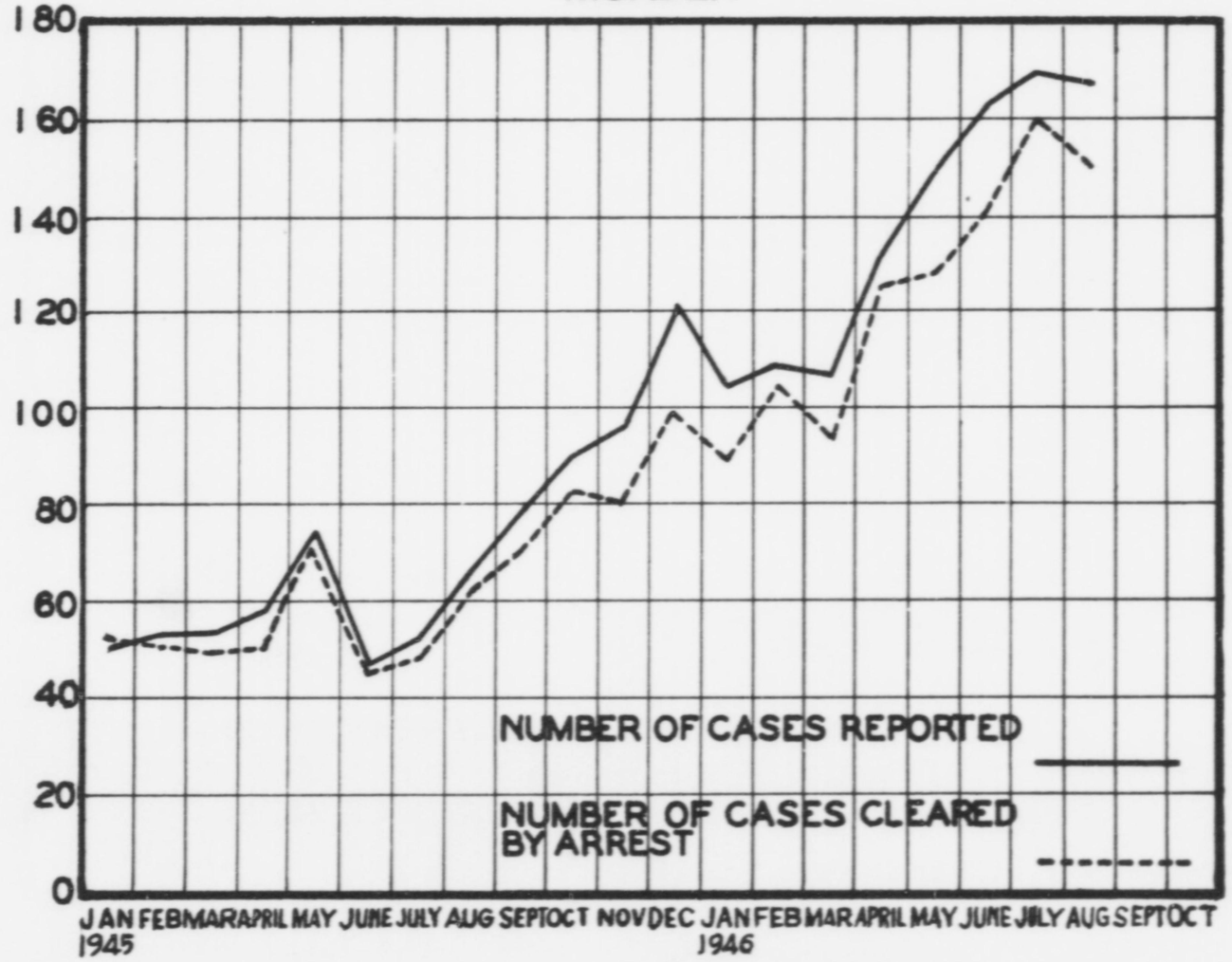
JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS
JANUARY 1945 - AUGUST 1946





MURDER



SOURCE:
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

PREPARED BY:
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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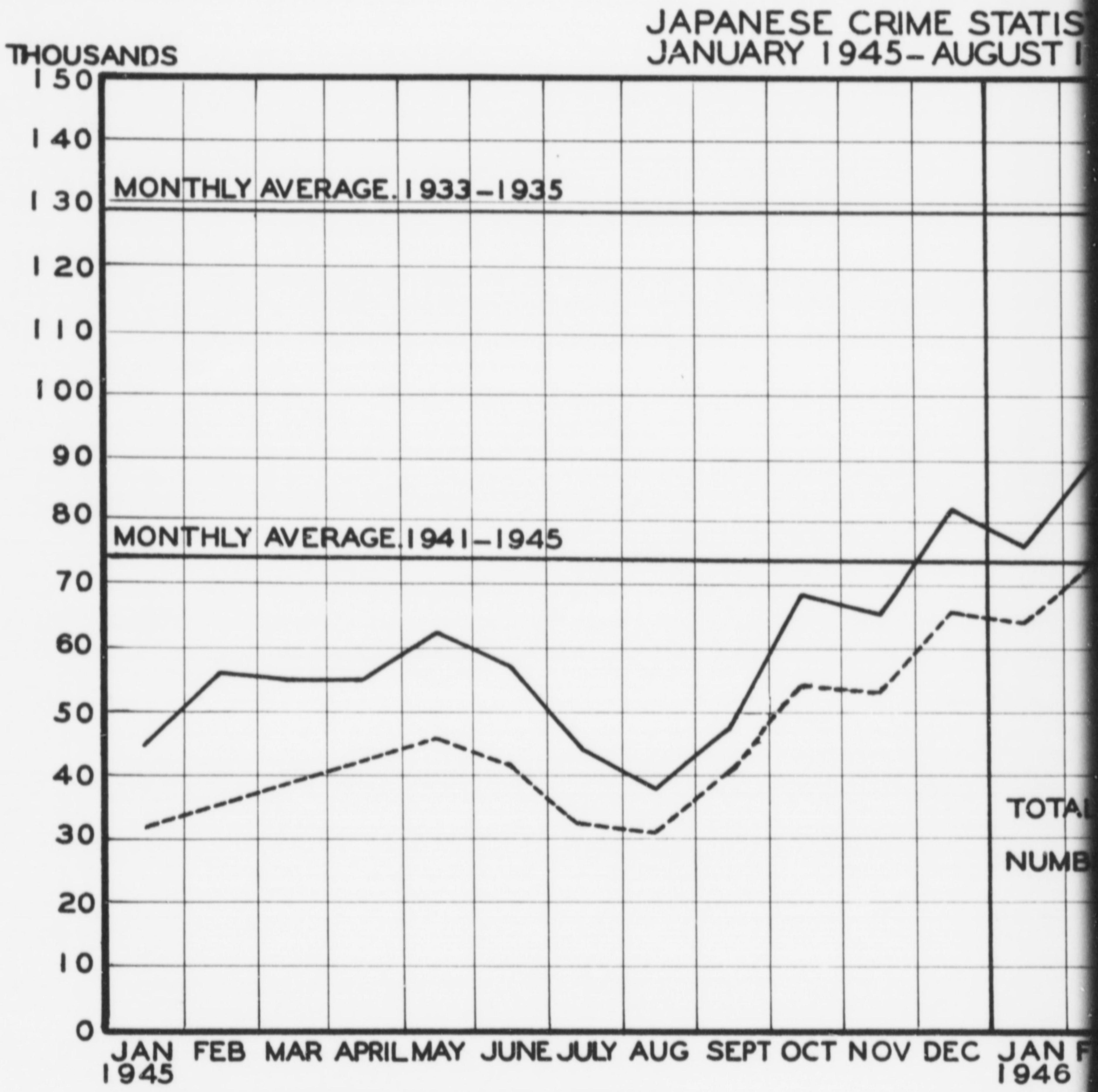

