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

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (7)
333.1: Staff Visits

(3) Date: Apr. 1948 - Jan. 1949

(4) Subject:

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CONFIDENTIAL

STATE

VISTOS

333.1

CLOSED

RETURN TO PSD
CENTRAL FILES

CONFIDENTIAL

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461

Daily

Gazettes

461

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STAFF VISITS
FILE NO. 333.1

No.	From	To	Date	Synopsis
1.	PSD	CIS	17 Apr 48	Staff Visits for Month of May
2.	PSD	CIS	17 May 48	Staff Visits for Month of June
3.	PSD	CIS	17 Jun 48	Staff Visits for Month of July
4.	PSD	CIS	17 Jul 48	Staff Visits for Month of August
5.	PSD	CIS	17 Aug 48	Staff Visits for Month of September
6.	PSD	CIS	17 Sep 48	Staff Visits for Month of October
7.	CIS Exec-Office	P SD	10 Sept '48	Staff Visits to Korea by Lt. Col. Polk, G-2 Ass't Exec.
8.	CIS	G-2	6 Oct 48	TDY report to Byron Engle
9.	PSD CIS	CIS	17 Oct 48	Staff Visits
10.	Capt Blankenship		12 Oct 48	Staff Visits to Nagiya, Osaka and Kyoto
11.	PSD, CIS	CIS	17 Nov. '48	Staff Visits
12.	"	"	17 Dec '48	"
13.	CIS	G-2	28 Dec '48	Staff Visits
14.	CIS	PSD	31 Dec '48	Report of Staff Visits

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
EXEC ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		DATE:
3	Lt Col Whitemore	6 Jan 72
	Capt Jump	
2	Capt Nealon	
1	Lt Col Bailey	RTV
	Draft File	
4	PSD Central File	

REMARKS:

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RESTRICTED

Staff Visits (SCAP)
by PSD

PSD FILE

FROM: CIS TO: G-2 PHONE: 26-5916 NAME : Lt Col Battey CIS/PSD/RTB/sm/all 5 January 1949

1. Reference is made to comment 4, above.

2. Reference paragraph 1: The National Rural Police in Hokkaido originally consisted of one (1) Troop subdivided into five (5) territorial divisions. The Police Law authorized establishment of as many as fourteen (14) Police Troops in Hokkaido. Experience has indicated that the five subdivisions of Hokkaido NRP should be strengthened and redesignated as Troops to facilitate administration and operation.

RESTRICTED

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Staff Visits (SCAP) by P&D

CIS/P&D/RTB/sm/mll
5 January 1949

CIS G-2 26-5916
Lt Col Battey

3. Reference paragraph 2: The Police Law specifies that the National Rural Police within each prefecture (Ken and To) consitute a Police Troop and are so named. As pointed out above, Hokkaido is an exception and can have as many as fourteen troops. The term "Police Troop" is actually a geographical unit designation rather than a military term. This is in keeping with practices in the United States where, in many cases, State Police organizations use the term Troop, i.e. - New York, Pennsylvania, etc. 5 (Cont'd)

4. Reference paragraph 3: P&D reports will be made on legal size paper in the future.

1 Incl:
w/d 2 Incls - Incl 2 & 3
1. Staff Visits

R.S.B.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
EXEC ROUTING SLIP

	FROM:	DATE:
	[illegible]	5 Jan 49
2	Lt Col Whitemore	
	~~Capt Thump~~	
1	Capt Nealon	
1	Draft File (& Memo to)	
	PSD Central File	

REMARKS:

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

RESTRICTED
DRAFT

IOM

SUBJECT: Staff Visits (SCAP) by PSD

CIS/PSD/RTB/sm
5 January 1949

FROM: CIS

TO: G-2

PHONE: 26-5916
NAME: Lt Col Battey

1. Reference is made to comment 4, above. 5

2. Reference paragraph 1: The National Rural Police in Hokkaido originally consisted of one (1) Troop subdivided into five (5) territorial divisions. The Police Law authorizes establishment of as many as fourteen (14) Police Troops in Hokkaido. Experience has indicated that the five subdivisions of Hokkaido NRP should be strengthened and redesignated as Troops to facilitate administration and operation.

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4. Reference paragraph 3: PSD reports will be made on legal size paper in the future.

1 Incl
Withdrawn 2 incls - Incl 2 and 3

- R. S. B. - - - - - - - - - - - - -

PSD FILE COPY

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

DRAFT
RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

0011

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No:	Subject:	Date:	
FROM:	TO:	PHONE: NAME:	Comment Number

FROM: Gen Willoughby
Subject: Staff Visits (SCAP) by PSD re: Police Inspection Reports, Hokkaido 3 Jan 49
CAW/ery/27800
TO: Col Bratton - A

1. This report is interesting, there is however the term used in your "brief" which confuses me, and if true, will lead to trouble. Why do you refer to the NRP divisions as being "elevated to the status of police troops"? Is that a change in the organization or title of the rural police?

2. The particular reason for raising this question, that the Far Eastern Commission has received a query from the Russian Delegate (Washington) on rearmament of the Japanese Army and Police. It is a foregone conclusion that the same question will be officially raised in the Allied Council very soon. Are you prepared to answer it, and do you now see the significance of "police troops". You will also see that I could not afford to have that term appear in my own report, nor "enthusiastic support of Hokkaido NRP and MG executives".

3. Another minor item: get in the habit of making your reports on long sheets. All of my literature is on long sheets, I only use letter size for letters.

3 Incls
n/c

-C. A. W.-

1/2
4

A

ACTION

Col Bratton - ACTION
Suspense - 6 January 1949

Permanent Record Object Sheet

RESTRICTED

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
EXEC ROUTING SLIP

8 cs.

	FROM:	DATE:
	R J Bowen	23 Dec 48
1	Lt Col Whitmore	
2	Capt Jump	
1	Capt Nealon	
	Draft File	
4	PSD File Copy	

REMARKS:

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IOM

1522/CAW/27701

CAW/rb

Subject: Staff Visits (SCAP) by PSD

Date: 24 Oct 48

FROM: Gen Willoughby TO: Col Bratton-ACTION

It is noticed that 13 requests under police are of PSD business only. Do these people hand in reports? Are they read and seen by CIS? I want that item followed up as regards trip #6. I want that report particularly. That visit should be coordinated with CIC requirements in order to bring the police chiefs in those units in direct relations with CIC Sapporo. Following my established policy of linking up with police chiefs. From now on PSD should keep this prupose in mind. Police reform is one thing and liaison with CIC quite another. 1

F.U. - Major Norberg.
Info - Cols Myers/Koster.

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

CIS/PP/HET:ll

From: Col Bratton To: Gen Willoughby Phone: 26-5749 26 October 48
Name: Capt Thompson

1. The 13 requests under police for staff visits by PSD are intended primarily to effect the implementation of the new police law as a primary mission vested in PSD. Reports are rendered to PSD outlining information gleaned as a result of such visits. Said reports are not passed to CIS but are held in PSD where composite reports form the basis for continuing and initiating projects dealing with the police law. Prior to departure by individuals on staff visits, an agenda is prepared under the personal direction of Colonel Pulliam wherein all items to be covered have been stated in unequivocal terms and included therein is the routine requirements, viz.: 2 (pencil - noted)

a. Contact the CIC unit in the area as well as the MG unit.

b. Pass to the local CIC unit matters of intelligence interest, whether positive, negative, or merely rumor, picked up in the course of contact with local police authorities.

2. The provisions as outlined in paragraph 1 have been strengthened and are currently operating with the utmost efficiency by virtue of having established during 1947 and 1948 a communications net based upon the G-2 policy of linking up police chiefs with CIC and MG teams. Said communications net provides for the passing of information by police chiefs to the local CIC unit and MG unit, and provides for expeditious channeling in the event of possible emergencies. The passing of intelligence information is accomplished by direct regular contact by CIC units with NRP and Metropolitan police authorities.

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0151

IOM

Subject: Staff Visits (SCAP) by PSD

CIS/PP/HET:ll
26 October 1948

From: Col Bratton To: Gen Willoughby Phone: 26-5749
Name: Capt Thompson

3. A double check on the above statements has been provided by a survey of CIC units conducted by Colonel Duff wherein the following conclusion was reached, "Without exception, all CIC areas have regular contact with NRP and Metropolitan Police. Close liaison is maintained in the prefectural level and with the local stations on each of the cities and villages within the prefectures. Most area offices are equipped with special police telephones, with direct connections with the NRP and Metropolitan police in the prefecture. Special couriers are furnished by the police offices in some outlying districts which enables those offices to deliver reports to CIC at the same time that they reach the police district headquarters. This eliminates the delay in processing such reports before delivery to CIC." 2 (Cont'd)

4. Reports rendered as a result of Trip No. 6 (Incl No. 1) will be forwarded to General Willoughby as directed. However, the close linking up with police chiefs and direct relations with CIC, Sapporo, which has been established will be covered in detail by separate report being prepared by Colonel Duff regarding his recent field trip to Sapporo. (pencil note by Gen CAW "I wait for the separate report)

5. Although PSD is primarily engaged in police reform and education, nevertheless, as in the past, PSD is keenly aware of the need for continuous liaison between police chiefs and CIC and shall continue to earmark this particular item on all agendas prepared in connection with staff visits by PSD personnel.

1 Incl:
Staff Visit

- -R. S. B.- - - - - - - - - - - -

(pencil - Noted Willoughby)

RECEIVED

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

APO 500
1 November 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Kimberling, Police Administrator
Mr. Munroe, Police Investigator

SUBJECT: Hokkaido TDY Trip - November 1948 - Agenda of Instructions

1. General police coverage and emphasizing:

a. Confer with Major G. G. Gargett and Lt. Harold Gilmore of Sapporo CIC re:

(1) Reported infiltration of Communists into Japanese Police System; CIC and police counter action; and possible assistance from PSD and National Rural Police Hq in Tokyo.

(2) Possible PSD assistance to CIC in securing further cooperation from National Rural and Municipal Police in Hokkaido internal security program.

b. Confer with Lt. Col. Williams and Capt. H. H. Oakford of Sapporo MG re:

(1) PSD and MG mutual problems concerning activities of National Rural and Municipal Police.

(2) Importance of training program. (To complete schedules, all schools must be filled to capacity To secure uniformity in training there must be no deviation from standard approved curricula.)

(3) Explain purpose of organizational change in Hokkaido National Rural Police. (A troop for each of the five police districts of Hokkaido. To increase police coverage and internal security.)

c. Instruct National Rural Police to speed-up repair and remodeling work on buildings at Asahigawa school site, in order that Hokkaido Regional Police School will be in operation at earliest possible date.

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d. Confer with officials of National Rural Police and lay pattern for change from present one police troop covering Hokkaido to five police troops, one for each district. Instruct that the change be effected immediately.

e. Confer with Sapporo National Rural Police officials, and Municipal Police officials in each municipality visited re:

(1) Subject matter of Police Branch Memo #8 (27 Aug 48) TRAFFIC - Enforcement problems and procedure - Accident prevention - Traffic Safety.

(2) Subject matter of Police Branch Memo #9 (10 Sep 48) POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM - Coordination - Progress - Curricula.

(3) Subject matter of Police Branch Memo #10 (13 Sep 48) POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS - Emergency use of radios - Radio equipment - Radio operator training.

(4) Subject matter of Police Branch Memo #11 (13 Sep 48) POLICE PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATIONS - Examination procedure - Impartial qualification rules.

(5) Progress in implementation of Municipal Police Identification procedure, covering (a) Have municipal police qualified personnel to take fingerprints of prisoners and for lifting and photographing latent prints at crime scenes. (b) List of fingerprint equipment on hand. (c) Statistics on prisoners fingerprinted in each month from March to October. (d) Statistics on arrests for Criminal Code offenses during same months. (e) How many sets of prints are made on each prisoner fingerprinted (Form 1, Form 3, and Modus Operandi Form). (f) Do municipal police retain a set for their own files. Do they maintain files. (g) Are prints forwarded through prefectural Identification Section. (h) Average time to process each prisoner for fingerprints, photographs, Modus Operandi forms. (i) Criticisms of Municipal Police Chiefs and Identification Section personnel on present Identification system, with emphasis on simplifying same. (j) Average time required to obtain report back from Tokyo NRP Identification Section after prints are mailed.

f. Hold joint conference with Maritime Safety officials, National Rural Police officials, and Municipal Police officials, re

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water patrol and law enforcement problems of Maritime Safety, stressing full cooperation between the three agencies.

g. Secure from National Rural and Municipal Police current pertinent problems pertaining to buildings, facilities, personnel, vehicular equipment, other equipment and supplies.

h. Confer with prefectural and municipal government officials including Public Safety Commssions at every opportunity to secure information on public reaction to police, as well as viewpoint of such officials on current police activities and problems.

i. Give advice and guidance in solution of general police problems as well as problems peculiar to Hokkaido.

j. Note in final report, any instances of inefficiency, lack of initiative, obstructive tactics, lack of cooperation, antagonism toward discard of former police methods and substitution of approved police reforms.

k. In all contacts with Public Safety Commissions, National Rural Police officials, and Municipal Police officials, stress necessity of continued full cooperation between the two agencies. Report in detail all instances observed of failure to cooperate on such items as allocation of buildings and equipment, mutual aid in cases of emergency, and general normal contacts between the two agencies.

l. Before leaving Hokkaido for Tokyo, again contact CIC and MG units and make appropriate positive or negative reports concerning intelligence matters of interest in Hokkaido.

2. Contact the Chief Police Administrator (Phone 26-7541, Extension 206) at forty-eight hour intervals during stay in Hokkaido, to report urgent matters requiring immediate PSD attention and on the spot correction, and to receive possible emergency assignments.

APPROVED:

H. S. EATON
Chief Police Administrator

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

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BRIEF

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

APO 500
28 December 1948

SUBJECT: Decentralization Survey, NRP and MP, Region I, Hokkaido

1. The plan of elevating the five NRP Divisions in Hokkaido to the status of Police Troops received enthusiastic support of Hokkaido NRP and MG executives. Present unsatisfactory phone service is likely to remain unimproved for some time due to shortage of funds and materials within MOC. Police efforts have failed to confirm suspicions that Communist switchboard operators are delaying calls through MOC switchboard. Police difficulties with Communists are on the increase in Hokkaido. Efforts by MP, NRP, and CIC to uncover suspected Communist infiltration into Hokkaido Police Departments are producing results. Standard tactics of arrested Communists now is to refuse to submit to being fingerprinted. Three police training schools are in session in Sapporo operating on approved class schedules. Scarcity of motor vehicles throughout Hokkaido has resulted in little interest in traffic safety measures except at Sapporo. Procurators are refusing to issue detention warrants when suspects do not confess. Police finances under local autonomy are still confused. Hokkaido mayors are making a concerted effort to exert undue control over police operations. MG promised to straighten out Mayors. MP-NRP cooperation appears excellent except at Wakkanai. Only one promotional examination has been given in Hokkaido. The type of questions asked on the examinations shows the need for further PSD guidance.

