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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND
FAR EAST COMMAND

5609287

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: CI & E SECTION
TO:

DATE: 23 Mar

- Commander-in-Chief _____
- Aide-de-Camp _____
- Chief of Staff _____
- DCofS FEC _____
- DCofS SCAP _____
- SGS _____
- Comptroller _____
- G-1 _____
- G-2 _____
- G-3 _____
- G-4 _____
- JSPOG _____
- AG _____
- Antiaircraft _____
- Central Purchasing O _____
- Chaplain _____
- Chemical _____
- Civ Personnel _____
- Engineer _____
- Hq Comdt _____
- IG _____
- JA _____
- Medical _____

- Ordnance _____
- PM _____
- PIO _____
- Ryukyus Mil Govt _____
- QM _____
- Signal _____
- Sp Services _____
- Trans _____
- TI&E _____
- Civ Aff _____
- Civ Comm _____
- Civ Historical _____
- CI&E _____
- Civ Int _____
- Civil Property Custodian _____
- Civ Trans _____
- Diplomatic _____
- ESS _____
- Government _____
- Legal _____
- NRS _____
- PH&W _____

[Handwritten signature]

FOR: Mr. Monroe

- Approval _____
- Comment or
Concurrence _____
- Information _____
- Initials _____
- Issuance of Orders _____
- Necessary Action _____

- Note and Return _____
- Distribution Desired _____
- Signature _____
- Dispatch _____
- Attachment of
Reference _____
- File _____

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
Public Information Office

1715
15 September 1950

Korean Release No. 439

Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Commander United Nations Naval Forces, announced today that the guns of the world's mightiest ship, the 16-inch guns of the USS Missouri, went into action for the first time in the Korean conflict at 7 a.m. The Mighty Mo, surrender ship of the Japanese Empire, bombarded military targets at Samchok on the east coast.

From Norfolk, Va., to Samchok, Korea, where she broke the United Nations flag at first light this morning, the Missouri steamed 11,000 miles at high speed. She encountered a hurricane off Cape Hatteras, evaded a tropical storm at Panama and rode into Korean waters on the tail of a typhoon.

The Missouri has nine 16-inch guns, 20 five-inch guns and 80 40 mm guns. Her standard displacement is 45,000 tons. Fully loaded she displaces 57,600 tons. She has a wartime crew of approximately 2,700 officers and men. Her rated speed is 33 knots.

Commissioned in June 1944, the Missouri took part in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns and participated in Third and Fifth Fleet raids on the Japanese home islands.

At the outbreak of hostilities in Korea the Missouri was on the east coast of the United States serving as a training ship in a reduced commission status. She has been the only U.S. Navy battleship on active service in the past several years.

The Missouri returned to the United States shortly after the Surrender Ceremony in Tokyo Bay Sept. 2, 1945. Her peacetime duties included a trip to Rio de Janeiro with President Truman aboard and a trip to Istanbul to return the body of the deceased Turkish Ambassador. She has been the flagship of several Naval Academy Midshipman Cruises.

775009

G-2 Section - Public Safety Division
Room 432 - NYK Bldg

Mr. Monroe

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24 March 1951

The sheets attached are prepared by the Research Division of Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for the use of their planners in the program division. Information related to Public Safety on a nationwide level is handled by means of both spot announcements nationally and locally and as included material in regular programs of the Information Division (the Japanese call it Social Division) of BCJ. Mr. Fritz was of the opinion that in general the radio people had been getting their information from the Japanese Police. However, we agreed that it would be a good idea to check over the material which their research division puts out for the use of their people.

The timing on the whole business is rather complicated. Since BCJ is nation-wide in scope they must plan their programs well in advance... about 6 weeks actually. So their information booklet for April is usually ready early in March and reaches Radio Branch in translated form by mid-month. In case there are matters of public safety information which can be handled by radio on Japanese Stations, which are more timely the BCJ people get them from the local police.

APB Jves

XIX. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. The Necessity of Registration of Finger-prints.