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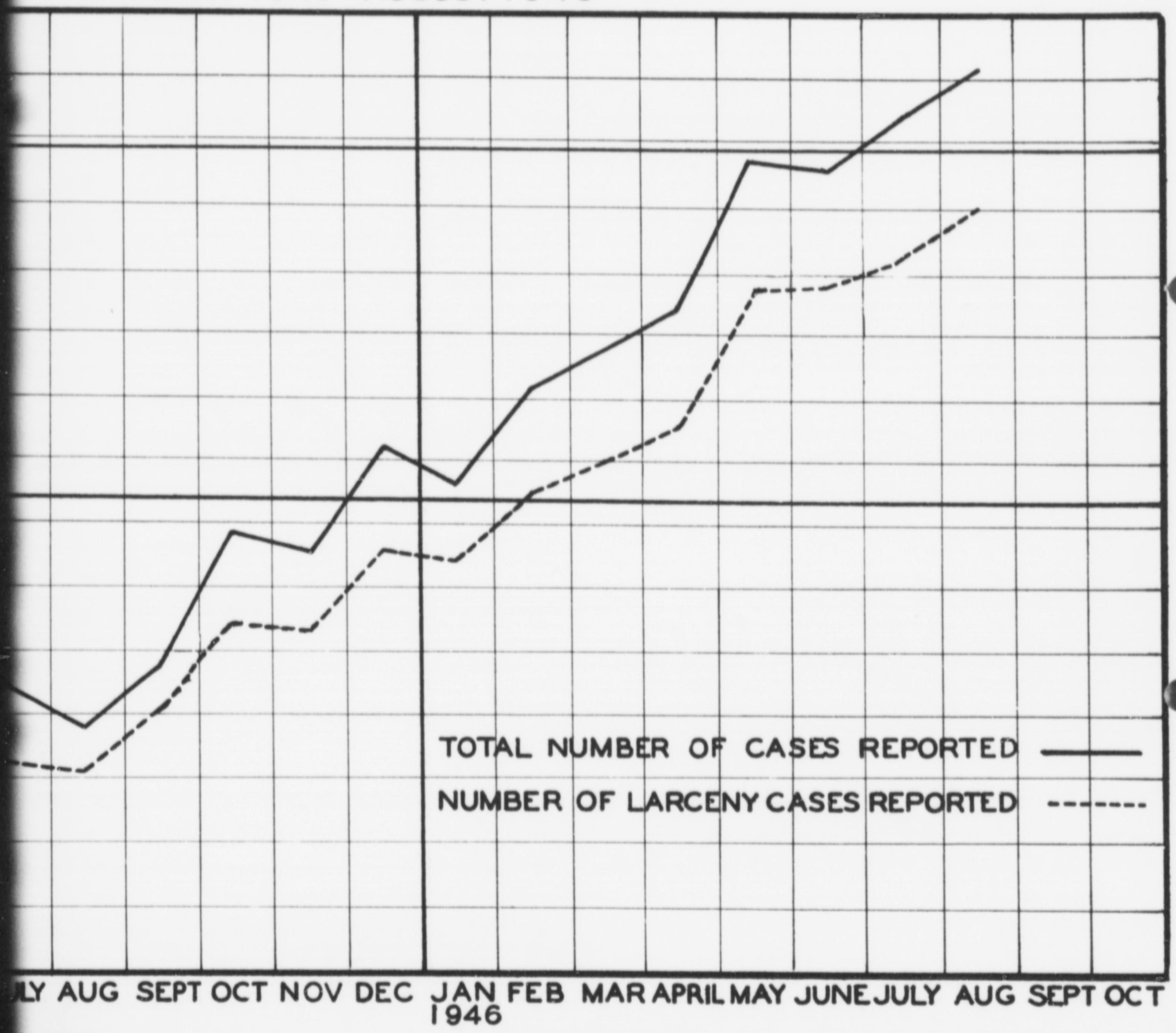
JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS
JANUARY 1945 – AUGUST 1946



FAIRS

PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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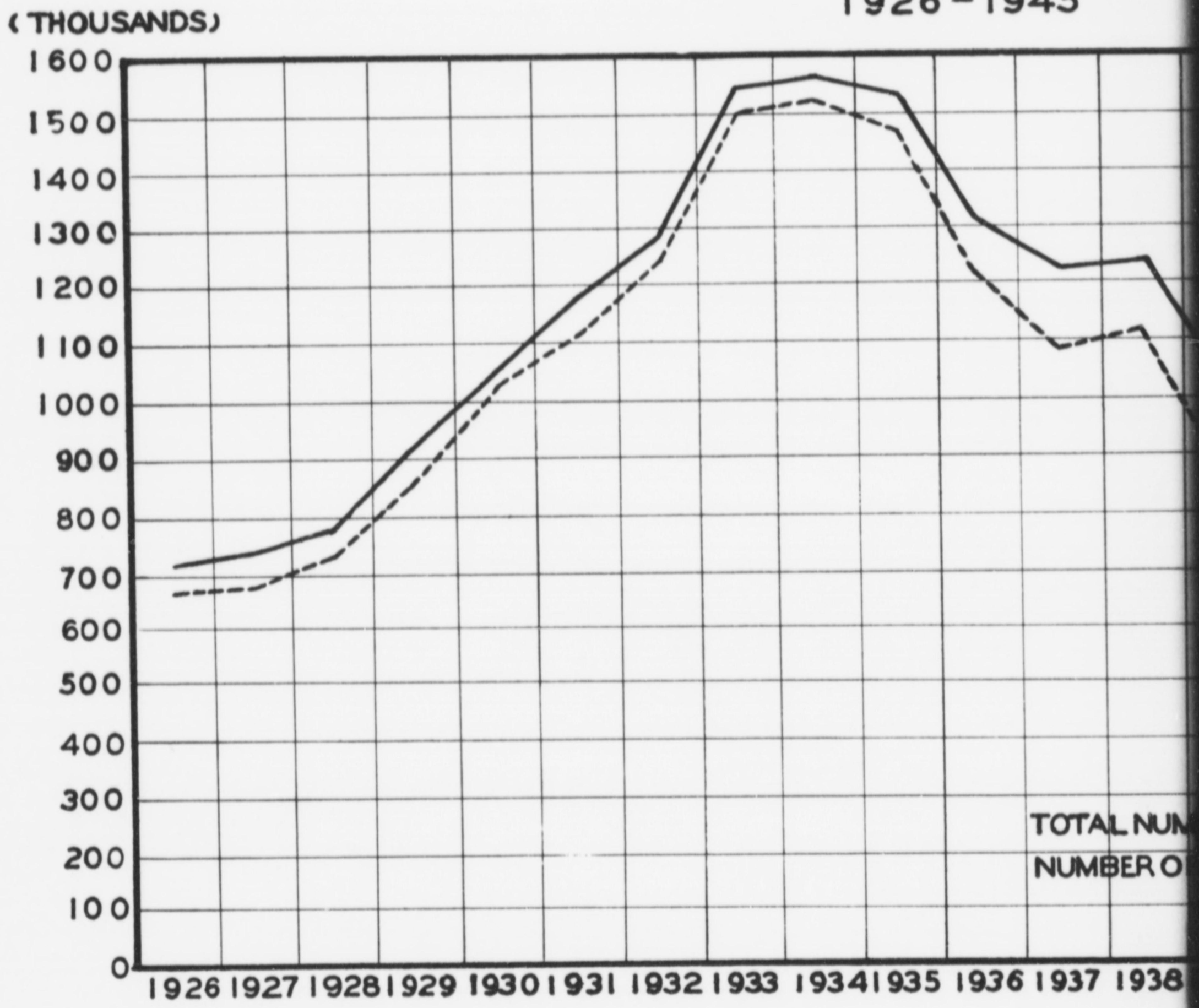
Incl 17

