the person under arrest. The authority will come out in the form of an attorney general's opinion or by legislative statute, or both. We hope that the authority will make it manditory for the police to fingerprint all persons arrested for violations of the Criminal Code and that the police may fingerprint all other arrestees, subject to police discretion. From an operational viewpoint, PSD hopes that the police (all organizations) will adopt the practice of fingerprinting all persons arrested on any and all charges.

50. This group of officers seemed to be well pleased over the above announcement. They expressed that such a change from present conditions will make their job of properly preparing cases for court action much more simple and conclusive.

51. Chief Katagiri remarked, "Since we will have a change in authority to secure fingerprints against the will of the arrested, can't we also get a change in authority which will require the arrested to make a statement even against interest?"

52. The investigator responded, "Absolutely not!" The two subjects and their respective authorities are in no way parallel. The purpose of fingerprints is used as identification; the purpose of confessions is used as evidence. The first is constitutional, the latter is unconstitutional. I will not reflect upon your intelligence by entering a detailed distinction between identification of an arrested and evidence surrounding that person's deeds as they apply to a specific crime. However, if you do not know the difference in the two, it is high time that you make a study of those subjects because you are confronted with their problems every day.

53. The subject described above and many others could become quite controversial and misunderstood by influential groups and individual citizens, thus you should thoroughly acquaint yourselves with such subjects to the extent that you can explain, in the layman's language, the merits of such lawful pursuits.

54. Your new constitution gives the people the rights of freedom of press and freedom of speech. These rights are basic and desirable to the healthy operation of a democratic society. You will find it necessary to the best interest of your departments and lawful police functions to withhold some information from the press.

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DETAILS - FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE - Mr. A. Jackson, 14 Jan. 1949

60. NRP and MP conference was conducted by investigator on 14 January 1949. The police officials present at this conference were as follows:

Arai Hiroshi, Troop Commander, NRP Pref. Hqs.
Furuya Tokio, Chief, Police Affairs Division, NRP Pref. Hq.
Oyagi Suekichi, Chief, Police Guard Division, NRP Pref. Hq.
Endo Takeo, Chief, General Affairs Div., NRP Pref. Hq.
Sgumi Honda, Chief, Search Section, NRP Pref. Hq.
Kurita Kaichi, Acting Principal, P.P.T. School, NRP Pref. Hq.
Manma Naoki, Chairman, Pref. P.S. Com., NRP
Kurasawa Masakatsu, Chief, Fukushima M.P.
Takeoro Hisao, Asst. Chief, Fukushima M.P.
Iwanaga Ikutaro, Commissioner, Fukushima P.S.C.
Sakama Yukichi, Commissioner, Fukushima P.S.C.

61. On 10 January 1948, the Prefectural Police Training School initiated its first class for recruit trainees. On 30 October 1948, the second class of recruit trainees graduated. Of the two classes involved, a total of 419 students started the course of study and 400 of them graduated.

62. Another class of 33 recruits entered this school on 2 November 1948 and all are expected to graduate on 31 March 1949. All recruits come from the various cities and towns throughout the prefecture. Upon graduation the majority of the new officers were assigned to NRP and the minority to the various M.P. organization, according to available vacancies. Due to the reduced vacancies in the NRP from the present on forward, the various MP organizations will receive the major portion of recruit trainees at their graduation. Attached to this report is a sample of the final examination questions given recruit trainees at the Fukushima Prefectural Police Training School. (See attachment #3)

63. On 5 January 1949 this Prefectural Police Training School started its first class of in-service training. 117 students, all M.P. patrolmen, makes up the class which is expected to graduate on 2 March 1949. These students come from the various cities and towns throughout the prefecture, the largest single [illegible] (18) coming from Fukushima City M.P.

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October 1948, the second class of recruit trainees graduated. Of the two classes involved, a total of 419 students started the course of study and 400 of them graduated.

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64. The subjects of communications, fingerprinting and press releases were discussed in the same manner as that described in the Sendai Regional and the Yamagata Prefectural conferences, and the response of these officials were the same as in the other named places. Since there were no expressed problems surrounding these subjects, and due to the similarity of approach and response, the details have been deleted for the sake of brevity and in order to guard against monotonous repetition.

GEORGE W. KANE
1st Lt. Infantry
Police Investigator

ANDREW JACKSON
Police Investigator

Attachments: 3
1. Sendai Reg. School Exam. Questions
   a. Regional School (b) Higher Div.
2. Yamagata P.P.T. School Exam. Questions
3. Fukushima P.P.T. School, Exam. Questions

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51A

PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Survey Report - Region 6
Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto,
Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Oita,
and Miyasaki Prefectures.

Date of Report: 8 Fev. 1949
Report By: Captain B.F. Hill
and Mr. S. Fujii, Police
Investigators.

Period Covered: 3 January thru 18 January 1949

SUMMARY:

1. A definite progress in all phases of police work can be noticed in each successive inspection of this region. Undoubtedly, as long as there remain in power, those who were accustomed to power entertained under a National Police, occasional outcrops of imaginary fault finding will persist, but on this date, these occasions lacked the emphasis formerly experienced. The present problem, especially with the NRP is their concern over the inability of small communities to support separate police forces. This, they advance as a reason why a large part of the territory could be more efficiently policed under NRP control. Size of towns or cities able to support their own police vary with each director or commander but for the most part, the figures mentioned are large enough so that only the city containing the Ken capitol would be MP and all other territory, NRP.

2. Need for some definite policy in reimbursement for services of either force when operating outside their territory was emphasized by bills rendered to cover a mobilization during a labor dispute in Miazaku-Ken during October. (Par. 26). Uncertainty as to responsibility in such a case plus their inability to arrive at a satisfactory agreement in compensation covering injury or death, should be established as a nationwide uniform policy.

3. An example of results possible for advancement of the police along U.S. lines, when MG officials take an active interest was evident in Kumamoto City (Par. 5A). The age old system of police remaining in the Koban has been replaced by a patrol system similar to that used in the States, and preliminary reports indicate a big advance in crime prevention and arrests. Plans for all forces in the prefecture to adopt this system were in progress. Likewise, in this city, an excellent meritorious award system had been inaugurated as an incentive for the individuals in the department to perform efficient service. This was done by awarding each a very attractive

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4. Some associations for police aid had been found in the region but for the most part had been divorced from the actual patrol assistance used in some areas. Actually, they appeared to have reverted to the old Police Support Association to be used only for financial aid and procurement of needed equipment for the police.

5. Training on a regional level has been hampered by their failure to receive funds for the proposed new school. Why the buildings had not been purchased, I could not learn, but even though they had, appropriation for repairs and new necessary construction has not been made. (Par. 9B). Approximately 8% of the total NRP are receiving the in-service course. Training of MP for the most part was progressing satisfactorily.

6. Some progress is being made in reconstruction of and addition to the existing police lines and with one exception (Par. 10B), approval of a budget for the proposed work should supply all vacant Kobans with telephones during 1949.

8

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7. Definite advancement is being made in criminal identification equipment and laboratories. Apparently, qualified personnel are assigned to these duties and in one instance (Par. 7D) a new lie detector had been purchased and in use by a qualified operator.

ATTACHMENTS: 1 Thru 12

RECOMMENDATIONS: None

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: L.O. 327-14 GHQ, FEC, dated 24 December 1948, for the purpose of supervising, observing and coordinating operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

DETAILS: SAGA PREFECTURE--Capt. Hill

1. On 5 January a conference was held at Saga NRP Headquarters with the following persons attending:

Captain Albert Buzash, Legal and Government Officer
Troop Commander I. Matsumoto and his section heads

A. Cooperation:

A discussion of this phase of the police law disclosed that petty differences encountered at the outset of the decentralization had completely disappeared and at the present time both forces were working in complete accord. Only token expense accounts are rendered for borrowed personnel.

B. Training:

Two courses of training were in progress at the prefectural training school. A class of 50 recruits began training 26 October 1948 and will graduate 30 March. The second class consisted of 36 municipal police for in-service training; started training 4 January 1949 and will be finished 4 March 1949. Each of the 20 municipal police stations in the prefecture was represented in this class. The prescribed courses and hours were adhered to. This prefectural school has very poor building facilities and a request for funds to build a new school has been submitted but no action had been taken prior to investigator's visit. No information was available as to when action could be expected. The existing plant consists of two separate schools, old, neither owned by the police, out of repair and entirely unsuited for efficient training. Cleanliness is maintained as well as could be expected under the conditions. Consolidation of the two plants into one building would effect a saving in 50% of the training personnel.

C. Emergency Radio:

All the prescribed locations in the prefecture have been equipped with the emergency wireless sets and manned with competent operators. Their use during the flood in the fall of 1948 emphasized their importance, but to realize their full effectiveness all sets should be equipped with portable generators to prevent interruptions in the service as was encountered when flood waters cut off the power.

D. Criminal Identification:

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1948 and will graduate 30 March. The second class consisting of 30 municipal police for in-service training; started training 4 January 1949 and will be finished 4 March 1949. Each of the 20 municipal police stations in the prefecture was represented in this class. The prescribed courses and hours were adhered to. This prefectural school has very poor building facilities and a request for funds to build a new school has been submitted but no action had been taken prior to investigator's visit. No information was available as to when action could be expected. The existing plant consists of two separate schools, old, neither owned by the police, out of repair and entirely unsuited for efficient training. Cleanliness is maintained as well as could be expected under the conditions. Consolidation of the two plants into one building would effect a saving in 50% of the training personnel.

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D. Criminal Identification:

A small, but well-equipped, laboratory for this type of work will be moved to larger quarters when available. Facilities, equipment, and personnel are available for analysis of stains, hair, etc, but comparative microscopic work has to be sent to the university at Fukuoka. The fingerprint section is arranged to permit speedy identification of all prints and a report of prints sent to National Headquarters usually takes 7 to 10 days.

E. Traffic:

This Ken during December Traffic Week in coordination with National Headquarters used extra police and supplied posters, school lectures and sound trucks. Importance of the continuation of their efforts in their police duty was emphasized.

F. This headquarters is one of the cleanest, most orderly run headquarters observed by this investigator and undoubtedly reflects the efficiency of this Troop Commander which was concurred in by Military Government officers.

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DETAILS - KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE - Capt. Hill

3. On 7 January a conference was held with Col. F.C. Seitz, Senior Military Government Officer, and Captain J.P. Biggs, Legal and Government Officer. Through the efforts of these officers the need for police aid associations had been eliminated by the inauguration of a patrol system by the police. Meetings were held with all police heads during October at which time instruction was given in patrol tactics used by Stateside police. Obviously, considerable objection was raised to such a plan but at the "suggestion" (Att.X) of MG officials, who required monthly reports, the plan actually went into effect in November in Kumamoto City and preliminary reports indicate a decrease in crime rate plus a higher arrest rate per crime incident. Full coverage of the mechanics of this plan will be covered in Par. 5 under Kumamoto MP.

The NRP and other cities in the prefecture were in the process of or had actually put this plan in practice during January and future meetings were planned to clear up any misunderstanding.

Problems in cooperation were non-existant and both officers were high in their praise of all police officials in the prefecture.

4. On 7 January a conference was held with Troop Commander, T. Yaro, NRP; and his staff.

A. Training:

Two courses were in progress in the prefectural training school on this date. A class of 39 for recruit training began 15 November and was to end 15 May. 50 MP commenced their in-service course on 4 January and were to graduate 28 February.

Graduation of the recruit class in May will make space available for stepping up the present number of 50 in-service training students to 90, but present schedule (Attachment I) makes no such provision. The importance of completing this phase of training as soon as possible was strongly emphasized to make these means available for specialized training at the earliest possible date. This present schedule which would take 26 weeks to complete undoubtedly was designed to accommodate the small town chief's idea that no one could be spared to attend school.

B. Wireless:

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B. Wireless:

Emergency sets are installed, and ready to operate in the prescribed sub-stations. Headquarters is equipped with a portable generator and present plans call for all others to be supplied as soon as possible.

C. Criminal Identification:

This headquarters has a small but well equipped laboratory staffed with trained personnel, capable of doing routine analysis; others being sent to Fukuoka. They have in operation an excellent mobile laboratory containing photo and chemical laboratories, microscopic and fingerprint equipment adequate to carry "on the spot" analysis of evidence. So far as could be determined, this was the first, if not the only, prefecture so equipped.

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The Fingerprint Division is well maintained by trained personnel and others in the department are constantly receiving additional training in this work.

D. Police Law:

This chief was interrogated on what changes he felt would be beneficial to the Police Law and the following were his opinions:

(1) Only cities of 100,000 and above should retain the MP. Reasons advanced for this statement were:

(a) He felt that this was the minimum size city that could support a police force.

(b) Possibilities for promotion decreased with the size of the force.

(c) Although the Public Safety Commission have become more familiar with police work, they still lack the insight in police problems formerly possible with a national police and some decisionson their part actually interfere with police work.

(2) While travelling on official business department members should be supplied with passes on the railroad.

5. On 8 January a conference was held at Kummamoto MP with T. Kuhara and his staff.

A. An excellent system of having police patrol beats has been inaugurated in this city. As explained in Par. 3, credit for this change belongs to MG officials who, after considerable education, were able to convince the police that this system would result in more efficient policing. As could be expected, the patrolmen were reluctant to accept this system which required them to leave the Kobans but constant checks by Military Police and government officials plus close supervision by sergeants and inspectors insured that full compliance is attained.

B. Attachment IV graphically portrays the organization's setup of the two police stations and in it will be noted that the chain of command and supervision is covered both in operation and

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B. Attachment IV graphically portrays the organization's setup of the two police stations and in it will be noted that the chain of command and supervision is covered both in operation and patrol. Attachment III covers each section of A-B-C-D in the above chart and shows the breakdown in personnel in each police box.

C. Attachment II provides the 24-hour duty schedule for each box in Attachment III and from it the daily schedule for each patrolman will be as follows:

(1) Patrol 10½ hours, 2-rest and meals 6 hours, Investigation 7½ hours. The weekly schedule is on the basis of 24 hours on and 24 hours off but review of this is anticipated in the near future when three 8-hour shifts will be established. For the present, patrols are made in pairs at night. During short periods when the Kobans are uncovered, signs are left in them informing the population to use this phone to headquarters for service.

D. Attachment V is a copy of the periodic report, required by Military Government and by comparison with figures on file at the police station, shows that excellent results were being obtained. Capt. Biggs informed me that since this system was started, several unsolved crimes had been cleared up.

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E. Another original idea was uncovered in this police station. All personnel with five years' satisfactory service are awarded very attractive lapel pins. A suggestion was made and accepted that for each additional five years' service a star, on a tab which could easily be attached to the existing pin, be awarded. Emphasis was placed on the fact that awards of this sort for only service in terms of years were valueless and should only be made for meritorious service.

F. The loss of 22 men who are attending in-service training at prefectural school had not necessitated closing any Kobans or resident boxes.

G. This chief felt that a ¥60,000 bill for telephone repairs during December was excessive. This, plus a ¥300,000 yearly service charge and the resultant delays in repairs, caused by MOC red tape, were reasons why he felt that the prior system of police handling this division was desirable.

H. Additional pistols and personnel were requested.

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DETAILS - OITA PREFECTURE - Capt. Hill

6. On 10 January a discussion was held with Lt. Colonel Goodrich, Senior Military Government Officer, and Major E.T. Rouse, Legal and Government Officer, who were unable to cite any problems in either the NRP or MP. In a report prepared on Beppu Municipal Police for the September Investigation, instances of illegal search by the MP upon the insistance of the 19th Inf. MP's was reported. At that time Colonel Goodrich had written the Commanding Officer of the 19th Infantry informing him of these actions and requesting they be corrected. During this discussion Colonel Goodrich informed me that corrective measures had been taken and no reports on instances of this sort had been received since. Subsequent conference with Provost Marshal Officer of 19th Infantry bore this out and only on rare instances when fear that evidence might be destroyed, are raids conducted before securing a search warrant which are always obtained immediately thereafter.

7. On this same date a conference was held in NRP headquarters with M. Aoki and his staff.

A. Cooperation:

Thorough discussion of this phase gave indication that both forces were in complete harmony and requests from either brought prompt response. Actual expenses incident to travel were the only bills rendered.

B. Training:

(1) Thirty-five municipal police were attending the in-service training which began 5 January 1949 and ends 28 February 1949. This is the capacity of the present school and furnishes a representative from each MP station in the prefecture. Approval of the Diet and Finance Ministry has been received for the purchase of a defunct girls' school to be used as a police college but on this date the money had not been received. Plans and specifications of the completed school are included as Attachment VII. It is expected to be complete by 1 May which will enable them to increase future classes to 50. The old school will be abandoned.

(2) Forwarding of 46 NRP in this prefecture to

A. Cooperation:

Thorough discussion of this phase gave indication that both forces were in complete harmony and requests from either brought prompt response. Actual expenses incident to travel were the only bills rendered.

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(1) Thirty-five municipal police were attending the in-service training which began 5 January 1949 and ends 28 February 1949. This is the capacity of the present school and furnishes a representative from each MP station in the prefecture. Approval of the Diet and Finance Ministry has been received for the purchase of a defunct girls' school to be used as a police college but on this date the money had not been received. Plans and specifications of the completed school are included as Attachment VII. It is expected to be complete by 1 May which will enable them to increase future classes to 50. The old school will be abandoned.

(2) Forwarding of 46 NEP in this prefecture to region for advanced training had resulted in 24 police boxes being closed. Presumably, these areas are patroled every other day by police from the adjacent boxes. However, an attempt was made by discussion with the Troop Commander to point out the necessity of complete coverage of all sections at all times. It is unconceivable that some reduction cannot be made in administration personnel and the chief was advised to resurvey his requirements in this section, in an endeavor to release them for patrol duties.

C. Communications:

(1) The five prescribed locations have been equipped with emergency wireless sets and staffed with trained operators.

(2) Complete cooperation has been received from the MOC in telephone repair and ordinary repairs are made in two days or 3 hours. Permanent repairs to the existing lines are in progress and on completion, an attempt will be made, finances permitting, to equip the remaining 15 boxes with telephones.

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D. Criminal Identification:

Some of the best scientific equipment in Japan is located in this prefecture. Recent purchases have included:

1. A lie detector
2. New microscopes
3. Movie camera (16mm Kodak)
4. Projector for same
5. Latent fingerprint kit.

They are urgently in need of a laboratory for this equipment and request for new construction has been forwarded to National Headquarters.