2. Recommendations of surveillance group: PSD support the NRP request for retention of 10 authorized full-time wireless stations. Institute an immediate training course in riot control. Initiate conference with other SCAP sections to clarify the confusion caused by procurators refusing to issue warrants of detention unless prisoners confess. Undertake campaigns to re-emphasize the duties and responsibilities of Mayors, Chiefs of Police, and Public Safety Commissions, and to effect closer cooperation between police departments in the performance of investigative services. Negotiate with CCS for modification of the blanket order to install switchboards for all municipal police departments.

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PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division
SUBJECT: Decentralization Survey, NRP and MP, Region I, Hokkaido

Date of Report: 10 December 1948
Report By: A. E. Kimberling Police Administrator, and J. F. Munroe, Police Investigator

Period Covered: 6 Thru 24 Nov 48

SUMMARY:

1. The proposal to elevate the five NRP Divisions in Hokkaido to the status of Police Troops, currently under study of PSD, was found to have the enthusiastic support of Hokkaido MG and NRP executives. The Five-Troop Plan will afford speedier handling of police matters now requiring action of the Sapporo headquarters, will eliminate one of the relay points in the NRP report channel, and make possible establishing radio stations in this area now experiencing poor phone communications (Pars. 1, 2, 16).

2. Survey reflected that the present unsatisfactory phone service is likely to remain unimproved for some time due to shortage of funds and materials within the Ministry of Communications. This condition amply justifies the position supported jointly by NRP, CIC and MG that police communications will suffer from any change in the status of NRP's 10 wireless stations now operating full-time in Hokkaido. Occupation security plans are involved in three of the wireless stations - Otaru, Nemuro and Wakkanai. These stations should not be removed. At least 25 portable transmitters for emergency use are needed in addition to the 10 existing stations (Pars. 3, 6-9).

3. Unreasonable delays being experienced by the NRP in communicating with outposts since police calls have been routed through MOC switchboards, are suspected as deliberate interference by Communist switchboard operators, but police efforts to confirm these suspicions have failed to date (Pars. 11, 21d).

4. Police difficulties with Communists are on the increase in Hokkaido, and in the absence of sufficient sidearms, police urgently need speedy training in control of riots and other civil disturbances (Pars. 12, 14, 24, 29b).

5. A united effort of MP, NRP and CIC to uncover suspected Communist infiltration into Hokkaido police departments, is producing results. There appears no justification for the report, however, that Communists are in command of police communications (Par. 15).

6. Standard tactic of arrested Communists now is to refuse to submit to being fingerprinted and in the absence of specific authority in law, police who are concerned of their rights under civil liberties

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provisions in some instances are permitting the bluff to succeed despite NRP efforts to stamp out current negative attitude (Pars. 18, 24, 29e). Indications that the new NPSC Regulation on Fingerprints will be wholeheartedly supported, were seen by the survey team, as many municipal police departments pledged to establish local fingerprint files. (Pars. 17, 21a, 23b, 24b, 25d, 26b, etc.)

7. Three police training schools are in session in Sapporo, operating on approved class schedules. Shortage of funds for repair of buildings at the Regional School scheduled for Asahigawa, has necessitated postponement of the opening of this school until 1949 (Par. 19). Hakodate is giving police recruits additional training in local conditions (Par. 29a).

8. Scarcity of motor vehicles throughout Hokkaido, coupled with the fact that the only transportation in most cities for the six heavy-snow months is provided by horse-drawn sleds, has resulted in little interest in traffic safety measures except at Sapporo. Bright spot of this survey was Sapporo's progressive handling of traffic problems (Pars. 21c, 27b, 28c).

9. Procurators are adding to police confusion over the new Criminal Code by refusing to issue detention warrants when suspects do not confess (Par. 21d).

10. A foundation for close cooperation between police and the new Maritime Safety Board in law enforcement matters, already has been alid; MSB complains, however, of lack of boats and sidearms (Pars. 22, 24e, 25e, 29f).

11. Police finances under local autonomy are still confused and some small departments in movie-less towns are finding it difficult to exist on alcoholic beverage taxes alone; others are enjoying salary increases. Much municipal money, however, is being frittered away (35% of the total police budget in one city) on investigative trips outside their jurisdictions which could be saved by closer police cooperation (Pars. 23c, 25c, 27e, 28b, 29c).

12. Hokkaido mayors are making a concerted effort to exert undue control over police operations in matters which should be left to chiefs of police and Public Safety Commissions, and some PSC groups are prepared to resign if these controls are not lifted. MG promised to straighten out mayors (Par. 23d).

13. MP-NRP cooperation appears excellent except at Wakkanai where the MP chief, who won his appointment over an NRP favorite. The NRP, anxious to see him ousted, is watching enmity build up between the chief and the Wakkanai mayor with the expectation that the chief may be dismissed. Wakkanai CIC states the chief is a capable efficient

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police administrator and regrets his fight with the mayor (Par. 27a).

14. Only one promotional examination has been given in Hokkaido since the police reorganization took place, and although the qualifications set up for applicants were in accord with PSD policy, the type of questions asked on the examinations shows the need for further PSD guidance (Par. 28d).

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that:

1. NRP National Headquarters effectuate the Five Troop Plan in Hokkaido as soon as possible in order that benefits to be derived therefrom might be realized at the earliest date.

2. PSD support the NRP request for retention of 10 authorized full-time wireless stations, on the basis of necessary police communications and security of the occupation. That assistance be given the Hokkaido NRP, through CCS, SCAP, and the Japanese MOC, in acquiring additional portable stations under the plan approved for all of Japan 20 October 1948.

3. PSD urge NRP to institute an immediate training course in riot control in Hokkaido in view of the shortage of sidearms and police knowledge of the uses of night-sticks.

4. PSD initiate conferences with concerned SCAP sections and agencies of the Japanese Government to:

a. establish complete program of fingerprinting of arrested individuals, and

b. clarify the present confusion caused by procurators refusing to issue warrants of detention unless prisoners confess.

5. PSD undertake campaigns through its survey teams to:

a. re-emphasize the duties and responsibilities of mayors, chiefs of police and Public Safety Commissions in the separate fields of police policy and operation in order that such over-controlling as Hokkaido mayors are practicing may be checked, and

b. effect closer cooperation between police departments in the performance of investigative services for each other in order that heavy drains on police budgets from "travelling expenses" might be eliminated.

6. PSD negotiate with CCS for the modification of the blanket order to install telephone switchboards for all municipal police departments immediately, so that exceptions to this order will be made in

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those cases where small departments are housed in the same buildings with NRP detachments and present switchboard facilities are sufficient for both organizations.

ATTACHMENTS: A through N.

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE: CP Order 304-1, Paragraph 4, GHQ, FEC, dated 30 October 1948, to supervise, observe and coordinate operations of Municipal and National Rural Police in implementation of the new Police Law at Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo, Asahigawa, Nakatone-betsu, Kitami, Obihiro, Tomakomai, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Uniwake, Monbetsu and vicinity.

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HOKKAIDO - DETAILS

1. The November survey of police conditions in Hokkaido was initiated at Sapporo on the morning of 6 November 1948 with a conference at the office of the Hokkaido Military Government Office. Discussion of the general plan of the survey was held with Lt. Colonel Jack E. Williams, Commanding Officer of the MG Team, and Captain H. H. Oaksford, Legal and Government Officer of the Team. Both expressed satisfaction with the progress of police decentralization to date in that prefecture. Captain Oaksford manifested special interest in the conversion of each of the five NRP divisions in Hokkaido to the status of Police Troops, and expressed his approval of the plan. The vastness of Hokkaido, its large areas of unsettled land, and the distance between settlements have contributed special problems to its police and in his opinion, Hokkaido cannot be regarded in the same light as a single prefecture elsewhere in Japan.

2. NRP organization in Hokkaido now is headed by a Regional Commander with headquarters at Sapporo; while in other parts of Japan, a Regional Commander supervises police of several prefectures. The Hokkaido Regional Commander has under his jurisdiction only the one prefecture. Immediately under him is the Hokkaido Prefecture Troop Commander, with headquarters also at Sapporo; in practice the Troop Commander now serves as a sort of assistant to the Regional Commander and they simply share the duties of Regional and Prefecture commanders. Under the present prefecture organization, NRP police throughout the prefecture are divided into five divisions with headquarters at Sapporo, Asahigawa, Hakodate, Kitami and Kushiro, and under each of these division headquarters are various NRP districts. In other parts of Japan, these division headquarters correspond to prefecture troop headquarters.

3. MG personnel were further advised that under current regulations, each troop headquarters is permitted to operate up to eight emergency wireless stations within its jurisdiction, and when the NRP organizational change is accomplished in Hokkaido, each of the newly created troops could have at its disposal eight such stations, giving the Island a total of 40 possible wireless stations. Captain Oaksford reviewed the communication situation in Hokkaido, stating that existing circuits are nearly always non-operative especially in winter. It was explained to him that the emergency wireless networks provided for each troop headquarters depend upon locating sufficient salvaged Japanese army and navy portable transmitters, that such equipment presently is scarce, and that it is not expected that enough of these transmitters will be located to give the Hokkaido NRP immediately its full complement of 40 stations; however, it may be expected that the change would provide more wireless stations than are presently available to the NRP in that area. The Hokkaido NRP presently operates 10 full-time wireless stations. Captain Oaksford said that without them

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it often would be impossible to maintain police communication in that area due to the poor phone service. He was familiar with current CCS proposals for reducing five of these stations to the status of emergency stations, leaving only the stations presently located at each of the division headquarters on full-time basis. He commented upon proposals to move the stations now located at Otaru and Muroran to Kutchan and Tomakomai, respectively. Basis for the proposed moves lies in the fact that the wireless stations operated by police in Hokkaido are property of the NRP forces, and that in Otaru and Muroran there are no NRP organizations, both of these cities being policed entirely by municipal police. CCS, SCAP, through the Japanese Ministry of Communications, approved the NRP application to move the stations to locations under their own jurisdiction in August 1948, but to date the moves have not been accomplished. Captain Oaksford said he is joined in his belief that the Otaru station not be moved elsewhere by executives of CIC and G-2, 11th Airborne Division at Sapporo. (The Sapporo CIC, Area 37, previously had gone on record as objecting to the change to emergency status of the NRP wireless stations at Wakkanai and Nemuro because of the nearness of these two cities to Russian-held islands off the coast of Hokkaido. See PSD Police Branch Survey Report of Hokkaido, dated 18 October 1948.) It was his opinion that none of the 10 wireless stations presently being operated by NRP be changed in any way, and that the emergency radio networks now being proposed for each of the newly created troops in Hokkaido be used as auxiliaries to the present 10-station system "at least until a more satisfactory land communication system is provided than exists at present." Specifically he requested that all 10 stations be left on full-time basis in their present locations at Sapporo, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Asahigawa, Kushiro, Obihiro, and Kitami.

4. Captain Oaksford and Lt. Colonel Williams, who only recently was transferred from IX Corps Headquarters to the Hokkaido MG Team, pointed out that many Hokkaido cities originally were developed as colonies, and that the area of these colonies is in some cases as large as 40 miles long by 10 miles wide; that these colonies now are no more than a few villages scattered throughout the huge area which now has become a city or town by virtue of the fact that sufficient population exists therein to qualify it as a city or town under Japanese statutes. Under present tax measures, municipal police departments must derive their entire financial resources from movie admissions and alcoholic sales taxes. Many of these former colony-towns have no movies and "sake" is a luxury item in these locations. Thus little money is being obtained to finance the police departments therein. Several plans are under discussion in the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly to remedy this situation. Both expressed the hope that the former colony areas be returned to NRP jurisdiction, and that only the thirteen population areas in Hokkaido which may properly be regarded as cities or towns because of the concentrations of residents in their smaller areas, be left as Municipal Police areas. This problem

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has been reported by successive PSD survey teams since April 1948.

5. A preliminary conference was held by the survey team on the same date with executives of the NRP Headquarters at Sapporo, including Toshio Nakano, director of NRP Region I(Hokkaido), and Y. Yamata, Hokkaido NRP Prefecture Commander, and their staffs. A schedule of conferences for the remainder of the survey period was drawn up to cover problems under the various headings of police communications, reorganization of the Hokkaido divisions into troops, police training schools, criminal identification, police promotional examinations, police counter-measures against Communist agitation, and traffic safety programs. These conferences began on Monday, 8 November and continued on 9 November, 13 November, and were concluded 20 November. The intervening periods between these Sapporo conferences were spent in discussing local problems with chiefs of police, public safety commissions, and representatives of the NRP and Maritime Safety Board in the cities of Sapporo, Otaru, Kutchan, Muroran, Rumoi, Asahigawa and Wakkanai. These latter conferences are reported separately hereinafter.

6. Police Communications: This conference was also attended by Capt. F. W. Hemerich, assistant Signal Officer, 11th Airborne Division, Camp Crawford, Sapporo, and Sgt. J. G. Allen, Hokkaido MG Team, as well as the Communications staff of the Sapporo NRP Headquarters, headed by Superintendent Ozaki, and Inspector Hirano, the latter in charge of wireless stations for the NRP in Hokkaido. PSD personnel outlined for the conferees the proposed emergency radio networks for each of the Hokkaido troops, provided the organization change, referenced earlier herein, becomes effective, and requested assistance of NRP personnel in Hokkaido in locating every possible salvageable army or navy portable transmitter. It was explained that in the future the wireless stations, now operating on code transmissions by means of a telegraphic key, will be converted to voice radio transmitters, but that until voice equipment becomes available no money will be expended by the Japanese Government in the manufacture of additional wireless transmitters for police use. Reference was made to CCS Memorandum (DR 178) to the Japanese Ministry of Communications, dated 20 October 1948, subject, "Regulations for Inactive Police Prefectural Net Radio Stations," especially the broad terms thereof defining the types of emergencies under which use of the inactive wireless stations would be permitted. In practice, the memorandum permits the use of these inactive stations for the purpose of transmitting urgent police messages whenever the existing phone circuits become inoperative. Troop Commanders are therein authorized to activate the emergency stations without having to seek permission from any other agency, although report thereof must be made to the Military Government Team concerned within 72 hours after a station has been activated.

