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By KJ NARA Date 10/27/11



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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500
29 Nov 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SUBJECT: Police Legislation, Reorganization & Training Program

1. Police Legislation (TAB A) is the result of some twenty (20) conferences in which representatives of the Government Section, Japanese Government and Public Safety Division took part. The legislation is in consonance with the C-in-C's letter to the Prime Minister on the subject of police reorganization and the police reorganization plan of Public Safety Division, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2. The legislation was forwarded to the Japanese Government by the Government Section, and is now under consideration in the lower house.

2. Police Reorganization and Training Program (TAB B) provides the framework for ultimate decentralization of present forces to municipalities and for the organization and training of the National Rural Police. The Chiba pilot plant plan, as announced for experimental purposes, was placed in operation on 1 November 1947, and is progressing satisfactorily. The pilot plant plan is being closely observed and studied by both Public Safety Division and Japanese police personnel with a view to final decentralization based upon the experience gained as a result thereof. Many conferences have been held with Japanese police officials concerning the details of the reorganization and training program. These officials are now drafting plans and preparing details for initiating this program.

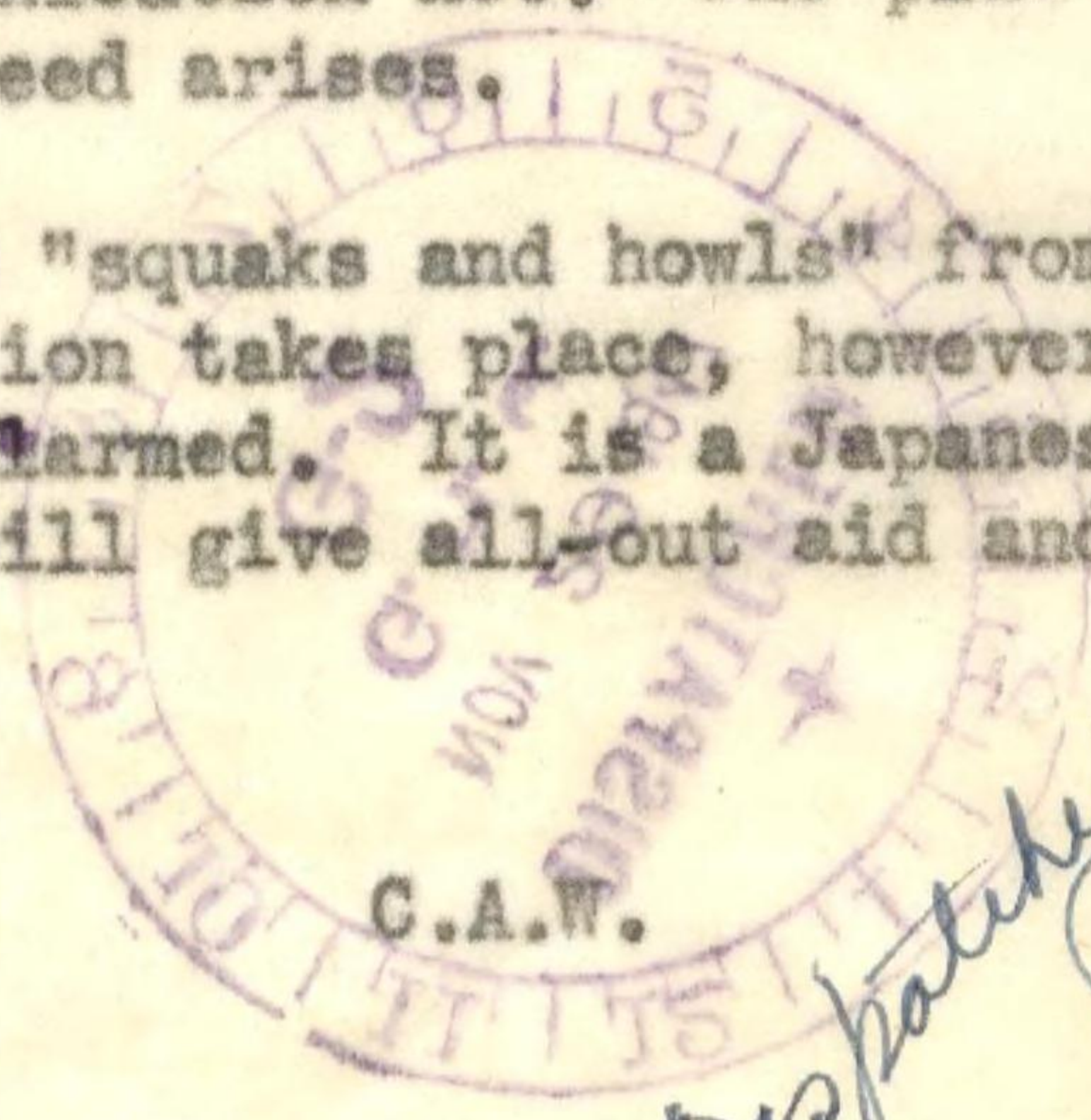
3. On 28 November 1947, a Japanese conference of all Prefectural Chiefs' of Police was held in Tokyo for the purpose of orienting and discussing police legislation, decentralization planning and the training program. At this conference Prefectural Chiefs' were instructed to submit plans for ultimate decentralization based upon the information obtained as a result of the Chiba experiment.

4. Public Safety Division has obtained a partial list of former Japanese Army barracks installations suitable for National Rural Police training centers. From this list an order of preference will be given several places. When completed Public Safety Division will contact Eighth Army to enlist aid in obtaining the most desirable locations possible from the list of preference.

5. Physical survey of and the communication network is presently being established to conform to police plan. Completion of this project is expected within the next thirty (30) to forty (40) days. The communication network is being designed so that in case of an emergency the police forces, CIC and Military Government Teams can all be "tied into" one communication net. The plan is to make the network available in case a need arises.

6. We can be prepared to receive "squaks and howls" from all sources pro and con when decentralization takes place, however, it is suggested that we not become over alarmed. It is a Japanese problem in which Public Safety Division will give all-out aid and assistance. The plan will work.

Tab A - Trans Police Legislation.
Tab B - Police Reorg & Tr Program.



Dispatched
MAYNARD E. LEE
CWO, USA
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29 Nov 47

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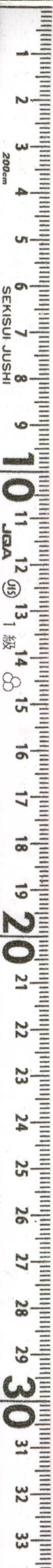
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TRANSLATION OF POLICE LEGISLATION

In conformity with the Constitution of Japan which preserves the ideal of human liberty for the nation, and with a view of furthering the principle of Local Autonomy, the National Diet for the purpose of maintaining order, strengthening law enforcement, securing the maximum of human dignity through recognition of individual and communal responsibility, and establishing systems of democratic authority vested in the people to safeguard the rights and liberties of the individual, does enact the Police Law as follows:

Contents of the Police Law

- CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.
- CHAPTER II. NATIONAL RURAL POLICE.
 - Section 1. National Public Safety Commission.
 - Section 2. Executive Office of the National Public Safety Commission.
 - Section 3. Public Safety Commissions of To (Metropolis) Do (Hokkaido) and Prefectures.
 - Section 4. National Rural Police of To (Metropolis), Do (Hokkaido) and Prefectures.
- CHAPTER III. POLICE OF AUTONOMOUS ENTITIES.
 - Section 1. General Provisions.
 - Section 2. Public Safety Commissions of Cities, Towns and Villages.
 - Section 3. Police of Cities, Towns and Villages.
 - Section 4. Special Provisions concerning Special Wards.
- CHAPTER IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL RURAL POLICE AND THE POLICE OF AUTONOMOUS ENTITIES, AND AMONG THE POLICE OF AUTONOMOUS ENTITIES.
- CHAPTER V. EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY OUTSIDE OF JURISDICTION.

Tab A



CHAPTER VI. CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

CHAPTER VII. SPECIAL MEASURES IN A STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

CHAPTER VIII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Supplementary Provisions.

Separate Charts
Appended List.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. The Police shall have charge of protecting lives, persons and properties of the people, detecting crimes, apprehending suspects and maintaining public safety.

Activities of the police shall be strictly limited to the extent mentioned in the preceding paragraph and its authority shall never be abused in any way such as to interfere with the civil liberties and rights of the individual, as guaranteed in the Constitution of Japan.

Article 2. The term "administrative control" as used in the present law comprehends all matters relating to the organization and budget of the police as well as to personnel matters of its officials.

The term "Operational control" as used in the present law comprehends the following affairs:

1. Maintenance of public order;
2. Protection of life and property;
3. Prevention and suppression of crimes;
4. Detection of crimes and apprehension of suspects;
5. Control of traffic;
6. Serving of warrants of arrest and of detention and other affairs order by the Court, Judge or Public Procurator and provided for by law.



Article 3. The oath of office taken by all categories of personnel subject to this Law shall include the obligation to defend and uphold the Constitution and the laws of Japan.

CHAPTER II. NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

Section 1. National Public Safety Commission.

Article 4. There shall be established under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister a National Public Safety Commission and a National Rural Police force not to exceed 30,000 in strength, the expenses of which shall be borne by the National Government.

The National Public Safety Commission shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning the maintenance and control of the police communication system (except systems connecting the headquarters of the police of autonomous entities with lower organizations within their jurisdiction), provided that the police of autonomous entities shall have access to police communication systems for the purpose of communicating with other police of autonomous entities and with the National Rural Police;
2. Matters concerning the maintenance and control of criminal identification facilities;
3. Matters concerning the maintenance and control of police education and training facilities;
4. Other matters concerning the administrative control of the National Rural Police;
5. Matters concerning criminal identification and criminal statistics;
6. Matters concerning the preparation and execution of plans for integrating the police to cope with a state of national emergency;



7. Matters concerning the control of the Imperial Guard, and policing of those buildings and facilities occupied by the Diet, Cabinet, Ministries (including the Prime Minister's office and Attorney General's office after its establishment), Board of Audit and the Supreme Court within the Metropolis upon request of the agencies concerned.

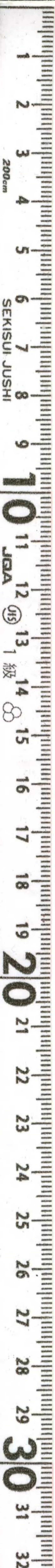
Article 5. The National Public Safety Commission shall be composed of five (5) members.

Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet from among persons who have not been in the police service or career public servants in the Government or public offices (except those who have been either elected or appointed through the public election or the election or resolution of one or both Houses of the Diet or of the Assemblies of local autonomous entities subsequent to 2 September 1945).

If, in regard to the appointment of a member of the Commission, the House of Representatives consents but the House of Councillors does not, the consent of the House of Representatives shall be the consent of the Diet in conformity with the instance mentioned in Article 67, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution of Japan.

A person falling under any of the following numbered clauses shall not be able to become a member of the Commission:

1. An incompetent or quasi-incompetent person, or a bankrupt who has not been rehabilitated;
2. A person whose sentence of imprisonment or a heavier punishment has been executed.
3. A person who, on and after the date of effectuation of the Constitution of Japan, has organized or joined a political party or any other organization



advocating destruction by violence of the Constitution of Japan or the Government formed thereunder.

The appointment of members of the Commission shall not result in three or more of them belonging to the same political party.

Article 6. The provisions of Section 7 of CHAPTER III of the National Public Servants Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to members of the Commission. Members of the Commission shall not be able to become officers of a political party or any other political organization.

Article 7. The term of office of members of the Commission shall be five years, provided that a member filling a vacancy shall remain in office during the rest of the term of office of his predecessor.

Members of the Commission may be re-appointed.

Article 8. In case a member of the Commission has come to fall under any of the numbered clauses of Article 5, paragraph 4, he shall ipso facto be relieved of his office.

The Prime Minister may, in case he considers that a member of the Commission has been incapacitated from performing his duties on account of a mental or physical defect or that he has violated his official obligations or committed a misconduct ill befitting a member of the Commission, dismiss him with the consent of both Houses of the Diet.

The Prime Minister shall dismiss the following members of the Commission with the consent of both Houses of the Diet:

1. All except two of such members of the Commission who have simultaneously come to belong to the same political party;
2. All except one of such members of the Commission as have come to belong to a political party to which one of the members of the Commission has already belonged.

The provisions of Article 5, paragraph 3, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs.

The Prime Minister may immediately dismiss a member of the Commission who has come to belong to a political party to which two members of the Commission have already belonged.

Except in the cases mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 and the preceding paragraph, no member of the Commission shall be dismissed against his will.

Article 9. Members of the Commission shall receive a salary similar to that of the Procurator General.

Article 10. There shall be a chairman of the Commission who shall be selected and appointed through cooptation by its members. The term of office of the chairman shall be one year, provided that he may be re-appointed.

The chairman shall preside over affairs of the National Public Safety Commission.

Section 2. Executive Office of the National Public Safety Commission.

Article 11. There shall be established in the Public Safety Commission as its executive office a headquarters of the National Rural Police to deal with affairs concerning matters within the authority of the National Public Safety Commission.

Article 12. There shall be appointed a Director General in the Headquarters of the National Rural Police.

The Director General shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the National Public Safety Commission in accordance with the National Public Servants Law.

Article 13. The Director General shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the National Public Safety Commission and control affairs of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police.

Article 14. In the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, there shall be no more than five divisions, among them an Administrative Division, Uniformed Division and Criminal Investigation Division.

There shall be attached to the Headquarters of the National Rural Police a Police College. The College shall train the pre-service and in-service police personnel of the National Rural Police and also, upon request of the police of autonomous entities, may train such personnel thereof.

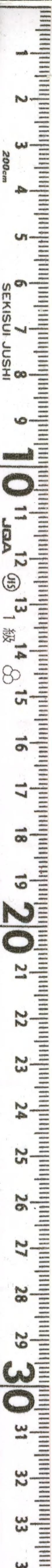
Article 15. In the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, there shall be an Assistant Director and not more than five Chiefs of Divisions and other necessary subordinate personnel and subordinate organs as provided for by the National Public Safety Commission.

The personnel mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Director General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police in accordance with the National Public Servants Law.

Article 16. The whole country shall be divided into six Police Regions and there shall be established in each Police Region a Headquarters of the Police Region as a local office of the National Rural Police to take charge of the assigned affairs of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police.

The area and name of each Police Region and the location, and name of the Headquarters of each Police Region shall be in accordance with the appended list.

Article 17. In the Headquarters of each Police Region, there shall be a Director and other necessary personnel and organs as provided for by the National Public Safety Commission. The Organization shall follow the pattern as established for the National Rural Police Headquarters.



The personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Director General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police in accordance with the National Public Servants Law.

Article 18. The Directors of the Headquarters of Police Regions shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Director General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, deal with affairs of the Headquarters of Police Regions and administratively coordinate and promote the uniformity of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures under their jurisdiction.

The Directors of the Headquarters of Police Regions and Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures shall maintain close liaison and adequately cooperate with each other in regard to police matters.

Article 19. There shall be attached to the Headquarters of each National Rural Police Region a Regional Police School.

The Regional Police School shall train the pre-service and in-service police personnel of the National Rural Police and also upon request of the police of autonomous entities, may train such personnel thereof.

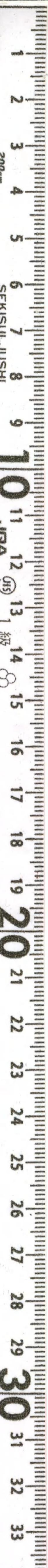
The Regional Police Schools and the Police College shall be maintained and operated by the National Rural Police.

Section 3. Public Safety Commissions of To (Metropolis), Do (Hokkaido) and Prefecture.

Article 20. There shall be established under the jurisdiction of the Governors of To, Do and Prefectures Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures.

The Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures shall exercise operational control over the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefecture.





Article 21. The Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures shall each be composed of three members.

Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Governor with the consent of the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Assembly from among persons who have the right to be elected as members of the respective Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Assembly and who have not been in the police service or career Public servants in the Government or public offices (except those who have been either elected or appointed through the public election or the election on resolution of one or both houses of the Diet or of the Assemblies of local autonomous entities subsequent to 2 September 1945).

A person falling under any of the following numbered clauses shall not be able to become a member of the Commission:

1. A bankrupt who has not been rehabilitated;
2. A person whose sentence of imprisonment or a heavier punishment has been executed;
3. A person who, on and after the date of effectiveness of the Constitution of Japan, has organized or joined a political party or any other organization advocating destruction by violence of the Constitution of Japan or the Government formed thereunder.

The appointment of members of the Commission shall not result in two or more of them belonging to the same political party.

Article 22. Members of the Commission shall not be able to become concurrently members of the Assemblies or salaried personnel of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, Prefectures, Special Wards, cities, towns or villages, a political party

or any other political organization.

In addition to the preceding paragraph, matters concerning the performance of duties of members of the Commission shall be fixed by Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural regulations in line with the provisions of Section 7 of Chapter III of the National Public Servants Law.

Article 23. The term of office of members of the Commission shall be three years, provided that a member filling a vacancy shall remain in office during the rest of the term of office of his predecessor.

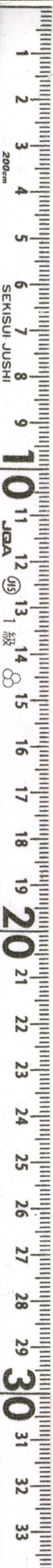
Members of the Commission may be re-appointed.

Article 24. In case a member of the Commission falls under any of the following numbered clauses, he shall ipso facto be relieved of his office:

1. In case he has come to fall under any of the numbered clauses of Article 21, paragraph 3;
2. In case he has ceased to have the right to be elected as members of the respective Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Assembly.

The Governors of To, Do and Prefectures may, in case they consider that a member of the Commission has been incapacitated from performing his duties on account of a mental or physical defect or that he has violated his official obligations or committed a misconduct ill befitting a member of the Commission, dismiss him with the consent of the Assemblies of To, Do and Prefectures.

In case two or more members of the Commission have come to belong to the same political party, such members except one of them shall be dismissed by the Governors of To, Do and Prefectures with the consent of the Assemblies of To, Do and Prefectures, provided that the Governors of To, Do and Prefectures may immediately dismiss one or two members



of the Commission who have come to belong to a political party to which another member of the Commission already belongs.

Except in the cases mentioned in Paragraphs 2 and 3, no member of the Commission shall be dismissed against his will.

Article 25. To, Do and Prefectures shall provide members of the Commission with remuneration and compensation for such expenses as they may require for performing their duties.

In regard to the remuneration and compensation of expenses mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 203, paragraph 3, and Article 206 of the Local Self-Government Law shall apply.

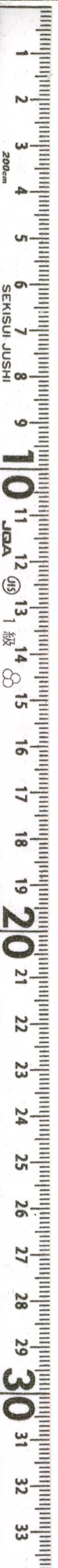
Article 26. There shall be a chairman in each of the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures who shall be selected through cooptation by the members. The term of office of the chairman shall be one year, provided that he may be re-appointed.

The chairman shall preside over affairs of the Public Safety Commission of the respective To, Do and Prefectures.

Section 4. National Rural Police of To (Metropolis), Do (Hokkaido) and Prefectures.

Article 27. The National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall, within the boundaries of the respective To, Do and Prefecture (except areas under the jurisdiction of the police of autonomous entities) carry out those functions as listed in Article 2, paragraph 2.

Article 28. There shall be established not more than one To or Prefecture headquarters of the National Rural Police within each To and Prefecture at the places where the Government of To and Prefecture are situated. In Do



(Hokkaido) there shall be established not more than 14 headquarters of the National Rural Police in the territorial sub-divisions, one of which shall be at the place where the Government of Do (Hokkaido) is situated.

The area under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall be divided into Police Districts, and there shall be established a police station for each Police District.

The area of each Police District and the location, name and jurisdiction of each police station shall be determined by the National Rural Police.

There shall be established police boxes or police substations as lower organizations of police stations.

Article 29. There shall be established branches of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures at necessary places to have charge of liaison between the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures and the police of autonomous entities and the maintenance and control of the police communication systems under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police.

Article 30. The Chiefs of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures (hereinafter to be called the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures) shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Directors of the Headquarters of Police Regions with the consent of the Director General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police in accordance with the National Public Servants Law.

Article 31. The Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall be subject to the operational control of the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures and subject to the administrative control of the Directors of Police Regions.

Article 32. The Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall control the police communication systems under

the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police which are within the boundaries of the respective To, Do and Prefectures.

Article 33. There shall be established in the National Rural Police Headquarters of To, Do and Prefectures necessary divisions and sections (including structures concerning criminal identification and criminal statistics).

Article 34. There may be attached to the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures Police Schools of To, Do and Prefectures.

The Police Schools of To, Do and Prefectures shall train the pre-service and in-service police personnel of the National Rural Police and also, upon request of the police of autonomous entities, may train such personnel thereof.

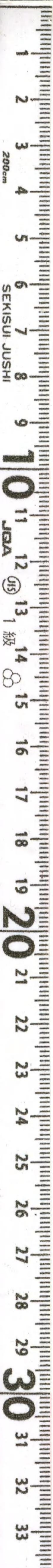
Article 35. In the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures, there shall be police personnel who are Superintendents, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Sergeants and Policemen, and other necessary personnel, in addition to the chief of police.

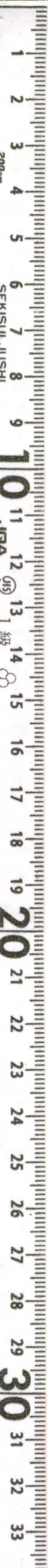
Ranks of police personnel shall be chief of police, Superintendent, Inspector, Assistant Inspector, Sergeant and Policemen.

Police personnel shall take charge of police affairs subject to the direction and supervision of their superiors.

Article 36. The personnel mentioned in the preceding article, paragraph 1, shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the chiefs of police of To, Do and Prefecture in accordance with the National Public Servants Law, except that no such personnel shall be placed on duty with the National Rural Police until he has undergone a course of basic police training.

Necessary matters concerning the oath, training and education, formality and uniform of police personnel shall





be determined by the National Public Safety Commission.

Article 37. The chiefs of police stations shall be superintendents or inspectors.

The chiefs of police stations shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures, execute police affairs within their jurisdiction and direct and supervise the personnel of police stations.

Article 38. The chiefs of police sub-stations shall be Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors.

The chiefs of police sub-stations shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the chiefs of police of To, Do and Prefectures, Rural Police, execute the affairs provided for in Article 29 and direct and supervise the personnel of police sub-stations.

Article 39. Detailed matters concerning the organs and officials of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall be fixed by the National Public Safety Commission.

CHAPTER III. POLICE OF AUTONOMOUS ENTITIES.

Section 1. General Provisions.

Article 40. Cities and urban communities having five thousand population or over (hereinafter called cities, towns and villages) shall be responsible for the maintenance of police and enforcement of law and order within their boundaries.

The urban communities provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be given public notice by Cabinet Order in accordance with the population based on the latest census announced in the Official Gazette.

Article 41. The police of cities, towns and villages shall perform all functions in matters listed in Article 2, paragraph 2.

Article 42. Expenses necessary for the police of autonomous entities shall be borne by the respective cities, towns and villages.

Section 2. Public Safety Commissions of Cities, Towns and Villages.

Article 43. There shall be established under the jurisdiction of the mayors of cities and headmen of towns and villages Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages to control the police within the boundaries of the respective cities, towns and villages.

Article 44. In regard to the organization and operation of the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages and the qualification, appointment, prohibition of the concurrent holding of other offices, performance of duties, term of office, retirement, dismissal, remuneration and compensation of expenses of members of such Commissions, the provisions of Articles 21 to 26 shall apply mutatis mutandis, provided that "To, Do and Prefectures" as used therein shall read "cities, towns and villages" and "Governors of To, Do and Prefectures" as used therein shall read "mayors of cities and headmen of towns and villages" and "regulations of To, Do and Prefectures" as used therein shall read regulations of cities, towns and villages."

Section 3. Police of Cities, Towns and Villages.

Article 45. There shall be established one or more police stations in each city, town and village.

Where there are two or more police stations, there shall be established a Headquarters of the Police of cities, towns and villages.

The location and name and jurisdiction of each police station and the establishment and organization of the Headquarters of the Police of cities, towns and villages shall be

determined by the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages.

Article 46. In the police of cities, towns and villages, there shall be a chief of police and police personnel, of the ranks necessary and consistent with efficient policing in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The provisions of Article 35, paragraph 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the police personnel of cities, towns and villages referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The fixed number of police personnel of cities, towns and villages shall be determined by the local entities in accordance with local requirements, and shall not exceed 95,000, provided that until such time as local autonomy in financial matters has been established the fixed number of police personnel of cities, towns and villages shall be in accordance with standards fixed by Cabinet Order. Such standards shall be fixed according to the population of cities, towns and villages and according to the ranks of police personnel necessary for efficient policing, administration of police, and supervision of police. Such standards shall also specify the numbers and types of professional, technical, clerical and maintenance employees necessary for efficient policing in accordance with city, town and village population. Re-adjustment in the allocation of the total personnel strength of 95,000 shall be made only through legislation enacted by the Diet after such time as local autonomy in financial matters has been established.

Article 47. The Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns, and villages in accordance with bylaw.