JAPANESE CRIME STATISTI
1926 - 1945



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

PRE

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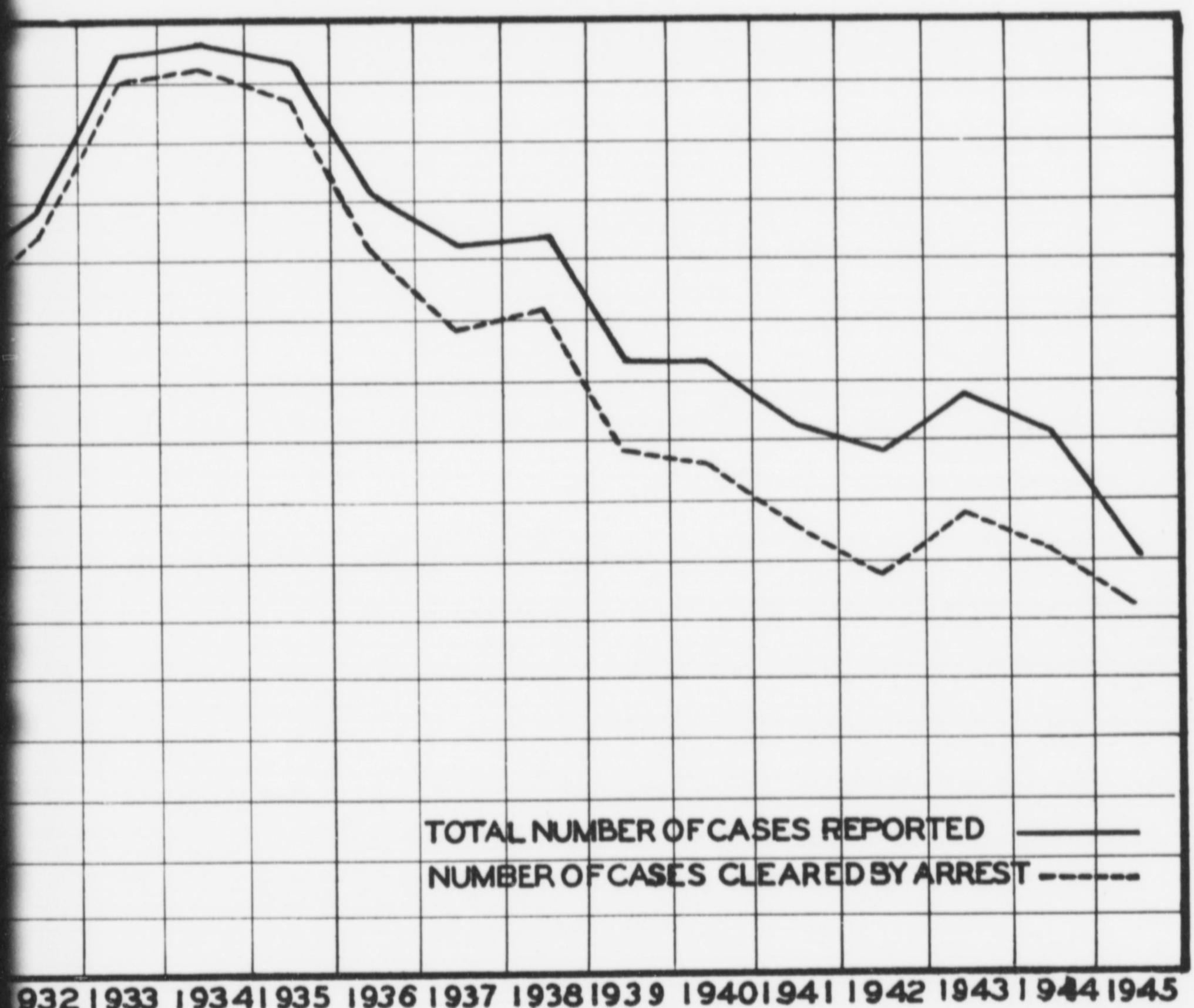
JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS
1926 - 1945



FAIRS

PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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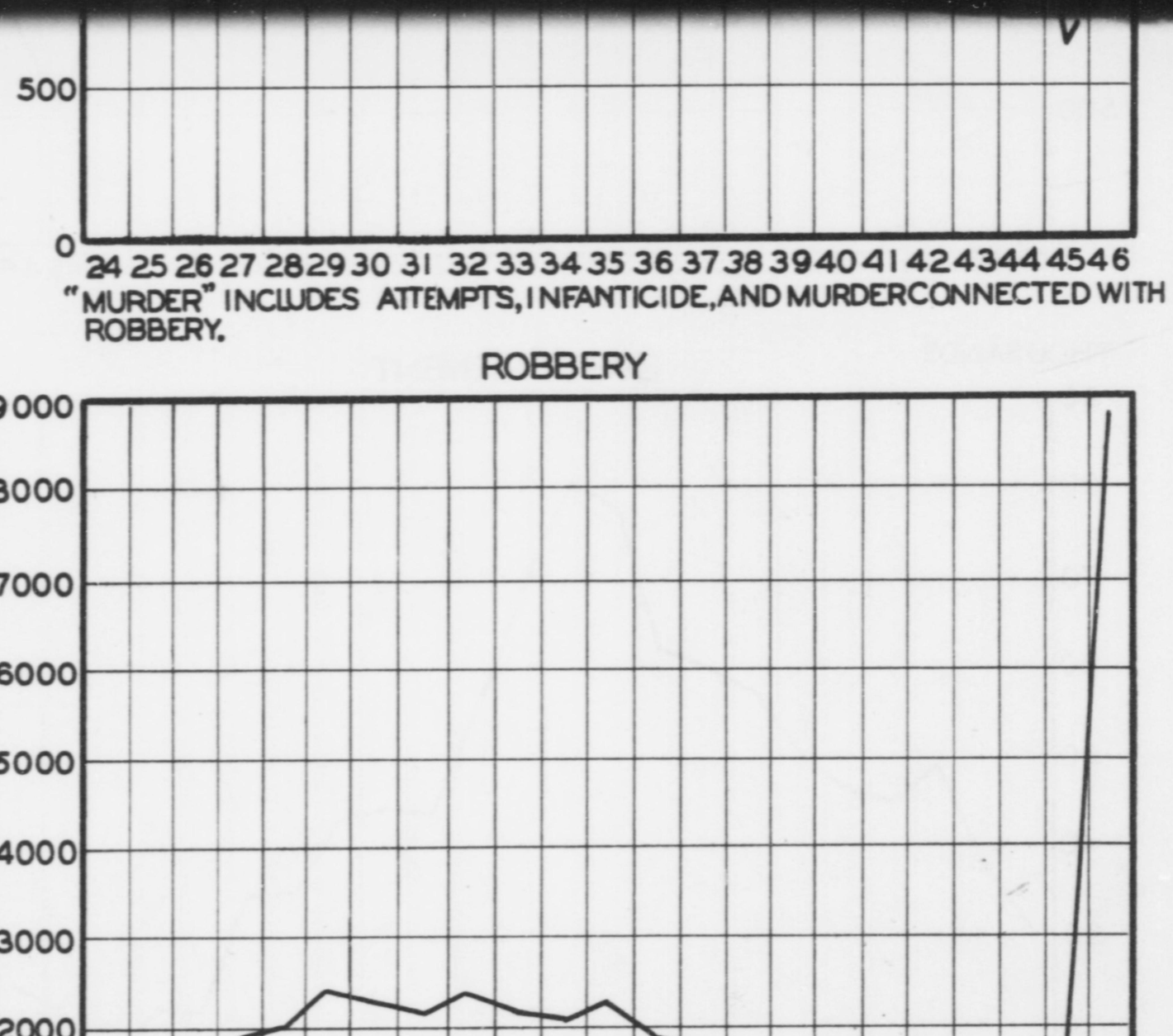