7. It was found that the NRP had been advised in August of the emergency network plan, but had been told to consider Hokkaido as a

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single Troop command, and therefore had made plans for only eight stations throughout the entire island. Two of these emergency stations already have been established at Esashi and Haboro, both on the west coast of Hokkaido, and two other salvaged transmitters are presently under repair in preparation for installation at Okoppe and Shibetsu on the northeast and east coasts, respectively. It was stated that the latter two stations would be in operation within six weeks from the date of this conference. PSD emphasized the scarcity of available transmitters for the emergency nets throughout Japan and further that the available sets will be in great demand by all prefectures as soon as plans can be completed for establishment of the various prefecture nets. NRP was urged to make proper application to the Ministry of Communications for permission to establish up to eight stations in the areas now under control of each NRP Division Headquarters, in anticipation of their elevation to Troop Headquarters status in the near future. Before this series of conferences was concluded, Director Nakano presented a map of Hokkaido reflecting the areas under control of each divisionsal headquarters at present and showing the locations in each area where he proposes to establish the emergency stations. (The map is attached hereto as Exhibit A.) It will be noted from this map that he proposes to establish the full eight stations in the Sapporo and Asahigawa Division areas, but limited the Hakodate area to six stations, the Kushiro area to five stations, and the Kitami area to three stations only, thus requesting a total of only 30 stations instead of the full allocation of 40 for the entire island. These limitations were made in response to PSD suggestions that sufficient transmitters would not be available to establish the full allotment of 40 stations in Hokkaido in view of the demand certain to be made upon existing stores of these salvaged transmitters by all prefectures in Japan. A second map, reflecting the present 10-station network, is also attached hereto, as Exhibit B. Responding to PSD's suggestion for early application for permission to establish the emergency stations, Nakano dispatched proper application to NRP National Headquarters on 15 November 1948, copy of which (in English translation) is attached hereto as Exhibit C. On the same date Nakano also petitioned National Headquarters to leave his present 10 stations on full-time basis in view of poor phone service in Hokkaido, and copy of same, in English translation, is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

8. Inquiries by PSD concerning progress of the High-Frequency (VHF) radio station already allocated to the Sapporo NRP Headquarters for communication with Tokyo National NRP Headquarters brought the response that difficulties were being experienced in obtaining a release from the 11th Airborne Division of the former Japanese army barracks building and property at Retsureppu where the station is to be erected. The barracks building is needed to house the operating staff for the station, and application had been forwarded through the Japanese Finance Ministry and Hokkaido Military Government Team to the concerned authorities of the 11th Airborne Division at Camp Crawford seeking

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release of the property, which is located on the boundaries of the former Sapporo Military Airport (Japanese army). To date no information had been obtained. It was stated that negotiations were being handled by Capt. J. A. Baker, of the Sapporo office of the Civilian Property Custodian, SCAP. (PSD personnel contacted Capt. Baker the following day and he pledged that he would obtain release of the property immediately from 11th Airborne Division, which he said had not used the property in over a year. He said PSD's interest in the matter would insure its early release.)

9. Director Nakano requested that, when the Hokkaido Divisional Headquarters are elevated to the status of Troops, the emergency wireless networks assigned to each Troop Headquarters be allocated different operating frequencies. He said prefecture Troop Headquarters in other parts of Japan are assigned different frequencies and in order to avoid possible interference between the five proposed nets for Hokkaido it would be desirable to assign each a separate frequency. He was told that proper application to cover his request should be made through NRP channels to the Wave Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Communications. It was pointed out that the over-all operating plan for emergency networks prescribes that each emergency station be used only for contacting the nearest Troop Headquarters, Nakano also asked that this provision be waived in the case of the two stations he proposes to establish in the Asahigawa area on Rebun-jima and Rishiri-jima, small islands off the coast of Hokkaido near Wakkanai at the northermost tip of the island. These islands are now served by a single undersea cable telephone circuit, which often is inoperative because of interference from high seas in this area. Police establishments on both islands are under the control of the Wakkanai NRP District Station. It is desirable, he said, to establish emergency wireless stations on each of these islands, but he requested that these stations be permitted to transmit messages to Wakkanai only, instead of to the proposed Troop Headquarters at Asahigawa. Whenever it becomes necessary, the Wakkanai station can relay messages from these island outposts to the Asahigawa headquarters.

10. Telephone Communications: Nakano reported that slight improvement in police phone communications has been noted since the Ministry of Communications (Japanese) took over responsibility for maintenance of outside lines in July 1948. Some minor repairs and rehabilitation of lines has been made by the MOC since that time, but major repairs which are urgently needed have been postponed due to lack of funds in the present budget of the MOC, as well as lack of materials with which to make the repairs. Nakano reported material stockpiles of the NRP on hand at the time of the transfer of outside lines to the MOC were suitable only for making repairs inside buildings, and therefore no materials were transferred to the MOC, as occurred in some other police areas in Japan. Nakano said he had been advised that the MOC will be unable to begin the major repairs until after April 1 1949, when new funds are made available with the beginning of a new fiscal year.

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11. Nakano reported that considerable delay has been experienced at times in placing long-distance calls from and to various Hokkaido police headquarters since the MOC came into the police communication picture. Delays were especially apparent during the period in August (from 12th to 16th) when mass arrests were being made of workers in the Japanese ministries of Transportation and Communications for violation of Japanese Cabinet's Administrative Ordinance 201 (no-strike ordinance). A report of these delays and of the efforts made by the NRP to determine the cause thereof, was compiled by Nakano's Communications staff, and translation thereof in English is attached hereto as Exhibit E. It will be noted therein that the suspicion of police in Yubari City that their phones had been tapped was so strong that they resorted to the use of a special code in order to veil their messages from suspected listeners-in. Yubari Police Chief, Kozo Sakai, made a special trip to Sapporo to give PSD personnel a first-hand report of Communist harassing tactics which his department has been facing for the past several months.

12. Yubari is a mining center, almost isolated in winter except for the single rail line which connects it with Kurisawa, east of Sapporo. It has 93,000 population, but as in the case of many other former colong-cities in Hokkaido, only 50,000 of this number are concentrated in Yubari proper, the rest being scattered through 14 small villages around mining camps in the former colony area. It now has 101 policemen to keep peace in its 878 square kilometers. The city is 10 hours from Sapporo by train. In recent months it has become the center of Communist activity in Hokkaido, frequently visited by NOZAKI, secretary of the Japan Communist Part. Three demonstrations of from 30 to 60 Communists have been staged in front of and inside the police station there since 1 September 1948, protesting various police activities. On 15 October, a Communist leader, SHIMODA, made an attack upon current occupation policies from the same platform as Lt. Duffy, of the Hokkaido MG Team, who by invitation addressed a labor group in Yubari. His attack was so vitriolic that MG is presently investigating the possibility of filing charges against Shimoda before a provost court for "insulting the uniform," according to Lt. Col. Williams. In making an arrest of one YAMADA and searching his house at Yubari, police found it necessary to arrest three other Communist agitators for interfering with them in performing their duty. This was made the basis of another demonstration in front of the police station. These three won their release pending trial, and are now leading strike activities in the Yubari district, he said. The Yubari police maintain 23 police boxes throughout their area of responsibility. Only one has a phone on the old police circuit; the rest relying on public phones which are routed through MOC switchboards. These are the phones which Chief Sakai suspects have been tapped or opened by listening Communist operators. He made an appeal for straight police phones in each of his police boxes to replace the public phones now in use in order to give more security to police messages. He also asked for an

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additional circuit to Sapporo NRP Headquarters, where he would have to call in case of an emergency to request more police aid, since the existing circuit is frequently out of order.

13. During this duscussion with Chief Sakai, Nakano raised the question of whether regulations would permit him to establish one of the proposed emergency wireless transmitters in Yubari to serve in the absence of phone communcation with Sapporo. Since the emergency transmitters would be NRP property, and NRP responsibilities, he doubted that a transmitter could be installed in a police station not under NRP control. He was advised by PSD personnel that, under existing regulations, his was the sole authority as to the location of the emergency transmitters, and if such was desirable, regulations at present do not prohibit it. Since regulations issued by CCS make the Troop Commander concerned responsible for activating any of the emergency stations under his jurisdiction, authority to activate a station established in MP territory would have to be delegated in advance to the municipal police chief by the area Troop Commander.

14. It developed during this discussion also that the Yubari municipal police, 101 strong, have only 13 pistols for this large number of police officers, and only 500 rounds of ammunition on hand, half of which does NOT fit the pistols in their possession. The shortage of ammunition has prevented Chief Sakai from giving any beneficial instruction to his men in the use of pistols - only one session has been held and sufficient ammunition to permit each man to fire one round. It further developed that his men have had no training in the use of their only police weapon - the wooden club, or nightstick - although when it was explained at this conference that PSD had perfected a "Riot Control" training course, he was enthusiastic in his request that such training be given his men at the earliest possible date. He ventured the opinion, however, that the sight of his men training for such activities in Yubari probably would be used by Communists as another excuse for anti-police demonstrations. Nakano responded with the suggestion that such a course might be offered to representative officers of all Hokkaido municipal police departments at Sapporo; that suitable grounds existed there for the outdoor training necessary, provided the training could get under way before Sapporo is "snowed in," or before 1 January 1949. Otherwise, the course would have to be delayed until next spring. He urged PSD personnel to make the necessary arrangements for the course to be given in Sapporo during December. (This request was relayed to Police Branch executives upon the return to Tokyo of the survey team. It was ascertained that a Hokkaido representative will be among those to take the course in Tokyo early in December, and that the course will be completed in time for the Hokkaido representative to teach it in Hokkaido before 1 January.)

15. Communist Infiltration in Police: This subject was explored in conferences both with Nakano and with Major George C. Gargett,

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Officer-in-Charge, CIC, Area 37, in Sapporo. Nakano stated that persistent efforts are under way in police circles to uncover any possible Communists or sympathizers within police departments in Hokkaido, and this was confirmed by Major Gargett. It was stated that survey is currently under way through Nakano's office, at request of the Hokkaido MG Team, to locate and weed out Communist policemen. Major Gargett said that two officers at Otaru and one at Obihiro had been uncovered some time ago, and have been under surveillance in positions where they "can do no harm" since then. Recently, two more Communist policemen were uncovered when a secret membership list fell into the hands of the CIC. These two police, both at Nemuro, have been "quietly eased out." Neither of these latter two had been suspected in any way until the secret list came to light. Major Gargett stated that to date no information has been confirmed to substantiate a previous allegation that "Communists are in charge of the police communication system," unless Communist activity within the MOC, which now controls outside lines of the police circuits, might be so construed. However, such an allegation is "far-fetched" and is not supported by known facts. That police departments are a Communist target has been known for some time, but so far as is known, little headway is being made by the Communists in this field, due to a sincere effort on the part of Hokkaido police executives to "stay on top of Communist activity" in their departments and elsewhere. Special duties have been assigned to police officers allocated to Guard Sections throughout Hokkaido police departments along these lines and a chart showing the personnel strength of Guard Sections throughout Hokkaido, attached hereto as Exhibit F, was obtained from NRP. A summary of the investigations being conducted on police recruits is attached hereto as Exhibit G.

16. Five-Troop Plan: Director Nakano stated that the current proposal to establish five police troops in Hokkaido in place of the present five divisions under one police troop headquarters is desirable. The Divisional organization has been costly to maintain under present NRP regulations because of the necessity of maintaining constant couriers travelling from divisional headquarters to prefecture headquarters in order to obtain approval of Troop Headquarters' action on numerous daily matters. If the Divisions were converted to Troops, these matters could be handled by the Troop Commanders in the present Divisional locations, thus avoiding the heavy travel between Division and Prefecture headquarters. He did not concur in the NRP National Headquarters opinion that one Troop Headquarters must maintain control over the other four proposed headquarters under the Police Law provisions, and stated that one of the advantages to be derived from the change to Troop Headquarters would be the elimination of a Prefecture Headquarters in the present report routing channel - which now go from police station District station to Division Headquarters to Prefecture Headquarters and finally to Region Headquarters. Control over the five proposed Troops by the single Prefecture Public Safety Commission could be maintained by monthly meetings in Sapporo and inspection visits by individual

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members of the PSC, Nakano stated. Approximately 100 additional police officers would be required in establishing the Troop Headquarters, according to Nakano, due to the NRP regulation requirements concerning staffing of Troop Headquarters - there are more sections under a Troop Headquarters than is presently provided for a Divisional Headquarters, and ratings of personnel in a Troop Headquarters are, by regulation, higher than those in a Divisional set up. The additional personnel would be provided by transfers from other parts of Japan, and by promotions of lower rated personnel now serving in the Divisional Headquarters. He sought to show that the additional expense of these extra people would be offset in some measure by the savings in operating expenses. An increase of 19 persons in the Regional Headquarters at Sapporo would be desirable if the Five Troop Plan is effected, also to give the Sapporo Regional Headquarters the same number as that employed at the Sendai Regional Headquarters, an increase from 23 to 42 police officials. (Nakano left Sapporo for a Tokyo conference of NRP Regional Directors while the survey team was in Hokkaido. He promised to press his support of the Five Troop Plan upon NRP executives at National Headquarters while he was in Tokyo.)

17. Criminal Identification: This conference was attended by Eiichi Miyanaga, Identification Section Chief, NRP Prefecture Headquarters, in addition to others previously mentioned. Miyanaga stated his office was in the process of distributing copies of the newly adopted National Public Safety Commission Regulation on Fingerprints and is making plans to increase the staff of the prefecture Identification Bureau to meet the stepped-up flow of criminal fingerprint cards into his office, as provided by the new regulation. NRP Headquarters at Sapporo is planning on moving into its new building (presently under construction) late in January, but Miyanaga said that the building is a wooden structure and will not provide adequate protection against fire to the valuable fingerprint collection now in the files of the prefecture headquarters. He therefore has requested the NRP National Headquarters for ¥8,000,000 to erect a fireproof structure especially to house the Identification Section. He expects this amount to be provided from the new budget which will become effective on 1 April 1949, the beginning of the new government fiscal year.

18. Information was developed at this conference that during the mass arrests of striking government employees in August 1948, Communists refused to permit police to take their fingerprints upon arrest. Miyanaga said the Communists threatened to sue police departments for alleged "invasion of human rights," and in the absence of any specific authority in law permitting police to take the fingerprints of persons under arrest, Hokkaido police did not push the matter and permitted the Communists to get away with this threat. Miyanaga asked whether the Communists had any right to deny police their fingerprints. Court decisions in similar cases in American law were reviewed by PSD personnel for the benefit of the Hokkaido police - all of which have been to

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the effect that the taking of fingerprints by police departments of persons under arrest constituted no infringement of human rights, and on the contrary constituted a proper record for police to make and keep. Miyanaga asked for PSD assistance in amending the Code of Criminal Procedure giving police the right to fingerprint persons under arrest. He was advised that the matter would be duly reported to PSD superiors and he was assured of PSD support in the event any Japanese police department should be compelled to go into court to defend itself for having fingerprinted an arrested person. On the strength of this assurance, Miyanaga issued a directive to all Hokkaido police departments setting forth the opinion that police have the right to fingerprint arrested persons whether the arrested person is agreeable to this or not. Copy of his directive, in English, is attached hereto as Exhibit H. Communists obtained such success in their non-fingerprint tactics during the August arrests, Miyanaga said it is almost a certainty now that every time a Communist member is arrested on any matter he is certain to make an attempt to prevent police from taking his fingerprints. In other words, this sort of tactic has become SOP to Communists whenever they are arrested in Hokkaido now.