Article 48. The Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages, with the approval of the Public Safety Commission, shall appoint, and dismiss for cause, the police personnel of

the respective cities, towns and villages. They shall also direct and supervise such personnel.

Article 49. The chiefs of police stations shall be police personnel not lower than Assistant Inspector.

The chiefs of police stations shall be subject to the direction and supervision of their superiors, execute police affairs within their jurisdiction and direct and supervise the personnel subordinate to them.

Article 50. The appointment and dismissal, allowance, performance of duties and other matters of police personnel shall be fixed by bylaws of cities, towns and villages in line with the spirit of the National Public Servants Law.

Necessary matters concerning the oath, education and training, formality and uniform of municipal police personnel shall be fixed by municipal regulations in line with the regulations to be determined by the National Public Safety Commission as provided for in Article 36, paragraph 2, provided that the uniform shall be easily distinguishable from that of the National Rural Police.

Section 4. Special Provisions Concerning
Special Wards.

Article 51. In areas where special wards exist, the Wards shall be collectively responsible for police within the areas of such wards.

Article 52. For such special Wards there shall be established one Special Ward Public Safety Commission corresponding to the Public Safety Commission of cities, towns or villages under the jurisdiction of the Governor of To, and members thereof shall be selected and appointed by the Governor of To with the consent of the Metropolitan Assembly.

Article 53. Except the matters provided for in the preceding two articles, areas where special wards exist

shall be considered as a city so far as the Municipal Police in such areas is concerned, and the provisions concerning the Municipal Police shall apply mutatis mutandis.

CHAPTER IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL RURAL POLICE AND THE POLICE OF AUTONOMOUS ENTITIES. AND AMONG THE POLICE OF AUTONOMOUS ENTITIES.

Article 54. There shall exist neither administrative nor operational control by the National Rural Police over the police of cities, towns and villages. These police shall be obligated to cooperate with each other.

Article 55. The police personnel of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures may, at the request of the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages for assistance, exercise their authority in the area of the respective city, town and village under the operational control of the Public Safety Commission of the city, town or village which made the request for assistance.

Article 56. The Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall maintain close liaison with the Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages within To, Do and Prefectures.

CHAPTER V. EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY OUTSIDE OF JURISDICTION.

Article 57. The National Rural Police and the police of cities, towns and villages shall, in regard to a crime committed in an area within five hundred meters outside of the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the respective National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures or the police of cities, towns and villages, exercise their authority also in that area.

Article 58. The National Rural Police and the Police of cities, towns and villages may, with regard to specific individual cases of criminal operations which have been conducted within the area under their jurisdiction (including

here and hereinafter any area within five hundred meters outside of the boundaries of their jurisdiction) or originated in, or extended into, the area under their jurisdiction, extend their authority beyond the boundaries of their jurisdiction for the suppression and detection of such operations and apprehension of suspects.

Article 59. In those cases where the National Rural Police maintains facilities within the autonomous entities and in those cases where the autonomous entities maintain facilities within areas outside their boundaries, the National Rural Police and police of such and autonomous entities respectively shall exercise police power and jurisdiction over such facilities.

CHAPTER VI. CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Article 60. The Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages shall on forms and in the manner provided for by the National Public Safety Commission make reports of criminal statistics and of criminal identification consisting of evidence, photographs, fingerprints, physical description and criminal characteristics of suspects and arrested individuals to the Director General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police through the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures.

Article 61. There shall be established facilities for criminal identification in the Headquarters of the National Rural Police and Headquarters of National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures.

CHAPTER VII. SPECIAL MEASURES IN A STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

Article 62. If deemed especially necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in a state of national emergency, the Prime Minister may, upon the recommendation

of the National Public Safety Commission, issue a proclamation of a state of national emergency in respect of the country as a whole or any part of it.

The proclamation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall set forth the area, outline of the situation and date of the effectivation of the proclamation.

Article 63. When the proclamation mentioned in the preceding article has been issued, control over the whole police shall be temporarily assumed by the Prime Minister in accordance with the provisions of the present law. In this case the Director General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police or the Director of the Headquarters of the Police Region shall give necessary orders to, or direct, the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures or the Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages within the area set forth in the proclamation.

Article 64. The Prime Minister may order the National Rural Police or the police of cities, towns and villages outside of the area set forth in the proclamation to dispatch to necessary areas the whole or a part of police personnel for assistance.

The police personnel dispatched in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph may perform their duties also in the area to which they have been dispatched during the period of their mission there.

Article 65. The proclamation of a state of national emergency by the Prime Minister according to Article 62 must be ratified by the Diet within twenty days from the date of the proclamation. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, such ratification shall be obtained from the House of Councillors convoked in emergency session provided for in Article 54 of the Constitution of Japan.

If no ratification of the proclamation of a state of national emergency has been made according to the preceding

paragraph within the period mentioned therein or if the ratification has been rejected, the proclamation of a state of national emergency shall lose its effect,

Article 66. The Prime Minister shall, even in case he has proclaimed a state of national emergency, promptly proclaim the rescission of the former proclamation when he deems that its necessity has ceased to exist. He must do so if the Diet so directs.

In regard to the proclamation of the rescission mentioned in the preceding paragraph and other duties of the Prime Minister provided for in the present law, the National Public Safety Commission shall always give necessary advice to the Prime Minister.

CHAPTER VIII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 67. The relationship between the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures, Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages and police personnel on the one hand and the Public Procurators on the other shall be otherwise determined by law.

The National Public Safety Commission shall constantly maintain close liaison with the Procurator General.

Article 68. In case an alteration has taken place in the area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures and the area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the police of cities, towns and villages, or in case an area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the police of one city, town or village, or two or more cities, towns and villages has been divided into areas which shall be under the jurisdiction of the police of two ^{or} more cities, towns and villages, or becomes an area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the police of one city, town and village, measures consequent upon the alteration of jurisdiction shall have

been completed not later than fifty days from the day the alteration has become necessary.

Until the measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been completed, the former police jurisdiction shall prevail in the area concerned. In the case of the latter part of the preceding paragraph, duties of the former mayor of a city or headman of a town or village shall be performed by mayors of cities and headmen of towns and villages of two or more areas through mutual consultation or by the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 1. The date of enforcement of the present law shall be fixed by Cabinet Order in respect of each provision within a period not exceeding ninety (90) days from the day of its enactment.

Article 2. The term of office of the members of the National Public Safety Commission to be appointed for the first time after the enforcement of the present law shall be one year for one of the five members, two years for one member, three years for one member, four years for one member, and five years for one member.

The term of office for each member provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Commission by lot.

Article 3. The term of office of the member of the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures and the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages to be appointed for the first time after the enforcement of the present law shall be one year for one of the three members, two years for another and three years for another.

The term of office for each member provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the respective Commission by lot.

Article 4. The National Public Servants Law shall be considered as already in effect within the extent necessary for the application of the present law.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the authority of the National Personnel Commission shall, pending its establishment as provided for in the National Public Servants Law, be exercised by the Temporary National Personnel Commission in conformity with the instance mentioned in Article 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of that law.

Article 5. During one year after the enforcement of the present law, the personnel in charge of the National Rural Police or the police of autonomous entities may, in case there exists no list of candidates for appointment or in case there is especial necessity, be temporarily appointed from among persons who have qualifications necessary for such officials of the central government or the local governments as are corresponding to the respective personnel in accordance with the existing laws and orders.

Article 6. The appointment and dismissal, allowances and performance of duties of the police personnel of the National Rural Police and other necessary matters concerning such personnel shall still conform for the time being to existing instances of the police personnel of the Metropolitan Police Board and Prefectures, pending the establishment of rules of the National Personnel Commission concerning police personnel or the determination by the National Public Safety Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 2.

Article 7. In case an official of the National Government who is in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board or the Hokkaido or Prefectural Police Division at the time of the effectivation of the present Law has immediately become a member of the personnel of the Municipal Police, he shall be considered as being continually in service with

the same status as before, and the provisions of the Pension Law shall apply to him mutatis mutandis for the time being.

In case an official of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or a Prefecture who is in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board or the Hokkaido or Prefectural Police Division has immediately become a member of the personnel of the National Rural Police, his tenure of office as an official of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture shall be added to the years of his service as a public servant so far as the application of the Pension Law is concerned.

Article 8. Expenses necessary for the police of cities, towns and villages shall be borne by the National treasury and the Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures as provided for by Cabinet order until such time as local autonomy in financial matters has been established.

Expenses necessary for the National Rural Police shall until the time mentioned in the preceding paragraph, be borne by the National treasury and the Metropolis, Hokkaido and Prefectures.

In regard to the apportionment of police expenses to the National treasury and to the Metropolis, Hokkaido and Prefectures, existing instances shall still be followed until the time mentioned in paragraph 1.

Article 9. In cases where municipalities newly assume responsibility for police on or after the effectiveness of the present law, state property or state-owned goods which is or are actually being used for police and surplus to the needs of National Rural police shall, if needed by the Municipal Police, be transferred without compensation to the respective municipality.

Article 10. Criminal identification facilities, police communication systems and police education and training facilities under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board or the Police Divisions of Do, and prefectures

at the time of the enforcement of the present law shall be maintained and controlled by the National Rural Police except the Training Schools at Atago-Cho, Minato-Ku, Tokyo-To and in the Palace grounds of the present Metropolitan Police Board which shall be transferred to the municipal police of special wards of Tokyo-To.

Article 11. All affairs Unions and Office Affairs Unions of towns and villages existing at the time of the enforcement of the present law shall be considered as a town or a village so far as the application of the provisions of the present law is concerned.

Article 12. "The respective administrative organs" as used in Articles 1 and 2 of the Administrative Enforcement Law shall mean "the chiefs of police stations" as used in Articles 37 and 49, and "the respective administrative organs" as used in Articles 3 to 5 and "the administrative organs" as used in Article 6 of the above-mentioned Law shall include "the chiefs of police stations" as used in Articles 37 and 49.

Article 13. Municipalities shall assume responsibility for police within their boundaries in accordance with the provisions of Article 40, paragraph 1, as from the day the Public Safety Commission has been formed and necessary police personnel have been appointed in the respective municipality by the application of the provisions of the present law concerning the municipal police, provided that the day shall not be later than ninety days after the enactment of the present law.

Article 14. In cases where municipalities have come to assume responsibility for police within their boundaries in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, the Metropolitan Police Board or the Hokkaido or Prefectural Police Division shall perform its duties as the National Rural Police until the provisions of the present

law concerning the National Rural Police have taken effect.

Article 15. The Law concerning Local Autonomy is amended as follows:

(*That portion within double brackets is for explanatory purpose ONLY and NOT part of the law.)

In Article 13, para. 2, "members of electoral administration committee or inspection commissioners" shall read "members of electoral administration committee, inspection commissioners or public safety committeemen of city, town or village." ((This article refers to the right of a citizen to petition for removal of public officers.))

In Article 21, para. 2, "a police officer" shall read "a member of national police force," and "a public safety committeeman of an ordinary local public body and a member of municipal police force" shall be added next to "a revenue officer." ((This article refers to the ineligibility of police to be candidates in local elections.))

In Article 86, para. 1, "electoral administration committee or inspection commissioner" shall read "electoral administration committeeman, inspection commissioner or public safety committeeman of city, town or village." ((This article provides for the recall of the officials named under certain conditions.))

In Article 88, para. 1, "or" shall read "and," and "or public safety committeeman of city, town or village" shall be added next to "treasurer." ((This article provides that no demand can be made for the recall of officers, subject to recall, until after they have been in office one year.))

In Article 121 "an inspection commissioner" shall read "an inspection commissioner or a public safety committeeman." ((This article requires public safety commissioners to appear before assemblies.))

In Article 125 "or its inspection commissioners" shall

read "or its inspection commissioners or the public safety committee of the city, town or village concerned." ((This article requires certain public bodies to act upon petition adopted by the Assembly.))

In Article 130, para. 1, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction." ((This article authorizes the police, under certain conditions, to arrest spectators creating a disturbance at an assembly session.))

In Article 158, para. 1, "matters relating to police" and "police division" shall be deleted. ((This article abolishes the old Prefectural Police Division at prefectural level.))

In Article 160, para. 2, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction." ((This article authorizes the police to call upon bystanders for help.))

In Article 173, para. 1, "educational officials or police officials" shall read "educational officials," and the same Article, para. 5, shall be deleted. ((This article deletes superseded provisions for police administration at prefectural level.))

In Article 277, "Article 145" shall read "Article 121, Article 145." ((This article requires public safety commissioners to appear before assemblies of special cities.))

The provisional clause of Article 1 of the supplementary provisions shall be deleted. ((This article rescinds the interim police provisions of the Local Autonomy Law.))

In Article 4 of the supplementary provisions "(excluding the Metropolitan Police Board, same hereinafter)" shall be deleted. ((This article rescinds interim police provisions of the Local Autonomy Law.))

Article 7 of the supplementary provisions shall be amended as follows: Article 7 deleted. ((This article rescinds interim police provisions of the Local Autonomy Law.))

Article 16. The Law concerning the election of the Members of the House of Representatives is amended as follows:

In Article 9, "and a police officer" shall read "a member of national police force or a public safety committeeman of the Metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture and city, town or village and a member of municipal police force." ((This article excludes those named from eligibility for the House of Representatives.))

In Article 40, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction." ((This article authorizes the police to be called in to maintain order in voting places.))

In Article 41, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction." ((This article authorizes the presence of the police in voting places.))

In Article 112, para. 2, and Article 113, para. 2, "a police officer" shall read "a public safety committeeman of the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture and city, town or village or a member of national police force or a member of municipal police force" and "the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture concerned" shall read "the areas concerned." ((This article makes it a penal offense for individuals, including police, to commit certain election crimes.))

In Article 121, para. 2, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction." ((This article authorizes the police to seize weapons used in connection with elections.))

In Article 124, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction." ((This article establishes it as a penal offense to disregard police warning against continuing to create election disturbances.))

Article 17. The Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Councillors is amended as follows:

In Article 7, "and a police officer" shall read "a public safety committeeman of the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture and city, town or village and a member of national police force or a member of municipal police force." ((This article excludes those mentioned from eligibility for the House of Councillors.))

Article 18. The Law concerning People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges is amended as follows:

In Article 44, para. 2, "a police officer" shall read "a public safety committeeman of the metropolis, urban or rural prefecture and city, town or village or a member of national police force, or a member of municipal police force" and "metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture concerned" shall read "the areas concerned." ((This article makes the police subject to bribery laws.))

Article 19. Provisions in other laws and ordinances which relate to a police officer shall be deemed to refer to a police official with competent jurisdiction. ((This article provides that in any other law or ordinance where the term police officer appears that it shall be construed to refer to one who has competent jurisdiction under the new Police Law.))

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

APC 500
1 November 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Bureau of Police
Director, National Rural Police

SUBJECT: Police Reorganization and Training Program

1. To confirm verbal instruction concerning this subject of a previous date, the following detailed information is furnished.

2. PROBLEM:

a. To complete reorganization, select and train approximately 36,000 civil police by 1 June 1948. To assist in accomplishment of the problems:

- (1) Provide a staff at National Rural Headquarters in Tokyo.
- (2) Establish Regional Headquarters, select Regional Commanders, including staff and a school training staff.
- (3) Plan for establishing Troop Headquarters, and selection of Troop Commanders.
- (4) Provide barrack space and other training school facilities for 1500 men in each regional area.
- (5) Issue instructions to all Prefectural Chiefs to submit plans for complete decentralization, based upon the planning for pilot plant experiment in Chiba Prefecture. Later, instructions will be issued to place decentralization plans into effect.

3. FACTS CONCERNING THE PROBLEM:

a. The Japanese civil police force has been authorized an increase of 31,116 above present strength of 1 October 1947.

b. Japanese civil police strength as of 1 October 1947, was 93,884.

c. Present capacity of police training schools is 8,230.

Tab B

Memo to: Director, Bureau of Police; Director, SRP, subj: "Police Reorganization and Training Program," dtd 1 Nov 47.

d. Estimated losses from the police force indicates a replacement requirement of approximately 12,000 annually.

e. Six (6) National Rural Police regional training centers to be established.

f. Training schools at national and regional levels are directly under control of National Rural Police.

g. Initially and until authorized strength is reached, training of all police will be the responsibility of the National Rural Police.

h. Full strength police forces must be accomplished at the earliest date and in the shortest possible time consistent with recruiting and the training program.

4. RECRUITMENT:

In order to accomplish this mission the Japanese Government should:

a. Establish a positive and effective nation-wide recruiting program with a follow-up plan in case the number of recruits obtained are insufficient to meet scheduled school requirements.

b. Place police service on a high purpose plane.

c. Point out the benefits of a police career to the public.

d. Raise the physical and mental standards for candidates.

e. Publicize the competitive nature of entrance examinations.

f. Conduct fair and open competition between applicants.

g. Publish the lists of successful candidates in each locality.

h. Widely publicize each graduation ceremony.

5. TRAINING FACILITIES:

Training schools staff will be implemented and facilities expanded to permit:

Memo to: Director, Bureau of Police; Director, NRP, subj: "Police Reorganization and Training Program," dtd 1 Nov 47.

- a. Prefectural schools to increase present capacity by approximately 50%, in order to meet the 11,000 recruit training requirement. (See Appendix I)
- b. Central Police College (Tokyo) to quarter, mess and train 1,000 students.
- c. Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Fukuoka schools to quarter, mess and train 500 students each.
- d. Establishment of Regional NRP training centers capable of quartering, messing and training 1,500 students.

6. TRAINING COURSES:

Training courses will be established at all police schools in accordance with the attached chart (Appendix II). These courses and the duration of each are as follows:

- a. Basic "A" - 2 months basic training for recruits at Tokyo College and at 4 Special and Prefectural Police Schools.
- b. Basic "B" - 2 months advanced basic training for graduates of Basic "A" - at Regional Schools.
- c. Advanced "A" - In-service training for all personnel below the grade of sergeant who have equivalent of Basic "A" and Basic "B" - at all training schools.
- d. Advanced "B" - In-service training for all personnel to include the grade of sergeant who have the equivalent of Basic "A", Basic "B" and Advanced "A" - Tokyo College.

For curriculum of above courses see Appendix III.

7. Depending upon recruiting flow, the projected training program for 1948 will provide pre-service and in-service training for 100,000 police, of which 36,000 will be for replacement and expansion to the authorized strength of 125,000 (Appendix I).

3 Incls

1. App I - Tr Program 1948.
2. App II - Tr Program 1948.
3. App III- Curriculum of Courses.

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

APPENDIX II


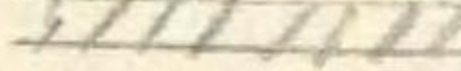


POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 1948

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1st Prefecture Basic "A"	11,000) - Recruits
2nd " " " "			11,000										
3rd " " " "				11,000									
4th " " Adv "A"						11,000) - In-service (men)
5th " " " "								11,000					
6th " " " "										11,000			

1st Tokyo College Basic "A"	1,000) - Recruits
2nd " " Adv "A"			1,000) - In-service (men)
3rd " " Adv "B"				1,000) - Officers Adv
4th " " " "						1,000							

1st 4 Special Schools Basic "A"	2,000) - Recruit
2nd " " " Adv "A"			2,000										
3rd " " " " "				2,000) - In-service (men)
4th " " " " "						2,000							
5th " " " " "								2,000					

1st Regional Basic "B"	6,000) - Recruit
2nd " " " " "			6,000										
3rd " " Adv "A"				6,000) - In-service (men)
4th " " " " "						6,000							
5th " " " " "								6,000					

 Basic "A"
 " " "B"
 Advanced "A"
 " " "B"

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 795006

By NARA Date 10/28/11



APPENDIX III

Curriculum for Pre-Service and In-Service Police Training Courses.

	Basic Course <u>A</u>	Basic Course <u>B</u>	Adv Course <u>A</u>	Adv Course <u>B</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>	67 Hrs	55 Hrs	58 Hrs	60 Hrs
Principles of Democracy.				
Rules, regulations, reports & records.				
Receipt and disposal of property.				
Organization of:				
a. National Rural Police.				
b. Municipal Police.				
c. Japanese Government.				
Responsibilities of police.				
Administration of justice.				
Democratic police methods.				
Co-operation with and jurisdiction of other law enforcement agencies.				
Occupation Forces.				
Police communications system.				
Care, handling and disposal of police property.				
Principles of instruction.				
<u>LAW AND PROCEDURE</u>	58 "	56 "	73 "	58 "
Police authority and limitations.				
Japanese Constitution.				
Police and civil laws.				
Administrative code.				
Classification of crime.				
Criminal code.				
Code of criminal procedure.				
Economic controls.				
New Laws affecting police and the nation.				
Civil Government.				
Game, fish and forestry laws.				
<u>COURT PROCEDURE</u>	30 "	40 "	40 "	36 "
Civil court system.				
Relations with procurators & judges.				
Preparation of cases.				
Testimony - Evidence.				
Rules of evidence and procedure.				
Testifying in court (police as witness).				

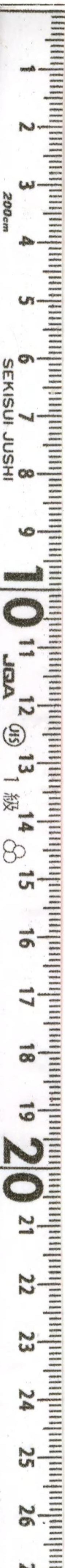


Appendix III.

	Basic Course A	Basic Course B	Adv Course A	Adv Course B
<u>PATROL ACTIVITIES</u>	24 Hrs	33 Hrs	12 Hrs	12 Hrs
General patrol duties.				
Patrol and observation.				
Meetings, parades and assemblies.				
Strike duty.				
Riots and disorders control.				
Gangs and rackets.				
Vice, gambling and raids.				
<u>TRAFFIC CONTROL</u>	15 "	5 "	8 "	12 "
Handling traffic.				
Enforcement.				
Traffic engineering and education.				
Present and future traffic problems.				
Traffic laws.				
<u>POLICE PRACTICES & PROCEDURES</u>	104 "	48 "	84 "	92 "
Physical training.				
Disciplinary drills.				
Self defense and techniques.				
First aid.				
Technique of arrest & disarming.				
Search of prisoner.				
Baton exercises.				
Handling firearms.				
Manual of the pistol.				
Arrest and detention.				
a. Methods and procedure.				
b. General duties.				
c. Gangs & rackets (development & control).				
Principles of riot and strike control.				
Use, care and cleaning of pistol.				
Safety precautions.				
Pistol marksmanship.				
Communication.				
Disaster and national emergency plans.				
<u>INVESTIGATION</u>	48 "	35 "	26 "	26 "
Crime scenes.				
Sources of information.				
Interviews, confessions & statements.				
Preservation of evidence.				
Methods of investigation.				
Limitations and legal practices.				
Practices of professional criminals.				

Appendix III.

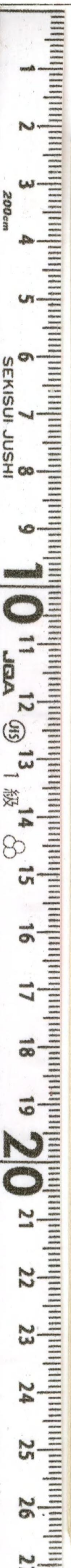
	Basic Course	Basic Course	Adv Course	Adv Course
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY</u> Recognition of types. Protection, custody and handling.	2 Hrs	2 Hrs	2 Hrs	2 Hrs
<u>CRIME PREVENTION</u> Causes of crime. Juvenile delinquency. Potential delinquents. Co-ordination of with other agencies. Psychopathic cases.	6 "	12 "	22 "	30 "
<u>CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION</u> Fingerprinting, handwriting & photography. General techniques & purpose. Portrait Parle and other methods. Impression equipment.	6 "	15 "	18 "	14 "
<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS</u> Dealing with the public. Attitudes - development & effect. Public servants - courtesy, conduct & appearance. Co-operation & co-ordination with other agencies.	2 "	15 "	10 "	8 "
<u>SCIENTIFIC AIDS</u> General principles. Forensic chemistry. a. Blood. b. Dust and dirt. c. Dyes and stains. d. Wood and paper. e. Microscope. f. Micro analysis. g. Identification of knives, tools, instruments. h. Hair and fibers. i. Minerals and vegetables. j. Microscope - demonstrations - standards. k. Methods of preservation. l. Police co-operation with experts. Use of ultra-violet light. Keeler Polygraph (Lie Detector). Hyacine - Hydrobromide (truth serum).	8 "	10 "	10 "	8 "



Appendix III.

MISCELLANEOUS
Special lectures.
Examinations.
Graduation.

