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D. Preserve the scene of the crime as it is until the policemen come there.
E. Tell the story to the nearest police box or police station, when you have felt danger or have been offended.

If we classify the above said items from the viewpoint, of the prevention of crimes in the house and those of out-of-doors, and select the two considered as belonging to the latter, which in the undernoted items come under them?

1	D	C
2	E	B
3	B	A
4	C	E
5	A	D

(78)

It is very difficult problem to guide the juvenile and also it is not an easy work to get the good result. The teacher, priest and the social enterpreneur cannot do it well, much less we that do not belong to the circle of the above said professions. This is such a difficult task that it is said that to catch one hundred boys is easy while to guide a boy is difficult. Many important things can be considered in preparation for the ones to work at the juvenile guidance;

What is the most fundamantal thing in the undernoted items?

1 Bear in mind to be made familiar by the juvenile.
2 Grasp the juvenile psychology.
3 Caution in the mode of speech.
4 Take care to keep secret.
5 Make much of their pride.

(79)

By the sale with premiums, it is meant that those who have bought a certain amount of commodity shall be given lottery tickets with which they shall draw lottery and have the commodity by the right obtained in drawing lottery. However, there is no proper laws and ordinances to control over the sale with premiums and therefore at the sale itself, there is no obligation to notify its permit or authorization on the part of the seller who can do it at their own will.

However, on the pretext of the sale of commodity, the following violations are often found in it to which the attention must be paid.

Which do you think wrong in the crime and responsibility in these violations ?

1. At the sale with premiums made at A's store, some commodity are for sale at the prices exceeding the controlled prices and the amount exceeded are for the premiums. In this case, there happens the annexed violations against both ~~in~~ the Criminal Law (lottery offence) and the Price Control Ordinance.

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2. At the sale with premiums made at B stores' federation, C store happens to make the profit obtained by the sale reducing the weight of commodity, the money for the federation to bear at this sale with premiums. This does not constitute the offence against the lottery.

3. At the sale made at D store, such notification has been made before the public that in the lotteries drawn there will be 5 lotteries at the 1st prize, 20 at the 2nd and 50 at the third to be won. However, there is no lottery at the first prize. In this case, fraud is constituted.

4. E store has adopted to take the 100-yen-bills by grasping as offering premiums. This will not be the object against the judicial measures, however, it is desirable to guide so as to suspend it in which the money should be converted into the commodity.

5. F store has advertized propaganda to make the people misunderstand the sale with premiums by giving the examples. This will not be the object against the judicial measures.

(80) Playing card is the most popular way of gambling among the people. It is very important to have the general understanding of the card and to have knowledge how to play it in arresting and investigating the gamblers using such a kind of cards.

Which is wrong in the undernoted items concerning the cards?

A indicates the picture of the card, B the month and C the worthless card (simply the picture designs of the flowers -- pine, plum and cherry -- to show the month)

A		B	C
1	Peony	June	2
2	Iris	May	2
3	Mountain	September	1
4	Rain	November	1
5	Paulownia	December	3

(81)

A	Descriptions	a Musume in Jap.
B	Tools for crime	b Toshiro
C	Buyer of the stolen goods	c Ate
D	Godown	d Bainin
E	Layman	e Jindai

The secret language/used in the criminal investigation is the words on the left should be selected from the secret languages on the right and combined together; which is right in the undernoted combination?

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1.	Ab	Ba	Cd	Dc	Ee
2.	Ae	Bc	Cb	Dd	Ea
3.	Ac	Bd	Ce	Da	Eb
4.	Ae	Ec	Cd	Da	Eb
5.	Ab	Ba	Cd	De	Ec

(82) The following items show part of the types of "throw" in Judo practice.

Which is that belonging to the art of hands ?

1. UCHIMATA : To throw the partner by turning the partner with his own right leg fixed as the axis and putting the other leg of his own in the inside of the left thigh of the partner.

2. SEOINAGE: To throw the partner by using his own hips and in the posture as if carrying the partner on his own back.

3. TOMOENAGE: To throw the partner by pushing forward one step and then retreating a few steps, and putting one of his own legs against the lower part of the partner's abdomen, himself falling down on the ground.

4. UKIWAZA : To throw the partner by matching against the partner and then at the third step turning the partner with his own hands at 180 degree, himself kneeling down.

5. SUMIKAESHI: To throw the partner by matching against the partner and catching his own right leg in the inside of the partner's thigh, himself falling down.

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No.21

(83) Which of the following do you think erroneous from the view point of the Civil Code?

1. When one adopts a minor, a permission from the domestic court is required, privided that this rule will not be applicable to the case in which a lineal descendant to himself or his consort, is adopted.

2. A child under age should be subject to parental power of his or her parents, and in case a child is an adopted one, he or she should be subject to parental power of his or her adoptive parents.

3. A legitimate child is entitled to the family name of the child's parents.

   In case parents should divorce before a child was born, the child should be given the parents' family-name at the time of the divorce. Any child other than legitimate shall be given the family name of the child's mother.

4. The name of illegitimate child has been abolished.

5. An institution of succession to a family remains enforced.

(84) Which of the following do you think correct from the view point of the civil law?

1. It is provided by law that a child who is not a legitimate one but so-to-speak, an illegitimate or a natural child, is admitted into the family of either his or her father, or mother, but in case the head of either family does not agree thereto, the child, being unable to enter into either family, is entitled to establish another family. 2. The law provides that when parents divorce, but between them no agreement can be reached as to who will take charge of their child, father shall take charge of the child, however in case the father is a man who married into the family, or who had been adopted and married an heiress of the family, hailing from the other, he leaves the family into which he had married, consequently the obligation of protection and superfision of the child is to be entrusted to mother.

3. The law provides that when a man at the age of full nineteen or a woman of full seventeen, is going to marry, a permission of his or her parents is necessary.

4. It is provided that the person who married into other family, shall be reinstated in his own original house when he has divorced.

5. Any-one of a family can not settle his abode against the intention of the head of it.

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(85) Art. 709 of the civil code provides that any person who infringes on others' rights owing to negligence or purpose on his part, shall be responsible for the loss incurred thereby. In case of responsibilities for damage caused by an accidental fire, which of the following is correct?

1. As a general rule, the person in the origin be exempted therefrom, but not, in case of it being caused by a grave negligence.

2. No matter whether the negligence may be grave or not, he should never be exempted.

3. No matter whether it be grave or not, he should be responsible for it.

4. In case he has a fortune, he should be responsible for it irrespective of the importance of the negligence.

5. In case one has no means, one should never be responsible for it independently of the importance of the negligence.

(86) Which of the following national holidays is erroneous?

1. Emperior's Birthday.....Apr. 29

2. Culture Day.....Nov. 3

3. Adults' Day.....Jan. 15

4. Children's Day.....May 5.

5. Thanks giving Day.....Oct. 23.

No. 22

(87) The newspaper is one of the most powefful machinery for the formation of public opinion, to such an extent that it is said that it is the newspaper itself which enables political democratization to be possible in any large civilized country. For the features of such a democratic paper, which of the following do you think improper?

1. Unified leading character in news compilation, that is to say, views of editors as well as reporters are made public plainly in its news, and efforts should be made towards the formation of public opinion and leading of general public.

2. Realistic character, that is to say, its contents stand on truth, free from any imagination or hypothesis.

3. Publicity, that is to say, it enjoys a large circulation, being read widely by the masses.

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4. General interest, that is to say, in order to be read by the general public it must choose accounts interested in the populace as well as pleasing them.

5. Polygenic contents, that is to say, in order to catch a multitude of readers, it must be compacted with various kinds of accounts.

(88) (Names of Japanese Buddhist Sects) (Names of Founders of sects.)

A	SODO Sect.	a	SHINRAN
B	SHINGON "	b	SAICHO
C	JODO "	c	DOGEN
D	TENDAI "	d	KUKAI
E	SHIN "	e	GENKU

If you choose a group of the most closely related combinations taken from each of the above two columns one with the other, which group of the following do you think the most suitably arranged?

1	Ad	Be	Cb	Dc	Ea
2	Ae	Bc	Cb	Da	Ed
3	Ac	Bd	Ce	Db	Ea
4	Ab	Bc	Ca	De	Ed
5	Ac	Ba	Cd	De	Eb

No. 22

(89)

A. One who is severe in criticizing himself is also treats others severely. One who is generous in forgiving others, is also lenient in pardoning himself. Each of the above two statements can not but be prejudiced. The wise man holds himself sincere and leniently treats others.

B. If one want to achieve a great thing, one should be accustomed to being assiduous in trifles, because many a mickle makes a muckle. But as is usual with a mean person, a man of mediocrity aspire after a great thing, and makes a light of a little thing; he is anxious about an impossible thing instead of achieving an easy thing to do. He therefore will not be able to perform a great thing in the long run.

C. One should never think of his merit to others, but of his fault. One should never forget an obligation conferred upon him by the others, while one should forget a grudge towards the others.

When the sources for the above shown sentences are indicated and arranged according to the order of "GENSHIROKU" (Memorie on Aspiration written by HASHIMOTO, Sanai, a famous young patriot at the end of Tokugawa Shogunate), "NINOMIYA-O YOWA", (The old NINOMIYA Sontoku's Nocturnal chats), "SAIKONTAN" (attributed to be

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written by Chineze philosopher KO JI SEI of the Min Dynasty), which of Which of the following groups is correct?

1	B	A	C
2	A	B	C
3	C	A	B
4	B	C	A

(90) (Group I)

A TAMPOPO GA KIIROKU (HINI ATATTERU)
(Dandelions are basking yellowly in the sun.

B CHIISANA HANAGA MIDORINO HANO AIDAKARA (MIETA) (Tiny flowers were seen through green leaves)

C KATORISENKO NO KEMURI GA TSUKUENO HOE (NAGARETE KITA)
(Smoke from a mosquito stick has drifted towards the desk.)

D SONO OTOKO WA HANASHI WO KIITE (KANGAETA)
(Having heard the story, the man thought.

E KARE WA IMAMADE NANDOTONAKU (HIDOIMENI AWASARETA)
(He had hitherto been maltreated. ever so often)

(Group II)

a. KUBIO WO HINETTA
inclined his head.

b. NIEYU WO NOMASARETA
got his confidence betrayed.

c. KAO WO NOZOKASETE ITA
showing their faces

d. NIKKO WO SUTTEIRU
breathing the sun-ray

e. SURUSURUTO HAIAGATTE KURU
has been scrawling up gently.

If you choose from the second group, headed by a, b, c------e, any phrase which you think seems to have the most similar bearing to any of the parts in parenthesis (or underlined) of the sentences in the first group headed by A,B,C,-----E, which of the following combined groups is correct?

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1.	Ac	Bd	Ce	Db	Ea
2.	Ad	Bc	Ce	Da	Eb
3.	Ad	Bc	Ce	Db	Ea
4.	Ac	Bd	Ce	Db	Ea
5.	Ad	Bc	Ce	Db	Ea

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(91) The following are meant to explain the age of EDO (former TOKYO), but which is improper for that?

1. The leading principle of the TOKUGAWA Shogunate had YOMEI GAKU (the doctrine of WANG YANG-MING) as its basis.

2. It was the trading class which consitutes the main current of culture.

3. Army and agriculture were completely separated one from the other.

4. For those who carried on trade, there had not been a form of monopolistic guild.

5. Christianity was interdicted, and Buddhism was established as a state religion, in consequence there prospered many new Buddhist sects and there prevailed a conventional belief aspiring after worldly profits.

(92)

TOKYO	YURAKUCHO	SHINBASHI	(A)	( )
SHINAGAWA	(B)	( )	MEGURO	EBISU
SHIBUYA	HARAJUKU	(C)	( )	SHIN-OKUBO
TAKATANO-BABA	(D)	( )	OTSUKA	SUGAMO
KOMAGOME	TABATA	NIPPORI	( )	(E)
OKACHI-MACHI	AKIHA-BARA	KANDA		

The above show each station on the outside loop line of YAMATE, of N.R.C. with TOKYO Station as its starting point. Which of the following groups, each with A, B, ... E being substituted by possible station name, is correct, to complete the above each line?

1. (A) HAMAMATSU-CHO (B) OSAKI (C) YOYOGI (D) MEJIRO (E) UENO
2. (A) TAMACHI (B) GOTANDA (C) SHIN-JUKU (D) IKE-BUKURO (E) UGUISUDANI
3. (A) HAMAMATSUCHO (B) GOTANDA (C) YOYOGI (D) MEJIRO (E) UENO
4. (A) TAMACHI (B) OSAKI (C) SHINJUKU (D) IKE-BUKURO (E) UGUISUDANI
5. (A) HAMAMATSU-CHO (B) GOTANDA (C) YOYOGI (D) MEJIRO (E) UENO

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(93) Of the following explanations for the terms concerning labor issues, which is improper?

1. By restrained labor hours is meant a period of time for the laborer from the time to attend his employment place to that for leaving there.

2. By all-out employment is meant the fact that all those who have an intention to work, except for those who are unable to work or will not work, are secured of their employments.

3. By labor agreement is meant an agreement concluded between the management and the labor union with regard to wages, labor hours, etc.

4. By "Wagner's Law" is meant the name of the law instituted in America, putting together all acts of regulations over labor disputes, and is the 1947-Labor-capital concerned Law.

5. CHUROI is a Japanese abbreviation for CHUO RODO IINKAI (Central Labor Committee), an organ organized in accordance with Labor Union Law, under the jurisdiction of Labor Minister.

(94) A. USANCE

B. BOOM

C. CANCEL

D. CRASH

E. CLAIM.

The above are all economic terms. If one choose a pair in which one is heterogeneous to the other in its meaning from a certain point of view, which of the following is that?

1. B E

2. A C

3. E A

4. D B

5. C D

(95) A. Classicism refers to Greek and Roman literatures; its most remarkable feature lies in esteeming a form arranged punctually. Therefore a stress is laid specially upon harmony in its contents.

B. Liberalism is not only to represent things as they are, but to represent in a scientific manner what has been analysed and experimented with the accuracy of science.

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C. Romanticism is an idealism, trying to allow a full play to sentiment and imagination which had been enslaved until then, challanging cold formalism and thoroughly intellectual rationalism.

D. Realism is a literal activity which meants to depict the object as it is, totally free from any products of imagination, having been dissatisfied with reproduction of the things which are unlikely to exist in the world, resorting toomuch to the mere thinking faculty.

If the abovesaid literal statements should be arranged acccrding to a chronological order, which of the following groups is correct?

1. A C D B

2. A D B C

3. A B C D

4. A C B D

5. A D C B

(96) If KAMINOKU (the first part of 17 syllables of Japanese 31 syllablic poem (WAKA)), should be represented by "HISAKATANO HIKARI NODOKEKI HARUNO HINI" ("On the spring, tranquil sunny day"), which of the following SHIMONOKU (the second part of 14 syllables) would come next?

1. CHIRUOBA EKOSO TODOMEZARIKERE (One couldnot stop the blossoms being scattered).

2. SHIZUKOKORO NAKU HANANO CHIRURAN (Why will the blossoms fall without quietness?).

3. SAKURA KAZASHITE KYOMO KURASHITSU (Covered by cherry-blossoms over myself I have idled away my time today).

4. TADA KARISOMENO YADOTO OMOUNI (Although I feel myself lodged only at a temporary abode.).

5. MINENO SAKURAWA CHIRIHATENURAN (Perhaps the cherry-blossoms in the mountains will have fallen!)

(97) The world (_____) held an executive committee meeting at its headquarters at Paris immediately after the attitude of the united nations towards the Korean disturbance had been decided. On that occasion Secretary-general BODIE(?) stated the four methods mentioned herebelow, which the (_____)

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might be able to support in favor of the efforts, which had been paid so far by the united nations in the Korean disturbance.

A. Direct relief to the general sufferers, especially to children of the sufferers by presenting to them educational conveniences.

B. Stress should be emphasized specially on the efforts of the united nations for the sake of collective security and international law in this regard, and the enlightenment on the united nations should be carried out.

C. A plan for over-all information to give a clear idea of the actions taken by the united nations in the Korean campaign.

D. Participation in the re-construction work of Korea immediately after a cease of the campaign.

With which of the following do you fill the blanks in the above statement?

1. M.R.A.

2. "Rotary Club"

3. Red Cross Society

4. "UNESCO"

5. "Pen-Club"

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(98) A. A good marksman may make miss.

B. A fire-fly before the moon-light.

C. In travelling, a companion's sympathy.

D. One must sow before he can reap.

E. Water lends itself to its vessel.

After carefully reading above proberves point out in the following proberves, if there is, one which seems to have little connection in the meaning.

1. A real comfort comes after much toils.

2. A lop-sided match

3. Even Homer sometimes nods.

4. The more haste, the less speed.

5. In life sympathy.

(99) Which of the following is correct?

1. The pencile with a mark "2B" is softer than one with a mark "4B".

2. A is on the left side of B and C is on the right side of B; therefore C is between A and B.

3. Any of A is not the kind of B and all of C is the kind of A; therefore any of C is the kind of A, but not of the kind of B.