E. Traffic:

A well planned program of education and enforcement was carried out here in cooperation with the MP during the December Safety Week by:

1. Lectures in schools
2. Poster design contest in schools
3. Original posters
4. Junior traffic patrol
5. Photographic record made of violations which was subsequently used in display material.
6. Effective prosecution of violators.

8. Oita Municipal Police Station

A. On 10 January an inspection was made of this station and conference held with C. Utsunomiya, Chief.

B. This chief felt that the higher type of police that would result from the extra training would more than compensate for his shortage in personnel during this period. Intelligent distribution of his personnel prevented the closing of any police boxes.

C. When explained and shown the patrol schedule in use in Kumamoto City, this chief was much impressed and is to send a representative to that city, learn the mechanics and submit it to his PSC for consideration.

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C. When explained and shown the patrol schedule in use in Kumamoto City, this chief was much impressed and is to send a representative to that city, learn the mechanics and submit it to his PSC for consideration.

D. A Crime Prevention Society has been organized in this city to assist the police but so far as could be learned, they do not perform any patrol duties and are ostensibly an aid society. The major program for 1949 is an attempt to obtain new police cars and motorcycles.

E. Weekly meetings with the PSC by the Chief are held, who feels that this commission are now familiar with the functions of their positions and a great assistance to the department.

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DETAILS - KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE - Capt. Hill

9.A Conferences held on 12 January with Mr. E. Sullivan, Region Legal and Government Officer, and Major Kuzlit, Prefectural Legal and Governmental Officer, failed to disclose any police problems. Cooperation between the two forces was professed to be above average. It was their opinion that all departments in the police were administered by competent personnel and efficiently run. Lack of knowledge to the contrary could be attributed to apparent present policy of MG to adopt a "hands off" policy in other than Major police problems.

B. Training - Region:

(1) A conference was held at NRP Region School on 13 January with K. Mizuki, Director in charge of training.

(2) An average of about 8% of the total NRP in each prefecture had furnished region school with a class of 280 for in-service training which started 6 January 1949 and was to end 28 February. 78 sergeants were attending a second class here, 22 of whom were in training for promotion and the remainder for advanced in-service training.

(3) There were only two classrooms available in this school which necessitated classes of 280 and 78, respectively, and did not permit much individual instruction. Despite this, 40 full time instructors are permanently assigned to the school. The prescribed courses and hours were being followed.

(4) In order to increase the capacity of the region school to 1000, selection was made during July 1948 of a former airplane factory as a new school site for which the purchase money is on hand, but on this date, the purchase had not been made. Funds to cover repairs and necessary new construction have not been appropriated and this, coupled with the fact that six months will be required to outfit the school, make the opening date very indefinite, nor could the responsible officials predict it. Retention of the existing school as a Higher Division School is contemplated.

C. Training - Prefecture:

(1) On 13 January a conference with R. Mizuki, Director of the prefectural school, disclosed that two classes were in progress. The first, with 52 students for recruit training, began 15 November

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C. Training - Prefecture:

(1) On 13 January a conference with R. Mizuki, Director of the prefectural school, disclosed that two classes were in progress. The first, with 52 students for recruit training, began 15 November 1948 and are to graduate 14 April 1949. The second comprises an in-service training class of 200 MP started 3 January and due to graduate 28 February. A very comprehensive report on facilities, equipment, personnel, classes, student records, etc. is affixed as Attachment VIII. In explanation of Column Ion the 4th page of the report, the policy of this school is now as it has done for some time, to rescreen police returned for training and eliminate those who for poor personal or educational qualities are considered unfit.

(2) Information obtained prior to inspecting the school indicated that some problems in discipline had prevailed at the outset of the course but the director and his staff professed ignorance of any troubles.

Extra expenses and doubt as to the need for their being returned for extra schooling had been advanced as the reason for any dissatisfaction that might have existed. In an endeavor to get at the facts, student leaders from each class were interviewed privately and repeated questioning failed to uncover any evidence to substantiate this. A small amount of dissatisfaction and confusion had prevailed at the outset of the course, brought on by conflicting orders by the supervisors, which for a few days caused a "don't care" attitude among the students. This, quickly disappeared as they became

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more oriented and all agreed that morale and behavior was excellent. Considerable time was spent to impress them that this or any training should not be treated as a hardship but rather, a privilege; emphasis being placed on the fact that future section heads and chiefs would be obtained from the ranks and only by constant education could they become qualified to be selected. This information they were to impart to the student body.

(3) In order to establish the qualifications of the school director, a personal history was requested which is submitted as Attachment IX. From it will be noted that:

(a) He completed 6 years of elementary school
(b) He completed 2 years of higher elementary school
(c) He completed 3 months police recruit training
(d) He completed 2 months special police training
(e) He completed 1 month police training course for executive members.

Unfortunately, this history was handed to me just as I was to take the train for Tokyo and was unable to contact the Troop Commander and learn why a man whose lack of educational qualifications obviously make him unfit for the position. To be sure, he has had some 20 years of police work but even so, the scope of his duties as such do not indicate good qualifications as a school director. It is, therefore, suggested that further investigation be made of this on the next TDY to this prefecture.

10. A. On 13 January a conference was held with N. Isayama, Region Director, and Uryu, Prefectural Troop Commander, and problems incident to their commands discussed.

B. Poor telephone lines and their inability to get action from the MOC was their major problem. Consequently, Nagaoka, head of this section, was called into the conference and an attempt made to impress upon him the importance of uninterrupted service at all times. Investigator questioned this man at length in an endeavor to learn what immediate and long range plans they had for police lines. If they have any, investigator was unable to learn them but did discover they had plans for 500 new private installations during the first three months of this year. Instructions were given the Regional Director to keep this office informed if some satisfactory progress was not made in repairs, etc to the existing lines and installations of phones in police boxes not having same.

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C. Both Isayawa and Uryo were of the opinion that only cities of 50,000 and above could support or should have autonomous police forces. Undoubtedly, this is a continuation of their hope to be restored to the power they originally held. However, they did qualify this statement somewhat stating that cities from 5 to 50,000 could elect to have their own force by popular vote.

D. Another idea entertained by these men whoch on the surface appears to have some justification was that all crimes committed in MP territories should be reported to the NRP. Their contention was small forces being somewhat self-centered lacked interest in crimes committed outside their jurisdiction and consequently, did not use the follow-up that NRP would.

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DETAILS - NAGASAKI PREFECTURE - S. Fujii

12. On 5 January 1949, the investigator held a conference with Lt. Bentz, Legal and Government Officer of Nagasaki M.G. He opined that MP and NRP are in full cooperation. With the exception of illegal entry of Koreans, about which was reported previously by PSD investigators, no problem was offered. Record shows that during the year of 1948, 2110 illegally entered were apprehended, of which 99.9% represented Koreans.

13. Guarding Concentration Camp at Hario by NRP:

A conference was then held with T. Umieda, Chief of Police Affais, NRP, in the absence of NRP Troop Commander, T. Eguchi. Of the problems presented, one was in regard to guarding and reshipment of illegally entered Koreans. At present 80 NRP are used for this purpose. Four shifts are maintained to guard the concentration camp at Hario. Then NRP assigned to a board used for reshipment of Koreans. Theory advanced was that guarding the prison compound should be in the hands of prison guards and not the work of policemen. This will release a number of men that can be assigned to other important work.

14. Coastal Watch Post:

Coastal watch post was another problem presented to this investigator. There are 62 watch posts employing 372 civilians under NRP supervision. Complaints are that these men should be better paid (at present ¥2,500 per month) and their quarters should be improved to withstand the severe winter months. There are 20 MP watch posts. MP claim that these should be supervised by NRP for the following reasons:

(a) MP lack financial means to support these

(b) Better coordination under NRP supervision

15. Coast Guards Lack Cooperation:

Lack of cooperation on the part of coast guards in Tsushima Island was another problem presented to the investigator. According to NRP report, 1411 illegally entered Koreans were ap-

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15. Coast Guards Lack Cooperation:

Lack of cooperation on the part of coast guards in Tsushima Island was another problem presented to the investigator. According to NRP report, 1411 illegally entered Koreans were apprehended in 1948. Coast Guards maintain one boat which is insufficient to effectively carry out the police work in and around the island. They stated that because of this situation coast guards are not prompt on requests made by the police. It was requested that police be authorized to maintain equipment necessary to carry out their work effectively within their jurisdiction. Their record for 1948 shows that of the 3250 believed to be illegally entered, 2170 have been apprehended by them.

16. Police Training School:

At prefectural police training school there are 31 advanced recruits who are to be graduated in April 1949. The course for 53 in-service training approved by PSD has been started 10 January 1949. At present there are three MP who failed to send patrolmen for inservice training for the reasons:

(a) will create a shortage in personnel and

(b) financially difficult.

However, it was learned that there is an understanding that these MP will carry out their in-service training when the situation becomes better. I. Nishiyama, Chief of Training Section, opined

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that small MP are reluctant to send patrolmen for financial reasons.

(a) A new police training school will be completed by the end of February 1949. When completed it will have capacity for 96 students.

(b) There are 24 NRP patrolmen in regional school for in-service training and 10 sergeants for advanced training.

(c) There are three assistant inspectors enrolled at the Tokyo Police College and one assistant inspector taking an advanced course at the same school.

DETAILS - KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE - Mr. S. Fujii

17. On 7 January 1949 a conference was held with Major McElmurray, Commanding Officer, and Captain Conway, Legal and Government Officer. No problem of major nature was offered. The opinion of these officers in regard to cooperation of NRP and MP was excellent. NRP Chief, S. Tsuboi, according to their statement, is efficiently performing his duties.

18. Conference with NRP:

A conference was held with S. Tsuboi, Chief of NRP, Kagoshima, his staff, and M. Nagata, Legal and Government representative. Discussions were held in regard to training school. They stated that although requests were made in the past to the prefecture government and central government for the construction of new police training schools, as yet these are not granted. Because of lack of funds, it is a tremendous burden on NRP to carry on their in-service training. Cost of in-service training for one patrolman at the regional school is ¥10,000.

19. Coastal Watch Posts:

There are 14 NRP coastal watch-posts employing 68 men and 4 MP watch posts using 20 men. MP insist that these are the functions of NRP and should be maintained and financed by NRP.

20. Police Training School:

Inspection of prefectural police training school was made with M. Nagata, representative of Legal andGovernment Officer of M.G. and NRP Chief T. Tsuboi. The school is ideally located but the building is roughly remodeled from a former private museum. A new school should be constructed in view of the fact that building is on a rental basis. It is stated that it will be reconstructed in the future for a city museum. Dormitories are in very poor condition and they should be improved.

There are 50-in-service patrolmen in a class started 2 January taking courses approved by PSD. This class will finish by the end of February. 40 recruits are taking four months recruit training. All MP are represented in in-service training course. According to their plan (see attachment) entire in-service training

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There are 50-in-service patrolmen in a class started 2 January taking courses approved by PSD. This class will finish by the end of February. 40 recruits are taking four months recruit training. All MP are represented in in-service training course. According to their plan (see attachment) entire in-service training program for 742 patrolmen will have completed by June 1951.

There are 48 NRP patrolmen in the regional school for in-service training and four are in police college in Tokyo.

21. Kagoshima Prefecture Public Peace Aid Association:

Kagoshima-Ken Chian Kyoryoku Renmei, best translated as captioned, is an organization to coordinate police work and to maintain better relationship with the public, according to the information (See attachment). The fund has been transferred from former police supporters' associations that had existed until April 1948, in the amount of ¥1,140,598. Money is collected from members of police supporting associations and public peace supporting associations of MP and NRP. As far as information is concerned, this is a voluntary organization, having Prefectural Governor, K. Shigenari, and others as advisors. However, NRP troop commander, K. Tsuboi, and two of his staff serve as directors, together with other representatives of various police aid associations in the prefecture.

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22. Kagoshima Municipal Police:

On 7 January a conference was held with M. Nagata, MG Legal and Government Officer, and E. Tanaka, Chief of Police. No problem of major nature was presented. Record shows crime situation is improving. Economic offences comprise majority of cases. Rate of apprehension in comparison with offense cases reveal that municipal police are functioning as expected. In spite of unsurmountable difficulties in controlling traffic, since town has been totally destroyed during the war, MP are conducting various traffic campaigns regularly. With the cooperation of custom officials MP are active in reducing the smuggling and black-market activities.

23. Kazikichio Municipal Police:

On 8 January an inspection was made with Legal and Government representative of MG, Inspector Y. Nagata and M. Ushirohara, Chief of NRP of this district, were interviewed. This investigator stressed the necessity of MP and NRP cooperation and teaching of democracy through police work. No problems were offered.

24. Hayato-Cho and Kokubu MP's:

On 8 January inspection was conducted and T. Zushi, Chief of Hayato-cho MP and M. Kaseda, Chief of Kokubu MP were interviewed respectively. Neither did not present any problems. It was learned that village people are very much interested in their police work in each case. This investigator again pointed out the necessity of cooperation between MP and NRP, and to instill into the people's minds the goodness of democratic police.

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DETAILS - MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE - Mr. S. Fujii

25. On 10 January a conference was held with Lt. Pier, Legal and Government Officer of Miyazaki MG. Lt. Pier stated that S. Miyaji, Chief of Police of Miyazaki MP, because of his police seniority in former days, is positive in his idea of consolidation of all MP in Miyazaki. It was stated that Chief Miyaji is very independent of his work, however, the Chief is efficient and cooperative with NRP. Lt. Pier stressed the importance of riot control training in view of the fact that lack of such training had created an embarrassing situation during the labor troubles in Obeno in October 1948. Lt. Pier stated NRP and MP are quite cooperative.

26. NRP Conference was then held with S. Tominaga, NRP Troop Commander and his staff at the NRP prefectural headquarters on 10 January. It was disclosed that there are two launches owned by NRP anchored at Aburatsu. These are not being used though limited personnel is maintained. They have not yet received official instructions as to the disposition of these boats neither from NRP regional nor national headquarters.

It was stated that due to lack of rules or regulations, much dispute had resulted from the question of expenses incurred by mobilized forces of 500 NRP and MP to quell the labor disputes at Nobeoka City, in October 1948. The total expense, NRP and MP, including travel expenses, amounted to ¥2,809,000 which can be itemized as follows: (1) NRP travel expense - ¥2,070,000; (2) MP travel expense - ¥218,000; (3) Other NRP and MP expense - ¥54,000. There were two arguments: (1) NRP should assume entire cost in view of magnitude of the dispute; (2) MP of Nobeoka is responsible for total expense.

A popular assembly was held and at that time it was decided that disputes arising out of capital and labor should be the responsibility of the central government to seek solution and therefore, all cost in connection with such should be assumed by the Central Government, i.e. NRP.

Participated MP demanded NRP to pay. NRPNHq instructed Prefectural NRP, because already supplementary budget had been allocated, they are in no position to take care of all expenses. Therefore, unofficial understanding was reached as follows: (1) All expenses incurred by NRP will be paid by them; (2) All expenses incurred by

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As yet no definite action has been taken in regard to the above statement. Chief Tominaga stated that entire cost of police work at Fukui disaster was borne by NRP National Headquarters. However, there should be a clear cut rule or regulation that can serve as a yardstick, he stated.

27. Police Training School:

On 11 January an inspection of police school was made with S. Tominaga, Chief of NRP, and I. Fujimoto, Chief of police training section. The school is ideally located and the building is in fair condition. There are 60 patrolmen taking in-service training course approved by PSD. These will complete their studies by the end of February 1949. Complete in-service program will be completed by October 1949. It is estimated that approximately 80 recruits will be trained this year.

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An interview was conducted with three in-service patrolmen to determine whether or not they have any complaints to make in regard to teaching, etc. They did not know of any complaints in view of the fact the school had only started a few days ago. However, they all agreed that so far instructors are efficient and students are eager to learn.

Four NRP sergeants are taking advanced training course at the regional school and 33 NRP patrolmen are also in for in-service training. Three are enrolled at the Tokyo Police College.

NRP police band has been organized. This is the only one in entire Kyushu Region. This band is planning to tour the region for educational purposes, it is stated.

28. On 11 January an inspection of MP was made accompanied by NRP Chief, S. Tominaga. Police Chief, S. Ogata, stated that people are very cooperative toward police and they are beginning to appreciate work of the police department.

There is a rumor of merging this town with Obi, neighboring town, but as yet there is no concrete plan established, it was learned.

BENJAMIN F. HILL
Captain
Police Investigator

SHOZO FUJII
Police Investigator

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

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PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Survey Report - 3rd NRP (Tokyo) Region - Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Nagano, Kanagawa, Chiba, and Saitama Prefectures.

Date of Report: 28 Dec 1948
Report by: Police Investigators
Capt. Ezekial B. Russell
1st Lt. George W. Kane
Mr. Virgil D. Kilgore

Period Covered: 6 December to 20 December 1948

SUMMARY:

1. In most of the prefectures studied, both police and MG officials strongly advocated higher pay scales. In many of the larger municipalities the MP pay was found to be higher than NRP although NRP is not generally resentful of this situation.

2. In virtually all of the prefectures contacted the smaller municipalities are reported by MG and police officials to be hard-pressed in financing autonomous police systems. Many, for this reason, desire transfer to NRP jurisdiction. Others vaguely talk about other methods of financing, preferring to retain their present autonomous status. NRP officials appear to be encouraging smaller towns to request dissolution of their present MP systems.

3. In actual practice mutual cooperation between MP and NRP appears to be working satisfactorily although NRP officials persist in strongly contending that the Police Law renders adequate assistance from MP to NRP an impossibility. This interpretation, in all cases investigated, was found to have come from National NRP Headquarters in Tokyo.

4. Indiscriminate transfer of personnel between MP and NRP is proceeding unabated. While this practice was generally defended by police as being permitted only for personal accommodation of the individual concerned, it appears that NRP is also supervising in "promotion steering" for the advancement of favored personnel. (See Chiba Pref. Par. 1, and Gumma Pref. Par. 1).

5. NRP officials continue to campaign vigorously for increased personnel because of training school committments and riot and public peace disturbance possibilities (See Chiba Pref. Par. 20). The general concensus is that NRP should have a strong, mobile reserve force above normal law enforcement needs to stand by for possible large-scale emergency duty. The fact that nothing of this nature has yet occurred nor that any such incidents are considered likely in most localities apparently does not alter the opinion of those officials.