Basic Course	Basic Course	Adv Course	Adv Course
A	B	A	B
3 Hrs	3 Hrs	16 Hrs	16 Hrs



SECRET**BRIEF**

APO 500

7 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Losses

1. Blanket purges of police personnel previously screened and passed are responsible for constant personnel changes with a resultant deterioration of efficiency. The present BUTOKU KAI purge is furthering this adverse situation, as evidenced by Yamagata Military Government Team request to retain certain police officials affected by purge (Tab A). The present BUTOKU KAI purge will effect the removal of approximately 1,004 supervisory police personnel in the grade of inspector or higher, representing a loss of 25%.
2. 39,637 Japanese police, representing 45% of the total force, were removed from service during 1945/1947. 5,073 key officials have been removed by purge; 1,583 have been lost from other causes. The present BUTOKU KAI purge threatens further depletion.
3. The BUTOKU KAI is comparable to the United States Rifle Association whose wartime activities were no more militaristic than the parallel activity of United States police supervision over wartime civilian air-raid wardens.
4. Loss of police personnel has exceeded recruitment while crime incidence has increased over 200% during the occupation period. The theory of continual purging of experienced police officials must of necessity be tempered with practicability to prevent chaotic results.
5. With the realization by the undersigned that the effects of the BUTOKU KAI purge adversely threatened the organization of the Japanese police, unavailing contact was made with Government Section on 3 September 47 in an effort to postpone or minimize the effect on the Japanese police (Tab B).
6. The impact of purges upon efficiency of the Japanese police system progressively becoming more evident, the warning signal was again sounded and Government Section contacted once again on 17 October 47 (Tab C).
7. All correspondence, supra, with Government Section having been to no avail, a detailed plea regarding Japanese police losses and supplemented statistically was dispatched 3 November 47 (Tab D).
8. It is recommended that (a) the BUTOKU KAI purge be suspended from mass application and placed on a selective basis, and (b) the practical effects of such a selective basis of purging be considered and coordinated by the initiating staff section with other interested staff sections.

4 Incls:
As indicated

C. A. W.

FILE**SECRET**

26
014.12 / Civil Service

SECRET

Japanese Police Losses

G-2

Govt Sec

CIS/P&P/JSC/wc

3 NO. 1947

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1. References:

a. Check Note 1 from G-2 to Govt Sec, dated 3 Sep 47, subject: "Japanese Police Losses" (Incl 1).

b. Letter, Hqs Yamagata MG Team to C-in-C, GHQ, SCAP, dated 4 Oct 47, subject: "Request - Retention Police Officials", and Check Note 1 from G-2 to Govt Sec, dated 17 Oct 47, based thereon (Incl 2).

2. Continued blanket purges of personnel previously screened and passed are resulting in constant personnel changes with complete deterioration of efficiency of the Japanese Police.

3. During the period 1945/1947: 39,637 members of the Japanese police have been separated from the service, a loss of 45% of the normal establishment. 5,073 key officials, experienced and most capable, have been lost by purge. 1,583 more key officials have been lost from other causes. This is an average yearly loss increase of 375% over the previous five-year average.

4. The present Butoku Kai purge sponsored by the Govt Sec will remove about 1,004 additional key police officials, all in the grade of inspector or higher, a total loss of 25% of all top bracket police.

5. The activities of the Butoku Kai are roughly the counterpart of the U.S. Rifle Association. Most police officials concerned were ex-officio officers of the Butoku Kai, similar to members of our state police forces who are ex-officio game, forest and fire wardens. Their activities were no more militaristic than our own police supervision over war-time civilian air raid wardens.

6. That this particular purge adversely affects police efficiency and occupation tranquillity, is the considered opinion of the Civil Intelligence Section and the Commanding General, Eighth Army:

a. Crime incidence has increased over 200% since the Occupation.

b. Loss of police personnel has exceeded recruitment of authorized strength.

c. Ninety-four percent (94%) of Foreign Nationals in Japan are Koreans, a unified group of potential dissatisfaction and lawless characteristics.

SECRET

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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Japanese Police Losses

G-2

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(contd)

d. The present and future weakness of Occupation strength in Japan is well known. The ratio of population density is approximately one (1) U.S. soldier per 730 Japanese.

e. Six million repatriates may become easy prey to subversive ideas and represent an element of social unrest.

f. The average ratio of Japanese police to population is 1 to 807, which compares unfavorably with the American ratio of 1 to 598, backed by a regular army and national guard.

g. Our total military, plus a semi-trained and largely unarmed Japanese police force, currently 92,495, represents an inadequate force for the control of 80,000,000 people.

h. The low effectiveness of the forces of law and order, on the basis of numerical ratios, training and decreasing efficiency, could not prevail against organized blocks, millions strong, such as dissatisfied discharged military, with a highly trained nucleus to furnish leadership.

i. Changes in the police affecting its efficiency affect the Occupation and throw a potential burden on this shrinking manpower of the Occupation Forces.

7. The crime incidence has increased over 200% since the Occupation. During the war crimes against the Criminal Code dropped to a low of 39,190 as of Aug 45. With the end of the war crime increased sharply until Sep 46 with a total of 146,818 or 375% of the Aug 45 total, exceeding the previous high point in Japanese crime which occurred during 1933-35. Since Jan 47 there has been a general upward movement in criminal activity, Aug 47 indicating 343% rise over the same month of 1945.

8. Continual purging of experienced police officials has, and will continue to be reflected, in decreasing, police efficiency and domestic tranquillity.

9. The practical aspects of the need for balance between blanket purges and efficiency must be recognized. Theory versus practicability can give divergent results.

10. Recommend that:

a. The Butoku Kai purge be immediately suspended from mass

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Japanese Police Losses

G-2

Govt Sec

CIS/P&P/JSC/wc

3 NOV 1947

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(contd)

application to the Japanese police force.

b. The practical effects of any blanket purge be considered and coordinated by the initiating section with other interested staff sections.

11. Comments of Govt Sec will be appreciated to base reply to letter dated 4 Oct, reference 1b above.

2 Incls:

- 1 - C/N fr G-2 to Govt Sec subj:
Japanese police Losses dtd
3 Sep 47.
- 2 - Ltr Hqs Yamagata MG Team subj:
Request-Retention Police Officials,
dtd 4 Oct 47 w/CN fr G-2 to Govt
Sec dtd 17 Oct 47

Info Copies to:

- C-in-C
- MC/S, SCAP
- G-2 8th A

C.A.W.

 * MEMO FOR RECORD: C/n fr Gen Willoughby, 26 Oct 47, requests*
 * (a) recent ltr fr Yamagata MG Team protesting removal of po-*
 * lice chiefs in its territory be traced (b) c/n to Govt Sec *
 * be prepared listing previous communications on subj & showing
 * its failure to respond (c) said c/n be taken up with Exec, *
 * Govt Sec personally be Col Bratton (d) if result of confer-*
 * ence between Exec, Govt Sec & Col Bratton unfavorable that *
 * certain info re militaristic societies listed in black lists*
 * be furnished Gen Willoughby to assist him in presenting case*
 * to CinC. Above c/n to Govt Sec complies with 1st par of Gen*
 * Willoughby's chit. *
 * *****J.S.C.*****26-5749*****

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Japanese Police losses

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Govt Sec

G-2

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application to the Japanese police force.

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(contd)

The practical effects of any blanket purge be considered and coordinated by the initiating section with other interested staff sections.

Comments of Govt Sec will be appreciated to pass reply to letter dated 11 Oct, reference 1b above.

2 Incls:

1 - G/N R G-2 to Govt Sec subj:

Japanese Police losses etc

3 Sep 41.

2 - For info Yamagata MG Team subj:

Request-Retention Police Officials

etc 11 Oct 41 W/GN R G-2 to Govt

Sec dated 17 Oct 41

Info Copies for

G-2

EC/S, SCAP

G-2 6th A

C.A.M.

* MEMO FOR RECORD: G/N R Gen Willoughby, 28 Oct 41, requests

* (a) request for Yamagata MG Team protesting removal of po-

* lice chieftain in its territory be traced (b) a/n to Govt Sec

* be prepared stating previous communications on subj & showing

* its failure to respond (c) said a/n be taken up with Knox.

* Govt Sec personally be Col Patton (d) if result of confer-

* ence between Knox, Govt Sec & Col Patton unfavorable that

* certain info re military activities listed in black list

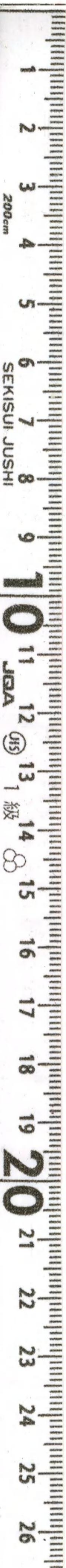
* be furnished Gen Willoughby to assist him in presenting case

* to G-2. (b) Govt Sec copies with list per of G-2

* Willoughby's file.

* ***** U.S.C. ***** 28-279 *****

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COPY

19 December 1946
CIS/OD:TPD/cn

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI ("Great Japan Military Virtue Society")

1. The DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI was founded in 1895 at Kyoto as a ZAIDAN HOJIN (foundation) to sponsor wrestling (judo), fencing (kendo), and archery (kyudo). Because these forms of athletics had been traditional to the samurai, the society incorporated in its name the word "BUTOKU", which is a combination of the character "BU" of "BUSHI" (samurai) with the character "TOKU" (virtue or morality). Thus the connotation of the title is "Great Japan Samurai Morality Society" rather than the usual literal translation "Great Japan Military Virtue Society."

2. Over the years the society became nation-wide in scope, with 3,000,000 members in 1941 and with a federation of local branches in every prefecture. Because of its prestige the president was traditionally an Imperial prince and the chairman a retired field marshal or admiral.

3. For 46 years the society was privately financed. Accounts of the branches were maintained independent from the accounts of the head office.

4. In March, 1942--after the declaration of war--the government took over the society as it did practically all other organizations of its kind. The premier became president, and the ministers of Welfare, Education, Home Affairs, Army and Navy became its vice-chiefs. This organization continued after the end of the war with the result that SCAP-sponsored Premier Shidehara and his Cabinet Ministers became by virtue of their positions honorary heads of the society.

5. In the post-surrender confusion the society lay dormant for several months. Then several attempts were made to revive it on the pre-1942 basis. This brought the matter to the attention of CIS through CIC. As a result, it was temporarily decided to ban the society under SCAPIN 548. After consultation with CIA&E, however, this decision was reversed, because the society decided to dissolve.

6. When Government Section and CPC proposed a post-mortem wholesale proscription of the society in November, CIS advised moderation and pointed out the dangers of too drastic action by check sheet dated 15 November 1946 (TAB I).

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BRIEF

APD 500
7 November 1947

24109

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Losses

1. Blanket purges of police personnel previously screened and passed are responsible for constant personnel changes with a resultant deterioration of efficiency. The present BUTOKU KAI purge is furthering this adverse situation, as evidenced by Yamagata Military Government Team request to retain certain police officials affected by purge (Tab A). The present BUTOKU KAI purge will effect the removal of approximately 1,004 supervisory police personnel in the grade of inspector or higher, representing a loss of 25%.
2. 39,637 Japanese police, representing 45% of the total force, were removed from service during 1945/1947. 5,073 key officials have been removed by purge; 1,583 have been lost from other causes. The present BUTOKU KAI purge threatens further depletion.
3. The BUTOKU KAI is comparable to the United States Rifle Association whose wartime activities were no more militaristic than the parallel activity of United States police supervision over wartime civilian air-raid wardens.
4. Loss of police personnel has exceeded recruitment while crime incidence has increased over 200% during the occupation period. The theory of continual purging of experienced police officials must of necessity be tempered with practicability to prevent chaotic results.
5. With the realization by the undersigned that the effects of the BUTOKU KAI purge adversely threatened the organization of the Japanese police, unavailing contact was made with Government Section on 3 September 47 in an effort to postpone or minimize the effect on the Japanese police (Tab B).
6. The impact of purges upon efficiency of the Japanese police system progressively becoming more evident, the warning signal was again sounded and Government Section contacted once again on 17 October 47 (Tab C).
7. All correspondence, supra, with Government Section having been to no avail, a detailed plea regarding Japanese police losses and supplemented statistically was dispatched 3 November 47 (Tab D).
8. It is recommended that (a) the BUTOKU KAI purge be suspended from mass application and placed on a selective basis, and (b) the practical effects of such a selective basis of purging be considered and coordinated by the initiating staff section with other interested staff sections.

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C. A. W.

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BRIEF

APD 500
7 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Losses

1. Blanket purges of police personnel previously sanctioned and passed are responsible for constant personnel changes with a resultant deterioration of efficiency. The present BUTOKU KAI purge is furthering this adverse situation, as evidenced by Yamagata Military Government team request to retain certain police officials affected by purge (Tab A). The present BUTOKU KAI purge will effect the removal of approximately 1,000 supervisory police personnel in the grade of inspector or higher, representing a loss of 25%.

2. 32,637 Japanese police, representing 15% of the total force, were removed from service during 1945/1947. 5,073 bay officials have been removed by purge; 1,583 have been lost from other causes. The present BUTOKU KAI purge threatens further depletion.

3. The BUTOKU KAI is comparable to the United States Rifle Association whose wartime activities were no more militaristic than the parallel activity of United States police supervision over wartime civilian air-raid wardens.

4. Loss of police personnel has exceeded recruitment while crime incidence has increased over 200% during the occupation period. The theory of continual purging of experienced police officials must of necessity be tempered with practicality to prevent chaotic results.

5. With the realization by the undersigned that the effects of the BUTOKU KAI purge adversely threatened the organization of the Japanese police, unavailing contact was made with Government Section on 3 September 47 in an effort to postpone or minimize the effect on the Japanese police (Tab B).

6. The impact of purges upon efficiency of the Japanese police system progressively becoming more evident, the warning signal was again sounded and Government Section contacted once again on 17 October 47 (Tab C).

7. All correspondence, kept with Government Section having been to no avail, a detailed plea for retention of Japanese police losses and supplemented statistically was dispatched 3 November 47 (Tab D).

8. It is recommended that (a) BUTOKU KAI purge be suspended from mass application and placed on a selective basis, and (b) the practical effects of such a selective basis of purging be considered and coordinated by the initiating staff section with other interested staff sections.

G. A. W.

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Mr. G. G. S. Little Cobb

CT2/bb/130C/HHT/LKX



A COPYHEADQUARTERS
YAMAGATA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 468-2

WAN/yh

4 October 1947

SUBJECT: Request - Retention Police Officials

TO : Commander-in-Chief, General Headquarters, Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

THRU : Command Channels

1. Yamagata Prefectural police officials listed below
are subject to purge removal from office:

YOKOYAMA, Takashi, Chief, Crime Prevention Section,
Yamagata Prefecture.

TAKAHASHI, Hideo, Chief, Criminal Section, Yamagata
Prefecture.

OGATA, Minoru, Chief, Shinjo Police Department

KONNO, Hideo, Chief, Tsuruoka Police Department

2. Simultaneous release of these peace officers would
seriously hamper the enforcement of law and order within
this prefecture.

3. Personal observation over a period of eighteen months
indicates that officials are trained, capable, conscientious
policemen.

4. Request consideration be given the possibility of
retaining these officials in office. If this is not feasible,
request removal be delayed until suitable replacements are
available.

/s/ William A. Nunn, Jr.
WILLIAM A. NUNN, JR.
Lt Col Inf
Commanding

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SUBJECT: Japanese Police Losses

Comment
Number

From: G-2

To: Government Section

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm
3 Sep 1947

1. In the initial occupation period 1945-1946, 49,637 members of the Japanese police force, 53% of the authorized personnel, have been separated from the service by reason of purge, voluntary retirement, cause and death. This represents an increase of 232% over a normal five (5) year attrition average. To date, the force has lost 5,073 of its most capable and experienced officers by purge. 1,583 more of its most capable and experienced officers have been lost from other causes. There have been six (6) chiefs of the Metropolitan Police Bureau since August 1945. The present "Butoku Kai" purge, if carried into full effect, will remove approximately 904 additional police officers, all in the grade of inspector or higher. This purge will remove 9.65% of the remaining experienced administrators, resulting in a total loss of 24.16% of all top bracket police officers by purge. Altogether this means that 60% of the present police force are men with less than two (2) years experience.

2. In view of the above and of the controversial character of the "Butoku Kai", recommend that reconsideration be given the purge directive, insofar as it pertains to police, since most individuals held ex-officio membership therein only by virtue of their occupational position.

3. Your attention is invited to the continuous reduction in strength of the Occupation Forces, and the corresponding increase in security risks and maintenance of law and order, placing greater emphasis on the quality of the Japanese Police Forces. In this connection, see Civil Intelligence Summary, No. 19, 15 August 1947, Part IV, "Demobilized Japanese vs Occupation Security."

1 Incl
Brief of Butoku Kai

Info copies to:

C of S
D/C/S SCAP
D/C/S FEC

-----C.A.W.-----

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19 December 1946
CIS/OD:TPD/cn

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI ("Great Japan Military Virtue Society")

1. The DAI NIPPON BUTOKU KAI was founded in 1895 at Kyoto as a ZAIDAN HOJIN (foundation) to sponsor wrestling (judo), fencing (kendo), and archery (kyudo). Because these forms of athletics had been traditional to the samurai, the society incorporated in its name the word "BUTOKU", which is a combination of the character "BU" of "BUSHI" (samurai) with the character "TOKU" (virtue or morality). Thus the connotation of the title is "Great Japan Samurai Morality Society" rather than the usual literal translation "Great Japan Military Virtue Society."

2. Over the years the society became nation-wide in scope, with 3,000,000 members in 1941 and with a federation of local branches in every prefecture. Because of its prestige the president was traditionally an Imperial prince and the chairman a retired field marshall or admiral.

3. For 46 years the society was privately financed. Accounts of the branches were maintained independent from the accounts of the head office.

4. In March, 1942--after the declaration of war--the government took over the society as it did practically all other organizations of its kind. The premier became president, and the ministers of Welfare, Education, Home Affairs, Army and Navy became its vice-chiefs. This organization continued after the end of the war with the result that SCAP-sponsored Premier Shidehara and his Cabinet Ministers became by virtue of their positions honorary heads of the society.

5. In the post-surrender confusion the society lay dormant for several months. Then several attempts were made to revive it on the pre-1942 basis. This brought the matter to the attention of CIS through CIC. As a result, it was temporarily decided to ban the society under SCAPIN 548. After consultation with CI&E, however, this decision was reversed, because the society decided to dissolve.

6. When Government Section and CPC proposed a post-mortem wholesale proscription of the society in November, CIS advised moderation and pointed out the dangers of too drastic action by check sheet dated 15 November 1946 (TAB I).

T.P.D.

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SUBJECT: Japanese Police Losses -
Request Yamagata Mil Govt Team to
Retain Police Officials

Comment
Number

FROM: G-2

TO: GS

CIS/PSD/RTB/sm
17 Oct 1947

1

1. Letter from Yamagata Military Government Team, APO 468-2, 4 Oct 1947, subject: "Request - Retention Police Officials" to C-in-C, GHQ, SCAP (Incl 1) requests retention or delayed removal of two (2) key police officials of Yamagata Prefectural police and chiefs of Shinjo and Tsukuoka police departments scheduled for purge.

2. The impact of purges upon efficiency of the Japanese police system, effect on Occupation Forces and corresponding burden on their shrinking manpower, and recommendation that reconsideration be given the Butoku Kai purge directive, insofar as it pertains to police, was brought to attention of Government Section by check note, subject: "Japanese Police Losses", dated 5 Sep 47 (Incl 2).

3. Impending implementation of police decentralization, organization of over a thousand local autonomous police forces and creation of a new rural police system has brought about an acute shortage of experienced police personnel. Every effort should be exerted to assist the Japanese in making an orderly change over in their structure for maintaining law and order.

4. Yamagata Military Government Team, on the ground, cognizant of the local situation and SCAP directives, realizes effect of purge on police and its attending effect on orderly and effective enforcement of law and order. It is recommended that every consideration be given to retention of specific police officials as requested in paragraph 4 of inclosure 1, and that as recommended in check note referred to in paragraph 2, above, reconsideration be given to the application of the purge directive against police officials.

2 Incls

1. Ltr fr Yamagata Mil Govt Team, subj: "Request-Retention Police Officials", dtd 4 Oct 47 (Unclassified)
2. C/N from G-2 to GS subj: "Japanese Police Losses." (Secret)

-----C.A.W.-----

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AFO 500
7 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Losses

1. Blanket purges of police personnel previously screened and passed are responsible for constant personnel changes with a resultant deterioration of efficiency. The present BUTOKU KAI purge is furthering this adverse situation, as evidenced by Yamagata Military Government Team request to retain certain police officials affected by purge (Tab A). The present BUTOKU KAI purge will effect the removal of approximately 1,004 supervisory police personnel in the grade of inspector or higher, representing a loss of 25%.

2. 39,637 Japanese police, representing 45% of the total force, were removed from service during 1945/1947. 5,073 key officials have been removed by purge; 1,583 have been lost from other causes. The present BUTOKU KAI purge threatens further depletion.

3. The BUTOKU KAI is comparable to the United States Rifle Association whose wartime activities were no more militaristic than the parallel activity of United States police supervision over wartime civilian air-raid wardens.

4. Loss of police personnel has exceeded recruitment while crime incidence has increased over 200% during the occupation period. The theory of continual purging of experienced police officials must of necessity be tempered with practicability to prevent chaotic results.

5. With the realization by the undersigned that the effects of the BUTOKU KAI purge adversely threatened the organization of the

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6. The impact of purges upon efficiency of the Japanese police system progressively becoming more evident, the warning signal was again sounded and Government Section contacted once again on 17 October 47 (Tab C).

7. All correspondence, supra, with Government Section having been to no avail, a detailed plea regarding Japanese police losses and supplemented statistically was dispatched 3 November 47 (Tab D).

8. It is recommended that (a) the BUTOKU KAI purge be suspended from mass application and placed on a selective basis, and (b) the practical effects of such a selective basis of purging be considered and coordinated by the initiating staff section with other interested staff sections.

4 Incls:
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

G-4 STAFF SECTION

APO 500
1 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Arms being held for the Japanese
Police Force

1. In October 1945 the Japanese Government proposed that it be allowed to greatly increase the size of the civil police force. The plan, as presented by the Japanese, would to all purposes have created a constabulary. Since this was forbidden, at least during the period of the occupation, no change in the size or organization of the force was permitted. (Tab "A")

2. During the time the matter was under discussion, however, it was brought out that at the time of the withdrawal of the Occupation Forces the Japanese probably would require a larger and adequately armed police force in order to maintain internal security. The question of arms for such a force was considered, and although no attempt could be made at that early time to visualize its strength or organization, it was felt that it would be wise to make some provision for the future while arms and other equipment were still available from stocks of surrendered Japanese equipment.

3. Accordingly, 8th Army was directed in CAX 53128, 12 October 1945, to collect, store, and safeguard a quantity of arms, ammunition, and signal equipment. (Tab "B") The ordnance items, augmented to an extent 8th Army felt was necessary in order to be able to deliver serviceable equipment when called upon, are now on hand in the 22nd Service Battalion. (Tab "C") Some of the ammunition, it will be noted, is stored in Korea.

4. In the light of present circumstances, it is felt that the practicality of further retention of these stocks of ordnance is open to question. It is believed that this viewpoint is borne out by the following:

a. The organization and strength of the police, which could be only conjectured two years ago, are now beginning to fit into a pattern which will probably remain

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fixed. It is understood that the rural police, numbering about 30,000, will be the only element under central government control. Their requirement for arms, therefore, will not be large and can probably with some accuracy now be anticipated.

b. The weapons being held are of an unusual caliber. There is now no foreseeable source from which the Japanese can obtain ammunition once the initial supply is exhausted or is no longer serviceable. The procurement of spare parts will present the same problem.

c. At the time of our withdrawal an adequate supply of weapons, ammunition, and other needed equipment will be available from surplus U. S. Army stocks. The problem of supply and maintenance noted in paragraph 4b would be resolved if the Japanese Government were permitted to fill their requirements by purchase from our surplus. Ammunition and spare parts could then be obtained by purchase from the U. S. as needed.

d. In June of this year, 8th Army made a proposal, which was disapproved, that shoulder weapons be issued at once to the civil police in lieu of authorized pistols since no pistols are available. 8th Army pointed out that the rifles and machine guns being held were in need of immediate servicing and repair in order to keep them on a ready-for-use basis. (Tab "D") When this information was received, G-4 requested Ordnance to take necessary action to assure proper servicing of the weapons with labor costs to be borne by the Japanese Government. (Tab "E") It has been learned that this servicing has not progressed to any appreciable extent and that the cost will be considerable.

5. It is believed, therefore, that it would be desirable to dispose of the arms and ammunition now being held since:

a. No supplies of ammunition or spare parts will be available to the Japanese when present stocks are exhausted.

b. Serviceable weapons can be sold to Japanese from surplus U. S. Army stocks. This would work to a mutual advantage. We dispose of surplus equipment - the Japanese obtain a source of supply.

c. Servicing of present stocks will be costly.

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6. It is accordingly recommended that the attached radio to Commanding General, 8th Army, be approved for dispatch.

Concurrences:

G-2

G-3 /s/ WHM

Govt. Section

/s/ H. E. Eastwood
H. E. EASTWOOD,
Colonel, GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Reorganization

1. Letter from Japanese Prime Minister to C-in-C, 3 Sept 1947, submitted a basic reform plan for the Japanese police system and requested comments and instructions (TAB A).

2. Letter from C-in-C to Prime Minister, 16 Sept 1947, commented upon Japanese proposal and directed necessary legislation be submitted to the Diet to establish local autonomous police forces in cities and towns, a rural police force and an over-all police strength of 125,000 (TAB B).

3. Based on this command decision (TAB B), and in consonance therewith, technical instructions and guides for police decentralization have been developed by Public Safety Division, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, SCAP and given to the Japanese Government. These instructions (TAB C):

a. Delineate responsibilities of police and eliminate extraneous police functions.

b. Provide technical guidance for establishment of a National Public Safety Commission to administer the National Rural Police Force and a separate Fire Defense Board.

c. Provide technical guidance for the structural establishment of a National Rural Police System of 30,000 to serve areas not policed by local police systems. This force, national in scope, is under operational control of Prefectural Public Safety Commissions at Prefectural level.

d. Provide technical guidance for the establishment of local autonomous police forces in urban cities and towns having 5,000 population or over within ninety (90) days following enactment of legislation.

e. Provide technical guidance for establishment of a Fire Research Institute under the National Fire Defense Board and local autonomous fire defense organizations completely disassociated from the police system.

