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of matters that may concern the national interest or on a national scale, and of maintaining contact with and regulation of the police activities of the local public bodies, thus enabling, by mutual co-operation of both national and local police authorities, to promote efficiency, preserve peace, law and order, protect life and property.

National police shall have a strength of 30,000 uniformed police officials under a central headquarters. There shall be established eight regional headquarters at the important localities throughout the country. The chief shall be appointed or removed from his office under a strict procedure in order to establish and maintain the impartiality of the police administration by separating and making it independent from the interest of political influence.

4. Functions of police are primarily a stabilizing force for the promotion of law and order and enforcement of the laws.

Accordingly, in the reorganization of the police force, there is much reason to believe that the hasty reorganization of the fundamental system may not only bring about confusion and inefficiency of administration, but also will affect the functioning of other administrative agencies, creating public unrest and confusion in law and order, through the nation.

5. With the enforcement from May 3rd of the New Constitution, there will occur drastic changes in the local administrative system and accordingly much authority of the Central Government will be transferred to local government. The Japanese Government as well as the whole nation desires that the transition period, be carried out peacefully with tranquility and stability. Until the foundation of the local administrative

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bodies is established and their employees acquire experience in the technique of local administration and fulfill their responsibility, and have passed through the most critical period, it is required that the most stabilised condition of the nation should prevail.

6. The police force is the only stabilising influence available to the Japanese Government for the enforcement of law and order, therefore the control of the police force should remain as at present.

There is no doubt that the presence of the occupation forces is contributing to the preservation of stability, but the Japanese Government realises that it is the duty and responsibility of the Japanese Government to supervise the enforcement of the national and local laws of Japan, except in extreme emergency.

7. Realizing the importance of its responsibility, the Japanese Government request the approval to carry into effect the following measures:

(1) Strengthen the culture and education of police officials and acquire the democratic police technique and raise the standards and efficiency.

(2) Remove from the present police system unrelated functions of government and transfer same to the appropriate local self-governing body as soon as possible.

(3) Devote entirely for the preservation of peace and order, protection of life and property and prevention and detection of crime, in accordance with the prescription of law.

(4) Clarify the procedure and authority of investigating crimes by police officials.

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(5) Separate the Fire Organs from the present police system at the earliest possible date.

(6) Retain the regional unit of local police administration in present prefectural region, and for the time being, the administration of such local police shall be placed under the charge of the elected governor. Authority for the supervision and control of the prefectural police department, and its executive staff appointments and removals shall be retained by the Home Minister as heretofore.

(7) Retain the administration, organization and expenses of the Tokyo MPB as its present existence.

(8) The expenses shall be defrayed jointly by the national and prefectural governments as heretofore.

(9) When local government officials have demonstrated proficiency in self-government, reorganize the police forces, in cities with populations capable of supporting them, into police departments controlled and operated by the local self-governing bodies.

(10) Commence the establishment of the national police force immediately in order to be prepared for the national needs when complete decentralization of the present system occurs.

8. In order to preserve the aforementioned law and order, maintain the national authority, protect national and local interests, the Japanese Government further request that the overall police strength be increased to 125,000 total.

9. It is respectfully requested that the above plan be approved.

FIXED NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICIALS (AS OF 1st JAN. 47)
(POLICE CAPACITY)

Rank / Place of Service	Supt. Gen.	Pref. Pol. Chief	Supt.	Inspt.	Asst. Inspt.	Pol. Sgt.	Policemen	Total
1. Pol. Hqs.	1	50	308	661	2,505	3,186	3,979	10,690
2. Pol. Stat. in 35 Wards of Tokyo			66	58	646	1,340	12,362	14,472
3. Pol. Stat. of big 5 Cities			63	58	518	1,281	8,572	10,492
4. Pol. Stat. of the Cities over 200,000 Pop.			15	25	151	376	2,538	3,105
5. Pol. Stat. Cities 100,000 to 200,000 Pop.			51	67	387	937	6,405	7,847
6. Pol. Stat. Cities 50,000 to 100,000 Pop.			81	89	528	1,194	7,581	9,473
7. Pol. Stat. Cities Pop. under 50,000			80	74	454	1,002	5,733	7,343
8. Pol. Stat. of Sub-prefectures (counties)			130	710	1,853	4,737	23,084	30,514
TOTAL	1	50	794	1,742	7,042	14,053	70,254	93,936

REMARKS:
1. Total from 2 to 7 is 52,732.
2. Total from 3 to 6 is 30,917.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: LEGAL | DATE: 26 June 47

I	Chief of Division	MEP
2	Asst. Chief of Division	
	Executive Officer	
	Administrative Officer	
	Chief Clerk	
	Police Section Group I	
	" " " II	
	" " " III	
	" " " IV	
	" " " V	
	Rural Police	
	Police Communications	
	MS and RMS	
	Fire Section	
	Prison Section	
	Stat. & Anal. Section	
	Legal Section	
	Administrative NCO	
	Message Center	
	CIS, G-2	

FOR: Information ____ Comment ✓
Necessary action ____ Return ____
Approval ____ Dispatch ____
Signature ____ Bulletin Bd. ____
Initials ____ File ____

REMARKS: Maj Smith — Pending legislation & enactment by the Diet Ins cannot be sure of terms used herein —
Examples — Home Ministry etc etc

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file

Lecture for 4 Nov 1947
To Japanese Area & Language Course

THE JAPANESE POLICE SYSTEM

By Mr H S Eaton, Chief Police Administrator,
Public Safety Branch, CIS, G-2, GHQ, FEC & SCAP.

The subject matter to be covered in the lecture I have been delegated to deliver to you today, covers over one thousand years that have passed, and must cover an unknown number of years of the future. Unfortunately, with the time limitation we have, for a subject that has been developing over a period of so many years, a subject involving the ramifications of the largest and probably most despotic police force in the world's history, it is unavoidable that you hear a monotonous discourse of combined facts and statistics, and very little other material to make the subject interesting.

I shall attempt to give you a picture of
First, the Japanese Police of YESTERDAY, beginning with the earliest mention of policing in Japanese history, the ninth century, and following through to the eventful month of September, 1945.

Next, the Japanese Police of TODAY, or from September, 1945 to date.

Finally, the Japanese Police of TOMORROW, in which I will touch on the task that we have been given, of transforming through reorganization and training, this great police agency into a modern, scientific, and democratic Police System; a living guarantee of democracy for the Japanese Nation, and the people of this nation.

I believe you will be interested in the source of the information about to be given you. The information in today's lecture is based on almost two years of study, analysis, research, and on-the-scene surveys and inspections by the American police experts employed in Public Safety Division. Although the total number of men in the Police Branch of our

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I believe you will be interested in the source of the information about to be given you. The information in today's lecture is based on almost two years of study, analysis, research, and on-the-scene surveys and inspections by the American police experts employed in Public Safety Division. Although the total number of men in the Police Branch of our Division is but nineteen, the group includes a Chief of Police and a Deputy Chief of Police from two large metropolitan areas in the U. S., the Director of Police Training for another metropolitan area, and a number of investigators with more than twenty years of police experience each, in addition to a group of younger men who have backgrounds of intensive study of modern police methods in recognized American Institutes to compensate for less years of experience. In addition other police officials from the United States, accepting assignments of shorter duration, have in the past two years travelled to Japan and here joined our group to assist with their vast stores of experience and knowledge in the field.

(I speak of Commissioner Valentine of New York City, now deceased, and his group of personally selected experts; of Commissioner Olander, head of the Michigan State Police, and of Dan Reynolds, Field Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.)

It has been our job, during those two years, to separate mythology from factual data on the <u>early</u> years of policing; and to separate "paper procedure" from <u>actual</u> procedure during the <u>recent</u> years of this nation's policing. And it has not always been an easy task to analyze conflicting information

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regarding a subject, as we secured it from various sources, and ascertain the true picture from these divergent stories. Because if no other reason for leading us astray existed, translating Kanji into English alone would do it!

We have been in daily contact with the police officials of Japan, at all Administrative levels, from the national headquarters in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to the 1130 local police districts lying between the northern tip of Hokkaido and the southern tip of Kyushu.

To properly understand Japanese Police procedure, and the organization and history of the Japanese police, it is best to take a minute's time for a look at the Japanese people. Let us keep in mind that the real character of this nation's seventy-odd million people, including its 93,000 odd police, is buried under two thick coats of foreign paint. The first is an ancient coat, one applied in the seventh century by the Chinese, via Korea or Cho-sen. That long ago the illiterate Japanese painstakingly imported the "Kanji" or calligraphy of the Chinese, changing its pronunciation to Japanese words, and thus acquiring for the first time, a written language to record the admixture of fact and fiction that the nation calls it's "History." That long ago religion, customs, culture, and early inventions were copied from the Chinese.

The second coat of foreign paint, just as thick, was applied during the Euro-American contacts of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It includes an extensive development of electric lighting and power; an astounding development of railway networks across the plains, through the mountains, and under the seas of Japan; modern armaments and battle tactics; other modern inventions; and a much lighter touch of foreign religion.

We must also keep in mind that the Japanese are not a race of people, much less a race descended from the gods, as their "History" relates. They are a composite people. A mixture of the bloods of:

The aboriginal caveman, whose pit dwellings, stone implements, shell mounds, and ashes of long-dead fires exist today to prove their existence in pre-historic days.

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The AINU, those bearded caucasians of mysterious origin, who roamed the islands of Japan while Egypt was in her glory, and who exist today as a few thousand tattered individuals who have been driven to the northern shores of Hokkaido by their conquerors.

The Mongul Horde from Asia, and

The Malays that infiltrated from the South Pacific.

THE JAPANESE POLICE OF YESTERDAY. As you know, Japan has had a turbulent history. The country has been rent time and time again by bloody strife; Daimyo against Daimyo; Serfs against Daimyo; and Daimyo with the Serfs against the vested interest. Quite naturally the situation gave rise to the formation of armed bands both for and against the Daimyo; and these armed bands eventually developed into the present day Japanese police. Since Japanese history is replete with internal strife and internal might against might, it is easily understood why its police developed into ultra-militaristic bodies.

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The earliest mention of police is found in the 9th century. It was then that the Imperial Police (the Kebiishi) were first appointed. This group was organized in Kyoto to keep law and order there, after the Board of Censors (the Danjodai) and the Six Headquarters of the Guards (the Roku-fu) lost control, and law-breaking became rampant. Gradually the Imperial Police took over most of the duties of the two organizations already mentioned, as well as those of the provincial officials and the provincial troops.

The next historical mention of police, or at least a semblance of police, occurs a number of centuries later. The Tokugawa Shogunate moved into power and moved the capitol to Edo (now Tokyo.) In totally devesting the Emperor of his powers and reducing him to a puppet, it was necessary to promulgate stringent laws for the control of the Daimyo. It was also necessary for Tokugawa to develop fool-proof measures for his own protection. So as the first step he organized a company of guards. The many gates of the Shogun's castle, on the very same palace grounds surrounded by the very same moats that we have in Tokyo today, were defended by some 350 guards. On special and festive occasions or other emergencies, the number was swelled to 1000. In addition a castle fire brigade was formed. There were also special corps formed---the Shimban Kosho-gumi and the Shimban. All were recruited from the Hatamoto and Gokenin clans---and the latter consisted of the younger generation.

The Shimban Koshogumi and the Shimban developed into swaggering, rambunctious bullies. They preyed on the high as well as the low until the Daimyo were compelled to seek protection, and began the organization of armed bands for protection against the Hatamoto. The bands so formed were called Mati-Yakko.

The Mati-Yakko were "Robin Hood" organizations. They sought recruits, and altho the acceptance of each recruit was voted upon, history records no case of rejection. Recruits were given a course of training, and were sworn to an oath of office. The oath encompassed a chivalrous code, with the chief obligations to be lived up to, being: To stand by his comrades in wail or woe, regardless of risks to his life; to regard the oppressor as a deadly enemy; and to succor the

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These groups remained in force for about a hundred years, and then degenerated into gangs of petty thieves.

Two departments of police were in force at the time. The Gyobusho and the Danjodai. The Gyobusho were city police, responsible for public health, public order, the suppression of crime, and the protection of property. The Danjodai was an outgrowth of the Board of Censors that first made its appearance in Kyoto in the 9th Century. They were a political police, and consisted of very closely organized corps of inspectors who looked after the integrity and efficiency of public officials, who saw that taxes were properly collected and honestly expended, and who investigated charges of disloyalty among the people.

During those days the police system was little more than the application to the whole country of the methods used by a single feudal Baron for the control of his vassels and his subjects, and the maintenance of his armed strength.