A movement for registration of finger-prints has become active these days among the honest citizens of this country. In Tokushima and Shimane prefectures already the registration of finger-prints of the people in the two prefectures has started with success. In Tokyo Metropolis the Metropolitan Police Board is registering finger-prints of metropolitan citizens at their request, and individual citizens or workers are registering their finger-prints at their offices or severally since last December. To stir up the movement for voluntary registration of finger-prints in the new year starting April the following points must be stressed:

- (1) Finger-prints differ by men and they do not change for life, and by this characteristic they are most fit for distinguish one from another. It is a well-known fact ~~that~~ in the history of criminal searches all over the country that ~~the~~ finger-prints are offering useful clue to discovery of criminals. The use of finger-prints as the most effective method to remove crimes from society is due to the fact that finger-prints present immovable evidence.
- (2) The use of finger-prints ranges wide, not only for ~~the~~ identifying criminals, but also for identification of individuals - for we often meet with such cases ~~that~~ as a history of offence by abuse of one's name before the victim is aware of, lots of tragedies from non-identification of a man fallen ill on a street, or missing children, runaway persons, persons who died unnatural deaths or sometimes they are cremated in a forlorn grave. Finger-prints are very useful to prevent such perjury, guarantee innocence, or respect of human rights, protection or emergency relief.

(2)

(3) This is an instance. Last spring Miss Kimiko Yamamoto (pseudonym), a daughter to a high ranking government official, was about to meet a wedding ceremony. On that instant the other party proposed breaking off the marriage. Startled at the request, the ~~was~~ bride's parents questioned the reason for the rupture, and ~~was~~ were told that "she has a record of theft offence" in the registry of the village office of their permanent domicile. They investigated and found that her friend, Sakiko Sakura (pseudonym) must have misrepresented the wood-be wife. But no evidence to prove it. They consulted with the police, ~~and~~ which took the finger-prints of the suspected girl, and found that they conformed with those of the offender. Thus Kimiko could marry with the boy of her heart. There are lots of instances of this kind which protected honest citizens.

(4) The registration of finger-prints means the deposit of one's surest evidence at the safest place. It is reported that FBI of America keeps about 80-million finger-prints of honest citizens through voluntary action on the part of them. Each and every nation is urged to get their finger-prints registered to protect his own life.

2. The Patrol System.

The new police system in which policemen make patrols in the ~~ix~~ districts under their jurisdiction will be enforced in a majority of big cities in this country from April. The Osaka Police Board led the movement of patrolling ~~from~~ last spring, with considerable success. The system has been put into effect in Tokyo and other big cities one after another since then. All the police stations -

(3)

73 in all under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board will start patrolling in April. Efforts must be exerted to obtain the public cooperation through popularisations of the new patrolling system.

- (1) Under the patrolling system in Tokyo the section in charge of a single policeman will be ~~divided~~ made of such a width ~~as~~ as a policeman can make a round of visit on an hour. Policemen will patrol on foot constantly to prevent crimes or discover crimes as early as possible. At the same time many radio cars ~~are~~ will run in the city while taking contact with the command room of the headquarters by wireless. But most of the present police boxes are left as they stand now, and at major points are laid "street telephone booths" to help patrolling policemen get contact with the police stations, and in case you find any case or want the police, you are asked to notify ~~the~~ patrolling policemen or the nearest police box accordingly at once, and if you think a radio car is needed, ~~please~~ call No.110, and officers in charge will rush to the spot or take necessary arrangements.
- (2) The patrol system has been undertaken by municipal police in various cities first of all, but the National Rural Police which is in charge of peace and order of smaller towns and villages plans an increase of 20,000 policemen in the new fiscal year and take up the patrolling system. It contemplates installation of radio cars and establishment of a radio bureau. But there are many police substations in a small village where a small number of policemen are assigned, and it is rather difficult for the new system to be put into force

(4)

the patrolling system, and efforts will be taken to promote peace and order in such a district by effective management of the out-service of policemen.

(National Rural Police Headquarters,
Metropolitan Police Board)

3. How to Prevent Sneak-Thieves?

The number of losses by sneak-thieves is the most in April of the year. Most responsible is the people stay away from their homes in this month of recreation, such as flower-viewing, or so. The following points must be impressed on the minds of the public against prevention of sneak robbery.