4. The issuance of a SCAPIN is not required, as letter to Prime Minister (TAB B) directs accomplishment of decentralization.

5. The instructions relative to implementing the decentralization of Japanese police (TAB C) are forwarded for information and file.

Tab A - Ltr from Jap Prime Minister to C-in-C, dtd 3 Sep 47.
 Tab B - Ltr from C-in-C to Prime Minister, dtd 16 Sep 47.
 Tab C - PSD Instructions.

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 Dispatched 08:30
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 MAYNARD E. LEE
 CWO, USA

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G-2 FILE COPY

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Reorganization

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APD 500

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SUBJECT: Japanese Police Reorganization

1. Letter from Japanese Prime Minister to G-2, 3 Sept 1947.

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requested comments and instructions (TAB A).

2. Letter from G-2 to Prime Minister, 18 Sept 1947, commented

upon Japanese proposal and directed necessary legislation be submitted

to the Diet to establish local autonomous police forces in cities and

towns, a rural police force and an over-all police strength of 135,000

(TAB B).

3. Based on this command decision (TAB B), and in consonance

therewith, technical instructions and guidelines for police decentraliza-

tion have been developed by Public Safety Division, Civil Intelligence

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instructions (TAB C):

a. Delineate responsibilities of police and eliminate

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b. Provide technical guidance for establishment of a

Public Safety Commission to administer the National Rural

Police and a separate National Rural Police Board.

c. Provide technical guidance for the structural establish-

ment of 30,000 to serve areas of 30,000 to 50,000.

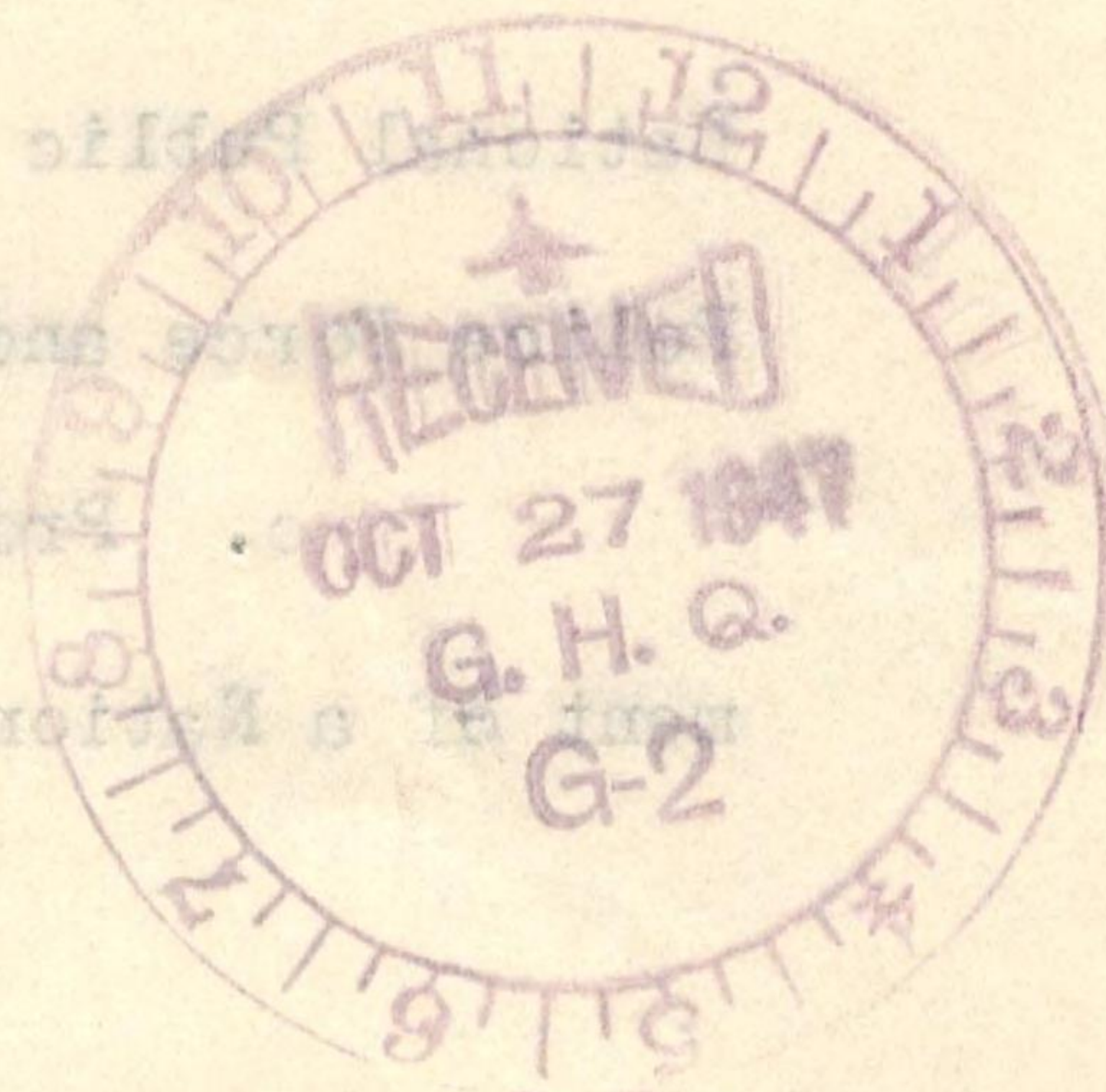
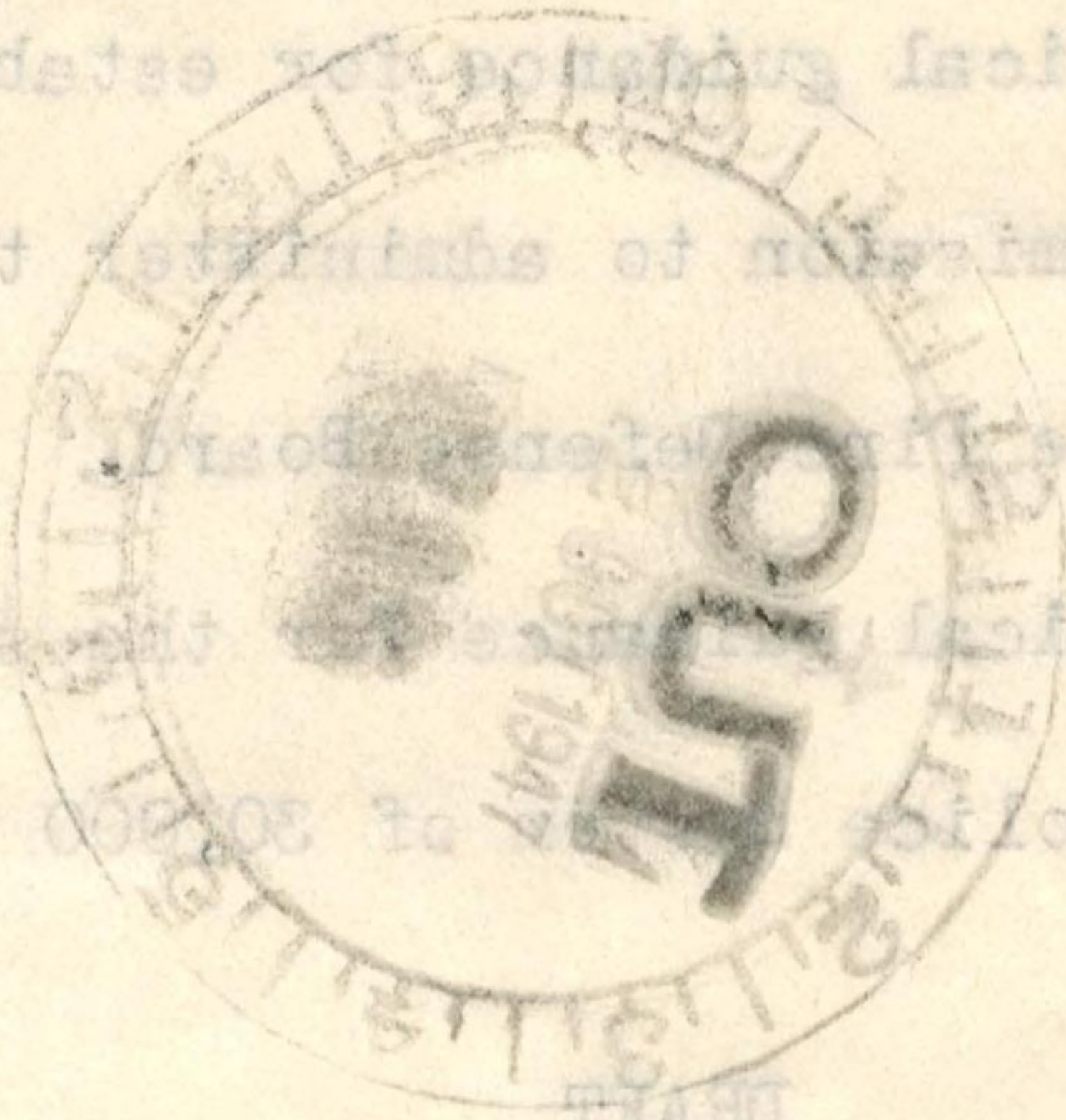
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Memo for the C of S, subj: "Japanese Police Reorganization."
 policed by local police systems. This force, national in scope, ^{is} under
 operational control of Prefectural Public Safety Commissions at
 Prefectural level.

d. Provide technical guidance for the establishment of local
 autonomous police forces in urban cities and towns having 5,000 popula-
 tion or over within 90 days following enactment of legislation.

e. Provide technical guidance for establishment of a Fire
 Research Institute under the National Fire Defense Board and local
 autonomous fire defense organizations completely disassociated from
 the police system.

4. The issuance of a SCAPIN is not required, as letter to Prime
 Minister (TAB B) directs accomplishment of decentralization.

5. The instructions relative to implementing the decentralization
 of Japanese police (TAB C) are forwarded for information and file.

Tab A - Ltr from Jap Prime Minister
 to C-in-C, dtd 3 Sep 47.
 Tab B - Ltr from C-in-C to Prime
 Minister, dtd 16 Sep 47.
 Tab C - PSD Instructions.

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23 OCT 1947

FROM: **G-2 ADMIN.**

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- Asst Executive FEC.....
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- E/A Gen Liaison.....
- E/A Jap Liaison.....
- E/A CIS..... (SJK)
- E/A WDID.....
- Theater Intell Div.....
- Operations.....
- PDM.....
- Plans & Estimates.....
- WDI Div.....
- ATIS.....
- TID.....
- Targets Branch.....
- CIS..... (5)
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- 441st CIC.....
- Historical Div.....
- Library.....
- Administrative Officer.....
- Chief Clerk.....
- Message Center.....
- File Clerk.....

FOR:

- Information..... (✓)
- Necessary Action..... (5)
- Note & Return.....
- Approval..... (✓)
- Signature.....
- Initials.....
- Comment or Concurrence.....
- Dispatch.....
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- Info on which to base reply.....
- Distribution desired.....
- File.....

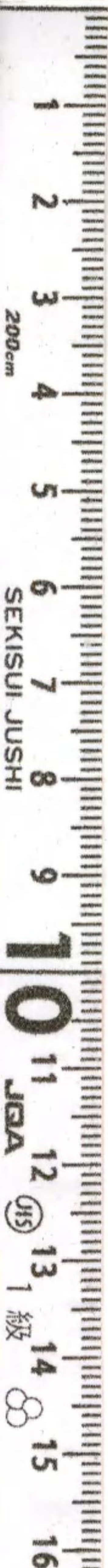
REMARKS:

INITIALS

Perry

*out-
Wilkinson*

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PREMIER'S OFFICE

Tokyo, September 3, 1947.

Dear General of the Army,

In accordance with your suggestion made during our conversation on 26 August, 1947, I have the honor to submit in writing the basic reform plan of the Japanese Government on the police system as herein enclosed.

I should be very grateful if you would be kind enough to give your consideration to the plan and advise me of your comments and instructions thereon. I shall be ready to come to receive your instructions any time at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Tetsu Katayama

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Tab A

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PREMIER'S OFFICE

1. Ever since the formation of the present Cabinet, the Government has been giving a careful study to the police system in order to reform it in consonance with the new situation created by the enforcement of the new constitution, and, as a result of such study, it has recently arrived at a tentative conclusion on the basic principles which will govern the reform. In view of its political significance and bearings on the public peace or military implications, the Prime Minister of Japan wishes to hereby submit the Government reform plan informally and directly to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, with a view to seeking first of all his high opinions on the matter so that the Government may materialize its study in accordance with his directions and recommendations.

2. In the course of its study on the problem in question, the Government has given a thought to the memorandum of the Japanese Government dated 28 February 1947 and the informal suggestions advanced by the sections concerned of the General Headquarters. The Government, however, has strived for the formulation of a reform plan of its own from an independent standpoint, without any of the above restrictions and based on the needs of true democratization of Japan and the necessity to ensure the domestic public peace.

3. Prior to arriving at the present plan, the Government established a special committee within the Cabinet to study the problem, in which two fundamentally conflicting proposals were brought forth.

One of the two aims primarily at the perfection of local self-government and the fundamental remedy of the misuse of the police by the state power as in the past. It is a progressive plan whereby all the uniformed police will be transferred to the six large municipalities and prefectures, leaving to the central government only certain synthetic and technical functions (police schools, finger prints bureau, scientific criminal investigations, police radio communications, special detective corps, etc.) and, only in case of emergency, may the Prime Minister exercise control over the local police within the limitations of law.

The other purports to conserve the national police to a large extent and to place the metropolitan police under the national police, while establishing the police of a local public entity only in cities of over 200,000 population. According to this plan, the national police is not only by far the larger in number but also may direct city police in case of guard and protection of the objects of national importance and certain national offenses. This may be called a conservative plan.

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4. Considering that perfection of local self-government is a prerequisite for the democratization of Japan, it is clear that from the political standpoint the decentralization of power is also desirable in the field of the police. Accordingly, the police power should be in principle entrusted with a local public entity by rectifying the present system whereby the central government has jurisdiction over personnel as well as organization and operation of the police, while an elected governor is made responsible, within a very limited scope, only to the police administration in the area of his jurisdiction.

On the other hand, however, in view of the fact that the maintenance of the public order in Japan without armed forces is solely dependent on the police force, and that we cannot expect and depend upon the situation of complete occupation by the Allied Forces, especially when we think of a long future, it is deemed too hazardous for the central government to deprive itself of all its own resources to maintain the public safety.

5. After a careful study, therefore, the Government proposes to take the middle course between the above two extreme plans and to pursue a policy allowing the co-existence of both the national and local public entity police. Although delegation of the police power to the local public entities inevitably lacks completeness under this plan, it is our belief that we may improve and eliminate, even under the system of a national police, the situation in which the Japanese police in the past was used as an instrument of the suppression of human rights and the totalitarianism, by a vigorous enforcement of administrative supervision by the Diet, reform in the judicial administrative system, improvement of the police system, discipline and betterment of qualities of police personnel, and the like.

6. There shall be established the national police with the maximum strength of 30,000 uniformed police. There are two conceivable ways of disposition of the national police, one of which is to concentrate the national police in the metropolis or several localities, and the other is to distribute it throughout the rural districts outside the jurisdiction of the local (city) police as will be stated presently.

On the other hand, there are two possible ways of establishing the local police. It may be established either in each prefecture or in each municipality as a unit, and either one has its advantages and disadvantages.

We would like to adopt here a scheme under which the national police shall be distributed throughout the country and shall have jurisdiction over the rural districts, while the local police shall be established in municipalities.

7. In separating the national police and the local police, a good result cannot be expected by effecting the separation at once in

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view of the present financial status of local public entities, and therefore, the transition from the present system to the organization under consideration should be gradually undertaken. We deem it proper to establish the city police in the first instance in large municipalities, say, several cities of over 200,000 population, which are ready financially and otherwise.

The national police shall gradually be decreased to the total of 30,000 as stated in the above while the local (city) police shall gradually be expanded to include cities of over 50,000 population.

8. The national police shall have the Public Safety Board as the central headquarters and shall be authorized to establish its local headquarters in approximately eight places throughout the country. The Public Safety Board may either be established within the Prime Minister's Office or be placed under the jurisdiction of the Justice Ministry. While there is an opinion which favors the former in order to keep the police free from abuses of extreme party politics and to forestall its emergence as an influential political force in the central government, others maintain that if the national police is to be established it is not appropriate to place the Public Safety Board vaguely under the Prime Minister's Office without making any Cabinet Minister responsible who is in turn responsible to the Diet, since it might result in the preservation of bureaucratic forces.

In the last analysis, it is deemed proper to place the national police under the jurisdiction of a responsible Cabinet Minister other than the Prime Minister.

9. As for the size and equipments of the police, it is our belief that in consideration of the future status of the occupation by the Allied Forces, the police force will have to be sufficient in size and adequate in capacity to maintain the domestic public order on its own resources.

For the immediate future, we hope that consideration be given to increase the total number of police to 125,000, including 30,000 to be retained as the national police as stated in the above.

10. The present plan is concerned with the general police. In addition to this, however, it is needless to say that there are to be economic inspectors, railway patrol guards, customs inspectors and sea control (coast guard) agency as special police organizations under the direct jurisdiction of the central government. Especially on the last agency, it is our sincere hope that consideration be given so that it may be strengthened in near future to maintain appropriate number of vessels and personnel sufficient to cope with its task of maintaining, in complement with the police on land, the public safety on the sea around Japan which is without armed forces.

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Tokyo, Japan.

September 16, 1947.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have given careful consideration to your letter of September 3rd and to the plan for the reorganization of the police system submitted therewith. I fully understand your difficulty in reaching an acceptable compromise between the two divergent schools of thought of which you speak -- a compromise which will prove adequately effective to meet the requisites for the preservation of law and order within Japan, and yet at the same time not impinge upon the ideal of human liberty to which the people of Japan are now committed, nor upon that fundamental principle indispensable to a democratic society so aptly stated in the Preamble of the Constitution of Japan, "Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people."

I am in full accord with the proposition that the realities of the situation require the maintenance of a national rural police unit to maintain law and order in the rural areas and available to the National Government to meet emergency conditions with which police forces available to the several local governments may be unable adequately to cope, and your suggested increase in the overall authorized police strength to 125,000 men, to provide for such a national rural police meets with my full approval. I am not in accord, however, with the idea of, nor the necessity for, delaying the decentralization of the police power now existing, as I feel that the preservation of that power in its present centralized form is wholly incompatible with the spirit and intent of the new Constitution and inimical to democratic growth.

It has been a dominant characteristic of modern totalitarian dictatorships, as it was in Japan's feudalistic past, to establish and maintain a strongly centralized police bureaucracy headed by a chief executive officer beyond the reach of popular control. Indeed, the strongest weapon of the military clique in Japan in the decade prior to the war was the absolute authority exercised by the national government over the thought

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Tab B

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police and the Kempei Tai, extending down to prefectural levels of government. Through these media, the military were enabled to spread a network of political espionage, suppress freedom of speech, of assembly and even of thought, and by means of tyrannical oppression to degrade the dignity of the individual. Japan was thus in the fullest sense a police state.

It is in recognition of this condition that the police system must be so reorganized as to provide what you so clearly describe in your letter as a "fundamental remedy of the misuse of the police by the state power as in the past." In the achievement of this objective, the potentiality of a police state inherent in centralized control must scrupulously be avoided. It should never again be possible for anti-democratic elements, either of the extreme right or the extreme left, to enmesh the freedom of the people in a web of police terrorism.

This basic objective can best be accomplished by the thorough decentralization of the police system in accordance with the principle of local autonomy embodied in the Constitution. Each city and town should be responsible for the preservation of law and order within its boundaries through its own local police system independent of the central government and headed by a police chief to be appointed and removable by a commission composed of three civilian members appointed by the mayor of the city or town with the consent of the local assembly and holding office for a fixed term of years. At the prefectural level there should also be a corresponding commission similarly appointed which will exercise operational control over the national rural police operating within the boundaries of that prefecture, reserving to the national government administrative authority over such national rural police wherever stationed.

Such a reformation of the Japanese police system would be in consonance with the general pattern of the reorganization of the Japanese governmental structure, integrating police officials and services as agencies of the people at the appropriate levels of government. Action toward such end should proceed immediately upon enactment of the appropriate statute.

The national government should allocate the necessary funds until such time as local financing is possible. So long as it is necessary for the national government to make allocations of funds, the strength of the police in the various localities should remain fixed at the present number, but after provisions have been made for the localities to assume the financial burden, the responsibility for determining the necessary numbers within their respective borders should belong to the cities and towns, in accordance with local requirements.

The necessary legislation should, of course, be enacted at the present session of the Diet. If vigorously prosecuted, I believe that completion of the plan may be accomplished within a period of ninety days thereafter.

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As to an appropriate organization on the national level, I believe that there should be created directly under the authority of the Cabinet a Public Safety Commission composed of five members who have not been career officials, either in the police or the civil service. Such commission should be appointed by the Prime Minister, with the consent of the Diet, and should hold office for a fixed term of years.

To prevent the resurgence in disguised form of a centrally controlled national police network no channel of command should exist between the national rural police unit and the local police forces, but technical channels of communication should, of course, be permitted in the interest of overall efficiency and to facilitate a relationship of mutual assistance, liaison and coordination. The intervention by the national government into control over prefectural or local police affairs should temporarily be provided for, however, in the event of a national emergency when, upon the recommendation of the National Public Safety Commission, the Prime Minister might assume operational control over prefectural units of the national rural police force, subject to ratification by the Diet within twenty days. In this way the authority of the prefectural governor may be protected against arbitrary police interference by the national government, at the same time affording adequate safeguard for the national interest.

In the past, one of the ill conceived aspects of the Japanese police system was the exercise by police officials of numerous administrative functions not related to the task of investigation and apprehension of criminals or the preservation of public order. All such functions should be exercised by non-police representatives of the particular ministry having responsibility for such matters, and wherever proper should be decentralized to local public entities in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution conferring upon such entities "the right to manage their property, affairs and administration."

Closely related to the law enforcement process is, as you have specifically pointed out in your letter, the subject of reform in the judicial administrative system. Under the Constitution of Japan, the Supreme Court is now vested with the administration of judicial affairs and the rule making power. With the establishment of an independent judiciary, the Ministry of Justice no longer is responsible for the determination of rules of procedure and of practice, the internal discipline of the courts, or other attributes of the judicial process. Moreover, with the diminution of the role of the procurators in the administration of justice and their subordination to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court, the basic attributes of the procuratorial system under the Ministry of Justice have been radically revised.

On the other hand, to the Cabinet, as the executive branch of the government, is expressly delegated the responsibility for executing the provisions of the Constitution and of the laws enacted by the National Diet,

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as well as for determining questions of amnesty, commutation of punishment, and restoration of rights. To reflect adequately this constitutional separation of powers, it would seem desirable that the Ministry of Justice, within which authority over adjudicative functions has been traditionally intermingled with executive power, be replaced by an Attorney General, sitting in the Cabinet as a Minister of State and serving as the chief legal adviser to the executive branch of the government.

To administer the laws effectively requires the closest coordination between police officials charged with the apprehension of offenders against the national laws, and public attorneys charged with the prosecution thereof. The establishment of an Attorney General's Office with the responsibility of conducting all litigation, criminal and civil, in which the government has a direct interest, and of furnishing all legal advice to the Prime Minister and other Ministers of State in the discharge of their duties, would I believe provide a mechanism for such close coordination, facilitate the faithful execution of the laws, and support the independence of the judiciary as the bulwark of the liberties of the people. Consistent with this concept of an Attorney General, the present Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet can be dispensed with in the interest of governmental efficiency and economy.

Within the framework of the plan outlined in your letter, modified in the manner I have indicated, I feel confident that a law enforcement system may be evolved in Japan which will satisfy all requirements of public safety, which will provide for the definitive separation of the administrative from the judicial process, and which at the same time will comply meticulously with the underlying principles of the Constitution. In this connection it should be borne in mind that, in the final analysis, police power in the preservation of law and order in a democratic society does not attain its maximum strength through oppressive controls imposed upon the people from above, but rather does it find infinitely greater strength in the relationship of a servant of, and answerable directly to, the people. Thereby, and thereby alone, may it encourage respect for the people's laws through confidence and paternalistic pride in the police as the law enforcement agency of the people themselves.

I am hopeful that the legislation necessary to give effect to these programs in the reorganization of government can be completed in time for consideration at the current session of the National Diet. To such end do not hesitate to call upon this headquarters for any assistance which you believe would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

The Prime Minister,

Tokyo, Japan.

POLICE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Reference: Letter, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command to Prime Minister, 16 September 1947.

1. Responsibilities of the police will be confined to (1) prevention of crime, (2) suppression of criminal activities, (3) detection and apprehension of criminals or violators of the criminal laws, (4) protection of life and property, (5) preservation of law and order, (6) control of traffic and traffic safety, and (7) serving of warrants, subpoenas and other court instruments as directed by competent authority. Extraneous functions currently being performed by the police will be transferred to other governmental agencies. The removal from the police department of the Sanitation Section, Fire Department, Census Bureau, Economic Controls and others, presently enmeshed in the police structure, will be accomplished. Functions of civil police personnel will not include special guard activities such as railway guard, bank guard, occupational guard, etc.