4. The first son is ten years old and the second son one. It will be seven years hence when the first son is twice as old as the second son, the ages counted by month.

5. The sum of the two numbers of A and B is 117 and the sum of the two numbers of A and C is 81. If the sum of the two numbers of A and C is 108, the number of C is 45.

(100) Policeman A walked 20 k.m. to the station. At first his speed was 4 km ph., but finding himself getting too late for the train, increased the speed to 6 km ph., arriving at the station after 3 hours and 45 minutes walking. How many kilo-meters had the policeman walked before he increased his speed?

1. 5 km
2. 3 km
3. 6 km
4. 2 km
5. 4 km

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TOKYO MPD

AI.

Examinee's Seat No.	

THESIS

Explain in a concrete way under itemized headings the measures you have in mind for the effective enforcement of the "Patrol" system.

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EXAMINATION PAPER

Examinee's
seat number: _____

(1) 1 2 3 4 **5**	(21) **1** 2 3 4 5	(41) 1 **2** 3 4 5	(61) 1 2 3 **4** 5	(81) 1 2 3 **4** 5
(2) 1 2 3 4 5	(22) 1 2 3 4 5	(42) 1 2 3 4 5	(62) 1 2 3 4 5	(82) 1 **2** 3 4 5
(3) 1 2 3 4 5	(23) 1 2 3 4 5	(43) 1 2 3 4 5	(63) 1 2 3 4 5	(83) 1 2 3 4 **5**
(4) 1 2 3 4 5	(24) 1 2 3 4 5	(44) 1 2 3 4 5	(64) 1 2 3 4 5	(84) 1 2 3 4 5
(5) 1 2 3 4 5	(25) 1 2 3 4 5	(45) 1 2 3 4 5	(65) 1 2 3 4 5	(85) 1 2 3 4 5
(6) 1 2 3 4 5	(26) 1 2 3 4 5	(46) 1 2 3 4 5	(66) 1 2 3 4 5	(86) 1 2 3 4 5
(7) 1 2 3 4 5	(27) 1 2 3 4 5	(47) 1 2 3 4 5	(67) 1 2 3 4 5	(87) 1 2 3 4 5
(8) 1 2 3 4 5	(28) 1 2 3 4 5	(48) 1 2 3 4 5	(68) 1 2 3 4 5	(88) 1 2 3 4 5
(9) 1 2 3 4 5	(29) 1 2 3 4 5	(49) 1 2 3 4 5	(69) 1 2 3 4 5	(89) 1 2 3 4 5
(10) 1 2 3 4 5	(30) 1 2 3 4 5	(50) 1 2 3 4 5	(70) 1 2 3 4 5	(90) 1 2 3 4 5
(11) 1 2 3 4 5	(31) 1 2 3 4 5	(51) 1 2 3 4 5	(71) 1 2 3 4 5	(91) 1 2 3 4 5
(12) 1 2 3 4 5	(32) 1 2 3 4 5	(52) 1 2 3 4 5	(72) 1 2 3 4 5	(92) 1 2 3 4 5
(13) 1 2 3 4 5	(33) 1 2 3 4 5	(53) 1 2 3 4 5	(73) 1 2 3 4 5	(93) 1 2 3 4 5
(14) 1 2 3 4 5	(34) 1 2 3 4 5	(54) 1 2 3 4 5	(74) 1 2 3 4 5	(94) 1 2 3 4 5
(15) 1 2 3 4 5	(35) 1 2 3 4 5	(55) 1 2 3 4 5	(75) 1 2 3 4 5	(95) 1 2 3 4 5
(16) 1 2 3 4 5	(36) 1 2 3 4 5	(56) 1 2 3 4 5	(76) 1 2 3 4 5	(96) 1 2 3 4 5
(17) 1 2 3 4 5	(37) 1 2 3 4 5	(57) 1 2 3 4 5	(77) 1 2 3 4 5	(97) 1 2 3 4 5
(18) 1 2 3 4 5	(38) 1 2 3 4 5	(58) 1 2 3 4 5	(78) 1 2 3 4 5	(98) 1 2 3 4 5
(19) 1 2 3 4 5	(39) 1 2 3 4 5	(59) 1 2 3 4 5	(79) 1 2 3 4 5	(99) 1 2 3 4 5
(20) 1 2 3 4 5	(40) 1 2 3 4 5	(60) 1 2 3 4 5	(80) 1 2 3 4 5	(100) 1 2 3 4 5

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Examinee's Seat No. [ ]

No. 1

Each of the following Numbers is composed of two parts, i.e., a question and five of what is considered to be its answer. Select from among these answers one which you think the most appropriate answer and draw a circle around the corresponding figure on the attached Examination Paper.

Notes:

1. The circles on the Examination Paper may be drawn with either pen or pencil, but they must be as small as possible provided they can encircle the figures and the drawing must be done with care.

2. The sheets on which Questions are given must be bound together separately from the Examination Paper and returned with the Examinee's Seat No. filled in.

3. The Questions are arranged in such a way as to facilitate the consideration of them as much as possible.

4. The space on the sheets on which Questions are printed may be used for writing "memos" in.

(1) Which of the following do you think wrong?

1. With a view to stealing property Suspect A visited his acquaintance B carrying with him a box of bean-jam buns containing a narcotic as a caller's present. Unaware of A's wicked design, B took some of the buns and lapsed into a coma. Taking advantage of this, A took a large sum of money out of a chest of drawers in a back-room of B's house and made away with it. A's offence constitutes "robbery".

2. A double suicide by mutual consent was attempted. The man cut off the woman's carotid artery with a dagger killing her on the spot, while the woman stabbed him in the throat. The case, however, was discovered before the man expired and he was saved from the brink of death. In this case the man is chargeable with "murder at another's request."

3. Simple violence is not an offence subject to prosecution on complaint.

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4. Maid-servant A in employ of a hotel, while cleaning the toilet-room of the hotel, discovered a wrist-watch a careless visitor had left behind and she pocketed it. A's conduct constitutes "embezzlement of lost property."

5. A attempted to enter a movie-theater without paying the fee and when he was refused admittance by a wicket-keeper B, he knocked him down and made his way into the theater and saw the movies. A"s offence constitutes "intimidation."

(2) Which of the following do you consider correct?

1. A special managing director of a joint-stock company, taking advantage of his position which empowers him to handle bills at all times, drew a bill and made use of it in repaying his own personal debt. In this case he is chargeable with "embezzlement committed in the course of performing duties."

2. A case of robbery having occurred, a police cordon was posted at dead of night, when a man who was subjected to official questioning was found carrying with him concealed a chisel, a glass-cutter and a flash light. He was not a carpenter by trade, nor could it be made clear for what purpose the man was carrying such things with him. In such a case, the man's penal responsbility is violation of the Minor Crimes Law.

3. In the course of investigation into a case of criminal abortion, a judicial police officer requested Physician A to submit a medical certificate on B who had underwent a criminal operation. The physician had his dispensary assistant C prepare and submit a medical certificate whose contents were not true to facts. A's conduct constitutes the crime of instigating another person to commit forgery of official documents.

4. A lad of 16 years named A notified the police that he had been robbed of Yen 5,000 he was carrying, but upon questioning it was found that he made a false report and that actually he had lost the money through carelessness. A is chargeable with violation of the Child Welfare Law.

5. A and B, in collusion with each other, subjected C to violence and inflicted an injury upon C. However, it could not be ascertained whether the injury was caused by A's blow or B's. In this case, on account of the absence of evidence, neither A nor B is responsible for the injury.

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(3) In the light of judicial precedents in similar cases, which of the following do you think wrong?

1. The act of preparing and distributing by mail among voters printed matter derogatory to the reputation of a candidate for membership in a prefectural assembly may be regarded, as a general rule, as announcement of facts done with the intention of injuring the reputation of the person in question. Consequently, such act constitutes the crime of defamation. In such a case, even if investigations have proved that the statement contained in the printed matter was true to fact, penal responsbility cannot be avoided.

2. Even a person who committed a crime or any other unlawful act has the right to maintain his reputation. It follows, therefore, that the act of making public any matters which are false and which are injurious to his reputation constitutes the crime of defamation.

3. Even if the name, personal description, nick-name or pen-name of any specific person is not mentioned in a slanderous account published in a newspaper, magazine or any other publication, when the identity of the person in question can be judged clearly from the wording used or other circumstances, the account can be taken as injurious to the man's reputation.

4. When a newspaper account of the nature of an insult constitutes essentially an element of the crime of defamation, such act should not be treated as being subject to the crime of insult in addition to the crime of defamation.

5. The act of injuring the social position or reputation of another person by publicly pointing out facts, no matter whether they are true or false, constitutes the crime of defamation.

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No. 2

(4) Of the following, which do you think incorrect?

1. The question of danger arising from an act is an objective factor of a crime.

2. Among non-commissive crimes there are cases where the relation of cause and effect can be found.

3. Under no circumstances can motives be a component part of a crime. They matter only when the circumstances under which a crime was committed are taken into consideration.

4. A criminal intent is the recognition of facts which are objective factors of a crime, but not the recognition of legal provisions.

5. Error in concrete facts which are equal in value under law do not preclude a criminal intent.

(5) The following are the gists of judicial precedents recently established in the Supreme Court. Which of these do you think wrong?

1. A person who committed robbery in conspiracy with others must bear responsibility even for an injury inflicted upon the victim by any other accomplice.

2. Even a child of ten years has the capacity to a certain extent to take care of things. Therefore, the act of depriving him of property by means of violence or threats constitutes robbery.

3. Self-surrender is effective even when the offender, instead of doing it personally, had his offence reported to the Authorities through another party. However, whether to reduce the punishment by reason of the self-surrender in such a case is left to the discretion of the court.

4. Even if the buyer of stolen goods were not told by the seller that the goods were stolen ones, if it is confirmed that the buyer purchased the goods with the suspicion arising from the nature, quantity, etc. of the goods and the character, attitude, etc. of the seller that the goods might be stolen ones, the buyer is chargeable with the crime of receiving stolen goods.

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5. Even when the threats given by a robber were strong enough to supress the freedom of will of the other party, if the other party maintained freedom of will and did not comply with the robber's demand, the act constitutes attempted intimidation.

(6) Among the following, in which case do you consider emergency arrest can be made?

1. Those who, with a view to obtaining illicit financial gains, insisted on an interview by means of a mass demonstration.

2. Those who, forming a group of several persons, committed simple violence.

3. Those who, forming a group of several persons, made a peremptory demand or intimidation with a view to obtaining illicit financial gains.

4. Those who, as a common practice, made a persistent demand for an interview without good reason.

5. Those who, as a common practice, made a peremptory demand or intimidation without good reason.

(7) In which of the following cases, do you consider the act is chargeable with interference in the execution of public duty?

1. In case violence is inflicted upon a postman while he is performing his duty.

2. In case a threat is given to a police officer who is discharging his duties on a Government electric train towards passengers in general out of his mistaken idea that he has the power to control riding without paying the fare.

3. In case violence is inflicted, while he is performing his duties, upon a policeman who is still under pre-service training in the police school but who has been dispatched to a police station for service on probation.

4. In case a threat is given to a police officer who is on his way to report for duty.

5. In case violence is inflicted upon a police officer who is about to arrest a suspect under the pretext that a warrant of arrest has been issued whereas actually there is no warrant of arrest issued.

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(8) The following are the gists of judicial precedents recently established by the Supreme Court. Which of these do you think is not the correct one?

1. In case a person was aware that it was "methyl alcohol" but did not know that it was the same thing as "methanol" of which possession or transfer is prohibited by law, a criminal intent is precluded.

2. In case a person obtained rations of staple food illegally by fraud, he is to be punished on the charge of fraud, but not under the provisions of the Foodstuff Emergency Measures Ordinance.

3. In case a conductor illegally takes possession of goods loaded on a freight train on which he is serving, his act constitutes theft.

4. In case a public officer has received a sum of money which he knows inseparably comprises a recompense for acts within his official duty and a recompense for acts outside his official duty, the entire sum of money indivisibly assumes the nature of a bribe.

5. Where there exists a confession by an accused, it is in order to use the statement of another accused in the same case as supplementary evidence to support the charge.

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No. 3

(9) The ..... in each of the following Numbers is supposed to be the number of years upon the lapsed of which prescription is completed, for penalties in the case of those shown on the left side and for public action in the case of those shown on the right side. Which of the following Numbers is idential in respect to the number of years?

1. ..... years, for penal servitide or imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.	..... years, for offences punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment for the maximum term of not less than ten years.
2. ..... years, for capital punishment.	..... years, for offences punishable with death.
3..... years, for penal servitude or imprisonment for a term of less than three years.	..... years, for offences punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment for the maximum term of less than five years.
4. ..... years, for penal servitude or imprisonment for life.	..... years, for offences punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment for life.
5. ..... years, for a fine.	..... years, for offences punishable with a fine.

(10) A. A instigated B to set fire upon the house of C and, giving him a bottle containing 4 "go" of gasoline, had him commit incendiarism. A is chargeable with aiding and abetting arson.

B. Taking offence because he was beaten in gambling, A picked up a quarrel with B and hit him in the face, when B died without ado. Upon a post-mortem examination it was found that B was suffering from syphilis of the brain of a high degree. In this case, as it is deemed that there is the relation of cause and effect between A's violence and B's death, A must assume penal responsibility for bodily injury resulting in death towards B.

C. This Department is sending both the proprietor and the girls of a "nude show" to the Public Procurator's Office on the charge of public indecency (Art. 174 of the Criminal Code).

D. When Robber A committed robbery, the victim began to offer resistance and to cry. A, therefore, dealt a blow upon the victim with the intention of killing him. The victim was inflicted an injury on the head requiring about three weeks to cure, but did not die.

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The name of the offence committed by A is robbery and attempted murder.

Of the above instances, which is correct?

1. D. C.

2. A.

3. B.

4. C.

5. A. D.

(11) Article 28 of the Criminal Code provides, "If a person sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment shows sincere repentance he may be released on parole from prison through the disposition by the administrative office after the lapse of one-third of the term with respect to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term and of ten years with respect to penal servitude or imprisonment for life." When there is a prisoner who is full 21 years of age falling under these provisions, which of the following has the power as the "administrative office" referred to in the Article?

1. District Youth Offender Prevention and Rehabilitation Board.

2. Attorney General.

3. Governor of a prison.

4. Chief of a Reformatory.

5. Public procurator of a Local Public Procurator's Office.

(12) One night a policeman found a man of suspicious behavior who, entering another's premises, was looking stealthily into the house. Upon questioning it was found that he was carrying a kitchen-knife with him. Being examined he stated that it was his intention to rob the house if there were no people within but to run away by showing them the kitchen knife if there were any persons in the house. Which of the following do you think his act belongs to?

1. Attempted theft.
2. Attempted intimidation.
3. Preliminaries to robbery.
4. Quasi-robbery.
5. Attempted robbery.

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No. 4

(13) A. A female employe working at the counter in a toilet shop was in the habit of stealing merchandies in the shop from time to time.

B. A person with whom a box of mandarine oranges properly packed and sealed was deposited broke the seal and consumed all the oranges without permission.

C. A pickpocket put his hand into a pocket of another man's coat, but there was no purse and what he got were some sheets of toilet paper.

In the above instances, what are the names of the respective offences?

1. A. Embezzlement committed in the course of performing duties.
   B. Embezzlement.
   C. Attempted theft.

2. C. Theft.
   B)
   A) Embezzlement.

3. B)
   C) Theft.
   A)

4. C. Attempted theft.
   B. Theft.
   A. Embezzlement.

5. A. Embezzlement committed in the course of performing duties.
   B. Theft.
   C. Attempted theft.

(14) Among the items which can be confiscated there are some whose value can be collected in case they cannot be confiscated in whole or in part. Of the following items, which do you think is the one on which no collection as referred to above can be made?

1. What has constituted a criminal act.
2. What has been derived from a criminal act.
3. What has been obtained as a recompense for a criminal act.
4. What has been obtained as a result of a criminal act.
5. What has been obtained as compensation for what has been derived from a criminal act.

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(15) Of the following, which do you think is wrong in case the views of the Supreme Court are followed?

1. It constitudes the crime of threatening to merely advise a person that a fact which, if known publicly, will injure his reputation shall be made public. It is not necessary to inform the person in a **concrete** way of the details of the fact which it is intended to make public.

2. As long as a threat is given to a person to the effect that his life and property will be endangered, even if the threat is given in the name of a person who is not in existence, it does not prevent the act from constituting the crime of threatening.

3. If an act of threatening is done thinking that it may cause fear in the mind of the other party, even if there was no definite intention to threaten him it constitutes the crime of threatening.

4. It does not matter whether the notice of harm which constitutes a factor of the crime of threatening is conveyed by words of mouth or any other means or direct or indirect.

5. In case an act of sending a letter informing the other party that if he does not do such and such an act his family will be annihilated by a bomb, if the receiver is confident that such an act cannot be carried out, it does not constitute the crime of threatening.