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I have spoken of the Danjodai. In addition there were the common censors. In time of war these two groups acted as intelligence officers and spies. In time of peace their duties included surveillance of vassels, both great and small. It was their work to keep the Central Government posted on the doings of the nobles and the common populace. Through them, the Government was warned of subversive movements. Since the Government was one of repression, it was natural that the two groups would develop into a net-work of espionage, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on that business. The secret police that terrorized the populace of Japan prior to the surrender, was a natural outgrowth of these early groups.

It was during the early days of the Meiji Era that the present day Japanese police had its modern beginning. Emperor Meiji reorganized the police and instituted a training program. But his recruits came from the Samurai class as before, so the militaristic and caste attitudes of the Samurai continued in the new police, making them a strong-armed, tough group.

In the year 1880 the Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated, and at the same time the educational program was intensified. German police officials were invited to visit Japan and lecture on the German Police system, German police procedure, and German laws. In addition there were lectures by Japanese authorities on Criminal Law, Code of Criminal Procedure, Police Laws, health and administrative laws. From that date the police system developed rapidly, and within it were organized the Special Corps, Water Police, Secret Police, Higher Police, and so forth.

From the turn of the century to date, the police system has undergone constant modernization. Before World War II, Japanese Police authorities were making many special inspection tours of Europe and the United States. The great destruction wrought by the earthquake and great fire of 1923, furnished the opportunity for strengthening the police system along National lines. A number of laws were passed to give the police even more wide powers. The Burglary Prevention law of 1930 excuses a policeman of any murder charges if he kills a burglar caught in the act. The Peace Preservation law was originally passed in 1925 to counteract communist activities. It was revised in 1928 and again in 1941, to provide for

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When I came to Japan almost two years ago, I found the National Police System, with all its claim of being the largest police organization in the world, also the most run-down force of men I have ever seen or heard of. Morale had reached its bottom, uniforms were but remaining shreds and tatters of the once proud military type with its high collar and epaulets of silver and gold. Police stations over the nation were either burned out or worn out. It was winter, and

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the police officials that I visited were found huddled in rooms without window panes, close to little tin stoves that belched forth smoke and grime from the broken timbers and sticks that were crammed into them, as fuel. The walls and ceilings were covered with this smoke and grime, and as I talked with them, I was continually dodging the water being sprayed on the filthy, worn-out floors by ragged tea girls.

The cells I visited were filthy to the utmost degree, and the stench was unbearable. Lighting was poor and ventilation was worse. Food was served under the most insanitary conditions. Men, women, and children were crowded together into cells until there was not room for them to lay down for sleep.

One example was the detention cell of Suijo Police Station in Tokyo. Here I found 108 persons jammed into a cell eighteen by eighteen feet in size. Through the bars of the cell I saw a child of eleven years squeezed between two old men. The boy had been there twenty-seven days, I was told. He had stolen three sweaters from a crate that had broken open as it was being unloaded. No consideration was given to the fact that it was winter, with snow on the ground, that he was a homeless waif living in an empty box, that he was too young to know the difference between criminal acts and just acts carried out for the purpose of keeping his body warm. Under the Japanese police procedure he was incarcerated with adults and would be investigated by the same investigators that handled adult cases.

Japan had no Juvenile section in its police system. Although a Juvenile Court was operated and its procedure was different to that of the adult courts, the police handled juvenile cases exactly as they handled adult cases.

The policeman of this nation, called "junsa" from the words "Junra Sasatsu" which means to patrol and investigate, had been as I have said, despotic to an extreme degree. He was considered by the public as the

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The policeman of this nation, called "junsa" from the words "Junra Sasatsu" which means to patrol and investigate, had been as I have said, despotic to an extreme degree. He was considered by the public as the direct representative of the Emperor, and his position earned him both the intense respect and the intense hatred of the people. His sword and epaulets were symbols of his authority. It was not necessary to keep that sword sharpened, because it was never necessary to draw it. In most cases its edge was actually rounded, which placed it in our catagory of a ceremonial sword only. To arrest a wrong-doer, the policeman often merely stated that such was the case, and turning on his heel, strode station-ward. The person under arrest followed meekly behind, without the "junsa" having to turn his head to see that he was being obeyed.

From before birth until after death, the citizens of Japan were oppressed by the police. It was the police that licensed and revoked the licenses of the doctors and midwives that brought them into the world. From birth the policeman controlled their food, their entertainment, their education, their worship, their travel. When the young

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man grew to marriageable age, he visited the police to secure a building permit for his new home. And in that house, his bride did her house-cleaning with the knowledge that when it was finished the neighborhood "junsa" would inspect the job she had done. And woe unto her if he was displeased and refused to put his seal of approval outside her door! So through the years the "junsa" ruled, and when a person became aged and died, again the policeman took charge. For he was also officially concerned with the funeral services and the cremation or burial.

The policeman was a well-trained individual, although in addition to the mythology, culture, and customs, and the extensive physical culture parts of his curriculum, I sometimes wonder if he needed to be taught more than scientific methods of torture and third-degree. I say this because when we moved into the picture, a confession alone was sufficient to secure a conviction. Never was the policeman questioned as to methods of procuring that confession. Seldom was it necessary for him to produce physical evidence or witnesses to secure a conviction. As a result his mind needed only to be occupied with methods of securing confessions.

Shortly after I arrived here, I visited the Tokyo court where a murder case was being tried. You might say it was a super-murder case. The kind that would have made headlines for weeks in the yellow sheets of America. A home in Tokyo had been entered in the nighttime, and the head of the house together with his baby son had been murdered with a hammer. Then the wife had been beaten unconscious and permanently paralyzed by hammer blows. Then after leaving her for dead, the friend had gone through the house, found two maids in their beds, and had murdered them with the same hammer. Then he heaped all five bodies on the futon in the master bedroom, and went his way. There were other sordid details that I will not mention.

The morning that I went to court, I found that the court had been notified, and they had chairs for

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The morning that I went to court, I found that the court had been notified, and they had chairs for myself and my interpreter placed on the dias. I caused quite a little commotion by refusing to be seated there, but all was quiet after the chairs had been moved on a level with the courtroom floor.

In filed eight men, each dressed in long black robes, with collar embroidered in bright colored designs. Each wore a skull-hat that looked much like a rooster's comb, except that it was black again.

My interpreter explained that only five were judges, and the other three were respectively procurator, court clerk, and defense attorney. The colored collars indicated their respective positions. Seven mounted the "bench", and sat at the crescent-shaped desk. The defense attorney took a chair near me.

Then entered the defendant and a uniformed policeman. The defendant stood behind a little table placed on the floor below the level at which the judges and court officials were seated. The policeman took a

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chair at his side.

The next three hours completed the "trial". Throughout this time the defendant stood on his feet, and answered questions propounded by the chief judge. Not once did his attorney interject an objection. Not once did that attorney open his mouth. Throughout the questioning, which was along the line of a repetition of the confession previously made to the police, the policeman leaned forward, ready to correct any differences from the story originally told by the defendant.

The police had secured the blood-stained hammer. They had tested and found poison, a bottle of sake, that the defendant had intended to use in poisoning the head of the house, until he changed his plans after finding everybody asleep and the hammer handy on the rear doorstep. They had brought in the blood-stained bedding as physical evidence. They had fingerprints. The wife was alive and recovered except for her paralysis. She would have made an excellent eyewitness.

None of this evidence was produced. For had not the defendant made a confession to the police? Thus I saw a murder trial from start to finish, with the entire proceeding consisting of a confession made to the police and repeated to the court.

We entered Japan to find some 66,000 policemen employed. They were generally of low standard, for because of the war, all bars had been let down on physical and educational requirements. All schools for police had been closed as a war-measure, and a large part of the personnel was untrained. After we got here, about 40,000 of these men were purged, because of their war activities.

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We found a complicated administrative structure, under which no police system could operate efficiently. It was greatly overburdened with administrative personnel. At the top echelon (the Home Ministry) it had eight bureaus, 33 sections, and 54 sub-sections. And this administrative complication was repeated in lower echelons of administration, as far as personnel would stretch. At forty-six prefectural headquarters, the same bureaus, sections, and sub-sections were operating. And at the 1130 police stations throughout the nation, as many of the bureaus and lower echelons as possible were operating, the only limitation being personnel.

I have already spoken of the run-down condition of police stations. In even worse shape was the communication system. Insulation was rotted from the remaining wires, and with each light rain came the expected short-circuits and a complete disruption of communications. Many of the nation's thousands of police boxes were without communication facilities to their police stations. Even the national network functioned only in rare instances.

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Another absolutely necessary facility had almost entirely disappeared. That was transportation. Autos, trucks, and motorcycles had never been plentiful in Japan. The war had eliminated the possibilities of replacements, and the police were literally on their feet. In fact, I am surprised that the police were functioning at all, with their lack of transportation. It meant that persons arrested had to be walked to the station, regardless of distance or weather conditions. I am afraid that in America, police officers would have made few arrests under such circumstances.

It was our job to plan carefully for a reorganization that would completely democratize the Japanese Police System. Knowing full well that the planning phase of our work would take many months to accomplish, it was up to us to help as much as possible during those months that we would be busy with planning. Even considering the economic condition of the country, and the lack of materials and other essential factors, we, with our detached view of the situation, could do much in the way of suggestions and advice. So it was that we went about our business of surveying police facilities throughout the nation, and bringing back to Tokyo maps, and charts, and statistics, and other data necessary for our planning, and at the same time lending assistance whenever possible to help the police readjust themselves to fit in with the post-war democracy of the new Japan.

This planning phase for the reorganization of the Japanese Police lasted from February 15, 1946 until just a few weeks ago. More later about what happened a few weeks ago. Now I want to tell you of some of the accomplishments during the twenty months that we have been engaged in planning.

First, the national structure has been greatly simplified. Many of the bureaus and sections I mentioned were done away with. On the advice of Public Safety Division, first the city of Tokyo, and later other cities throughout the nation began the recruitment of policewomen, the train-

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First, the national structure has been greatly simplified. Many of the bureaus and sections I mentioned were done away with. On the advice of Public Safety Division, first the city of Tokyo, and later other cities throughout the nation began the recruitment of policewomen, the training of those policewomen, and their assignment to newly created Juvenile Sections. Men were assigned to work juvenile cases AS JUVENILE CASES with them. Today we have a Juvenile Section in each of the nations 1130 police stations, although recruitment and training of sufficient policewomen to completely man those sections has not yet been completed.

In conjunction with this program of separating police juvenile procedure from adult procedure, there has been achieved a complete segregation of detained juveniles from detained adults throughout the nation.

And this brings up the question of detention cells. No longer are prisoners crowded into unsanitary, filthy, poorly ventilated, and poorly lighted cells. Because throughout the nation these twenty months have seen a program of correcting the situation. Cells have been enlarged. Windows in the cells have been enlarged. Running water has been piped to where it is available to prisoners for drinking when they want it. When the police were given the idea they had no trouble in finding sufficient used pipe in the wreckage of Japan's buildings, and using it for this purpose.

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Wooden bathtubs have been built, and now prisoners may take baths at regular intervals. New latrines have been built, with an eye to sanitary conditions. Outdoor exercise yards have been built, where the prisoners may get fresh air exercise daily. Restaurants preparing prisoners' food were given a going over and were made to clean up their kitchens. Old, cracked, germ-laden wooden food dishes were thrown away, and aluminum dishes that could be kept sanitary were substituted.

Most important of all the measures to improve detention conditions, has been the shortening of detention periods. No longer is a prisoner held sixty or eighty days by policemen lackadaisical in their investigation of his case. Interpretation of the new constitution provides for a three day period of detention for investigation purposes, and the Japanese police have followed the suggestions of Public Safety Division in speeding up investigations, so that it is not necessary to violate that worthy provision of the Constitution.

And while speaking of the improvement throughout the nation in the handling of both juveniles and adults, this is a good place to mention a couple of items that will illustrate the thorough way in which the Japanese police have adopted our suggestions.

First, let us go back to the policewomen employed by the City of Tokyo in the early days of the occupation. I had casually mentioned to Home Ministry and Metropolitan Police officials that in America we use policewomen. The results secured from that hint I dropped, pleased me. Within a matter of weeks, I read in a local newspaper of the employment of sixty policewomen by the Tokyo Police. I was busy at the time, and did not follow the matter up as I should have. A couple of months later I was invited to the graduation exercises of the class of sixty that had been in training since their employment. I attended with other members of Public Safety Division, and enjoyed the event.

A couple of days after the graduation I began to see the same girls on boxes at intersections, directing traffic. Then I realized that I might have slipped up! I got with Metro-

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A couple of days after the graduation I began to see the same girls on boxes at intersections, directing traffic. Then I realized that I might have slipped up! I got with Metropolitan Police officials and verified my suspicions. Those sixty girls had been given a thorough course of regular police training, with not an iota of instruction on what I had in mind, Juvenile Delinquency Control. So we got busy, and the girls went back to school and were re-trained in the proper subjects for a policewoman to study. Then a Juvenile Section was established and all of them were assigned to it. They have been doing some very successful work there ever since.