2. The present Police System will be reorganized into a National Rural Police Force and approximately 2,010 independent municipal police forces.

3. The National Police Force will employ a perpendicular organizational structure as follows:

a. A National Public Safety Commission will be established for the purpose of administering the National Rural Police Force and the Fire Defense Board.

(1) Control and coordination of the National Rural Police Force shall be established as indicated in the attached charts and shall be properly delineated in the laws enacted.

(2) The organizational structure of the National Rural Police Force shall be developed in consonance with the attached charts and shall be properly fixed in the laws enacted.

b. A National Headquarters in Tokyo, headed by a Director General who will be responsible to the National Public Safety Commission for the administration, training and performance of the department and shall have authority commensurate with his responsibilities.

c. Regional Headquarters will be at six (6) strategically located points in Japan. Regional Directors will be in charge of regional districts and responsible to the Director General for the administration and control of police units at Regional level. They will coordinate the prefectural police divisions relative to current police problems and promote uniformity of activity and procedure. Close liaison will be maintained with the Prefectural Governors, the Prefectural Police Commission and other Prefectural officials, cooperating with them in consonance with national policies, laws, rules and regulations in carrying out local policies concerning police problems.

Subj: Police Reorganization Plan

d. Forty-six (46) Prefectural Divisions with headquarters in the capital of each prefecture and administered by a Prefectural (Troop) Superintendent responsible to the Regional Director for the proper management and performance of police duties and personnel under his jurisdiction. Operational control of the forty-six (46) Prefectural Divisions or Troops will be under a Prefectural Public Safety Commission responsible to the Prefectural Governor as established by law. The respective Troop Superintendents will be responsible to the Public Safety Commission for law enforcement within their prescribed areas.

e. Each Prefectural Rural Police Division is divided into a number of Police Districts; from the District the responsibility is further and finally delegated to Rural Police Boxes, the lowest echelon of responsibility. Police Districts as they now exist will be headed by a Police Captain responsible to the Prefectural Superintendent for general law enforcement in the respective areas and for the proper control and performance of police duties and personnel under his jurisdiction.

f. Administrative control as used herein and on the attached charts comprehends management and operation of all police matters not included in operational control. Operational control is the process of carrying on law enforcement including handling of police forces in preservation of law and order, planning and carrying out law enforcement procedures before and during situations and the use of police power in areas of responsibility as provided by law. Administrative and operational control when combined includes making plans for the use of police forces and equipment for the purpose of gaining and keeping the advantage over forces opposing law and order and in times of national emergency it includes the operational use of all police. Police-Procurator Relationship is a type of relationship whereby the Procurator may direct both the investigation of crime and the arrest of individuals suspected of crime yet to be defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. a. The legally established National Rural Police power as defined by law under the operational control of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, will be extended to within the boundaries of a municipality when assistance is requested by competent local authority.

b. The legally established National Rural Police power will authorize the pursuing within cities and towns of investigations having to do with the suppression and detection of crime and apprehension of criminals whose operations originate, extend into, or are conducted in the areas under the immediate control of the National Rural Police.

c. The authority of the National Rural Police shall at all times be exercised in conformance with the law.

5. The National Rural Police Force shall assume emergency operational control over National Rural Police Divisions (Troops) and municipal police forces,

Subj: Police Reorganization Plan

in any emergency situation involving or affecting the national welfare, upon assumption of control of all police by the Prime Minister as provided by law.

6. Organization of the independent municipal police forces, operating under and responsible to a local Public Safety Commission, will be established with the technical advice of police experts in the Public Safety Division, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, SCAP. This Division will assist the Government in the establishment of these forces.

7. Decentralization of police power to cities and towns having 5,000 population or over will be accomplished prior to 90 days subsequent to enactment of enabling legislation by the present session of the Diet.

8. The over-all strength of the Japanese Civil Police shall not exceed 125,000 police personnel. The authorized strength of the National Rural Police will be fixed at 30,000. The strength of individual Municipal Police Forces will initially remain as at present unless or until adjusted by legislation.

34 Incls:

1. Chart, Admin. Control, National Rural Police
2. Chart, Operational Control, National Rural Police
3. Chart, Coordination & Liaison, National Rural Police
4. Chart, Police-Procurator Relationship, National Rural Police
5. Chart, Emergency Power, National Rural Police
6. Chart, Organizational Structure, National Rural Police
7. Chart, Organizational Structure, National Fire Defense Board

The following model charts are attached for general guidance:

8. Model Chart, Director, National Rural Police
9. Model Chart, District - 1, Sapporo
10. Model Chart, District - 2, Sendai
11. Model Chart, District - 3, Kofu
12. Model Chart, District - 4, Okayama
13. Model Chart, District - 5, Takamatsu
14. Model Chart, District - 6, Kumamoto
15. Model Chart, N.R.P. Administrative Division
16. Model Chart, N.R.P. Uniformed Division
17. Model Chart, N.R.P. District Headquarters
18. Model Chart, N.R.P. Troop Headquarters
19. Model Chart, N.R.P. Criminal Investigation Div.
20. Model Chart, Municipal Force Over-all Organization
21. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Patrol Bureau
22. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Patrol Area
23. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Patrol Division
24. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Detective Bureau
25. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Traffic Bureau
26. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Juvenile Control Bureau
27. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Technical Services Bureau

Subj: Police Reorganization Plan

34 Incls (cont'd)

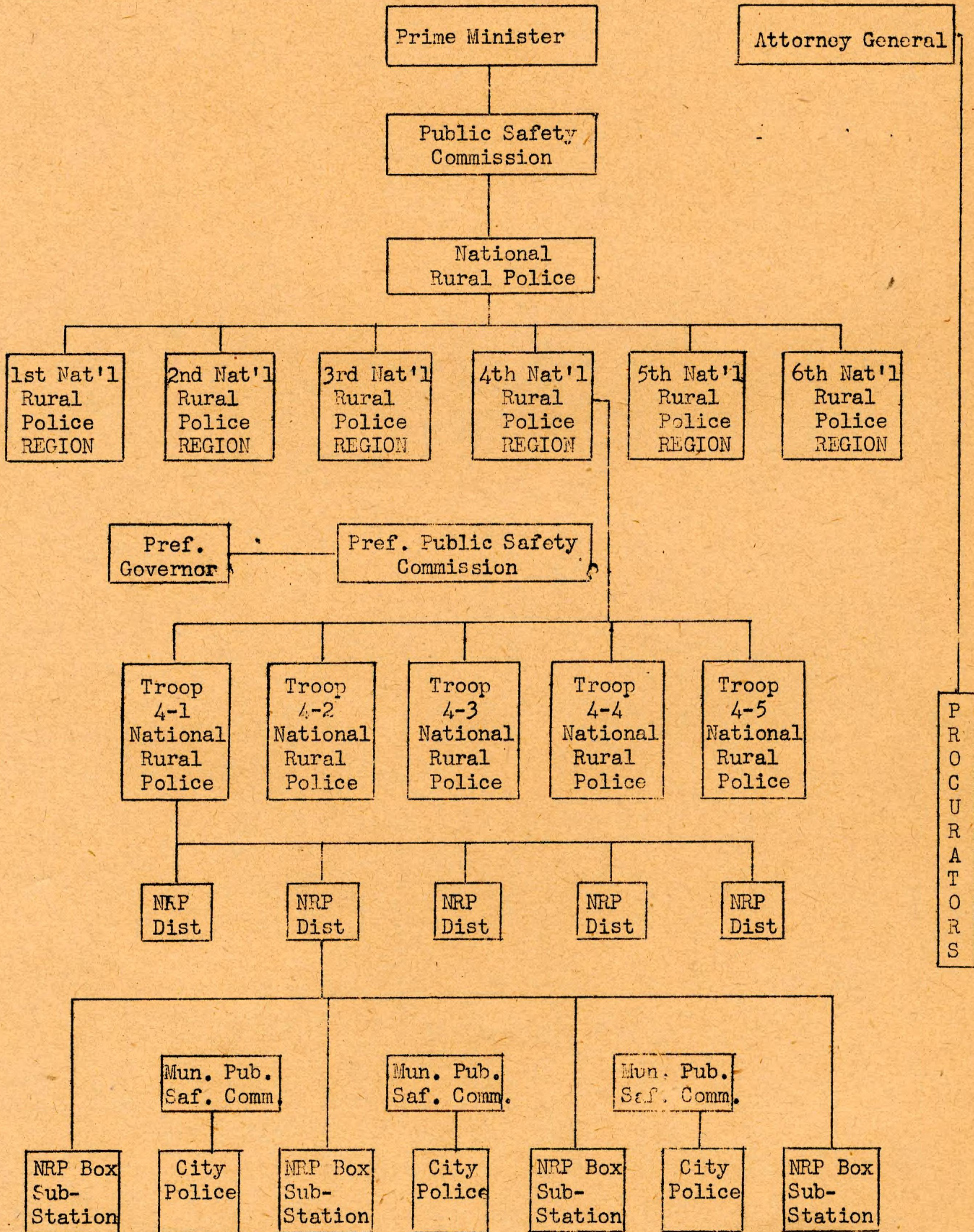
- 28. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Personnel Bureau
- 29. Model Chart, Municipal Force, Training Bureau
- 30. Model Chart, Organization Chart,
Cities 5,000 - 15,000 population
- 31. Model Chart, Organization Chart,
Cities 15,000 - 25,000 population
- 32. Model Chart, Organization Chart,
Cities 25,000 - 50,000 population
- 33. Model Chart, Organization Chart,
Cities 50,000 - 150,000 population
- 34. Model Chart, Organization Chart,
Cities 150,000 - 400,000 population



Outline of Japan's Internal Security Scheme

POLICE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Administrative Control



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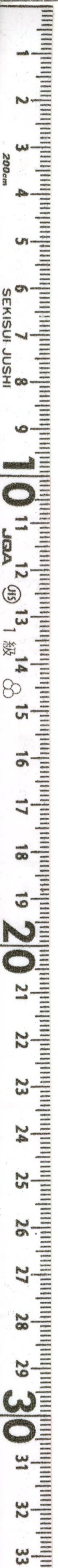
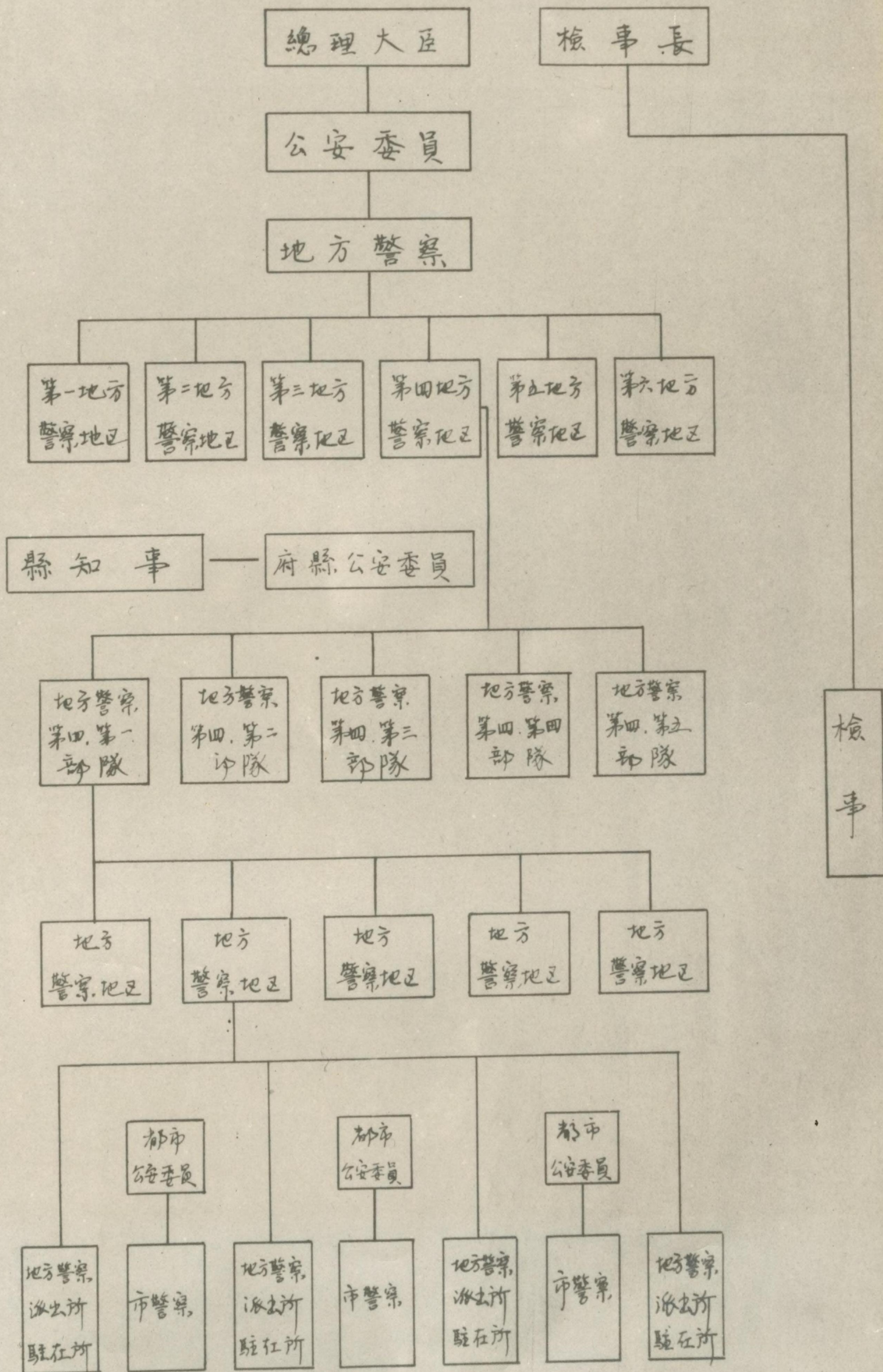
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日本國內保安計畫概要
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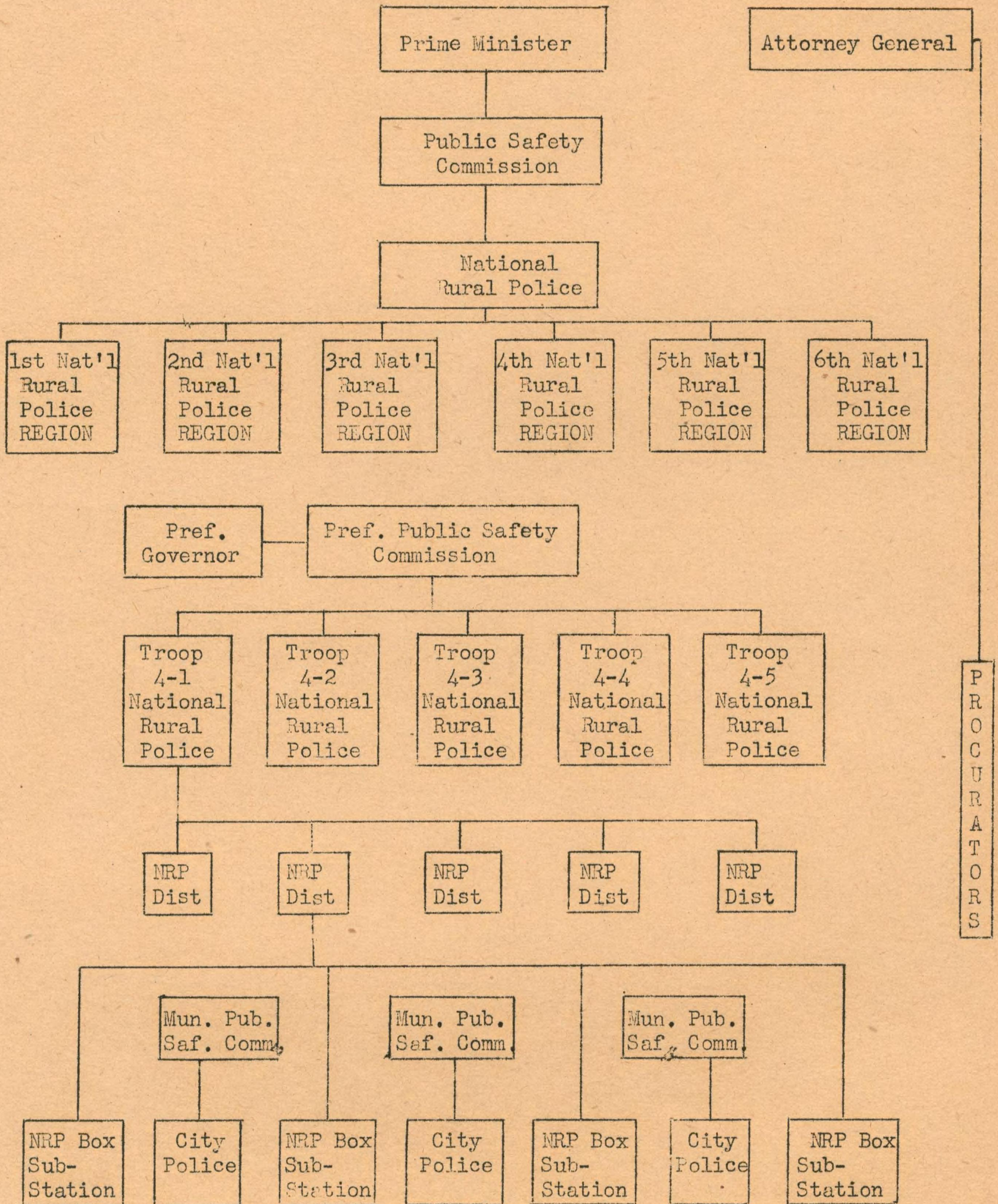
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Outline of Japan's Internal Security Scheme

POLICE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Operational Control

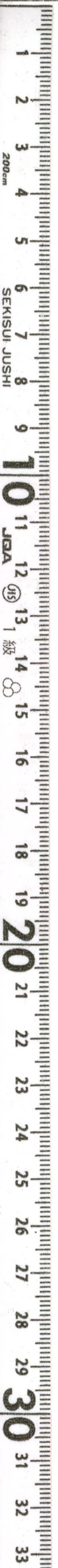
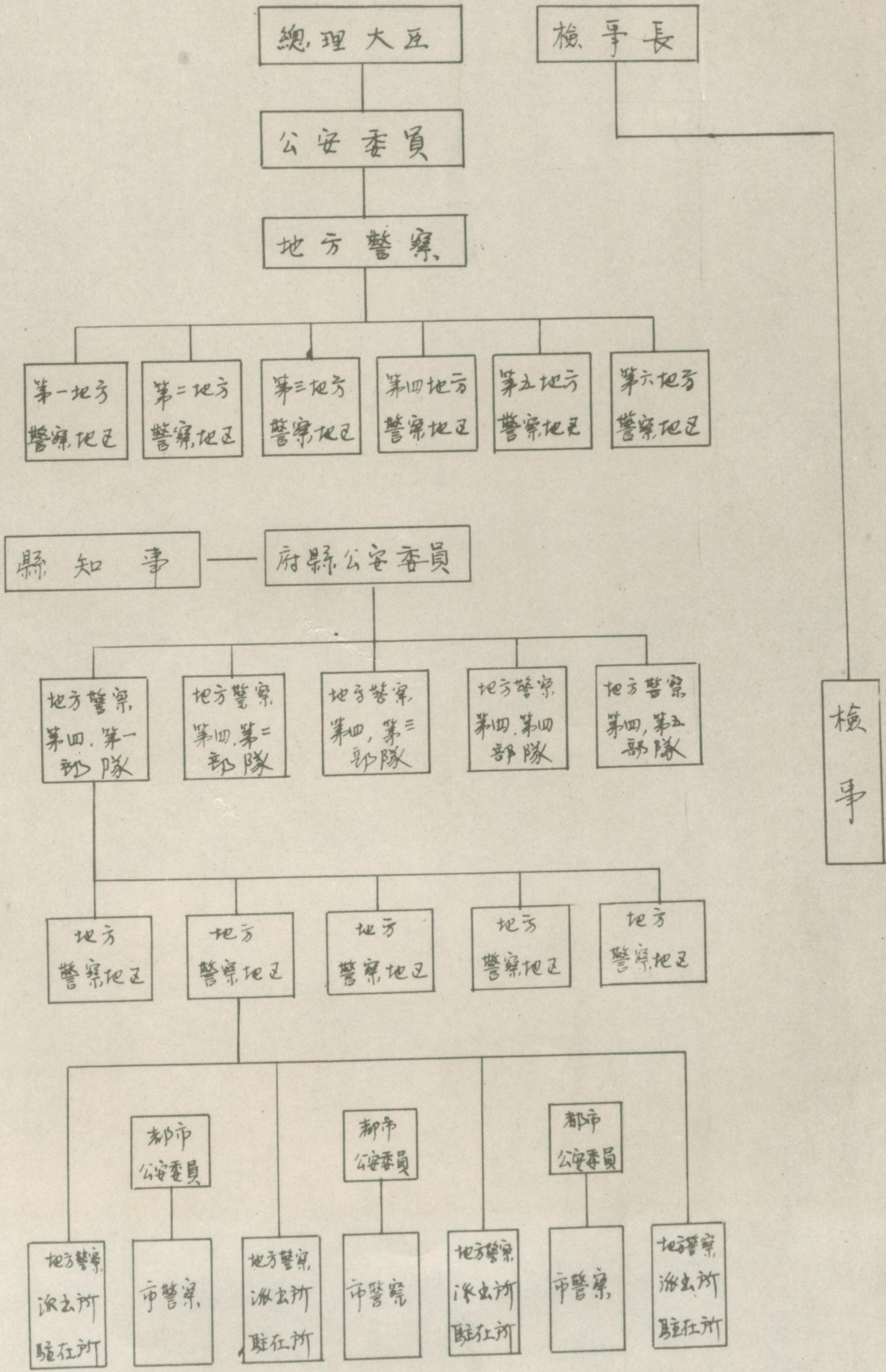


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日本國內保安計畫概
 警察再建計畫
 統制執行機關



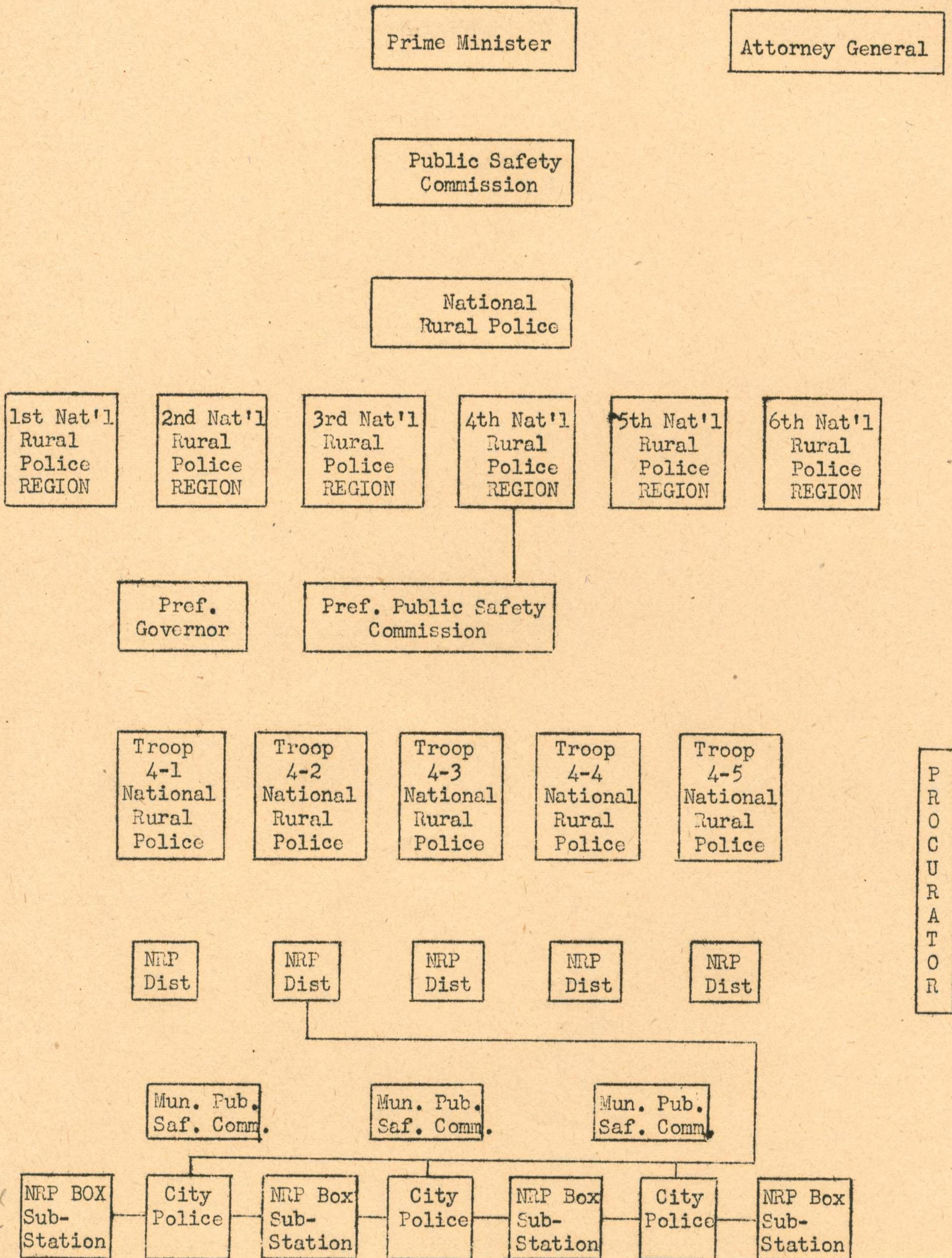
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Outline of Japan's Internal Security Scheme