(16) Of the following, which do you think is wrong if the views as represented by judicial precedents are followed?

1. The act of receiving property from a second party by causing fear in his mind by informing him that a third party is attempting to inflict an injury upon him constitutes the crime of intimidation.

2. The victim to intimidation is always the owner of the property which is the object of the crime. There are cases where a person intimidated is not necessarily the owner of such property, but is in certain relationship with the victim.

3. The notice of harm which is an indispensable factor of the crime of intimidation must be given about such harm as will be realized in the future without fail.

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4. With a view to obtaining property illegally A had B convey his threats to C, but A was unable to get the object in view. In such a case it is legal to charge A with attempted intimidation and B with the crime of threatening.

5. The punishments prescribed by law for intimidation and fraud respectively are the same.

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(17) Which of the following statements concerning the new Criminal Procedure Code do you think incorrect?

1. It stipulates that the written indictment be transmitted to the accused in advance.

2. It adopts the system of what is called "arraignment."

3. It greatly restricts the admissibility of statements and the like as evidence, providing in detail for exceptional cases where they can be made evidence.

4. It stipulates that when a sentence to actual servitude has been pronounced in connection with a penalty of imprisonment or a severer penalty the bail be invalidated and decision be made anew as to whether bail be allowed on conditions that may be set.

5. It stipulates that a detainee, on whom a sentence has been pronounced to acquittal, probation, or the like, immediately be released.

(18) Which of the following case or cases do you think not conforming to the cases prescribed by law where acquittals are pronounced through court decisions.

1. Amnesty has been granted.

2. The final judgment has been gone through.

3. The law or ordinance enacted after the crime had been committed abolishes the penalty.

4. The indictment has been withdrawn.

5. The prescription has been accomplished.

(19) A judge may be excluded from performance of his duties. For which of the following reasons alone do you think he may not be excluded?

1. He is likely to make an unfair trial.

2. He is the victim.

3. He is a relation of the accused or the victim.

4. He has performed the duties of a public procurator in the case.

5. He was a relation of the accused or the victim.

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(20) Which of the following statements do you think incorrect?

1. In criminal investigations, law furnishes the judicial police with a position as a primary investigating agent.

2. The judicial police is charged with the responsibility for investigation of a criminal and the evidence, all the way through from the first step of the criminal investigation until the conclusion of the trial.

3. It goes without saying that a judicial police has to go on with criminal investigation in close contact with the public procurator because no investigation is conducted without a prosecution being presupposed, but mere making of report to or asking advice of the procurator would not lighten his responsibility.

4. For the purpose of establishing subjectivity for the judicial police for their criminal investigation, law provides them with the right to make a request for allowing them to detain a suspected criminal.

5. It is fittings and scientific equipments for investigation in addition to the skilled ability of all police personnel that are essential to establishing subjectivity in investigation.

(21) Which of the following are the judicial police and public procurators not authorized to request issuance of?

1. Warrant for taking to the court.

2. Warrant of detention.

3. Warrant for physical examination.

4. Permit for disposition by obtaining an expert opinion.

5. Warrant of detention for obtaining an expert opinion.

NO.6

(22) Which of the following actions do you think appropriate to be taken against a suspect you detain according to a warrant of arrest for fraud whom you have found upon interrogation to have committed an embezzlement taking advantage of his position?

1. To turn him over to the public procurator's office first on the charge of fraud and then have him indicted on the charge of embezzlement committed taking advantage of position after consulting with the public procurator.

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2. To turn him over to the public procurator's office on the charge of embezzlement committed taking advantage of position unless what was committed is distorted.

3. To release him because it is a wrongful detention to hold him on the charge of fraud and then arrest him anew, equipped with a warrant of arrest for embezzlement committed taking advantage of position.

4. To promptly release him, rescinding the arrest made according to the warrant of arrest for fraud, and subject him anew to an emergency arrest on the charge of embezzlement committed taking advantage of position.

5. To make report to the public procurator and take steps in accordance with his direction.

(23) Which of the following statements do you think incorrect regarding the examination of evidence made by judicial police at night (before sunrise and after sunset)?

1. If there is a specification in the warrant to the effect that they can examine the evidence even at night, they may.

2. They may, when it is feared that they may be unable after sunrise to achieve their purpose in their examination of evidence, even if there is no specification in the warrant to the effect that they can examine the evidence even at night.

3. They may, if the examination of evidence is conducted on the spot where the suspect has been arrested. Such arrests include the arrest of a criminal in the act of crime, the emergency arrest, and the arrest under a warrant of arrest.

4. When started before sunset, the examination of evidence may be continued at and after sunset.

5. They may examine evidence at any time at such places as a beach, road, or public ground, even if there is no specification in the warrant to the effect that they may examine the evidence even at night.

(24) Which of the following statements do you think incorrect?

1. The provision in Article 319, Paragraph 1, of Criminal Procedure Code, "A confession made under coercion, torture, or threat, a confession made after an unduly long detention or confinement, or other confessions suspected not to have been made of the confessor's own free will can not be made evidence", is a provision concerning the admissibility of a confession as evidence.

2. The provision in Article 319, Paragraph 2, of Criminal Procedure Code, "The accused shall not be adjudged guilty if his confessions are the only evidence against him whether they have been made at the court", is a provision concerning the proving capability of evidence.

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3. The provision in Article 319, Paragraph 3, of the Criminal Procedure Code, "The confessions mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs include the admission by the accused of his guilt respecting the charge on which he is indicted", is what should be termed a provision for caution against confessions and in such cases, in particular, keenly felt are the need of reinforcing evidence.

4. The provision in Article 318 of Criminal Procedure Code, which "leaves" the determination of the proving capability of evidence to the free "judgment" of the judge, is a provision concerning free impressionism, upon which law puts no restrictions.

5. Acknowledgment of facts should be made in conformity to the evidence.

(25) Which of the following statements do you think incorrect?

1. The provision in the Criminal Procedure Code that the accused must be told beforehand that he can refuse statement is attributable to the presupposition of a fear of coercion into statement.

2. The need of such a provision is a disgrace to the investigator.

3. It betrays that investigators have been less trusted by the representatives in the Diet who are lawfully elected and whose cognizance is representative of the general will of the people.

4. Existence of such a provision cannot but be acquiesced to when attitudes which investigators have taken in the past in making investigations are reflected.

5. If a suspect exercises the right to refuse statement, investigation is less hindered in cases of an offence committed with a specific object, an offence of receiving of stolen goods, or the like than in cases of other offences.

(26) Which of the following actions do you think inappropriate for the judicial police to take in connection with seizure or search?

1. A judicial police seized the contents of a bag, breaking open the seal on it.

2. A judicial police turned unauthorized persons out of the place which he was searching and had a judicial policeman keep an eye on them pending his search.

3. A judicial police had an official of the ward office witness his search of a dwelling-place of a person.

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4. A judicial police, who set to seize books of a revenue office, gave up doing so upon declaration by its officials that they were officially confidential, and demanded consent to seizure of the National Tax Bureau.

5. While conducting a search at night, a judicial police gave it up owing to the failure of electric power which happened then, and, closed the place, over which he had a judicial policeman keep watch until daybreak.

(27) In case a judicial police asks for a warrant of arrest, which of the following procedures do you think wrong as to whether it should be made through the public procurator?

1. A judicial police should ask for a warrant of arrest through the public procurator in a special criminal case which the procurator is making investigations and regarding which the police has previously been notified to that effect by him.

2. A judicial police should ask through the public procurator in a special criminal case or cases which the procurator deems it necessary to make a coordination in investigating and regarding which the police has previously been notified to that effect by him.

3. A judicial police should ask through the public procurator in a special criminal case which the procurator is about to investigate and regarding which the police has previously been notified to that effect by him.

4. As regards a warrant of arrest against an Allied National, a judicial police should do his best to ask for it through the public procurator.

5. A judicial police should ask for any warrant through the public procurator.

(28) Which of the following statements do you think incorrect?

1. A judicial police, who has taken over a suspect arrested on a warrant of arrest, should immediately outline to him the findings on his offence and advise that he can name a counsel, so that he may be provided with opportunities of defending himself.

2. A judicial police can make seizure, search, or examination of evidence on the spot of arrest.

3. A judicial police can entrust a person other than the suspect with forming an expert opinion when it is necessary for his investigation on a crime.

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4. A complaint made against an accomplice or accomplices in a crime requiring a victim's complaint for indictment or the withdrawal of such a complaint is not valid with other accomplice or accomplices.

5. A complaint can not be withdrawn after the indictment has been instituted.

(29) A court can keep in custody the accused whom it has good ground to suspect to have committed a crime excluding those involved in cases of offences deserving a major fine not exceeding ¥500, a detention, or a minor fine, if he falls under specified items. Which of the following do you think wrong as such item or items.

1. In case the accused has no fixed abode.

2. In case the court has good ground to suspect that the accused may destroy evidence.

3. In case the accused has escaped.

4. In case the name of the accused is not known.

5. In case the court has good ground to suspect that the accused may escape.

(30) A judicial police can have the suspect appear for interrogation if it is necessary for investigation on a crime. Which of the following statements regarding this do you think incorrect?

1. The suspect can refuse to appear unless he is placed under arrest or kept in custody.

2. The suspect can leave at any time unless he is placed under arrest or kept in custody.

3. The judicial police can put the suspect's statement on record.

4. The judicial police should ask the suspect if the record is correct, having him read it or reading it to him, and if the suspect wants to make an addition, a retraction, or a change, the judicial police should so process the record.

5. The suspect cannot refuse to affix his signature and seal to the record when he has affirmed it to be correct.

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(31) Which of the following statements concerning the Juvenile Law do you think correct ?

1. A juvenile under fourteen who has done an act contrary to a penal law or ordinance will be subjected to the judgment by the family court without fail.

2. A public procurator of a district public procurator's Office can issue a warrant for taking-to-authorities against a juvenile who would not comply with his summons without good reason.

3. A juvenile, who is under sixteen when being turned over from the family court to the public procurator of the district public procurator's office, may be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor if the offence he committed is vicious.

4. As regards cases turned over by family courts, the public procurators are as a rule precluded from resorting to what is called opportunism in indictment provided for in Article 248 of Criminal Procedure Code.

5. A judicial police should turn over to the public procurator even a suspected juvenile case which he has come to suspect after investigations to be of an offence deserving only a major fine or a lighter penalty.

(32) A person who commits any of the following acts will be punished according to the law pertaining to it. Which of them deserves the severest of the penalties provided for in laws.

1. Having a person do an indecent act to a full seventeen year old girl.

2. Abduction of a full twelve year girl.

3. Mediating for prostituting a sexteen year old girl, a habitual prostitute, being aware that she is suffering from a venereal disease which might be communicated.

4. Prostituting a full eighteen year old girl by embarrassing her in stead of by doing violence or threatening.

5. Allowing to use a place for prostituting a full nineteen year old girl, receiving the price for it.

(33) Which of the following actions taken by a family court do you think wrong ?

1. Issuing a warrant for taking-to-authorities against a juvenile who would not comply with summons without good reason.

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2. Having a police officer execute a warrant for taking-to-authorities against a juvenile.

3 Turning over to a public procurator a full fifteen year old juvenile arsonist whom it is deemed necessary to subject to a judicial disposition.

4. Having a police officer give assistance for investigation or observation on a juvenile case.

5. Turning over a juvenile to the juvenile protection and classification office to subject him to judgment.

(34) A policeman posted at a police-box detected, while on his beat, a seventeen year old boy who, he rationally judged by his strange behaviour and circumstances surrounding him, was mentally deranged. It being clear for him that he might do harm to others, and having good ground to believe that it was necessary to subject him to emergency disposition, he has taken him to the police station he is assigned to as an action prescribed as protection.

Which of the following authorities do you, as branch chief and superintendent, have to notify of what has been done for the boy ?

1. Chief, juvenile protection and observation office.

2. Chief, child welfare station.

3. Family court.

4. Chief, health center.

5. Chief, juvenile protection and classification office.

(35) The following are practices of the protection and observation provided for in the Culprit Prevention and Welfare Law. Which of them would you pick up as having a positive character ?

1. Giving necessary and appropriate directions for keeping up good conduct.

2. Being in contact with the individual in question as thought fit to always keep an eye on his movements.

3. Improving and adjusting the environment.

4. Giving necessary and appropriate directions on keeping away from persons of loose character.

5. Giving the individual in question necessary and appropriate directions on asking in advance the protecting and observing authority in charge for permission for a long trip he has planned to make.

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No. 9

(36) Which of the following do you think is right ?

1. No poison or strong pisonous medicine must be handed to any person under 16 years.

2. No student, pupil, or person under age is permitted to buy a pari-mutuel ticket, except that a student full 20 years of age is allowed to do so.

3. No cabaret operator is permitted to admit as a customer a person under 18 years to his place of business, except when such person is accompanied by his guardian.

4. Any alcoholic drinks possessed by a minor for his own drinking may be confiscated as subject to judicial disposition, but not as subject to administrative disposition.

5. A person who has enticed a woman into prostitution by means other than violence or threat can not be subjected to immediate arrest.

(37) Which of the following is not the so-called "blackmarket loan"?

1. That a personnel of a banking institution makes profits by lending, not through due accounts procedures of his institution, the money deposited by a customer.

2. That a personnel of a banking institution receives a commission by acting as middleman between one who wants to lend funds at the window of his institution and the other who wishes to borrow such funds even at a high interest rate.

3. It takes some time before deposits received at the window of a banking institution go to its cashier. When deposits are received continuously for many days, a certain amount of cash keeps staying at the window of the banking institution. That a personnel of the institution gets interests by lending such cash.

4. That a personnel of a banking institution takes, instead of entering it into the account of his institution, the insurance money which he collected in the name of such institution from a person for whom it was to stand security for payment of debts, while failing to fulfil the obligation to meet the latter's debts as is often the case.

5. That a personnel of a banking institution makes profits by lending his own money in the name of his institution.

(38) A. Police Chief.
B. Chief of fire station.
C. Chief of police station.
D. Fire commander.
E. Public Safety Commission.

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In which of the following combinations of the above do the main responsibility and power to investigate the cause of a fire rest, when that fire broke out in any one of the Special Wards of Tokyo Metropolis and its cause is suspected to have been either arson or the mishandling of fire ?

1. D B
2. E A
3. B C
4. C D
5. D E

(39) Which of the following remarks do you think is impertinent ?

1. The so-called "Three Labor Laws" includes Trade Union Law, Labor Standard Law, and Labor Relations Adjustment Law.

2. The so-called "Public Labor Law" is an abbreviation of Public Enterprising Body Labor Relations Law.

3. The present Labor Law is strengthened considerably in its control regulations, but properly the labor law is not a control law.

4. The Police is charged with the responsibility to execute the whole of the Labor Law.

5. It is against the law for labor movement to deny the right of management, by resorting to its actual strength.

No. 10

(40) Dispute actions of certain trade unions are either prohibited or subject to limitation for public reasons.

A. Government Ordinance No. 201.

B. National Public Service Law.

C. Labor Relations Adjustment Law.

D. Public Enterprising Body Labor Relations Law.

a. Only the responsible person in a violation is subject to punishment.

b. Is subject to administrative but not judicial disposition.

c. Persons acting in dispute actions are subject to punishment.

d. Persons acting in dispute actions are subject to administrative disposition, and those conspiring, inducing, inciting, or undertaking dispute to judicial disposition.

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The above-listed laws either prohibit or restrict dispute actions; but, referring to the above descriptions, which of the following combinations is most closely connected ?

1. Aa Bb Cc Dd
2. Ad Ba Cb Dc
3. Ac Bd Ca Db
4. Ab Bc Cd Da
5. Ab Ba Cc Dd

(41) Which of the following election campaigns is prohibited by a provision of law that has a proviso (exception) ?

1. To provide a resting place for election campaign.
2. To supply food and drinks in connection with election campaign.
3. For school teachers to use their positions as educationists to conduct election campaigns to school children, pupils and students.
4. To hold a meeting in celebration of a success in election, as a means to give post-election address.
5. To use a number of motorcars and show spirits as a post-election address.

(42) Which of the following laws and regulations makes no basis for crime identification ?

1. MPD Basic Regulations.
2. Juvenile Law.
3. Criminal Procedure Law.
4. Police Law.
5. Criminal Procedure Regulations.

(43) Which of the following descriptions do you think is mistaken? The economic police investigator

1. Can execute his duties in any case of violation against economic law and that in any area.
2. Can obtain the judge's permit for inspection, investigation or attachment to investigate a case of violation against economic law.
3. Can apprehend a larceny suspect in action without arrest warrant.
4. When apprehending a violator of economic law in action, can conduct inspection, investigation or attachment at the scene of offense.

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5. When executing a permit of attachment, must promptly deliver to a police officer or official those of the materials involved in the violation which form evidences.

No.11

(44) Which of the following statements do you think is mistaken with regard to the extent to which the existing law (not ordinance) appearing in such statement can punish prostitution, etc. ?

1. There is no law which can punish prostitution in general, but carriers of venereal disease can be punished for prostitution by Venereal Disease Prevention Law.