But that is not the end of the story. About six months passed, and I was asked to speak before a group of people interested in Juvenile Delinquency Prevention. This group wanted some American ideas on the subject. The meeting was held at the main Mitsubishi Department Store on what we call Ginza Street, but which is actually at Nihonbashi instead of the Ginza. There were about forty juvenile court officials, social workers, association representatives, and police officials present in the room provided by the store management for the meeting. I knew most of them through previous contacts. But six young ladies present puzzled my memory. I had seen their faces but could not remember where.

After the meeting, I inquired of my interpreter (an employee of the Metropolitan Police), the identity of these

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ladies. He stated that they were policewomen assigned to department stores. I immediately thought of shop-lifting surveillance, but he assured me such was not their assignment. Then I heard of a plan that I had not thought of, or heard of, in over twenty years of policework. The commanding officer of the Juvenile Section of Tokyo's Police had contacted a group of department store managers and had sold them on the need of their customers for advice in raising children. The department stores had in turn had assigned desk space in a prominent location in each store, and these women were sent by the police to occupy that space and give advice to customers who asked for it. The plan was working and many parents were asking for and receiving advice on handling their more or less incorrigible youngsters, as the case might be. I repeat that I have never heard of the American police taking advantage of such an ideal situation.

Another case was the one of the "Poster Campaign". Last winter, during a dull period in special activities, I got with CI&E, and between us, we suggested a Crime Prevention Month, to be climaxed by a Traffic Safety Week, during which children from every prefecture would participate in a "Traffic Safety Poster Contest". The Home Ministry called the Education Ministry and the Transportation Ministry into the conferences on the matter, and finally the management of the Mainichi News, one of Japan's largest news syndicates, was asked to participate. The month of December was designated and during the first 3 weeks of that month, the Crime Prevention Program went off in great style. There were radio speeches by Japanese officials, news conferences, theater propaganda, police activities on the streets, press releases, and everything else that our minds could combine in figuring out. Again the department stores helped, with crime prevention exhibits.

In the meanwhile the Mainichi Press publicized the Poster contest, and I hoped that at least a hundred thousand Japanese children were busy at home and at school, drawing posters and at the same time making their relatives traffic safety conscious with their chatter about the contest.

Finally Traffic Safety Week arrived. Prefectural governors had appointed prefectural judges for the contest, and had

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Finally Traffic Safety Week arrived. Prefectural governors had appointed prefectural judges for the contest, and had arranged for prizes for prefectural winners. There were to be six prizes for National winners, a first, second, and third for each of the two divisions, grammar school age and middle school age.

Prefectural governors had been requested to send the six winning posters from each prefecture to Tokyo for National Judging. The Japanese requested that Miles Vaughn of Associated Press and I serve on the Judges committee of nine members. The other seven were Japanese officials with a few nationally-known artists thrown in.

Forty-six times six, or 276 posters were exhibited for the judges. We selected the six national winners from this group, without having a look at the names on the backs of the posters. After our selections were made, we were happy to find that we had selected three girls and three boys, and that they came from scattered points throughout the nation, with not one from Tokyo. At least nobody would say we had favored the city in which we worked and resided!

I had stood out for bringing the prize-winners and a parent of each to Tokyo for a three-day party. The Japanese had objected, because of transportation difficulties, but had finally given in. So those kids arrived in Tokyo on Xmas Day.

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We took them for their first jeep rides. They went to the National Museum in Ueno Park, which had been closed for the holidays, but which was reopened especially for them. We had a picnic in a little garden behind the museum, and into this picnic a carton of K-rations and a case of Coca-Cola, the first the youngsters had tasted, mysteriously and illegally showed up.

Among many other events arranged for them was a theater party at the Ernie Pyle, normally off limits to the Japanese, an exhibition of their posters at the Matsuzakaya-Ginza Department Store, with flash-light photos of the winners and a SANTA CLAUS in genuine Occidental costume, who presented the six with presents from the Department Store. I had agreed to lunch them once at my billet, the Dai Ichi Hotel, and when it was too late found that regulations prohibited bringing Japanese females into the building, even though they were school-children and the oldest was twisted and crippled from a traffic accident. A warm-hearted mess supervisor conspired with me, and we got them thru a side door into a private dining room where his waiters served an American type lunch on a white linen tablecloth, and no chop sticks. The American Red Cross supplied me with pounds of candy, dozens of apples, and SEVENTY POUNDS of cookies for the three days. The youngsters were taken to the Banker's Club, where they gazed at their first Xmas tree while they were gazed at by GIs. The Mainichi Press arranged a ceremony in its huge auditorium. 800 Tokyo school children attended and there was a two hour vaudeville show, followed by the award presentation on the stage, with presentos from the Mainichi thrown in. I haven't started to describe the parties and events!

I must apologize, for I've taken you thru a long, long prologue in getting down to the simple statement I wanted to put over. That contest, sponsored by the police, resulted in <u>over six million</u> posters being prepared and submitted!

A third case concerns youth activities. We told the Japanese police of police-sponsored youth activities in America. Out to the prefectures went written information on ways in which the police could sponsor youth activities. Among the suggestions was one for the establishment of hobby clubs. Several months later one of my investigators, returning from

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I selected this one report from a stack high enough to make a book.

We found that the Japanese had no inspection system. With Tokyo as an example, I can show what I mean. This city has seventy-nine police stations, some reaching back into the mountains many miles, and four of them on islands far out. It takes twelve hours by boat to get to the station on Hachijojima

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Island, and half that long to get to the ones on Niijima and Oshima. Don't let anyone make you believe that my native Los Angeles is the world's largest city, even with those city limit signs on Kwajalein and in the Aleutians. Each of the 79 police stations has a superintendent. Until we arrived on the scene, each superintendent ran his own station without inspection by the Metropolitan Headquarters. So we got to work and prepared inspection forms. Then I split my men into teams, and had a jeep assigned to each team. The Metropolitan Police Chief assigned a couple of supervisors to each of my teams, and the groups started in on Tokyo's Police Stations. After the Japanese had watched our American methods of inspection, they took over, and now Tokyo's Chief receives regular periodical reports of inspection. As a result stations have taken on a new look, and have had their faces lifted. Just one example was the stopping of the Japanese practice of wetting down the dirt on floors instead of sweeping it out. Then my men went out into Japan with the same idea. As they surveyed and gathered data for our reorganization planning, they took Japanese supervisors to the police districts with them, and broke them in on the new inspection system.

When I return to America, I can remember with pleasure the improvement in police training that was made during my time in Japan. New schools were built and equipped. Training curriculum was completely revised. Out the window went all the subjects on culture and history, and in their place the schools instituted instruction in approved modern police procedure. Police experts of Public Safety Division, in addition to supervising and advising on changes in curriculum, have at the request of Police School officials, participated in actual instruction. Many, many hours have been spent in delivering lectures in all parts of the nation. For six months we had Dan Reynolds, Field Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, on leave from his job in the U. S., and here working on training revision. When he had to return to the states we secured Captain Byron Engle, Director of Training for the Kansas City Police Department. Byron is here on leave also, but has been allowed to stay for a second year. I can assure you that the Japanese Police Training program is in good hands.

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It would take much more time than is available to cover even sketchily the other items of improvement accomplished in these past months.

There are two more that I must mention. The first is a routine matter and the second a matter of major importance.

The first. This one you have seen yourselves. The high-collar military type uniform with its epaulets is gone, and has been replaced with a civilian type, lapel collar blue uniform, for winter, and cotton khaki shirt and trousers for summer. Materials have been very scarce, and those obtainable were of very low grade. So today you will see many shades of blue, many misfits, and cloth of the lowest grade. But the uniform is far more acceptable to the public than the one that constantly reminded John Citizen of the hated role the policeman had played in the past. The sword has also been replaced by the night-stick or baton carried by the police of democratic countries. In addition to this baton, the police are permitted by SCAP to be armed with pistols. However our GIs carried most of the pistols to America as curios, and there are not enough in Japan to go far in distribution to 93,000 men. The total in the possession of the police today is approximately 23,000. Of that 23,000 many are so damaged and worn as to be of little value as a firearm. These pistols are distributed throughout

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the nation in such a way that important posts are equipped with them, even tho when a policeman goes off duty he must give his gun to the man relieving him.

The second item, which I described as being of major importance. This matter concerns the entire economic structure of the country. Every hope of making Japan a democracy would have been lost if the situation had been allowed to continue.

I speak, and I am sorry that I must speak so briefly; ---of the Oyabun-Kobun (or boss) system. I hope that before your studies are completed you may devote many hours to this one subject. It is that important, in my opinion. It reaches far back into the history of Japan, and the development of the nation to date revolves around it.

We accidently stumbled onto the use this system was being put to. It was of course known to all students of Japanese history. But it had always been thought to be just one of Japan's curious (to us) customs, and a harmless one. It had been used principally in rural areas, and as the name indicates was a feudalistic parental-type institution. Altho I am not on speaking terms with the Japanese language, I recognize the beginning syllables of Oyabun and Kobun, OYA and KO to mean parent and child.

A year ago my office began an investigation of police contributions. We found that Japan's government budget was in reality a fake budget on many items. Because a sum is arbitrarily set down without any hope that the sum will be sufficient to cover the actual expense of the item it is matched with. Then, as the year passes and the last of allotted money is expended, the police are sent out to collect contributions to complete the financing for the balance of the fiscal year. These collections are made from the pockets of business people and others of wealth. Because the police are the collection agents you can well imagine the embarrassing situations the practice developes. It leads to corruption of the police,

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So without slackening our progress on the original investigation, we started off on a separate investigation of the Oyabun-Kobun System (post-war type).

As we proceeded we were astonished at the degree this cancer had entered the blood-stream of Japan's economy. We found that the system entered into every type of legal commerce and industry, and also every type of illegal business in Japan. The Oyabun was receiving his tribute, of untold amounts of yen, from every phase of Japanese life.

Early in the game, we found that three distinct types existed.

(1) The Koshimoto, or gambling Oyabun, who with his

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henchmen, or Kobun, controlled all gambling activities in districts thruout the nation. And he didn't fail to get his fingers into other profitable vices, including prostitution.

(2) The TEKIYA, or merchants' Oyabun. They and their Kobun divided metropolitan areas into districts and exacted tribute from street-stalls and other small businesses within those districts. And it was a shock to find that the Tekiya was legally recognized as a semi-official agent of the government. This Oyabun set up an office in his district, which was allotted to him by the government. He was given a supply of business permit forms by the government. When a merchant wished to set up business in the district he visited the office of the Oyabun. There he paid directly into the Oyabun's pocket according to his ability, for the right to go into business. He filled out the application form and received the Oyabun's approval on it. Then he travelled to the nearby police station and received the "han" or seal of the Chief on the application. It thereupon became a business permit, altho he paid nothing to the government.

Then, after the merchant set up his business, he was visited regularly by a henchman or Kobun, who collected separately for a long list of mostly imaginary services and charges. So much for city taxes, so much for cleaning and sweeping the sidewalk in front of the shop, so much for Tekiya dues, so much for Tekiya miscellaneous expenses, so much for Oyabun entertainment, so much for electric lights, and so forth.

Each six months the city government got with the Oyabun and settled on a lump sum tax payment from them. There was no accounting or auditing of what had been collected as taxes from the individual merchants. Just such statements as "You paid the city three million yen last time. Business has been better so you should pay 6,000,000 yen this time."

(3) The GURENTAI, known to the Japanese as "the

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(3) The GURENTAI, known to the Japanese as "the bad boys". This Oyabun branch is the genuine unadulterated Chicago Gangster type. The Oyabun and his Kobun collect money from theaters, restaurants, dance halls, and places of amusement, thru intimidation. Either pay up or get your windows and furniture and heads busted.

We have uncovered many offshoots from the parent organizations. One is the GOROTSUKI-SHIMBUN. It is simply a system of black-mail by threatening to print either true or untrue scandal about the victim, in a newspaper specially operated for the purpose.

We have traced these Oyabun into the labor groups in mines. Into building construction gangs. Into jinriksha operations. Into any and all labor groups. Most likely the very waitresses that served you your lunch today either did, or still do, pay a part of their monthly wages to an Oyabun.