- (1) Don't fail to leave someone at home when you go outside.
- (2) When you all have to stay away from home, lock the doors tightly (doubly lock if possible) and ask your neighbours to be careful about your home.
- (3) Anyone who has been asked to take care of his neighbour's home while the latter family is out keeps closest watch over the house.
- (4) Even in case your family people are at home, lock the doors of the vestibule, reception room or the back-doors.
- (5) Be careful not to lock such places as easily seen from outside or not to make your house look vacant from outside.
- (6) Some sneak thief is wise enough to rob your possessions by cheating the person whose care you asked for while

(5)

you are away from home, so utmost caution must be exercised against strangers.

- (7) Installation of warning apparatus or anti-crime bells will be very useful for prevention of crimes.

4. Be On Your Guard Against Juvenile Delinquency and Desertation.

In the cherry flower season men are apt to get excitable, and juveniles lose their presence of mind and lots of chances of delinquency await them in this season. This time usually sees the greatest number of young boys and girls running away from their homes to big cities. The following points must be impressed upon the minds of ~~xxx~~ parents:

- (1) There are ~~lots~~ of cases in which boys and girls get acquainted with bad boys and girls when their parents think them attending their schools. In spring parents must be very careful about possessions or attitudes of their children, and try to ~~discover~~ ~~any~~ undesirable facts before it is too late.
- (2) Parents must be careful ~~not~~ to allow their children to go to flower-viewing ~~xxx~~ places or other recreational places of ~~lots~~ ~~xxx~~ of temptation by themselves. Plenty of bad fellows are awaiting them at such places.
- (3) In spring everyone loses his usual presence of mind, and is tempted to leave house from a trifling trouble at home or merely from longing for city life. There are considerable numbers of deserters who have sunken into depths of society after they have left their homes.

(6)

In April last year the police stations in Tokyo received about 500 deserters. Utmost care must be exerted to make your home comfortable and pleasant to live in and prevent your children from leaving homes.

- (4) Even when a person comes up to town from the country, he will not be able to get a job unless he has the removal certificate, a reliable guardian or he is found reliable. When a country girl or boy is cheated into temptation, he ~~may~~ will be stripped everything of him, may have go into the circle of hobos. or she may have to become women on the street, and they finally go to crimes.
- (5) Great many children get astray in the flower season. In April last year there were 30 to 70 missing children in Ueno Park, Tokyo, and that in a single day. Utmost attention must be paid to your children while you are making merry with flower-viewing. And furnish identification tablets with your children.
- (6) There are many persons these days who are troubled with their "naughty children" who have become delinquent before they are aware of it. The Metropolitan Police Board (No.2 Juvenile Section) and police stations can accept your consultations over your ~~children~~ "bad" children and they will keep matters in secret. Postcard or telephone consultations are also welcome. In Tokyo alone there were 3,449 cases in 1950 where such boys and girls were saved from the possible degeneration by consultations.

(Metropolitan Police Board)

(7)

5. Traffic Accidents in Early Spring.

The number of traffic accidents will show a rapid rise in spring. In April last year a total of 2,554 traffic accidents (killing 354 persons) were recorded throughout the country or 600 over the January and February figures, and 74 over the March mark.

In the month of April an average of 12 are dying of traffic accidents at some place in a day. In Tokyo the Safe Traffic Movement will be launched in April, and many other cities throughout the country are planning similar programs, and continued efforts must be made to call the public attention to traffic safety.

Most of victims ~~are~~ are jobless males and females in particular. In the case of women the 20 - 30 age group occupies 60 per cent of the total number of women victims. It is to be noted that the number of women deaths by traffic accident is on an upward curve.