POLICE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Liaison and Coordination



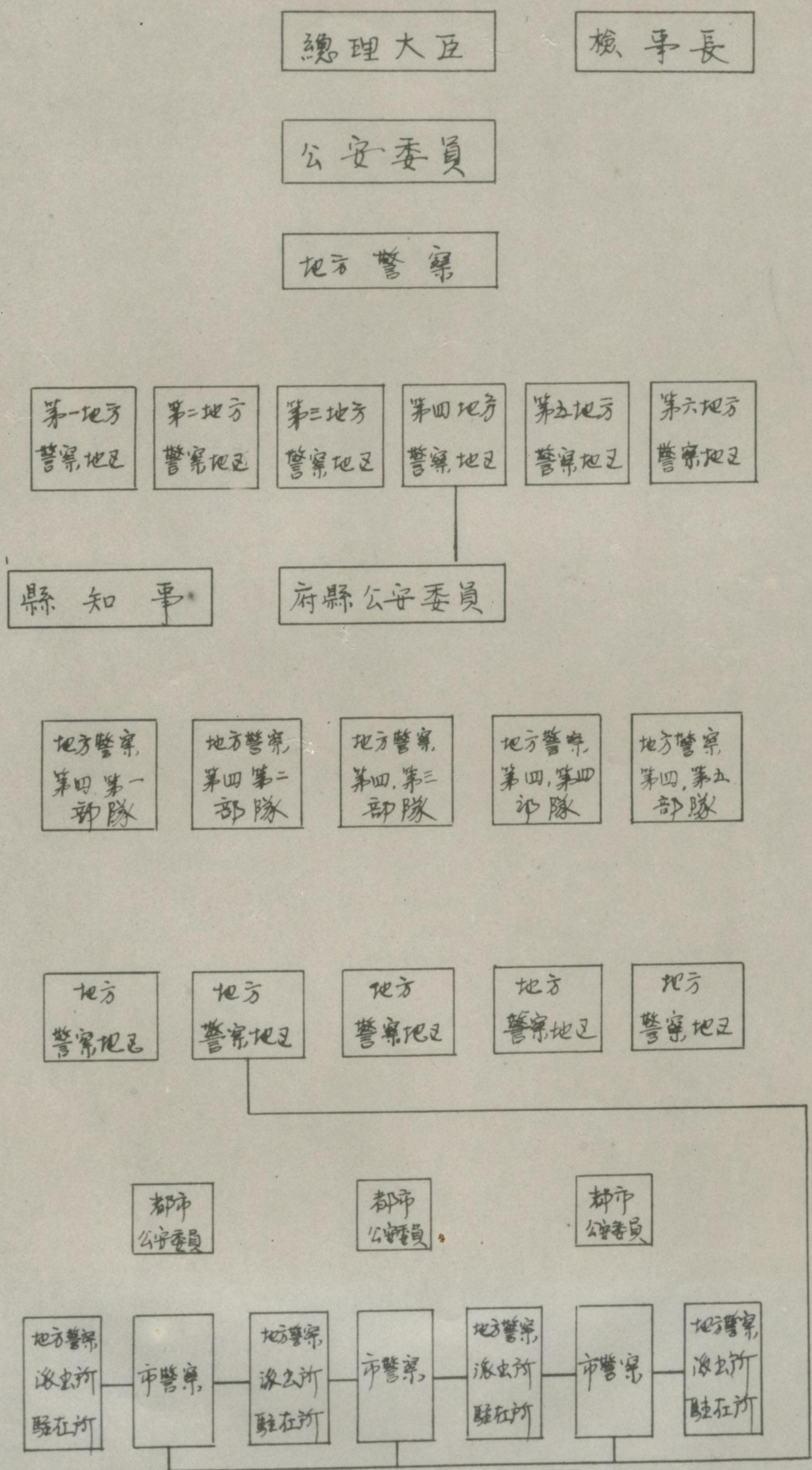
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日本國內保安計畫概要

警察再建計畫 連絡と同格化



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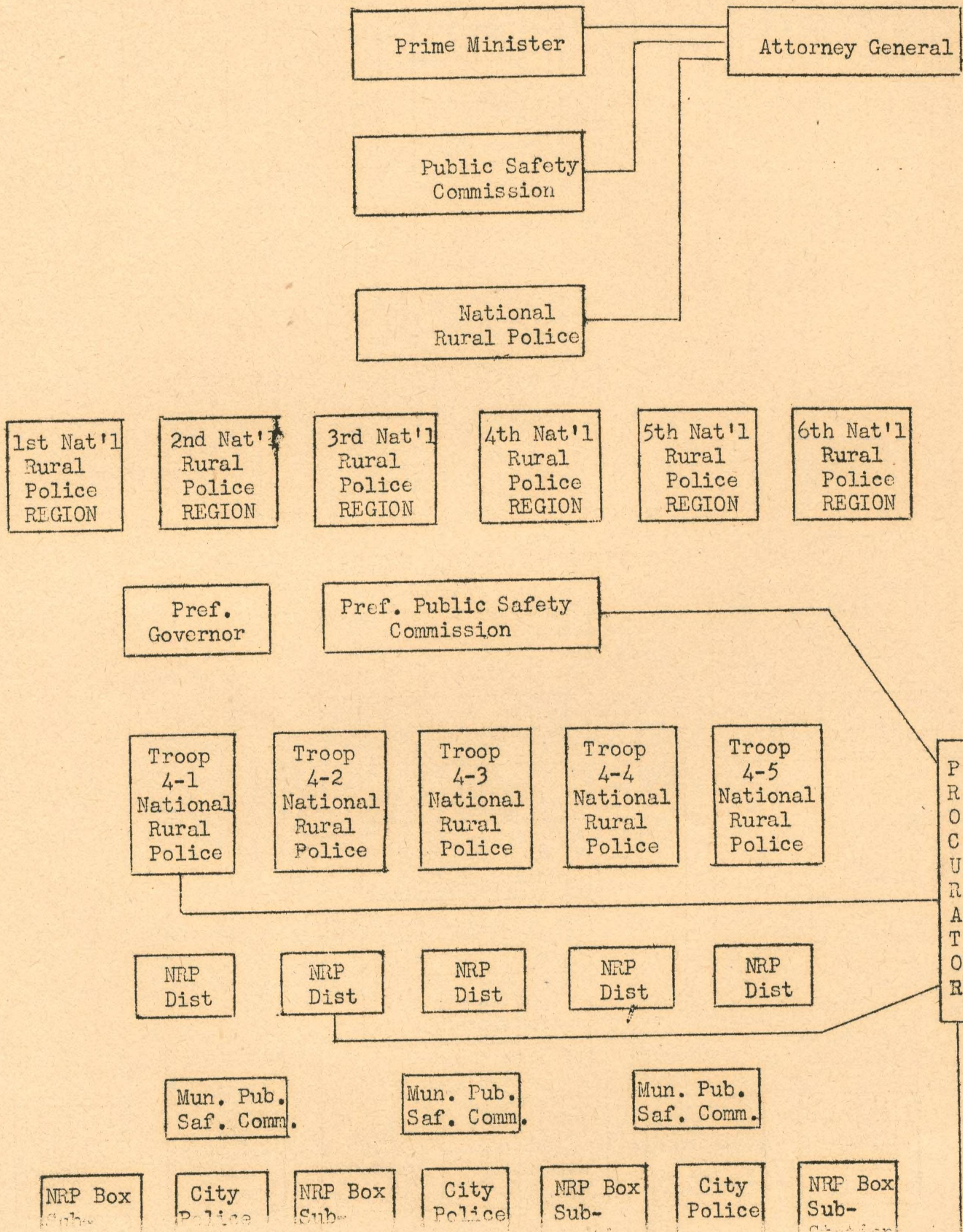
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Outline of Japan's Internal Security Scheme

POLICE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Police-Procurator Relationship



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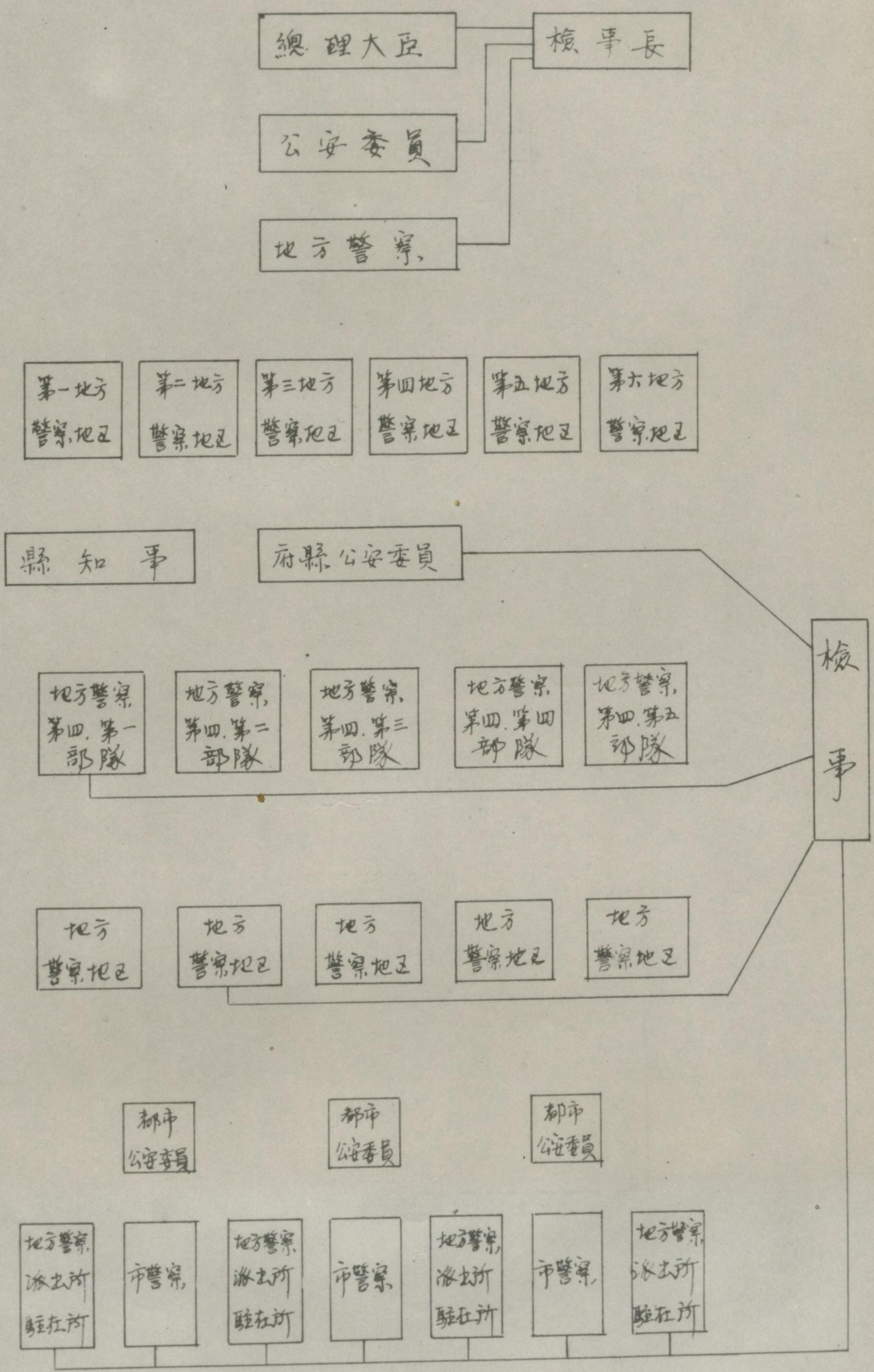
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日本國內保安計畫概要

警察再建計畫

警察と檢察廳との關係



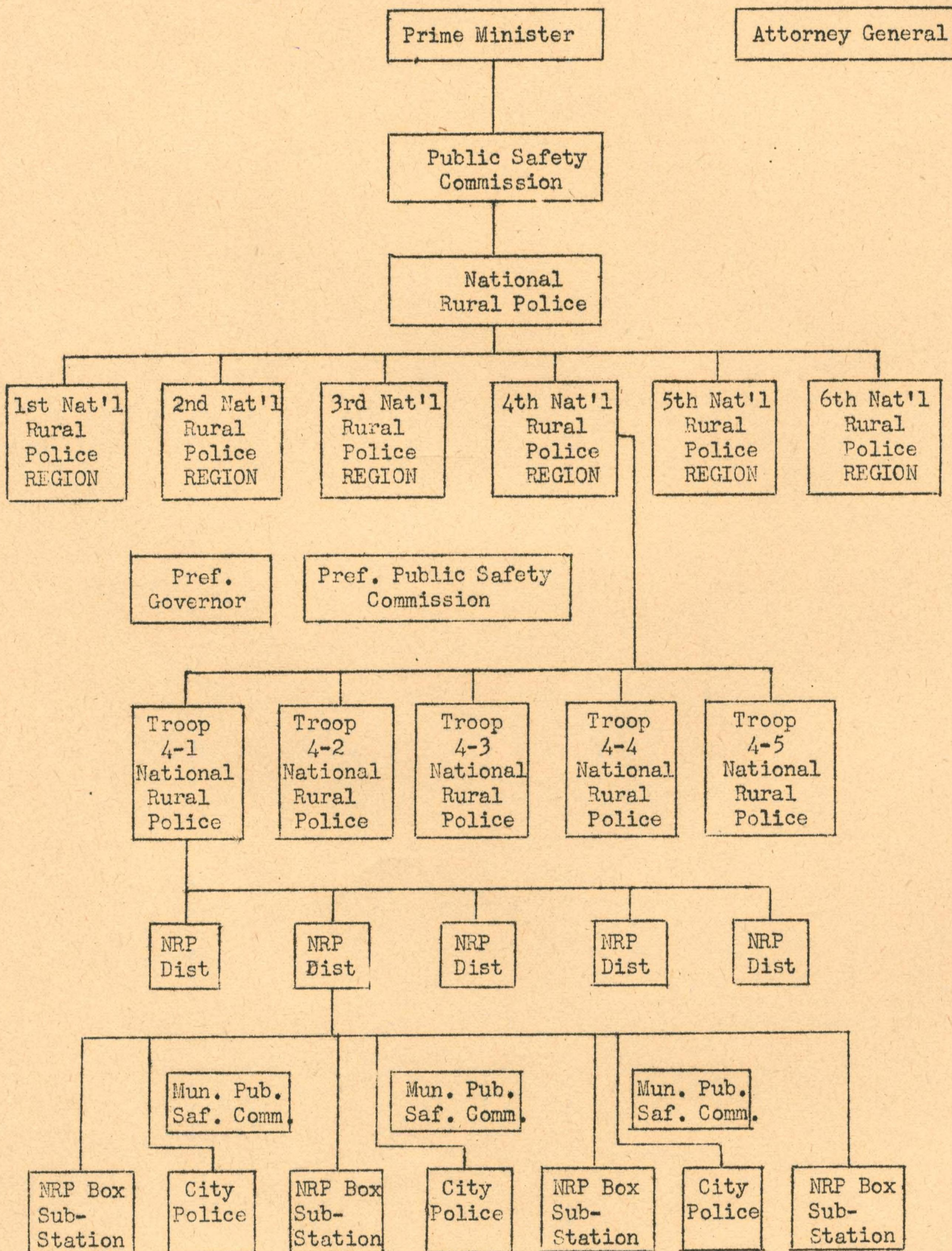
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Outline of Japan's Internal Security Scheme

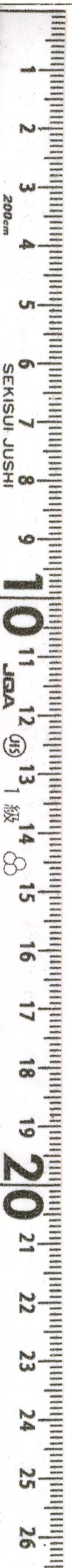
POLICE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Emergency Powers

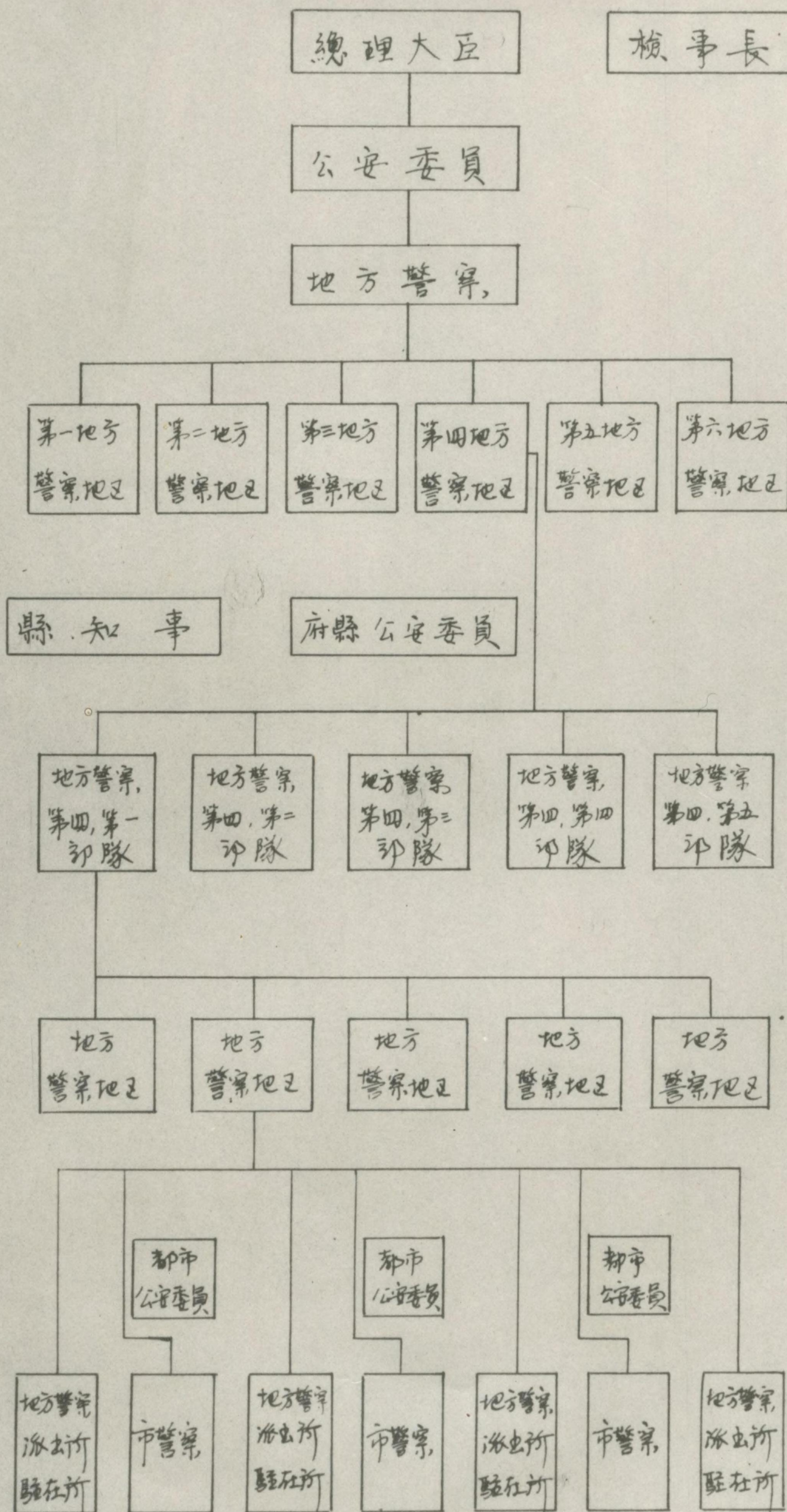


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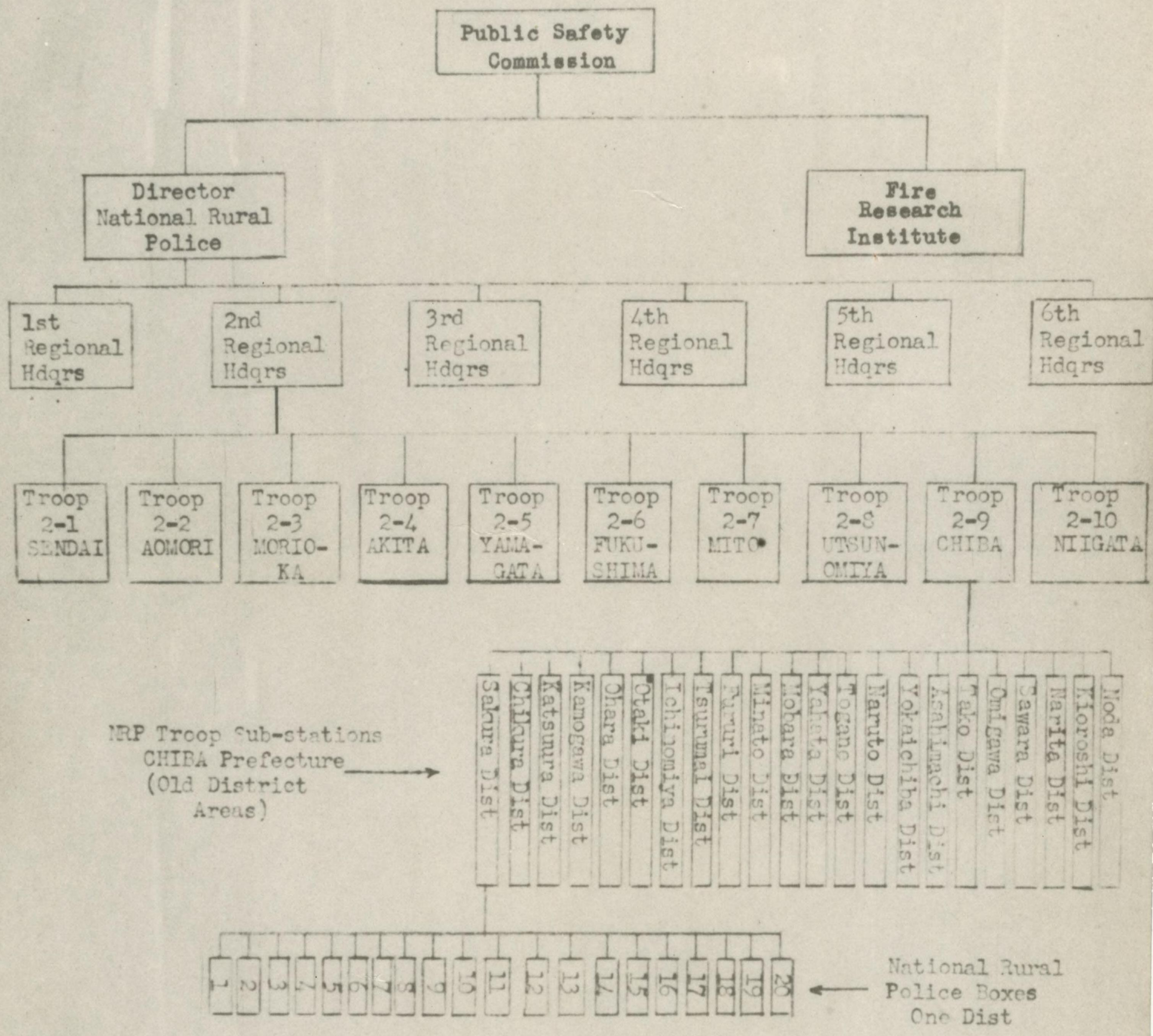
日本國內保安計畫概要
 警察再建計畫
 非常權力



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Jul 57B

Proposed
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE
J A P A N
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

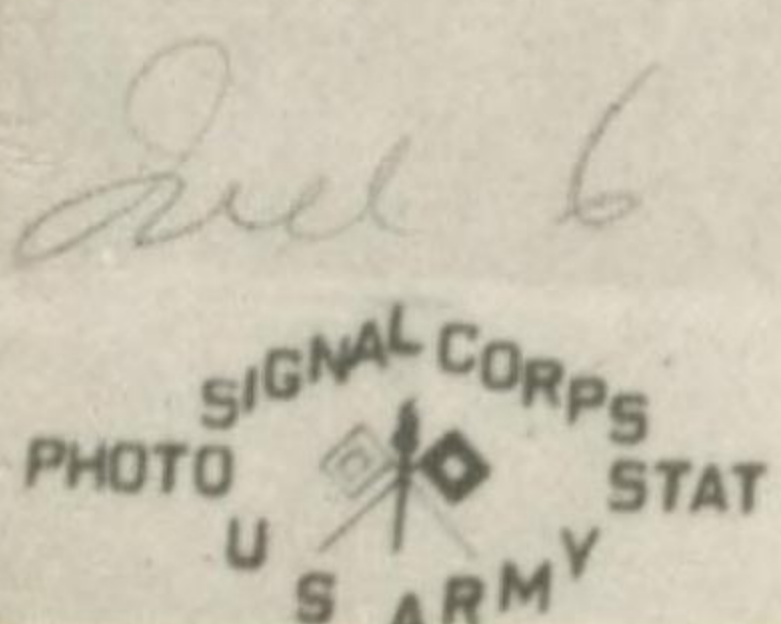


MRP Troop Sub-stations
CHIBA Prefecture
(Old District Areas)