After our investigation was completed, we insisted on the Japanese police system awakening to the situation. We insisted on each police supervisor and each policeman

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being told that he was turning a new leaf, and that henceforth he would make arrests of the very men that he had been accepting contributions from. As a result 7,900 Oyabun and Kobun have been arrested on charges of intimidation, assault, murder, malicious damages, and so forth since June of this year. In Tokyo two of the nation's most powerful Oyabun are enjoying the hospitality of our cleaned-up detention cells. They are OZU and SEKINE. OZU seized the property of many people in Tokyo and built a string of market buildings thereon. Then with the government taking no steps to oust him and the courts delaying month after months the property owner's actions against him, ever since the end of the war he has been collecting rentals on those properties. SEKINE operated in the same way, except that he had the audacity to use a machine-gun in his operations. He was so powerful politically that he hid out from the police for several months, while he awaited a hoped-for collapse of the Katayama Cabinet. Then, according to his plans, the political party that he had supported, would move in as the new cabinet, and his cohorts in that cabinet would see to it that his string of offenses were lightly handled by the courts.

Of course we know that the police force, because of its past connection being at the best luke-warm on the proposition, has not in a few months eliminated a system that developed over a period of hundreds of years. Without a thorough education of the public, it will be impossible to eliminate the Oyabun-Kobun system.

Therefore several months ago we went to CI&E and enlisted the support of that section. In turn Government Section, and Economic & Scientific Section joined us. A committee was formed of representatives of the various branches of all interested sections. The concerned ministries of the Japanese Government were asked to take action. The program has now been pointed up to a widespread publicity and educational campaign, and it should bring the results needed.

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I have told you as much as possible in the short time we have available, of the Japanese Police as we found it at the beginning of the occupation. And I have told you of the gradual improvements that took place, often unofficially, during the two years that followed the surrender of Japan. Now let us examine the situation as it exists today. Only a few weeks have passed since it was decided that the planning for reorganization had reached the stage that such phase could be considered completed. Our plans had been made, and extensive reports covering more than a thousand typewritten sheets had been submitted to the concerned sections of SCAP for study.

The climax arrived with the dispatch of a letter from the Commander-in-Chief to the Japanese Prime Minister. The letter is of course lengthy --- too lengthy to read it to you in its entirety. But, in order to understand the logic and reasoning behind the trend that reorganization of the Japanese Police is to take, it is essential that parts of this letter be quoted.

Gereral MacArthur, in his letter of September 16th, stated: "I have given full consideration to the plan for

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

" ---- the realities of the situation require ---- a National Rural Police unit (for) the rural areas and ---- to meet emergency conditions (nationally). I am in ---- accord with (an) increase in the overall authorized police strength to 125,000 men. I am not in accord --- with --- delaying the decentralization of the police power now existing, as --- the preservation of that power in its present centralized form is wholly incompatible with the spirit and intent of the new Constitution and inimical to democratic growth.

"It has been a dominant characteristic of modern totalitarian dictatorships, as it was in Japan's feudalistic past, to establish and maintain a strongly centralized police bureaucracy headed by a chief executive officer beyond the reach of popular control. Indeed, the strongest weapon of the military clique in Japan in the decade prior to the war was the absolute authority exercised by the national government over the thought police and the Kempei Tai, extending down to prefectural levels. Through these media, the military were enabled to spread a network of political espionage, suppress freedom of speech, of assembly, and even of thought, and by means of tyrannical oppression to degrade the dignity of the individual. Japan was thus in the fullest sense a police state.

"(The) basic objective (of making it never again possible for anti-democratic elements --- to enmesh the freedom of the people in a web of police terrorism) can best be accomplished by the thorough decentralization of the police

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"(The) basic objective (of making it never again possible for anti-democratic elements --- to enmesh the freedom of the people in a web of police terrorism) can best be accomplished by the thorough decentralization of the police system in accordance with the principle of local autonomy embodied in the Constitution. Each town and city should (preserve) law and order within its boundaries through its own --- police --- independent of the central government---. (The local head to be) a police chief to be appointed and removable by a commission composed of three civilian members appointed by the Mayor --- with the consent of the local assembly ---.

"At the prefectural level --- a commission similarly appointed --- exercis(ing) operational control over (the prefecture's) National Rural Police --- reserving to the National Government administrative authority over (all) National Rural Police.

"The National Government should allocate the necessary funds until such time as local financing is possible. The necessary legislation should, of course, be enacted at the present session of the Diet. --- I believe that completion of the plan may be accomplished within --- 90 days --- after (enactment of legislation)."

In his letter, the General went on to specify that

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a. For organization on a National level, a Public Safety commission of five civilians, appointed by the Prime Minister with consent of the Diet, should exist.

b. No channel of command between the National Rural Police and local municipal police, should exist, but there should be substituted therefore a relationship of mutual assistance and cooperation.

c. To provide for national emergencies, such as uprisings, floods, fires, earthquakes, the Prime Minister should be empowered to assume temporary operational control over National Rural Police and municipal police, subject to ratification of his action by the Diet within twenty days.

d. All administrative functions not related to investigation and apprehension of criminals and the preservation of Public order, should be handled by non-police representatives of the concerned ministries. In other words, the railways should have their own guards, the Economic Stabilization Board its own economic agents, etc.

The Japanese officials concerned were called into conference shortly after this all-important letter was sent to the Prime Minister. Based on the principles outlined in the letter, it was their job to immediately prepare legislation. They were given more detailed instructions by Public Safety Division, and sent back to their offices to prepare the draft of needed legislation. This legislation consisted of chapters on the National Rural Police, Municipal Police, National bureaus for criminal identification and information, and extension of the jurisdiction of police in fresh pursuit.

In addition to the preparation of legislation drafts, the Japanese task consisted of the preparation of necessary warning orders and instructions for lower echelons to implement decentralization, and the preparation and issuance of final orders to effect decentralization in accordance with phase instructions issued by Public Safety Division.

To assist the Japanese in their task, which they were instructed to accomplish without delay, they were given organizational charts covering the National Rural Police or-

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To assist the Japanese in their task, which they were instructed to accomplish without delay, they were given organizational charts covering the National Rural Police organization from National Headquarters down through Regional Headquarters, Prefectural Headquarters, Districts within prefectures, and police boxes within districts. And municipal police organization charts covering five sizes of cities from 5,000 population to 5,000,000 population. The services of police experts in Public Safety Division were offered and accepted, to advise and assist them in the preparation of legislation and the planning and execution of the warning orders and the decentralization orders.

In the seven weeks that have passed since the Commander-in-Chief's letter was dispatched, much has been accomplished by both the Japanese and Public Safety Division.

1. Complete legislation has been drafted and translated into English.

2. This legislation has been studied and changes therein made by both Public Safety Division and Government Section. Many hours of conference have been spent between these two latter units, and the ideas of the two have been corelated and coordinated into agreement on the necessary changes in the legislation.

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3. The legislation has been passed back to the Japanese for translation in its changed form back to the kanji of Japan. From the Japanese officials of the Home Ministry and the Cabinet it has gone on to the Diet for enactment. Completion of the Diet's work is momentarily expected.

4. Public Safety Division personnel has made many trips to Chiba Prefecture and has conferred many hours with the Chief of the Prefectural Police in Chiba City. Because of its proximidity to Tokyo and its typical representation of the average prefecture in Japan, it is planned to push through the decentralization of Chiba's 1601 police officers into a National Rural Police Troop and eighty municipal departments, prior to decentralization action in the other prefectures, cities, and towns of Japan. Thus Chiba Prefecture will become a pilot plant for the general decentralization to follow immediately.

5. Maps of the two hundred forty-odd cities, towns, and villages in Chiba Prefecture have been prepared. These maps show communications lines, boundaries, populations, and locations of police stations and police boxes. Charts of the present distribution of the 1601 policemen in this prefecture have been prepared. Other charts with decentralization revisions for the same personnel have been prepared.

Now we are ready and waiting for the starting gun. The minute legislation is enacted, the wheels of reorganization and decentralization will commence rolling. On that day Japan will be divided into six regions for the administration of its National Rural Police Force. On that day the City of Tokyo will be designated as the National Headquarters of the National Rural Police, and the cities of Sapporo (Hokkaido Region), Sendai (North Honshu Region), Tokyo (Central Honshu Region), Osaka (South Central Region), Hiroshima (South Honshu-Shikoku Region), and Fukuoka (Kyushu Region) will be designated as Regional Headquarters. The Capital City of each of the forty-six prefectures will be designated as Prefectural Headquarters of the National Rural Police.

In the ninety days that are to follow, troops will be formed in each of the prefectures, and into each of the 1130 police districts of the nation (minus those districts exist-

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In the ninety days that are to follow, troops will be formed in each of the prefectures, and into each of the 1130 police districts of the nation (minus those districts existing entirely within city boundaries) the District Commanding Officer of the National Rural Police will move a desk. For the present that desk must be in the office of the city or town chief of police, where the NRP Commander will have available the existing communications facilities, which lead down to the police boxes in the rural areas where his men operate.

In the same ninety days, over two thousand autonomous municipal police departments must be organized, each with its own Public Safety Commission and its own Chief of Police. There is to be one such organization in each city or urban community of over 5,000 population.

Let us stop here and break down the police operations that will be carried on in Tokyo-To after reorganization. Because of Tokyo's place in the National picture, and its unique local government, which differs from other prefectures, the picture is confusing without explanation. Tokyo is the nation's capitol. Tokyo-To, and the twenty-three wards that make up Tokyo-proper, are under one administrative head. In other words the Governor of Tokyo-To wears two hats. One minute he is a prefectural governor, governing some twelve cities and an expanse of rural territory that make up the prefecture. The

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next moment he puts on the other hat and is Mayor of Tokyo City, encompassed within the boundaries of the twenty-three metropolitan wards.

Keeping these facts in mind, we will have the following police facilities in Tokyo-To:

1. The National Public Safety Commission and the National Headquarters of the Rural Police, operating directly under the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

2. The Regional Headquarters of the National Rural Police, administering the Rural Police Forces or Troops in the eleven prefectures comprising Central Honshu Region.

3. Tokyo-To Public Safety Commission and Tokyo-To Troop of the National Rural Police, operating under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Tokyo-To.

4. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Commission, who in turn are under the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Tokyo City.

It may be that this explanation has made the issue even more confusing, because I must now remind you again that the Mayor of Tokyo City is also the Governor of Tokyo-To, and that three Public Safety Commissions have their offices within the city, although their jurisdictions differ greatly.

In closing, I wish to correct the impression I may have given that the task of Public Safety Division is drawing to a conclusion. To the contrary, it is my belief, shared in by others, that our task has only commenced.

Let us enumerate a few of the many items that must be covered in the future, and at the same time keep in mind the fact that, although these items will be primarily handled by the Japanese themselves, constant surveillance, advice, instruction, and supervision must be maintained by Public Safety Division, in order that proper, modern, and democratic results will obtain:

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1. The recruitment and training of approximately 32,000 new personnel, in addition to the huge task of recruiting and training the normal turn-over of replacement personnel. The present National, Regional, and Prefectural schools are totally inadequate to handle this program. Additional instructors, additional buildings, and additional equipment must be secured.

2. The avoidance of petty bickering, politics, and lack of cooperation that would otherwise exist in the decentralization of the nation's police into over two thousand autonomous units, and the substitution of a spirit of close liaison and cooperation. This cooperation is essential, and at the same time is utterly foreign to Japanese psychology. The Japanese know how to take orders stemming from a high authority. They MUST LEARN how to cooperate <u>without</u> such orders.

3. The establishment of crime laboratories and the manufacture of equipment for such laboratories, the installation of teletypes and mobile radio equipment, and scores of other improvements the accepted tools of modern policing in America, but unknown to the Japanese.

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4. The multitude of administrative difficulties involved in putting over two thousand newly organized departments on an efficient operating basis.

I think I can assure you that the Japanese police are well on the way to the goal of being recognized as a thoroughly democratic institution. That is highly important in our occupation mission, for the eighty million people of this nation can hope to enjoy a democratic government ONLY if the police of the nation are thoroughly democratic in the work of law enforcement and the preservation of peace and order.

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DISCUSSION

Question: What is the set-up for using prisoners for public works or on a contract basis?

Discussion: The prisons that I have visited are regular work shops. Prisoners make toys, make paper (by the old Chinese method), make furniture. In the U. S. there is pressure against people working in prisons. It is almost impossible to have prisoners make anything that can be made on the outside. One exception is jute mill operation in California prisons. No one else will work in jute mills because it is health damaging.

Question: You have mentioned the fact that Sekine, the oyabun, hoped to postpone his arrest until the Katayama cabinet fell, on grounds that his political connections in the party that succeeded the Social Democrats would either protect him or soften the penalties. What political party does Sekine claim to have connections with?

Discussion: With the Liberal Party. Courts issued a warrant and turned it over to the Metropolitan Police to serve. Sekine hid out and it took about 50 policemen to find him. Tried to arrest him several times, but he always escaped, and managed to dodge them for a period of three months.