(Cf. Public Safety, March, 1)

(Metropolitan Police Board, National Rural Police Headquarters)

6. Safe Crossing At Railway Crossing Gates.

The number of accidents at railway ~~are~~ crossings is on the increase year by year. The 1950 figures, compared with ~~that~~ those of the previous year, ~~showed~~ showed 25 per cent increase or an average monthly of 200. Major causes are carelessness on the part of automobile chauffeurs and pedestrians or the number occupies ~~the~~ top in the list, with 86 per cent of the total. The Transportation Ministry wants to attract the public attention on the following points:

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- (1) Before you cross the railway crossing, you must stop before the gate and make sure of safety on the track, whether a train is not coming, and special care must be exercised at a railway crossing with a bad perspective, or at night or foggy day or windy, rainy or snowy day.
- (2) Don't cross the track when warning is sounded.
- (3) When an automobile stops due to the engine accident, the watchman must take necessary steps to stop the coming train, for instance, by red flag, or red light or other methods which can attract the train driver's attention.
- (4) Don't pass under the gate at the railway crossing.

7. How to Prevent Accidents to Means of Traffic?

(Follow-up theme, March, 2)

(Transportation Ministry)

8. April With Plenty of Big Fires and Mountain Fires.

Spring is a fire season. Fires which broke out on a strong southerly wind days generally developed into big fires, reducing many houses to ashes. April 13 falls on the first anniversary of the Big Fire in Atami (1,461 houses burnt down). Aprils in the Showa Era ~~xxxxxxx~~ saw 51 conflagrations so far, particularly big in the fires at Fujimiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture in 1932, and Iida City in 1947. Major causes of such fires are mostly fires for warming, chimney or careless

(9)

disposition of cigarette-ends, followed by careless handling of ashes, kilns and children's playing with fires - the last ranks the sixth in the list of major causes. And in the three months of March, April, and May the number of mountain and forest fires occupies over 70 per cent of the annual total, and ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~of~~ 70 per cent of causes for such fires are due to fires for warming, careless handling of cigarette-ends. April sees the greatest number of mountain and forest fires of all the months of the year, and last year March, April and May witnessed fires burning 94-million "tsubo" or about 95 per cent of the ~~total~~ 1950 total. Special attention of forest workers and mountaineers must be drawn to this point. In case of fire call No.119 (No exchange number) for the automatic system, and tell "Fire" to the exchange for the hand-operated system for prompt arrangement with fire-fighters.

(National Fire Defence Agency)

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XX. MINE SAFETY

1. In View of Last Year's Mine Accidents.

The number of mine accidents in 1950 showed a marked decrease than the previous year's, but it still recorded 180,000 cases. Major causes were rock falls and accidents during transport. The necessity of prevention of accidents must be emphasised in a continued effort following the previous month.

(Follow-up theme, Cf. March 1)

2. Sufficient Supply of Mine-Posts Needed.

Increased demand for pulp and a considerable amount of delayed payment for mine materials are ~~making~~ making mine operators to get enough mine posts. Mine posts are needed to prevent rock falling, and the Resources Agency and Forestry Agency are endeavouring to ensure necessary mine posts supplies while popularising reasonable means of using them. Mines must reexamine the mine post problem and cooperate ~~xxx~~ for mine safety.

3. How to Prevent Gas Coal Dust Explosion?

(Cf. Mine Safety, October, 2)

(Resources Agency)

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See MITI - Resources Agency
for New Themes.

XXI. MARITIME SAFETY

1. The Present Condition of Maritime Safety.

Since the outbreak of the Korean war in June last year the Maritime Safety Agency ordered all the regional headquarters for the strictest control on stowaways and smugglers. A total of 5,014 cases were rounded up (6,882 persons) or over 4,055 cases during 20 months till the end of the year before last from the opening of the Maritime Safety Agency in May 1958. Broken down by items, the total number of cases rounded up last year ~~xxxxxx~~ comprised illegal fishing 1,856 cases (2,184 persons), unlawful entries and outgoings 117 cases (922 persons), illegal trading 119 cases (583 persons), theft and other criminal violations 144 cases (265 persons), other violations of the marine and economic controls and others 2,825 cases (2,929 persons).