2. Persons prostituting women through violence or threat can be punished by Criminal Law.

3. Persons making any contract to prostitute women can be punished by Imperial Ordinance No.9 of 1947, but they can not be punished by any law in the following case.

   When A, the operator of a light restaurant keeping a waitress (B) in his pay who has the intention to sell her favor, has been asked by C, a customer, to act between B and C to enable the latter to have a sexual intercourse with B, and, after getting B's consent by promising her 1000 yen out of the 2000 yen to come from C, has supplied room and bedding and, the act of prostitution over, divided the ¥2000 reward equally between B and A himself.

4. Persons prostituting children can be punished by Children's Welfare Law.

5. V.D. Prevention Law can punish a person who has acted as a middleman, made any solicitation, or supplied room for prostitution, knowing that the prostitute is afflicted with an infectious venereal disease; but it can not punish him in case he is found lacking such knowledge.

(45) Which of the following actions by MPD or its police stations do you think is wrong regarding control over prostitutes doing business with Occupation soldiers ?

1. That in case they have confirmed an act of prostitution or there is a reasonable ground to believe that such act has been done, they should promptly apprehend the person involved in accordance with provisions of Criminal Procedure Law or subject her to detention and investigation as violating V.D. Prevention Law.

2. That simultaneous with such investigation as mentioned above, they should, in order to ascertain whether or not the suspect has a venereal disease, contact the Metropolitan Health Bureau, request its official concerned to conduct health examination on her in accordance with V.D. Prevention Law, and at the same time apply to the court for a warrant of physical examination.

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3. That in case such health examination has found such suspect afflicted with an infectious venereal disease, they should establish her case and deliver her persom along with the papers to the Public Procurator's Office as violating V.D. Prevention Law or Prostitution Control Ordinance.

4. That, even when such health examination has found such suspect afflicted with no venereal disease, they should establish her case and deliver her person along with the papers to the Public Procurator's Office as violating Prostitution Control Law.

5. That they should take the above actions without making them exclusive of the application of Juvenile Law.

(46) Which of the following statements do you think is mistaken as regards The National Police Reserve Ordinance ?

1. N.P.R. has been provided as an organ of the Prime Minister's Office.

2. Activities of N.P.R. are confined to police duties.

3. Chief of N.P.R. is appointed by Prime Minister, and his appointment and dismissal is subject to the Emperor's approval.

4. Although the position of N.P.R. personnel is a special one, such provisions of the National Public Service Law as limitation, discipline and service are applied to it mutatis mutandis.

5. Prime Minister may at any time have other ministers administer on his behalf such affairs as are within his authority.

(47) Permission of the Public Safety Commission must be obtained prior to holding an assembly at certain places; but in which of the following cases does the absence of such permission constitute no violation ?

1. When certain definite persons have held an assembly within Shiba Park.

2. When plays have been shown free of charge in Hibiya Public Hall.

3. When certain definite persons have held a secret assembly in a private home.

4. When an assembly of representatives from religious organizations throughout the country has been held on the Palace Plaza.

5. When an assembly of indefinite persons has been held on the island of Daiba off Shinagawa.

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No.12

(48) Which of the following descriptions do you think is mistaken regarding the passage to Japan by those whose permanent domiciles are in Ryukyu ?

1. In the case of the stowaway, he is punished as violating Imperial Ordinance No.311.

2. The ship used for the secret passage is of course confiscated. Since, in this case, the ship even owned by others is confiscated as well as the one owned by the suspect himself, such action forms an exeption to Article 19 of the Criminal Law.

3. The authority to compell the stowaway to leave Japan is held by Attorney General.

4. Although in principle such stowaway is compelled to leave, he will not be subjected to such compulsion in case SCAP approves his stay in Japan.

5. The compulsion for such stowaway to leave is enforced by causing the prefectural governor to issue a writ of compulsory departure.

(49) Which of the following do you think is mistaken ?

1. The traffic priorities among tracked and other various vehicles shown in order are: emergency motorcar, tracked car, motorcars other than emergency motorcar, and vehicles other than motorcar; and tracked or other vehicles must give the right of way to motorcars or tracked cars with priority over them.

2. Tracked or other vehicles, in entering an intersection where no traffic control is conducted, must not obstruct, regardless of traffic priority, the passage of such other vehicles already entered that intersection from other roads.

3. When two vehicles with equal priority are entering at the same time and from different directions an intersection where no traffic control is conducted, the vehicle on the left must give the right of way to the one on the right.

4. Tracked or other vehicles, in entering a broader road from a narrower one, must either make a temporary stop or slow down to give the right of way to such other vehicles running on the broader road.

5. Tracked or other vehicles trying to make a left or right turn must not obstruct the passage of pedestrians crossing the courses of such vehicles following the direction of the traffic signal.

(50) Which of the following do you think is mistaken ?

The following matters are provided for by <u>order.</u>

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1. Speed limit of motorcar.
2. Significance of reckless driving.
3. Requirements for the following or the passing from behind of various vehicles on the road.
4. Significance of intersection.
5. Requirements for traffic demarcation of sidewalk or driveway and its crossing.

(51)

A 10-meter-wide road B crosses a 20-meter wide road. A where no traffic control is conducted, and a streetcar-line runs through the center of Road A. Now a bicyclist C driving along Road B has approached Road A and tries to cross it at a swoop, but then motorcar D driving on Road A at 30 kilometers per hour feels the danger of hitting Bicycle C, which has already entered the intersection, and therefore turns his steering -wheel to the right. As the result, Streetcar E which just came driving on the track hits Motorcar D from behind despite its brake applied hurriedly.
In this traffic accident, which of the following combinations indicates the causers No.3, No.2 and No.1 exactly in this order ?

1. Bicycle ------ Streetcar ----- Motorcar
2. Motorcar------ Streetcar ..... Bicycle
3. Streetcar .... Motorcar ..... Bicycle
4. Motorcar .... Bicycle ..... Streetcar
5. Bicycle ..... Motorcar ..... Streetcar

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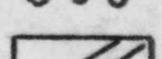
No.13

(52) Out of the following indications to be recorded in the "Accident Sketch" column in the Traffic Accidents Report Book, which do yeu think is wrong ?

1.  ..... Square-type traffic light
2. ..... Traffic policeman's position
3. ..... Central-type traffic light
4. ..... A "bus" stop
5. ..... Side-walk

(53) Out of the following signs made by a motor-car driver, which do you think is wrong ?

1. Left-turn ..... The right hand and right arm was held up on the right outside the car.
2. Slowing ..... The right hand and right arm was stretched downward aslant on the right outside the car.
3. Right-turn ..... The left hand and left arm was held up on the right outside the car.
4. Outturn ..... The left hand and left arm, which was stretched horizontally on the left outside the car, was waved backward and forward.
5. Stop ..... The left hand and left arm, which was stretched downward aslant on the left outside the car, was waved backward and forward.

(54) Supposing that there is a certain spot of "vhicle accidents frequency" within a certain P.S.'s jurisdiction, and that all the head and officers in charge of traffic carried out those concrete steps mentioned below against it, which of them do you think is not so important ?

1. The spot in question and its vicinity was drawn geographically in a sketch, and the exact spot of occurrence and the way how the parties concerned should proceed there were recorded.
2. The exact cause, together with the time, of accident was drawn up statistically into a diagram, and, at the same time, by tabulating the real state of traffic, classified by passers-by and by hours, photographs on the spot were taken.
3. The relationship of the cause with the traffic installations was investigated closely, and the opinions of the

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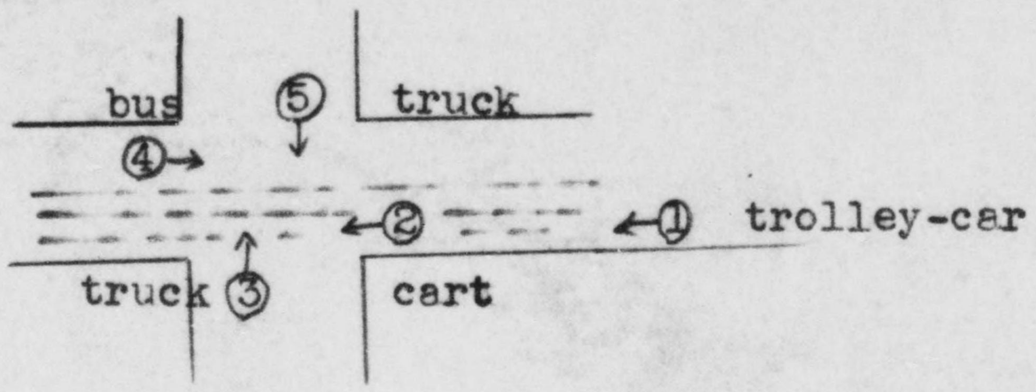
circles concerned were collected widely.

4. A measure was taken for intensification of the guidance and control, on the basis of the causes of accidents.

5. The inhabitants near the spot in question were gathered in order to be given warning.

(55)



Supposing that, as shown above, 4 vehicles simultaneously and a trolley-car a little later, neared an intersection (the roads are same in width) where no policeman regulates the traffic, which one of the following has a priority in passing ?

1. Trolley-car.

2. Cart.

3. Truck (3)

4. Bus

5. Truck (5)

No.14

(56) The number-plate of a motor-car shows the type of motor-cars by its color.

A.....	A midget-sized private car	a	Black letters on yellow ground.
B.....	A midget-sized business car	b	Black letters on white ground.
C.....	An ordinary private car	c	White letters on black ground
D.....	An ordinary business car	d	Black letters, framed in red, on yellow ground.

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Supposing that a number-plate, shown above (left), be choosed among the above (right), which one of the following is correct ?

1.	Ab	Bc	Cd	Da
2.	Ac	Bd	Ca	Db
3.	Aa	Bc	Cd	Db
4.	Ad	Ba	Cb	Dc
5.	Ab	Ba	Cc	Db

(57) Those who come under the Memorandum are :

A. Not authorized to be nominated as candidates (as well as, as recommenders) for public officials by means of public elections, or to partake in any election-campaigns, or in any other political activities.

B. Not authorized to offer funds to any political party or other political organization, in elections.

C. Not authorized to register themselves on the staff of press or magazine companies excluded from the public officialdom, or other publishing and broadcasting organizations, motion picture manufacturing companies or other dramatic entertainment companies, or all kinds of other news agencies.

D. Not permitted to lead other public officials to act in lieu of them, (those under purge Memorandum), in order to realize the continuance of domination, for instance, by giving directions or recommendations in the execution of their duty or in political activity, or communicating their will to the public officials, providing them with profits.

E. Not eligible to candidates for public officials by means of public elections.
The above are a part of limited activities of those under Memorandum in compliance with the so-called Purge Directive (Imperial Ordinance, No.1). In connection with the above, which of the following is the 3 major prohibited points, as it is popularly called ?

1.	A	E	B
2.	D	A	D
3.	B	D	A
4.	A	C	E
5.	E	B	C

(58) Out of the below-mentioned goods, which are decontrolled ?

1. Cotton products.
2. Steel.
3. Industrial oils and fats.
4. Cotton.
5. Gasoline.

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(59) Out of the below-mentioned regulations, which are defunct now ?

1. Designated Production Material Allocation Rule.

2. Clothing Distribution Rule.

3. Petroleum Products Distribution Rule.

4. Key Materials Use Restriction Rule.

5. Designated Textile Materials Distribution Rule.

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No. 15

(60) With regard to the Aliens' Registration Ordinance, which one of the following do you think is wrong ?

1. This Ordinance is a "Potsdam" Imperial Ordinance.

2. Punishment towards illegal stowaways and that towards violators of formality are stipulated differentially.

3. A policeman, finding a suspect to be a Korean National, on putting a police questioning, demanded him to show his Registration card. The Korean National, who had none of it, was apprehended red-handed on the spot. This act of the policeman is illegal.

4. The expiration of the Registration card is 3 years on and after the day of promulgation.

5. As for an alien disclosed to be a stowaway, Governor of To, Do, Fu, and Ken (Prefecture) is empowered to order a compulsory deportation to him, according to this Ordinance, only in case where he has no means to inform the Attorney-General by, owing to the interruption of communication service, and where the case is so urgent that the Governor has no time to inform the Attorney-General

(61) Acting upon the "Memorandum, No. 2127" dated Oct. 18, 1950, to the Japanese Government from the SCAP, the Japanese court has been authorized to exercise the criminal judgment right to all personnel of U N member nations residing in Japan (hereinafter to be referred to as Allied personnel), except"those designated for Occupation Forces employees"

Which one of the following is interpreted as one who does not come under "those designated for Occupation Forces employees" mentioned above ?

1. Constituents of each army of the Allied Forces.

2. Allied personnel residing in Japan on official duty.

3. Those Allied personnel who are engaged in Occupation Forces duty, accompanying those who belong officially to the Occupation Forces.

4. Japanese women who live in a marriage of consent with U S soldiers.

5. Those dependents who are Allied personnel, and who accompany those who belong officially to the Occupation Forces.

(62) In accordance with the SCAP's "Memorandum, No. 2127" to the Japanese Government, dated Oct. 18, 1950, all Occupation Forces employees may be arrested by the Japanese law-execution authorities, only in the case where the following 2 circumstances have taken place simultaneously:

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A---When no military policemen are present at the spot to arrest, and

B---When a crime or a fear of crime of inflicting a heavy injury upon persons or a heavy loss upon assets, has been committed.

In the interpretation of the above, which of the following do you think is wrong ?

1. The Japanese law-execution authorities are synonymous with the police officers and others, expressed in the Policemen and Others Official Duty Execution Law, excluding the so-called special judicial police officers such as railway public peace officials and others.

2. Bilked restaurant is included among heavy losses towards assets, but, if accompanied by acts of violence, it is included among injuries towards persons.

3. Bilked car is not included among heavy losses towards assets.

4. Property destruction in a traffic accident is not included among heavy losses towards assets, but hit-and-run is included.

5. Acts of violence of every kind are included among the injuries towards persons.

(63) With regard to acts impedimental to the occupation objectives, which, on the following list, do you think, is unreasonable ?

1. Regarding the cases relative to acts impedimental to the occupation objectives, except the offences committed by the Occupation Forces employees, the indictment opportunism expressed in the Criminal Procedure Code is inapplicable.

2. Those who commit an act impedimental to the occupation objectives will be punished as a breacher of the "Potsdam" Cabinet Order, No. 311.

3. Those who commit an act impedimental to the occupation objectives may be imposed a fine and a penal servitude additionally, according to circumstances.

4. Regarding those who commit an act impedimental to the occupation objectives, except in case of Occupation Forces employees' commitment of crimes, the Japanese court is empowered to exercise the criminal judgment right to them, even if they were Allied personnel, but, according to circumstances, the judgment right may be transferred to the Allied Forces military court.

   In this case, the Japanese court is permitted to cancel the prosecution, disregarding the verdict of the first trial.

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5. Acts impedimental to the occupation objectives are meant by such acts as impede the purport of the directives issued by the SCAP to the Japanese Government, or such acts as impede the purport of the orders sent by the Commanders of the Occupation Forces army, corps, or divisions, for the purpose of enforcing the directives mentioned above, or such acts as breach the laws and ordinances issued by the Japanese Government for the purpose of putting those directives into force.

No. 16

(64) Supposing that an antique-dealer has neglected his obligations in the following list, in which case is he punished most severely ?

1. An obligation of confirming the name, age, address, and occupation of the customer when he buys second-hand goods from him, or when he exchanges them with him.

2. An obligation of recording the designated matters in his book, whenever he makes a traffic or exchange of second-hand goods.

3. An obligation of reporting to policemen or police officials, when he finds the articles he buys or exchanges to be frandulent.

4. An obligation of preserving a list of stolen goods, which he has received, for 6 months on and after the day of reception, with the date of reception recorded on it.

5. An obligation under which he must not receive any second-hand goods from other persons except antique-dealers at other places than his own shop or the present address or dwelling-place of visitors, when he carries out the traffic or exchange.

(65) Out of the following list concerning the MPD, Jail Control regulations, which do you think is right ?

1. In case where a newly-arrested female-suspect of larceny is searched by a police-woman, it does not need presence of other witness.

2. The handcuffs or the policeman's rope must not be used under any circumstances in a jail.

3. When a prisoner disobeys the orders of the jailers, or resists, or runs riots so much as to disturb other prisoners, or has breached the rules, he may be imposed a punishment of "diet reduction".

4. A prisoner may have newspapers sent in.

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5. Boys are permitted to be accomodated in a "wemen's cell" together with women.

(66) It is generally very difficult to make an on-the-spot investigation of a fire-destroyed area, as it has been, as a rule, burnt to ashes. The cause of the fire must be disclosed, as to whether it be incendiarism, or accidental origin, or some other spontaneous combustion, and, if it is redeemed as incendiarism, it must be clearified that the cause is neither accidental nor of spontaneous combustion. An investigator should confirm the spot of fire, paying full attention to a change of the aspect of the spot. With regard to points of which an investigator should take special notice, in a confirmation of the spot of fire in the on-the-spot inspection, which of the following list do you think is unreasonable ?