Rise of Japanese economy as well as improvement in police standards dependent on overthrow of the Oyabun system. I haven't found any type of activity that it doesn't exist in. The thing that really floored me was that it was functioning as a Government agency, collecting taxes, never accounting for them, and issuing business permits.

Question: Is there any desire on the part of merchants to overcome the Oyabun-Kobun system?

Discussion: When Ozu was arrested, every citizen became interested. People began writing fan letters praising the Chief of the Metropolitan Police for arresting him, and also gave information on other people. A total of 7900 Oyabun-Kobun

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Discussion: When Ozu was arrested, every citizen became interested. People began writing fan letters praising the Chief of the Metropolitan Police for arresting him, and also gave information on other people. A total of 7900 Oyabun-Kobun have been arrested in Japan since June 1947.

Question: How many former military are going into the police force?

Discussion: There are quite a number going in, and I don't believe that the purge affects them. They are eligible to go into police work, and they are better men than the average men on the Police force when I first came here. Re psychology of the Japanese. We suggest that they do something like the reorganization in Chiba. As long as they think it is a suggestion, they will bring up reasons why it can't be done, but if they are told it must be done, their attitude changes. When the subject was first broached, the Chief of Police in Chiba said the reorganization would require 800 more men than he had and that he didn't see how he could do it. I told him it had to be done. The next day he had a chart for me and then explained he had 23 more administrative officers than he needed. They have ability to follow orders, but do not cooperate with each other unless they're given an order to do so.

Question: How is the crime rate?

Discussion: Not bad. It goes up and down. Mostly economic

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crimes (peak rises and falls with the harvesting of the rice crops). Crime rate is far below the rate in Germany. The Japanese police in the early days of the Occupation had no authority over foreign nationals. We encouraged them to treat Chinese and Koreans as Japanese so far as the laws of Japan are concerned. Result has been considerably less trouble with these groups. In most of the thefts from Occupation homes that I know about, the burglar is Korean and not Japanese. Japanese police are highly efficient in tracing down burglars.

Question: Are records accurately compiled? That is, do Japanese have any such complete files on individuals as they and the Germans were reputed to have prior to the war?

Discussion: The only records we have show where the man was born, what schools he attended, and where he worked. I think their entire espionage system is pretty much shot. Their files are not of much value. Many of them were probably destroyed.

Question: If you had an army in Japan, i.e. a Japanese army, how many policemen would you save?

Answer: Only about 20,000 out of the 32,000 allotted to the National Rural Police Force.

Question: Will the degree of decentralization you propose detract from efficiency?

Answer: Inevitably so. But the decentralization is a political measure and is part of the over-all program to break down police-state system.

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Answer: Only about 20,000 out of the 32,000 allotted to the National Rural Police Force.

Question: Will the degree of decentralization you propose detract from efficiency?

Answer: Inevitably so. But the decentralization is a political measure and is part of the over-all program to break down police-state system.

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812.111

BRIEF

1. Accomplishment and progress made in police reorganization and training is forwarded for information.

2. The pattern making and trouble-shooting experimental simulated decentralization and police reorganization has been completed in Chiba Prefecture. Many problems have been solved and the experiment has created wide interest among other prefectural chiefs of police. To effect simulated decentralization it was necessary to: (1) appoint Public Safety Commissions in urban municipalities of over 5,000 population; (2) reassign police strengths and appoint new district chiefs of police; (3) designate a skeleton national police troop and appoint commander; (4) orient the prefectural force.

3. A skeleton staff of National Rural Police Headquarters has been established in Tokyo. National Rural Police regional commanders have been selected and on about 20 January 1948 regional headquarters will be in readiness for simulated decentralization operations. Simulated decentralization at all levels will take place and operate throughout Japan prior to severance of complete national control.

4. On 20 December 1947 simulated decentralization was initiated in key prefectures of the six regions and patterned after that of Chiba.

5. On 20 November 1947 a program to recruit and train 36,000 additional men for the Japanese police system was initiated. This program will provide 20,000 trained recruits for local police forces, 10,000 trained recruits for the national force and 6,000 recruits to fill anticipated attrition during 1948.

6. The recruiting program began in December and by the 29th 21,536 applications had been received. Selection will eliminate many applicants but there will be no difficulty in filling the first increment (12,600 trainees) scheduled to begin 12 January 1948. Two additional increments will follow at two month intervals. This will provide trained recruits to increase the police strength to authorized 125,000 by 1 July 1948.

7. The nationwide publicity campaign has utilized the medium of the national radio network, press, posters, displays and public address systems. The appeal made for bona-fide war veterans of non-commissioned

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7. The nationwide publicity campaign has utilized the medium of the national radio network, press, posters, displays and public address systems. The appeal made for bona-fide war veterans of non-commissioned rank to file applications has produced satisfactory results.

8. Expansion of present training facilities, normal capacity 8,230 students, has been expanded to accommodate 12,600 for the first training class. Subsequent classes will number slightly less than 12,000 each. A new training curriculum and methods of teaching will be introduced in these schools.

9. The new police law provides for the establishment of six regional schools for pre-service and in-service training of police. Progress in obtaining suitable buildings for these regional facilities has been slow. Local surveys are now underway to obtain required facilities.

10. The pattern for the police communication network has been completed for the northern half of Japan. The "cutover" and physical implementation was initiated upon completion of survey. No major difficulties have been encountered thus far.

C.A.W.

BRIEF

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D12111

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

1. Accomplishment and progress made in police reorganization and training:

a. Chiba Police Pilot Plant:

This pattern making and trouble-shooting experimental simulation is complete. Instructions from this office would carry the provisions of the new police legislation completely into effect within a matter of hours. The soundness of this procedure is evidenced by the numerous problems solved and the extreme interest shown by the many prefectural chiefs of police who have visited Chiba and conferred with the prefectural police staff since the inception of the experiment. To effect simulated decentralization it was necessary to:

(1) Appoint Public Safety Commissions at prefectural level and in each city, town and village with a population of over 5,000.

(2) Re-district city areas and assign police strength accordingly.

(3) Appoint new district chiefs of police where necessary.

(4) Designate a skeleton National Rural Police Troop and areas of responsibility.

(5) Appoint prefectural troop commander.

(6) Orient the entire prefectural force concerning the new system.

b. National Rural & Regional Police Headquarters:

A skeleton staff of National Rural Police Headquarters has been set up in Tokyo. Regional commanders have been selected, and

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(1) Appoint Public Safety Commissions at prefectural level and in each city, town and village with a population of over 5,000.

(2) Re-district city areas and assign police strength accordingly.

(3) Appoint new district chiefs of police where necessary.

(4) Designate a skeleton National Rural Police Troop and areas of responsibility.

(5) Appoint prefectural troop commander.

(6) Orient the entire prefectural force concerning the new system.

b. National Rural & Regional Police Headquarters:

A skeleton staff of National Rural Police Headquarters has been set up in Tokyo. Regional commanders have been selected, and staffs appointed to include police school instructor specialists for regional police training schools. About 20 January 1948, regional headquarters will be in readiness for decentralization operations. Simulated decentralization will take place and operate throughout Japan prior to severance of complete national control of the local autonomous police forces. This procedure will permit experience and training of the local forces and gain time for further organization and training of the National force.

c. Simulated Decentralization in Key Regional Areas:

Regional headquarters of the National Rural Police are located in the cities of Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Fukuoka. On 20 December 1947, simulated decentralization was initiated in prefectures of the six (6) regional area headquarters to provide further experience and training of police officials. The operations in these key areas were patterned after that of Chiba. This procedure provides the maximum of experience and at the same time retains complete national control of the police force in case of emergency.

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BASIC: Police Reorganization and Training

d. Police Recruitment and Training:

(1) On 20 November 1947, the initiation of a program was launched to recruit 36,000 men for the Japanese police system. The purpose of this program is to provide 10,000 trained recruits for the National Rural Police, 20,000 trained recruits for the police departments of cities, towns and villages as required under the new police legislation and 6,000 to fill anticipated normal losses of police personnel during 1948.

(a) The recruiting program got underway the first of December with the following number of applications filed as of the dates indicated below:

1 Dec 47	636
8 Dec 47	2,635
11 Dec 47	5,151
13 Dec 47	9,586
22 Dec 47	12,600
26 Dec 47	17,204
29 Dec 47	21,536

From the above figures it would appear that the recruiting problem, from the standpoint of numbers, will not be too difficult, however, selection will eliminate many applicants. Direct appeal to bona-fide war veterans of non-commissioned rank has resulted in a satisfactory response. It appears now that there will be no difficulty in filling the first requirements (12,600) of the three (3) pre-service prefectural schools, the first one scheduled to start 12 January 1948.

(b) The nation-wide publicity campaign on recruiting was made possible through the medium of the national radio network, press, posters, displays and public address systems in railroad stations

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(b) The nation-wide publicity campaign on recruiting was made possible through the medium of the national radio network, press, posters, displays and public address systems in railroad stations and other public places.

(2) The training program calls for the recruitment and pre-service training of 36,000 to be completed by 1 July 1948, at which time the 125,000 authorized strength will be reached. Recruiting for the last of the three classes in the initial program will be completed during the first week in May 1948.

(a) Pre-service training of all National Rural Police and normal losses for local forces has necessitated expansion of present training facilities in all Japanese police schools. The normal capacity of these schools is 8,230 students. Training facilities have been expanded to accommodate 12,600 for the first pre-service training class. Classes starting during March and May 1948 will number slightly less than 12,000 each. A new police training curriculum and methods of teaching will be introduced in these schools.

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BASIC: Police Reorganization and Training

(b) The new police law provides for the establishment of six (6) regional police training schools for pre-service and in-service training of the National Rural Police and these facilities may be made available to police departments of municipalities.

(c) Progress to date in obtaining suitable buildings, etc. from the Finance Ministry for regional training centers has been slow. Local surveys are now underway by Public Safety Division and Japanese personnel, with assistance of Eighth Army, to obtain the facilities necessary.

e. Police Communication:

The pattern for the police communication network has been completed for the northern half (three regional areas) of Japan. The "cutover" and physical implementation of the new system is initiated immediately upon completion of survey requirements. Thus far no major difficulties have been encountered in material or existing plants in the reconstruction of the new communication system.

2. Forwarded for your information.

C. A. WILLOUGHBY
Brigadier General, GSC
Asst Chief of Staff, G-2

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1368
FILE

Study by Field Grade Officers of Final
Report, WD Policies and Programs
Review Board

FROM: PSD TO: CIS PHONE: 26-5916 CIS/PSD/JAB/sm
NAME: Lt Col Benton 31 Dec 1947

The provisions of instructions contained in comment 3 above have been accomplished 4

1 Incl
- n/c - H.E.P.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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- n/c - H.E.P.- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

PSD FILE COPY CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

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X - Procedure in Local Station House.

For the purpose of answering this questionnaire select a typical local metropolitan precinct station house and answer the following questions, using such station house as a guide:

1. Give the complement of men and women assigned to this station house in the following titles:

Keishi
Keibu
Keibu-ho
Junsa-bucho
Junsa
Civilians (Male)
Civilians (Female)
Others

2. Make a table or organization chart of sections operating in the Station House showing number of persons assigned to each section.

3. Give a brief description of the duties, functions and responsibilities assigned to each section.

4. State the duties and responsibilities of the Keishi.

5. State the duties and responsibilities of the Keibu.

6. State the duties and responsibilities of each Keibu-ho.

7. State the duties and responsibilities of each Junsa-Bucho.

8. What number of men are assigned to traffic duty on the streets?

9. What number of men are assigned to patrol duty in uniform?

10. What number are assigned to patrol in civilian clothes?

11. What is the number of Junsa assigned to duties within the station house?

12. What is the number of civilians assigned to duties within the station house?

13. How many Junsa-Bucho are assigned to duties within the station house?

14. How many Keibu-Ho are assigned to duties within the station house?

15. How many of each rank above Junsa are assigned to patrol supervision?

16. To whom does the Keishi report on police conditions in his precinct?

17. How often are station houses inspected by authorities above the Keishi?

18. Who inspects detention cells above the rank of Keishi?

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19. Does any government agency outside police inspect detention cells?

20. Are fines imposed by police in station house? If so, state procedure followed in imposing such fines.

21. Are prison sentences imposed by police? If so, state method of sentencing prisoners. State offenses for which prison sentences may be imposed by police. State limit of time - days weeks, months or years to which prisoner may be sentenced by police.

22. Is there any central room used for the storage of records?

23. Is any officer charged with responsibility of safeguarding records?

24. State the name of each permanent record kept in the station house and its purpose.

25. Give an illustration of procedure for an arrest for a:

a. Serious crime
b. Minor crime
c. Black Market violation
d. Traffic code violation
e. Other offenses if there are such

Show movements of prisoner from time of arrest to time of arraignment in Court.