6. Figures submitted by Nagano Prefectural NRP Chief (See Nagano Pref. Pars. 4,5,6) indicate an allocation of NRP personnel based on factors impossible to understand.

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7. The furnishing of assigned quotas to Regional Training School is reportedly responsible for the closing of large numbers of sub-stations in rural areas. (See Nagano Pref. B. Par. 1 & 3) The number taken from these sub-stations, which appears excessive in ratio, defended by contention that the proportion of policemen and sergeants assigned to various headquarters is not as high as those working in rural sub-stations.

ATTACHMENTS: 1 and 2

RECOMMENDATIONS: None

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: AGPO 60304-13, GHQ FEC, dated 29 November 1948, to supervise, observe, and coordinate the operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

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DETAILS: IBARAKI PREFECTURE -- Mr. Kilgore, Capt. Russell

A. Conference with officials of the Mito municipal police force disclosed the following data:

1. The present police chief, appointed in February of this year, was formerly Public Safety Section Chief of the prefecture and has 18 years police experience. He appears to be very competent and conscientious in his present assignment.

2. When the new Police Law went into effect, the NRP took over three automobiles originally assigned to this station and all but 12 of the 80 pistols. However, the city, from its share in the division of tax money initially distributed by the central government to all municipalities, purchased three other automobiles.

3. The Chief expressed no great concern about the present financial difficulties in Mito but stated that, in his opinion, many of the smaller towns in the prefecture did not have the financial resources of Mito and were actually hard-pressed.

4. Police pay has been raised slightly above that of NRP but is still considered far below an adequate standard.

5. The Chief and Public Safety Commission believe they should have about 12 more police in their force but declare that no municipalities in the prefecture are willing to transfer any part of their authorized strength to Mito.

6. A check on crime statistics revealed that: for November, of 113 theft cases, 16 were arrested; there were 14 fraud cases, 3 intimidations, 5 embezzlement, and 13 other criminal code violations, all of which were cleared by arrests. Eight are now in detention. For October, the following figures were given: 108 theft cases for which 60 arrests were made; 13 fraud, 2 embezzlement and 27 miscellaneous cases, all for which arrests were made. The total arrested was 36. All were actually confined until tried.

B. On 8 December 1948 a conference was held with Capt. Waters, Legal and Government Officer of Ibaraki Military Government Team. Captain Waters is very enthusiastic about the work the police are doing and it is evident that he has spent considerable time and effort with them. The newspapers of Mito have carried numerous articles explaining the functions of the Public Safety Commissions and an explanation of the work done by both NRP and MP. Captain Waters feels that these articles have been of considerable help in educating the public and gaining its confidence. At the insistence of Captain Waters the NRP has written up an emergency control

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plan (See Attachment #1) to give assistance to any part of the prefecture and also the adjoining prefectures. This plan has been tried out in actual practice on an occasion when a large number of Communists were gathering at Otsu for a rally. Trouble was expected so the NRP was given the "go ahead" signal by Capt. Waters to try out their plan. He, as well as the police, was well pleased with the efficiency and speed acquired in assembling a large number of police near Otsu. No outbreak occurred so the police were not needed but it did serve as an excuse to try the plan. A copy of a riot control article written by Capt. Waters and published in the police monthly magazine is attached. This article was written to answer the numerous questions asked by the police as to what to do in case of a riot. This article is to be used only as a temporary measure until instructions are received from Tokyo.

1. Following the above conference a meeting was held with NRP Division heads. Chief Mochizuki was unable to attend due to sickness. The following information was obtained.

2. Ibaraki NRP has an authorized strength of 897 and at the present time has 895. Of this number, 136 are attending Regional School, three are attending police college and four are attending Higher Divisional School.

3. The Prefectural Director, Mochizuki, came to Ibaraki Prefecture from the regional school at Osaka in March of this year. He has been a policeman since 1945. He was formerly connected with the Welfare Division of Home Ministry. In 1945 he was appointed Police Affairs Division Chief in Hyogo Prefecture. He was promoted to his present rank in March when he took the job as prefectural director. According to MG officials he is a very good man for the job.

4. None of the division heads knew of any plan for training police higher than the rank of Sergeant in such subjects as Riot Control and seemed to think that it would be left up to them to draw on their own past experiences in directing the quelling of a riot. Some riot control information had been received by them however from NRP Headquarters Guard Section. They all expressed the opinion that if a short course for Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors could be arranged, it would be very helpful.

5. Mr. Yamamoto, Director of Criminal Affairs, who was formerly a Home Ministry official, expressed himself strongly as being in favor of the NRP being in complete control when it became necessary for MP and NRP to work together no matter what area was involved. His arguments were rather vague and illogical. When the emergency control plan of Ibaraki Prefecture and the actual application of it was pointed out to him as an example of how cooperation and authority between NRP and MP could work efficiently, he showed a lack of knowledge of the plan. This, according to Capt. Waters, was probably

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due to the fact that he had come to NRP in Ibaraki only recently.

6. The Ibaraki Prefectural school is housed in buildings which are only about one year old and are in very good shape. Promotional examinations are held at the school for both NRP and MP. This is done with the consent and cooperation of the MP involved. The school superintendent was of the opinion that if in a case where a city sent only one man for an examination and he failed to pass, the vacancy for which he was taking the test would be filled by someone else who did pass whether he was an NRP or an MP from someplace else. He was not completely sure that this was the procedure being followed so Capt. Waters promised to look into the matter further as he felt as did the investigators that a policeman from the MP should not have to compete with policemen of NRP to fill a vacancy in the MP.

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DETAILS: TOCHIGI PREFECTURE -- Capt. Russell, Mr. Kilgore

A. A conference with Chief Honda of MP of Utsunomiya on 6 December 1948 revealed the following:

1. Chief Honda has had twenty-six years police experience and seems to be in full accord with local autonomy law.

2. MP and district NRP are using the same building at the present time. The building belongs to NRP and due to the crowded conditions, the MP has decided to build a new station. This building is under construction at the present time. Total cost of new building will be ¥11,000,000.

3. This city does not seem to be having any serious financial difficulties. In addition to a new police station the police have bought one passenger car, one truck and two scooters for a total of ¥850,000. Police salaries have been raised to about 20% higher than those of NRP. The city is spending approximately 17% of its city budget on police affairs. This is second only to education.

4. The MP has an authorized strength of 130. They have 129 at the present time. Of this 129, 58 are assigned to operating 15 Kobans. Thirteen MP's are attending prefectural school. Four Kobans are closed at night due to having some police away at school, so the Chief claims. Only three police are employed in full time office jobs. They are assisted by sixteen civilian workers.

5. The Chief stated that he has promoted two men to police sergeant. He also stated that with the consent of his Public Safety Commission he selects men for replacements and also selects his own men for promotion from those who have passed the tests. He has had no interference from NRP in trying to transfer men to him when when a promotion is open.

B. Conference with officials of Prefectural NRP Headquarters developed the following points:

1. The Police Director of this prefecture, Shoji Murakame, was assigned to his present position in August of this year, coming from Yamaguchi Prefectural Headquarters where he was head of the personnel and equipment section. His predecessor in Tochigi went to Tokyo as personnel section chief in regional headquarters. Murakame served in Korea for two years, both in civil administration and police work until 1947. Since that time, until he re-entered the police service as a police official late in 1947, he had held no government positions, of any kind. His total police service is less than four years. A graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, he appears none too well versed on police affairs.

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2. The prefecture has 623 police of all grades, six over authorized strength. Ninety-eight are attending the regional school in Tokyo. A total of 98 are assigned to prefectural headquarters, five over authorized strength. The Chief stated he had received no instructions that police above the rank of sergeant would ever be required to attend any of the regional school classes. Consequently, only Junsa and sergeants are being sent, allegedly accounting for the reason that 57 sub-stations were compelled to close. Total sub-stations remaining open are 191. The regularly assigned total personnel operating sub-stations, 251, is substantially less than the 274 working in and out of all the district headquarters stations. In one NRP district station checked, its headquarters personnel numbered 36, of which 12 were detectives. In the Utsunomiya MP headquarters, however, with 72 assigned, only 12 are detectives even though the crime rate is substantially higher. This comparison indicates a much used NRP "dodge" of building up their headquarters staffs by overloading them with detectives who are accounted for as personnel working outside of headquarters.

3. Of the 15 NRP districts in this prefecture, all of their headquarters stations are located in towns and cities which have their own municipal police forces. At the present time, in each of these towns and cities, both the NRP and MP headquarters personnel jointly occupy the existing buildings. Questioning revealed that NRP plans to take over most of these buildings for the safe use of its own personnel as soon as the municipalities involved can build and move into other quarters. Whether pressure or legal force was being applied to effect this could not be ascertained. NRP officials contended that, though most municipalities were heavily tax-burdened, a majority of them preferred building separate stations.

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DETAILS: GUMMA PREFECTURE -- Capt. Russell, Mr. Kilgore

A. Conference on 13 December 1948 with staff of Municipal Police of Maebashi disclosed:

1. The assistant chief of police is now stationed at Ota as Chief of Police. On questioning the following information as to how this came about was obtained. The Chief of Police at Ota was transferred in rank to the NRP as a district chief. The Public Safety Commission of Ota asked the Assistant Chief of Maebashi to take the job. He quit the police force of Maebashi and went over to Ota and was hired by the Public Safety Commission. He was hired as a superintendent. His rank while in Maebashi was that of inspector.

2. The police station at Maebashi was burned during the War. The building now being used is one formerly occupied by the city government and was turned over to the MP until they could build. This building is in a poor state of repair and not suitable for remodeling. The MP are constructing a new building, on the property adjacent to the building now being used, at a cost of ¥7,500,000. The police received ¥2,800,000 from central government on division of funds and to this amount the city added ¥4,700,000 giving them the cost of the building. The police have bought one passenger car, one converted bus, one side car, one three-wheel motorcycle, and one scooter. These vehicles were not bought all at one time and funds for their purchase were provided by the city.

3. Salaries of MP have been raised, since the new police law went into effect, by from 10 to 20 percent depending on qualifications, length of service, etc. The MP base pay now exceeds that of NRP by approximately 10 percent. A policeman from Maebashi MP attending advanced recruit training draws about 300 yen per month more than an NRP attending the same course.

4. The authorized strength of MP is 126. At the present time they have 124. Of this number, 58 are assigned to nine Kobans which they keep open 24 hours a day. Twelve police are employed, full time, in the office.

5. According to his section heads, the Chief is very traffic minded but from personal observation he is the only person in Maebashi that is. There are only a few cars and trucks in the city so the pedestrians have taken over the streets as sidewalks. The police claim, however, that conditions are much better now than formerly. Only four policemen are assigned permanently to traffic work but allegedly are frequently assisted by other members of the force.

6. Economic offenses have dropped in as far as the number of cases reported is concerned but more attests are made than formerly. There is a large Korean population in Maebashi but are generally not connected with economic offenses. Only one Korean was arrested during

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the month of November and one so far this month. Both of these arrests were for being drunk and disorderly.

7. The MP has one man attending Police College in Tokyo, one attending Regional School and six attending Prefectural School. The man attending Police College has passed the examinations for inspector, and the Chief stated that as soon as he returned, it was his plan to appoint him as assistant chief. This will leave a vacancy as assistant inspector but he has two sergeants who have passed this examination so one will be picked to fill the vacancy. The Chief stated that he was a firm believer in promoting men of his own force if they were qualified rather than bringing in an outsider and that as long as he was Chief, he would not put up with a policeman that did not have the potential qualities to fill the next higher rank.

B. A conference with prefectural NRP officials developed the following points:

1. Of the 222 sub-stations originally operating in rural areas, 43 have been closed as a result of assigned personnel being sent to the regional school in Tokyo. This figure represents almost 40 percent of the total attending or assigned to the Regional School.

2. Telephone communications were reportedly in fair shape with direct police lines to all installations except two sub-stations which can be reached by public telephone. Three portable emergency radio transmitters were recently installed, the only ones in the prefecture, and were said to be operating satisfactorily on tests.

3. In the only case of a recent public disturbance, an attempt by a small number of Koreans to liberate another Korean shortly after his confinement in the police jail of a small municipality was thwarted. A force of about 100 police, consisting of the town's municipal, and nearby NRP, was assembled in about one hour.

4. The NRP prefectural public safety commission meets weekly with NRP Headquarters staff and, while they reportedly were taking an active part in police affairs, their participation appeared to be limited only to suggestions. The Chief was quick to point out that the group's present knowledge of police affairs was as yet inadequate to the formulating of accurate judgments and decisions. The Chief stated that he sees no problems or conflicts in the joint control of PSC and Regional NRP Headquarters over the prefectural NRP. He said that one desirable feature of this system is the opportunity for a better understanding of the "civilian attitude" toward police operations.

5. Of the 92 police assigned to prefectural headquarters, only 17 are of Junsa rank. In addition to the Director, there are six superintendents, 12 inspectors, 25 assistant inspectors and 32 sergeants. It was stated that all of these ranks were fixed by Tokyo

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on the basis of total police strength and population of the prefecture. However, all specific assignments and utilization of personnel are set, and can be altered, at the discretion of the prefectural chief and his staff.

6. There has been no organization of any civilian groups in the prefecture either for the purpose of direct assistance in police duties or for police welfare benefits, the chief stated.

7. All of the 12 NRP district stations are located in towns and cities which have municipal police systems. Of this number, 10 of the MP forces presently sharing the original buildings with NRP district headquarters personnel will be compelled to construct and move into other quarters. The Chief, in response to further questioning, stated that in event a municipality is not financially able to erect a new building, it will be permitted to enlarge present facilities to adequate size and remain there.

8. It was the contention of the NRP director that, in addition to financial inability of most towns under 20,000 to support municipal police, they should revert to NRP jurisdiction for the reason that municipalities of this size are not authorized police forces of sufficient strength to adequately handle its criminal cases. This argument is a new one in the experience of the investigators. It is in direct contradiction to past observations which indicate an excessive number of policemen to the actual law enforcement needs of the smaller municipalities.

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DETAILS: NAGANO PREFECTURE -- Mr. Kilgore

A. Conference with Nagano City MP officials disclosed the following information:

1. The municipal chief stated that when this city became autonomous the NRP took over all of the vehicles previously assigned to that station. However, he stated, the city has since purchased one passenger car, one truck and a motorcycle and sidecar. The original building is presently used by both MP and the district NRP headquarters staff. The building's space is divided between the two agencies in proportion to the number each has in its headquarters personnel. The MP Chief said he did not feel that NRP had exceeded its privilege as conferred by the police law in the division of property but that he was not entirely satisfied with the MP share.

2. The chief stated that 20 more police should be added to the force to operate three additionally needed Kobans in districts of large population increases. Sixty-six of the city's total of 124 police are already assigned to Koban duty.

3. Other utilization of personnel include five sergeant detectives, eight police detectives, five economic investigators, eight on outside traffic duty, one inside on traffic reports, three sergeants who conduct daily police box inspections, and four jail guards. The remaining 14 are police of rank above sergeant, and office workers.

4. In November, of 166 criminal cases investigated, 118 arrests were made. Of 24 economic cases investigated during this period, 24 arrests were made. One suspect only, at present, is actually confined and there are no others out on bail or at liberty under formal charges. Of the total arrests made during November, the Chief estimated that about one-half of the criminal code violators were apprehended during commission of the offenses while the remainder were arrested on evidence gathered by police and on complaints and testimony of plaintiffs.

5. While the police officials and Public Safety Commission of this municipality have strongly advocated an increase in police salaries, the city assembly has failed to grant it on the contention that MP pay should be maintained on the same level with NRP.

6. The Chief of this MP force has had many years of police experience and, along with many other MP Chiefs of larger towns and cities, appears more capable in his job than frequently encountered NRP officials, recently appointed and with little actual police experience behind them.

B. Conference with officials of NRP Prefectural Headquarters disclosed the following information:

1. Of the 435 sub-stations in rural areas of the prefecture,

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about 100 have been closed due solely, it was stated, as a result of furnishing the assigned quota of students to Regional School. Complaints concerning this situation were said to be frequently received from residents of the areas concerned.

2. The NRP Director, Mr. Nagano, has about 5½ years of police service. He started as a police inspector about 12 years ago but has put in considerable service with other agencies of the Home Ministry since then. A graduate of Tokyo University, he appears to have a much better knowledge of police affairs than most former Home Ministry political appointees of this type.

3. The total number of Nagano NRP now in Regional School is 160. Of these, less than 60 were sent from the various district and prefectural headquarters. The reason given for this was that no policeman above the rank of sergeant can attend this school and the ratio of policemen in the grades of Junsa and sergeant, assigned to these headquarters is much lower than those of these two ranks operating sub-stations. Virtually, all police assigned to the latter type of duty are either Junsa or sergeants.

4. The Director said that he had requested Nakagawa of National Headquarters in Tokyo to reduce his quota to Regional School from 160 to 100 students. He assertedly accompanied this request with a report comprising a complete study and analysis of the personnel situation in Nagano Prefecture. Among other factors supporting his request this report disclosed that: Nagano Prefecture has 346 towns and villages compared to 64 towns and villages in Tokyo-To; Nagano Prefecture has a population of 1,386,401 and Tokyo-To 299,654; Nagano Prefecture has 4,611 square miles of area and Tokyo-To 677 square miles; much of the terrain in Nagano is rugged, and poor roads and heavy snow greatly restrict rapid movement from one point to another, while in Tokyo-To, virtually all Communities are readily accessible throughout the year. Yet, the report reveals that in spite of these factors, Tokyo-To actually has more NRP assigned than Nagano. The exact figure id 965 police for Nagano and 1,062 for Tokyo-To.

5. Director Nagano also pointed out another discrepancy in the personnel distribution between Tokyo-To and Nagano. Tokyo-To has immediately available to it, in event of a large-scale emergency, the forces of the largest metropolitan police system in Japan, possibly in the world. The Chief stated that, in his opinion, forces from the Regional School in Tokyo would be of little benefit to his prefecture should a sudden need for a large number of police arise. This, he said, would be due to the considerable time required to transport a large force even to the most accessible places in the prefecture.