1. In case of an outbreak of a fire at the spots in a house, such as a garret, a corridor, or a closet, where no one can go in or out from outside, a suspicion must be attached to the inmates of the house that it may possibly be committed with the aim of swindling the insurance money.

2. In case of an outbreak of a fire at the spots outside a house, such as ware-house, weather-boards, entrances, or some spots under the eves, it may possibly be concluded as a result of vengeance or some other mischievous conducts.

3. A fire which has broken out at the spots where no one can reach from outside, may possibly be concluded as a commitment of the inmates.

4. In case of a fire which has broken out at the spots where no one, except those who are well acquainted with the approaches, can reach, a suspicion ought to be attached to those who are familiar with the interior.

5. In case of a fire which has broken out at the spots where there is no fire at all hours, it may possibly be concluded as a spontaneous combustion.

(67) Out of the following, which do you think is incorrect?

1. A trick of a thief who runs away, snatching, all at once, moeny or other personal effects, such as hand-bags, brief-cases, or parcels wrapped in "furoshiki", carried by a victim, is called "Hittakuri"(snatch).

2. A trick of a swindler who collects and illegal porfit by selling inferior articles under the guise of superior articles of first-class makers, is called "Sawashi"(Swindling).

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3. A trick of a thief who, breaking into a house in the daytime or just before the closing of doors, commits theft is called "Agarikomi" (theft in ambush)

4. A trick of a thief who, after entering a house with a permission of the inmates, and persuading them to go out with honeyed words, commits theft is called "Oidashigumi" (Theft after expulsion).

5. A trick of a thief who commits theft under a cloak of attending on invalids, heavy drunkards, or guests is called "Sewanuki" (Theft in caretaking).

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(68)

A. Death from food poison.
B. Death from drowning.
C. Death from being benumbed
D. Death from carbon monoxide.
E. Death from rat poison (phosphorus poison).

The spots on the body at the unnatural death inquested by the judicial police was turning fresh red in color. If we select the suspected cause of death from the undernoted items, which do you judge as the cause of death?

1. B or A
2. E or B
3. C or E
4. D or C
5. A or D.

(69) The death at a fire is sometimes caused by a burn, it is often caused by inhaling the poison of carbon monoxide existing in the smoke as is generally called "burnt to death". At the criminal investigation it is very important to know that the dead body found on the debris is due to the burnt to death from that it has been burnt and charred to conceal the traces of one who died from the other cause.

A. Under the cuticle there is a pool of blood serum to make foams.
B. No congestion is seen at the skin or mucous membrane.
C. Both the cuticle and the derm are found forming the sick skin after death from collapse, but the blood tubes under the sick skin are full of the clots of blood.

D. The tissue has been carbonized, got burnt black and frail.

E. The dead body looks like the posture at the boxing with its limbs contracted and each joint bent.

In the above said outside appearances and in the ordinary case, which will not become the materials to judge whether living or dead ?

1 A D.
2 D C.
3 E D.
4 D B.
5 B C.

(70)

"Nowadays the bad even held come soon under the sun and they will do wrong. They have been set free when they have not yet repented. A lot of such fellows stride on the street haughtily. How could we understand such troubled times? The protection facilities to hold the good would be necessary in due course of time, don't you think so?"

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The second offenders have so much increased that we hear the the people tell such extreme stories. In 1949 under the jurisdiction of M.P.D. which do you think has the highest percentage of the second offence in the following items?

1. Those who served out their sentence.
2. Those who have been dealt with "non-prosecution" before.
3. Those who have been placed on probation.
4. Those who have been released on bail.
5. Those who have been released temporarily.

(71)

A Dawn : 2 hours before and after the sunrise.
B Morning: 3 hours from the time of getting up, having breakfast .... to that of attending to the office.
C Day : 10 hrs in the daytime.
D Evening: 2 hrs in preparation for dinner.
E Night : 3 hrs from the time after dinner to 00:00 a.m.
F Dead night: 3 hours from 00:00 a.m.

The above said hours show the hours when the robbery and theft have been (including the theft committed in and outside the houses and pickpocket) committed under the M.P.D. jurisdiction. If we put them from the statistics in 1949 in the order starting from the hours when the cases occurred most to those at the second rank, which is right in the undernoted items?

1 F C
2 E A
3 D E
4 A D
5 C F

(72)

Which in the following items comes under the case where we can take measures as minor offence provided in the Standard Criminal Investigation?

1 Caught in the routine of the dayly life.
2 Caught in the act of crime.
3 Case in which one has lodged a complaint.
4 Case in which one has surrendered himself.
5 Accused case.

(73)

Which do you think improper in the following items concerning the guard steps?

1 In operating the police power, maintain firmly the policy to conduct the strong unit activities to the backbone not to be defeated individually.

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2. The use of revolvers in suppressing the mob often makes them excite and the situation worse intentionally, and many victims will appear more than necessary. So, avoid the use of revolvers to the utmost.

3. Have insight into the situation and deal with it effectively and properly from the viewpoint of the stress to be laid on, after perceiving and grasping the general situation without being taken captive of the trivial matter of offence and also being the stickler for it.

4 The reconnoitring unit shall be formed by the plain clothed men, and be stationed separate at the important places in the vicinity,
Endeavor to find early the mob reinforcement and other dangerous actions/to let the unit operation not go wrong. and

5 It will be better to suppress all at once the influence of the excited masses in disorder after encircling them as a group.

(74)

A	A	Russian Revolution Anniversary	a	March 1st.
	B	May Day	b	March 8th
	C	"Hail to Korea" Affairs Anniversary	c	Nov. 7th.
	D	International Woman's Day	d	May 1st.

Which is right in the following combined letters to show the date of the above said anniversary.

1	Ac	Bd	Cb	Da
2	Aa	Bd	Cc	Db
3	Ab	Bd	Cc	Da
4	Ac	Bd	Ca	Db
5	Aa	Bd	Cb	Dc

(75)

(A)
(D) (O) ( )
( ) (B) ( )
( ) (E) ( ) (C)

The above triangle shows the column in the wedge type of a squad provided in the "Urgent Guard Method". When we put the number in each of the above letters, which do you think is right in the undernoted combinations in letter and number ?

1	A2	B11	C8	D3	E9
2	A1	B10	C7	D2	E8
3	A2	B9	C7	D4	E8
4	A1	B10	C8	D3	E9
5	A2	B11	C9	D3	E8

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(76)

At a certain police station adopting the patrol system, supervising assistant inspector in charge of its patrol branch gave once the following precautions and hints about the duties to all his fellowment to work at 10:00 p.m. Which is not so important in the undernoted items?

1. The patrol work is not the thing both brilliant and interesting, nor is it attractive, but it is the substantial work. The patrol work carefully done by the able policeman is the first step in the prevention of crimes. The patrol is the important basis of the police function by which we serve people by arresting the criminals and also protecting the people's life and property.

2. 'It is foolish to walk on the streets at mid night when no sign of man and animal moving there'. With the words mentioned above, we must not neglect the patrol. And also because its real effect cannot be seen, we must not think that it is of no use. Nothing more effective for crime prevention and nothing more reliable for the people than the patrol.

3. When you have patroled half the way, try to patrol again where you have once patroled.
Try to go thro' the lane the second time, and you may hit upon the thief in the attempt to set to work in peace as the cop has passed.

4. Have the good knowledge of the cars. For example, the color of some one's car, types of the cars in your own beat area and the characteristics of a certain person's car must be made clear to you.

5. It is important to get the various informations by patrol which will be attained at in many ways, that is to say, it is necessary to have known by sight the newspaper boys, milkmen, crossing gate keepers and the early commuters.

(77)

At a certain police station, in order to let the people understand fully the crime prevention idea, in cooperation of the Crime Prevention Ass'n. the propaganda was conducted about the following items by means of the loud speakers and in some other ways at the amusements center and some other important places.

A. Tell the story to the neighbors and the police box by acting tactfully when one has been offended.

B. Do not believe the fine words of the unknown person.

C. When broke into by the criminal, try to make sure calmly of his descriptions, dress, characteristics, and his mode of speech. Be careful not to make noise, be exited and offer resistance which often causes the danger.

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D. Preserve the scene of the crime as it is until the policemen come there.
E. Tell the story to the nearest police box or police station, when you have felt danger or have been offended.

If we classify the above said items from the viewpoint of the prevention of crimes in the house and those of out-of-doors, and select the two considered as belonging to the latter, which in the undernoted items come under them?

1	D	C
2	E	B
3	B	A
4	C	E
5	A	D

(78)

It is very difficult problem to guide the juvenile and also it is not an easy work to get the good result. The teacher, priest and the social enterpreneur cannot do it well, much less we that do not belong to the circle of the above said professions. This is such a difficult task that it is said that to catch one hundred boys is easy while to guide a boy is difficult. Many important things can be considered in preparation for the ones to work at the juvenile guidance;

What is the most fundamantal thing in the undernoted items?

1 Bear in mind to be made familiar by the juvenile.
2 Grasp the juvenile psychology.
3 Caution in the mode of speech.
4 Take care to keep secret.
5 Make much of their pride.

(79)

By the sale with premiums, it is meant that those who have bought a certain amount of commodity shall be given lottery tickets with which they shall draw lottery and have the commodity by the right obtained in drawing lottery. However, there is no proper laws and ordinances to control over the sale with premiums and therefore at the sale itself, there is no obligation to notify its permit or authorization on the part of the seller who can do it at their own will.

However, on the pretext of the sale of commodity, the following violations are often found in it to which the attention must be paid.

Which do you think wrong in the crime and responsibility in these violations ?

1. At the sale with premiums made at A's store, some commodity are for sale at the prices exceeding the controlled prices and the amount exceeded are for the premiums. In this case, there happens the annexed violations against both ~~in~~ the Criminal Law (lottery offence) and the Price Control Ordinance.

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2. At the sale with premiums made at B stores' federation, C store happens to make the profit obtained by the sale reducing the weight of commodity, the money for the federation to bear at this sale with premiums. This does not constitute the offence against the lottery.

3. At the sale made at D store, such notification has been made before the public that in the lotteries drawn there will be 5 lotteries at the 1st prize, 20 at the 2nd and 50 at the third to be won. However, there is no lottery at the first prize. In this case, fraud is constituted.

4. E store has adopted to take the 100-yen-bills by grasping as offering premiums. This will not be the object against the judicial measures, however, it is desirable to guide so as to suspend it in which the money should be converted into the commodity.

5. F store has advertized propaganda to make the people misunderstand the sale with premiums by giving the examples. This will not be the object against the judicial measures.

(80) Playing card is the most popular way of gambling among the people. It is very important to have the general understanding of the card and to have knowledge how to play it in arresting and investigating the gamblers using such a kind of cards.

Which is wrong in the undernoted items concerning the cards?

A indicates the picture of the card, B the month and C the worthless card (simply the picture designs of the flowers -- pine, plum and cherry -- to show the month)

	A	B	C
1	Peony	June	2
2	Iris	May	2
3	Mountain	September	1
4	Rain	November	1
5	Paulownia	December	3

(81)

A	Descriptions	a Musume in Jap.
B	Tools for crime	b Toshiro
C	Buyer of the stolen goods	c Ate
D	Godown	d Bainin
E	Layman	e Jindai

The secret language used in the criminal investigation is the words on the left should be selected from the secret languages on the right and combined together; which is right in the undernoted combination?

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1.	Ab	Ba	Cd	Dc	Ee
2.	Ae	Bc	Cb	Dd	Ea
3.	Ac	Bd	Ce	Da	Eb
4.	Ae	Ec	Cd	Da	Eb
5.	Ab	Ba	Cd	De	Ec

(82) The following items show part of the types of "throw" in Judo practice.

Which is that belonging to the art of hands ?

1. UCHIMATA : To throw the partner by turning the partner with his own right leg fixed as the axis and putting the other leg of his own in the inside of the left thigh of the partner.

2. SEOINAGE: To throw the partner by using his own hips and in the posture as if carrying the partner on his own back.

3. TOMOENAGE: To throw the partner by pushing forward one step and then retreating a few steps, and putting one of his own legs against the lower part of the partner's abdomen, himself falling down on the ground.

4. UKIWAZA : To throw the partner by matching against the partner and then at the third step turning the partner with his own hands at 180 degree, himself kneeling down.

5. SUMIKAESHI: To throw the partner by matching against the partner and catching his own right leg in the inside of the partner's thigh, himself falling down.

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No. 21

(83) Which of the following do you think erroneous from the view point of the Civil Code?

1. When one adopts a minor, a permission from the domestic court is required, privided that this rule will not be applicable to the case in which a lineal descendant to himself or his consort, is adopted.

2. A child under age should be subject to parental power of his or her parents, and in case a child is an adopted one, he or she should be subject to parental power of his or her adoptive parents.

3. A legitimate child is entitled to the family name of the child's parents.

   In case parents should divorce before a child was born, the child should be given the parents' family-name at the time of the divorce. Any child other than legitimate shall be given the family name of the child's mother.

4. The name of illegitimate child has been abolished.

5. An institution of succession to a family remains enforced.

(84) Which of the following do you think correct from the view point of the civil law?

1. It is provided by law that a child who is not a legitimate one but so-to-speak, an illegitimate or a natural child, is admitted into the family of either his or her father, or mother, but in case the head of either family does not agree thereto, the child, being unable to enter into either family, is entitled to establish another family. 2. The law provides that when parents divorce, but between them no agteement can be reached as to who will take charge of their child, father shall take charge of the child, however in case the father is a man who married into the family, or who had been adopted and married an heiress of the family, hailing from the other, he leaves the family into which he had married, consequently the obligation of protection and supervision of the child is to be entrusted to mother.

3. The law provides that when a man at the age of full nineteen or a woman of full seventeen, is going to marry, a permission of his or her parents is necessary.

4. It is provided that the person who married into other family, shall be reinstated in his own original house when he has divorced.

5. Any-one of a family can not settle his abode against the intention of the head of it.

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(85) Art. 709 of the civil code provides that any person who infringes on others' rights owing to negligence or purpose on his part, shall be responsible for the loss incurred thereby. In case of responsibilities for damage caused by an accidental fire, which of the following is correct?

1. As a general rule, the person in the origin be exempted therefrom, but not, in case of it being caused by a grave negligence.

2. No matter whether the negligence may be grave or not, he should never be exempted.

3. No matter whether it be grave or not, he should be responsible for it.

4. In case he has a fortune, he should be responsible for it irrespective of the importance of the negligence.

5. In case one has no means, one should never be responsible for it independently of the importance of the negligence.

(86) Which of the following national holidays is erroneous?

1. Emperior's Birthday.....Apr. 29

2. Culture Day.....Nov. 3

3. Adults' Day.....Jan. 15

4. Children's Day.....May 5.

5. Thanks giving Day.....Oct. 23.

No. 22

(87) The newspaper is one of the most powefful machinery for the formation of public opinion, to such an extent that it is said that it is the newspaper itself which enables political democratization to be possible in any large civilized country. For the features of such a democratic paper, which of the following do you think improper?

1. Unified leading character in news compilation, that is to say, views of editors as well as reporters are made public plainly in its news, and efforts should be made towards the formation of public opinion and leading of general public.

2. Realistic character, that is to say, its contents stand on truth, free from any imagination or hypothesis.

3. Publicity, that is to say, it enjoys a large circulation, being read widely by the masses.

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4. General interest, that is to say, in order to be read by the general public it must choose accounts interested in the populace as well as pleasing them.

5. Polygenic contents, that is to say, in order to catch a multitude of readers, it must be compacted with various kinds of accounts.

(88) (Names of Japanese Buddhist Sects) (Names of founders of sects.)

A	SODO Sect.	a	SHINRAN
B	SHINGON "	b	SAICHO
C	JODO "	c	DOGEN
D	TENDAI "	d	KUKAI
E	SHIN "	e	GENKU

If you choose a group of the most closely related combinations taken from each of the above two columns one with the other, which group of the following do you think the most suitably arranged?

1	Ad	Be	Cb	Dc	Ea
2	Ae	Bc	Cb	Da	Ed
3	Ac	Bd	Ce	Db	Ea
4	Ab	Bc	Ca	De	Ed
5	Ac	Ba	Cd	De	Eb

No. 22

(89)

A. One who is severe in criticizing himself is also treats others severely. One who is generous in forgiving others, is also lenient in pardoning himself. Each of the above two statements can not but be prejudiced. The wise man holds himself sincere and leniently treats others.

B. If one want to achieve a great thing, one should be accustomed to being assiduous in trifles, because many a mickle makes a muckle. But as is usual with a mean person, a man of mediocrity aspire after a great thing, and makes a light of a little thing; he is anxious about an impossible thing instead of achieving an easy thing to do. He therefore will not be able to perform a great thing in the long run.

C. One should never think of his merit to others, but of his fault. One should never forget an obligation conferred upon him by the others, while one should forget a grudge towards the others.