26. State quota of Ko-Ban in precinct. Show how many are in operative condition.

27. Outline the operations of policemen assigned to morals law enforcement section.

XI - Imperial Guard

1. How many men of each rank are assigned to Imperial Guard?

2. What is name and title of the head of Imperial Guard?

3. What are the specific duties of this body?

4. Are men specially selected for this assignment?

5. Are men drawn from other units of police for duty with Imperial Guard on special occasions?

6. Can men be drawn from Imperial Guard for duty with Metropolitan police?

7. Is equipment of Imperial Guard different from other police?

8. How many bicycles, motorbikes and automobiles are assigned to Imperial Palace?

9. How many kinds and number of each buildings are assigned for their use.

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10. Does head of Imperial Police prepare policing of route of Emperor when he leaves palace grounds.

11. Who is responsible for safety of Emperor when he does leave Palace grounds?

12. Has consideration ever been given to idea of separating Imperial Guard from Metropolitan Police and making it an individual unit?

13. What relationship has Imperial Guard with:

a. Regular police
b. Judicial police
c. Judicial constables

14. Do members of Imperial Guard arrest violators of law? If so, under what circumstances and what procedure is followed?

15. What equipment, firearms and weapons do they carry?

16. Do members of Imperial Guard perform any duties outside of Palace grounds? If so, what duties, under what circumstances and what procedure do they follow?

17. What are their working hours?

XII - Detention of Prisoners.

1. What provisions are made for the segregation of prisoners:

a. By sex
b. By age
d. By seriousness of offense
d. By mental condition (insane)
e. By medical condition (sick)

2. How are prisoners fed?

a. How many times each day
b. What kind and quantity of food at each meal
c. Where is food prepared
d. Are kitchens inspected
e. Are food handlers supervised

3. Are prisoners subject to disciplinary treatment such as:

a. Physical beatings
b. Being deprived of food, light, air, water or heat
c. Being deprived of exercise
d. Held beyond time for arraignment

4. Are prisoners subject to torture such as water cure, burning of parts of body, etc., in order to make them confess?

5. Is cell block population limited by amount of floor space and ventilation?

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6. Which is most modern detention prison in Tokyo?

7. Has this prison a modern lock system?

8. Are electrical devices provided to assist keepers in searching prisoners?

9. Are electrical devices used in safekeeping prisoners?

10. Is any organization either Government or civilian interested in bettering prisons and recommending changes in methods or equipment?

11. Are prisoners permitted to have lawyers visit them alone?

12. Are they advised at time of arrest of charge against them?

13. May relatives visit them at cells?

14. Can relatives bring food and creature comforts to the prisoners?

15. Who transports prisoners and by what means between:

a. Place of arrest and station house?
b. Station House and court?
c. Court of prison where term is to be served?

16. How many days may a prisoner be legally detained at a Station House?

17. Who orders his arraignment?

18. Is a prisoner in a police station ~~it~~ entitled to bail? If so, who is authorized to accept it? What amounts of money or property are required to bail a prisoner?

19. When and how often are detention cells:

a. Washed and cleaned
b. Fumigated
c. Repaired

20. What facilities in detention cells for:

a. Personal sanitation and hygiene
b. Availing self of personal necessity.

21. When is a prisoner entitled to bail?

22. Do you have a system whereby a policeman can serve a summons in lieu of arrest on a person for a minor offense? If so, state procedure.

XIII - System of Reporting Crime and Police Conditions.

1. Is there a central bureau of Crime Records for the whole of Japan? If so,:

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XIII System of Reporting Crime & Police Conditions (Con't)

a. Where is it located
b. How many employees of each type, experts, etc.
c. Kind of records kept

1. Fingerprints
2. Photos of criminals
3. Criminal Records of offenders (Dossiers)
4. Modern operandi files (method of operation of criminals)
5. Criminal statistics

d. Are local precincts required to report crime statistics and crime information to this central bureau?

e. Is there speedy and accurate interchange of such information between local police and central bureau?

f. Are these files open to public?

g. Is there a rapid and accurate dissemination of information on wanted criminals by this bureau?

2. Are modern business machines used by this bureau?

3. Is an annual report prepared by this bureau?

4. Do other government agencies have law enforcement features report to this bureau?

5. Do prisons report dates of imprisonment and release of prisoners to bureau?

6. Are serious physical changes of criminals reported? 5

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XIV - Statistics.

1. Do you have a bureau for recording and maintaining statistics on:

   a. Crime
   b. Arrests
   c. Accidents
   d. Persons Aided
   e. Fingerprints
   f. Vital Data and Information

2. How many people assigned thereto?

3. Are they policemen or civilians or both?

4. Briefly describe your system of recording and maintaining statistics on crimes, arrests, accidents, etc.

5. What reports do you submit in connection with statistics? When? Why? How? To whom?

6. Who has access to records? Under what authority?

7. Do you specifically require subordinate commands to maintain their own statistics and report same? If so, please describe procedure followed.

XV - Property (lost, abandoned, unclaimed, recovered, evidence, etc.)

a. Do you have a bureau or agency for receiving, caring for and disposing of:

   1. Lost property
   2. Abandoned property
   3. Unclaimed property
   4. Property coming into possession of police in any manner
   5. Recovered property
   6. Property as evidence
   7. Condemned property
   8. Property left by deceased persons
   9. Stolen property

b. If so, please describe its functions, duties and systems and procedures followed from the time property comes into possession of police until disposed of.

c. What rules of the Department are applicable to such property?

d. What is title of the head of such bureau, etc.

   1. How is he selected and appointed?
   2. Is he a member of Police Dept. or is he a civilian?
   3. Is he bonded?
   4. Is he legally liable for errors?

e. How do you mark such property for future identification?

f. What means are used for filing records in Dept. of said property?

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g. Do you have a definite manner for recording receipt, record and disposition of said property?

h. How is property required as evidence obtained by the Courts and Public Procurator?

i. What system is used to trace the owner of property when the owner is unknown at the time police come into possession of it?

j. Do you have liaison with second hand dealers, junk dealers, pawnbrokers and other businesses for location of stolen and lost property?

k. Do you dispose of certain property to certain places such as:

1. Sale of perishable goods.
2. Dogs and cats to a dog pound.
3. Birds and animals to the zoo.
4. Pushcart and derelect vehicles to a "dump".

l. If an animal is found do you cause it to be examined by a veterinarian so as to find out if it is diseased? If so, and the animal is found diseased, what disposition is made?

m. What reports relating to property are made to the Home Minister or any other Minister of your Government?

n. In turning over property to claimants do you require them to identify selves? If so, how? What receipts do you require?

o. In what cases concerning the disposing of property do you have to get a Court Order.

p. What kind of property is destroyed? Do you require a Court Order in order to destroy it?

q. What specific disposition is made of the following property and do you or do you not require a Court Order?

1. Narcotics
2. Dangerous weapons
3. Guns, pistols, firearms
4. Gambling implements

XVI - Juvenile Aid

1. Within what age is a child considered a juvenile?
2. Do you have a bureau within your Department for reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency?

3. If not, is there a special Government bureau for such work?

4. If you have such a bureau where is it located?

5. Do you have branches? If so, where?

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6. Do you have policemen or civilians or both assigned to such work?

7. Do you have female personnel? If so, to what duties are they assigned?

8. Do you have any trained social and welfare workers assigned?

9. What training do you give your personnel?

10. What is the title and name of the head of the bureau?

11. Briefly describe your program.

12. What rules of your Dept. pertain to juvenile aid work?

13. Briefly describe the procedure you follow in dealing with a juvenile who violates the law from the time the juvenile commits the violation until dealt with by the Court.

14. Do you have a system whereby a juvenile violator is not arrested but dealt with by social or welfare workers? If so, describe the procedure you follow. Include the report made, manner of reporting; recording and maintaining the report and the case history. How do you follow up the case?

15. When a juvenile is arrested how and for what length of time is he detained?

16. When a juvenile is arrested is he detained in a regular cell? Is he detained with adult prisoners?

17. Briefly describe the exact manner of detaining juveniles. Include feeding the juvenile and affording medical care.

18. What legal punishments are imposed upon juveniles when adjudged delinquent?

19. Do you have a special Court for juveniles?

20. Do you institute and sponsor any recreational or other type of program for juveniles?

21. If you have such a bureau does your personnel specifically supervise dance halls, cabarets, pool rooms, bowling alleys, common shows, motion picture houses, gambling centres, places where obscene literature or pictures are displayed and places where morals of minors might be corrupted?

22. Do you specially supervise localities where juvenile delinquency rates is high? What action do you take in such case?

XVII - Crime Prevention

1. What action do you take for the prevention of crime?

2. What programs have you in effect for such purpose?

3. Do you have special bureau whose duties are souly for prevention of crime?

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4. If so, how is it manned? How many people assigned? Are they civilians or policemen? What are their responsibilities and limitations?

5. Where is said bureau located?

6. What is name and title of the head? Under what specific section is it?

7. Do you have any branches? If so, where?

8. Do you give police personnel any general or special instructions on crime prevention?

9. Is crime prevention a part of your course of study at the Police Training School?

10. Do you cooperate with any other Governmental or Private agency concerning crime prevention?

11. Do you have laws requiring the public to protect selves and property against commission of crime?

12. What special extra-judicial do you employ to prevent crime?

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XVIII - Accident Prevention

1. Have you a special bureau whose duty it is to study ways and means to prevent:

   a. Highway accidents
   b. Home accidents
   c. Business building accidents
   d. Factory accidents

2. If so, give a description of:

   a. Its organization
   b. Its specific functions and duties
   c. Procedure followed
   d. How many people assigned and whether policemen or civilians, or both. Include the number of each.
   e. What records you maintain
   f. What program you have to follow up the intent and purpose of the bureau.

3. Do you have a program of public education in accident prevention?

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XVIII Accident Prevention (Con'd)

4. Specify the types of accidents you are vitally interested in and the system of reporting, recording and maintaining records thereof.

5. What program of education do you have for policemen?

6. Any other Government or private agency interested in accident prevention and with whom you cooperate?

XIX - Licenses

1. List the types of businesses, trades and professions you license.

2. If so, describe the procedure followed (note #3-4-5 below)

3. Do you have a special bureau or department within your department as a focal point for issuing licenses, establishing procedures therefor and maintaining records in connection therewith?

4. If so, what is name and title of the head?

5. If so, explain:

a. Organization of same.
b. Functions and duties
c. Personnel - number of policemen and civilians
d. Responsibilities, powers and limitations.

6. Do you charge fees for licenses? If so, explain:

a. The fee for each type of license or permit.
b. The disposition of such fees.

7. What supervision do you give licensees and permittees.

a. What regulations have you for each type?
b. What action do you take against violators?
c. How do you take such action? By arrest, etc.?

8. Do you issue the licensee or permittee a written license or permit?

9. What is the duration of a license or permit? (How long is it valid?)

10. Do members of the local station houses exercise any authority over licensees and permittees? If so, to what extent?

11. Is a citizen of Japan permitted to possess firearms with a license? Or is no license necessary?

XX - Budgets and Accounts.

1. Do you maintain a separate Finance Bureau for the entire Police System of the nation?

2. Or do you maintain a spearate Finance Bureau for each prefecture,

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metropolitan police and station house?

3. Title and name of the head of Finance Bureau?

4. Who prepares the budget?

5. Is it for a fiscal or calendar year?

6. What is taken into consideration when preparing budget?

7. Is your Finance Department manned by policemen or civilians?

8. What is the general procedure followed for expending the budget? Include your rules for authorizing same.

XXI - Legal Bureau

1. Do you have a legal bureau for your P.D. to aid the department with legal matters; defining laws and giving legal opinions.

2. If so, what requirements as to education is necessary to be assigned such a bureau?

3. Do you select the personnel for the legal bureau from the ranks? Or do you select from the people properly licensed lawyers?

4. How many people are assigned thereto, by rank or title?

5. Do you have a special legal course for your bureau?

6. If so, what studies are necessary?

7. What are the specific functions of your legal bureau, if any?

8. In the event a policeman violates the Rules and Regulations of the department and later is brought up on charges before the police Superintendent, does the legal department draw up the specific charge and at trial, represent the department?