GRAPH NO. 1

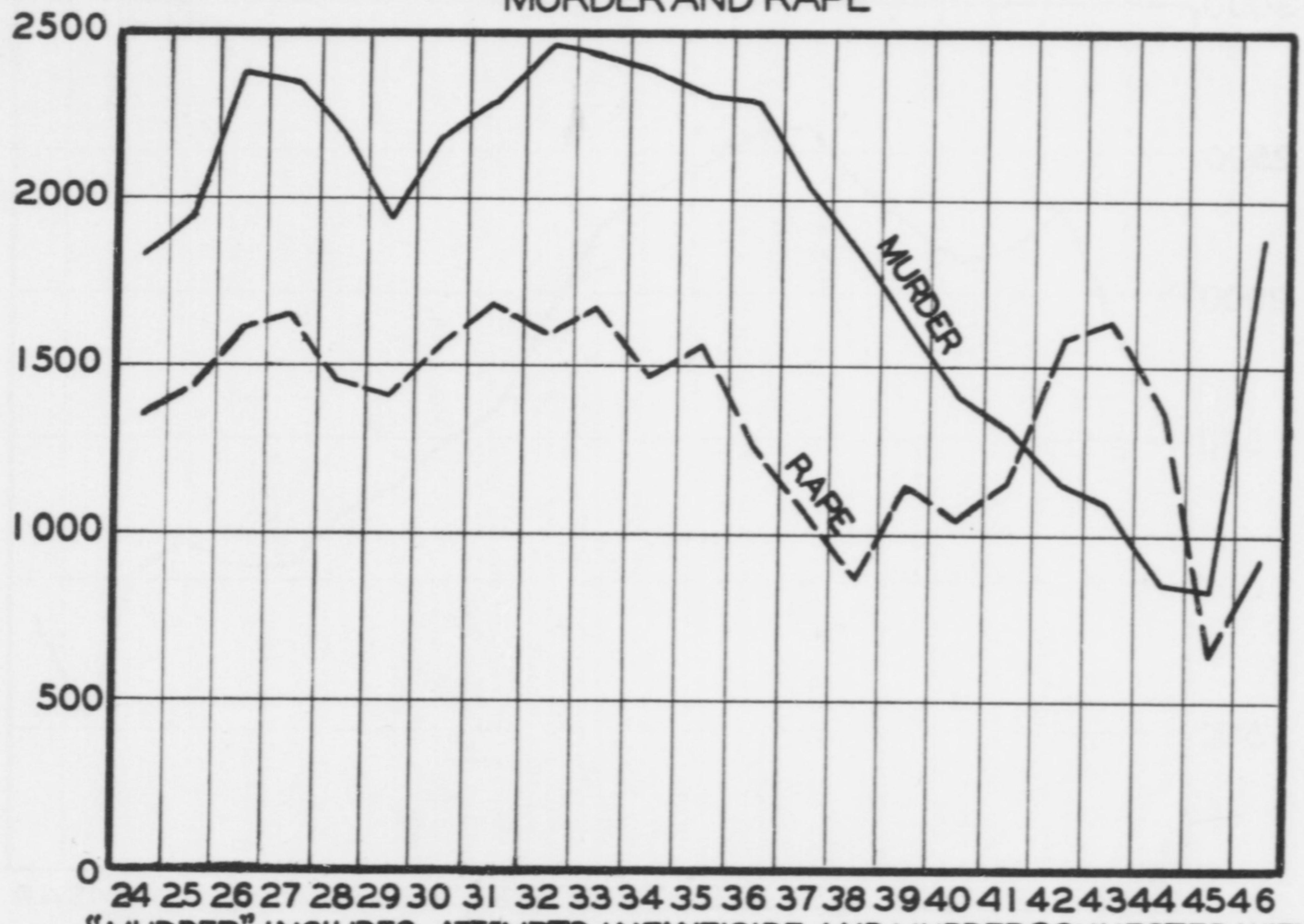
Incl 18A & 18B

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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