19. Police Training Schools: In addition to Nakano's immediate staff, this conference was also attended by Ryo Terui, (Inspector), vice-chief of the Prefecture Headquarters' Education Section. Terui advised that a recruit class was presently nearing the end of Advanced Recruit Training in the prefecture school. This class, numbering 297 students, was scheduled to graduate the last week in November and will complete the current schedule of Advanced Recruit Training. A new basic recruit course was opened for 92 students, while this survey was in progress, and they are scheduled to remain in school continuously through their advanced recruit training, or until about the middle of March 1949. Classwork schedule for the advanced recruit training course of 384 hours is attached hereto as Exhibit I. Approximately 200 students are presently in the Regional Training School at Sapporo - a temporary building pending the opening of the enlarged school at Asahigawa sometime next year. Nakano said the opening of the Asahigawa school had been delayed due to shortage of funds in the NRP budget for repair of the buildings to be used for this school. This institution will be housed in barracks and property formerly used as regimental headquarters for part of the Japanese Army's Seventh Division, and is ample to house the estimated 1,500 students scheduled to attend the regional school. Funds will not be available until the next fiscal year beings, 1 April 1949, he said. Approximately ¥37,000,000 will be required to complete the necessary repairs at Asahigawa, according to present estimates, although Nakano pointed out that current inflation tendencies might increase this figure by the time the money becomes available next year. So far as he knew, no effort has been made by NRP National Headquarters to contract now for the repair of the Asahigawa property, although he admitted such action now probably would save money. Schedule of the present Regional course being conducted at Sapporo, is attached hereto as Exhibit J. The present class is scheduled to graduate 28 December 1948. A small group

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of 31 police sergeants (21 NRP and 10 MP) are presently attending the Higher Division Regional School, also at Sapporo, and will graduate on 31 December 1948. Class schedule for this group is attached hereto as Exhibit K. It will be noted from examination of all three of the above referenced class schedules that the Hokkaido training courses are in line with those recommended by PSD.

20. The PSD survey team, accompanied by Sgt. Allen of the Hokkaido MG Team, and five Japanese from the NRP Prefecture Headquarters at Sapporo, under leadership of Chief Yamata, departed Sapporo on 10 November 1948 for conferences with municipal police department staffs outside of Sapporo. The trip was made in a special car provided by 3rd MRS and numerous benefits were derived from its use. Presence of the NRP headquarters group at the various conferences was also beneficial, in that it enabled the survey team to accomplish several corrective measures on the spot as they developed.

21. The first stop was made at Otaru, a port city of some 170,000 population, about one hour's train-ride from Sapporo. The survey team was impressed favorably by the MP Chief of Police, Yoshizo Oikawa, formerly Chief of the Criminal Affairs Section of the Hokkaido police headquarters. He related that he has 300 police officers assigned under his municipal jurisdiction. Most of his current problems lie in his efforts to secure proper equipment and facilities for his men. Otaru covers 184 kilometers and this area is divided for police purposes into jurisdictions under 19 police boxes, all of which now have phones in good working condition. The department has only 34 pistols at present, and only 12 rounds of ammunition per pistol. It has one police car, one weapons carrier, one truck, one motorcycle, two side cars and four bicycles for vehicular equipment. Practically every one of his officers own their own bicycles, Oikawa said, and they use them while on duty.

a. Criminal Identification: Chief Oikawa was impressed with the new Fingerprint Regulation and promised he would take immediate steps to establish a fingerprint file in the Otaru department under provisions of the new regulation. There are only nine police officers in Hokkaido who are qualified to classify, search and compare fingerprints, and he said his department has one of this group in charge of identification work. They presently have on hand about 100 sets of fingerprints and these will be used to start their own file. Typical police laxity is evident, however, in that only 678 out of 1,442 persons arrested on Criminal Code offenses (serious cases) have been fingerprinted since March 1948, when the municipal department was established in Otaru. Oikawa pledged more active participation in the new fingerprint program for Japanese police.

b. Communications: Oikawa protested the NRP proposal to move the wireless station presently located there to Kutchan, the nearest NRP district station. (There are no NRP police in Otaru.) The wireless

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station is used extensively, he said, in checking with Honshu police departments in connection with persons arrested in Otaru. Since the Otaru port is a busy one, with many ships from all over Japan calling there daily, numerous criminal characters from other cities make their way there. Without the wireless station, he said he would have to depend on uncertain and often poor telephone communications, or mail which requires from 10 to 15 days for delivery in Honshu. By radio to Sapporo, which relays his messages by radio to Honshu stations, the inquiries can be conducted in a matter of hours, he said. In view of the fact that Otaru is the site of the Maritime Safety Board's Headquarters in Hokkaido, he said the radio station there is important for liaison purposes between Maritime Safety Board and police stations throughout Japan, also. In event the NRP effects removal of the station, Oikawa requested that one of the new emergency wireless stations be established in his city.

c. Traffic Safety: This work in the Otaru police department is supervised by five full-time police officers and 15 others who assist in directing traffic part-time. A Traffic Safety Association, formed during the past summer, has been instrumental in guiding the Safety Education program in Otaru. No traffic fatalities have occurred since March. The city has adopted the prefecture prescribed speed limit of 25 kilos per hour in cities and congested areas; however, traffic problems exist only for about six months of the year, the balance of the time Otaru is snowed in and the only moving traffic is horse-drawn sleds. (The same conditions were found to be true in other cities visited on this trip and little interest could be generated by the survey team in traffic safety in Hokkaido cities. Motor vehicles are exceedingly scarce in Hokkaido, except at Sapporo where heavy occupation traffic presents practically all the traffic problems.)

d. Local Police Problem: Chief Oikawa expressed concern over the success his department will have in dealing with criminals under the new Japanese Criminal Code which becomes effective 1 January 1949. Apparently he is just beginning to face the civil liberties guaranteed under the new code and he is extremely wary and uncertain of police procedure thereunder. Already, he complained, prisoners have learned that police must release them within 48 hours after arrest if they have not developed sufficient information to justify a formal charge by that time, and prisoners now "just sit and refuse to confess." He said several persons, of whose guilt his men were convinced, had been released because of "insufficient time to make a thorough investigation." He further alleged difficulties with the local procurator, in that the procurator is demanding that police produce a prisoner's confession before he will issue a warrant of detention. Oikawa cited one case, which he said typifies the procurator's attitude - the Otaru police arrested a man in possession of some stolen goods, located the owner thereof who confirmed the fact that the same goods had been stolen from his place of business; however, the prisoner claimed he had purchased

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the goods from a third party whose name he did not know, and the procurator refused to issue a warrant in view of the prisoner's claim. Oikawa claimed that the police developed sufficient information to justify issuance of a warrant, although he knew, of course, that this information was not sufficient to convict the man in court. He said there should be a difference in the information sufficient for conviction, and the information sufficient for mere detention when there is evidence of probable guilt. The survey team agree with this contention. He was advised to solicit closer cooperation from the procurator with his department in such cases.

22. Maritime Safety Board: Representatives of the Hokkaido headquarters of the Maritime Safety Board at Otaru were invited to attend the PSD conference with police there for the purpose of encouraging close cooperation between the two law enforcement agencies. It developed that measures already had been taken to insure such cooperation - police have cooperated in several investigations undertaken by the MSB in the past and an agreement exists between the two agencies that MSB prisoners will be housed in police jails in view of the fact that MSB has no jails of its own. Expenses to cover this sytem will be borne by the MSB on a per-prisoner basis. Lack of side arms for MSB agents is becoming critical, according to S. Akimoto, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Otaru Maritime Safety Headquarters. He cited a recent case of being refused permission to board a Japanese ship (the SENZAN MARU) to conduct an investigation of an assault which occurred on board the ship shortly after it arrived in the Otaru harbor, loaded with rice from Egypt. He said crew members blocked the path of his agents when they attempted to board the ship, and since the agents possessed no arms, they withdrew without conducting the inquiry. They later borrowed the services of several Otaru policemen and revisited the ship with the result that the investigation was conducted and an arrest made. Little respect is being shown by tough crews for the MSB agents because it is widely known that the agents do not carry arms, Akimoto said, and he urged speedy action to provide the MSB with sufficient arms to accomplish their mission. A report (in English) of the accomplishments and problems encountered by the Hokkaido MSB to date, was handed over to the survey team, and is attached hereto as Exhibit L for the attention of Maritime Safety Branch, PSD.

23. The second stop on the survey trip was made at Kutchan, on 11 November 1948. This is a city by virtue of the fact that the total population of several villages within this former colony area numbers 15,226. It covers 277.28 square kilometers and is allocated 18 police for its municipal department. A NRP district police headquarters is located here also, with 26 police officers assigned to patrol a rural area of 1224 sq. kilos wherein 44,590 persons reside. The NRP and MP forces share jointly the lone police station in the area, the MP force occupying the first floor of the two-story building, and the NRP the second floor. The MP force possesses no vehicular equipment but has at

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its disposal a 1935 Ford Sedan and a Japanese truck of ancient vintage, which are owned by the NRP but loaned to the MP on occasions. The MP department owns three pistols and has 27 more bullets than the NRP allocation of 20 per pistol, and consequently has been ordered to return this excess to NRP. Only three of the 18 MP officers here are confined to inside duty at headquarters - a good ratio by comparison with some other departments which are notably top-heavy with inside-duty officers.

a. Communist Activity: Chief Sadao Sato, of the Kutchan MP, said Communist activity has brought few problems to his department, there being only three known Communists in his city. During the mass walkouts of railroad employees in August, Kutchan employees did not join in the prefecture-wide strike.

b. Criminal Identification: Apparently little criminal activity exists in this village community. Only 23 persons have been arrested here on criminal offenses since March 1948. Eighteen of this number were fingerprinted, a better-than average ratio compared with other departments in Japan. Discussion of the new Fingerprint Regulation brought the suggestion that, by pooling their local fingerprint files, the Kutchan NRP and MP forces could soon collect fingerprints of all the known criminals in that area. Both organizations were interested in the suggestion and promised to cooperate in such a venture, even though NRP regulations do not provide for NRP fingerprint contributions to an MP file. One police officer of the MP department is assigned full-time to fingerprint duties, both inside the station and outside at crime scenes. Chief Sato said he would send the man to any training school designated in Hokkaido where he might learn to classify, search, compare and file fingerprint cards.

c. Police Finances: Kutchan possesses only one theater from which the municipal police derive tax revenues for its budget, and "sake" sales are very limited. The current budget of ¥1,854,292 to run the department from July through March 1949, may not be realized from this revenue source, and the problem of paring this budget is now occupying the attention of the local Public Safety Commission. Seisaku Sakai, vice-mayor of Kutchan, who was present at the conference, put forth the suggestion that the Hokkaido Prefectural Government should continue to collect movie admission taxes on a prefecture-wide basis, and allocate the funds derived therefrom to municipal departments throughout the prefecture on the basis of their local needs and requirements. Otherwise, he said, cities like Kutchan will be compelled to curtail some of their police activities for lack of funds to support them. At present, the department is operating on a month-to-month budget as the funds become available and there is no certainty in such a system. Close scrutiny was made by the survey team of the Kutchan current budget and found that 35 per cent of its total budget is allocated to travelling expenses for its policemen. Questioned as to the necessity of municipal police officers travelling outside their

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jurisdiction, Chief Sato explained that it frequently is necessary to dispatch police officers to other cities in cases under investigation. American methods of police cooperating in conducting investigations for other cities were explained at length by the survey team, and Chief Sato responded that such appeared to be a good idea, but "Japanese police are just not accustomed to such cooperation and they have not progressed that far yet." He said other departments were confronted with similar high allocations of budget funds for travelling expenses. It was pointed out that by close cooperation between departments in such matters, municipal police departments could save considerable sums of money and make these funds available for other urgent police needs. Chief Yamata, of the NRP Prefecture Headquarters, promised to sponsor a program of cooperation such as was outlined by the survey team in the Hokkaido Association of Chiefs of Police. He urged PSD to take up this matter on a national scale in order that all police departments might be included in the plan of cooperation and would understand when another department requested investigative assistance from them.

d. Police Communications: Superintendent Kitizi Hasegawa, Chief of the Kutchan NRP District Headquarters, reported that only about one-third of the police boxes in that area have police phones - the balance rely on railroad phones, public phones or the use of residence or business house telephones made available to them. Application has been made to the MOC for installation of police phones in each box in the area, but it is not expected that this will be accomplished for some time due to shortage of materials and budget funds in the MOC.

24. The next conference was held at Muroran, a steel and port town of 102,147 population on the south coast of Hokkaido, covering 75.8 square kilometers in area. The city has 138 police assigned to its municipal department, and there are no NRP police in the city. The department owns 19 pistols of three different clibers, and have on hand 656 rounds of ammunition which will fit 18 of the weapons - they have no ammunition for one of them.

a. Communist Activity: There are 350 registered members of the Communist Party in Muroran, although in the October education board elections Communists polled nearly 1,000 votes, indicating a large secret membership here. This city is one of the places in Hokkaido where Communist activity is on the increase, largely due, it is believed, to the recent re-opening of the town's two steel mills and the inrush of hundreds of new steel workers. Demonstrations in protest against all manner of government activity have become common place and are a shource of consternation to the police according to Chief T. Kanazawa. Local Communists are under the leadership of one TOSHIKO KARASAWA, who also finds time to make speeches in other labor centers in Hokkaido. She has led several demonstrations in front of the police station - the most recent in protest against police arrest of 32 railroad and communication workers for violating the no-strike cabinet ordinance. Chief Kanazawa said to date he has ignored their request for an audience with him on the occasions when they held demonstrations at the police station and to date there has been no violence connected

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with any of their protests.

b. Criminal Identification: The ratio of persons fingerprinted to the number arrested on serious offenses is about average for Hokkaido cities - 629 out of 850 arrested. The identification section of the department has for its head one of the nine qualified fingerprint classifiers in Hokkaido, and Chief Kanazawa pledged that immediate steps would be taken to inaugurate a local fingerprint file. This also is one of the cities where the Communists have been able to bluff police into not taking their fingerprints upon arrest, but when the survey team explained the American courts' attitude towards fingerprints, Chief Kanazawa said he will henceforth follow the American course and trust that Japanese courts will uphold him in the event the matter requires court decision.

c. Police Communications: The Muroran MP force operates 16 police boxes and all but two of these have good police lines operating. Plans are under way to install police circuits in these two as soon as funds are provided that MOC for this purpose. Chief Kanazawa expressed anxiety over the NRP plan to move the wireless station presently located at Muroran police headquarters to Tomakomai, the nearest NRP district station, and requested that it not be moved. Although he professed to frequent use of the transmitter for communication with Sapporo and through the Sapporo station to other police stations in Japan, an examination of the station log of messages sent and received from July through October reflected little more use than two messages per day. The month to month figures show:

MONTH	SENT	RECEIVED
July	27	39
August	29	70 (no-strike arrests)
September	19	44
October	29	29

In view of the anxiety of Muroran police because of increased Communist activity, Chief Yamata of the NRP Prefecture Headquarters promised not to move the wireless station, for the present at least, and said he would await instructions from PSD before taking any action.

d. "Interference" from Muroran Mayor: Dr. Ryokei Kunimoto, chairman of the Muroran Public Safety Commission, wryly reported that when he accepted the post with the PSC he was under the impression that the Police Law of 1947 gave to the PSC authority in administering all the affairs of local police departments, but now, he said, he is finding that the mayor and city assembly are usurping some of the authority which he believes the law gives to the PSC. Specifically, he complained that the mayor is insisting that he personally approve the expenditure of the police budgeted funds every time it becomes necessary to dispatch