When the sources for the above shown sentences are indicated and arranged according to the order of "GENSHIROKU" (Mémorie on Aspiration written by HASHIMOTO, Sanai, a famous young patriot at the end of Tokugawa Shogunate), "NINOMIYA-O YOWA", (The old NINOMIYA Sontoku's Noctural chats), "SAIKONTAN" (attributed to be

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written by Chinese philosopher KO JI SEI of the Min Dynasty), which of Which of the following groups is correct?

1	B	A	C
2	A	B	C
3	C	A	B
4	B	C	A

(90) (Group I)

A TAMPOPO GA KIIROKU (HINI ATATTERU)
(Dandelions are basking yellowly in the sun.

B CHIISANA HANAGA MIDORINO HANO AIDAKARA(MIETA) (Tiny flowers were seen through green leaves)

C KATORISENKO NO KEMURI GA TSUKUENO HOE (NAGARETE KITA)
(Smoke from a mosquito stick has drifted towards the desk.)

D SONO OTOKO WA HANASHI WO KIITE (KANGAETA)
(Having heard the story, the man thought.

E KARE WA IMAMADE NANDOTONAKU (HIDOIMENI AWASARETA)
(He had hitherto been maltreated. ever so often)

(Group II)

a. KUBIO WO HINETTA
inclined his head.

b. NIEYU WO NOMASARETA
got his confidence betrayed.

c. KAO WO NOZOKASETE ITA
showing their faces

d. NIKKO WO SUTTEIRU
breathing the sun-ray

e. SURUSURUTO HAIAGATTE KURU
has been scrawling gently.

If you choose from the second group, headed by a, b, c------e, any phrase which you think seems to have the most similar bearing to any of the parts in parenthesis(or underlined)of the sentences in the first group headed by A,B,C,-----E, which of the following combined groups is correct?

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1.	Ac	Bd	Ce	Db	Ea
2.	Ad	Bc	Ce	Da	Eb
3.	Ad	Bc	Ce	Db	Ea
4.	Ac	Bd	Ce	Db	Ea
5.	Ad	Bc	Ce	Db	Ea

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(91) The following are meant to explain the age of EDO (former TOKYO), but which is improper for that?

1. The leading principle of the TOKUGAWA Shogunate had YOMEI GAKU (the doctrine of WANG YANG-MING) as its basis.

2. It was the trading class which consitutes the main current of culture.

3. Army and agriculture were completely separated one from the other.

4. For those who carried on trade, there had not been a form of monopolistic guild.

5. Christianity was interdicted, and Buddhism was established as a state religion, in consequence there prospered many new Buddhist sects, and there prevailed a conventional belief aspiring after worldly profits.

(92)

TOKYO	YURAKUCHO	SHINBASHI	(A)	( )
SHINAGAWA	(B)	( )	MEGURO	EBISU
SHIBUYA	HARAJUKU	(C)	( )	SHIN-OKUBO
TAKATANO-BABA	(D)	( )	OTSUKA	SUGAMO
KOMAGOME	TABATA	NIPPORI	( )	(E)
OKACHI-MACHI	AKIHA-BARA	KANDA		

The above show each stations on the outside loop line of YAMATE, of N.R.C. with TOKYO Station as its starting point. Which of the following groups, each with A, B, ... E being substituted by possible station name, is correct, to complete the above each line?

1. (A) HAMAMATSU-CHO (B) OSAKI (C) YOYOGI (D) MEJIRO (E) UENO
2. (A) TAMACHI (B) GOTANDA (C) SHIN-JUKU (D) IKE-BUKURO (E) UGUISUDANI
3. (A) HAMAMATSUCHO (B) GOTANDA (C) YOYOGI (D) MEJIRO (E) UENO
4. (A) TAMACHI (B) OSAKI (C) SHINJUKU (D) IKE-BUKURO (E) UGUISUDANI
5. (A) HAMAMATSU-CHO (B) GOTANDA (C) YOYOGI (D) MEJIRO (E) UENO

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(93) Of the following explanations for the terms concerning labor issues, which is improper?

1. By restrained labor hours is meant a period of time for the laborer from the time to attend his employment place to that for leaving there.

2. By all-out employment is meant the fact that all those who have an intention to work, except for those who are unable to work or will not work, are secured of their employments.

3. By labor agreement is meant an agreement concluded between the management and the labor union with regard to wages, labor hours, etc.

4. By"Wagner's Law" is meant the name of the law instituted in America, putting together all acts of regulations over labor disputes, and is the 1947-Labor-capital concerned Law.

5. CHUROI is a Japanese abbreviation for CHUO RODO IINKAI (Central Labor Committee), an organ organized in accordance with Labor Union Law, under the jurisdiction of Labor Minister.

(94) A. USANCE

B. BOOM

C. CANCEL

D. CRASH

E. CLAIM.

The above are all economic terms. If one choose a pair in which one is heterogeneous to the other in its meaning from a certain point of view, which of the following is that?

1. B E

2. A C

3. E A

4. D B

5. C D

(95) A. Classicism refers to/Greek and Roman literatures; its most remarkable feature lies in esteeming a form arranged punctually. Therefore a stress is laid specially upon harmony in its contents.

B. Liberalism is not only to represent things as they are, but to represent in a scientific manner what has been analysed and experimented with the accuracy of science.

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C. Romanticism is an idealism, trying to allow a full play to sentiment and imagination which had been enslaved until then, challanging cold formalism and thoroughly intellectual rationalism.

D. Realism is a literal activity which meants to depict the object as it is, totally free from any products of imagination, having been dissatisfied with reproduction of the things which are unlikely to exist in the world, resorting too much to the mere thinking faculty.

If the abovesaid literal statements should be arranged according to a chronological order, which of the following groups is correct?

1. A C D B

2. A D B C

3. A B C D

4. A C B D

5. A D C B

(96) If KAMINOKU (the first part of 17 syllables of Japanese 31 syllablic poem (WAKA)), should be represented by "HISAKATANO HIKARI NODOKEKI HARUNO HINI" ("On the spring, tranquil sunny day"), which of the following SHIMONOKU (the second part of 14 syllables) would come next?

1. CHIRUOBA EKOSO TODOMEZARIKERE (One couldnot stop the blossoms being scattered).

2. SHIZUKOKORO NAKU HANANO CHIRURAN (Why will the blossoms fall without quietness?).

3. SAKURA KAZASHITE KYOMO KURASHITSU (Covered by cherry-blossoms over myself I have idled away my time today).

4. TADA KARISOMENO YADOTO OMOUNI (Although I feel myself lodged only at a temporary abode.).

5. MINENO SAKURAWA CHIRIHATENURAN (Perhaps the cherry-blossoms in the mountains will have fallen!)

(97) The world (_____) held an executive committee meeting at its headquarters at Paris immediately after the attitude of the united nations towards the Korean disturbance had been decided. On that occasion Secretary-general BODIE(?) stated the four methods mentioned herebelow, which the (_____)

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might be able to support in favor of the efforts, which had been paid so far by the united nations in the Korean disturbance.

A. Direct relief to the general sufferers, especially to children of the sufferers by presenting to them educational conveniences.

B. Stress should be emphasized specially on the efforts of the united nations for the sake of collective security and international law in this regard, and the enlightenment on the united nations should be carried out.

C. A plan for over-all information to give a clear idea of the actions taken by the united nations in the Korean campaign.

D. Participation in the re-construction work of Korea immediately after a cease of the campaign.

With which of the following do you fill the blanks in the above statement?

1. M.R.A.

2. "Rotary Club"

3. Red Cross Society

4. "UNESCO"

5. "Pen-Club"

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(98) A. A good marksman may make miss.

B. A fire-fly before the moon-light.

C. In travelling, a companion's sympathy.

D. One must sow before he can reap.

E. Water lends itself to its vessel.

After carefully reading above proberves point out in the following proberves, if there is, one which seems to have little connection in the meaning.

1. A real comfort comes after much toils.

2. A lop-sided match

3. Even Homer sometimes nods.

4. The more haste, the less speed.

5. In life sympathy.

(99) Which of the following is correct?

1. The pencile with a mark "2B" is softer than one with a mark "4B".

2. A is on the left side of B and C is on the right side of B; therefore C is between A and B.

3. Any of A is not the kind of B and all of C is the kind of A; therefore any of C is the kind of A, but not of the kind of B.

4. The first son is ten years old and the second son one. It will be seven years hence when the first son is twice as old as the second son, the ages counted by month.

5. The sum of the two numbers of A and B is 117 and the sum of the two numbers of A and C is 81. If the sum of the two numbers of A and C is 108, the number of C is 45.

(100) Policeman A walked 20 k.m. to the station. At first his speed was 4 km ph., but finding himself getting too late for the train, increased the speed to 6 km ph., arriving at the station after 3.hours and 45 minutes walking. How many kilo-meters had the policeman walked before he increased his speed?

1. 5 km
2. 3 km
3. 6 km
4. 2 km
5. 4 km

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EXAMINATION PAPER

TOKYO MPD

A I

Examinee's
Seat No. : _____

(1) 1 2 3 4 5	(16) 1 2 3 4 5	(31) 1 2 3 4 5	(46) 1 2 3 4 5
(2) 1 2 3 4 5	(17) 1 2 3 4 5	(32) 1 2 3 4 5	(47) 1 2 3 4 5
(3) 1 2 3 4 5	(18) 1 2 3 4 5	(33) 1 2 3 4 5	(48) 1 2 3 4 5
(4) 1 2 3 4 5	(19) 1 2 3 4 5	(34) 1 2 3 4 5	(49) 1 2 3 4 5
(5) 1 2 3 4 5	(20) 1 2 3 4 5	(35) 1 2 3 4 5	(50) 1 2 3 4 5
(6) 1 2 3 4 5	(21) 1 2 3 4 5	(36) 1 2 3 4 5	(51) 1 2 3 4 5
(7) 1 2 3 4 5	(22) 1 2 3 4 5	(37) 1 2 3 4 5	(52) 1 2 3 4 5
(8) 1 2 3 4 5	(23) 1 2 3 4 5	(38) 1 2 3 4 5	(53) 1 2 3 4 5
(9) 1 2 3 4 5	(24) 1 2 3 4 5	(39) 1 2 3 4 5	(54) 1 2 3 4 5
(10) 1 2 3 4 5	(25) 1 2 3 4 5	(40) 1 2 3 4 5	(55) 1 2 3 4 5
(11) 1 2 3 4 5	(26) 1 2 3 4 5	(41) 1 2 3 4 5	(56) 1 2 3 4 5
(12) 1 2 3 4 5	(27) 1 2 3 4 5	(42) 1 2 3 4 5	(57) 1 2 3 4 5
(13) 1 2 3 4 5	(28) 1 2 3 4 5	(43) 1 2 3 4 5	(58) 1 2 3 4 5
(14) 1 2 3 4 5	(29) 1 2 3 4 5	(44) 1 2 3 4 5	(59) 1 2 3 4 5
(15) 1 2 3 4 5	(30) 1 2 3 4 5	(45) 1 2 3 4 5	(60) 1 2 3 4 5

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Either of the following questions are consisted of two parts: questions and 5 different answers. Choose one from the given answers which seemingly considered most appropriate. In answering the question, use sign O encircling the number in the separate examination paper.

Note 1. Either pen or pencile may be used in marking O encircling the number given in the examination paper. The size of the mark should be as small as possible, only large enough to cover Arabic numerals, and see that it is neatly done.

2. In submitting the examination paper, it should be bound separately of the question paper, and should bear the candidate's number.

3. The questions have been arranged in such a manner as they will be convenient for candidates to think.

4. The margin of the examination paper may be used for note taking.

(1) We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human ( ), and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and ( ) of the peace-loving people of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of ( ), and the banishment of tyranny and slavely, oppression and ( ) for all time from the earth.

The above is a part of the preamble to the Japanese Constitution. The ( ) should be filled with the following words. Point out a word which you think is used twice in the sentence.

1. faith
2. relationship
3. peace
4. intolerance
5. international

(2) Which of the following do you think is or are right?

1. The Emperor shall not have powers related to government.
2. The Emperor may not delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state.
3. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court.
4. The Imperial throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial Household Law.
5. Matters relating to budget bills shall be executed as in the case of legislation bills.

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(3) Which of the following requires Diet decision?

1. When the Emperor performs acts relating to matters of state.
2. When the Cabinet manages foreign affairs.
3. When laws and regulations are enacted.
4. When the Imperial Household succeed to a property.
5. When the Supreme Court enacts regulations.

(4) Which of the following court trial is right, in regard to press offences?

1. When the offence involves public welfare, a trial may be conducted privately.
2. When the offence is considered injurious to public morals, a trial may be conducted privately.
3. When a court unanimously determines publicity to be injurious to public order and morals, a trial may be conducted privately.
4. When request is made by the Chief of the Supreme Court, a trial may be conducted privately.
5. A trial should be conducted publicly under all circumstances.

(5) In case a Minister of State who is a member of the House of Representatives is to be subjected to legal action during the Diet is in session, is it necessary to obtain a consent either of the following?

1. Prime Minister
2. National Diet
3. Speaker
4. Cabinet
5. House of Representatives.

(6) Point out in the following regarding which no petition is permitted to make.

1. Abolishment of the Emperor
2. Change of a court decision
3. Amendment of the Constitution
4. Enactment of legislation
5. Removal of the Prime Minister

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(7) Which of the following is considered a mistake?

1. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet resigns en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten days.

2. The Cabinet is consisted of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State, as provided by law.

3. The Cabinet may decide on the convocation of an extraordinary Diet session. It must decide on its convocation when requested by more than one-fourth of the total members of either House.

4. The Cabinet appoints judges excepting the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

5. The Cabinet bears joint responsibility to the National Diet, regarding the use of administrative power.

(8) Which of the following requires no Emperor's attestation regarding its appointment.

1. Chief of the Supreme Court.

2. Lieutenant procurator.

3. Officials concerned with personnel affairs.

4. Members of the National Public Safety Commission.

5. Commander of the Headquarters of the Police Reserve Force.

(9) A. Audit Bureau officials.

B. Officials concerned with personnel affairs.

C. Public procurator-general.

D. Judges of the Supreme Court (excepting Chief Judge)

Either of the above is appointed by the Cabinet. Point out which of the following requires no consent of both Houses regarding the procedure to be taken in the appointment.

1. C A

2. D C

3. A D

4. C B

5. B A

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(10) Who of the following will be installed to regency?

1. The Grand Empress Dowager
2. The Empress Dowager
3. The Crown Prince in his full 17 years
4. A prince of the blod in his full 18 years
5. A princess in her full 20 years.

(11) Which of the following seems to require provisory clauses?

1. The Prime Minister shall appoint Ministers of State.
2. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills on legislation and budget and reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet.
3. The Prime Minister exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches in line with the policy adopted by the Diet.
4. The Prime Minister shall refer to the Diet for its approval when doubts exist as to the right of Competent Ministers.
5. The Prime Minister may wait for the measure to be taken by the Cabinet by suspending the measure taken or order issued by Administrative branches.

(12) The posts of the national public servants are divided into general posts and special posts. Which of the following posts is not of the special post?

1. Personnel affairs official who is not a President.
2. A National Public Safety Commission member who is not the chairman of the Commission.
3. A judge of a summary court.
4. The lieutenant procurator of a District Public Procurators' Office.
5. The vice-commander of a police reserve force headquarters.

(13) If the Police laws are divided into three: the organization law, the administrative law and the judicial law, which of the following belongs to the administrative law?

1. The Police Duty Execution Law.
2. The Juvenile Law.
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. The Police Law.
5. The Fundamental Regulation of the Metropolitan Police Department.

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(14) The dwellers of Tokyo-to are permitted to submit petitions to those described on the left side below and those who receive petitions on the right. Which of the following is a mistake?

1. Petitions for the enactment of regulations or their alteration and abolishment.	.....	To be submitted to the Metropolitan Governor.
2. Petition for dismissal of the Metropolitan Governor.	.....	To be submitted to the Metropolitan Assembly.
3. Petition for dismissal of a Public Safety Commission member.	.....	To be submitted to the Metropolitan Assembly.
4. Petition for audit.	.....	To be submitted to the Metropolitan Audit Commission.
5. Petition for dissolution of the Metropolitan Assembly.	.....	To be submitted to the Tokyo-to Election Control Committee.

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No. 4

(15) Point out errors in the following information on the special municipality system:

(1) The special municipality, along with special districts, local public bodies' federations, and financial districts, belongs to the special local body.

(2) When a city is newly placed under the special municipality system, it becomes perfectly independent of the prefecture in which it is located. Hence the objection to the system from the prefecture and the cities, towns and villages in the prefecture.

(3) The status of special municipality will be given by law to a city having a population of more 500,000. The special municipality is not different in any substantial way from the average city and is under the control of the regulations govering the ordinary city. As to the special municipality's range of activities, it is regulated, of its rights and duties, with the regulations which stipulates the activities of prefectures. The special municipality is a special local public body bestowed with the rights of both prefectures and ordinary cities.

(4) The special municipality has its administrative divisions or "ku", each of which is headed by the chief of "ku" to be elected directly and publicly by the "ku" inhabitants.