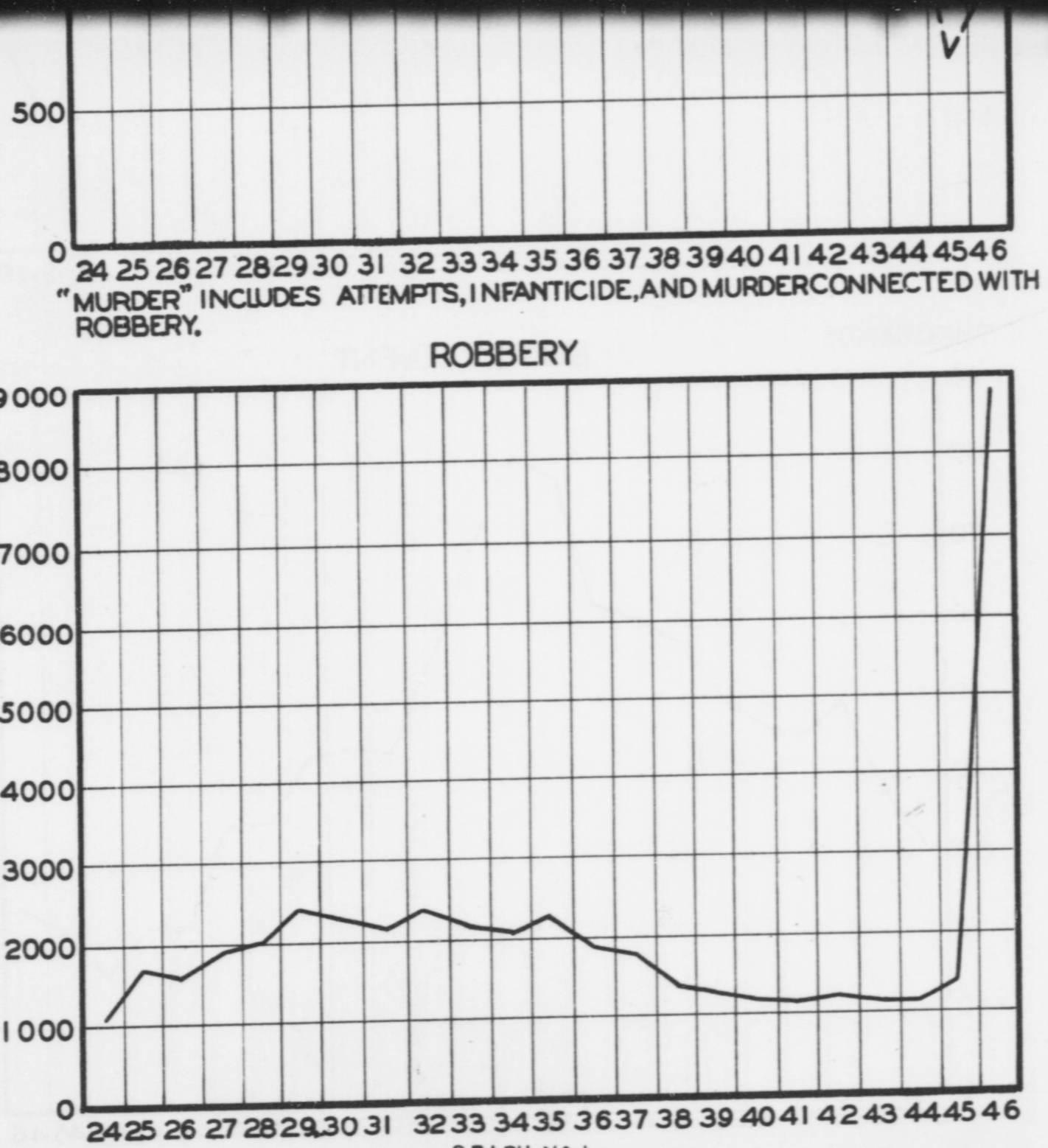
JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS
1924 – 1946
NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED

MURDER AND RAPE



"MURDER" INCLUDES ATTEMPTS, INFANTICIDE, AND MURDER CONNECTED WITH ROBBERY.

ROBBERY



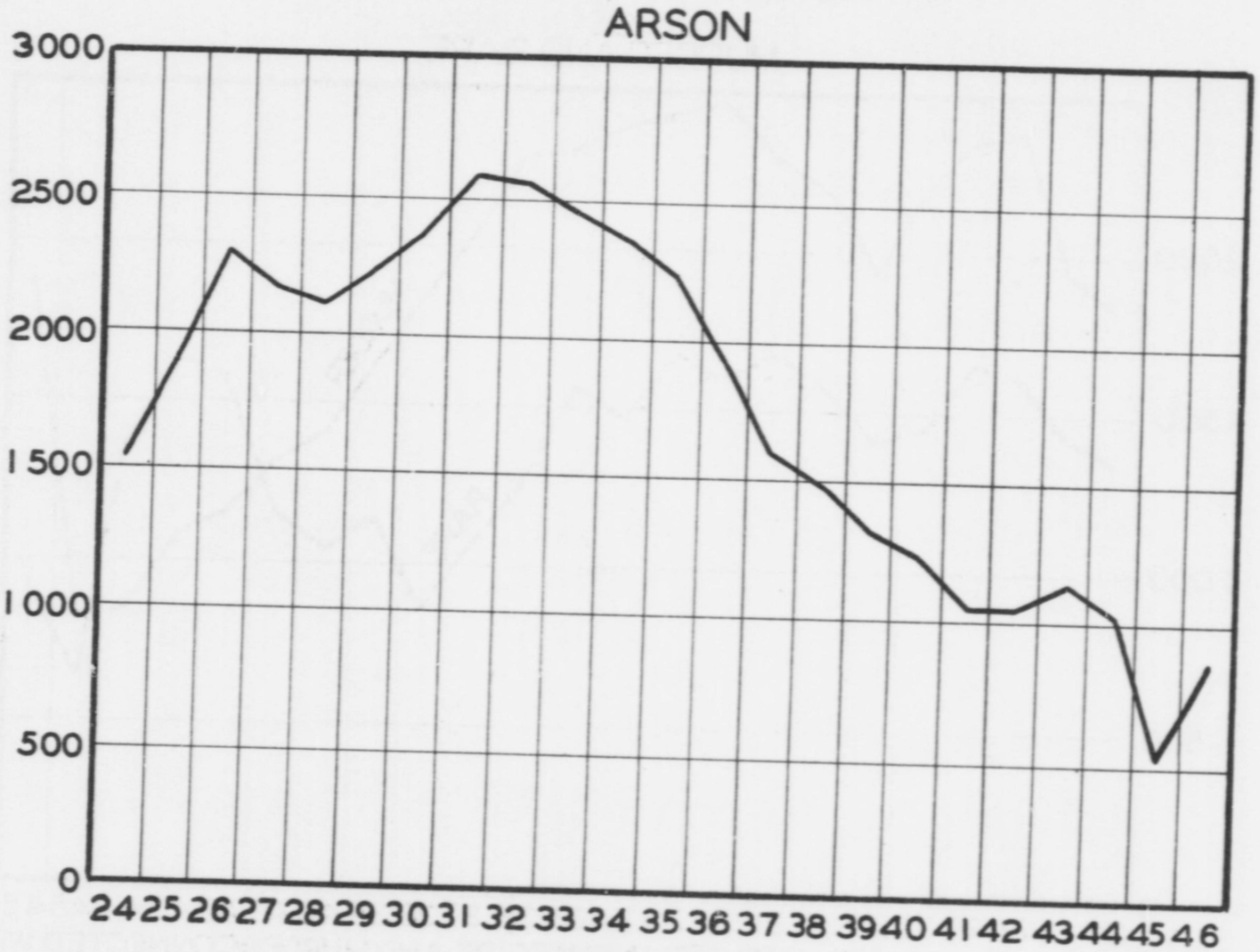
GRAPH NO. 1

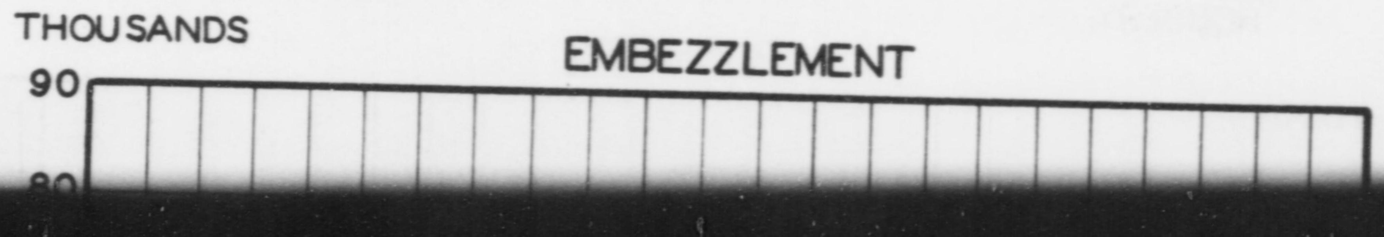
Incl 18A & 18B

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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