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a policeman outside of Muroran. Dr. Kunimoto alleged that once the police department has been allocated funds for operations, decisions on such day to day matters as he described should be left to the PCS. (The survey team sought to impress the PSC that such routine matters should be delegated to the chief of police, provided the mayor will remove himself from this picture.) In view of the mayor's insistence, a standard procedure has been followed whereby a requisition for travelling expenses is sent to the Mayor each time an officer is dispatched outside of Muroran. Some delay follows while full explanation as to the necessity of the trip is made. No money is actually advanced however - the policeman pays his expenses while on the trip from his own funds and upon his return to Muroran, turns in an itemized account and waits for reimbursement from the city. Chief Kanazawa complained that so much red tape is involved in clearing the requisition through the municipal machinery, that police who made trips in August have not yet been paid. Neither of the police executives present at the conference alleged that any request in such cases has been denied by the Mayor - "it is just the principle we do not approve." Dr. Kunimoto said the Mayor's activity began after he had attended a conference of Hokkaido mayors in Sapporo in April 1948, and the PSC chairman alleged that other mayors in Hokkaido are following the same practice. (Chiefs of police in other cities visited by the survey team were asked about this but such procedure is not being followed in Asahigawa, Rumoi or Wakkanai which were visited. The matter was reported to Capt. Oaksford of the Hokkaido MG Team and he promised that an MG speaker would be present at the next monthly Hokkaido mayor's conference to fully explain the proper relation and responsibilities of mayors, Public Safety Commissions and chiefs of police.) Dr. Kunimoto alleged that unless mayors of cities and towns relinquish their controls in such matters some Hokkaido Public Safety Commissioners are prepared to resign in protest.

e. Maritime Safety & Police Cooperation: T. Kato, Chief of the Muroran MSB office, attended the conference at the invitation of PSD. He informed the survey team that good cooperation is assued between the police and MSB at Muroran - a friendly agreement already has been reached to insure cooperation in cases where jurisdictions and responsibilities overlap. The MSB has not made any arrests, but have arranged to house prisoners in the police jail. To date, the MSB has been engaged in making a survey of fish smuggling and transportation of blackmarket goods by sea in the Muroran area. He complained that his mission has been hampered considerably by lack of boats and sidearms. They presently have only one small harborcraft and no pistols.

25. A conference with the MP Chief of Police, his staff, the Public Safety Commission and a representative of the Maritime Safety Board, was held in Rumoi on 16 November 1948. Rumoi, a port town on the northwest coast of Hokkaido, is a city of 30,000 population, and has 48 police officers to patrol its 295 square kilometer area. They operate from seven police boxes at present, but Chief Kitaro Kawai plans

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to erect three more soon and already has the funds for this construction. Only two NRP police are stationed in Rumoi, and they are there only for the purpose of operating the NRP communications relay station located in Rumoi - the nearest NRP district station is at Haboro, about 20 miles north of Rumoi. The MP department operates one truck and one motorcycle with sidecar.

a. Communist Activity: There has not been any source of difficulties for Rumoi police as yet, according to Chief Kawai. He said only seven members of the Communist Party are registered in Rumoi - although at the October elections Communists polled over 200 votes. (Apparently more hidden memberships.) Demonstrations have not materialized. The Rumoi branch of the Communist Party was disbanded this year and removed to Fukagawa, a rail junction town 40 miles east of Rumoi. The local Communist Party leader this summer publicly announced his resignation from the party and since that time has publicly denounced Communist aims and programs in Hokkaido. Forty-five Koreans and one German constitute the foreign population of this port town and no difficulties have been experienced with them by the police.

b. Police Communications: The NRP relay point at Rumoi is operated from a small 10-circuit switchboard, which also holds connections to the Rumoi police's seven police boxes. Chief Kawai said application has been made to the MOC, through NRP, to install a separate switchboard for MP use here but he does not expect it before April of 1949. The nearest NRP wireless station is one of the new emergency type transmitters, located at Haboro. Strong cooperation exists between the police of Rumoi, Haboro and Mashike - all three located in an isolated area, and rail and highway traffic from both Haboro and Mashike funnels through Rumoi, the gateway to this area. Chief Kawai expressed keen interest in a proposed three-city voice radio network when such equipment becomes available to Japanese police.

c. Police Finances: Chief Kawai boasted that his is the "best paid" police department in Hokkaido, and related that every financial request he has made to the Rumoi mayor and city assembly has been granted. The current budget of ¥5,800,000 has permitted him to raise the salaries of all men of his department as follows:

Chief	Increased	109%
Inspector	"	36%
Ass't. Insp.	"	46%
Sergeants	"	33%
Policemen	"	43%

These figures do not include a recent increased coal allowance of ¥6,000 for police with families and ¥3,000 for single officers, nor does it reflect the double wages he has allocated to his five detectives "because most of their work is done at night time." Other

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allowances are identical to those granted by the NRP, but he said his department is the envy of surrounding NRP officers. Local citizens are well satisfied with their municipal police department and this is reflected in the city government - both the mayor and city assembly leave all police affairs in the hands of the PSC and Chief of Police, and make no attempt to exert pressure on either. The survey team noted the distinctive sleeve insignia of the Rumoi police officers (sample of which is attached hereto as Exhibit M) and Chief Kawai related that the design was chosen by a police committee from several which were submitted in a contest he held in his department.

d. Criminal Identification: The Rumoi MP department inherited all the fingerprint equipment located at the Rumoi police headquarters when the new reorganization went into effect, leaving only a municipal department in the city. One officer is assigned full time to fingerprint work and this official will be sent to any training school designated in Hokkaido to learn classification, comparison and filing of fingerprints, Chief Kawai said. An exceptional ratio of persons fingerprinted as compared to the number arrested on serious offenses was found - 142 of 145 arrested.

e. Maritime Safety: Rinkichi Yamagata, Chief of the Rumoi MSB branch (concurrently chief of the Wakkanai branch also) was present at the conference. He has under his control one small harborcraft (unfit for the rough seas common to this coast of Hokkaido) which is used jointly by the MSB and the Rumoi MP force. The MSB has made no arrests as yet, but has been engaged in surveying the area for frequency of such violations as fish smuggling, illegal entry and movement of black-market goods by sea. Sea salvage and sea rescue work assigned to this branch has not been undertaken due to the lack of a suitable craft. Assurances of close cooperation came from both the MSB and local police.

26. The next stop was made at Asahigawa on 17 November 1948. This is one of the three largest cities in Hokkaido, an important rail junction of some 120,000 population, with 145 municipal police officers assigned to patrol 37.6 square kilometers. An NRP Division Headquarters, and also District Headquarters, are located here. The MP department operates one truck and one motorcycle with sidecar. The shortage of equipment is highlighted by an extreme shortage of rubber boots; Asahigawa is in one of the heaviest snowfall areas of Hokkaido and rubber boots are an essential item of police equipment. Current ration policy of the Japanese Government forbids the issuance of boots to police, but coal miners are given special ration allowance on this item, it was explained. The survey team suggested that the police department confer on the matter with the Economic section of the Hokkaido MG Team in an effort to have a special ration instituted for police or possibly secure a diversion of some of the rubber boots now allotted to miners issued to police departments.

a. Police Communications: The municipal police at Asahigawa maintain 12 police boxes and all have good police phones except one;

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application has been made to the MOC for construction of a police line into this box. Chief Masanao Niizuma related that his department now uses the same switchboard as the NRP, a 50-position board which he said is ample to care for the communication needs of both departments. However, he understood a recent CCS order requires that separate switchboards be installed for MP departments throughout Japan. He said he preferred that his department remain on the NRP board for convenience sake in communicating with other police departments. During this discussion, it developed that in many small Hokkaido cities where NRP and MP forces are housed in the same building, separate switchboards for the two departments would mean an unnecessary expense. In several places, it was pointed out, police presently are sharing 40 and 50 position boards and not using but 15 to 20 of the possible circuits on the board. In such cases, it appeared unreasonable to install a second switchboard especially when the municipal departments were satisfied with the service now being rendered by NRP boards, and NRP makes no complaint about servicing the municipal police. A list of the police stations now using the same switchboard under satisfactory conditions was furnished the survey team by the NRP and reflects the following cities: Kutchan, Iwanai, Suttsu, Setana, Mori, Ikeda, Nemuro, Furano, Fukagawa, Engaru, and Abashiri. New boards were requested, however, for the following cities either because present boards are too small or in need of major repairs: Sapporo, Hakodate, Asahigawa, Yoichi, Nayoro, Kushiro, Obihiro, Iwamizawa, Kitami, Tomakomai, and Takikawa. The NRP Division commander at Asahigawa reported 134 police boxes throughout the division area have no police phones at present and police assigned to these boxes depend upon public or borrowed phones. The Asahigawa district has 36 boxes without police phones, Furano district 12, Nayoro district 22, Nakatone-betsu district 10, Teshio district 9, Wakanai district 17, Haboro district 11, and Fukagawa district 17. Application for construction of police lines to these boxes has been made to the MOC but, as was stated elsewhere, this construction must await the beginning of a new fiscal year. Only one police box in the entire division area, however, is without phone service of any kind - this one is at Biei, and will be given priority when the MOC obtains funds to begin construction of police lines.

b. Criminal Identification: A good ratio of persons fingerprinted as compared to the number arrested was reported - 576 out of 637 arrested from March through October 1948. Considerable interest was manifested by both Chief Niizuma and his Public Safety Commission in the establishment of a municipal file at Asahigawa, especially in the prospect of pooling the fingerprints of locally known criminals with the NRP.

c. Communist Activity: This city was the center of the August strike of government workers in the Communication and Transportation Ministries, and while only 153 members of the Communist Party are registered in Asahigawa, the October elections brought out almost 800 votes for Communist candidates. No difficulties have been experienced, however, by police in Asahigawa in dealing with the numerous demonstrations which have been staged.

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d. Traffic Safety: Because of the heavy snows in the Asahigawa area, traffic problems are non-existent for six months of the year. During the warmer months, however, the department maintains a traffic squad of 10 full-time officers, and also have elicited the help of Boy Scouts in times of heavy traffic such as festivals. Large numbers of children playing in the streets of the city has presented problems to the police department, and in the absence of adequate playgrounds the local PSC has been stymied in its efforts to awaken residents to the dangers of this practice. The survey team suggested the roping off of certain streets accustomed to little traffic and turning them over to children as playgrounds during specified hours each day, and appreciation for the suggestion was voiced by Ichiji Itai, chairman of the PSC, who said such a plan had not occurred to them before. It was explained, however, that while most Asahigawa streets are in disrepair now, they still are in far better condition than the city's sidewalks, and police have gained little headway in their campaigns to induce pedestrians to walk on sidewalks instead of in the streets. Mud and pools of water on the sidewalks have left pedestrians little choice but to walk on the paved streets, Itai complained. Seventeen traffic accidents have occurred in Asahigawa since March 1948, taking a toll of one dead and 12 injured.

e. Local Problem: The chairman of the Asahigawa municipal Public Safety Commission, Mr. Itai, is an attorney by profession and on occasion represents individuals brought into court on criminal charges. This practice has raised the question, which is now intriguing city officials and citizens alike: Should a member of a Public Safety Commission appear in court in defense of criminals and continue to serve on the Public Safety Commission at the same time. This question was raised by Noboru Awakawa, vice-mayor of Asahigawa in private conversation with the survey team. It was explained by the survey team that whereas the PSC chairman might be criticized for this practice, as is happening in Asahigawa now, and the PSC chairman may be open to the allegation that he is using his official position to assist criminals in escaping punishment, the matter should not be permitted to be enlarged unless some overt act is uncovered to support such allegations. It was further explained that an attorney should be regarded as an officer of the court, that technically a defense attorney is such, and that a defense attorney is only responsible to his client to the extent that the client receives a fair and just trial, and for such he should not be criticized. Awakawa said the municipal administration now is considering requesting Mr. Itai to discontinue his criminal practice as long as he remains a member of the PSC. The survey team pointed out that the case was a local matter which should be settled locally after consideration of all the factors.

f. Crime Conditions: Chief Niizuma sought to show the survey team that he needed more police officers on the grounds that his department is faced with an increase in local crime. A study of the crime index for the Asahigawa department since July, however, failed to uphold

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his contention. Whereas the index jumped during August and September from 2.56 to 8.25 and 9.02 respectively, the October index of 4.09 showed a return towards normal. Niizuma finally admitted that the summer increase is a seasonal one and is to be expected.

27. The survey team arrived at Wakkanai, the northernmost town in Hokkaido, on 17 November and held a conference the following day with the Municipal Chief of Police, NRP District Chief, local PSC, and Mayor of the town. Wakkanai is a port town of 31,029 population, and has 35 municipal police assigned to patrol its 424 square kilometers. It is another of the former colony areas of Hokkaido, with 10 stops on the railroad through this area inside its municipal boundaries. The city is primarily a fishing town, but this industry has been sharply curtailed by the current Russian practice of hi-jacking fishermen and their boats when the fishermen approach a point three miless off-shore. It is Hokkaido's nearest point to the Russian-held Karafuto and Sakhalien Island, and allegedly is the scene of much illegal entry into Japan. A system of volunteer watchers along the coast in this vicinity has been established by the police, and they cooperate closely with the Wakkanai CIC Detachment.

a. Municipal Chief of Police: Primary problem encountered at Wakkanai concerned the present Chief of the MP force, Heinai Mikami, apparently an individualist who has bucked NRP dominance in police matters in this area. The survey team heard the NRP allegations against Mikami enroute to Wakkanai, veiled references to him were made in the conference held, and further information was obtained from Lt. Hayashi in charge of the Wakkanai CIC Detachment. When the police reorganization became effective in March 1948, Mikami succeeded, with the help of the labor element in Wakkanai, in winning the Chief's post in the municipal department over the appointee picked for the position by the NRP. He further incurred the displeasure of the NRP by giving his policemen the insignia which the NRP gives to its superior officers, and further by personally wearing the insignia of a first class official - the same insignia as worn by the director of the NRP National Headquarters in Tokyo. On some occasions he also wears a gold police chief's badge such as is worn by American chiefs of police. Apparently he is the only chief in Hokkaido who has dared to depart from the long custom still employed by the NRP. Soon after he took office as Wakkanai's Chief of Police, the NRP succeeded in inducing the Wakkanai procurator to institute an investigation of rumors that Mikami was involved in blackmarket activities, but this investigation failed. NRP alleges that labor officials in Wakkanai came to the aid of the Chief and induced the procurator to halt his inquiry. In August the Mayor of Wakkanai found himself facing a recall petition which later was defeated, but in the midst of his fight, Mayor Sakan Nishioka received a report that Mikami was boasting to friends that he would be the next mayor of Wakkanai. The Mayor is now seeking to dismiss Mikami. During the conference held at Wakkanai, Mayor Nishioka took up much of