Port authorities and inhabitants near the coast are urged to report the nearest maritime safety local headquarters of any suspicious vessels, or suspicious loading or landing of goods they happen to see. Most of illegal entries and outgoings are Koreans (329 persons) and Japanese (308) respectively. The following two cases are regarded to have had political connections:

- (1) The No.3 Asahimaru Case for transport of the former Japanese leading officers in the Japanese Army in Korea and their dependents from Hakodate to Wonsan in North Korea.
- (2) The No.8 Maruryo Maru Case in which the former Japanese Army Lt.-Gen. Nemoto as the boss for recruitment tried to collect volunteers at Makurazaki, Kagoshima Prefecture or Oshima, Kyushu, ~~where~~ from where they intended to go over to Formosa and train Chinese National Government sailors for the defence of Formosa by motor-sail ships.

(2)

2. Where Smuggling is Rampant.

The amount of illegal imports and the amount of illegal exports rounded up last year totalled about ¥67-million and ¥23-million respectively. Illegal import from Korea was negligible, and mostly from the Southwestern islands. Major items of illegal imports are black sugar, rice, tobacco, medicine, clothings, leather goods, coffee or cocoa which were considered to belong to munitions, but almost ~~nil~~ nil of Formosan sugar. On the other hand, major items of illegal exports were aluminium or aluminate products, textiles, stationery, daily essentials, and to the Southwestern islands a greater portion of exports included medicines, lumber, bicycle parts, and tools. ~~Illegal import from or export to Korea was not witnessed.~~ However, it is most likely that illegal export to Korea will become active for food or daily essentials needed for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Korea, and the Maritime Safety Agency is determined to clamp the strictest control on violations and wishes the public cooperation for extermination of illegal transactions.

(Maritime Safety Agency)

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XXII. TOBACCO MONOPOLY

1. Tobacco Price Reduction.

Monopoly profits for the 1951 fiscal year are estimated at ¥112-billion. The prices of cigarettes will be reduced by 10 yen for "Peace," "Hikari" brands from April, and "Ikoi" brand will be ~~discontinued~~ continued. These steps will be taken because the Monopoly Corporation considers it can meet with the demand through increased production of tobacco leaves. Such a huge profit goal with the reduced prices must be expected only through increased sales. In view of the fact that the tobacco monopoly profits play ~~an important part~~ a big part in the state revenues, the nation must cooperate ~~with~~ for the attainment of the projected goal.

2. Blackmarket Cigarettes Still Rampant.

Blackmarket cigarettes are still hampering the sales of cigarettes made by the Tobacco Monopoly Corporation. Despite strict controls blackmarket cigarettes are still stalking. Public cooperation is essential for extermination of blackmarket cigarettes. One kind of blackmarket cigarettes is foreign cigarettes channelled illegally. The import of foreign cigarettes and tobacco is prohibited, and the smoking of them by the Japanese is unlawful. The other kind of blackmarket smoking is cigarettes made by private makers - they are very smartly made and forged "Hikari" brand of cigarettes resemble ~~the~~ official ones in appearance, but of course low in quality and also unwholesome. The nation must be refrained from smoking such unsanitary cigarettes.

(Tobacco Monopoly Corporation)

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File
 Copy of Mr. W. G. Fritz G.B.
 Broadcasting Corp. of Japan. XVIII. PUBLIC SAFETY Pub. Safety Div.
 Themes for March 1951 Campaigns NYK Bldg. #432
 1. Rapid Increase in Traffic Accidents
 ABC Docs - Pub. Serv. Prog. Off. CIVIC Radio Branch

More and more people go outdoors when it becomes warmer and warmer, and in proportion the number of traffic accidents increases rapidly. The National Rural Police Headquarters' survey shows that 1948 had 21,341 traffic accidents, 1949 25,113, and the first six months of 1950 14,282, and the total number of accidents in 1950 is expected to be over 30,000.

The characteristic of the rise in the number of traffic accidents is that the spring and autumn outing seasons show the greatest number of accidents, and January and February have a comparatively fewer number of them, while the months after March have a rapid increase of accidents. March, 1949 had 1,548 accidents, and March, 1950 2,408, or about 30 per cent over the January and February figures. From March through May the safe traffic week will be launched throughout the country according to the climate in localities. In cooperation with this project efforts must be paid to excite attention against traffic accidents on the part of the general public.