JAPANESE CRIME STATISTICS
1924 – 1946
NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED





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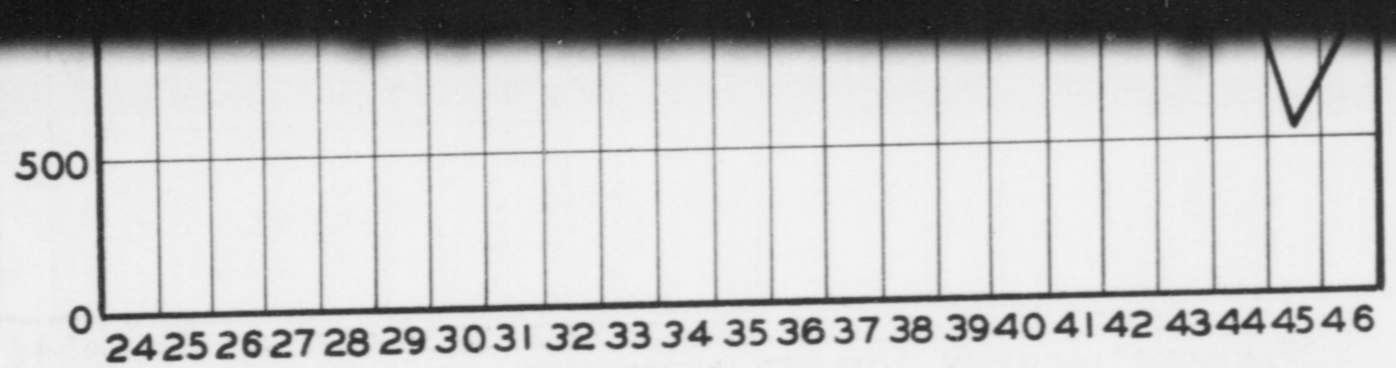

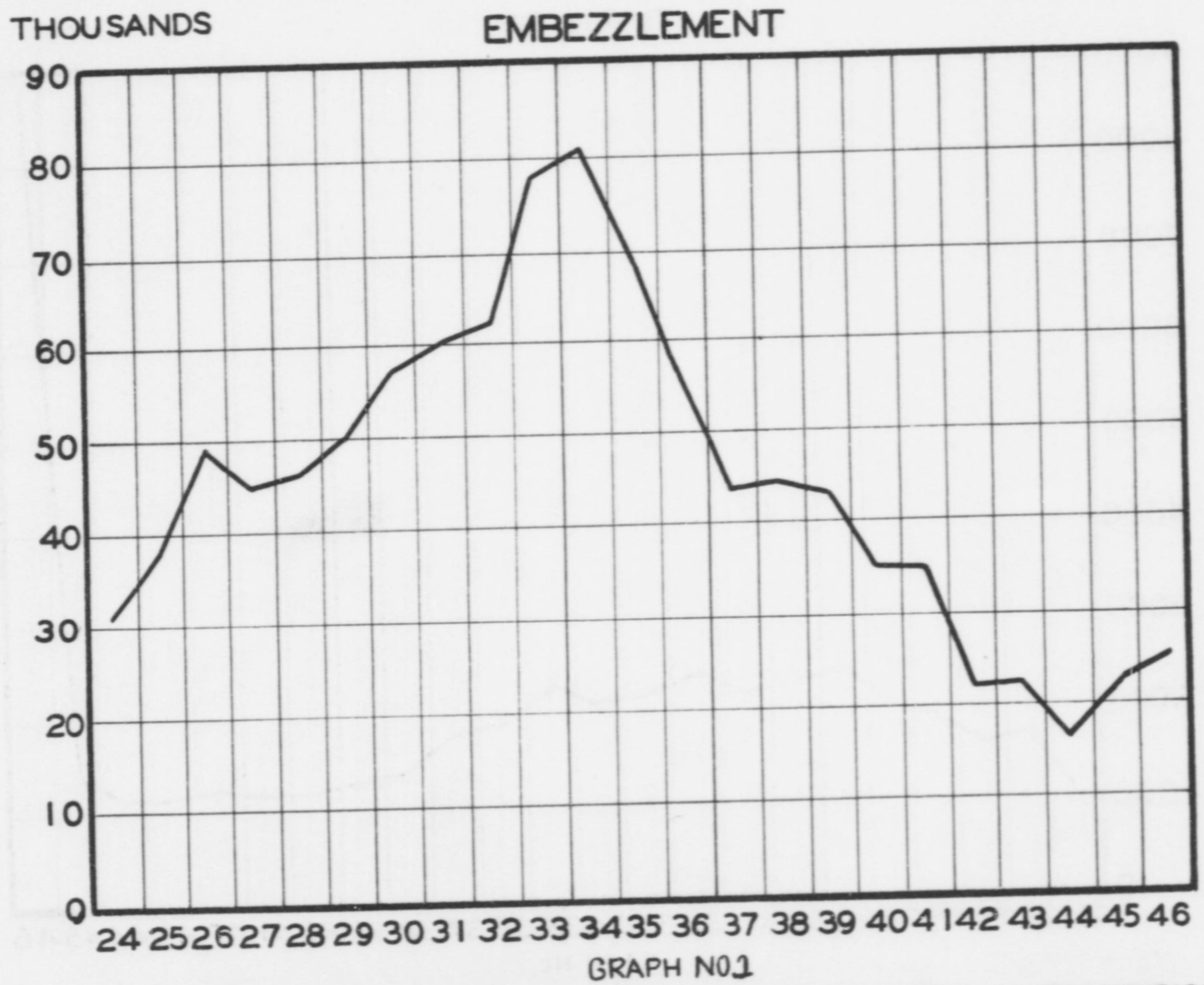

GRAPH NO.1

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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