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the conference period with questions concerning the proper procedure under the new Police Law for dismissing policemen! Mikami, who was also present, did not enter the discussion. Mikami's present family difficulties - his wife left the week before the survey team arrived in Wakkanai - are being circulated in an apparent effort to humiliate him. Lt. Hayashi, however, decried these efforts to eliminate what he described as an efficient, capable police chief. The CIC officer said he had had occasion to closely observe Mikami and his work over a long period, and although Mikami's ambition to become mayor undoubtedly brought on the wrath of Mayor Nishioka, most of the NRP's opposition to Mikami assuredly sprang from Mikami's refusal to bow to NRP wishes. The survey team offered no opinion in the matter during the various discussions, believing that it was a local matter.

b. Traffic Safety: The survey team found little interest in this outpost town in Traffic Safety measures, due partly to the fact that there are only 71 motor vehicles of all types in the area and these, as elsewhere in Hokkaido, can operate only six months of the year due to heavy snows. Only one accident has occurred there in the past year involving a motor vehicle - a truck smashed into a bathhouse, with only property damage resulting.

c. Police Communications: The municipal police department is housed in a quonset hut apart from the NRP which has retained the old police headquarters building in Wakkanai. Funds have been appropriated by the municipal assembly, with assistance from the prefecture government, to construct a new building for the MP force. The quonset hut was obtained with the assistance of MG, CIC and 11th AB, after it was abandoned by occupation authorities in Wakkanai. There is no switchboard in the MP quonset, however, and the MP force maintains contact with its three police boxes and six sub-stations through the NRP switchboard. A single public phone line connects the MP quonset with NRP headquarters at present. Application has been made to the MOC to erect a switchboard in the new MP building when it is completed next June, but MOC has indicated scarcity of materials may prevent them from placing a board there for some time after the building is completed. Only one public line - an undersea cable - connects the two islands off Wakkanai, Rebun-jima and Rishiri-jima with the city of Wakkanai and there is considerable demand on this lone cable from the six villages existing on the two islands. Police obtain no priority on the use of this cable, and delays sometimes as long as a full day occur before police are able to communicate with the mainland, and vice versa. In winter months when excessively rough seas are common in this area the cable is so noisy that communication is almost impossible. These circumstances were recited by the NRP District Chief, Iwao Sakurai, in explaining the NRP's desire to establish emergency wireless stations on each of the two islands. It was also requested that the present full-time wireless station maintained by the NRP at Wakkanai be left on full-time basis. It was explained that

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phone service to Sapporo from Wakkanai is inoperative 90 per cent of the time - such calls must be relayed through five separate and distant switchboards. This line is successful 10 per cent of the time at night only, it being 100 per cent impossible to use during the daytime. The present wireless station handles from seven to twenty messages each day to and from Sapporo, probably the heaviest wireless traffic of any of the NRP's stations in Hokkaido. If this station is taken off its present full-time basis and converted to emergency use only, the clerical work in making out reports to MG, as current CCS regulations require, covering each use of an emergency station, would become burdensome, even to the point of requiring the services of one person full-time.

d. Water Police: The Wakkanai MP force maintains a sub-station under a police sergeant as its water police station. The station possesses no boat, but is able on occasions to borrow boats when one is needed. Economic violations and apprehensions of illegal entrants from Karafuto (Russian-held) have occupied most of the time of the water police. The civilian coast-watch is operated under this sub-station, also.

e. Police Finances: The municipal assembly has placed the police budget ahead of all other departments of the city government on top-priority basis and little financial difficulty has been encountered in obtaining sufficient funds for police purposes. From the current budget of ¥5,106,000 the MP personnel have been granted the following increases in salary as of 30 September:

Chief	Increased	100%
Inspector	"	75%
Ass't. Insp.	"	62%
Sergeant	"	60%
Policemen	"	60%

First-year police recruits now are paid a basic monthly wage of ¥3900 plus the regular allowances, and are given automatic increases each successive year.

f. Criminal Identification: One of the poorest ratios between arrested and fingerprinted individuals encountered on this survey trip, was found at Wakkanai. Only 59 out of 223 persons arrested on serious offenses from March through October 1948, had been fingerprinted. It was also found that the Wakkanai police had not yet been furnished a copy of the new NPSC regulation on fingerprints and they still were following the old system. Much interest was manifested in the explanation made by the survey team of the new regulation. Chief Mikami pledged he would send one officer from his department to the proposed fingerprint school to be held next year in Sapporo.

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g. Police-CIC Cooperation: A special conference was held on the afternoon of 18 November between the survey team, Lt. Hayashi of the Wakkanai CIC Detachment, and the Chiefs of the MP and NRP forces in Wakkanai. It developed that the Wakkanai police departments, both MP and NRP, have been the recipient of special pistol training under the voluntary supervision of Lt. Hayashi, who obtained sufficient ammunition to give each officer five practice rounds. The CIC officer expressed complete confidence in the MP Chief and praised the cooperation he has received from Mikami. Questioned about his use of the Wakkanai wireless station, as had been reported in previous surveys, Lt. Hayashi said he was interested in the station only in the event of "the big emergency;" that to date he has not used the NRP station when he was unable to obtain satisfactory phone service to Sapporo but has relied upon the 11th AB radio transmitter located in Wakkanai. He was particularly interested in the NRP proposal to establish wireless stations on the two islands off Wakkanai, and said he hoped this could be accomplished.

h. Communist Activity: Whereas only nine members of the Communist Party are registered in Wakkanai, the party polled over 400 votes in the October elections. Local demonstrations have not proved to be a source of worry to the police. Wakkanai's foreign population is composed entirely of 30 Koreans, and this group has been a source of much trouble for the police, principally because of blackmarket activities.

28. The survey team returned to Sapporo on 19 November 1948 and on the following morning held a conference with the municipal Public Safety Commission, Chief of Police, and representatives of the NRP Division and District headquarters of that city. The Sapporo MP force is authorized 568 police officers, the largest concentration of police in Hokkaido at the present time, but on the date of the conference the department had only 542 officers. The shortage of police, however, will be met with graduation of the present class in the prefecture police recruit school.

a. Police Communications: The MP department and both the NRP Division and District Headquarters are housed in the same police building, a three-story structure centrally located in Sapporo, and all three agencies now use the same communications switchboard. This is a 50-position board and presently is crowded. It was explained that a separate board here for the MP department would be a tremendous help. About half of the lines to Sapporo MP police boxes presently are out of order, and the MOC has promised to rehabilitate these lines next year. The NRP stated it has in its warehouse sufficient materials to make repairs inside the headquarters and police boxes, but MOC will have to furnish materials for outside repairs.

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b. Police Finances: The members of the Spporo PSC complained of shortage of funds in the police department, and said because of this shortage the police have been "compelled" to solicit contributions from citizens in the area round each police box to obtain funds for "maintenance" of these boxes. The dangers of police soliciting public contributions were emphasized by the survey team, and the PSC responded that funds had been solicited as a last resort and only for the small amount needed to meet housekeeping requirements in the police boxes. Much interest was evident in the American police system of public entertainments to raise funds as explained by the survey team. A previous survey reflected that this MP department had obtained a 10 per cent increase in salary in September.

c. Traffic Safety: Sapporo is the only city in Hokkaido with sufficient vehicular traffic to claim any traffic problems. The large number of occupation vehicles here has created a dangerous traffic situation. Bright spot of this survey trip, however, came in examining the Sapporo police department's handling of this problem. The work has been carried out under the supervision of police sergeant Hisao Kita, a graduate of the special traffic training school held in Tokyo last year. He has obtained the advice of competent traffic authorities in the Hokkaido occupation area. Sergeant Kita has under his control a well-staffed traffic section within the MP department, including statisticians as well as outside police to direct traffic. He has conducted a thorough survey of traffic conditions and hazards in Sapporo, and upon advice of the PSD survey team in September has instituted a series of spot maps to chart traffic accidents. Study of these maps is underway and recommendations for removing traffic hazards will be based upon this study, Sergeant Kita related. The maps have been used to illustrate safety lectures given by the sergeant at schools and other places three or four times a month. Principal source of traffic trouble has come from Sapporo pedestrians - a survey of which shows 60 per cent of them are from the rural areas and unfamiliar with modern municipal traffic controls. Sergeant Kita said these people come in from the country and insist on walking in the street as they are accustomed to do in their home areas. The survey team suggested posting a large sign at Sapporo's railroad station to caution these rural folk against such dangerous practices, and the Sapporo PSC enthusiastically promised to erect such a warning sign immediately. In order that these erring rural people might not be subjected to fines because of their ignorance of Sapporo traffic regulations, the custom has sprung up to merely warn them; however, a name index is being kept on those people given warnings by the police and it is planned to crack down on repeaters. A total of 117 traffic accidents has occurred in Sapporo to date this year, resulting in 24 deaths and 74 personal injuries. An investigation has been conducted by Sergeant Kita's office into each of these accidents and a sincere effort is being made to determine the cause of accidents. The department still relies upon special Traffic Safety Weeks three or four times a year to educate the

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public to the dangers of traffic carelessness and the survey team emphasized that such educational work should be carried out daily throughout the year, rather than by sporadic campaigns. Sapporo installed its first traffic control signal (stop-go signal) during the period of this survey, and general unfamiliarity with such devices on the part of Sapporo residents had made it necessary to station four policemen at this intersection to force pedestrians and drivers alike to heed the signal. Responding to a suggestion made by the September PSD survey team, Sergeant Kita has organized a Boys' Safety Patrol in one of the Sapporo middle schools to serve as a pilot in his plans to organize similar patrols in each school in the city. Teachers and students alike, are cooperating to make the venture a success. Sponsored by the municipal PSC, a program has been instituted in Sapporo to provide playgrounds for children in order to take them out of the streets. Three playgrounds already have been established, five more are plannned, and the school grounds have been turned over to neighborhood children after school hours as part of this same program. Investigations as to the causes of traffic accidents to date in Sapporo reflects that automobile or truck drivers were responsible in 51 cases, pedestrians 34, operators of streetcars or trains 14; drivers of occupation vehicles 11, drivers of horse carts 8, other causes 6.

d. Promotional Examinations: The only promotional examination for police officers that has been held in Hokkaido since the police reorganization took effect in March 1948, took place in Sapporo in October. Vacancies in positions of police sergeant and assistant police inspector throughout Hokkaido municipal police departments were filled from successful applicants who took this examination. Applicants from all departments of the island came to Sapporo in order to take it; however, vacancies were filled from those applicants employed in the departments where the vacancies existed. Qualifications for applicants were in accordance with PSD suggestions, but the survey team criticized the type of questions used in the written portion of the examination. Copy of the examination questions as drawn up by a board of examiners from each of the 78 municipal police departments in Hokkaido, is attached hereto as Exhibit N (English translation.) It will be noted that the questions therein require literary ability along essay lines and place undue emphasis on explanations of the applicants' understanding of various terms and phrases rather than upon police knowledge. This shortcoming was pointed out to the Sapporo conferees and suggestions made for the next promotional examination in accordance with PSD policy. Of interest was Chief Komatsu's statement that the highest grade made on the examination was 75 out of a possible 100. A score of 60 was a passing grade on both the written and oral portions of the examination. Questions on the oral examination, he said, were designed to bring out the applicants' supervisory capacity since the positions to be filled were those of sergeant and assistant inspector.

e. Chief's Level in City Government: During this conference a struggle now going on in both the Hokkaido Mayor's Association and

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Public Safety Commissioners' Association came up for discussion. The mayor's group has taken the position that the Chief of a municipal police department should be on the same level with the heads of other municipal departments, whereas the PSC group is on record with the opinion that the Chief should be above the other heads and on the same level with the vice-mayors. The Sapporo PSC appeared to be in a quandary as to which course to take in deciding the salary and position level of Chief Komatsu - it leaned toward the group which would elevate the Chief of Police to the level of a vice-mayor. The dangers of individual members of such associations considering themselves bound to follow the course advocated by the association were stressed by the survey team, and the Sapporo PSC was advised to consider the matter solely on the basis of what was best for Sapporo without consideration for the position taken by other cities.

29. The last conference held by this survey team was in Hakodate on 22 "ovember 1948. This is the gateway city to Hokkaido, located at the extreme southwest tip of the island. Its population totals 212,076 - second largest in Hokkaido. It presently has 337 police officers, 40 of whom are in the advanced recruit training school at Sapporo. The department is short seven officers authorized to bring it to full-strength, but will secure this number from the present group in training in the basic recruit course at Sapporo, according to MP Chief Mitsuo Sasaki. The MP force is housed in the same building with the Hakodate NRP Division and District headquarters. The MP force operates two police cars (sedans), 2 trucks, 2 motorcycles with sidecars, and 1 weapons carrier. The force has 53 pistols in its possession at present, as compared to 26 pistols in the hands of the NRP Division and District headquarters combined. The MP department has 1,486 rounds of ammunition but has been instructed to turn back 426 of these bullets to the NRP because they are holding this amount over the set allocation of 20 bullets per pistol.

a. Municipal Police Training: Hakodate is the only city visited on the survey trip found to be conducting a training school for its recruits in addition to that acquired in the prefecture recruit schools. A brief course covering 18 hours of lectures on local police conditions, for the primary purpose of orienting new recruits to conditions peculiar to Hakodate, is given during the first month recruits are on the job in the MP department here. The course covers the following subjects:

SUBJECT	HOURS	INSTRUCTOR
Police Spirit	2	Chief Sasaki
Police Common Sense	2	Ass't. Insp. Kuwajima
Patrol Affairs	3	" " "
Economic Affairs	2	" " Kori
Traffic Affairs	2	" " Araki
Detective Affairs	2	" " Sano
Self-Protection	1	" " Sakuraba

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SUBJECT	HOURS	INSTRUCTOR
Guard Duties	1	Ass't. Insp. Sakuraba
Liaison Affairs	1	" " "
Social Common Sense	2	" " Ueda

Chief Sasaki stressed that the classwork is conducted along practical lines to increase the recruit's knowledge in subjects which are dealt with merely in lectures on theory in the training school at Sapporo.

b. Communist Activity: Hakodate has only 81 registered members of the Communist Party, but in one election in November 1947, the party polled 1,634 votes; this vote dropped to 859 in the recent elections in October 1948. Demonstrations have become commonplace in Hakodate during the past year. In August from 40 to 100 demonstrators appeared in front of the police station protesting the arrests of violators of the no-strike ordinance. The demonstrators marched with placards, sang the "International," and gave out with "banzais" for the Communist Party, but otherwise were orderly. Some threats of disturbances were heard by the police during a court trial of some Communists in September, and Chief Sasaki immediately organized a strong force of reserves within sight of the courthouse and stationed police officers at vantage points in the courtroom and inside the court building. No trouble materialized. Hakodate's foreign population is divided as follows: Koreans 589, Chinese 182, White Russians 10, Red Russians (Soviet) 4, French 5, Czecho-slovaks 3, Canadians 5, Swiss 1, Poles 1, and Germans 1. Most of the Communists come from the Korean element.