- A - Accidents by trucks top the list of the traffic accidents or the half of the total, and bicycles and pedestrians are the victims of accidents caused by trucks in most cases.
- B - The biggest cause of traffic accidents is crossing the street just before and after an automobile or a tram.
- C - There is a tendency in which traffic is rather confused, with some keeping to the left and others keeping to the right since the institution of the Facing Traffic system. Warning should be sounded for the observance of the "keep to the right" regulation.
- D - The number of accidents by women is on a marked increase. It must be noted here that most of them are committed by house-wives who are not familiar to the Facing Traffic Rule.

(National Rural Police Headquarters)

2. How to Prevent Accidents by Traffic Facilities.

It is a general phenomenon that in warm March the number of travellers and people on outings increases, with the resultant increase in the number of people who utilise means of communications.

- 2 -

Traffic concerns of course make their best efforts to conduct "no-accident and safe travelling" as they are a means by which to protect life and property of the people. But in recent months there are a growing number of accidents to buses or railways, causing fear among the public. The Transportation Ministry has sounded a warning to enterprisers against this fact, and at the same time revised the regulations for traffic vehicles. At the same time the Ministry urges travellers and the public:

- A - Not to pass railway tracks
- B - Not to play on railway tracks
- C - Not to place stones or other obstacles on railway tracks
- D - Not to throw stones against trains
- E - Not to tamper with railway crossings
- F - To cross the railway crossings fast and cross them after making sure of no coming trains "STOP LOOK ^{ONLY} LISTEN"
- G - Not to speak to drivers
- H - Not to smoke within cars with a warning "No Smoking".
- I - Not to carry into cars any inflammable objects.

Besides, under the Transportation Ministry Ordinance dated December 27 part of "Traffic Vehicles Regulations" which provide for structure, apparatus and capability of automobiles was revised. One of the revised points is to equip a back-mirror with a car, and under the revised regulations all automotive vehicles excluding scooter or bicycles with supplementary engine or trailers must equip themselves with back-mirrors. Another is the installation of an emergency exit. Now all bus-type automobiles with capacity of more than 30 passengers and over 4.5 meters in the length of passenger quarters must be equipped with such emergency exits. This provision will be applied to automobiles which will be produced after April 1, 1951. Emergency exits are built in such a way as to attract the attention of passengers without difficulty, so attention of passengers must be drawn to them when they get on cars.

(Transportation Ministry)

3. Smokers Should Be More Public-Minded

It must be emphasised that smokers should refrain themselves from smoking in "No-Smoking" area in theatres or trains and that

- 3 -

careless smoking proves a menace to health or safety of others. Attention must be drawn to the fact that smokers should put out the fire of cigarette-ends, and that they should not throw cigarette-ends away to dangerous places, particularly from the windows of automobiles or running trains. Civilized smokers should always be cautious about others' feelings and safety. It must be urged that smokers should observe etiquette.

4. What Should Be Stressed the Most in the Spring Fire-Prevention Week?

In March to May in this country strong seasonal wind blows, and a fire will often spread to a big fire. There were as many as 30 big fires in Marches during the past 25 years including that big fire in Hakodate on March 21, 1934. The number of mountain fires also rises as from March. Japanese houses are mostly made of wood, paper and plants, so a small fire on a windy day often develops into a big fire. The National Fire Defence Agency will set aside a week starting from March 1 as "Fire Prevention Week", and attention will be drawn on the following points:

- A - Removal of big fires in particular will be made a feature in the fire prevention movement in March. Reexamination of the municipal, town or village fire defence strength, and of water supply or general fire fighting facilities, and also training and guidance of voluntary defence at work-places.
- B - Careless handling of fire will cause fires, so attention must be attracted to the necessity of disposing fire on a windy day in particular.
- C - Fire-prevention posters and slogans will be published on March 7. Try to popularise the idea for fire-prevention by the use of such material.
- D - Attention must be drawn to the fact that careless handling of fire or cigarette-ends in mountains or fields may cause big mountain fires.