(5) At present the five cities of Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Kyoto and Nagoya are designated as special municipalities.

(16)

A. Economic Stabilization Board	a. Patent Agency
B. Ministry of International Trade and Industry	b. Radio Regulator Agency
C. Ministry of Postal Services	c. Statistics Bureau
D. Prime Minister's Office	d. Foreign Trade Agency
E. Ministry of Telecommunications	e. Postal Savings Bureau

If the above two rows of offices are to be connected, which of the following combinations do you take?

(1) Ad Bc Ce Da Eb
(2) Aa Bd Ce Db Ec
(3) Ad Ba Cb Dc Ee
(4) Ad Ba Ce Dc Eb
(5) Ad Bd Ce Da Ec

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(17) Point out what you think to be wrong in the below-given defects in an independent administrative organ.

(1) Apt to be tinged with political colors, or so suspected by the general public.

(2) Apt to be so managed that the organ will be compelled to represent the interest of one particular organization.

(3) It will easily be limited to the atheists in general or one particular sect.

(4) When views are different between the single dictator and his officials, there is no authority to clearly show which views are right.

(5) Going to extremes may be saved in its decisions.

(18) Point out what is not within the public safety commissions' right in the following administrative dispositions:

(1) Orders cancelling or suspending the restaurant or other similar business.

(2) Cancellation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license.

(3) Cancellation or suspension of theater operator's license.

(4) Cancellation or suspension of pawn-shop keeper's or old article dealer's license.

(5) Permit for the possession of firearms and powder or of swords.

(19) Which of the following steps do you resort to when you are excepted by a detained suspect arrested in an emergent manner, on your requesting the latter, under need of investigation, to interview with his defense counsel at a designated time and place ?

(1) Indictment as a case of abusive exercise of authority.

(2) Indictment to the human rights protection bureau as a case of infringement of human rights.

(3) To request the chief of the metropolitan police department to issue order to cancel his previous ones.

(4) To request the local presecutors to cancel their previous orders.

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No.

(5) To request the local judicial courts or summary courts to cancel their previous orders.

No. 5

(20) "Dai Shikko" (or execution by agent) is made by the relevant government itself or by the third party the government will appoint, of an act which its obligator will fail to perform and which cannot be left unperformed from the standpoint of the general public's interest, the cost for execution being later covered by the failing obligator. Now, pertaining to this subject, point out which is wrong in the follcwing remarks.

(1) "Dai Shikko" can be effected on any act directly ordered by law.

(2) It can be given to the acts ordered by legally authorized asministrative organs.

(3) It can be made with the acts directly ordered by the statute issued by the authority delegated by law.

(4) It can be made with the acts directly ordered by the regulations issued by the authority delegated by law.

(5) "Dai Shikko" cannot be executed under any circumstances without avance notices.

(21) The Police Law stipulates in Article 58: "The National Rural Police and the Police of cities, towns and villages may, with regard to specific individual cases of criminal operations which have been conducted within the area under their jurisdiction (including here and hereinafter in this Article any area within five hundred meters outside of the boundaries of their jurisdiction) or originated in, or extended into, the area under their jurisdiction, extend their authority beyond the boundaries of their jurisdictions for the suppression and detection of such operations and apprehension of suspects." Now, as to the meaning of the words "conducted" and "originated" in the above text, which is mistaken in the following remarks ?

(1) The word "conducted" may be applied when the beginning, intermediate phenomena or results of criminal operations exist.

(2) Preparatory or secret acts may be implied in the word "originated" except when the acts are punishable independently.

(3) The word "originated" may be applied when instigation or abetting is found there.

(4) As to the so-called post-facto accessory acts, they may be implied in the word "originated" only when their principal crimes exist.

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(5) Any element of a series of crimes may be considered as "conducted."

(22) Point out erroneous remarks in the following:

(1) The police of cities, towns and villages will never be placed under the National Rural Police's operational control or administrative supervision. The former police forces are obliged to cooperate with one another.

(2) The police officers of cities, towns and villages, when asked for their assistance by other cities', towns' or villages' public safety commissions, may operate under the operational control of the said commissions in the latters' cities, towns or villages.

(3) The request of assistance from the police of cities, towns or villages to the National Rural Police, according to the interpretation of the Police Law, may only be accepted when the National Rural Police can operate within its own jurisdiction.

(4) The officers of the National Rural Police, when requested of their assistance by the cities', towns' or villages' public safety commissions, may operate under the said commissions within the latter's jurisdictions.

(5) The chiefs of metropolitan, Do, or prefectural police forces should effect close cooperation with the chiefs of police forces of the cities, towns or villages located within their own metropolis, Do or prefectures.

(23) "In conformity with the Constitution of Japan which preserves the ideal of human liberty for the nation and

"A. through recognition of individual and communal responsibility,
"B. securing the maximum of human dignity
"C. the National Diet for the purpose of maintaining order,
"D. with a view to furthering the principle of Local Autonomy,
"E. strengthening the enforcement of statute,
"(with a view to) establishing systems of democratic "authority vested in the people to safeguard the rights "and liberties of the individual, does enact the Police "Law as follows."

The above is the whole preamble of the Police Law with the order of the original phrases altered. Which is of the following order the original one ?

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(1) E A B D C

(2) C E A B D

(3) D C E A B

(4) B D C E A

(5) A B D C E

No. 6

(24) In the below-given cases for the police officers' legitimate use of their weapon, there is one which looks incongrous here. Point it out.

(1) At the time of apprehending suspects,

(2) When the officers need to protect themselves,

(3) When the officers need to protect others,

(4) To suppress the resistances against the officers' execution of duties,

(5) When warrants are served.

(25) On a certain day a detective A in service of a certain police station was staying in the station building as it was the day he had to remain in office all night. A was just going to sleep in bed, when an urgent report was received that a suspected theif B, whose apprehension had been requested, appeared in his own house located within the jurisdiction of the police station. A, single-handed, ran to the said house defying a heavy rain, and first showed the warrant of arrest to the suspect briefly explaining the reason. B now looked resigned to his fate and asked to be excused to change clothes in the next room. "I won't go in night clothes," he said. The suspect entered into the next room under the detective's permission, then suddenly he tried to ran out of the room at a side window. A leapt upon B to stop him, but what with B's excelled physical strength and what with B's biting on A's arm, B succeeded in relieving him from A's hold and running onto the front street. A ran after him, and though once reached and caught him, lost him again because of A's inferiority in physical power. Now, seeing any further chasing was no avail under darkness of night, A decided upon the use of his pistol. He first gave a threatening shot from around 10 meters behind B, repeatedly shouting "Stop or you'll be shot!" B ran on, and A aimed his second shot as another threat, but the dark-night muddy road was very slippery and A's threatening aim was fairly lowered than arranged with the accidental forward inclination of A, when the shot went and hit through B's left thigh. Which may be considered applicable of the following cases, when you think over the above-given use of arm ?

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(1) Unlawful because the thief is not considered a atrocious case.

(2) Unlawful because threatening shootings are forbidden.

(3) Lawful but improper because although the case is of a warrant serving any threatening shooting is improper here.

(4) Both unlawful and improper because the suspect here is merely a thief, not an atrocious criminal, and the threatening in such a case is forbidden.

(5) Both unlawful and improper because, although the arrest was being made under a warrant, the suspect here cannot be said as one with atrocious intentions.

(26) In the following are given some of the cases when the police officers' routine checking can serve as clue to the discovery of suspects. But which should come last in view of the checking's needing more time than others in the ordinary press of time ?

(1) When a person's clothes look unsuited to his age or the clothes are not up to the proportion of his physique;

(2) When a person greets the officer unusually polite despite no previous acqaintance between the two;

(3) When a person, before any questioning is put on him, offers to say "I'm not a suspicious man." or "I've already gone through checking at the last police-box.";

(4) When a person carries a seal with the inscription of a name different from his own or whose note-book has suspicious entries;

(5) When a person's answers do not agree with his disclosed place of departure or destination, or business.

(27) Which are mistaken in the following remarks concerned with the compulsory actions taken by the police ?

(1) Police officers, in their execution of administrative or judicial duties, may place some restraint on a person or his property. This is generally called the police action of restraint.

(2) The police restraint is not allowed unless legally based.

(3) As to nonfeasances or even the feasances which cannot be effected by others such as undergoing health examination, no "Dai Shikko" (or execution by others) can be done, except in emergency cases.

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(4) Applying physical force directly on a person or his property like when the police handle prostrate drunkards may be called a prompt restraint.

(5) Applying physical force on a person or his property by way of bringing about a state of the person's discharge of his duties may be called a direct restraint.

No. 7

(28) When a patrolman in service of a certain police station acts in a way unbecoming to a police officer, who among those listed below will legitimately punish him (with a reduction of his salary in this case)?

(1) Chief of the concerned District Headquarters

(2) Chief of MPD's Police Affairs Division

(3) Chairman of the relevant disciplinary committee

(4) The relevant disciplinary committee

(5) Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department

(29) Point out what you think wrong among the following remarks:

(1) The orders of the MPD's chief pértaining to the disposition of affairs under his jurisdiction, issued on his own authority for controlling his subordinates or on a mandate granted by the local Public Safety Commission, are called "Kunrei" (or instructions). These "kunrei" are divided into A, B and Informal instructions.

(2) The orders issued by the MPD chief or the chiefs of MPD's divisions, pertaining to the concrete items belonging to the police's administrative control, are called "A" instructions.

(3) The ordinances issued by the Public Safety Commission pertaining to the fundamental data of the MPD, the authority for the issuance being based on the Commission's right of controlling the police under their jurisdiction, are called the Commission's regulations.

(4) The reference data for the unified interpretation or enforcement of statutes, which are kept by the division chiefs, are called "reiki" (or interpretative notes for statutes).

(5) The notices issued by the Public Safety Commission, or the MPD chief on a mandate of the commission, pertaining to the affairs affecting the whole or part population within the jurisdiction, are called the MPD's public notices or "kokuji"

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(30) A. The "jokan" (or superior officers) mentioned in the MPD's police etiquette means the police officers in high ranks or the police personnel placed higher in official duties. But the Tokyo Special Municipality's public safety commission members are not included in the latter.

B. The passages in the house, small boats or similar places are regarded as outside. But when one engages in duties with his cap on in a room, he is supposed to follow the outside etiquette.

C. Salutes to more than two superiors is to be made to all of them at the same time.

D. When to ride in a motor vehicle, the superiors should be ushered into first, the subordinates then entering to take their seats on the left side of the superiors. The case is the same when small boats are enboarded.

E. Even at the time of accompanying arrested suspects, controlling traffic or extinguishing fires, the police salutation should be observed as much as the occasions allow, all in accordance with the dictate of the spirit of etiquette and also the saluters' good sense.

Now, after reading the above-given five items, pick out what you think right among the following combinations.

(1) E B

(2) D E

(3) B C

(4) A D

(5) C A

(31) A. MPD's "reiki" (interpretative notes for statutes)---Public Safety Commission's regulations

B. MPD's name, location and jurisdiction----"A" instructions

C. MPD's Basic Rules----------"A" instructions

D. MPD's police etiquette----------"A" instructions

E. Regulations for MPD's district headquarters---------"Kokuji"(or public notice)

After carefully reading the above lines, especially referring to the relation between the right and left sides, point out the rightful combinations among the following.

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(1) E B

(2) A E

(3) B C

(4) D A

(5) C D

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No.8

(32)

A. 2nd District H.Q.
B. 3rd D.H.Q.
C. 4th D.H.Q.
D. 5th D.H.Q.
E. 6th D.H.Q.

a. Nokata
b. Shimura
c. Senju
d. Higashi-chofu
e. Yoyogi

Choose out of the following the police stations belonging to the headquarters on the left.

1. Ad Bc Ce Da Eb
2. Ae Ba Cb Dc Ed
3. Ad Be Ca Db Ec
4. Ab Bc Ca De Ed
5. Ac Bd Ce Db Ea

(33) Regarding the definition of law, there are three as follows:

A. It is the command of the sovereign.
B. It is the universal idea of the society.
C. It is ( )

Now these three ideas are not contradictory. The difference comes from the difference of the stand points looking at the one same subject and they are all correct. However to depending exclusively upon any one of them, may be come the cause of a mistake. Therefore we should try to catch the true nature of law by the harmonious combination of the three views by making each one of them covering the weak point of another.

Which of the following phrases do you think is the most suitable?

1. Creation of culture.
2. Tendency of the age.
3. Development of history.
4. Reason of nature.
5. Progress of science.

(34) "In the 19th century, the development of the race and the society brought to new problems to the political idea of the state and the new speculation which was quite different from that of the preceeding ages came to be needed. It cannot be solved by the principle of the subjective freedom of the individual accustomed to be thought since the modern age, nor by the mere "justice" which is the Greek philosophical idea, nor by the religious idea of "divinity", but the intrinsic nature and meaning peculiar to the national political life must be established, for it is the urgent problem given to the present age around which we must consider that the movement of the racial state and its philosophical reason are being discussed. However the basic principle that should be firmly held is the recognition of the specific nature of various kinds of cultural life and the respect of autonomous nature of culture".

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Which of the following is the conclusion for the above composition?

1. The meaning of culture charges with age and culture and politics have been exchanging their strong points,.

2. The urgent problem for the modern age lies in disregarding the proper value of cultural life.

3. In the present age, it is necessary for politics to find its foundation on a new ideology while respecting the proper value of culture.

4. Modern political idea should stand on the basis united by the principle of the subjective freedom of the individual and the idea of "justice" of Greek philosophy.

5. To respect culture for its own value will bring about great change upon political idea.

(35) Between religion and science, ( ).

A true scientist has a feeling of reverence towards the ultimate Reality that is beyond the observable facts, while a great religious man has a critical attitude peculiar to a scientist. A scientist may not deny spiritual value. That which is blamed by scientists is no other than superstition which is very often taken for religion.

Choose the most suitable sentence out of the following to fill out the above blank.

1. There should be no autagonism nor inharmoniousness. Both should be incompatible in our daily experience.

2. There exists something inharmonious in them, and there has been something antagonistic in their view points.

3. There is something antagonistic in interest and there has always been antagonism and dispute between them.

4. There is a fundamental difference between them, and science emphasizes that it should always be true to facts.

5. There is no understanding and harmoniousness between them, for while science attaches importance to matter, religion takes a serious view of spiritual value.

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(36) A. We should understand that in society there must be some mutual dependence on each other among the members composed of it as well as some unification as a whole.

B. For instance, if you go to the seaside, you will find almost countless number of animals of hard calcareous shells living together on the beach such as barnacles. This only shows that when they were on their larval stage when they could move for themselves they were carried there by the waves or came there swimming until all of them stuck themselves to the same place by chance.

Insert the most suitable sentence in the following between A and B.

1. Therefore if there is the unification as a whole, even if there is no relation of mutual independence among a few or many members, there can be a society.

2. Therefore a society must have the individual which assumes the leader's post which is essential for the unification as a whole. A mere group without such a leader cannot be admitted as a society.

3. Therefore even if a few or many animals meet together forming a kind of group, if there is no mutual dependence among the individual, the group cannot be admitted as a society.

4. Therefore living together in the same place is not always essential condition for forming a society. On the contrary, living together in the same place is very often comes from convenience for living.

5. Therefore the component members of a society should not always be confined to the one same race. It is not seldom that some different races form a society.

(37) In order to bring about the successful relation between the government and the people, the public official has to take becoming attitude. Which of the following is not suitable for the said need?

1. A public official must have confidence and resolution about what he does.

2. A public official should help the governemtn in carrying out its policy.

3. A public official should supress his personal feeling when he comes into contact with the public.

4. It becomes necessary for a public official to be a very skilful receiver of the public visitors.

5. It is necessary for a public official to hold his dignity.

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(38) When you have taken charge of a part of some investigation, which of the following is the most important thing to take care of in making your report?

1. To write clearly.
2. To write to the point.
3. To write in details.
4. To write with objectivity.
5. To write easily to understand.

(39) In organization, when the position of the room for each branch must be fixed, which of the following do you think is the best standard to take for the matter?

1. Number of the members of each branch.
2. Kind of the work assigned to each branch.
3. Order of the importance put to each branch.
4. Degree of the retation of each branch with the public.
5. Relation between the work of each branch and the environment of each room.

(40) There may be a lot of things a public official to take care of when he comes into contact with citizens, but which of the following do you think is not so important?

1. In an attempt of rousing the public interest in politics, a campaign for which exaggerated facts are used may be sometimes carried out.
2. That a public official is for the public service should be realized.
3. A public official should be very careful not to leak the confidential matters which have come to his knowledge through his duty.
4. A public official should always study the people's thought and acts in order to detect the government policy is being carried out effectively.
5. A public official should stand on the perfectly neutral point to prevent him from being influenced by any political party or moved by the people's groundless criticism against him.

(41) "A man's character cannot be judged by his scientific mind". If this is true, which of the following do you think is carrying the said meaning?

1. A man's character should be measured by his philosophical mind.
2. A man's character should be measured by his scientific mind and plus something else.