6. In rejecting Nagano's request for a readjustment in the prefecture's regional school quota, Nakagawa was quoted by the Chief in words to the effect that such a change, regardless of the merits of the case, would involve too much additional work and planning. Director Nagano pointed to Niigata prefecture as another example where actual

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police needs had been entirely ignored in the allocation of personnel.

7. Telephone communications are in fair shape with only three rural sub-stations not connected by direct police lines. Those do have public telephones,however. Because of large intervening mountains, reception from several of the eight portable emergency transmitters in the prefecture, particularly in the southern part, is rather difficult and unreliable.

8. This prefecture is oneof the few found to have erected additional rural sub-stations since the new police law went into effect. Eight assistant inspector boxes, two sergeant boxes and seven residence boxes have been built and placed in operation.

9. Prefectural police school buildings and facilities are still below standard but the Chief said a new school would be built next spring if the prefectural assembly approves a recently introduced bill to provide funds for this purpose.

10. For the reported purpose of assuring equitable distribution of materials and equipment sent through NRP channels for issuance to both NRP and MP of the prefecture, one representative for all the municipal police of the prefecture is permitted to witness the division of such property at prefectural Headquarters. The NRP chief stated that there had been no complaints from any municipalities, regarding improper distribution. It is difficult to see, however, how one MP representative could adequately safeguard the interests of all municipalities concerned.

11. The NRP Chief expressed the opinion that smaller municipalities should be transferred to NRP jurisdiction chiefly because of lack of resources to properly finance autonomous forces.

12. Although Director Nagano and his staff did not profess to make too much of a problem in its practical application, they appeared to resent the ommission, in the police law, specifically authorizing MP aid to NRP. It was obvious from questioning that this attitude did not originate with them but was dictated by Tokyo. Further questioning disclosed that the official interpretation of this ommission, to the effect that MP could not legally render assistance to NRP in NRP areas of jurisdiction, came from the Personnel Section of National Headquarters in Tokyo.

13. Major Stratton, Nagano Military Government C.O. and Legal and Government Officer, appeared to be exceptionally well-informed on police affairs in the prefecture. Police, both MP and NRP, he said, were weak, indecisive and appeared to lack confidence and resourcefulness in handling law violators. One exception, he said, was the MP force in Nagano City. On several occasions they dealt with Korean and Communist troublemakers speedily and effectively.

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DETAILS: KANAGAWA PREFECTURE -- Lt. Kane

A. A conference on 6 December 1948 with Major Thomas, Legal and Government Officer, revealed the following:

1. Numerous instances have been reported to Military Government in which policemen have accepted bribes from the street-walkers and the city ruffians. This situation has developed particularly since the passage of the Venereal Disease Control Law. Major Thomas is of the opinion that the comparatively low pay scale of the police is the contributing factor as to the reason why they are willing to permit a street-walker to pass on unmolested in exchange for a few cigarettes or some food. The only cases reported thus far have been of a minor nature.

2. Concern was voiced by Major Thomas over the lack of sufficient funds for the police to properly administer their duties. The Municipal Police, especially, are seriously handicapped from a monetary viewpoint. The Major also is desirous of having the pay scale of the police raised.

3. Major Thomas expressed the belief that the Prefectural National Rural Police Troop Commander is a capable man, but is inclined to be lax in attending to detail. This lack of attention to detail has not resulted in any serious neglect so far as police work is concerned.

4. The Legal and Government Officer stated that the police were in dire need of tired. He pointed out that the police have very few tires at the present time and that no resupply is in sight. Major Thomas stated that if the tire situation remains in a critical condition, the Japanese police will be seriously handicapped in producing effective police work in the future.

5. The investigator was informed that there have been two or three known instances where the police have been assaulted by the populace. In kawasaki several Koreans bluffed the police and succeeded in driving them away from the scene of activity. No extra copy of the Military Government report on this matter was available. Major Thomas offered the opinion that the police are not certain of their authority so far as Koreans are concerned, or else they are afraid to exert the authority vested in them.

B. A conference was held with the Municipal Police with the following people in attendance:

Masamoto Kobayashi, Chief
Eight Chiefs of Sections
Three members of the Public Safety Commission
Major Thomas, Kanagawa MG Team

1. The Chief was aware of the fact that he will have to pay

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his own communications bill, and that this is retroactive to 1 August 1948. He estimated that he will need approximately 500,000 yen per year to meet the obligation for communications.

2. The chief estimated that 6,500,000 yen will be needed to install communications in the police station now under construction. He also stated that the MOC will find it necessary to make extensive repairs on the telephone lines in Yokohama.

3. The chief was questioned by the investigator concerning cooperation between the Municipal Police and the National Rural Police. An agreement has been made with the NRP whereby the MP can make arrests if they render them assistance. The prisoners, however, are turned over to the custody of the NRP.

4. The chief stated that he has used NRP students twice in emergencies and that the NRP cooperate to the fullest extent. He also stated that the MP furnished the transportation and that the NRP made no request for reimbursement for services rendered.

5. The chairman of the Public Safety Commission offered the opinion that the position of the policeman is very high so far as the general public is concerned. He stated that this is especially so since the new police law went into effect.

6. The Chief of Police is of the opinion that he has sufficient policemen so long as the Occupation force is here. He stated that he will need 1000 additional men when, and if, the Occupation forces leave.

7. Before the annual budget is submitted, it is thoroughly studied by the Public Safety Commission, according to the PSC chairman. One Public Safety Commissioner felt that the national government should give financial aid to the Municipal Police because the municipalities are not self-sufficient at the present time.

8. The Chief of Police stated that he has asked for 600,000,000 yen for the next fiscal year, but that he anticipates 450,000,000 yen for his allotment. For the current year the city budget was approximately 3,000,000,000 yen and 350,000,000 yen was alloted to the police department.

9. One Public Safety Commissioner stated that the reason the police uniforms were so poor was due to the lack of sufficient funds. The members of the Public Safety Commission appeared to be quite concerned over the lack of funds to properly administer the police department.

10. The chief stated that there is and has been an exchange of personnel between the Municipal Police and the National Rural Police. The transaction usually involves the older and higher ranking men of the Municipal Police - sergeants, assistant inspectors, and inspectors. As an explanation, the chief said that the trade in personnel is for personal reasons only. That is, a desire of the man to be nearer his

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family and similar reasons.

11. The investigator pointed out to the MP chief that eventually he will find that his best and experienced men will be employed by the NRP. Transfer of personnel was discouraged by the investigator. The chief, however, appeared to be reluctant to accept the investigator's suggestions on the matter.

C. Subsequent to the above, a conference was held with the NRP with the following persons in attendance:

Major Thomas - Kanagawa MG Team
Hisao Yamaguchi - NRP Troop Commander
Three members of the NRP Chief's staff
One Public Safety Commissioner.

1. The NRP chief was aware of the recent regulation concerning the use of emergency radios, but the investigator explained in detail that the radios could be used if the police or public lines were not available for use.

2. The NRP Troop Commander advised that he had no generators to operate his emergency radios, but that he has submitted a requisition for them. The investigator pointed out that the generator units were absolutely necessary if the radios were to be of any value.

3. The NRP Troop Commander explained that cooperation with the Municipal Police was being carries out very successfully. If the Municipal Police appealed for assistance, they would receive it in the most expeditious manner. The chief also stated that the NRP would bear the cost of the operation in such a case as above except for any meals or lodging that might be required. He expressed a fear that the Municipal Police would hesitate to enlist assistance from the NRP if they knew they would be billed for it. The chief also expressed the opinion that the NRP should pay any bills accumulated if the MP ever assisted them; that for any situation, also, in which the NRP is involved, the NRP should always pay the expenses.

4. The investigator explained that cooperation between the two forces is necessary. It was pointed out that in such matters as transportation, etc, the MP and the NRP would have to be very cooperative.

5. The NRP Troop Commander voiced the opinion that Article 54 of the Police Law is too vague; he does not believe that it is sufficiently detailed to insure that the various departments will not overstep their authority.

6. The investigator explained the term "cooperation", and endeavored to convince the NRP chief thatthe MP should be able to make arrests in NRP territory (in case assistance was being rendered the NRP by the MP), provided the prisoners were turned over to the NRP.

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7. The Public Safety Commissioners expressed the belief that the public's attitude towards the police has improved. They believe this improved attitude has come about because the PSC is representing the people.

8. The NRP chief expressed the opinion that the MP has too many men, while the NRP hasn't enough personnel to function properly. The investigator offered the information that the municipalities were more densely populated and, of necessity, would require more policemen than the NRP.

9. Both the NRP chief and Major Thomas have heard of instances where the small municipalities desire the NRP rather than the MP.

10. The NRP chief stated that the municipality of Zama now has a population of approximately 13,000 and that it does not have its own municipal police force completely organized. He gave two reasons for this situation: (1) several small toens have recently been incorporated, and (2) sufficient funds are not available to insure proper operation of a police force. The chief also stated that the people of Zama desire the NRP to police their city.

11. The chief offered the opinion that the people, generally, would prefer the NRP over the MP, but would be reluctant to lose any part of their independence.

12. Chief Yamaguchi advised that there is no immediate need to transfer men between the NRP and the MP. There might be need for such a transaction in the future for two reasons: (1) for personal reasons and (2) for promotion purposes.

13. The investigator described the undesirable features of the NRP and MP transferring personnel, and endeavored to discourage the practice.

14. In the opinion of the investigator, there seems to be cooperation and coordination between the NRP and the MP. The two forces are apparently on friendly terms; no evidence of friction or discord was observed.

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DETAILS: CHIBA PREFECTURE -- Lt. Kane

A. On 9 December 1948 Lt. Colonel Hester, Senior Military Government Officer, offered the following information:

1. The NRP and the MP have been, and are, arranging mutual transfers of personnel. The MG Team, however, is discouraging these transfers as much as possible. The Colonel listed the following as reasons for the transfer of personnel: (1) to obtain an increase in salary for certain individuals; (2) to transfer an individual from his position to another because of graft reasons. In reference to (2) above, there was an instance where a policeman was transferred to another locale because he was involved in graft. A full copy of the report was not available to the investigator at this time.

2. Two problems were presented that are of concern to the MG Team: (1) Low pay scale of the police; and (2) the Police Aid Association. The Police Aid Association is considered to be detrimental to the proper and democratic administration of the police. The Colonel is of the opinion that the two police departments are cooperating very well.

3. Since the Legal and Government Officer was not present, S/Sgt Hartry offered the opinion that the NRP Chief is a capable and excellent man.

4. The Sgt. cited an incident in which Koreans recently assaulted a policeman and threatened him with a knife. A full report on the situation has not been received by Military Government as yet, therefore, the details were not available to the investigator.

B. The following attended a conference with the Chiba Municipal Police:

Seiichi Kozasa - Chief
Two Section Chiefs
One member of the Public Safety Commission

The MP Chief was not aware of the fact that he has a communications bill that is retroactive to 1 August 1948. Since the Municipal Police are anticipating a move to a new building in March, a request for 3,000,000 yen has been submitted to cover the cost of installing the communications. At the present time, the NRP and the MP are utilizing the same communications system.

1. The Chief stated that cooperation with the NRP is excellent. They are especially cooperative in dealing with illegal "sake" brewers. He pointed out, also, that the Municipal Police make arrests when they assist the NRP and that the prisoners are turned over to the custody of the NRP. The chief added that there have been twenty-eight instances of mutual assistance between the MP and the NRP since July.

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2. The investigator questioned the chief concerning monetary reimbursement for assistance rendered to another police department, and the following response was received: The NRP does not pay any money to municipalities that they assist. The Municipal Police Departments, however, charge a fee of 50 yen per day per man if they assist the NRP or another municipality. The chief hastened to assure the investigator that this money transaction is completed by the mayor of the municipality concerned and that the proceeds go to the city and not to the police. It was explained that this money is not used for expenses, but rather, it is utilized for incidentals for the policemen - perhaps for cigarettes. Another reason given as to why this fee is charged is because the police feel that other departments would consistently be asking for aid, and this is one method to curb this practice.

3. The investigator advised the chief that the above practice is detrimental to efficient cooperation, and that it is a deterrent so far as law enforcement is concerned. The principle of cooperation was stressed by the undersigned.

4. The chief gave the following as reasons for transfers of personnel to the NRP: (1) Personal reasons, (2) For promotion; (3) To rid the department of the lower calibre men.

5. The investigator advised this chief the same as the Yokohama chief (See par. 6a).

6. Two towns were mentioned by the chief as desiring the NRP rather than their own MP because of financial difficulty. These towns are Kogane and Oihama. He is also of the opinion that these towns would be able to reduce the size of their police departments and still be insured of proper policing.

7. According to the chief, Chiba City requires 52 more policemen because of the increase in population.

C. Subsequent to the above, a conference was held with the NRP with the following attending:

Tadashi Nakahara, NRP Troop Commander
One Public Safety Commissioner

1. Lt. McCarthy conferred with the NRP Communication Section Chief concerning the recent communications regulations.

2. The NRP Troop Commander expressed the opinion that the smaller municipalities desire NRP jurisdiction rather than support a municipal police because of financial reasons. He is of the opinion that only cities with a population of 20,000-30,000 or more should have their own police departments and that cities with a population of less than 10,000 population are experiencing difficulty in supporting their police.

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3. The NRP Chief explained the monetary arrangement when he assists a municipal police force in the same manner as the municipal chief. (See par. 2 & par. 3 for details). He added the statement that the NRP and the MP Public Safety Commissioners negotiated the agreement for the municipalities to make the 50 yen charge for aid rendered. He, also, informed the investigator that the 50 yen perman per day paid to the MP is not for expenses incurred, but is a token of appreciation.

4. According to the NRP Troop Commander, the only reason a transfer is arranged with the MP is for personal reasons of the individual. When asked by the investigator whether transfers were made for promotion purposes, the chief responded that this definitely was not cause for a change in position, and that his department was not transferring or accepting men for this reason. This statement was in direct contrast to the one offered by Lt. Colonel Hester (See par. 1) and the MP chief (See par. 4). In the opinion of the investigator, Chief Nakahara was in error when he made this remark. However, he was quite insistent that it is so.

5. The Troop Commander expressed the following problems to the investigator: (1) That his police force presently consists of 760 men and that an increase to 1500 is necessary because of the requirement that he must keep men in the training schools, (2) That he has insufficient personnel to cope with any emergency that assumes fairly large proportions, (3) That the present police law should be amended to (a) permit municipal police to make arrests in NRP territory, (b) grant a sizeable increase in personnel, and (c) in order to insure complete riot control, that the governor should have the right to command all the police in the prefecture.

6. Troop Commander Nakahara has been in government service for 10½ years. He was employed with the Planning Division of the Home Ministry, with the Planning Board of the Cabinet (disbanded during the war) and he received an initial appointment as superintendent in the police department 5½ years ago. His present rank is superintendent.

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DETAILS: SAITAMA PREFECTURE -- Lt. Kane

A. A conference on 16 December 1948 with Major S.L. Weinweth, Legal and Government Officer, revealed the following:

1. Some of the municipal police chiefs are weak in exerting their authority; thenumber of arrests, in some instances, fall below average in comparison to the number of crimes committed. It is the opinion of the Legal and Government Officer that these police chiefs are being influenced by outside pressure. However, there was no conclusive proof to support this opinion.

2. Major Weinerth, also, offered the opinion that police prestife has suffered a set-back. He believes that the people fear the police or that they consider them ineffective so far as producing satisfactory results are concerned.

3. A critical shortage of arms, ammunition, transportation, and other types of police equipment is prevalent. The Major pointed out that this condition should be relieved if the police are to function properly and efficiently.

B. Following the above conference, one was conducted with the Municipal Police with the following persons present:

Y. Ibuka - Chief
Dr. I. Nakada, Chairman, Public Safety Commission.

1. The chief commented that he has utilized NRP assistance on several occasions, and that the NRP is very cooperative. In the instances where NRP aid was enlisted, the NRP provided the transportation and no monetary arrangement was made concerning the use of National Rural Police.

2. The Public Safety Commissioner believes that the new police law has prompted the general public to consider the police as defenders of law and order. He added, however, that the lawless individuals resort to slandering the police. The investigator pointed out that this would be a natural reaction if the police performed their duties efficiently.

3. The chief is not convinced that the people respect the police because they are not educated sufficiently in regards to the duties and responsibilities of the policeman. He stated, also, that the police as well as the public need to be properly informed in democratic policing methods. The paramount problem at the present time is the exigency of the financial situation.

4. Both the chief and the Public Safety Commissioner have heard rumors to the effect that several of the smaller municipalities desire NRP jurisdiction rather than MP. Neither could specifically name any such towns.

5. The chief pointed out to the investigator that the police

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shall assist the National Rural Police in case such a necessity arises. He doubted very seriously that the NRP would ask any municipality to lend them policemen in case of emergency. The chief stated that they have the power of arrest and that the prisoners are turned over to the MP.

6. The gravest problems confronting the municipal police are: (1) shortage of pistols (nine for 151 men), (2) shortage of transportation (1 truck and 1 sedan), (3) financial problems (not sufficient funds to efficiently administer the police department).

7. The chief informed the investigator that there has only been one instance when personnel were traded with the NRP. In this case a chief was traded, according to Ibuka, for personal reasons. The investigator endeavored to discourage the transfer of personnel from one department to another as much as possible.

8. The investigator noted that questions directed to the Public Safety Commission chairman were answered by the chief of police.

C. A conference was held with the National Rural Police with the following persons attending:

Inouye, N., Troop Commander
Public Safety Commission Chairman
Two Section Chiefs

The Troop Commander expressed the following problems to the investigator: (1) 138 additional men are needed to replace the 137 men who are attending school. The present strength is 837 men; (2) the salary of the police is too low. The chief commented that the municipal police are getting approximately 2000 yen more per month than the NRP. He stated, also, that the municipal police receive a bonus at the end of the year; (3) the usual transportation and equipment shortages were expressed by the chief.

1. The NRP Troop Commander expressed the opinion that the municipal police would not render him assistance if it was needed because the police law does not specifically provide for it. The investigator explained that the police law provides that they shall be obligated to cooperate with each other. The chief, however, did not agree that cooperation did not apply in this case.