(National Fire Defence Agency)

5. Causes Which Led to Many Juvenile Offences

With the enforcement of the Juvenile Law public interest in juvenile delinquency has risen of late. According to a survey made by the Metropolitan Police Board the number of juvenile offences is on the increase year after year after the end of the late war, and it must be pointed here that 38 per cent of the total theft cases were committed by juveniles. Also it is noteworthy that last year

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witnessed a greater number of vicious crimes committed by juveniles which were rate even to adult criminals when compared with the year before last. What are the causes for so many juvenile offences? To prevent juveniles from such misdeeds public cooperation must be sought on the following points:

A - Households in general:

- a) Too strict discipline is not good, and laissez faire is worse than this. Grasp juvenile psychology, particularly that at the change of voice, and bring them up with understanding and affection.
- b) Adults must refrain themselves from any acts which may badly affect juveniles who have a strong tendency of copying grown-ups' behaviour, and must not leave freely to within the sight of them magazines or books which may stimulate sexual urge.
- c) Constant attention to friends, books and possessions of juveniles, and give adequate guidance in this connection.
- d) Get them form a habit of not to conceal anything from their parents.
- e) As soon as parents see signs of delinquency, they shall go to the Children's Affairs Office for consultation.

B - Outside households:

- a) Encourage wholesome sports and entertainments to children.
- b) Do not let children approach places which may exercise bad influences on children.
- c) Constant communication between parents and schools where their children go.
- d) Efforts to correct delinquents in an initial stage.

(Metropolitan Police Board)

6. On the Occasion of the Third Anniversary of the Unforcement of the New Police System.

It is three years since Japan's police system was reborn under the dual system of the automomous police and rural police. March 7th

- 5 -

falls on the anniversary of the institution of the new police system in this country. On this occasion the peace and order situation, and the trends in crimes and traffic accidents in the past three years must be reexamined, and also shortcomings and defects in the present system must be rescrutinised. At the same time efforts must be made to seek consturctive opinions of the new system from the public.

(National Rural Police Headquarters)

JM.
W

*Previously mentioned
to MP & by this office*

*Rec 20 Jan 51
7*

19 Jan. 1951.

To : OPMT
: PSD, GHQ

From : Chief of Traffic Div. MPD.

Subject: A whole-sale control over the
licenceless advertisements to be held.

As shown above, we are going to carry out a whole-sale control over the licenceless advertisements under the following details:

1. Aims :

To clear of all sorts of licenceless advertisements which flood the streets, whereby to secure traffic safety and, at the same time, to make laws and regulations observed strictly.

2. Objects involved :

Every kind of monument-poster, advertisement-board, and decoration-tower, established on the streets without licence.

3. Period and method of control:

- (1) 1st-period (Period for preparation for the control) From 21 to 26, Jan. 1951.

The real state of affairs shall be investigated exactly, and a violators' book be prepared.

- (2) 2nd-period (Period for recommendation for voluntary removal and for acquirement of licence) From 27, Jan. to 2 Feb., 1951.

(a) According to the book mentioned above, the violators shall be advised to remove voluntarily during*those who disobey this advice shall be notified beforehand of the compulsory execution scheduled in the 4th period. * this period.

(b) The founders who apply for permission anew, shall be given permission only for the appointed period, in case where the advertisements are regarded non-impedimental to traffic.

- (3) 3rd-period (Period for issuance of removal-orders) From 3 to 7, Feb., 1951.

Those who disobey the recommendation for the voluntary removal during the 2nd-period shall be given a written notification of removal.

- (4) 4th-period (Period for compulsory execution) From 8 to 10, Feb., 1951.

Those who do not remove, disregarding the letter of removal shall

be committed to trial, having the advertisements established without licence seized under a warrant of seizure.

In this case, it shall be conducted in the presence of the street custodians (Ward-offices) and the founders as far as possible.

4. Probation of compulsory execution:

The probation of a compulsory execution shall be approved only for the appointed period, with consultation with the HQ. (the traffic Branch, 1st Traffic Sect.), in cash where it is regarded proper according to various good reasons.

警視廳交通部長

警視正

網井輝夫