9. Does your legal bureau advise members of the police department of all existing and new laws of the department?

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XXII - Medical and Surgical Bureau (for members of P D only)

a. Do you have a medical and surgical bureau?

b. Do you have police doctors assigned to the police dept.?

c. Are the doctors chosen for the department

1. By civil service?

2. By reputation?

d. What are the duties of the police doctors?

e. When a policeman is taken sick, is it necessary for him to secure a doctor's certificate?

f. Do the police doctors give a yearly physical examination to all policemen?

g. If upon examination or complaint of a patrolman that an operation is necessary, is the police surgeon authorized to undertake such operation?

h. Is a police doctor required to medically attend policemen?

i. Do the policemen pay annual dues into the medical or surgical bureau?

j. If no medical bureau is within your Department, what arrangements have you for giving medical and surgical attention to policemen requiring same?

k. Does the injured or sick policeman receive free medical attention.

l. Do you have a blood donor unit for free blood transfusions for policemen?

m. What rank is designated to a police surgeon, if any?

n. How many medical officers or surgeons are associated with the department?

o. How are the medical records preserved?

p. Do your surgeons examine eligibles certified for position as policemen?

q. Do your medical officers visit sick patrolmen as often as necessary?

r. Whom does the medical officer notify of results of examination of sick policemen?

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s. In the event a member of the police is examined and found incapacitated for duty on account of carelessness, improper or immoral conduct, or makes false statements concerning his sickness, what action is taken by medical officer?

t. How are doctors and surgeons paid?

u. What procedure is followed when a policeman is injured in the performance of duty?

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XXIII - Provisions for Welfare of Members:

A. Pension.

1. Do you have a pension for policemen?
2. Any benefits for disability in line of duty?
3. Any benefits for illness and not able to continue in police department.
4. What compensation is received on the above.
5. Do the police have their own pension system or is it paid for and maintained by the Government?
6. What percentage of their salary is alloted for pension system, if any?
7. Do you have a policeman's widow's pension?
8. How is your retirement fund managed?
   a. By a Finance Officer?
   b. Personnel agency?
   c. By a Board of Finance Department?
9. What resources are received into pension system?
   a. Any from miscellaneous license fees?
   b. Any Court Costs?
   c. By contribution?
   d. By rewards?
10. Do you have compulsory retirement and pension?
11. In the event a policeman dies a natural death, is there a pension provided for family?
12. Do you have any pension provisions for deceased family as to their welfare?
13. Does the nation or municipality add any percentage of money to the fund. Is any money taken out of the policeman's salary for pension fund?
14. Do you operate the pension system on an actuarial basis?

B. Spiritual Guidance.

1. Do you have any provisions in the Police Department for spiritual guidance of its members?
2. Do you have police chaplains in your Police Departments?
3. If so what duties do they perform?
4. What is their rank?

C. Reimbursement for Damage to Uniform and Equipment.

1. Do the police authorities supply complete uniforms and equipment for members of the department?
2. If uniforms are torn or worn in line of duty, what provisions are made for replacement and by whose expense?
3. How are uniforms and equipment expended?

D. Vacation, leave suspension, sick time, etc.

1. Do all members of your department have a vacation period?

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2. For what period of time for each rank?
3. How are vacation periods alloted? By seniority in rank or service?
4. Do you allow extra days added in their vacations for expertness in rifle range; for meritorious achievement in performance of their police duties or any reason whatsoever.
5. Do you allow voluntary leave of absence without pay?
6. Do you allow or cause enforced leaves without pay?
7. Are policemen ever suspended from duty?
8. Do you have sick time allowances and benefits?
9. How many days a year are allowed for sick leave, if any?
10. Do members of the police department receive their salary while on sick leave? If so, what percentage and during what period?
11. Must a member be taken sick in the line of duty to receive sick benefit?
12. In the event it is necessary to go on sick leave, is that time taken off the alloted policeman's vacation?
13. What method used for a policeman to report sick and be on sick leave?
14. When a policeman is sick, necessitating his absence from duty, who exercises authority over him while so absent?
15. Do you furnish medical aid for sick policemen?
16. Do policemen receive any special benefits or consideration if injured during line of duty necessitating his being absent from duty?
17. Do you have police surgeons or physicians for attending sick or injured policemen?
18. Are leaves of absences granted to policemen for attendance at the funeral of a member of the policeman's immediate family?

XXIV. System for Keeping Morale at a High Standard.

1. What, if any recreational facilities are provided for the upkeep of morale of members of the police department?
2. Do you have athletic competition amongst your members?
3. Do you have a special summer resort, whereby members of your police department may enjoy any leave ofabsence with a nominal charge?
4. Do you arrange for monthly or quarterly meetings for entertainment of your personnel?
5. What methods are used for keeping morale of the police department at high standard?
6. Do you have group life insurance, group medical or nursing care?
7. Adequate light, ventilation and sanitation in working quarters?
8. Any means for patrolmen to submit grievances and suggestions for improving working conditions?
9. Do you reward meritorious or good police work?
   a. Do you promote a policeman or assign him to special duty for good service?
   b. Do you cite a policeman for meritorious act or deed?
   c. Do you permit a policeman to accept a reward from private persons for meritorious act.

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d. Do you issue medals or other type of decorations for meritorious service?

e. Do you grant any special leaves of absence with pay for meritorious ~~mmmf~~ duty.

f. Do you raise a policeman's salary for meritorious act? Or do you grant any bonus?

g. Do you publicly compliment a policeman for good service?

h. Do you publicly condemn a policeman for error or dereliction?

i. What punishments are meted out for error or dereliction of duty?

j. Are your punishments severe, standardized or made to deal with each specific offense, considering the type of offense and the individual's character, reputation and disciplinary record?

k. Are the policemen courteous in their dealings with each other? Are superior officers courteous to subordinates in effecting discipline?

l. Is devotion to duty and complete knowledge of police work encouraged by instructions or any means?

m. With the view of maintaining morale do superior officers take a personal interest in a subordinate, particularly where one has serious personal trouble.

n. Are special assignments made by placing a policeman thereinto considering the policeman's special qualifications and his fitness for the special assignment? Or is the caste system resorted to?

o. Are politics kept from the Police Dept. to prevent unnecessary punishment to a policeman for a police duty he performed which effected an individual civilian?

p. Are any considerations being given to cut down and standardize the working hours of a policeman?

XXV - Civilian Personnel within Police Department:

a. Do you use civilian personnel in your Police Department?

b. What are their duties?

c. If you have civilian employment, describe in detail what bureaus they are used in and their duties.

d. Are they civil service employees.

e. How are they chosen for their positions.

f. How many civilian employees.

XXVI - Public Educational Programs:

a. Do you conduct and have a motor vehicle safety program?

b. If so, what methods are used to educate the public, (by advertisement, radio, phamplets, etc.)?

c. Do you conduct a juvenile delinquency program?

d. If so, what methods are used to make the public conscious of this.

e. Do you distribute and post in public places warning signs for safety during skating season, swimming season?

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f. Do you provide or block off streets to permit sledding in winter?

g. Do you provide or block off certain play streets for children?

h. Do you sponsor junior clubs for traffic patrols in school areas?

i. Do you have a sanitation program for public education?

j. Do you have owners of vacant homes report same?

k. Do you have a non criminal fingerprint file established for purpose of identifying amnesia victims, missing persons - dead bodies?

l. Do you have a civilian identification service for public whereby civilians may register serial numbrs of bycicles, watches, guns, motor vehicles, etc.?

m. Do you have an educational program for the public, showing basic information for necessity of cooperation with police authorities.

n. Do you have a crime prevention program for educating the public?

o. Do you have a Police Athletic League for Juniors? Or any similar organization?

p. Do you have educational program within Dept. for safety practices, making policemen safety minded and to guide them in educating the public?

q. Do you have a program for educating the public to the effect that the P. D. is the friend of the people.

XXVII - Cooperation with other Government Departments, Agencies and Bureaus.

a. Do you have any system of cooperation and coordination with other Government Departments, Agencies or Bureaus (National, Prefectural or Municipal)?

b. If so, describe the system?

c. Outline each and any Bureaus, Departments and Agencies with whom your department cooperates and coordinates, and include the extent of said cooperation and coordination with respect to each department, agency or bureau.

d. Do you enforce any laws or rules of other Departments, Bureaus or Agencies? If so, to what extent and what is the authority for same?

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XXVIII - Cooperation with Private agencies, Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies.

1. What private agencies, (as welfare, social, children's, medical, charitable, philanthropic, religious) do you maintain cooperative laison?

2. If such cooperation exists explain the circumstances involved and procedure followed.

3. What private agencies do you supervise?

4. If supervision over certain private agencies exist explain the circumstances involved and procedure followed.

5. List all private welfare, social, children's, medical, charitable, philanthropic and religious agencies in Tokyo and in Japan. Show the address, the duties devolved on the agencies and the name, address, and telephone number of each.

6. List all orphanages and juvenile detention places in accordance with provisions of question 5 herewith.

7. Are there any <u>private</u> organizations for the welfare of probationers and parolees? If so, list same as per question 5 herewith.

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XXX - Civil Service.

1. Fully explain and describe your Civil Service System. Elaborate on this subject and include all details no matter how minute. In addition to all necessary information you give, specially consider

a. A brief digest of all laws (National, prefectural and municipal) governing Civil Service.

b. The protection and benefits your Civil Service System affords all policemen of all ranks and grades.

c. Who conducts the physical, medical, and mental examinations of all applicants for government service, particularly policemen?

d. Who conducts the investigation of criminal record, character, lifetime residences, lifetime schooling, and lifetime employments of all applicants for government service, particularly policemen?

Note: In respect to c. and d. above please furnish the name and title of all government heads responsible for these duties in respect to each Government dept., particularly the Police Dept.

2. Do you maintain a separate Civil Service Bureau for the employment of all persons engaged in working for the National, Prefectural, and Municipal Govt.? Or does each Ministry and sub-division thereof do its hiring with or without the aid of any Civil Service Bureau and Civil Service Laws?

This question being of vital importance, it is imperative upon you to be explicit, complete and correct to the point.

3. How does Civil Service and Civil Service Laws become involved in the promotion of policemen to higher grades and ranks?

NOTE: The aforementioned questions, being of vital importance, will be answered explicitly, completely, and correctly, with no deviation from the true facts. In addition, they will be answered in such manner so that a simple true picture can be readily observed.

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XXXI - Public Transportation Police.

1. Do you maintain an organization for the special policing of all means of public travel, such as railways, trolley systems, etc.

2. If so describe:

   a. Its Organization.

   b. Its functions and duties.

   c. Number of policemen assigned, according to rank.

   d. Name and title of the head of the unit.

   e. Its headquarters.

3. If such organization exists is it a separate unit or a part of national, prefectural, or metropolitan police system?

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XXXII - AUXILIARY FORCES.

1. Do you have any organization of auxiliary police as

   a. Special (not regular members of Police Dept.)

   b. Super-numary (ditto)

   c. Private (ditto)

   d. Volunteer police group made up of civilians for special emergency functions.

   e. Any police organization outside of regular Police Department.

2. If so please describe

   a. Organization.

   b. Functions and duties.

   c. Names and titles of heads of each.

   d. Manner of cooperation with regular Police Dept.

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XXXIII - PUBLIC RELATIONS SET-UP.

1. What part of the Police Dept. is vested with the responsibilities of censorship of all types of literature, and public speaking, and radio, etc.?

   a. Give its organization.

   b. Functions and duties.

   c. Name and title of head.

   d. Personnel - policemen or civilians or both.

   e. Program for acting against those violating laws or rules or failing to cooperate.

   f. Who sets up rules of censorship and establishes policies?

   g. What records are maintained?

2. What system is used in cooperating with members of press, radio, public speakers, publishers, etc.?

3. Who issues press releases?

4. Does the police dept. have a magazine of its own for its members and the public? If so, please describe.

5. What system or systems are used to promote good will between police and public?

6. Do you have any programs to solicit the cooperation of the public?

   a. To aid police in combatting crime and evil.

   b. To promote friendly spirit between police and public.

   c. To cause public to look upon police as a friend rather than as an oppressor?

7. Do you maintain a system of public education to inform people of

   a. Changes in law.

   b. Changes in policies.

   c. Crime conditions (causes and remedies).

   d. Accident conditions (ditto).

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XXXIII cont.

7. e. Juvenile delinquency (causes and remedies).

   f. Other information and data of interest to the public and necessarily connects with public and police.

8. Do police assist people by

   a. Giving advice.

   b. Aiding sick, lost, infirm, destitute, etc.

   Note: If so, please describe procedures followed.

9. Do police maintain an Information Bureau for use by the public?

10. When a policeman observes a person committing a minor violation, what is the action taken and procedure followed?

11. May a policeman warn a minor violator in lieu of arrest?

12. What plans have you to promote future good will, friendliness, and cooperation of police and public?

13. Do you continually instruct members of the Police Dept. in the application of courtesy and common sense in their contacts with the public?

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XXXVI - CORONER OR MEDICAL EXAMINER.

1. Do you have a physician, aside from the Police Dept., Judicial Police, and Public Procurator, engaged in the duties of a Coroner or Medical Examiner, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a death was natural; or a death was caused by unlawful means; or a death occurring under suspicious circumstances?