c. Police Finances: The police department had a paper increase in salary up to a basic monthly wage of ¥3,791 in September, but funds to realize this increase have not been forthcoming. Some relief has appeared in sight, however, and a bill is pending in the municipal assembly to grant this increase, plus another raise of 10 per cent over the new basic wage, to be retroactive to July 1; Vice-Mayor Tamiya Kasai, present at the conference, reported the city will be able to grant this increase shortly. Discussion of the police budget brought out that ¥1,115,000 has been allocated to "travelling expenses" for the municipal police. The survey team again emphasized the necessity of better cooperation between police departments in performing investigations for each other in order to reduce this tremendous expenditure of sorely needed funds. It was said that programs for such cooperation have been pending in the Hokkaido Chiefs of Police Association and PSC Association, but have produced meager results to date. Police are insisting on charging other departments for every service it performs for them, and bills for these services have been so high that it is cheaper to dispatch a policeman to another city to conduct such investigations. American police cooperation in such cases was explained fully by the survey team, and emphasis was

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SUBJECT	HOURS	INSTRUCTOR
Guard Duties	1	Ass't. Insp. Sakuraba
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placed on the fact that such services should be performed for the mutual benefit of the departments concerned and on a free-of-charge basis; that if all Japanese police departments cooperated in this program, a material reduction in police expenses could be effected. Chief Sasaki said Japanese police have been accustomed through the years to travelling to other jurisdictions on investigations, and the idea of one police department performing these services for another department is a "little too progressive for us yet." Vice-Mayor Kasai chided him for this statement. It developed that the Hakodate MP force is presently burdened with one "travelling expense" which does not appear to be a reasonable one for a municipal police force, the guarding and transportation of illegal entrants to Japan (Korea and Karafuto) from Hakodate to Nagasaki in Kyushu. All illegal entrants apprehended in Hokkaido are funnelled into Hakodate to await transportation to Nagasaki. Under the former police system when all police expenditures were met by the national government, the task of transporting these individuals to Kyushu fell to the police at Hakodate City. Now that the Hakodate municipality is paying the bills of the Hakodate police this expense has been inherited by the city government and is causing a severe drain on police funds. Chief Sasaki estimated that from one to three trips of this kind are made each month, and from one to three police officers are required to guard the prisoners while enroute. The expense of such trips average ¥15,000 per police officer on the trip. Pointing out that the transportation of such prisoners is not properly a municipal responsibility, Chief Sasaki said he had appealed to the NRP at Sapporo to take this task off his hands, but the NRP refused on the grounds that they had no funds for this purpose. Vice-Mayor Kasai said other cities in Japan are experiencing the same difficulty, and the National Association of Japanese Mayors is trying to induce the government to assume responsibility for transporting illegal entrants to Nagasaki. He appealed to PSD for any assistance this agency might give, on a national level in Tokyo.

d. Police Communications: One telephone switchboard in the Hakodate Police Headquarters serves all three police agencies sharing the building, and representatives of all three at the PSD conference requested that a separate board for the MP force NOT be installed at Hakodate. A larger board is requested instead. Lines to the MP police boxes are all in working order, but the NRP reported about 15 of a total of 30 boxes under their jursdiction have no police phone - they rely on borrowed public phones. As elsewhere, application has been made for rehabilitating the out-of-order police phones into these boxes, but the work cannot be done until next year when the MOC acquires new funds. Concern was expressed by the NRP over the possibility of further delays being experienced in placing telephone calls to Sapporo through MOC switchboards, such as was encountered in May 1948, during a strike of phone workers. During that strike many of the calls placed between NRP offices in Hakodate and Sapporo were delayed and part of the delay was suspected to have been caused by Communist operators or sympathizers.

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e. Criminal Identification: This was one of the places in Hokkaido where Communists have been refusing police permission to take fingerprints upon arrest. Explanation of the right of police to take fingerprints of arrested persons, such as was made elsewhere on this survey trip, was met by Chief Sasaki's insistence that in the absence of a law giving police this specific right police cannot do otherwise but "back off" when prisoners refuse to be fingerprinted. He said other Japanese police departments may be successful in defending themselves in court on such an issue, but personally he did not want his department involved. He said he would wait for a specific law before making any change in his department's instructions.

f. Maritime Safety Board: Kakuzo Kanase, Chief of the Hakodate MSB branch, attended the conference here and assured PSD that measures toward close cooperation between his office and that of the police in Hakodate already had been taken. Thirty-three MP police officers are assigned to the Hakodate Water Police, and these officers work closely with the MSB in that city. The MP force has one small harborcraft of 25 tons, and MSB has a seagoing patrol boat of 100 tons in addition to a smaller harborcraft of 15 tons. A fourth boat, borrowed from the TEIKOKU SUINAN KYUSAIKAI (Imperial Distress Rescuing Association) for the use of the Hakodate Fire Brigade, is available for law enforcement work on occasion. An agreement whereby the Hakodate MP will hold any MSB prisoners in its jail has been reached but to date no prisoners have been brought in by the MSB. Eleven arrests have been made since the office was created but all of them were released on their own recognizance pending trial. Ten of the 11 persons were arrested for economic violations and the other was held on a gambling charge.

30. The survey team returned to Tokyo 24 November 1948.

A. E. KIMBERLING
Police Administrator

J. F. MUNROE
Police Investigator

ATTACHMENTS:

A - Map of Hokkaido MP Emergency Radio Net
(Temporarily withdrawn by CCS)
B - Map of Hokkaido Radio Net, 10 Stations
C - Establishment of Inactive Police Prefectural Net Radio
D - Activation of Police Prefectural Net Radio for Constant Use
E - Wire Tapping of Police Communications
F - List of Officials in Charge of Police Guard (MP & NRP)
G - Investigation of Personal History of Police Officials
H - Use of Force on Making Identification Cards
I - Class Schedule, Advanced Recruit Course

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ATTACHMENTS - Cont'd

J - Class Schedule, Sapporo Regional School
K - Class Schedule, Higher Division Regional School
L - Outline, Otaru Maritime Safety Bureau
M - Sleeve Insignia, Rumoi MP Police
N - Promotional Examination Questions

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Brief of Hokkaido Report

The plan of elevating the five NRP Divisions in Hokkaido to the status of Police Troops received enthusiastic support of Hokkaido NRP and MG executives. Present unsatisfactory phone service is likely to remain unimproved for some time due to shortage of funds and materials within MOC. Police efforts have failed to confirm suspicions that Communist switchboard operators are delaying calls through MOC switchboard. Police difficulties with Communists are on the increase in Hokkaido. Efforts by MP, NRP, and CIC to uncover suspected Communist infiltration into Hokkaido Police Departments are producing results. Standard tactics of arrested Communists now is to refuse to submit to being fingerprinted. Three police training schools are in session in Sapporo operating on approved class schedules. Scarcity of motor vehicles throughout Hokkaido has resulted in little interest in traffic safety measures except at Sapporo. Procurators are refusing to issue detention warrants when suspects do not confess. Police finances under local autonomy are still confused. Hokkaido mayors are making a concerted effort to exert undue control over police operations. MG promised to straighten out Mayors. MP-NRP cooperation appears excellent except at Wakkanai. Only one promotional examination has been given in Hokkaido. The type of questions asked on the examinations shows the need for further PSD guidance.

Recommendations of surveillance group: PSD support the NRP request for retention of 10 authorized full-time wireless stations. Institute an immediate training course in riot control. Initiate conference with other SCAP sections to clarify the confusion caused by procurators refusing to issue warrants of detention unless prisoners confess. Undertake campaigns to re-emphasize the duties and responsibilities of Mayors, Chiefs of Police, and Public Safety Commissions, and to effect closer cooperation between police departments in the performance of investigative services. Negotiate with CCS for modification of the blanket order to install switchboards for all municipal police departments.

Trial 4

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CIS/PP/HFB:ll
31 December 1945

Reports of Staff Visits

CIS, P&P

CIC — 25-5749
CCD — Maj Buerschinger
PSD
CIS, Sp Int
CIS, International Branch

IOM from General Willoughby to Cols Dodge, Bratton, and Svensson, dated 29 December 1945, Subject: "Report on Staff Visit to Korea" which refers to a report made by a G-2 branch, other than CIS, is quoted for your information and guidance in preparation of reports of inspection trips, staff visits, etc.: 1

"1. When the first draft reached me, on 21 December, the report was already one month old. It is becoming older every day. I bet it was held up by the special mimeo reproduction of illustrations.

2. I want to set up a system by which a report rendered by an officer on a special mission, like the above, is completed and ready for distribution in no less than one week from date of return, as an absolute deadline, with an effort to make it even faster."

R. S. B.

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CIS PSD

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CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Dec 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS — CIS ATT: Deputy Chief — 26-6116 Capt Holton

In compliance with Memorandum to all Division Chiefs, CIS, GHQ, AFPAC, subject: Staff Visits, dated 15 November 1946, submitted herewith is recommended schedule of Staff Visits for the Public Safety Division during the month of January 1949: 1

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
				POLICE BRANCH:
5 Jan 49	16 days	Sendai, Aomori, Akita, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima and vicinity in such prefectures which constitute National Rural Police Region Two.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
5 Jan 49	16 days	Urawa, Mita, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Niigata, Nagano, Chiba, Yokohama, Shizuoka, Kofu and vicinity within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region Three.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
5 Jan 49	16 days	Hakodate, Otaku, Sapporo, Asahigawa, Hakatone-Betsu, Kitami, Obihiro, Tomakomae, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Uniwaka, Monbetsu and vicinity in Hokkaido Prefecture which constitutes NRP Region One.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
24 Jan 49	16 days	Osaka, Kobe, Wakayama, Kyoto, Nara, Tsu, Otsu, Nagoya, Gifu, Fukui, Kanazawa, Toyama and vicinity within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region Four.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

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CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Dec 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS — ATT: CIS, Deputy Chief — 26-6116, Capt Holton

1 (cont'd)

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
				POLICE BR:(cont'd)
24 Jan 49	16 days	Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Oita, Miyasaki and vicinity within such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region Six.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
24 Jan 49	16 days	Hiroshima, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Matsue, Okayama, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Matsuyama, Kochi and vicinity within such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region Five.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
				PRISON BRANCH:
10 Jan 49	18 days	Kyoto, Gifu, Nagoya and Otsu.	3	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of Japanese penocorrectional institutions in accordance with implementation of democratic reforms.
17 Jan 49	5 days	Maebashi, Japan.	2	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of Japanese penocorrectional institutions in accordance with implementation of democratic reforms.

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CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Dec 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS — CIS ATT: Deputy Chief — 26-6116 Capt Holton

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
17 Jan 49	2 days	Sendai, Japan	2	PRISON BR:(cont'd) To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of Japanese peno-correctional institutions in accordance with implementation of democratic reforms.
24 Jan 49	5 days	Sendai, Japan	2	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of Japanese peno-correctional institutions in accordance with implementation of democratic reforms.
10 Jan 49	5 days	Nagoya, Japan	3	FIRE BRANCH: Consult with city officials regarding city planning, fire zoning and Fire Dept Re-organization.
12 Jan 49	8 days	Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Sasebo, Moji and Fukuoka.	2	MARITIME BRANCH: To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of Maritime Safety Board installations in implementing Maritime Safety authoritives act.

1 (cont'd)

R.T.B.

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 5 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Sendai(Miyagi Pref), Aomori(Aomori Pref), Akita(Akita Pref), Morioka (Iwate Pref), Yamagata(Yamagata Pref), Fukushima(Fukushima Pref) and vicinities in such prefectures which constitute NRP Region TWO.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

H. S. EATON
Police Administrator

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 5 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Urawa(Saitama Pref), Mita(Ibaraki Pref), Utsunomiya (Tochigi Pref), Maebashi(Gumma Pref), Niigata(Niigata Pref), Nagano(Nagano Pref), Chiba(Chiba Pref), Yokohama(Kanagawa Pref) Shizuoka(Shizuoka Pref) and Kofu(Yamanashi Pref), and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region THREE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To observem supervise and coordinate the operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

H. S. EATON
Police Administrator

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 5 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Hakodate, Otaku, Sapporo, Asahigawa, Hakatone-Betsu, ~~Kitami, Obihiro, Tomakomae, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Uniwaka, Monbetsu,~~ and vicinities all in Hokkaido Prefecture which constitute NRP Region ONE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

H. S. Eaton

H. S. EATON
Police Administrator

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 24 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka(Osaka Pref), Kobe(Myogo Pref), Wakayama(Wakayama Pref), Kyoto(Kyoto Pref), Nara(Nara Pref), Tsu(Mie Pref), Otsu(Shiga Pref) Nagoya(Aichi Pref), Gifu(Gifu Pref) Fukui (Fukui Pref), Kanazawa(Ishikawa Pref), Toyama(Toyama Pref) and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute ERP Region FOUR.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

H. S. EATON
Police Administrator

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 24 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Fukuoka(Fukuoka Pref), Saga(Saga Pref), Kumamoto(Kumamoto Pref), Kagoshima(Kagoshima Pref), Nagasaki(Nagasaki Pref), Oita (Oita Pref) Miyasaki(Miyasaki Pref), and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region SIX.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the New Police Law.

H. S. EATON
Police Administrator

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 24 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Hiroshima(Hiroshima Pref), Tottori(Tottori Pref), Yamaguchi(Yamaguchi Pref), Matsua(Shimone Pref), Okayama (Okayama Pref), Takamatsu(Kagawa Pref), Tokushima(Tokushima Pref), Matsuyama (Ehime Pref), Kochi(Kochi Pref), and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region FIVE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe, and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new police law.

H. S. Eaton

H. S. EATON
Police Administrator

PSI FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: PRISON

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 10 JAN. 48

EXTENT OF TRIP 10-DAYS

PLACES TO BE VISITED KYOTO - GIFU - NAGOYA - OTSU

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 3 - PERSONS

PURPOSE OF VISIT ~~INSPECT JAP PENAL INSTITUTIONS~~

[redacted]

To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of Japanese pris-correctional institution in accordance with implementation of democratic system

Use on all prison travel requests

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS 14 December 1948

BRANCH: Prison Branch

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 17 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 5 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Maebashi

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 2

PURPOSE OF VISIT Inspect the Maebashi Main Prison and Prison Farm

YCK
Kimmel

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

14 December 1948

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: Prison

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 17 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 2 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Sendai

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 2 (including one interpreter)

PURPOSE OF VISIT ~~To observe the execution of~~ the death penalty

Alfred F. Dowd
Alfred A. Dowd

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS 14 December 1948

BRANCH: Prison Branch

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 24 January 1949

EXTENT OF TRIP 5 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Sendai

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 2

PURPOSE OF VISIT ~~Inspect the Sendai Twain~~ Prison

McK
Kimmel

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: FIRE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 10 JAN. '49

EXTENT OF TRIP FIVE DAYS

PLACES TO BE VISITED NAGOYA

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED THREE

PURPOSE OF VISIT CONSULT WITH CITY OFFICALS REGARDING CITY PLANNING, FIRE ZONING AND FIRE DEPT. RE-ORGANIZATION.