2. Both the Troop Commander and the Public Safety Commissioner expressed the opinion that the prestige of the police is high. The chief thinks that the establishment of municipal police was, and is, an excellent move. However, the Public Safety Commissioner stated that the police have been too thoroughly decentralized.

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3. Both men stated that municipalities with less than 15,000 desire NRP jurisdiction rather than maintain their own municipal police.

4. In ten months, six or seven men have been exchanged with the municipal police. The following reasons were given by the Chief for these transfers: (1) The chief who was transferred from MP to NRP had been originally promised by the NRP that a transfer would be arranged; (2) For personal reasons; (3) For promotional purposes. The investigator endeavored to discourage the promiscuous transfer of personnel.

5. The Troop Commander informed the investigator that the municipal police do not necessarily receive the men back that they originally send to school. He stated that the deciding factor is the wish of the individual, who graduates. The investigator pointed out to the chief that there is always the opportunity for discrimination in such a situation, and that it is advisable to return the men to the municipality when they graduate from school. In the opinion of the investigator, this suggestion was not entirely welcomed by the NRP Troop Commander.

Ezekial B Russell
EZEKIAL B. RUSSELL
Captain, FA
Police Investigator

George W. Kane
GEORGE W. KANE
1st Lt., Inf.
Police Investigator

Virgil D Kilgore
VIRGIL D. KILGORE
Police Investigator

Inclosures - 2
1 - Emergency Control Plan for Ibaraki Prefecture
2 - Article on Riot Control Published in Police Monthly Magazine

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PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Dedication of Osaka NRP Regional School, inspection of proposed buildings and grounds for Osaka and Kobe Police Schools, meeting with Kobe Maritime Bureau, etc.

Date of Report: 18 November 1948
Report By: Police Administrator Harold Mulbar

Period Covered: 4 Nov. '48 thru 10 Nov. '48

SUMMARY: On November 6, 1948, took part in the opening ceremony of the Osaka Region, National Rural Police Regional School. Brigadier General Kean with his staff was in attendance. Following the ceremony inspection of buildings was made. There is still considerable repair and remodelling to be done before this Regional School meets the requirement of accomodating a personnel of 1500 (Para. 1).

Conference held with Chief of Police, Suzuki, November 8. Discussion confined to routine business covering training, personnel and salaries. Chief Suzuki expressed deep concern over low wage paid the police; fearful it might encourage graft and open the doors for the penetration of Communistic propaganda, that the low wage makes it difficult to attract desirable young men into the police service (Para. 2, Attachment 1).

Inspection made of the buildings and grounds to be used for the proposed training school of the Osaka Municipal Police. Buildings (when repaired and remodelled) and grounds are more than adequate for a police training school for the city of Osaka (Para. 3, Recommendation 1, Attachment 2).

November 9, conferred with members of the Kobe Military Government Team discussing the police training program, stressing the importance of the necessity of uniformity in police training by all police departments in Japan (Para. 7).

November 9, 1948, attended a conference at Kobe with Kobe Military Government Team, Kobe Maritime Safety Bureau and Kobe Municipal Police. During the conference it was very indicative that all agencies officially concerned are cooperating and that there is good coordination of effort. The only problem was whether or not the Maritime Safety Bureau should maintain their own jails for the detention of prisoners (Recommendation 2, Para. 5).

ATTACHMENTS: 1 thru 7

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That Public Safety Division approve of the Osaka Municipal Police Training School with the understanding the curricula and schedule of police training be followed and that there be close cooperation and coordination in the training program with the National Rural Police (Attachments 2 and 3).

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2. That policy and procedure be established as to places of detention of individuals arrested by and for Maritime Safety Bureau. Some thought be given whereby the Maritime Safety Bureau pay city police for the care of their prisoners. That thought be given to legislation making it mandatory for rural and city police to accept and detain individuals arrested by and for the Maritime Safety Bureau.

3. When the Kobe Police Department makes the necessary essential repairs, cleaning and painting to the building they plan to use for their police school, the approval of the police school be given by Public Safety Division with the understanding they follow the police training program to the letter as established and recommended by the Public Safety Division. That they work with, cooperate and coordinate with the National Rural Police in the police training program. Members of the department available for training who are in excess in number of the capacity of the Kobe Municipal Police Training School be sent to NRP training schools.

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: Travel Orders issued authorizing travel beginning November 4 to city of Osaka for the purpose of inspecting police training facilities, attend formal opening of Osaka Region National Rural Police Regional School, etc.

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1. DEDICATION OSAKA REGION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE REGIONAL SCHOOL

November 6, 1948, attended and participated in the opening ceremony of the Osaka Region, National Rural Police Regional School. Brigadier General Kean and members of his staff attended the ceremony. The General gave a brief inspiring address congratulating the police of Japan for their recognition of the need of education and training in the rural as well as municipal police organizations. The following address was given by the writer:

"It is a privilege and honor to have a part in this program today. The dedication of the Osaka Region School of the National Rural Police.

The dedication of this training school is another step forward in the police history of Japan.

Colonel Howard Pulliam, Chief of Public Safety Division of SCAP has expressed deep regrets of not being able to attend this dedication. The pressure of official business makes it necessary that the Colonel remain at his office in Tokyo. Though he is not here in person I know that he is here in spirit. Col. Pulliam asked that I tell you that he offers his congratulations on the opening of this police school and offers his best wishes for its future success.

The future success or failure of any law enforcement program depends mainly upon its training program. A police department that has a good training program will be a good police department. A police department with a poor training program will be inefficient in performing its duties as required by law and fail in its responsibilities to the citizens. The dedication of this Regional School today is indicative of the fact that great progress is being made in the police training program in Japan and that the people are going to have the benefit of good law enforcement.

With the tempos of life stepping up the way of living in this fast moving world of ours becoming more complicated, changes in laws, developments in the field of science, there are not enough years in the lifetime of any person when he has reached the point of where he has all the knowledge of the police profession at his fingertips. Continuous training through in-service training in police schools is necessary. Health and strength are no longer the sole qualifications for the modern policeman if he is going to meet his official responsibilities. To meet these responsibilities, to meet the qualifications for promotions, he must be intelligent and his intelligence must be fed with understanding and knowledge. It is obvious that this requires training.

This National Rural Police Regional School will take a most important part in that training program.

The police of Japan today can be justly proud of the important part they are taking in the development of a program that means so much to the people of your country.

As policemen you have heavy responsibility that we of Public Safety Division are confident you can and will meet. As policemen you are vested with the authority and responsibility to preserve the peace, enforce the law, protect the rights, the liberty, freedom, and happiness

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of the people as guaranteed under your New Constitution, to protect the lives and property of your people. This responsibility is in capable hands.

Keep the police training program up on the top level of efficiency and you will continue to meet the responsibilities placed in your hands by your people. The dedication of this school today is evidence of the fact that is what you intend to do. There is another factor I will mention, that is the necessity of close coordination and cooperation between the Municipal Police departments and the National Rural Police. Coordination and cooperation in police training as well as all other phases of your official duties, the smallest police department must function effectively with the large police departments as the large department must work with the smallest. There must be this spirit, and action of cooperation and coordination of effort if continued progress is to be achieved in the battle against crime. Failure to cooperate in police training and other law enforcement functions will eventually result in a general breakdown in law enforcement and the citizens of Japan will inevitably suffer.

In closing I offer the congratulations and best wishes of the Police Section, Public Safety Division, SCAP, for the future success of this Regional School, for the future success of the National Rural and Municipal Police in meeting their responsibilities, I thank you."

2. CONFERENCE WITH CHIEF OF POLICE, OSAKA MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

A conference was held with Mr. Suzuki, Chief of Police of the Osaka Municipal Police Department, November 9, 1948. Police training, personnel and other routine matters were discussed. Chief Suzuki expressed concern over low wage paid police, low wages "a barrier toward attracting desirable men into the police service, may have a tendency to make some of the police susceptible to graft and subversive influence" (see Attachment 1 re: Osaka Police Wage Scale).

3. INSPECTION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, PROPOSED OSAKA MUNICIPAL POLICE SCHOOL

Chief E. Suzuki of the Osaka City Police Department seeks Public Safety Division, GHQ, approval to establish an Osaka police department training school. The Chief states that the National Rural Police lack the necessary facilities to provide recruit, in-service and promotional training for the needs and requirements of the Osaka police together with demands placed upon the National Rural Police for their own department as well as other municipalities within the area (see Attachment 2). The Osaka Police have 424,433 square feet of ground within the Osaka Castle area available for their proposed Municipal School use. Work is now in progress cleaning out bombing debris from a large building (see Attachment 3). This one-story building is of sufficient size to provide nine large classrooms, small auditorium, gymnasium, etc. There are two buildings, formerly warehouses, that have a total of 28,570 square feet of floor space that would make excellent dormitories. Chief Suzuki has approval from local assembly for necessary

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funds to make required repairs and remodelling. There is no question but what the Osaka Police have more than the required facilities to establish a good police training school. If this school is approved Chief Suzuki states he will follow the police training schedule and curriculum as prescribed by Public Safety Division for the National Rural Police Schools. This, the writer believes he will do (Attachments 2 and 3, Recommendation 1).

4. INSPECTION - PROPOSED BUILDING

(a) Kobe Municipal Police School

Inspection was made November 8, 1948 of the building the Kobe Municipal Police plan to use for their training school when and if the school is approved by Public Safety Division. This is an old but very well constructed two-story building. It is in need of minor repair, cleaning and painting. If the school receives PSD approval the Kobe police plan to use the second floor of this building and as quickly as possible use the entire building for police training. The Department has the necessary funds available to make the necessary repairs. The two classrooms on the second floor will accommodate comfortably one-hundred students. When this building is cleaned together with some painting and minor repair it will meet the requirements to house a training school for the Kobe Municipal Police.

(b) No provision is made for mess or billeting. A nearby building is to be purchased at a later date for this purpose. The building to be used for the proposed Kobe Police School is in the city. Police could be trained in this building, going home nights until billeting accommodations are available.

(c) Full strength of the department is 2,511. Present personnel is 2,481. Two hundred fifty-eight (258) Kobe policemen are now attending the NRP training school at Nagata. They have 21 recruits at the Atomi NRP School.

(d) The Chief states that when the police personnel is full strength 230 members can be in police school. If the Kobe Police School is approved, 100 men will be in the city police school, 130 will be sent to NRP school. The Chief stated it is planned to follow the curricula and schedule as recommended by PSD.

(e) At the time of this inspection 45 police sergeants were attending a one-week's course of training not conforming to the PSD plan of police training. On this day the class was at the local university attending a lecture on the menace of communism delivered by a former communist, Mr. Sano Gadku. The Chief talked of other "special" classes being planned on criminal investigation. The Chief was told that his interest in police training was appreciated, but that at this time police personnel that can be spared from active duty should be attending PSD approved police training schools and not classes that were not being

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operated in conformity with the regular police training curricula and schedule. The necessity of uniformity in police training in Japan at this time was explained. It was suggested that the Kobe Municipal Police do not attempt any training program until their facilities, curriculum and schedule are PSD approved.

(f) There is no question as to the sincerety of the police chief in an honest desire to have the Kobe Municipal Police well-trained in their work, duties, and responsibilities. If his school is approved, with the help of proper guidance, the writer is satisfied he will conduct a good school and will follow the PSD police training plan.

(g) As a result of a conference with Captain Johnson of the Kobe Military Government Team regarding the police training program, the writer is confident he will be of aid and assistance in keeping this proposed school on proper schedule if approved (Attachments 4, 5, 6 and 7).

5. CONFERENCE WITH KOBE MARITIME SAFETY BUREAU, KOBE MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT AND KOBE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

(a) November 8, 1948, 4th floor, Port Directors Building, Kobe, attended conference with the Kobe Military Government Team, Kobe Maritime Safety Bureau and the Kobe Municipal Police Department.

(b) The only problem of major importance was the place of confinement of persons arrested for and by the Kobe Maritime Safety Bureau. It was suggested by the Maritime Safety Bureau that they maintain their own places of detention for prisoners. It was suggested that arrangements be made with local police for the detention of these prisoners. The cost of building jails, maintenance and guards would be prohibitive and impractical. Further suggestion was offered that if necessary, some plan might be devised whereby the Maritime Safety Bureau would pay a part or all of the costs to the city for the holding, feeding, etc. of Maritime Safety Bureau prisoners. If such a plan was put into operation it should be decided and agreed upon by the national office of the Maritime Safety Bureau. During the discussion it was learned that the Kobe bureau had not met with any difficulty in having their prisoners held by the Kobe Municipal Police. There was every evidence of good cooperation between the Kobe Maritime Safety Bureau and the local police. Other matters discussed were routine.

6. CONFERENCE WITH MR. TUZI, MEMBER OF NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION

In a conference with Mr. Tuzi of the National Public Safety Commission discussed routine problems concerning National Rural Police, stressing the importance of the training program.

7. CONFERENCE WITH KOBE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

At Kobe the writer held conference with Lt. Col. Atwood, Capt ain Johnson (Legal) and Captain Reiser (Customs) of the Military Government Team. Discussion was relative to the police training program, problems concerning cooperation of the Kobe Municipal Police and the Kobe Maritime Safety Bureau.

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8. PERSONS CONFERRED WITH

Among persons official matters were discussed included:

Brigadier General Kean - Osaka
Lieut. Col. Atwood (MGT - Kobe)
Captain Johnson (Legal Officer - MGT Kobe)
Captain Reiser (Custom officer - MGT Kobe)
Chief of Police Suzuki, - Osaka
Superintendent Y. Nishizawa, NRP - Osaka
Vice Chief T. Yayashi, Osaka Police Department
E. Nishihara, Chief Police Affairs, NRP, Osaka
W. Takahashi, Chief, Culture Section, NRP
T. Furuyama, Kobe Chief of Police
J. Okino, Chief, Kobe Water Police Station
S. Terada, Director, Kobe Maritime Safety Bureau

Harold Mulbar

HAROLD MULBAR
Police Administrator

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Basic Salaries - Osaka Police Department
2. Training Program - Osaka Police Department
3. Blueprint building for Osaka Police School
4. Appropriation to repair building proposed Kobe Police School
5. Complete budget re: " " " " " "
6. Floor plan proposed Kobe Police School
7. " " " " " "

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PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Survey Report - Region IV (Osaka)

Date of Report: 16 Nov. 1948
Report By: Police Investigators Captain Hill, Captain Russell and Mr. Kilgore

Period Covered: 14 thru 30 October 1948

SUMMARY:

1. No specific problems involving action contrary to the decentralization of the police were uncovered in this region. Misinterpretation or translation of the law, as pertains to the cooperation between the two forces, continues to be a point in question and will undoubtedly continue as such until the law is revised to dispel the imaginary fears that use of MP forces and NRP in an emergency is illegal. The organized move for the NRP to regain control of territory other than cities of 30,000 and above extends throughout the region except Aichi Prefecture. (Par. 3/). Whether this originated in Tokyo or here could not be determined but has extended to the governors and assemblies. Inability to support MP has resulted in a small number of towns forwarding a request to NRP to resume policing of their areas and this was grasped by the NRP as a possibility of abolishing the decentralization plan. The plan of proposed future activities to further this idea could not be determined but is the opinion of these investigators that if the NRP would extend the same effort in improving their force by utilizing all the personnel and facilities at their command that they do trying to convince PSD investigators of the discrepancies in the law, more efficient policing would result.

2. Lack of sufficient personnel can in all cases be attributed to misuse of the same in overstaffing headquarters and district stations and the time old fallacy that sergeants and above must perform only supervisory or administrative duties. If complete police coverage of the respective areas is maintained during the in-service training period, some revision in their policy must be made or the present plan of closing some police boxes will result.

3. The increase of public associations (Par. /) to assist the police in financial matters, detection and apprehension of criminals and the federation of these societies will eventually lead to a form of vigilante organization. It is inconceivable that the organizers of such groups are motivated in all cases by public spirit and the consensus of opinion among MG officials is that the underlying reason is material gain or protection. In all cases the police disclaimed any active part in these associations but subsequent investigation would indicate that in most instances they were advisory or took a prominent part in them. Again, it is our opinion that policing should be left to the police and finances necessary for the department should be raised only by taxation and appropriation by the assemblies and never by contributions.

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4. Emergency wireless sets have been or are in the process of installation in the prescribed locations and will be available for their intended use. Some progress has been made in restoration of police lines by the MDC but there still remains considerable construction before all boxes in all prefectures will have their own telephones.

5. All prefectural schools were in session conducting courses for replacement or advanced recruit training. Advanced recruit training for all personnel in NRP and MP will be completed by 31 December and on 1 January all schools will be used for replacement and in-service MP training. The NPP will forward approximately 10% of their personnel to region schools on 1 November following with an additional 10% on 1 December, after which time 20% will be in school at all times until the entire force has received the prescribed training. Spot checks of training showed that PSD prescribed courses and the prescribed hours were adhered to.

ATTACHMENTS: 1 Thru 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS: ?

a. The following frequently encountered conditions are worthy of note and closer scrutiny in future investigations because they may constitute cleverly camouflaged tactics initiated by the NPP to discredit the present police law. They are:

(1) Widely publicized contentions that MP can be of little valuable assistance to NPP because the present law positively prohibits MP assistance in any investigative capacity.

(2) Minimizing the authority of the police, under the present laws, in dealing with law violators and actual suspects and thus discouraging respect for the police.

(3) Professing inability to cope with even the most trivial types of passive group resistance or defiance due to insufficient personnel.

(4) Aggravating the financial strain on already hard-pressed municipalities by excessive charges for services allegedly rendered and by invoking certain points of law to deprive municipal police of much needed property.

(5) In some instances, encouraging municipalities to hire or retain in-service police in excess of their needs.

(6) Apparently unrestricted transfer of officials between MP and NRP, usually manipulated by MPD and MRP Headquarters, for reasons not readily understandable.

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DETAILS:

and who?

KYOTO

1. On 21 October a conference was held with Major C.E. Healton, Legal and Government Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team. Insofar as MG was concerned, police activities in this Prefecture were satisfactory, Troop Commander and MP Chiefs competent and cooperative.

2. The chief concern was the proposed federation of the existing 11 public peace associations in the city into one group. During September the police and mayor endeavored to have the city assembly appropriate ¥1,200,000 to subsidize the activities of this federation but this was voted down. A prospectus of one of these associations is attached as Exhibit I.