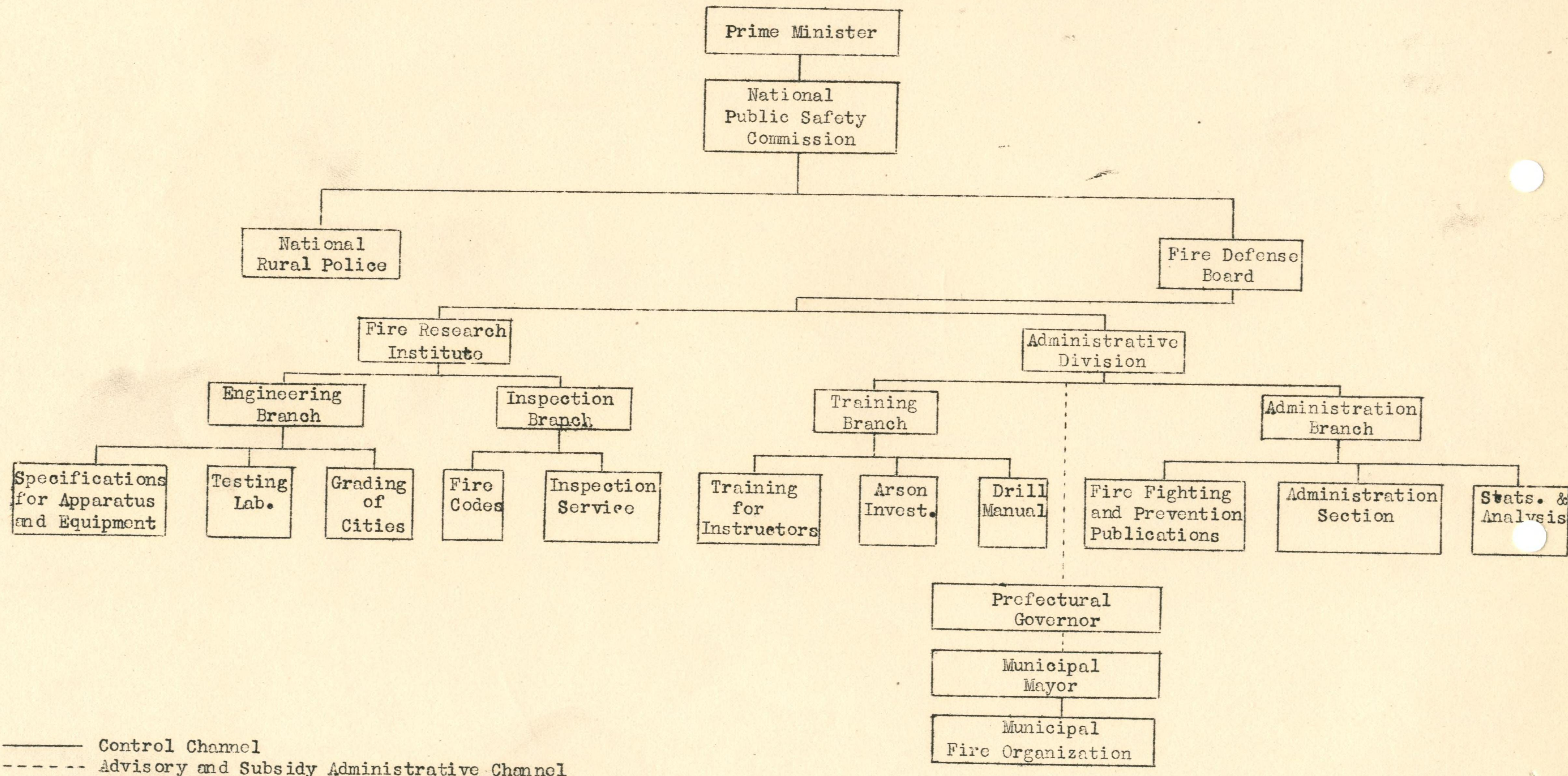
National Rural
Police Boxes
One Dist

20 Police Districts of 29 Districts in Chiba will be rural under the plan

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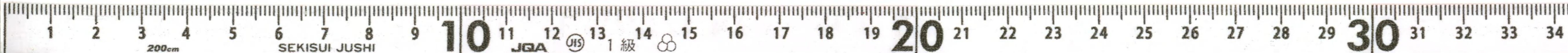
Doc 7A



———— Control Channel
 - - - - - Advisory and Subsidy Administrative Channel

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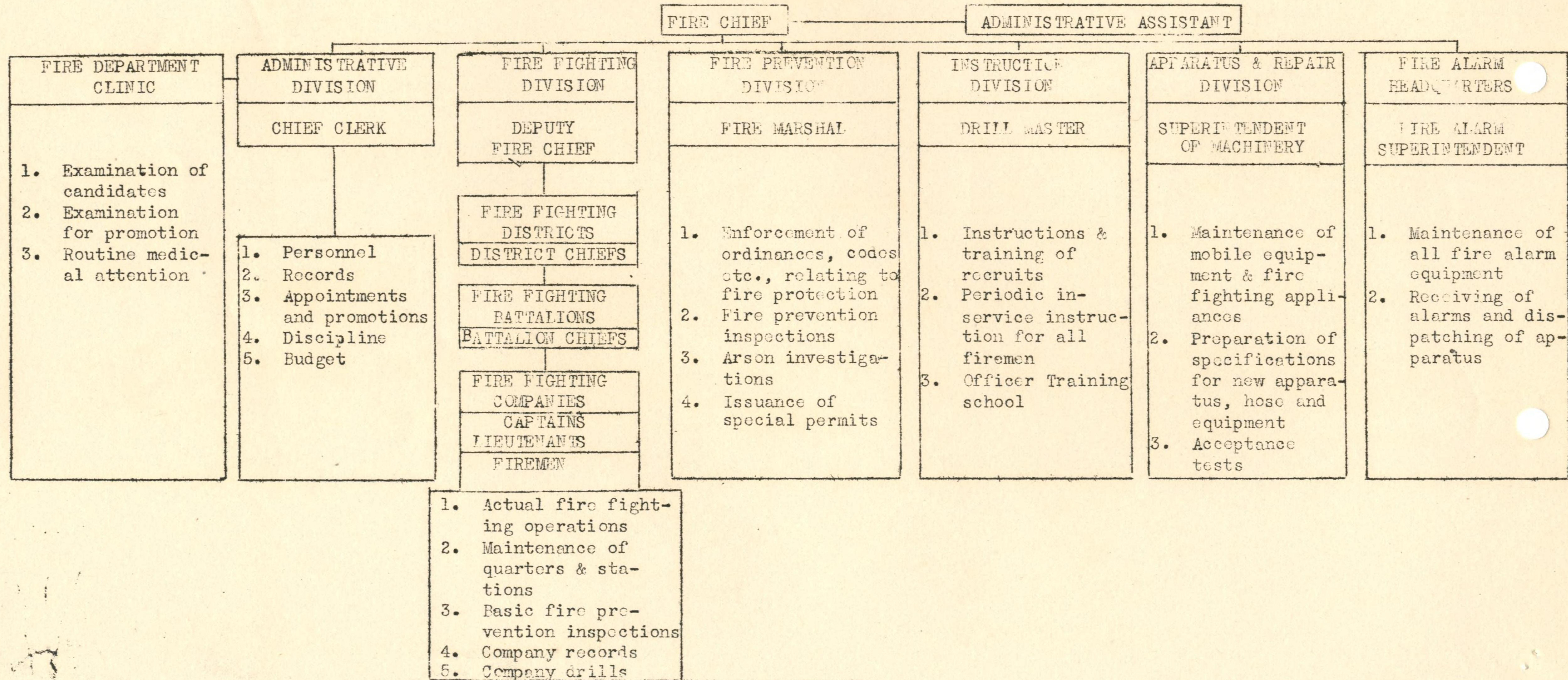
Authority NND 795006
By NARA Date 10/28/11



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MODEL FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

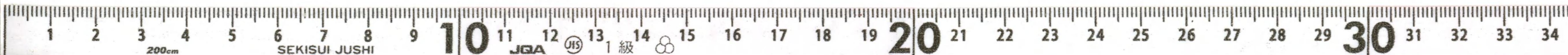
CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION



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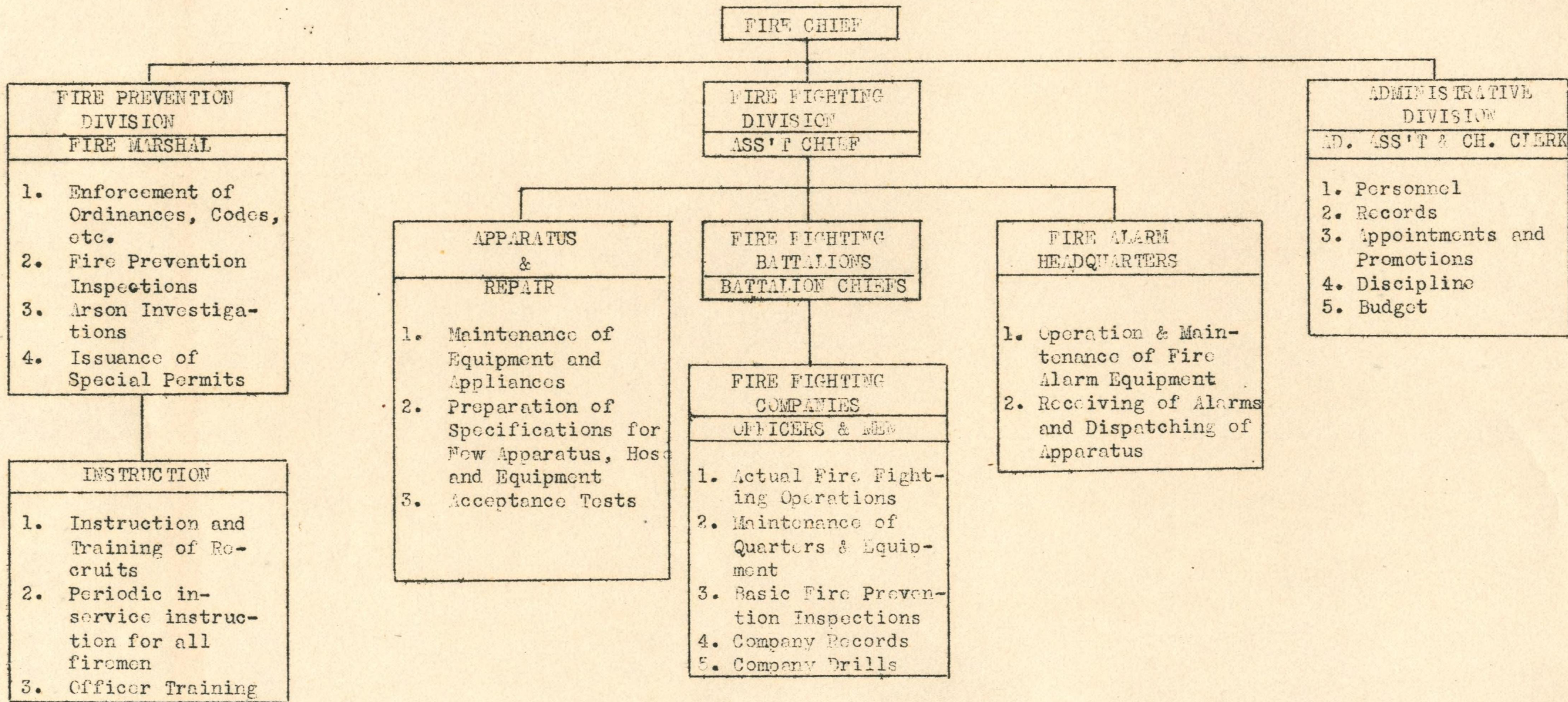
Authority NND 795006

By NARA Date 10/28/11

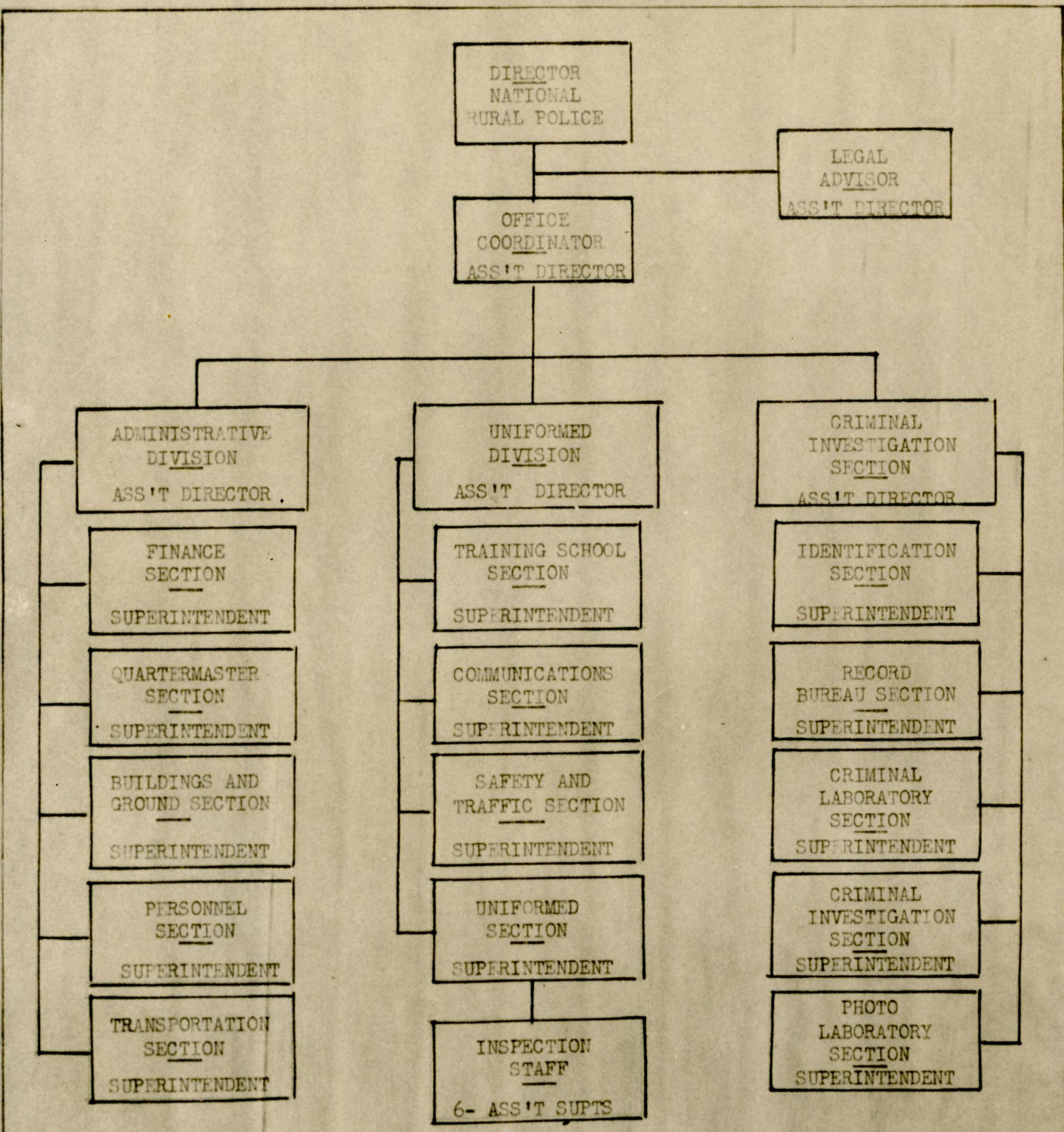


Sub 7c

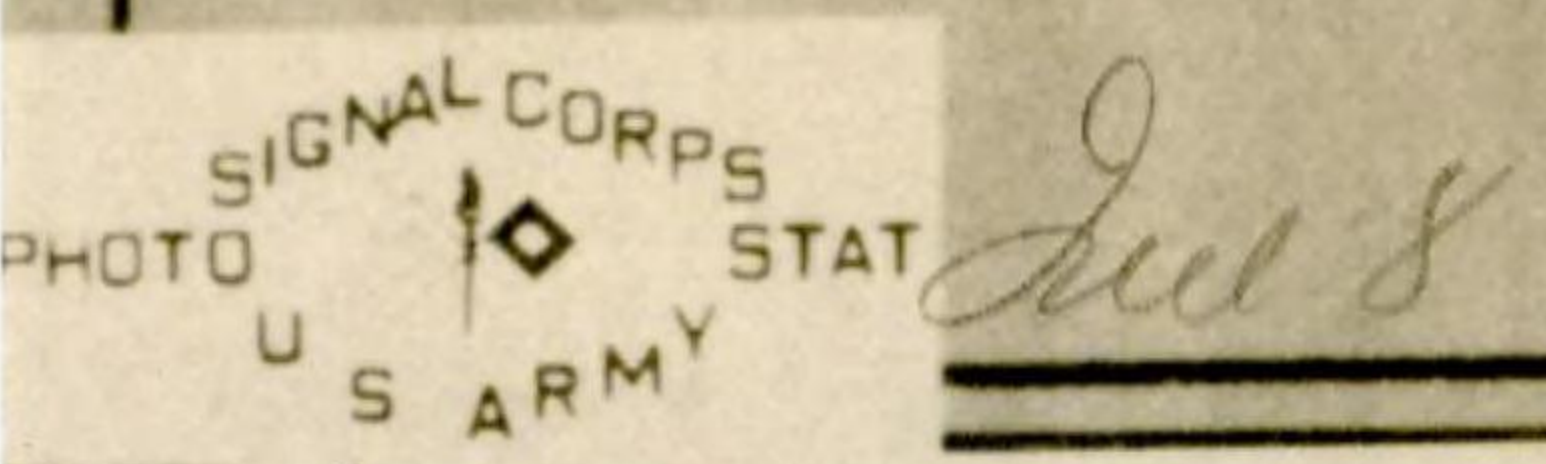
MODEL FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION
CITIES UNDER 100,000 POPULATION



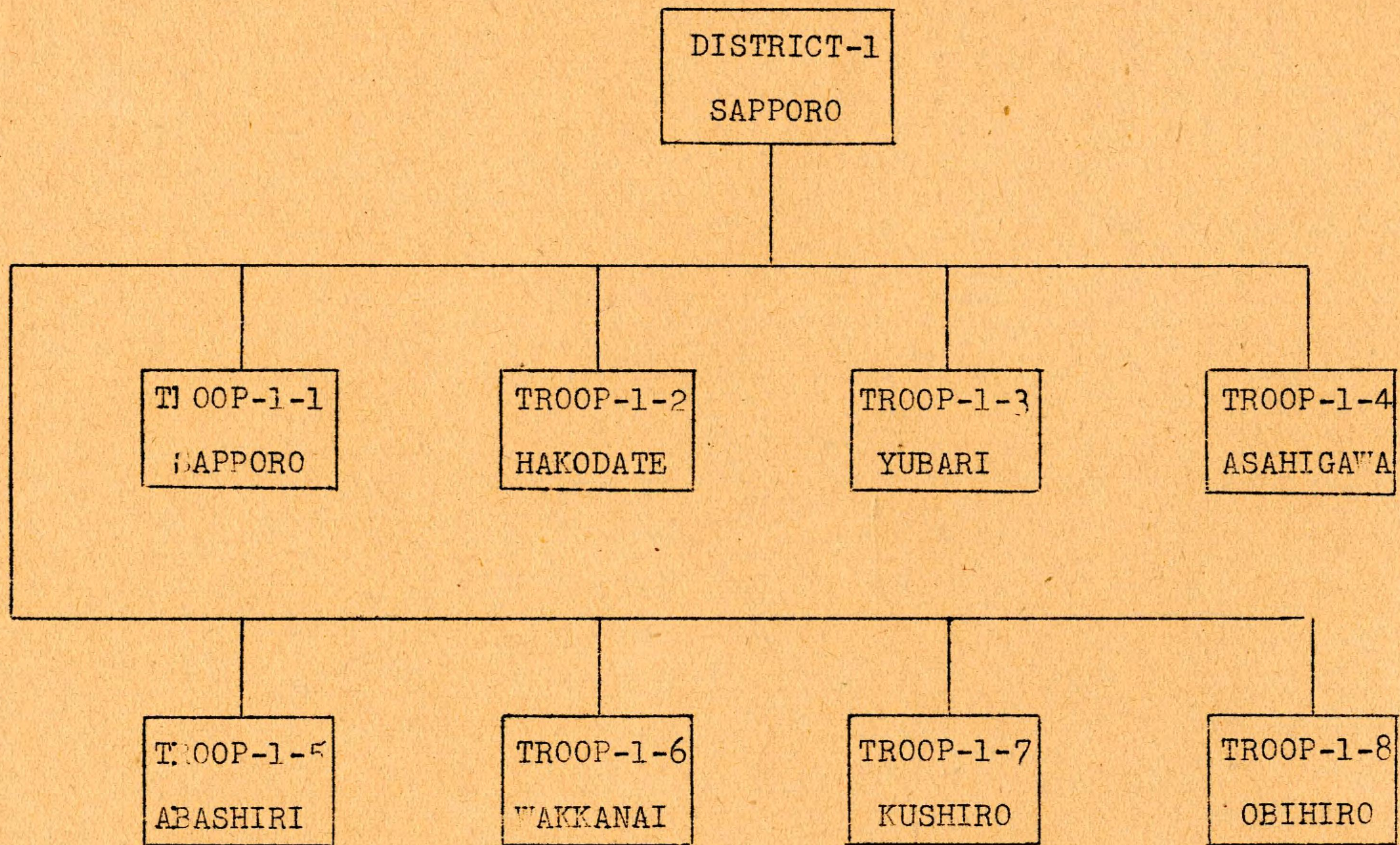
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NATIONAL RURAL POLICE



6 p.m.