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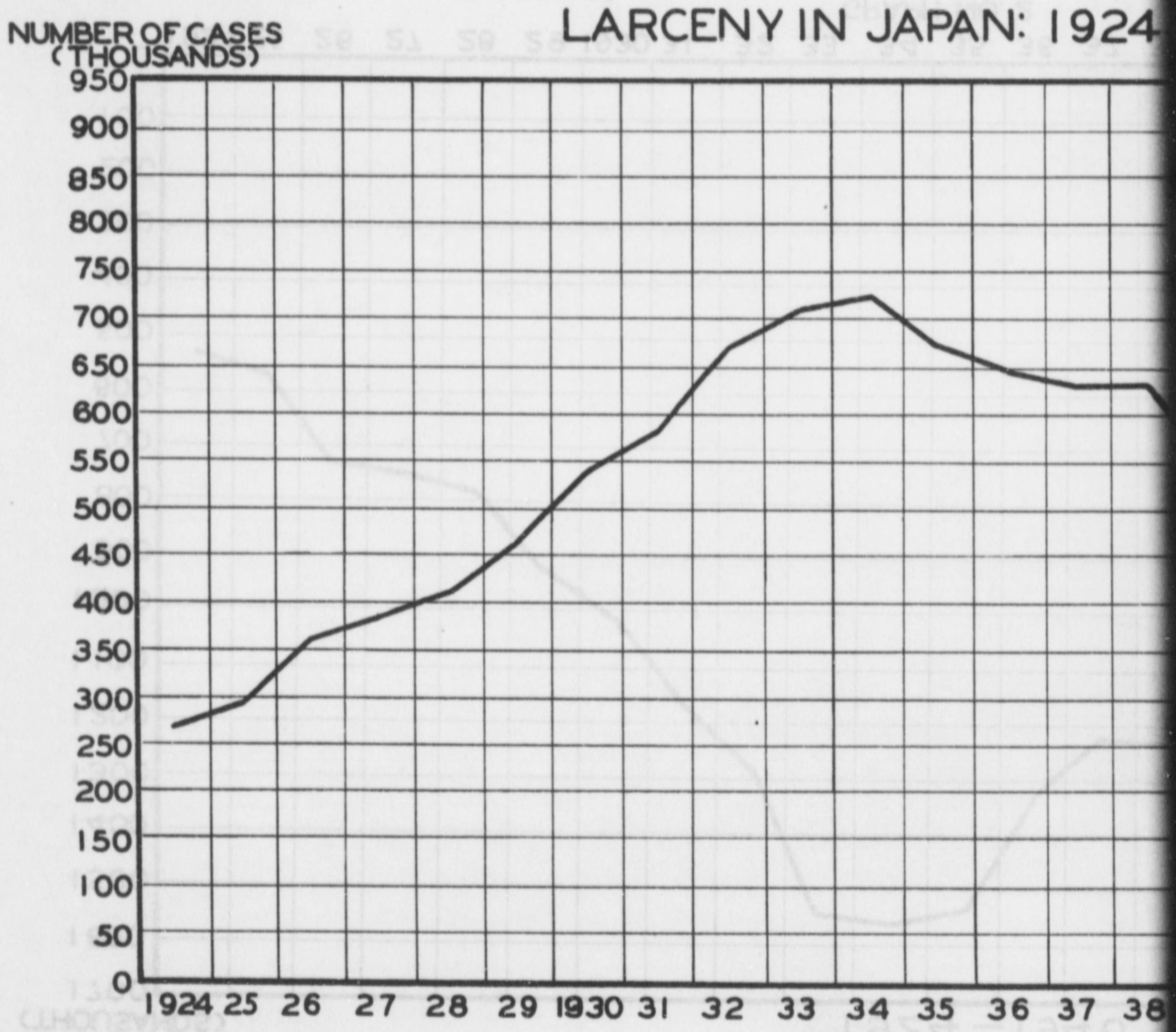
Incl 2



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GRAPH NO. 1

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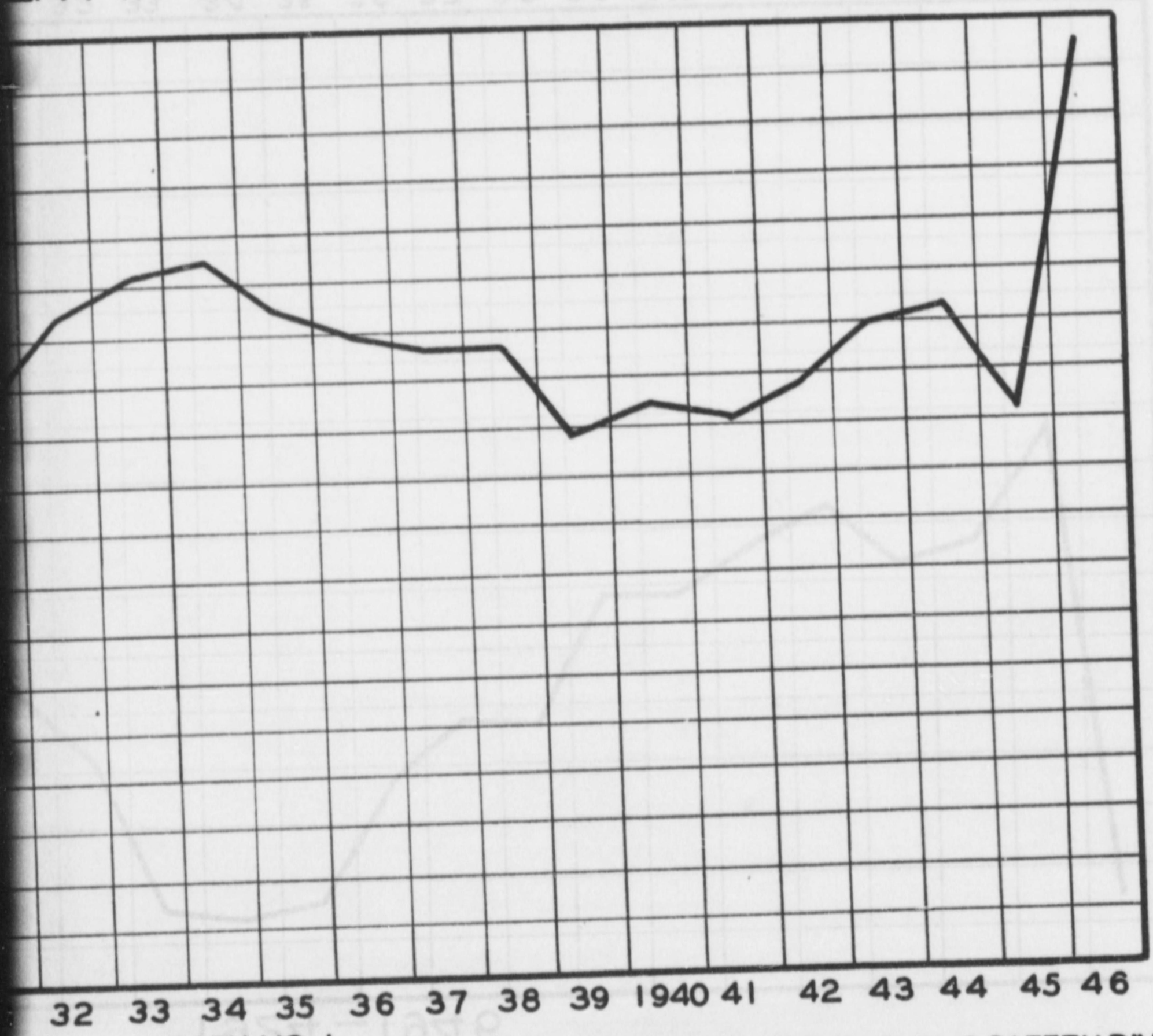
ENY IN JAPAN: 1924-1946