3. Ostensibly, dues and contributions from the members are supposed to supply the necessary funds for this organization but with a ¥30,000,000 goal it was felt that tactics used in the former police support associations would be resorted to.

4. Theoretically, this is to be an organization in which membership is open to all citizens who were to work independent of but assisting the police and at a later conference with the MP Chiefs the following objects of the society were learned:

a. To start a campaign for the dissemination of police information to the public.

b. To end bad amusements and gambling.

c. Prevent juvenile delinquency and crimes in general.

d. Crime prevention programs in homes, places of work, etc.

e. Awarding of prizes and commendation to those accomplishing the above.

f. To put on plays, movies and sports programs, which will emphasize crime prevention.

g. Establish in each ward a consultation office available to all citizens for council and advice.

h. Other enterprises for the propogation of a law abiding spirit.

i. To give financial assistance to the police.

j. Provide health and accident and dealth benefits to the police.

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k. Such assistance as may be necessary for the apprehension of criminals.

5. The Major was advised of PSD policy which coincided with Region and Corps, that while such associations were legal, should be discouraged as much as possible. The danger of contributors expecting and/or receiving protection, vigilante tactics, etc. were emphasized.

6. On this same date a conference was held with Yoshisuke Shibata, NRP Troop Commander and his staff. Evidence previously obtained at region level that an organized move was on foot for the NRP to obtain control of at least a part of their former territory was substantiated in the statements of this Commander. It was his positive opinion that all territory other than cities of 30,000 and above should be transferred to the NRP for policing. The reasons he advanced for such a theory was:

a. His personal opinion was that a town of 5,000 was too small to maintain a separate force.

b. A town of 5000 was unable to finance a suitable force. (Present number is 7 - 10 police)

c. A reduction of personnel in these small communities could be effected if they were placed under NRP control, since they always had a reserve force available as reinforcements.

7. No amount of discussion could shake his opinion on the number 30,000 which indicated that this was an organized move and since this figure was mentioned at region level and subsequent investigations at prefectures in this region, all commanders advanced the same theory it convinced us that it was a new move in the NRP effort to regain in part their former authority and prestige.

8. Eight of the nine authorized emergency radios have been installed, qualified operators assigned, and are available for the duty intended. To date, the VHF radio had not been installed.

9. Two very well equipped crime laboratories with well trained personnel have been installed and with the facilities of Kyoto University available, considerable scientific crime detection is possible.

10. An inspection of the prefecture training facilities, under the direction of Keio Mugita, was made and the following training program was in progress:

495 Advanced Recruit - Course ends 30 October
80 Recruit - Course ends 30 November
564 Advanced Recruit - Entering 1 November - to finish 30 Dec. which will complete all Advanced Recruit training in the prefecture.

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On 1 January the school will be used to train NRP and MP replacements and MP in-service training.

11. The initial quota of NRP to attend Region School at Osaka on 1 November is approximately 10% of the 528 total with an additional 10% being forwarded on 1 December, resulting in a 20% shortage of personnel from that date on. Considerable concern was expressed in their ability to function under these conditions, but a reduction in their 125 out of 528 being assigned headquarters duties will relieve this difficulty.

12. It is my opinion that the procedures followed in this school of re-screening the Advanced recruit classes resulting in an average 10% elimination of unqualified or misfit police reflects the excellent training methods. Practically all other schools attended failed to disclose the history of a single failure; admission to the school being tantamount to graduation. The authorities should be congratulated for their efforts to produce quality instead of quantity.

13. Buildings formerly used as a munitions factory are being converted to a new police school and are expected to be ready for occupancy by 1 December. Investigation showed it to be ideally suited as to location, area and drill ground space. It will accommodate 500.

14. On 22 October a conference was held with Keiichi Nagata, Chief, Kyoto MP. The Korean rioters in Kobe and Osaka have had a tendency to create a defeatist attitude in the minds of the police in these large cities. No basis for support of this could be determined other than need for additional police and lack of weapons (1 to 15 police). However, with 3400 police in the MP, 500 in the training school, plus the 100 more in Ken headquarters, it is unconcernable that any incident could arise that they could not handle. Reluctance on their part to use the students and their inability to or indifference in organizing and trying out some plan to cope with such an emergency is the real handicap.

15. Despite the fact that the "Peace Association" in Kyoto City covered in paragraph 1 of the Kyoto Report is supposedly a voluntary citizens' organization, this Chief is particularly anxious that it be formed. His opinion was that this was an indication of the friendly feeling the public held toward the police and that close supervision by the police could and would prevent any irregularities.

16. Recent pay raises in the MP have resulted in an average salary of 5580 before tax deductions.

17. With over 90% of the students in prefectural training school furnished by the Kyoto MP and the school's request that Kyoto City supply part of the instructors, it was the Chief's opinion that Kyoto should have its own school.

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DETAILS:

NARA PREFECTURE:

18. A conference was held on 23 October 1948 with Major R.E. Moore, Legal and Government Officer, Nara Military Government; Shinzo Uda, Troop Commander, and his staff. Here, again, was brought up by the Commander the contention that NRP jurisdiction should be broadened to include all territory other than cities of 30,000 and above.

19. Cooperation between the police forces, although practiced, is still uncertain in their minds where the law does not provide any definite statement of the assistance NRP could expect from MP. The contention is that since the reverse is provided by law and no mention made covering their own case, no intent was provided.

20. Shortage in personnel, resulting from 20% attending Region School, will necessitate closing part of his police boxes and only partial police coverage after 1 November. The Commander planned to re-examine his headquarters requirements with the view of releasing all possible police to patrol duty.

21. During 1948 the Police Support Association was disbanded but from it, a Federated Peace Association similar in pattern to that of Kyoto is to be formed. The contemplated budget is ¥4,000,000.

22. An inspection was made of the school which is under the direction of Hisade Ikeda. 72 students were attending the Advanced Recruit course which was to graduate 30 October with a new class of 74 for the same training to enter 1 November and graduate 30 December. This will complete the Advanced Recruit training and from 1 January on the school will be used for in-service MP training. Pre-service screening was given as the reason why no student ever fails the final exams or the course. The prescribed course is being adhered to.

23. The matter of shortage in telephones in police boxes was discussed in a later conference with Masao Miyata, Chief of MOC in Nara. The usual practice of "investigating" for two months seems to be true here as a request to this section during August by Uda had not progressed beyond this stage at the time of investigator's visit. No approximate date could be learned as to when or what action could be expected.

24. A conference was next held with Naoichi Yamoguchi, Chief of Nara MP, and in inspection made of the station. Chief concern with this Chief was that low salaries did not attract a high enough type of men. As usually is the case, the head of the Traffic Section never drove a car and with only 4 traffic men, an average of 6 cases a month are prosecuted. A donation of ¥1,000,000 from the Police Support Association was turned over to the Chief who disburses it, persumably making an accounting to some committee. Sanitary conditions were satisfactory.

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Investigation reserve should be included

DETAILS:

GIFU

25. On 25 October a conference was held with Lt. Ed Morgan, Legal and Government Officer, Gifu Military Government; and Yamada Masao, NRP Commander, and his staff. As further evidence that the NRP hoped to regain part of their former control and had instructed their commanders along this line, this commander was positive in his assertion that to get efficiency and relieve the financial burden on small communities, only cities of 30,000 and above should be MP. Since this was the fourth time this theory had been advanced and this specific figure named, it is evident that all commanders had been schooled as to what to say. No failure on the part of small MP to cooperate has occurred but the commander felt that MP chiefs in small communities, being accountable only to their own Public Safety Commissioners, were not required to engage in any practice maneuvers on riot control. Increase in crime per personnel and the expressed desire of 50% of the small communities requesting return to NRP control were other reasons given for his contention that the above change was necessary.

26. Failure to take advantage of his existing personnel has resulted in his desire that his force be increased from 6 to 800. Shortages in personnel caused by 150 attending region school. With 300 in the school in this city, 300 MP and 8- in NRP headquarters, they have at all times what amounts to a reserve force of 700 men available at all times and properly trained could cope with any emergency.

27. A conference was next held at the Police School with T. Ando, Chief NRP Training Section, and M. Sugiyawa, head of the school. On this date graduation was held for 41 replacements who had completed a four months' course. Remaining in the school were 108 advanced recruits who were to graduate 30 November and on 1 November 42 more in this same category were to commence the advanced recruit course, graduating 30 December, thus completing the training for all police in the prefecture. Commencing with 1 January the school will be used for replacement training for both forces and in-service training for the MP. Spot checks were made to determine how thorough the prescribed training was and, aside from pistol training, it seemed satisfactory. Although, here again, no one ever fails the course.

28. On 26 October an inspection was made of Gifu MP Station and conference held with K. Okumura, Chief. Varied instructions from I Corps, 24th Inf, and MG had confused him as to action to take when a North Korean flag was displayed. A call to Mr. Eaton clarified this and GHQ policy was explained to him.

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29. The practice of members of the Crime Prevention Society assisting the police in nightly patrol duty should be abolished. Statistics show that during the first three months, crime increased in this city 33-1/3 percent over the same period in 1947, despite an increase of 50 percent in the police force during the decentralization. The assistance furnished the police by this organization, according to their story had reduced the crime incidents.

Right! Should be abolished

30. On 27 October a conference was held with Suckano Nakashima, member of the planning board, Gifu City, who had been delegated to put over this federation of crime prevention societies. By his own admission, this committee formed from citizens who were dissatisfied with results by the police in preventing crime, had never discussed the matter with the Public Safety Commission. The wrongs and abuses which are inherent in such an organization of this sort were explained further that increase of crime rates were usually an indication of inefficiency or inactivity on the part of the police, but under no circumstances should the public attempt to take the law into its own hands, but should discuss it with the Public Safety Commission and take the action provided by law. It was intimated to him that increased crime rates usually were an indication of inefficient supervision.

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DETAILS:

NAGOYA

31. On 27 October a conference was held with Captain J.R. Wass, Legal and Government Officer, Aiichi Military Government; Mr. Forbes, Legal and Government Office, Tokai Region; and K. Sakamoto, Troop Commander, NRP; and his staff. As expressed in investigator's previous reports, he believes this Chief to be an excellent one, who does not take the defeatest attitude of most toward the new police setup. He was positive in his conviction that failure on the part of some forces to attain the degree of efficiency hoped for was due to their not exerting their best efforts or giving it a fair trial. He felt that it should not be condemned or any changes made until it had been in effect for at least a year.

32. The commander was emphatic in his opinion that the proposed re-education of his police would result in more efficient policing on their part but did feel that immediate steps should be taken to raise the pay of all police, thereby attracting a higher type of applicant. Extra expenses on the part of those attending school, he thought, warranted from ¥1000 to ¥1500 during that period.

33. Emergency and VHF radio have been installed in headquarters and satisfactory progress is being made in the installation of telephones in all boxes. It was his opinion that repairs to telephone circuits was much slower under MOC than their own personnel but attributed this to unfamiliarity on their part with the system.

34. A system of filing fingerprints, the only one of its kind in Japan, so far as investigator could learn, enables them to identify any print of any finger in from 2 hours to 2 days, whereas systems used elsewhere require a much longer time. Consideration should be given for its adoption as standard equipment.

35. On 28 October an inspection was made of the school, under the direction of Aichika Katsuda. Obviously, this is an excellent superintendent and a thorough and complete coverage of the prescribed courses is carried out. Attending the school were 54-four-months' course for replacements to graduate 31 December; 610-two-months' course for advanced recruits to graduate 30 November (of this, 92 were women police for Nagoya MP).

36. After the above courses are completed on 1 January, the school facilities will be utilized to train an expected 600 replacements a year and provide in-service training for the MP throughout the prefecture. Some confusion seemed to exist in the minds of students as to what extent they were to investigate black market activities, whereas they say everyone in Japan practices it. Their duty as a policeman was explained and emphasized, but it was suggested they confine the major part of their investigation in attempting to uncover and arrest the "Big Man".

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37. On 29 October a conference was held with Shiro Mrjazaki, Chief of the Nagoya MP. At this time an inspection was made of the building to be used and personal histories of the training personnel to be used if the proposed plan for activating their own school is approved. This has been submitted as a separate report. This chief is one of the few the investigator has interviewed who actually interviews and selects his own applicants for police training and does not delegate it to the NRP. This chief was aware that some sort of peace or crime prevention societies were in existence for the purpose of: (a) distributing propoganda about crime prevention; (b) juvenile delinquency; (c) assist the police in traffic control; (d) patrol some sections of the city at night. Fully informed on the above matter, he professed ignorance when questioned about the finances of these groups.

38. On the same date an inspection was made of the largest Nagoya Police Station (Naka) and conference held with Hiroshi Sato, the Chief. In questioning this chief, emphasis was placed on the methods used to obtain the excellent results in traffic control. Traffic control in this city, while not perfect, exceeds that in Tokyo to an extremely large degree. Traffic lanes and crosswalks have been painted. (Tokyo professed they cannot obtain paint), sufficiently trained traffic police have been placed at strategic points and control is maintained from 0700 hours to, in all cases, 1900 hours, and some locations, till 2100 hours. Complete pedestrian control is maintained at Nagoya Railroad Station and jay-walkers are not merely warned and allowed to continue this practice but are required to report in person to the police stations where they are reprimanded and a record kept of the offence. Traffic control here is an every day duty. Monthly prosecutions in their 1 of 12 police stations average over 20% of Tokyo's total and the cities total is far in excess of those for Tokyo. My conclusions were that the results in traffic control were obtained by qualified supervision, the ability to instruct subordinate sections, cognizant of the problem and desire to correct it.

39. The sanitary conditions of the station were satisfactory.

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DETAILS:

TOYAMA PREFECTURE

1. On 21 October a conference was held with Major Scott, Military Government Commanding Officer, and Lt. Brady, Military Government Legal and Government Officer. These two officers were well satisfied with the way the police were functioning in the prefecture. They were especially happy over the arrest of the "number one" Communist in that area. It seems that this man was putting up posters over Toyama to the effect that the Occupation Forces were shipping rice out of Japan. The police contacted MG and asked for information as to the charge under which the man could be arrested. When this was furnished, the police without any help or insistance from MG arrested the man and his trial was being held at the time of this investigation. All Communist activities were ar a low ebb at this time due to this action of the police.

2. Subsequent to the above conference, one was held with Mr. R. Soga, NRP Chief and his staff. The following information was obtained:

a. Communications:

Eight locations have been picked for the emergency radio net and equipment is available for all eight stations. This equipment, however, is in a run-down condition and was being repaired at time of visit. The police have thirteen civilian radio operators and are trying to recruit more. According to the communications chief no qualified police operators are available. The low salaries that are paid civilian operators are causing some difficulty in recruiting first-class operators. There is also a shortage of switchboard operators due also to low salaries.

b. Training:

(1) The Prefectural Training School is operating at capacity attendance of eighty students. Forty-three (43) of these are NRP and thirty-seven (37) are MP. End of term examinations are held and graduation will take place the last of October. A copy of the training schedule for the week in which this conference was held is attached. The NRP has three men attending police college in Tokyo, seventy-seven (77) at Regional school.

(2) Six policemen are used as instructors in the prefectural school. According to the Chief of Education Section, each instructor teaches an average of two hours a day and uses the rest of the day preparing his subject matter for the next day.

c. Promotional Examination:

Information had been received by NRP from Region regard-

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ing requirement qualifications for taking promotional examinations. On the 4th and 5th of October examinations were held for position vacancy of Assistant Inspector. The only qualification required to take this exam was that the applicant had held a sergeant's rating for one year. PSD's recommendation that an applicant should not have had an official reprimand against his record for a period not longer than the required time in grade was explained and was well received by the police.

d. General Information:

(1) Chief Soga has been conducting a program to gain more cooperation between the public and police. He has been using newspaper editorials and write-ups, posters, and also radio. Radio announcers are furnished written short statements concerning what the public should know about its police. When a program ends a few seconds ahead of schedule the announcer fills in with these prepared statements. Chief Soga claims that his percent of crime detection has increased from 50% in April to 80% in October. He credits this increase largely to the above mentioned program.

(2) At the prefectural meeting on 2 September 1948 of both MP and NRP Public Safety Commissions, attended by Chief Soga, representatives from Mizuhashi, Osawano and Yatsuo expressed their desire to do away with their MP and be policed by NRP. According to Chief Soga the reason given for this, other than financial, was that in case of any disturbance of any size their few policemen would not be able to handle it. NRP would have to help them out so they might as well be policed by NRP in the first place. They figure that this would do away with any delay in NRP giving aid. The population of these three towns runs from 7500 to 12,000 and have from 10 to 12 police each.

3. a. On 22 October 1948 a conference was held with Mr. A. Dohzaka, Chief of MP of Toyama City and his staff. Chief Dohzaka has the usual problems of ammunition, firearms, transportation and uniforms. His opinion in regard to small towns wanting to do away with their MP Force was that the people as a whole do not favor such a plan. He thinks that the idea originates with the budget committee or some influential member of the city assembly.

b. The Chief has many complaints from the Korean League and the Communist Party whenever one of their members is arrested. This was especially true when the "No One" man mentioned in paragraph 1 was arrested. All these complaints follow the same pattern; that their members do not receive treatment in the hands of the police in accordance with democratic standards. The Chief claims that he does not let these complaints bother him or hinder him in carrying out his duties.

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c. Traffic:

Toyama traffic section is composed of nine men. Three of these work in the office and six direct traffic on the streets. October was declared traffic safety month and loudspeakers, radio, newspapers and poster and essay contests in the schools were being utilized, to promote this program. Three sergeants were sent to Osaka to study the methods used in handling traffic there and then were being used to instruct the rest of the force.

d. Public Safety Commission:

The Chief of Police meets with his Public Safety Commission every Friday and they discuss matters of policy and budget. Apparently, the PSC is operating according to plan and is energetic in its efforts to improve the police force.

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DETAILS:

ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE:

1. A conference was held with Lt. Eiler, Military Government Legal and Government Officer, on 23 October 1948. Lt. Eiler stated that both the NRP and MP had been very cooperative with MG and that he had no complaints or problems to offer. He stated that in his opinion Chief Abe of NRP was a very efficient man; that when he is called in and asked to correct some situation, without any quibbling over ways and means he accomplishes the mission and then reports back when the job is done. He feels that the MP Chief is not as good a man as Chief Abe but had no complaint against him. The usual problem of pistols was his chief concern. There are seventy-one pistols in Ishikawa Prefecture counting those of NRP and MP combined. Twenty of these pistols are unserviceable leaving only fifty-one that are usable for both NRP and MP.