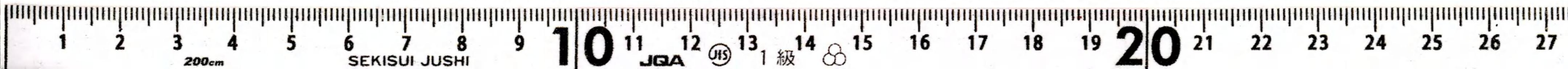


NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

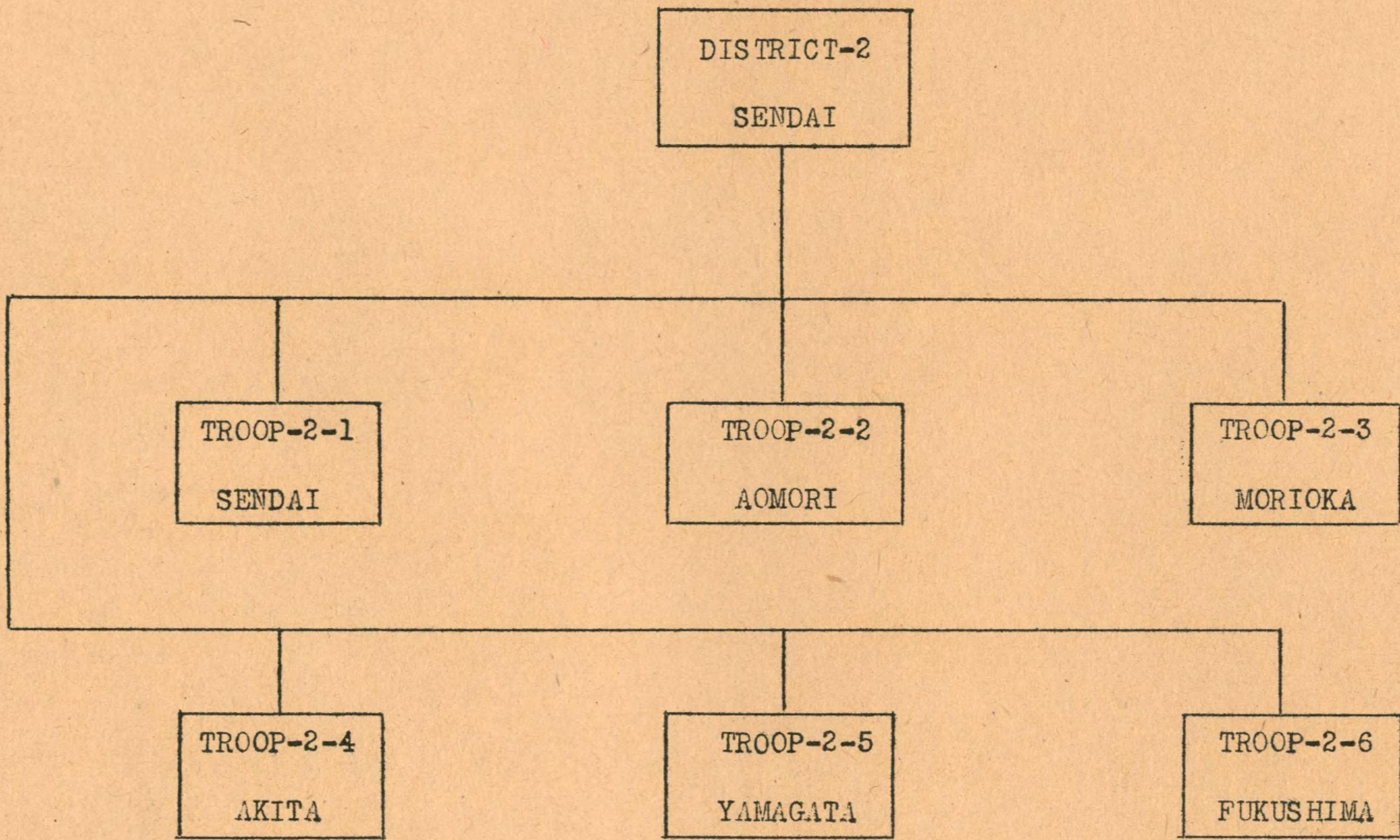
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By PM NARA Date 10/28/11



Sheet 10



NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

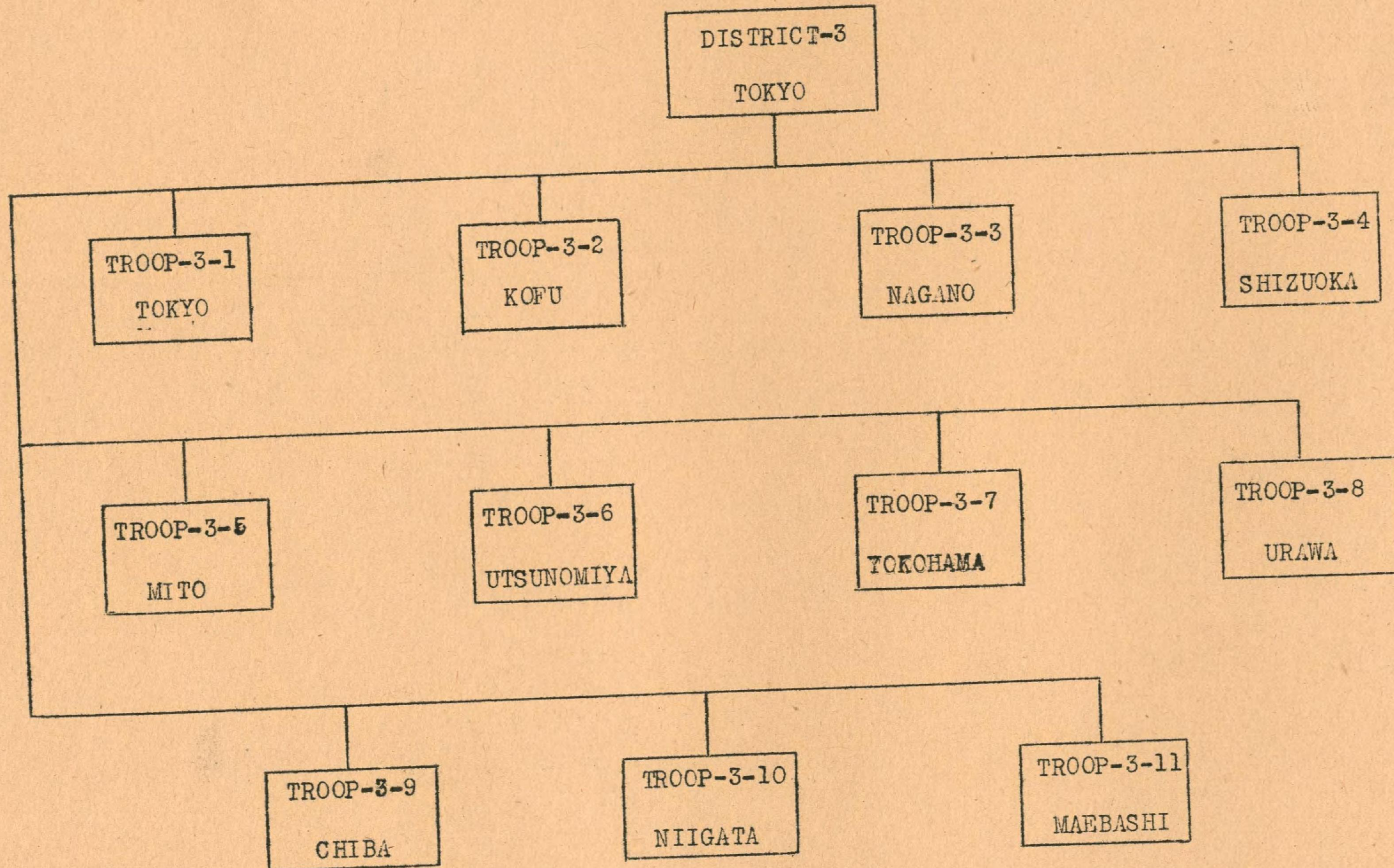
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Authority NWD 795006

By pm NARA Date 10/28/11



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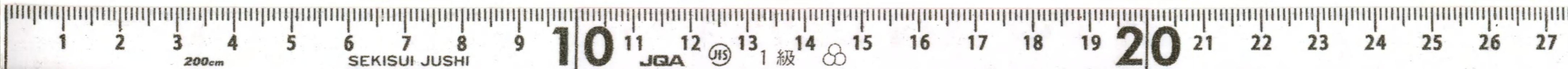


NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

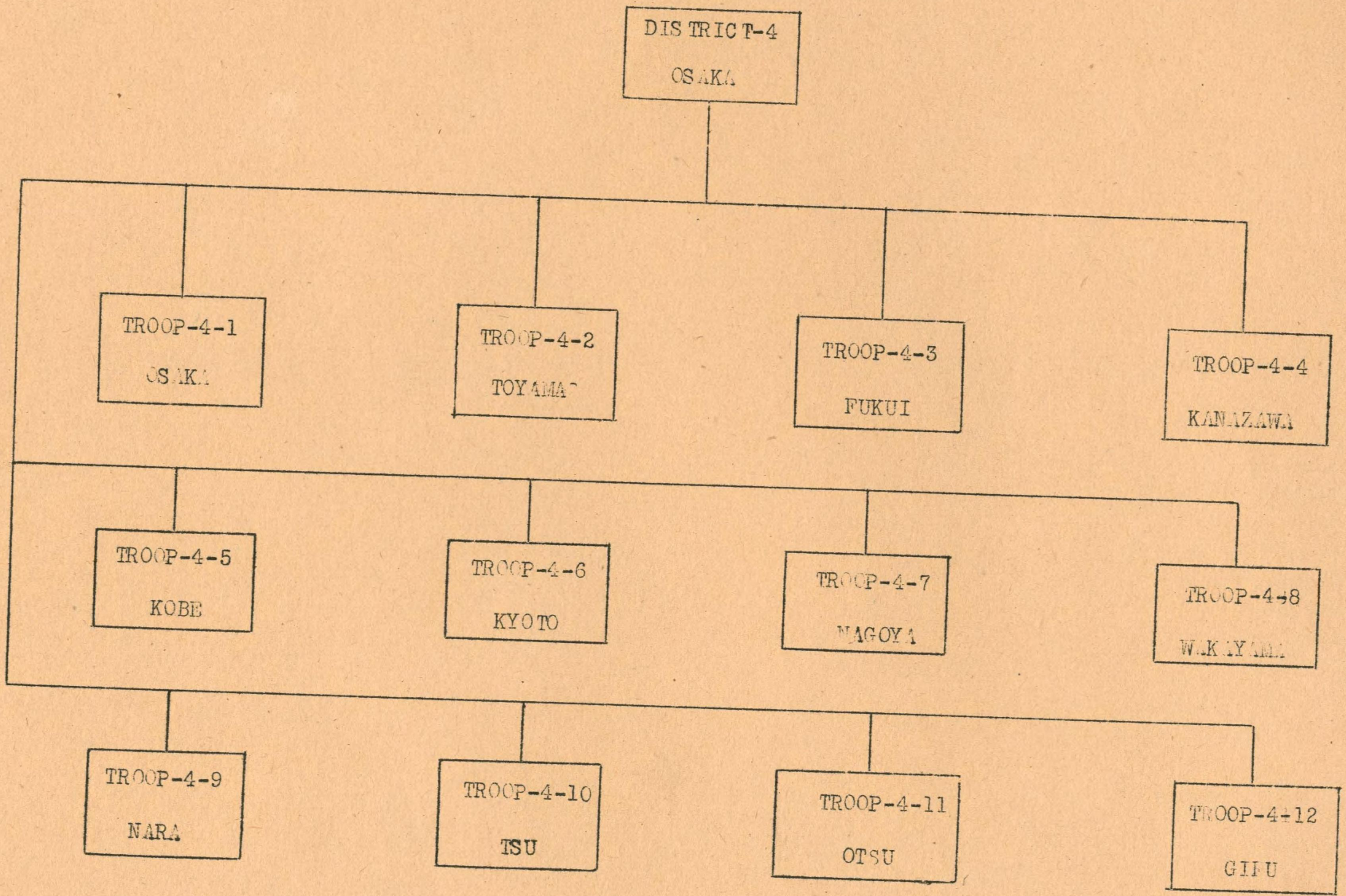
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Authority NWD 795006

By pm NARA Date 10/28/11



Sheet 12



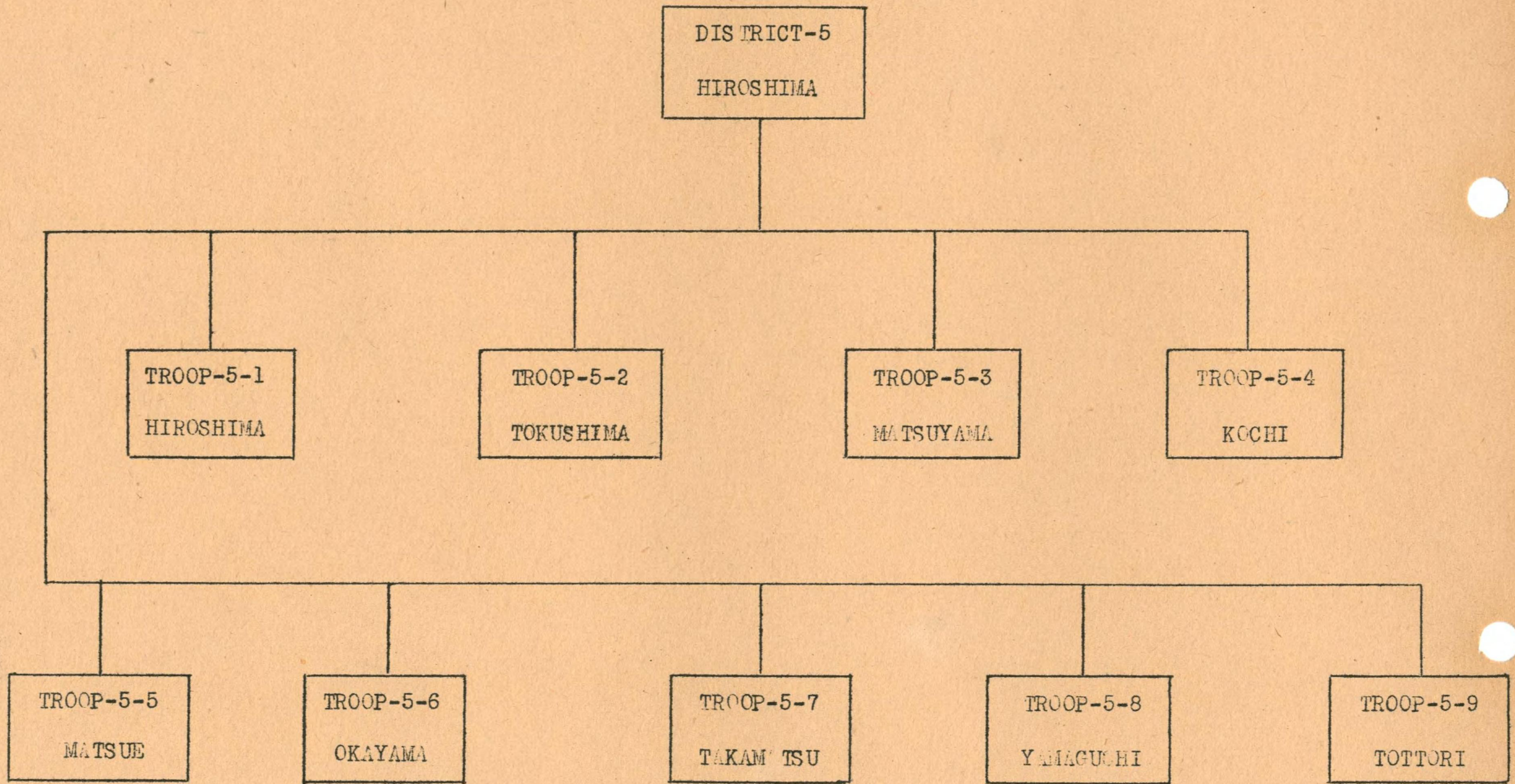
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

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Authority NWD 795006
By pm NARA Date 10/28/11



File 13



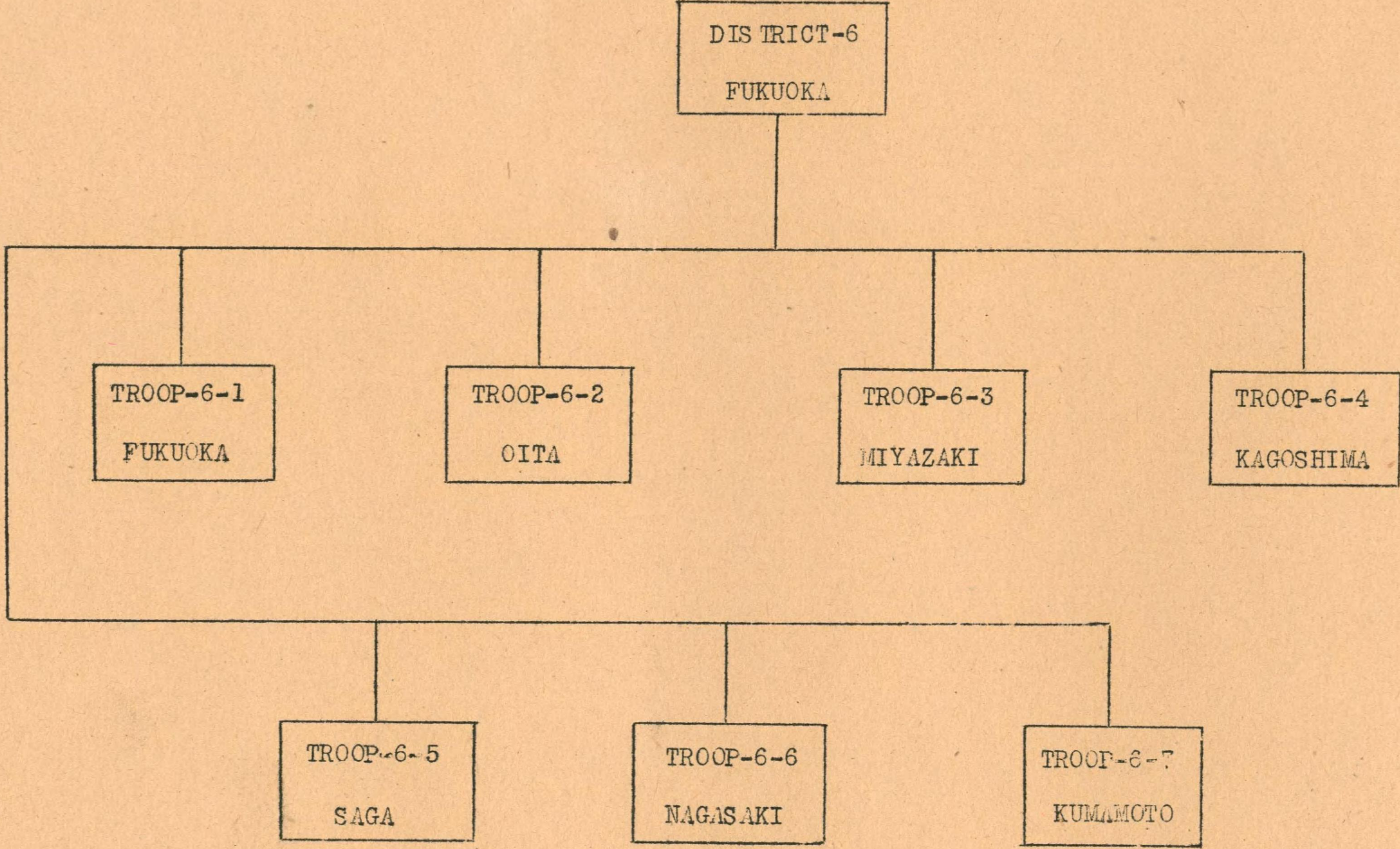
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

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Authority *NWD 795006*
By *NARA* Date *10/28/11*



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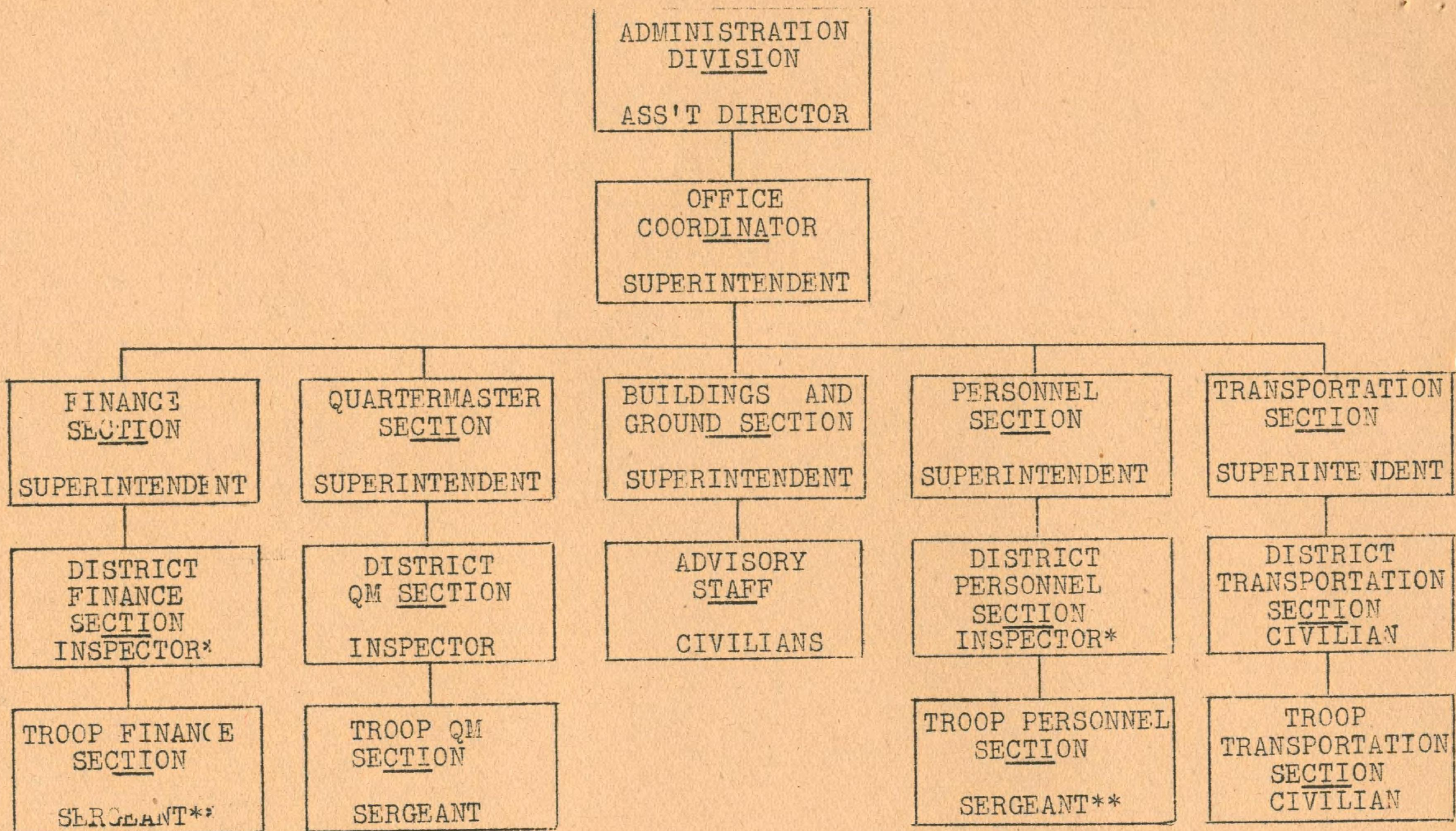
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 795006
By PM NARA Date 10/28/11



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NOTES:

- * In Districts the Personnel and Finance functions are combined under the supervision of one Inspector.
- ** In Troops the Personnel and Finance functions are combined under the supervision of one Sergeant.

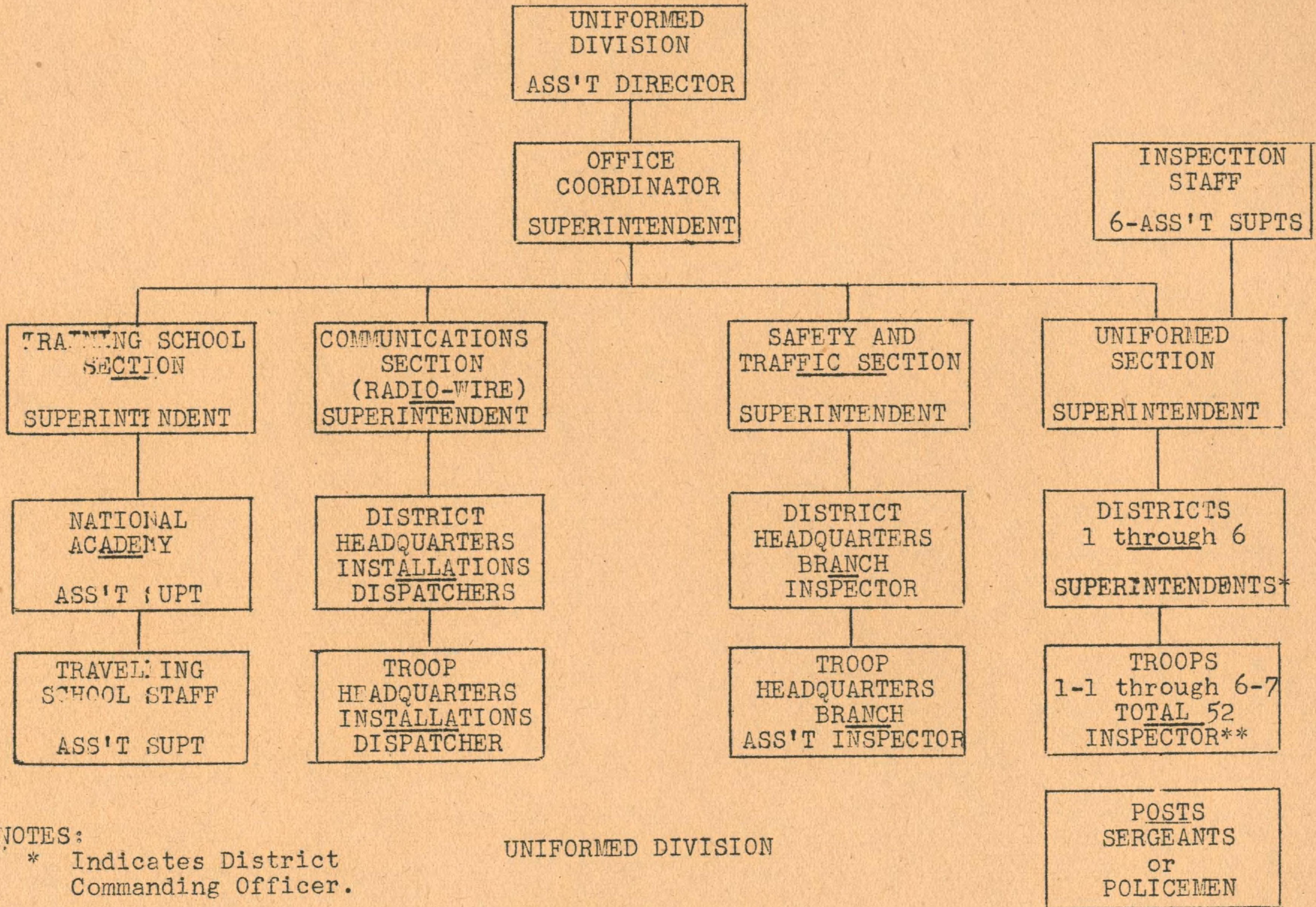
ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

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Authority NWD 795006
By NARA Date 10/28/11



Section



NOTES:

- * Indicates District Commanding Officer.
- ** Indicates Troop Commanding Officer.

UNIFORMED DIVISION

NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

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Authority NWD 795006
By NARA Date 10/28/11



File 17

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
SUPERINTENDENT

OFFICE COORDINATOR
ASS'T SUPT

INSPECTION STAFF
3-ASS'T SUPTS

ADMINISTRATION

TRANSPORTATION SECTION
CIVILIAN

PERSONNEL AND FINANCE SECTION
INSPECTOR

QUARTERMASTER SECTION
INSPECTOR

UNIFORMED

COMMUNICATIONS
DISPATCHERS

UNIFORMED SECTION
ASS'T SUPT

SAFETY AND TRAFFIC
INSPECTOR*

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

RECORD BUREAU SECTION
INSPECTOR*

IDENTIFICATION SECTION
INSPECTOR*

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION SECTION
ASS'T SUPT*

CRIMINAL LABORATORY SECTION
INSPECTORS*

PHOTO LABORATORY SECTION
INSPECTOR*

NOTE:

* Sections will maintain files of information pertinent to district.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NWD 795006

By pw NARA Date 10/28/11