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3. A man's character should be measured by something other than scientific mind.

4. A man's character should be measured by all other things than scientific mind.

5. A man's character should be measured by scientific mind plus philosophical mind.

(42) Which of the following is the object of financial control?

1. Guidance and control over the procurement and operation of the capital for management.

2. Adjustment of the balance between the budget and the results.

3. Harmonious arrangement of operation activities of all the branches.

4. Clarification of the results of operation activity and the place in which responsibility resides.

5. Analiystic study of the expenses for operation.

(43) "A man's real ability does not always go along with his record. Some are idle despite their real ability, some are not interested in their duties, while others show good records by dint of their sincerity and diligence though their real ability is not extraordinary. After all, the object is good record. Therefore to see records must go side by side with looking into real ability".

Which of the follwing do you think is the best answer for deciding the efficiency of a person?

1. To see how much he likes his job.

2. To weigh the result of what he has done.

3. To look into his interest and real ability.

4. To search for his latent ability enough to accomplish his job.

5. To try to find out how well he is performing his duties.

(44) Which of the following can be the most reasonable standard for deciding the superiority of the two organizations?

1. Members' manner of carrying out their duties.

2. Proportion of the leaders to all the members.

3. Percentage of the changes in the staff.

4. To see how well the team-work is being made.

5. Average quantity of the work assigned to per member.

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(45) "Government is the power from which law is made or moved, for government is the mother of all laws. Consequently there can be no laws without political color, no laws above political affairs. The long history of the past tells it and the present convulsive age proves it. For instance, every part of the legal system of a state is nothing other than the fruit of government. A state is the most important place where government is carried out and it is nothing but a legal system produced by government. Besides, the system of the so-called public law is plainly not only the product of government, but the realm of private law, has developed as a driving force for political liberalism."

Which of the following is the best conclusion for the above composition?

1. A state is a legal system made by government.

2. The principle of private self-government has developed from political liberalism.

3. Historical perspective convinces us of the fact that government is the origin of law.

4. Government has close relation with law.

5. Laws should be made so as to fit government.

(46) It is said a government should have able officials.

Which of the following is the most important reason for it?

1. Efficient execution of public duty is directly connected with the public official's ability of carrying out his duties.

2. The perfect execution of the policy of the political party forming the cabinet of the time requires able public officials who become the executive organ of the policy.

3. The degree of the ability of the public official is a barometer showing the level of the country.

4. The job of the governement official is of special nature as compared with that of the employee of the civil company and this pecuriality requires men of ability.

5. If men of ability are called to the government office, the executiion of public duty can be made by a small number of employees, which saves wages and salaries making the burden of the people light.

(47) "The value of money, like other things, can be measured by the quantity of articles for which it is exchanged. Therefore the value of money changes at different rates with the change of articles and this fact makes it difficult to compare one age with another age and this is the reason why the so-called price index was invented."

From what is mentioned above, which of the following can be thought to be right?

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1. It is not tht the value of money changes because the value of articles change, but that the value of money changes with the change of the quantity of articles.

2. Without the price index, the value of money cannot be measured among different articles.

3. The use of the price index can fix the value of money.

4. The value of articles does not change among themselves, but the change comes from the relation between money and articles.

5. As the quantity of articles bought by the same amount of money at the same period of time changes, so the value of money changes.

(48) From which of the following the morale of a police station can be known?

1. That the members of the police station are following the instructions given by their head wholeheartedly for the object of the organization.

2. That lively discussions about their duties are seen among the members of the police stations.

3. That the organizations enjoys a good reputation of the outsiders.

4. That all the members are always busy performing their own daily work and no one of them appears unoccupied.

5. That the atmosphere of the police station appears full of life.

(49) In the past, an administrative affair was thought to be handled by anybody, but in recent years it has been proved that such a matter belongs to a special field. Now which of the following explains it?

1. Government function has greatly been enlarged in recent years.

2. Special organizations and ways of keeping records have been increased both in quality and quantity.

3. Many administrative organs which have quasijudicial and quasi-legislative competence have been set up.

4. The center of administrative organization has begun to move from the state government to local public organizations.

5. The development of enterprises of large scale is breaking the individual relations which have been observed heretofore.

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No. 18

(50) To make one draw up an operation diagram gives him various advantages for carrying out his work. Which of the following do you think is less advantageous ?

1. It can save trouble of supervising in person.

2. It can eliminate useless efforts.

3. It makes the works go with less hitch

4. It makes the supervision of operation easy.

5. It makes one able to seize the existing circumstances with accuracy.

(51) Now let us call the act of operating a definite system by the name of A, and what has been concretely fixed of how to carry out A, by name of B. The business is means for carrying out A, while what has been concretely fixed of how to carry out C is called a business system.

What of the following make a proper combination applicable to the aforementioned A, B and C ?

	A	B	C
1.	Supervision.	Personal Affairs	Administration
2.	Administration	Formalities	Administration
3.	Management	Business	Management
4.	Management	Institutions	Business
5.	Operation	Management	Official work

(52) The newly engaged persons who had been trained for matters concerning duty were all found good in their service records, but those who had not been trained for same were found bad in the record, and according to the above, if it is assumed that the training for matters concerning duty gives good effect to service record, which of the following assumptions is it based on ?

1. In many a case where a phenomenon presents itself, if there exists a solitary reason, that is the cause or the result of that phenomenon.

2. When there exists none of common reason except that, in case where a phenomenon presents itself there exists only one solitary common reason, and that in many a case attended with no phenomena there always is found no reason, such a reason is the cause of the phenomenon, or otherwise is a necessary part of the cause.

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3. In either case in which a phenomenon presents itself or not, if all conditions were found to be in common except the condition existing in the foremer case, such a condition is the cause or an outcome of the phenomenon in question.

4. Whenever some change takes place in a phenomenon and causes other phenomenon to be subjected to a change, there exists a casual relation between them.

5. In case where a phenomenon presents itself, the condition other than those excluded the common condition makes the cause of the phenomenon, while in case where no phenomenon presents itself, a solitary condition makes its cause or an outcome.

(53) It is generally known that the special ability of doing work is one thing, while obtaining a good result is another thing. It is often the case with a person not favored with the special ability that he obtains the superior result on account of his being a hard worker and being faithful to his employer, while on the other hand a person who is equipped with a potential ability of superior quality but is lazy and not interested in his work often brings himself to fiasco. As this is the case with them, and as the appreciation of personnel's worth depends upon nothing but result of their works, it is clear that, for making personnel plan, it is necessary to take such result into account, besides the appreciation of the personnel's ability.

Which of the following most accurately expresses the aim of the above ?

1. As the result of work is apt to be influenced by one's real ability, one who lacks it cannot be said to be a good personnel.

2. The attitude is far more important than real ability for a personnel.

3. A personnel who is interested in his own work is better than one who has a greater ability in spite of his having a less ability.

4. The personnel interested in his own work always obtain a good result.

5. Beside the great ability sufficient to obtain good result, his attitude toward his work shall be good.

(54) "Government by people, for people and of people" is a well known expression frankly commenting the democratism. Replace the word "government" in the expression with "science", then every one of us surely will think that a new consideration should be paid to how the science should be in Japan.

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Nevertheless, the science and the scientific education in Japan at present are still keeping on their journey aimlessly without knowing their destinations. They appear to be contended with a feeling as if they could return to the proper way of "science for the sake of science", or to be satisfied with only a dream of doing a technical service for reconstruction of Japan.

Which of the following is the most suitable opinion about the science and the scientific education in Japan mentioned above ?

1. Shall it be necessary to promptly bring their levels to the international ones and elevate them more and more by exchange of science with all other countries ?

2. The science must not be only a desk theory, but it should be put to practical use.

3. It should not be simply an emergency measures named reconstruction but be one fundamentally reformed and based on a national point of view.

4. It should not be a monopoly of some persons of special classes, but be one infiltrated into the national lives.

5. Trends of tending to formalities only should be remedied and it should be one based on a substantial and theoretical standpoint.

(55)

A. All societies have their laws. Though the laws have no universality such as the resistance in nature, the laws with more or less universality are actually controlling social lives. If the technique is under the influence of natural law, the politics should move on according to social laws. Persons who had much weight upon history and traditions and intended to preserve the present society often adopted such a view and tried to give something dependable to politics.

B. The law has been made and given by human. The law-making itself makes rather an important substance of politics, while to be confined within the mere limit of law made by human is an administration generally distinguished from politics in its proper sense.

Which of the following is the most appropriate expression which combines the aforementioned A and B.

1. But politics has lost its footing to depend upon, while law can be said to be rules given by nature.

2. But the social life is not under control of law but of politics.

3. But that the law is given to society is different in its meaning from that the rule is given to nature.

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4. But moving of technique under natural law is entirely contrary to advance of politics according to law.

5. But the rule politics requires is impossible to be found among human society.

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(56) When [ ] of persons of whom a society is composed was found to be more or less individualized, there arises necessity of decision by majority. Such individual [ ] makes it necessary to create [ ], which leads to the necessity of decision by majority, but at the same time, unless the premise that the [ ] of minority follow [ ] of majority is expected, this system of decision by majority is not possible.

Which one of the following words can be put in place of [ ] in common?

1. Act. 2. Will. 3. Interests.
4. Right. 5. Concept.

(57) Which of the following is found to be an inappropriate statement regarding the government budget?

1. That will be a standard for future activity by which future actions shall be governed and controlled.

2. It is made for balancing revenue and expenditure for the coming year.

3. It is made out with the finance of public bodies as its objective, the aim of which is consumption or appropriation.

4. It is made out with the purpose of restricting extravagance.

5. The amount of future revenue shall be estimated as big as possible, and in order to make the maximum estimate of revenue possible the expenditure is so arranged as to meet the revenue.

(58) A certain distinguished experimental medical scholar says:

"One may be dressed in a garment of theory outside the laboratory, but he has to remove it when he gets into it" Which of the following passages comments on the above most appropriately?

1. As the experimental work is one with objective nature as its object, one has to take off his dress and pride as a scholar when he gets into the laboratory, where he shall put on a operating gown, and start on his work with modesty and frankness, and with a new attitude of mind.

2. As experiment is a means of demonstrating the theory of his own by evidences, if he find himself in the laboratory he shall abandon widely known theories he usually lived up to and give himself to the study of his own theory.

3. As an experimental work is a means to establish a new theory, so one shall give up the former theory with enthusiasm and determination to give the new theory a start in life.

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4. It is usually the case with learned societies that one maintains his own theory, but in laboratory this is not necessarily the case, where one has to start on his experiments based on conception of far more higher level.

5. As an experiment is a means to examine the success or failure of one's conception, he himself must be a modest and candid observer, every inch of him, in a laboratory, so as not to deviate the observation of facts, but to accept and acknowledge a fact as a fact.

(59) The government expenditure is principally met by tax. It is, therefore, quite right on the part of general tax-payers to think that the government gives the public the benefit and priviledge as a compensation for tax, while it is also right to think that they have not received worth equivalent to tax they paid, if the state affairs were administered wrongly. The view and understanding of the legislative organ taking part in decision of policy and those of the administrative organ of the government in charge of enforcement of policy decided at the legislative organ are two factors of greatest importance to democratism, over which all the people should always keep a close watch.

However, the people's point of view toward the government is often liable to change according to treatment they got at the time when the government organization and the people come into a direct contact, such a contact taking place on the occasion when the people are to dispose of some personal business for the government, such as the payment of tax. It is more often than not that very bad impression is given to people by public officials who come to contact with them, by their arrogant manners often attended by contempt and insults. It is very important, therefore, for the public officials to pay attention to importance of their own service toward people. The public officials are representatives of all people, so that they should receive the people with respect and consideration such as they would wish to be treated if they were people. Give control on one's personal feeling, behave not to awaken their ill feeling, and do not threaten or oppress them by taking advantage of their official positions, while on the other hand it is necessary for public officials to take a firm attitude for executing the duty of their own. This attitude and consideration for people shall always be kept in balance so as not to incline to either one of them, and this is a secret to treat people which shall be acquired by public officials.

Which of the following corresponds most appropriately with the above statement?

1. Tax-paying is only an opportunity for people to come into direct contact with the government.

2. The people in general always give right judgment to efficiency of administration.

3. All people shall occasionally come into direct contact with some of the government organs.

4. Every tax payer receives the government compensation of same value as he paid as a tax.

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5. The people are regarding from their financial point of view whether or not the general administration is efficiently being carried out.

(60) Investigation into the ratio of larceny to total number of criminal cases occurred in a certain police precinct during the period from Jan. to May, 1950 disclosed it as follows:

Jan. $\frac{17}{30}$

Feb. $\frac{3}{5}$

Mar. $\frac{13}{21}$

Apr. $\frac{7}{11}$

May. 0.66

If the above ratios are to be arranged according to the amounts of the rates, which of the following orders is right?

1. Mar. Feb. Jan. May. Apr.

2. Feb. Jan. May. Apr. Mar.

3. Jan. May. Apr. Mar. Feb.

4. May. Apr. Mar. Feb. Jan.

5. Apr. Mar. Feb. Jan. May.

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TOKYOMPD

A.I.

EXAMINATION PAPER

Examinee's
Seat No. : _____

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(4) 1 2 3 4 5	(19) 1 2 3 4 5	(34) 1 2 3 4 5	(49) 1 2 3 4 5
(5) 1 2 3 4 5	(20) 1 2 3 4 5	(35) 1 2 3 4 5	(50) 1 2 3 4 5
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(14) 1 2 3 4 5	(29) 1 2 3 4 5	(44) 1 2 3 4 5	(59) 1 2 3 4 5
(15) 1 2 3 4 5	(30) 1 2 3 4 5	(45) 1 2 3 4 5	(60) 1 2 3 4 5

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Either of the following questions are consisted of two parts: questions and 5 different answers. Choose one from the given answers which seemingly considered most appropriate. In answering the question, use sign O encircling the number in the separate examination paper.

Note 1. Either pen or pencile may be used in marking O encircling the number given in the examination paper. The size of the mark should be as small as possible, only large enough to cover Arabic numerals, and see that it is neatly done.

2. In submitting the examination paper, it should be bound separately of the question paper, and should bear the candidate's number.

3. The questions have been arranged in such a manner as they will be convenient for candidates to think.

4. The margin of the examination paper may be used for note taking.

(1) We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human ( ), and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and ( ) of the peace-loving people of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of ( ), and the banishment of tyranny and slavely, oppression and ( ) for all time from the earth.

The above is a part of the preamble to the Japanese Constitution. The ( ) should be filled with the following words. Point out a word which you think is used twice in the sentence.

1. faith
2. relationship
3. peace
4. intolerance
5. international

(2) Which of the following do you think is or are right?

1. The Emperor shall not have powers related to government.
2. The Emperor may not delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state.
3. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court.
4. The Imperial throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial Household Law.
5. Matters relating to budget bills shall be executed as in the case of legislation bills.

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(3) Which of the following requires Diet decision?

1. When the Emperor performs acts relating to matters of state.
2. When the Cabinet manages foreign affairs.
3. When laws and regulations are enacted.
4. When the Imperial Household succeed to a property.
5. When the Supreme Court enacts regulations.

(4) Which of the following court trial is right, in regard to press offences?

1. When the offence involves public welfare, a trial may be conducted privately.
2. When the offence is considered injurious to public morals, a trial may be conducted privately.
3. When a court unanimously determines publicity to be injurious to public order and morals, a trial may be conducted privately.
4. When request is made by the Chief of the Supreme Court, a trial may be conducted privately.
5. A trial should be conducted publicly under all circumstances.

(5) In case a Minister of State who is a member of the House of Representatives is to be subjected to legal action during the Diet is in session, is it necessary to obtain a consent either of the following?

1. Prime Minister
2. National Diet
3. Speaker
4. Cabinet
5. House of Representatives.

(6) Point out in the following regarding which no petition is permitted to make.

1. Abolishment of the Emperor
2. Change of a court decision
3. Amendment of the Constitution
4. Enactment of legislation
5. Removal of the Prime Minister

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(7) Which of the following is considered a mistake?

1. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet resigns en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten days.

2. The Cabinet is consisted of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State, as provided by law.

3. The Cabinet may decide on the convocation of an extraordinary Diet session. It must decide on its convocation when requested by more than one-fourth of the total members of either House.

4. The Cabinet appoints judges excepting the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

5. The Cabinet bears joint responsibility to the National Diet, regarding the use of administrative power.

(8) Which of the following requires no Emperor's attestation regarding its appointment.

1. Chief of the Supreme Court.

2. Lieutenant procurator.

3. Officials concerned with personnel affairs.

4. Members of the National Public Safety Commission.

5. Commander of the Headquarters of the Police Reserve Force.

(9) A. Audit Bureau officials.

B. Officials concerned with personnel affairs.

C. Public procurator-general.

D. Judges of the Supreme Court (excepting Chief Judge)

Either of the above is appointed by the Cabinet. Point out which of the following requires no consent of both Houses regarding the procedure to be taken in the appointment.

1. C A

2. D C

3. A D

4. C B

5. B A