2. If so, please describe:

   a. Organization.

   b. Name and title of the head.

   c. The location of said section.

   d. The functions and duties and powers of such officer.

   e. The procedures followed from the time a dead human body is found until cause of death is ascertained.

   f. The relationship between said officer and the Metropolitan Police Board; Public Procurator; Judicial Police. Note: Is it an office separated from the aforementioned.

   g. What means of communication and liaison are maintained between the police and the Medical Examiner's Office?

   h. How are the police and Medical Examiner's duties coordinated?

   i. What records does he maintain?

   j. What reports does he make and to whom?

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XXXVIII - What are the

a. Organizations of

b. Functions, duties, purposes and powers.

c. Records maintained

d. Relationship to Public Procurator

e. Relationship to other Government Departments

f. Systems of liaison with other Government Departments

g. Names and titles of heads of each

h. Location of each

of

1. Accounts Div. (Records, bonds put up by newspapers).
2. Police Escort Division.
3. Guard Division.
4. Identification Division (Prison Section).
5. Crime Prevention Division (Welfare of ex-convicts).
6. Crime Prevention Division (Mentally deranged persons).
7. Public Peace Division.
8. Customs Section (Sanitation).
9. Safety Section (Electrical and gas systems).
10. Safety Section (Records of publications, newspapers).
11. Peace Bureau (Sanitation Section)
    a. Food inspection.
    b. Cremation.
    c. Cemeteries.
    d. Burial.
    e. Dog pound.
    f. Bath houses.
    g. Physical examination of immigrants.
    h. Cargo inspection.

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XXXVIICont.

12. Public Peace Bureau (Coal and gas rationing, under Transportation Enterprise Section).

13. General Affairs Section (Life Division
14. Intelligence Section (of
15. Human Relations Section (Public Peace Bureau

16. Secret Higher Police.

17. Thought Police.

18. Black Belt Society.

Note: In order that we be possessed with complete and comprehensive information, it is necessary that you be thoroughly explicit and complete as relates to each of the foregoing. Please answer same in chronological order with reference to alphabetical and numerical designations of questions.

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X - Procedure in Local Station House.

For the purpose of answering this questionnaire select a typical local metropolitan precinct station house and answer the following questions, using such station house as a guide:

1. Give the complement of men and women assigned to this station house in the following titles:

Keishi
Keibu
Keibu-ho
Junsa-bucho
Junsa
Civilians (Male)
Civilians (Female)
Others

2. Make a table or organization chart of sections operating in the Station House showing number of persons assigned to each section.

3. Give a brief description of the duties, functions and responsibilities assigned to each section.

4. State the duties and responsibilities of the Keishi.

5. State the duties and responsibilities of the Keibu.

6. State the duties and responsibilities of each Keibu-ho.

7. State the duties and responsibilities of each Junsa-Bucho.

8. What number of men are assigned to traffic duty on the streets?

9. What number of men are assigned to patrol duty in uniform?

10. What number are assigned to patrol in civilian clothes?

11. What is the number of Junsa assigned to duties within the station house?

12. What is the number of civilians assigned to duties within the station house?

13. How many Junsa-Bucho are assigned to duties within the station house?

14. How many Keibu-Ho are assigned to duties within the station house?

15. How many of each rank above Junsa are assigned to patrol supervision?

16. To whom does the Keishi report on police conditions in his precinct?

17. How often are station houses inspected by authorities above the Keishi?

18. Who inspects detention cells above the rank of Keishi?

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19. Does any government agency outside police inspect detention cells?

20. Are fines imposed by police in station house? If so, state procedure followed in imposing such fines.

21. Are prison sentences imposed by police? If so, state method of sentencing prisoners. State offenses for which prison sentences may be imposed by police. State limit of time - days weeks, months or years to which prisoner may be sentenced by police.

22. Is there any central room used for the storage of records?

23. Is any officer charged with responsibility of safeguarding records?

24. State the name of each permanent record kept in the station house and its purpose.

25. Give an illustration of procedure for an arrest for a:

a. Serious crime
b. Minor crime
c. Black Market violation
d. Traffic code violation
e. Other offenses if there are such

Show movements of prisoner from time of arrest to time of arraignment in Court.

26. State quota of Ko-Bau in precinct. Show how many are in operative condition.

27. Outline the operations of policemen assigned to morals law enforcement section.

XI - Imperial Guard

1. How many men of each rank are assigned to Imperial Guard?

2. What is name and title of the head of Imperial Guard?

3. What are the specific duties of this body?

4. Are men specially selected for this assignment?

5. Are men drawn from other units of police for duty with Imperial Guard on special occasions?

6. Can men be drawn from Imperial Guard for duty with Metropolitan police?

7. Is equipment of Imperial Guard different from other police?

8. How many bicycles, motorbikes and automobiles are assigned to Imperial Palace?

9. How many kinds and number of each buildings are assigned for their use.

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10. Does head of Imperial Police prepare policing of route of Emperor when he leaves palace grounds.

11. Who is responsible for safety of Emperor when he does leave Palace grounds?

12. Has consideration ever been given to idea of separating Imperial Guard from Metropolitan Police and making it an individual unit?

13. What relationship has Imperial Guard with:

a. Regular police
b. Judicial police
c. Judicial constables

14. Do members of Imperial Guard arrest violators of law? If so, under what circumstances and what procedure is followed?

15. What equipment, firearms and weapons do they carry?

16. Do members of Imperial Guard perform any duties outside of Palace grounds? If so, what duties, under what circumstances and what procedure do they follow?

17. What are their working hours?

XII - Detention of Prisoners.

1. What provisions are made for the segregation of prisoners:

a. By sex
b. By age
d. By seriousness of offense
d. By mental condition (insane)
e. By medical condition (sick)

2. How are prisoners fed?

a. How many times each day
b. What kind and quantity of food at each meal
c. Where is food prepared
d. Are kitchens inspected
e. Are food handlers supervised

3. Are prisoners subject to disciplinary treatment such as:

a. Physical beatings
b. Being deprived of food, light, air, water or heat
c. Being deprived of exercise
d. Held beyond time for arraignment

4. Are prisoners subject to torture such as water cure, burning of parts of body, etc., in order to make them confess?

5. Is cell block population limited by amount of floor space and ventilation?

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6. Which is most modern detention prison in Tokyo?

7. Has this prison a modern lock system?

8. Are electrical devices provided to assist keepers in searching prisoners?

9. Are electrical devices used in safekeeping prisoners?

10. Is any organization either Government or civilian interested in bettering prisons and recommending changes in methods or equipment?

11. Are prisoners permitted to have lawyers visit them alone?

12. Are they advised at time of arrest of charge against them?

13. May relatives visit them at cells?

14. Can relatives bring food and creature comforts to the prisoners?

15. Who transports prisoners and by what means between:

a. Place of arrest and station house?
b. Station House and court?
c. Court of prison where term is to be served?

16. How many days may a prisoner be legally detained at a Station House?

17. Who orders his arraignment?

18. Is a prisoner in a police station ~~it~~ entitled to bail? If so, who is authorized to accept it? What amounts of money or property are required to bail a prisoner?

19. When and how often are detention cells:

a. Washed and cleaned
b. Fumigated
c. Repaired

20. What facilities in detention cells for:

a. Personal sanitation and hygiene
b. Availing self of personal necessity.

21. When is a prisoner entitled to bail?

22. Do you have a system whereby a policeman can serve a summons in lieu of arrest on a person for a minor offense? If so, state procedure.

XIII - System of Reporting Crime and Police Conditions.

1. Is there a central buruea of Crime Records for the whole of Japan? If so,:

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VIII. Systems of Reporting Crime & Police Conditions (Cont'd)

a. Where is it located
b. How many employees of each type, experts, etc.
c. Kind of records kept

1. Fingerprints
2. Photos of criminals
3. Criminal Records of offenders (Dossiers)
4. Modern operandi files (method of operation of criminals)
5. Criminal statistics

d. Are local precincts required to report crime statistics and crime information to this central bureau?

e. Is there speedy and accurate interchange of such information between local police and central bureau?

f. Are these files open to public?

g. Is there a rapid and accurate dissemination of information on wanted criminals by this bureau?

2. Are modern business machines used by this bureau?

3. Is an annual report prepared by this bureau?

4. Do other government agencies have law enforcement features report to this bureau?

5. Do prisons report dates of imprisonment and release of prisoners to bureau?

6. Are serious physical changes of criminals reported? 5

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XIV - Statistics.

1. Do you have a bureau for recording and maintaining statistics on:

a. Crime
b. Arrests
c. Accidents
d. Persons Aided
e. Fingerprints
f. Vital Data and Information

2. How many people assigned thereto?

3. Are they policemen or civilians or both?

4. Briefly describe your system of recording and maintaining statistics on crimes, arrests, accidents, etc.

5. What reports do you submit in connection with statistics? When? Why? How? To whom?

6. Who has access to records? Under what authority?

7. Do you specifically require subordinate commands to maintain their own statistics and report same? If so, please describe procedure followed.

XV - Property (lost, abandoned, unclaimed, recovered, evidence, etc.)

a. Do you have a bureau or agency for receiving, caring for and disposing of:

1. Lost property
2. Abandoned property
3. Unclaimed property
4. Property coming into possession of police in any manner
5. Recovered property
6. Property as evidence
7. Condemned property
8. Property left by deceased persons
9. Stolen property

b. If so, please describe its functions, duties and systems and procedures followed from the time property comes into possession of police until disposed of.

c. What rules of the Department are applicable to such property?

d. What is title of the head of such bureau, etc.

1. How is he selected and appointed?
2. Is he a member of Police Dept. or is he a civilian?
3. Is he bonded?
4. Is he legally liable for errors?

e. How do you mark such property for future identification?

f. What means are used for filing records in Dept. of said property?

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g. Do you have a definite manner for recording receipt, record and disposition of said property?

h. How is property required as evidence obtained by the Courts and Public Procurator?

i. What system is used to trace the owner of property when the owner is unknown at the time police come into possession of it?

j. Do you have liaison with second hand dealers, junk dealers, pawnbrokers and other businesses for location of stolen and lost property?

k. Do you dispose of certain property to certain places such as:

1. Sale of perishable goods.
2. Dogs and cats to a dog pound.
3. Birds and animals to the zoo.
4. Pushcart and derelect vehicles to a "dump".

l. If an animal is found do you cause it to be examined by a veterinarian so as to find out if it is diseased? If so, and the animal is found diseased, what disposition is made?

m. What reports relating to property are made to the Home Minister or any other Minister of your Government?

n. In turning over property to claimants do you require them to identify selves? If so, how? What receipts do you require?

o. In what cases concerning the disposing of property do you have to get a Court Order.

p. What kind of property is destroyed? Do you require a Court Order in order to destroy it?

q. What specific disposition is made of the following property and do you or do you not require a Court Order?

1. Narcotics
2. Dangerous weapons
3. Guns, pistols, firearms
4. Gambling implements

XVI - Juvenile Aid

1. Within what age is a child considered a juvenile?
2. Do you have a bureau within your Department for reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency?

3. If not, is there a special Government bureau for such work?

4. If you have such a bureau where is it located?

5. Do you have branches? If so, where?

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6. Do you have policemen or civilians or both assigned to such work?

7. Do you have female personnel? If so, to what duties are they assigned?

8. Do you have any trained social and welfare workers assigned?

9. What training do you give your personnel?

10. What is the title and name of the head of the bureau?

11. Briefly describe your program.

12. What rules of your Dept. pertain to juvenile aid work?

13. Briefly describe the procedure you follow in dealing with a juvenile who violates the law from the time the juvenile commits the violation until dealt with by the Court.

14. Do you have a system whereby a juvenile violator is not arrested but dealt with by social or welfare workers? If so, describe the procedure you follow. Include the report made, manner of reporting; recording and maintaining the report and the case history. How do you follow up the case?

15. When a juvenile is arrested how and for what length of time is he detained?

16. When a juvenile is arrested is he detained in a regular cell? Is he detained with adult prisoners?

17. Briefly describe the exact manner of detaining juveniles. Include feeding the juvenile and affording medical care.

18. What legal punishments are imposed upon juveniles when adjudged delinquent?

19. Do you have a special Court for juveniles?

20. Do you institute and sponsor any recreational or other type of program for juveniles?

21. If you have such a bureau does your personnel specifically supervise dance halls, cabarets, pool rooms, bowling alleys, common shows, motion picture houses, gambling centres, places where obscene literature or pictures are displayed and places where morals of minors might be corrupted?

22. Do you specially supervise localities where juvenile delinquency rates is high? What action do you take in such case?

XVII - Crime Prevention

1. What action do you take for the prevention of crime?

2. What programs have you in effect for such purpose?

3. Do you have special bureau whose duties are souly for prevention of crime?