2. Following the above conference with MG a meeting was held with Mr. Izuni Abe, Chief of NRP, and his staff. The following information was obtained:

a. Communications:

Eight locations have been picked for establishment of emergency radio stations. Equipment is available for four of these stations. Two of these locations were formerly used as radio stations and are being repaired. The police are trying to recruit civilian operators. Two policemen are now being used as operators and are working on repairing equipment. They are the only qualified operators among the police force. Only local radio communication is available at this time due to the fact that the relay station which is located at an elevation of 2700 meters is untenable from the last of September until Spring.

b. Training:

(1) The prefectural training school will graduate seventy-seven (77) police at the end of October. This school has a capacity of eighty (80). End of term examinations were being held at time of visit. During the last term of this school five police failed to pass the final examinations. Chief Abe gave the following explanation of how failures were handled: If, after looking over a man's record that he has made during the school term and also his two months' record of practical experience, the school officials feel that he is a good man but one of those individuals that have a hard time writing down what he actually knows, then he is sent back to his home station as if he had plassed the final examination. At a later date he is called back to the school and re-tested. If he fails again, he is dropped; if not, he is allowed to remain a policeman. This was the procedure used when the above mentioned five

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failed and on re-testing they passed the examination.

(2) During the last term of school Chief Abe stated that he was having trouble meeting his quota without closing some sub-stations. He got around that situation by cutting all headquarters to a bare minimum and then if one headquarters got behind with its work, he took the personnel from another headquarters over to help out. By using his headquarters personnel in this manner, he did not have to close any sub-stations and was still able to meet his quota.

c. Promotional Examinations:

PSD policy on promotional examinations has reached Ishikawa Prefecture and apparently has been well received. When asked if they understood the reason behind such a policy, they all stated that they could see how in an examination conducted according to PSD policy, it would be more fair to all concerned.

d. Police Assistance Organizations:

There is an organization in the Prefecture that donates money to the police force to help out the individual policemen. It seems to be used as a welfare fund. The Chief stated that he did not believe that this organization would operate longer than the first of the year and expressed himself as being in favor of the National Government setting up a welfare fund to be used for taking care of the police when they have an emergency.

e. General Information:

(1) Ishikawa Prefecture, according to Chief Abe, is allowed 409 NRP. He now has 405 policemen. He maintains 201 sub-stations. On the basis of these figures and the job to be done, he claims that he needs at least 100 more police.

(2) He stated that he thought the principle on which the police system is organized, is sound and that he had no suggestion to offer that would improve it, that he only wished he had men enough to carry it out to the letter.

(3) Abe expressed grave concern over the lack of firearms but stated that he had received 3600 rounds of ammunition recently.

f. (1) The following information was obtained in a conference held 25 October 1948 with Mr. T. Kawasaki, Assistant Chief of Police of Kanazawa, Mr. S. Nishikawa, Chairman of Public Safety Commission, and MP Department Chiefs.

(2) Traffic:

The MP and NRP were cooperating in a traffic program.

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The month of October had been declared "traffic safety month" and was split into three phases. The first ten days was used to familiarize the police with current traffic regulations and to make them more traffic conscious themselves. The next ten days was used to educate the public to traffic aims and regulations. This was done through the use of loudspeakers and radio mainly. The last ten days of the month the police were making a drive on picking up violators of traffic regulations. According to the police the courts were fining all violators brought in and it is their opinion that the traffic situation has improved considerably. From personal observation of this investigator, Kanazawa has a long way to go before its traffic control can be considered to be above average. Twelve men are assigned to handle the traffic of the city. Takaoka and Akita City both had police in Kanazawa to observe the way the traffic program was being handled.

(3) Public Safety Commission:

Before the Chairman of PSC, Mr. Nishikawa, arrived the police told this investigator that the PSC and Chief of Police met once each week, that the PSC was very progressive and interested in police affairs, and that the PSC was very much concerned about the shortage of uniforms for the police. After talking with Mr. Nishikawa it is easily understood why the police thought so well of him. He is also president of Ishikawa Ken Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a man who apparently is trying to make Kanazawa and its police force outstanding. When asked what he thought of the present police organization he voiced the following opinions: that Kanazawa police are well on their way to being the best in Japan; that they are fair but swift in their actions; that cities should have their own police force but that he believed that the smaller towns' police could more easily be controlled by pressure groups; that he hasheard of some smaller towns wanting to do away with MP and come under NRP control due to shortages of finances but believes that this is not the opinion of the general public, only the opinion of some of the leaders. He cited Mikawa and Takamatsu as two examples. He and the police also expressed the opinion that the police forces of small towns would not keep up to the high standards of the larger places. He also expressed concern over what he called "the city police still feeling that they are a part of a national system and being nationally minded rather than being more concerned with their own city".

(4) Communications:

Telephone lines to all police boxes are being connected to the city lines which will enable a citizen in any part of town to call directly to the police box. This they feel will enable them to give better service to the public by the call not having to be relayed through the police stations.

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(5) Training:

Kanazawa MP have 50 men in advance recruit training with 43 more to start about 1 November 1948. Three men are attending the Osaka Regional School and one is attending Tokyo Police College. The police and Mr. Nishikawa think that the training schools are proving very beneficial. They say that a man who has completed the Advanced Recruit Course has a lot more confidence in his ability and has proven to be much more efficient in his work.

(6) The Chief of Police, Mr. Onno, was not present for the above conference. According to the police he was in Tokyo attending to some police business. It is the opinion of this investigator, however, that he may have been hiding out due to the last report of investigators visiting Kanazawa. The preceding statement is made without having any definite proof. The matter was discussed with MG Legal and Government Officer and he agreed that it was a possibility.

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DETAILS:

FUKUI PREFECTURE:

1. Due to a regional conference of the NRP Chiefs of Police at Nagoya, Chief Oshima was not present at the conference held on 26 October 1948. His assistant chief and department heads were present, however. Mr. Hideo Iwasaki, Chief of Municipal Police of Fukui City was also present at this conference.

a. Communications:

(1) The NRP has selected three radio station locations in addition to the headquarters location for the emergency communication network as outlined in PSD Memo No. 10. Equipment is available to equip these stations and they also have enough operators to man these stations. Work is being done to put these stations and equipment in good working order.

(2) The MP Chief has one central station, nine branch offices and five residential boxes under his control. He has telephone communications to all these installations and has experienced no unusual problems since the earthquake.

b. Training:

(1) The Fukui earthquake caused a disruption of the prefectural training school and it did not resume operation until late August. At that term of school 25 men started Basic Recruit Training. Due to unfavorable conditions prevailing at the school, full training was not received during the opening weeks. This term has been extended and these men will graduate about the 11th or 12th of November. Nineteen men who had been working on economic crimes started the advanced recruit training in October 1948. The capacity of the school is fifty students. Considerable questioning took place trying to determine why no more than nineteen men were attending. The only answer that could be obtained was that due to the difference in background, men who had only economic crime experience could not be thrown in with men of general police experience. More questions as to why they did not enter basic recruit training instead of advanced recruit training only brought forth more confused answers so it was decided that this subject could only be cleared up by the Chief himself who was absent.

(2) The MP Chief said that he had five men in advanced recruit training and that beginning 1 November he was sending 40 men to in-service training. He expressed himself as being well satisfied with the training program and said that he had not found a weakness in any man due to lack of training on a particular subject.

c. Traffic:

As in the other prefectures visited, Fukui was conduct-

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ing a traffic program, setting aside October as "traffic safety month". The month was broken into three ten-day periods; the first for education; the second for supervision; and the third for enforcement. The traffic problem in Fukui consists chiefly of bicycles and pedestrians. There are very few sidewalks left but an attempt is being made to keep the people on the edge of the road instead of all over it.

d. Police Assistance Organizations:

There is no police assistance organization operating at the present time. They do have a fund, however, that was left from the former organizations that gave police assistance. This money is used by the police as needed to repair equipment and also as a welfare fund. None of the police knew whether another organization of this type was contemplated.

e. General Information:

(1) Both NRP and MP had heard talk that some of the smaller towns wanted to do away with their MP force. The towns mentioned were Kanazu, Shinmei, Asashi, Takahama, Matsuoka, Sabae and Maruoka. All of these places have approximately 5,000 to 6,000 population. As in other places, the police felt that this was being instigated by only a few of the town leaders.

(2) The MG Legal and Government Officer, Lt. Sednaoui, was on a field trip during the time that the above conference was held but when he returned he was contacted. The confusion regarding the training program was reported to him but he could not throw any light on the subject. He felt sure that it was running according to plan but agreed that without Chief Oshima present it was hard to get exact information. He promised to check up on the training in the next few days. Lt. Sednaoui stated that he had no problems and that he thought the police were doing a wonderful job. He cited their work during the emergency caused by the earthquake as an example when both MP and NRP of Fukui and surrounding areas handled their duties with the greatest of cooperation.

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DETAILS:

OSAKA PREFECTURE:

a. Conference with Osaka Military Government Legal and Government officer disclosed that:

The new Osaka City ordinance, regulating parades and open air public assemblies, became effective on 5 October. This ordinance replaced the one recently disapproved by Occupation authorities. It was amended to specify that only such types of large gatherings as would interfere with traffic in public streets can be regulated by this ordinance and that no petitions shall be denied by the Public Safety Commission unless the proposal is shown to constitute an inevitable threat to public safety.

b. Conference with NRP Regional Director, Tanaguchi, and staff developed the following information:

1. That a movement is on, sponsored by leading government officials, and legislators of the prefecture, to place the policing of all towns up to 30,000 population, under NRP jurisdiction. Tanaguchi himself expressed favor of this idea and stated that many of the towns of the prefecture falling in this category had frequently requested such a change. Inability to properly finance their police systems was the popular reason for towns of this size steadily going into debt from the added burden , he said. The few taxes that a small municipality can legally divert to its local needs are not sufficient to finance its police.

2. The Regional Director said that no word had ever been received by his office from any source directing that a crime detection laboratory be established at regional headquarters. He said that National Headquarters proposed organizing these laboratories in each of the prefectural NRP Headquarters. Therefore, each prefecture has its own laboratory, none of which are first-class due to the scarcity of instruments, materials and qualified personnel to equip and operate them.

3. That the above-described situation exists can be attributed to neglect of National NRP Headquarters in Tokyo to properly instruct their Regional Headquarters that crime laboratories would <u>first be established in Regional Headquarters.</u> The failure of National Headquarters to comply with PSD instructions could be due to neglect or misunderstanding. More probably, however, it was a deliberate omission. Mr. Taneguchi expressed himself strongly in favor of the PSD plan and requested this investigator's assistance in correcting the present situation. Until he is authorized by proper authority, however, he said he could make no changes.

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4. Regional school is expected to open 4 November with an enrollment of 600 students. In December another 600 will be added. Those starting in November will finish in January and the December class in February. Thus, from December on there will be 1200 students attending simultaneously but in two classes staggered to finish a month apart. The school, although not yet completed, is shaping up as the best planned, most modern one, this investigator observed. The total cost amounts already to ¥41,000,000 and ¥17,000,000 more will be required to complete all details of the plant.

5. At this conference, Captain Hunter, Legal and Government Officer, said that there was an immediate need in many municipalities of the prefecture, to make upward and downward adjustments in police strength. He asked if there were any provision prohibiting such action. This investigator said that it was not prohibited by law and that either upward or downward revisions are authorized. This investigator pointed out, however, that he knows of no control agency through which policemen losing their jobs merely because of reduction in forces could be reassigned or re-employed in other localities.

6. A communications committee has been established in Osaka Prefecture by the Ministry of Communications. The NRP Communications Chief said that all police telephone lines should be replaced but that 15 or 16 kilometers of lines are urgently needed. Up to this time only five kilometers of lines have been repaired and that work is progressing very slowly due both to a labor shortage and budget deficiency. Repair work under the MOC is much slower than formerly, police said, because of the additional red-tape necessary. Of the 40 MOC men in the prefecture, including actual technicians and linesmen, 32 were merely transferred from the police. Emergency radio transmitters are installed and ready for operation in prescribed locations and sufficient qualified operators are available to man them. Between Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui, VHF radio-telephone is adequate but from any of these prefectures to Osaka a large, intervening land mass completely blocks satisfactory transmission,

7. ESB investigation agents, assigned to the prefecture in July, are not sufficiently numerous or energetic enough to assist police to any practical degree in the preliminary investigation of economic cases. Therefore, no reduction in the original total of police assigned to economic crime work is considered warranted, police said.

c. Conference with Osaka Municipal Police officials developed the following information:

1. Under attachment No. _____ Osaka MP Chief Suzuki explains in detail why present school facilities in Osaka cannot possibly accommodate students scheduled for pre-service and in-service training in 1949. This report reflects considerable study and planning and, in this investigator's opinion, represents an accurate picture of the future training situation.

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2. Under Attachment No. _____ Mr. Suzuki states that, starting last July, gasoline allotments per vehicle for Osaka City were separated from that of Osaka Prefecture. He also points out that, starting at this time, the separate Osaka City vehicle allotment was greatly reduced by National NRP Headquarters with no explanations nor mention of a corresponding reduction in the NRP vehicle allotment. Other critical items also are sent down through NRP channels and distributed to municipalities, subject to no outside regulation, accountability, or responsibility, he said. He urgently recommended that a central allocation bureau, representing all municipalities in Japan be set up in Tokyo to maintain liaison with NRP in such matters.

3. With 2,000 Osaka City police in training Mr. Suzuki said the crime rate recently has risen somewhat but not alarmingly. He said that Osaka acts in complete independence of NRP in selection of new mwn andin promotions. He expressed favor to the proposed barring of indiscriminate transfers between MP and NRP.

4. He stated that, in his opinion, the Prefectural Police Chiefs' Association could efficiently handle the reassignment of surplus police resulting from a reduction in MP forces.

5. Traffic control and patrol work performed by the Osaka City police is, in the opinion of this investigator, markedly superior to that of Tokyo. They are superior numerically; they are on duty for a larger period of the day; their points of control and patrol are more carefully selected and they perform their duties in a more vigorous, forceful manner.

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DETAILS:

HYOGO PREFECTURE:

KOBE

a. Investigation here consisted entirely in interrogating small business owners for information concerning their knowledge and opinions of the present police system and organizations which might be operating illegally.

b. A concensus derived from this questioning generally established the following points:

1. That they are almost completely unfamiliar with the new police law, regulation of police activities, and police organization.

2. That no prohibited police assistance organizations or others of a similar nature are active.

3. That no gangs are operating ostensibly as protection or service organizations for the actual purpose of extortion.

4. That the police are more democratic and congenial in their relations with the general public.

5. That the police are inclined to lack confidence and forcefulness in dealing with law violators and as a consequence, actual and potential offenders are becoming openly contemptuous of police authority.

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DETAILS:

WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE:

a. Conference with MP officials at Wakayama City disclosed that:

1. Some plan is in effect, though poorly explained, whereby MPD in Tokyo has transferred a portion of its authorized personnel strength to Wakayama City, thus allowing Wakayama to employ 30 additional police. Apparently, this scheme is based on the fact that MPD is not up to its authorized strength and, instead of filling these vacancies, are assigning them to Wakayama.

2. Police admitted existance of an organization called "Chian Kyo Kai", composed of leading citizens, allegedly for the purpose of rendering financial assistance to the city police. It was organized by a former Wakayama police officer. Funds reportedly are secured as voluntary contributions and these funds are solicited and collected only by the active members. Expenditures from this fund, it was said, can only be made by the president, a leading citizen, and only for the purpose of assisting families of policemen in distress.

b. Conference with NRP Headquarters officials disclosed the following points:

1. The five prescribed emergency radio transmission stations are in operation and were used in an actual emergency situation last August. Since changing from a frequency of 2280 to 1975, the daytime transmission of messages between these stations is very unsatisfactory. Telephone lines are in poor condition but repair work underthe MOC is progressing. All men doing this work are civilian police technicians reportedly loaned to MOC. This organization has established a committee and local office. To five prefectural headquarters in this region telephone communication was said to be very bad. Only about 60% of the district headquarters stations in this prefecture have direct police lines to sub-stations.

2. Wakayama Prefecture will send 72 students to the first class of the Regional School at Osaka in November.

3. Although many rural residents are already complaining about lack of police protection, the Chief said that when he sends his assigned quota to the Regional School, he will be compelled to close about 20% of the 195 sub-stations now operating. He stated he is now employing the full number of authorized civilians. However, of the Prefecture's total NRP, 90 police are still working in, or assigned to Prefectural Headquarters, and a total of 142 police are assigned to the 10 district Headquarters stations.

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4. Although NRP allegedly was informed that crime detection laboratories would be established at prefectural level, this prefecture has not done so. Reason given was shortage of instruments, materials and qudified personnel.

c. Conference with police at the Kokawa MP station revealed that:

1. This town of 8,600 is employing 12 police and two civilians.

2. Only two of the present force were residents when the town established its own force and only three at present live there. The others, because of housing shortage, are compelled to live as far away as Wakayama.

3. For reasons not apparent the local PSC and town assembly believe a larger police force is desirable. However, residents have complained of the heavy tax increase since the town began supporting its own force.

4. Police expenditures were siad to amount to about 30% of the entire town budget. Both the police and townspeople favor going into the jurisdiction of the NRP because of the present prohibitive cost. The total cost of running the police department per month was said to be about ¥125,000 and that the amusement, hotel and restaurant taxes as a revenue source were completely inadequate.

5. Officials said that in principle they favor local police and that if the town was as large as, for example, Wakayama, the plan would be ideal. However, they pointed out, the town could not long stand the present financial strain.

d. Conference with police officials of Kaigon MP disclosed that:

1. This town of 34,000 population, with a police force of 52, is reportedly well satisfied with its new municipal system.

2. Several promotions of police personnel, and salary increases, ranging from 15% for policeman to 25% for the superintendent, have been made solely on the initiative of the local PSC and town assembly.

3. No complaints are reportedly expressed by townspeople regarding increased tax burdens brought about by local financing of its police.

4. Police morale was said to have jumped considerably in recent months. Not all complaints regarding police affairs go to the Chief but, it was encouraging to note, are also directed to the PSC.

5. The City believes, according to officials, that it should have about 10 more police but has decided to wait until the end of its first year before altering the authorized strength.

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DETAILS:

MIE PREFECTURE:

a. Conference with officials of NRP Prefectural Headquarters produced the following information:

1. A recent change of prefectural directors resulted in the former chief going to Hiroshima as head of the ESB office there. The new director, a superintendent and section chief at MPD until two months ago, was sent in as the prefectural director and promoted. How such a transfer of a high municipal police official to the NRP as Prefectural Director was arranged could not be ascertained at this conference. It appears to this investigator, however, that this matter should be followed up for a more detailed examination of the facts. The present director, Chuta Tsuda, at first alleged that the transfer was made without prior knowledge; that he did not apply for the position. Later, he altered this statement to the point of admitting that he did have knowledge of the impending vacancy; that he desired such a transfer and that it was made with his full approval.

2. Emergency portable transmitters have been installed in the locations as directed and are ready for operation by sufficient, qualified personnel. No occasion has yet arisen to test them in an actual emergency situation but trial experiments indicate good reception, in all cities with exception of Kimoto. Voice messages sent over the transmitter at prefectural headquarters cannot be sent directly to Fukui, Toyama, or Ishikawa Prefectures, however, because of the same terrain obstacles which block transmission from Wakayama.

3. A communications committee has been formed of four MOC personnel and five from NRP. These men are all supervisors of the actual work performed by 20 civilian technicians loaned by NRP to MOC. Funds are reportedly being provided by MOC for telephone line repair and new installation of equipment. However, police said that liaison between the police and MOC, under the present system, is difficult and complicates the accomplishing of such work. Police telephone lines from Prefectural Headquarters to all district headquarters stations are in fair shape and, although there are 27 sub-stations which are not connected to their district headquarters by police lines, all can be reached by police telephone.

4. It was said that 54 NRP from this prefecture will be sent to the first class of Regional School in Osaka. When this occurs, police officials said it would be necessary to close 35 or 36 rural sub-stations of the prefecture's 275 now in operation. It was interesting to note that while they contend this as a necessary measure, there are 266 men working in all the district headquarters stations or virtually one man there for every one in the sub-stations. Also, that of the 648 total NRP in the prefecture, 112 are above the rank of sergeant. The latter number, they

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say will not be required to attend the Regional School, now or later.

5. All MP forces in the prefecture allegedly have asked the NRP to select all candidates needed as replacement. They said, however, that these students, upon completing the course, will be sent to the towns of their choice where vacancies exist. This latter statement, in the investigator's opinion, is decidedly open to question.

b. Conference with officials at TSU MP station developed the following information:

1. Two cases have occurred since the new police law went into effect where policemen were asked to resign. The reported reason was incompetence. Both had been in the service since 1945. They did not appeal for a hearing and allegedly resigned voluntarily.

2. Taxes derived from city sources which can legally be diverted to local police financing do not amount to even half the necessary expenditures, it was said. At present the city is borrowing money from local banks to make up the large deficit and a member of the PSC stated that there were no immediate prospects of relieving this situation. One factor contributing heavily to the present financial situation is ascribed to the fact that the city was 78% destroyed by fire during the war and that recovery is progressing very slowly.

3. The following incident, happening in October, was reported by Tsu City Police and verified by Captain Wade, MG Legal andGovernment Officer:

(a) A local manufacturing plant, hardpressed financially, was compelled to lay off 90 workers. In protest those employees staged a sit-down strike inside the plant. Various other sympathizers boasted the total involved in this passive resistance incident to about 150. The city police were contacted for assistance by plant officials. Before taking any action the MP Chief consulted NRP Headquarters. At this conference he was advised that about 300 NRP were needed and would be dispatched to the scene. The city police force, numbering 96, also sent about 70 to the plant. The strikers and sympathizers soon departed with no resistance or violence being reported. The force of approximately 370 police arrived on the scene early in the morning and that evening, with order completed restored and with no prospect of further trouble, returned to their homes and respective duty stations.

(b) Thus, 370 police were mobilized to dispel a passive resistance group of about 150. The 300 NRP, used on the advice of NRP officials, were sent from the nearby prefectural school, prefectural headquarters and the local NRP district headquarters station. None of these police come from a distance of over five miles. None spent the night away from their regular quarters or duty-stations. And yet the

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city of Tsu was later presented a bill for ¥200,000 to cover NRP expenses entailed. The city is already heavily in debt and daily going deeper on the loans being negotiated to finance its police system. In addition, according to the MP Chief, the NRP has advocated increasing the local force although, to this investigator, 96 police appear to be many more than is actually needed.

(3) Asked by this investigator to explain the need for so many policemen in such a relatively small incident, the MP Chief said that he followed the advice of NRP. In addition, he said, NRP contended that this number was actually necessary, pointing to the Toho Studio labor trouble in Tokyo which used about 900 police plus American troops against a group of about 500 participants. It was this gross misuse of personnel, then, which the NRP professed to have used as a precedent in Tsu.

d. Conference with officials of Matsuoka City Police force elicited the following information:

1. This investigator was informed that, on orders from National NRP headquarters in Tokyo, the NRP district headquarters station in Matsuoka would assume sole possession of the building now used to house both the NRP personnel there and the MP.

2. The building, built shortly before the war and undamaged, is one of the largest and most modern yet observed in any city of comparable size. It is spacious enough to easily accommodate the 22 NRP working in and out of this headquarters in addition to acting as the city headquarters for the 75 municipal police in Matsuoka.

3. By invoking what they state is their authority under Article IX, in the Supplementary Provisions of the Police Law, the NRP is compelling the MP here to construct an additional building to house its own forces. A conservative estimate of the cost of such additional construction was said to be about ¥8,000,000. Such a sum, it was stated, would only suffice to erect a building meeting minimum requirements and would not even approach the standards of the present pre-war constructed headquarters, currently valued at between 18 and 20 million yen.

4. It was pointed out by a member of the city Public Safety Commission that the residents of the city supplied a large share of the taxes used to erect this building; that the NRP force there is only 22 while the city has 75 police and no evidence of over-crowding exists.

5. He further asserted that the monthly police budget, currently running about ¥600,000 is taxing the city's financial resources to the limit. He said he failed to see how the city could meet the new obligation which would be imposed by the contemplated action of the NRP.

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d. Conference with officials of the NRP district headquarters station in Matsuoka produced the following points:

1. This station has been instructed to furnish four men for the first class of the Regional School in November and four men the following month.

2. No complaints allegedly have been received by this headquarters for lack of police protection in rural areas but the Chief stated about five sub-stations must be closed to meet the assigned school quota and that he expects numerous objections will come in from those areas affected.

3. While this city is the largest in the district, there appears to be no other reason for locating NRP headquarters there. It is not centrally or strategically located and though a relatively small district geographically, it is an hour and one half by automobile from the farthest sub-station. This situation, however, is typical of virtually all the district headquarters locations in this prefecture. The only point which appears to have been considered in fixing these locations was size of the town.

e. Captain Wade, Legal and Government Officer, submitted the following interesting figures on NRP assignments in the prefecture: 358 police on outside duty; 166 on desk work and other clerical jobs not of nature requiring police experience; 125 doing detective and other investigative work, crime statistical and identification work; six patrol boats; and 555 pistols. For the municipal police in the prefecture - of 808 authorized, 434 are assigned to outside duties, 145 are doing clerical work, 167 are assigned various investigative duties. There are 59 guard boats and 409 pistols.

f. Discussions with Captain Wade and several Japanese Nationals working under him on investigative work indicate that the police, both MP and NRP, are not performing their lawful duties and exercising their lawful authority in a firm, responsible manner. They are cautious and compromising in their dealings with offenders and suspects to such a marked degree that it has become a topic of general knowledge among the residents of the prefecture and Captain Wade himself. As a result of this situation the police have lost considerable stature in the eyes of the public, citizens regard it as a waste of time to come to police with problems of actual police concern, and the criminally inclined element are disregardful and often openly defiant of police authority.

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BENJAMIN F. HILL
Captain
Police Investigator

E. B. RUSSELL
Captain
Police Investigator

VIRGIL D. KILGORE
Police Investigator

3 Inclosures
1 - Material Re Re-education of Police Officers
2 - Data Re Materials for Police Use - City of Osaka
3 -Prospectus of Nakatachiuri - Public Peace Association

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PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Decentralization Progress Survey, Region VI

Date of Report: 20 Oct. 1948
Report By: Police Investigators,
Capt. Benjamin F. Hill
Virgil D. Kilgore

Period Covered: 20 September Thru 4 October 1948

SUMMARY:

1. Investigation failed to uncover but few irregularities, to mar, what M.G. officials profess is a cooperative police force, functioning in accordance with the decentralization plan. It was evident that minor misinterpretation of the law, uncovered during July's investigation, had been satisfactorily corrected. The one exception to this was encountered in Miyazaki Prefecture and covered in detail under that report in Par. 112.

2. Attached hereto as Exhibit I is a copy of the letter forwarded from M.G. officials, with an outline of the changes, requesting the removal of the NRP Chief. A conference was held with Mr. Sullivan, Region Legal and Government Officer who explained that in view of the fact that he was an efficient police chief, the request had been turned down. The chief was, however, called in to Region headquarters, apprised of the illegality of his actions, reprimanded, and is to continue in office.

3. Police chiefs in all municipal police stations inspected are not assuming the responsibility of appointing their personnel as provided under Article 48 of the Police Law. Centralized examining boards, composed for the most part of NRP personnel, with a token of MP representatives, examine, select, and train new police for their force. Examination, training and promotion of police to sergeant is handled by this same board. It is unconceivable that NRP have any function in this other than the required training as requested and the selection of personnel for vacancies and/or promotion should, as prescribed by law, be carried out by chiefs and Public Safety Commissions in the towns and cities concerned.

4. The installation of portable or semi-portable radios in the prescribed locations has been complied with in all prefectures. Personnel assigned for their operation were selected from civilians previously trained and qualified in this field. Pending receipt of testing schedules, no operation was in effect at the time. A log of the emergency use of this type of communication during the 11-12 September Saga flood is attached as Exhibit II.

5. Throughout Fukuoka Prefecture 40 or more Public Security Associations have been formed among the citizens, ostensibly for collaborating with the police in "educating the public in the purpose of the new Police Law, crime prevention and police welfare". In addition to the above,

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police funds were to be solicited by "contributions by members, income produced from property and business and other income".

6. In order to "strengthen" this "structure" the formation of the Fukuoka Ken Public Security Joint Association had been proposed and forwarded to M.G. officials for approval. (Prospectus is attached as Exhibit III). After careful consideration by these officers the plan was disapproved for the following reasons:

a. Such a group of men assisting in police work could develop into a vigilante organization.

b. Solicitation of funds from citizens for extra curricula activities was contrary to democratic principles.

7. The plan for this collective group had been abandoned during our visit but the undivided groups were still in existence and were to be given some supervision by M.G. to prevent any irregularities.

8. The use of Japanese police in Beppu M.P. station by 19th Infantry Military Police to conduct searches in Japanese homes without a search warrant for U.S. property had reached such serious proportions as to have Colonel Goodrich, Senior Military Government Officer, forward a request to the Commanding Officer, 19th Infantry for the removal of certain Military Police and cessation of the practice.

9. It appears generally true in the Kyushu Region, as in Tokyo, that police will do police work when or if they are directed by higher authority and then to a degree just sufficient to comply with directions. This applies equally to MP and NRP.

The following list of general conclusions on police and police affairs, although applicable to Kyushu, are by no means peculiar to this region alone:

a. Municipal organizations are reluctant to assume the autonomous responsibilities and privileges bestowed by law. They prefer the guiding hand of NRP.

b. NRP endeavors to grasp every opportunity to encourage this dependence on, and subservience to, NRP leadership and critical material controls.

c. Police, both MP and NRP, lack esprit de corp as indicated by their aversion to preforming actual police work. This characteristic is expressed by any or all of the following:

(1) Absence of initiative and a weak, compromising manner in dealing with the general public, and with law violators in particular.

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(2) Use of women police to perform traffic duties.

(3) Creation of Public Peace Societies, not for the professed purpose of crime prevention education, but to do their police work for them. These organizations, by the way, appear to be the foundation for the revival of the SCAP-banned Tonari Gumi, or Neighborhood Association. Another purpose, of course, is the additional income and incidentals accruing to police from this system; for citizens must pay for the privilege of doing the policeman's work.

(4) The ridiculous extent to which both MP and NRP overstaff their headquarters.

d. Municipal police, and NRP in particular, are interested almost exclusively in quantity, not quality of their police. The fact that additional police, or even those they now have, are not or would not be utilized to anywhere near the maximum of public benefit, is a point they deliberately ignore.

Until these conditions are removed they are not ready for additional personnel. HEE

ATTACHMENTS: 1 Thru 8

RECOMMENDATIONS: None

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: Letter Order 235-6, GHQ, FEC, dated 14 September 1948, to coordinate operation of National Rural Police and Municipal Police in implementation of the new Police Law in the VI Region (Kyushu).

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DETAILS: KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE

1. On 21 September a conference was held with Captain J.E. Biggs, Legal and Government Officer. This officer was very emphatic that cooperation between the two police was showing marked improvement during recent months. Road blocks, when required, are established from both forces and the monthly Traffic Safety Week is likewise a joint program.

2. On this same date a conference was held with Yoro Ayao, Troop Commander, NRP, and his staff. This chief was recently transferred to this position from National NRP headquarters. Information attained from Captain Biggs indicated that to date no opinion of his qualifications was possible as most decisions and work was carried out by the assistant chief during Ayao's orientation.

3. On this date, four of the eight authorized emergency radio transmitters were installed and ready for operation. The remaining four required the construction of additional buildings and while new construction was contrary to instructions from PSD, the police insisted this was necessary because of lack of available space in the stations concerned. Sufficient qualified operators were selected from civilians with prior Army radio training.

4. The Traffic Section head of the NRP, in cooperation with the MP is evidently making some progress in this problem. A "safety week" is conducted once a month and whenever radio and newspaper space is available, this media is used.

5. On 22 September an inspection was made of the Prefectural Training School. In order to expedite the advanced recruit training so that all courses would be complete 31 December, 140 students were enrolled in the school which has a normal capacity of 85. Overcrowding will be relieved with the graduation of the 31 October class.

6. Six full-time and six part-time civilian instructors make up the faculty. Proposed plans call for inservice MP training starting with 1 January.

7. The use of a permanent committee of five NRP and one MP members to determine qualifications of police to sergeant promotions seems to be a concrete example of either MP lack of interest or NRP domination by law. While this practice is authorized, it is our opinion that, especially in a city of this size, that local autonomies should assume their responsibility in these matters.

It is up to MP themselves to demand better representation HSL

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II. DETAILS: MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE

1. A conference with Lt. A. M. Leavitt, M.G. Legal and Government Officer disclosed that he is highly dissatisfied with current NRP administration in the prefecture. Attachment I of this report outlines in detail and in his own words the investigation and his conclusions on a specific case involving NRP Chief S. Tominaga. Upon Lt. Leavitt's recommendation to M.G. Regional Headquarters in Fukuoka that this official be removed from office, an investigation into the specific charges was made by Region'a Legal and Government Officer, Mr. Sullivan. Findings of this inquiry concurred generally with conclusions of Lt. Leavitt. However, it was decided, following a reprimand, to retain this official in office but under close observation for repeated offenses of this nature.

2. It was the opinion of the PSD investigators that Lt. Leavitt's estimate of the situation is correct; that Chief Tominaga has violated several provisions of the Police Law and is meddling to an undue degree in MP affairs of the prefecture. He is motivated, apparently, by a desire for excessive control over municipal police organizations. His efforts in this direction are disclosed, in part, by various unsubstantiated allegations designed to discredit MP efficiency and by intimations of trouble between MP chiefs and assistants, and between MP and their commissioners.

3. Portable emergency radio transmitters are set up in locations specified by directives and are ready for operation. No occasion has yet arisen, however, to use them in an actual situation. Two skilled operators are on duty at each of the seven stations, all civilians and graduates of the Ministry of Communications School. While officials said that application to MOC has been made for urgently needed telephone repair and installation work, they did not seem aware of any plan in effect or pending to accomplish this.

4. Ten new NRP sub-stations, it was reported, have been opened in this prefecture. However, of the prefecture's NRP total of 448, 77 are still at prefectural headquarters and an average of 19 are assigned to each of the district headquarters stations compared to 15 in the sub-stations.

5. This headquarters supported the story, heard in other prefectures, that 10% of its strength, or about 44, would be sent to the Regional School at Fukuoka. The prefectural school has at present an enrollment of 104, 61 of whom are municipal police. Graduation of this class will complete the education of all new M.P. and NRP in the four months' recruit courses. It is scheduled to finish on 30 October. The remaining 43 students of this class will be used to fill both MP and NRP vacancies which occurred since the initial recruiting program went into effect. This headquarters, as with others questioned, states that its system of recruit selection is so fool-proof that no student actually fails a course.

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Joint Boards must not indiscriminately appoint. Promotions in a city must be made from only those police of that city who participated in the Joint exam. HSE

6. Appointment of all candidates to fill both MP and NRP vacancies is made by a joint NRP-MP board controlled by NRP. The board is apprised of all MP and NRP vacancies in the prefecture, advertises for candidates, conducts written and oral examinations, assigns those it selects to the next police class and on graduation, sends the new men to stations of its choosing.

7. For the entire prefecture NRP has only one automobile and one motorcycle assigned to traffic duty. Only 31 people, in August, were cited for traffic violations. It was found that a central file is maintained in prefectural headquarters of all traffic violations, including those in cities and towns. Here, as was found elsewhere, authority to suspend or revoke driver licenses is delegated to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission.

8. Promotional examinations are offered to anyone with two years service and appointment to vacancies are based on grades attained, length of service and recommendation of superiors. An eligible list is set up to fill subsequent vacancies. A board consisting of seven NRP and one MP passes on all candidates for both NRP and MP promotions. N.G. HSE

9. Affairs at the Miyazaki Municipal Station appeared, generally to be in good order. Both the local Public Safety Commission and police officials, however, very obviously are leaning strongly on NRP guidance and show little inclination or desire to assume the leadership obligations and responsibilities requisite to developing a strong municipal force.