G. W. C.

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: Maritime

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 12 January 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 8 Days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Sasebo, Moji and Fukuoka

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 2 persons

PURPOSE OF VISIT To ~~inspect~~ supervise, observe & coordinate operation of Maritime Safety Board installations in implementing Maritime Safety Institution Act.

Martin H Reinfeld

MARTIN H. REINFELD
1st Lt., TC

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

7044

CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Nov 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS	CIS ATT: Deputy Chief	26-6116 Capt Holton

In compliance with Memorandum to all Division Chiefs, CIS, GHQ, AFPAC, subject: Staff Visits, dated 15 November 1946, submitted herewith is recommended schedule of Staff Visits for the Public Safety Division during the month of December 1948: 1

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
				POLICE BRANCH:
6 Dec 48	17 days	Hakodate, Otaku Sapporo, Asahigawa, Hakatone-Betsu, Kitami, Obihiro, Tomakomae, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Uniwaka, Monbetsu and vicinity in Hokkaido Prefecture which constitues National Rural Police Region One.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
6 Dec 48	18 days	Sendai, Aomori, Akita, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima and vicinity in such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region Two.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
6 Dec 48	18 days	Urawa, Mita, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Niigata, Nagano, Chiba, Yokohama, Shizuoka, Kofu and vicinity within such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region Three.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
27 Dec 48	16 days	Osaka, Kobe, Wakayama, Kyoto, Nara, Tsu, Otsu, Nagoya, Gifu, Fukui, Kanazawa, Toyama and vicinity within such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region Four.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

CIS/PSD/RTB/gw FILE COPY

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

CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Nov 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS
CIS ATT: Deputy Chief
26-6116 Capt Holton

1 (cont'd)

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
				POLICE BR:(cont'd)
27 Dec 48	16 days	Hiroshima, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Matsue, Okayama, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Matsuyama, Kochi and vicinity within such prefectures which constitues NRP Region Five.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
27 Dec 48	16 days	Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Oita, Miyasaki and vicinity within such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region Six.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
				PRISON BRANCH:
6 Dec 48	17 days	Kobe, Himeji, Matsue, Tottori and Yamaguchi.	3	To inspect Japanese Penal Institutions.
				MARITIME BRANCH:
10 Dec 48	12 days	Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Moji and Oita.	2	To inspect Maritime Safety Board facilities and operation.
				FIRE BRANCH:
13 Dec 48	5 days	Osaka and Kobe.	2	Discuss details of pump construction with manufactures and improvement of public fire protection with Kobe officials.

-R.T.B.-

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 6 December 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 17 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Hakodate, Otaku, Sapporo, Asahigawa, Hakatone-Betsu, Kitami, Obihiro, Tomakomae, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Uniwaka, Monbetsu, and vicinities all in Hokkaido Prefecture which constitute NRP Region ONE

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 6 December

EXTENT OF TRIP 18 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Sendai(Miyagi Pref), Aomori (Aomori Pref), Akita (Akita Pref), Morioka (Iwate Pref), Yamagata (Yamagata Pref), Fukushima (Fukushima Pref) and vicinities in such prefectures which constitute NRP Region TWO.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 6 December 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 18 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Urawa (Saitama Pref), Mita (Ibaraki Pref), Utsunomiya (Tochigi Pref), Maebashi (Gumma Pref), Niigata (Niigata Pref), Nagano (Nagano Pref), Chiba (Chiba Pref), Yokohama (Kanagawa Pref), Shizuoka (Shizuoka Pref) and Kofu (Yamanashi Pref), and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region THREE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To observe, supervise and coordinate the operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 27 December 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka (Osaka Pref), Kobe (Myogo Pref), Wakayama (Wakayama Pref), Kyoto (Kyoto Pref), Nara (Nara Pref), Tsu (Mie Pref), Otsu (Shiga Pref), Nagoya (Aichi Pref), Gifu (Gifu Pref), Fukui (Fukui Pref), Kanazawa (Ishikawa Pref), Toyama (Toyama Pref) and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute ~~NKP~~ Region FOUR

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 27 December 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Hiroshima (Hiroshima Pref), Tottori (Tottori Pref), Yamaguchi (Yamaguchi Pref), Matsue(Shimone Pref), Okayama (Okayama Pref), Takamatsu (Kagawa Pref), Tokushima (Tokushima Pref), Matsuyama (Ehime Pref), Kochi (Kochi Pref), and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region FIVE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 27 December 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 16 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Fukuoka (Fukuoka Pref), Saga (Saga Pref), Kumamoto (Kumamoto Pref), Kagoshima (Kagoshima Pref), Nagasaki (Nagasaki Pref), Oita (Oita Pref) Miyasaki (Miyasaki Pref), and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP REGION SIX.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: PRISON

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 6 ~~X~~ DEC 48
Been

EXTENT OF TRIP ~~17~~ 16 ~~X~~ 8 - DAYS
Been

PLACES TO BE VISITED KOBE - HIMEJI - MATSUE - TOTTORI - YAMAGUCHI

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 3 - PERSONS

PURPOSE OF VISIT INSPECT JAPANESE PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Lt. J.

Burdett Green

7-29th

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: Maritime

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 10 December 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 12 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Moji & Oita

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED Two

PURPOSE OF VISIT To inspect Maritime Safety Board facilities and operation at the above named headquarters and base.

Martin H Reinfeld
MARTIN H. REINFELD
1st Lt., TC

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: Fire

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 13 December 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP Five days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka and Kobe

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED Two, including one interpreter

PURPOSE OF VISIT Discuss details of pump construction with manufacturer and improvement of public fire protection with Kobe officials.

George W. Angell.

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

6976

CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Oct 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS — CIS ATT: Deputy Chief — 26-6116 Capt Holton

In compliance with Memorandum to all Division Chiefs, CIS, GHQ, AFPAC, subject: Staff Visits, dated 15 November 1946, submitted herewith is recommended schedule of Staff Visits for the Public Safety Division during the month of November 1948: 1

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
				POLICE BRANCH:
2 Nov 48	8 days	Hiroshima, Kure, Mihara, Fukuoka Yowata and vicinity.	2	Inspect Police Training Facilities, attend formal opening of the newly established regional police training schools, lecture on democratic police methods.
2 Nov 48	8 days	Sendai, Matsushima, Yoshioka, Masuda and vicinity.	2	Inspect police training facilities, attend formal opening of the newly established regional police training schools, lecture on democratic police methods.
3 Nov 48	17 days	Urawa, Mita, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Niigata, Nagano, Chiba, Yokohama, Shizuoka, Kofu, and vicinity within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region 3.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate the operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
3 Nov 48	17 days	Sendai, Aomori, Akita, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima and vicinity in such prefectures which constitute NRP Region 2.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

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

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CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Oct 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS — CIS ATT: Deputy Chief — 26-6116 Capt Holton

1 (cont'd)

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
				POLICE BR:cont'd
3 Nov 48	17 days	Hakodate, Otaku, Sapporo, Asahigawa, Hakatone-Betsu, Kitami, Obihiro, Tomakomae, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Uniwaka, Monbetsu, and vicinity in Hokkaido Prefecture which constitutes NRP Region 1.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
4 Nov 48	6 days	Osaka, Kyoto, Kishiwada, Nagoya and vicinity.	2	Inspect police training facilities, attend formal opening of the newly established regional police training schools, lecture on democratic police methods.
18 Nov 48	20 days	Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Oita, Miyasaki and vicinity within such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region 6.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
29 Nov 48	19 days	Osaka, Kobe, Wakayama, Kyoto, Nara, Tsu, Otsu, Nagoya, Gifu, Fukui, Kanazawa, Toyama and vicinity within such prefecture which constitutes NRP Region 4.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

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

CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Oct 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS — CIS ATT: Deputy Chief — 26-6116 Capt Holton

1 (cont'd)

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
				POLICE BR: cont'd
29 Nov 48	19 days-	Hiroshima, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Matsue, Okayama, Takematsu, Tokushima, Matsuyama, Kochi and vicinity within such prefectures which constitutes NRP Region 5.	5	To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.
				PRISON BRANCH:
8 Nov 48	18 days	Takamatsu, Tokushima, Kochi, Matsuyama, Uwajima and Kobe.	4	To supervise, observe, coordinate and facilitate the operation of Penal institutions in implementation of established penological reforms.
15 Nov 48	5 days	Fukushima, Japan.	2	To supervise, observe, coordinate and facilitate the operation of Fukushima Prison and Reformatory in implementation of established penological reforms.
29 Nov 48	11 days	Aomori and Akita.	2	To supervise, observe, coordinate and facilitate the operation of correctional institutions at Aomori and Akita, in implementation of established penological reforms.

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

CIS/PSD/RTB/gw
17 Oct 48

Staff Visits

Public Safety Division, CIS — ATT: CIS, Deputy Chief — 26-6116, Capt Holton

1 (cont'd)

Approx Date of Departure	Extent of Trip	Places to be Visited	Number of Persons Involved	Purpose of Visit
15 Nov 48	10 days	Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hiroshima, Sasebo and Kogoshima.	2	MARITIME BRANCH: To inspect organization and administrative functions of the Maritime Safety Board local headquarters and bases.

----------R.T.B.----------

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 2 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 8 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Hiroshima, Kure, Mihara, Fukuoka, Yowata and vicinity

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 2

PURPOSE OF VISIT Inspect Police Training Facilities, attend formal opening of the newly established regional police training schools, lecture on Democratic police methods.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 2 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 8 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Sendai, Matsushima, Yoshioka, Masuda and vicinity

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 2

PURPOSE OF VISIT Inspect police training facilities, attend formal opening of the newly established regional police training schools, lecture on democratic police methods.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 3 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 17 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Urawa (Saitama Pref), Mita(Ibaraki Pref), Utsunomiya (Tochigi Pref), Maebashi (Gumma Pref), Niigata (Niigata Pref), Nagano (Nagano Pref), Chiba (Chiba Pref), Yokohama (Kanagawa Pref), Shizuoka (Shizuoka Pref) and Kofu (Yamanashi Pref), and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region THREE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate the operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 3 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 17 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Sendai (Miyagi Pref), Aomori (Aomori Pref), Akita (Akita Pref), Morioka (Iwate Pref), Yamagata (Yamagata Pref), Fukushima (Fukushima Pref) and vicinities in such prefectures which constitute NRP Region TWO.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 3 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 17 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Hakodate, Otaku, Sapporo, Asahigawa, Hakatone-Betsu, Kitami, Obihiro, Tomakomae, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Uniwaka, Monbetsu, and vicinities, all in Hokkaido Prefecture which constitute NKP Region ONE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 4 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 6 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka, Kyoto, Kishiwada, Nagoya and vicinity

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 2

PURPOSE OF VISIT Inspect police training facilities, attend formal opening of the newly established regional police training schools, lecture on democratic police methods.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 18 25 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 20 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Fukuoka (Fukuoka Pref), Saga (Saga Pref), Kumamoto (Kumamoto Pref), Kagoshima (Kagoshima Pref), Nagasaki (Nagasaki Pref), Oita (Oita Pref), Miyasaki (Miyasaki Pref) and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region SIX.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 29 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 19 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka (Osaka Pref), Kobe (Myogo Pref), Wakayama (Wakayama Pref), Kyoto (Kyoto Pref), Nara, (Nara Pref), Tsu (Mie Pref) Otsu (Shiga Pref), Nagoya (Aichi Pref), Gifu (Gifu Pref), Fukui (Fukui Pref) Kanazawa (Ishikawa Pref), Toyama (Toyama Pref) and vicinities within such prefactures which constitute MRP Region FOUR.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: POLICE

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 29 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 19days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Hiroshima (Hiroshima Pref), Tottori (Tottori Pref), Yamaguchi (Yamaguchi Pref), Matsue (Shimane Pref), Okayama (Okayama Pref), Takematsu (Kagawa Pref), Tokushima (Tokushima Pref), Matsuyama (Ehime Pref), Kochi (Kochi Pref) and vicinities within such prefectures which constitute NRP Region FIVE.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 5

PURPOSE OF VISIT To supervise, observe and coordinate operation of municipal and national rural police in implementation of the new Police Law.

BYRON ENGLE
Administrator-in-Charge
Police Branch

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

11 OCT. 48

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: PRISON

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 8 NOV. 48

EXTENT OF TRIP 18-DAYS

PLACES TO BE VISITED TAKAMATSU — TOKUSHIMA — KOCHI — MATSUYAMA — UWAJIMA — KOBE

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED 4-PERSONS

PURPOSE OF VISIT TO ~~INSPECT~~ supervise, observe, coordinate and facilitate the operation of PENAL INSTITUTIONS in implementation of established penological reforms.

Brandt & Lum
Maj. Thompson

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

12 Oct. '48

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: Prison Branch

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 15 November

EXTENT OF TRIP 5 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Fukushima, Japan

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED Two (2) Kimmel

PURPOSE OF VISIT ~~Inspect~~ Fukushima Prison and Reformatory in implementation & established general reforms To supervise, observe, coordinate and facilitate the operation of

George C. Kimmel
Civ. Inf. Sec.
Prison Administrator Area I

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

12 Oct. 48

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: Prison Branch

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 29 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 11 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Aomori and Akita, Japan

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED Two (2) Grades

PURPOSE OF VISIT ~~Inspect~~, correctional institutions at Aomori and Akita in implementation of established penological norms. To supervise, observe, coordinate and facilitate the operation of

Edited [illegible]
George C. Kimmel
Engr-Ord.
Prison Administrator Area I

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

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

STAFF VISITS

BRANCH: Maritime

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE 15 November 1948

EXTENT OF TRIP 10 days

PLACES TO BE VISITED Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hiroshima, Sasebo, Kogoshima

NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED Two

PURPOSE OF VISIT To inspect organization and administrative functions of the Maritime Safety Board local headquarters and bases.

Marten H. Rennfeld
1st Lt TC

PSD FORM NO. 21

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

4709

FROM: G-2, GHQ, FEC 26585 7 Oct 1948

TO : FOR:

AC of S, G-2		Information	1-2
Executive		Necessary Action	
Asst Executive SCAP		Note & Return	
Asst Executive FEC		Approval	
E/A Admin		Signature	
E/A Radio Reports		Initials	
E/A Misc		Comment or Concurrence	
E/A CIS	1	Dispatch	
E/A DAIVDiv		Draft Reply	
E/A Hist		Info on which to base reply	
Administrative Officer		Distribution desired	
G-2 File Section		File	2
General Liaison			
Japanese Liaison			
Theater Intell Div			
Operations			
PDM			
Plans & Estimates			
DAI Div			
ATIS			
TID			
Targets Branch			
Historical Div			
Library			
Chief of CIS			
Executive	1		
Plans & Policy Br			
Chief of Sp Int			
Executive Off			
Reading Panel			
International Branch			
Japan Branch			
JCP			
G/A			
Comp			
Cor & Dis			
Central Files			
Screening			
Public Safety Div	3		
Civil Censorship Det			
441st CIC Det			
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ROUTED BY: _____

_____ _____

Remarks:

File Copy only.

Returned to CIS.

Col Ingram:
Do you want to keep this? We do not file Adm matters in Central Files.

[illegible]

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