GRAPH NO. 1

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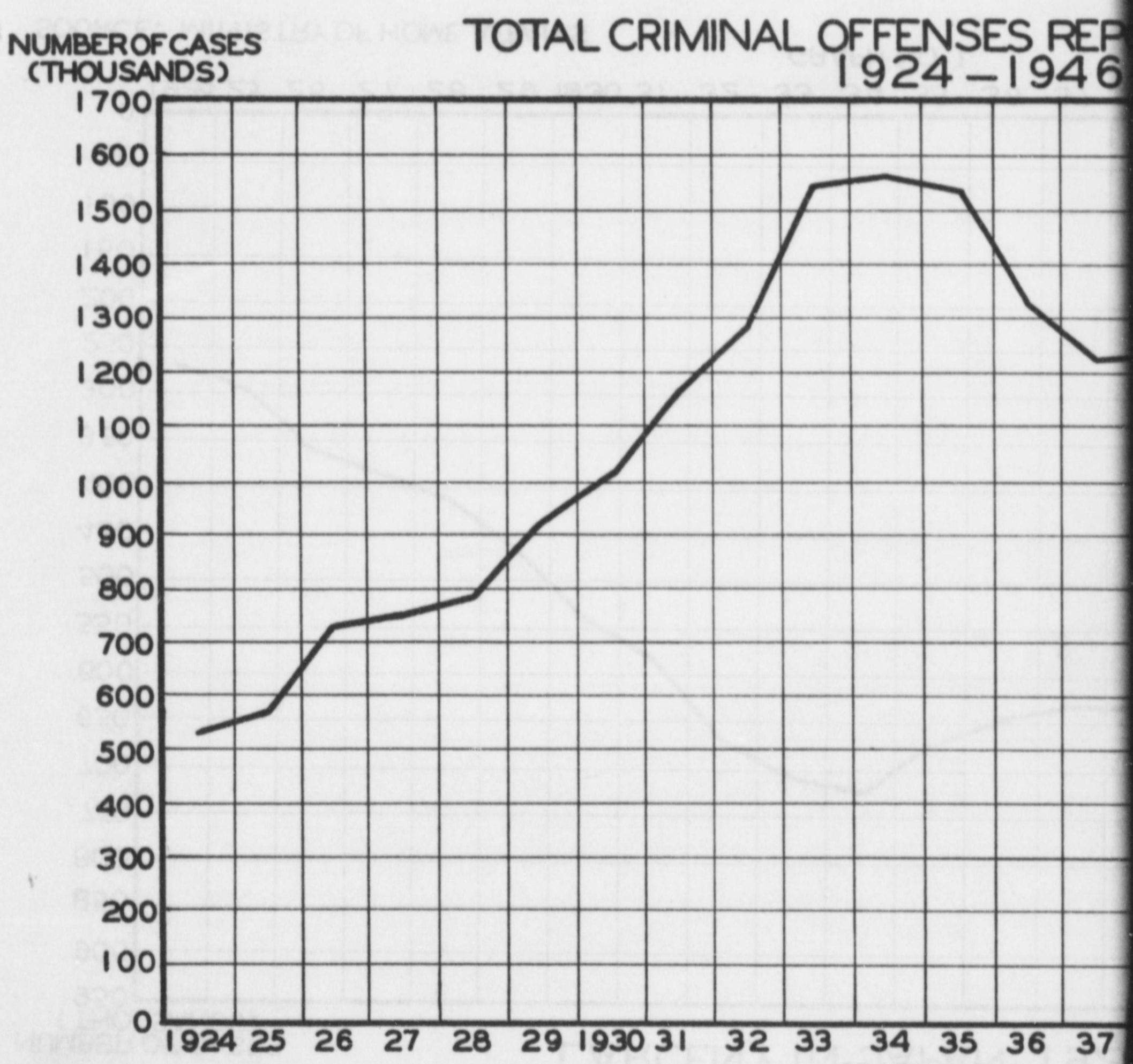
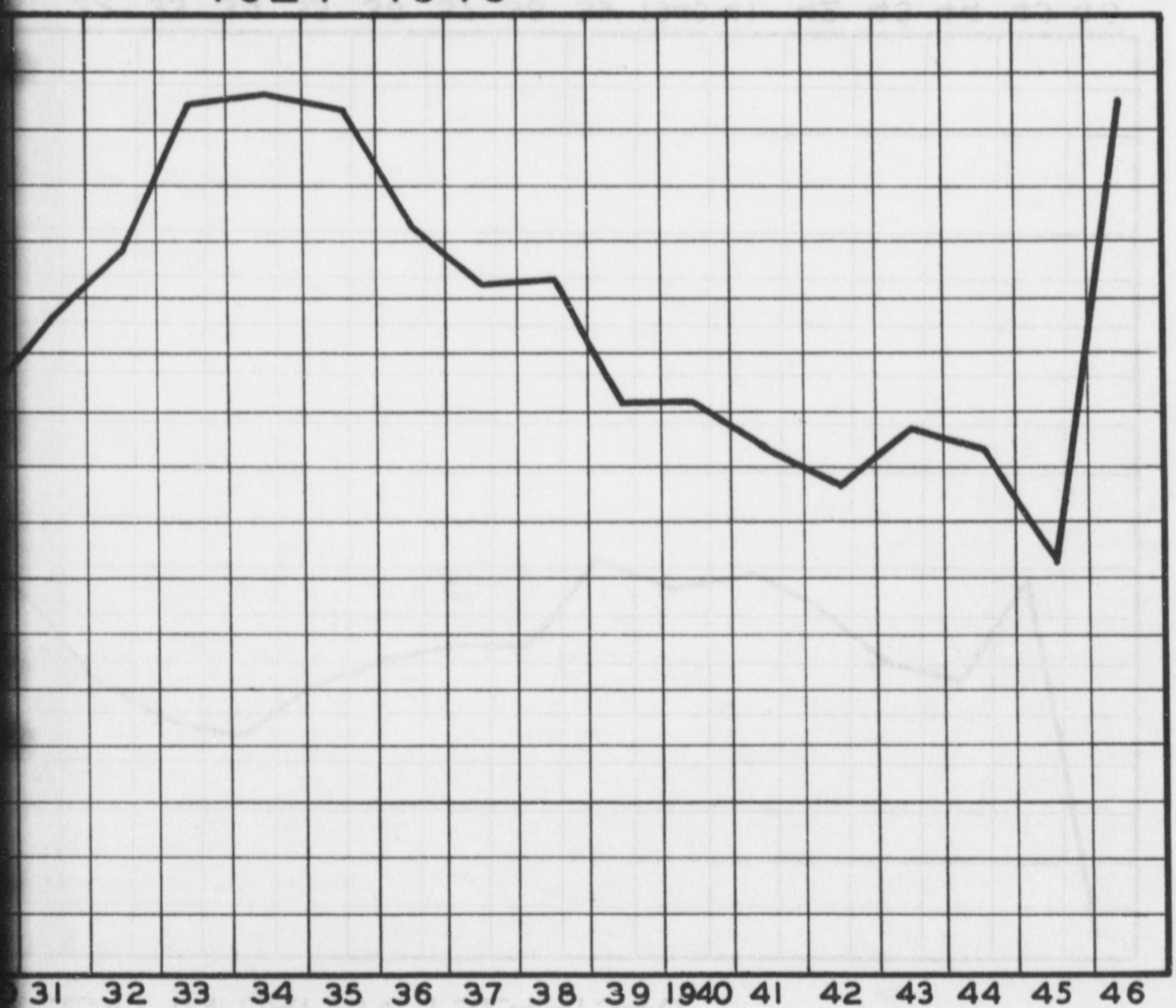


SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

GRAPH NO. 2

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

RIMINAL OFFENSES REPORTED IN JAPAN
1924 – 1946



GRAPH NO. 2

PREPARED BY: PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION