

PSD
FILES

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

APD 500
28 December 1950

MEMORANDUM

014.2

SUBJECT: Removal of NRP Guard Responsibilities in Illegal Entrant Matters

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Superintendent Kojo, of NRPNHqs Guard Division, reported to PSD on 27 December 1950 that NRP turned over guard responsibilities at the Hario Repatriation Center to the newly established Immigration Agency on 20 December and withdrew all its police personnel, totalling 70, from that post. This action concludes PSD's long campaign to get NRP out of Hario so as to make the large number of police personnel tied up there available for other urgent police duties.

2. Mr. Kojo said he attended the ceremonies at Hario on 20 December in which NRP turned over its responsibilities to the Immigration Agency. On the following day the 70 NRP police officers who were withdrawn from Hario were re-assigned to other police posts in Nagasaki Prefecture, principally on Tsushima Island, which is strategically located between Kyushu and Korea and for a long time has been undermanned in spite of the heavy smuggling and illegal entrant traffic which touches this island.

3. The eight NRP civilian employees (clerks, mess attendants, and porters) who had been stationed at the Hario Center, have been removed by NRP also, but negotiations are currently under way to have the Immigration Agency employ them in their old capacities. This plan is now awaiting approval from the National Personnel Authority, and doubtless will be accepted, according to Mr. Kojo.

4. Present police responsibilities in transporting and guarding illegal entrants from the point of apprehension to Hario Center will be turned over to the Immigration Agency as of 1 January 1951. The Immigration Agency has established regional offices in five locations throughout Japan and henceforward police will notify the nearest of these regional offices whenever an illegal entrant is captured. That office will dispatch a guard from its own staff to take the prisoner over at the prefecture headquarters in the prefecture where the apprehension took place, under the plan worked out between NRP and the new agency. Police will have no part in transporting and guarding such prisoners except in rare cases of mass-captures involving a

*We'd need check
to ascertain
after Hans 57
985*

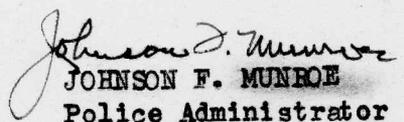
JFM

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Memo to Chief, PSD, subj: Removal of NRP Guard Responsibilities in
Illegal Entrant Matters, dtd 28 Dec 50

large number of people (an entire boatload, for instance) in which case Immigration Agency may ask for police assistance in taking the group to Hario, or the newly established Detention Center at Omura City. In these cases, police expenses will be reimbursed by the Immigration Agency, according to Mr. Kojo.

5. In order that the latter type of cases may be held to a minimum, it is believed that PSD approval should be required of NRP in each case for a while prior to NRP granting the assistance requested by the Immigration Agency. NRP reports to PSD in such cases should reflect sufficient details to justify their involvement in the matter, and show that the move is beyond the capabilities of the Immigration Agency.


JOHNSON F. MUNROE
Police Administrator

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Authority 775009

By BA NARA Date 6/26/05

Cal Pulliam

27 Dec 50

all taken care

J. Persons concerned
most thankful.

Fritz

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REPRO BY SAHM ENGR TORO DN

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By NA NARA Date 6/10/05

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM:		DATE: <u>18 Feb 50</u>
<u>1</u>	Chief of Division	<u>HEP</u>
<u>3</u>	Executive Officer	<u>HEP</u>
	Lt. Col. Spiegel	
	Capt. Graves	
<u>4</u>	Capt. Russell	<u>HRK</u>
	Administrative Officer	
<u>5</u>	Chief Clerk	
	Fire Branch	
	Liaison Branch	
	Maritime Branch	
<u>2</u>	Police Branch	<u>HMC</u>
	Prison Branch	
	Stat & Anal Branch	

014.2

FOR:

Information Comment

Action

Approval File

Remarks:

file
WES

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Authority 775009

By NA NARA Date 6/16/05

700-11th

889 - Haruo - Pasan

20th
21st transmission
from Police to min of Foreign
affairs

1. Principal Korean youth
action Corps Leaders in
Japan.
2. Korean Guerrilla Corps
3. Information on JCP Leader
Chen I-Cheng
4. Report on the Recent
activities of the Korean
Leftists.
5. Report on the Project
by the Japan CP to
Nuclear Police Functions

SECRET
G-2, GHQ

FILES

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

Report on the Project by
the Japan Communist Party
to Hinder Police Functions

RJR/vcr

Date: 18 December 1950

File No:

Subject:

FROM: Maj Rinalducci

TO: PSD ✓
Col Smith
CI Div

PHONE:
NAME:

Comment
Number

The attached report, subject as above, is forwarded for your information, file and such action as may be deemed appropriate.

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1 Incl:
Regional Report No. 202

RJR
-R. J. R.-

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Doc No 63945

Regional Report No 202

11 Dec 50

Source: C

Information: 3

Report on the Project by the Japan
Communist Party to Hinder Police Functions

(Appendix - An example of hindrance activities)

Note: This report is based on information obtained by an agent of this organization stationed in the KANSAI District.

Report

An agent of this organization obtained information concerning a project by the Japan Communist Party to hinder the functions of the police from a certain individual (name purposely withheld) who is a member of the Korean Communist Party and the leader of the Federation of Free Trade Unions, OSAKA District.

According to this information, on 5 Dec 50 at OSAKA City a conference was held under the leadership of Japan Communist Party officials HASEGAWA, Hiroshi (長谷川浩) and KIM Chon Hae (金天海) for the purpose of discussing ways and means of hindering, delaying, et cetera, the functions of the police, and a definite program was decided upon.

The objective as well as the program adopted at the above-mentioned conference are as follow:

A. Objective of the Conference

The objective of the conference is the confusion and retarding of police functions in OSAKA City as well as in other cities within the prefecture.

B. Program

1. Persons in charge of mobilization

a. Party districts:

NAKAMURA, Eikichi (中村英吉), (Chairman,
Osaka Minami District Committee) (大阪南地区)

b. Workshop laborers:

OGURA, Onji (小倉温治), (Vice-President,
All-Osaka Livelihood Protection League) (全大阪生擁同)

c. Popular front (transient workers):

NISHIGUCHI, Chiyomatsu (西口千代松),
(Branch Chief, Osaka Nishinari Livelihood Protection League)
(大阪西成生擁同)

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d. Resident masses (taxation phase):

DEN, Shigeo (傳 繁 夫), (Vice-Chief,
Osaka Nishinari Livelihood Protection League) (大 阪 西 成
生 擁 同)

e. Cells:

MIKUNI, Yoshio (三 國 良 夫), (Chairman,
Osaka Nishinari Cell-Group Committee) (大 阪 西 成 群)

f. Koreans:

KO Yun Ki (高 允 著), (Acting Chief of
the Osaka Nishinari Machination Unit) (大 阪 西 成 工 作 隊)

2. Date set for completion of mobilization and commencement of operations.

Mobilization shall be completed by 7 or 8 December and operations shall be initiated immediately thereafter.

3. Objectives and methods.

Demonstrations shall be conducted against various police stations.

Demands to be made:

- (a) Immediate discontinuation of undue oppression;
- (b) Immediate release of the unlawfully detained.

In connection with the foregoing demands, written affirmations shall be demanded from the responsible parties of the police stations concerned.

4. Operational scope.

This program shall be conducted throughout all of OSAKA City as well as all the major cities throughout the prefecture such as MORIGUCHI Shi (守 口 市), FUSE Shi (布 施 市), etc.

5. The ultimate goal of the entire program.

Those detained as a result of and in connection with the foregoing demonstrations shall strongly refuse, as authorized under the laws, to make any statement whatsoever; while on the other hand, their release shall be effected within two days.

Thus through the joint application of these two measures, police functions shall be obstructed, delayed and thrown into confusion.

It is estimated that this program will produce approximately 400 victims.

In the event of a failure in effecting the release of the detainees an additional 800 victims are expected to further aggravate the confusion of police functions. This program will be continued until, in effect, all housing facilities for detainees in all of the

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OSAKA Prefecture are filled to overflowing.

Appendix

The following is an example of the Japan Communist Party's hindrance activities:

(Note: The source of this information is the same as is mentioned earlier in this report.)

I. The information given below regarding the Kobe Incident, has been recently obtained:

A. HASEGAWA, Hiroshi and KIM, Chon-hae are the ring leaders of this incident.

B. Through this incident, the Party's plans and actual facts concerning the following factors were examined:

1. The strength of the police force in the KOBE Area (HYOGO District Committee).

Because of the arresting of a total of 170 persons, a great amount of damage has been done to the efficiency of the police force in other areas.

2. The conditions of peace and order in the KOBE Area at the time the incident broke out.

3. The maximum strength of the police force.

4. The maximum capacity for accommodation. (TN Presumably referring to the capacity of the police to house and feed detainees.)

5. Maximum ability for searching.

Various reports concerning the above points have been submitted to the central headquarters.

II. In OSAKA (大阪), the Japan Communist Party has the following plans regarding the hindrance activities which began on 7 December:

By taking advantage of the "rally for an all-out struggle" to be held on 10 December at OGIMACHI Park (扇町公園) in OSAKA Shi under the auspices of the old National Congress of Industrial Unions and the left wing faction of the Japan Federation of Trade Unions (elements which recently bolted the Japan Federation of Trade Unions), the Party will have its Machination Unit infiltrate among the masses, guide and incite them in such a way as to compel the police force to take actions to suppress the masses. The objective is to force the entire police force of OSAKA Shi to concentrate at one spot by expanding this operation and to have a flying column carry out a demonstration in which the SONEZAKI (曾根崎) and NISHIYODOGAWA (西淀川) police stations will be attacked.

After the above phase of operations is completed, a demonstration will be carried out against the Procurator's Office.

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Authority 775009

By NA NARA Date 6/2/05

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(Note: The term "attack" has never been used in any of our previous reports. Special attention must be paid to this point.)

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Police for + Pub.

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MEP //

3rd Day of Emergency Alert
of MPD Police Stations.

1400 hrs 20 Dec '50
Guard Sec, MPD

Police stations to be alerted to-day for
emergency police guard are as follows

Stations	Time
Osbara	From 1900 to 2300 hrs
Osaki	From 1800 to 2300 "
Ueno	"
Sakamoto	"
Yanaka	"
Asakusa	"
Kojimae	"
Ugu	"
Minami Senju	"
Arakawa	"
Senju	"
Nishi Arai	"
Azabu	"

13 stations in all.

Taking Over of Ex-Choren's Assets in Aichi Prefecture.

Report from Guard Sec, NRP Hqs
1315 hrs, 20 Dec '50

With the assistance of the following police,

616 from NRP
1,289 " Nagoya MP
250 " other city and towns in P.

Total 2,155

Aichi Prefectural Govt- attached, from 0700 hrs this morning, five buildings in cities of Nagoya and Kasugai and towns of Komaki, Moriyama and Nishio owned by the now defunct organ Choren or League of Koreans Residing in Japan and used as local headquarters of the groups at Nagoya, Kasugai, Komaki and Nishio and as school at Moriyama.

Taking over of these buildings ended
at 1100 hrs at Nishio

1125 Nagoya
1140 Moriyama
1210 Kasugai
1230 Komaki

peacefully except in the case of Moriyama where 3 Koreans were arrested for throwing stones at officials.

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

PSD
FILES

APD 500
21 December 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: JCP-Korean Attack on Kyoto Police 9 December 1950

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. The attached report, reflecting the circumstances leading up to the subject attack on the Kyoto police at Maruyama Park on 9 December 1950, was submitted to PSD on 20 December by Superintendent Ogawa, Vice-Chief of the Kyoto Municipal Police.

2. The report reflects the arrests of 109 of the rioting students and day-laborers who comprised the majority of those attending the unauthorized meeting at Maruyama Park. However, Mr. Ogawa revealed that of this number, all but 67 were released by police without any charges being placed against them. This number was further reduced by the procurator at Kyoto who is still detaining 38 individuals for court prosecution. There is a possibility that eight of those released in the early stages of the inquiry will be picked up again and remanded to court, Mr. Ogawa stated.

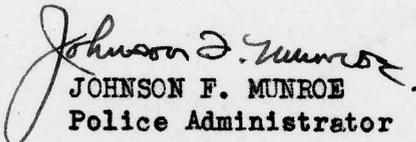
3. Of especial significance are those portions of the attached report which reflect the extensive planning of the leaders of this attack in preparing for this display of violence in defiance of the police. It is also significant that not one of these leaders has as yet been identified although much effort has been expended by the police and the Kyoto procurator along this line. Mr. Ogawa states that those arrested have refused to make any statement whatsoever, in most cases even refusing to give their names. He assured PSD that this investigation will continue, however, and progress reports will be submitted to PSD until it is closed out.

4. Reports have reached the Kyoto police that this same group is planning another attack on the police of that city on 22 December 1950, and preparations are being made by the police for counter-measures. It is anticipated that the group, with the Government and Public Office Workers' Union fronting for them, will make application to the Kyoto Public Safety Commission for a permit to hold a meeting on that date. Because of the previous record of this group for creating disturbances, the application will be disapproved, but

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it is expected that an effort will be made to hold the meeting in defiance of the disapproval, as was the case on 9 December. It is likely that another pitched battle will follow, with the rioters attacking the police with sticks and rocks, according to Mr. Ogawa who stated that reports to this effect have already reached the police. He said the Kyoto Municipal Police would be able to handle this condition without outside police assistance.

1 Incl:
Re Disturbance at Maruyama Park,
9 December 1950


JOHNSON F. MUNROE
Police Administrator

Received 20 Dec. '50
from Ogawa, Kyoto MP.

Re Disturbance at Maruyama Park, Kyoto:
How It Came to Happen, and How It was Handled

9 December '50.

(1) Prior Moves:

When electric and other industries started 'purging the Reds' from their organizations, the Communists' method of guiding the strugglers became more and more pronounced, urging them openly to resort to violence, with the consequence that increasing cases of illegal trespassing, assault and battery, etc. involving those strugglers came to be reported in various parts of Japan. Here in Kyoto, they staged a large-scale struggle in the compound of the Inoue Electric Company on November 13th, in protest against the 'purging of the Reds' from that firm. Our police department made the arrest of 51 individuals, including 5 members of the Kyoto Prefecture Committee of the Japan Communist Party, on a charge of illegal trespassing. Since then, 9 more incidents of a similar nature occurred, resulting in the arrest of 62 individuals on a similar charge.

These incidents, however, did not discourage the Communist Party from embarking on a still more intensive and more inclusive struggle. They decided to organize a 'Grand Meeting for General Uprising to Tide over the Year End' at the Musical Auditorium, Maruyama Park, on December 9th, from 1:00 p.m., under the sponsorship of the Kyoto District Council of the Government and Public Office Workers' Union (Zen-Kan-Ko). They were even determined to stage this meeting forcibly if they should fail to get the permission of the authorities, and, acting upon this policy, made strenuous efforts to mobilize the members of the 10 associations scheduled to participate in the event.

(2) Action Taken by Public Safety Commission:

Having received from Shinichi Umebayashi, Chairman of the Kyoto District Council of the Zen-Kan-Ko, an application for permission to hold a mass meeting on December 6th, the Public Safety Commission here took into consideration the instances of various incidents which had occurred at Kobe, Osaka, Otsu, Nagoya and other cities, the instances of incidents of violence which had already happened in Kyoto City, and also the high potentiality that students, Korean nationals, casual laborers, etc. not mentioned in the said application, would participate in large numbers, and accordingly, decided to prohibit the holding of the event, and notified the representative to that effect.

(3) Preliminary Action Taken by Police:

Acting upon the intelligence that an unauthorized mass meeting and mass demonstration were going to be organized forcibly in the face of the prohibition by the authorities, the police deliberated

and decided upon the measures to be taken to cope with the situation on the appointed day. Namely, we alerted about 2,500 police officials so that they might be mobilized in immediate response to the call of any development; also, we equipped our members perfectly with tear-gas bombs and other weapons. Meanwhile, we explained, through the press and the radio, the advisability of staying away from such an unauthorized mass meeting; also, we requested, in writing, the labor unions and other associations originally scheduled to participate, to bring it to the immediate knowledge of their respective members that they would keep away from the meeting. At the same time, we instructed the Chiefs of the competent Police Stations to make their best efforts to stop on the way any group or groups of people that might be seen proceeding to the meeting.

(4) Attitude of Sponsors:

In the afternoon of the 8th, 14 representatives of the sponsors besieged the Office of the Public Safety Commission and the City Police Headquarters with a protest against the prohibitory decision. We even received the intelligence that they held a conference in the evening of that day to make arrangement for a forcible holding of the grand meeting, and that they studied how to stop the operation of streetcars at important intersections by force of their numbers and how to inflict physical violence on the policemen detailed to the scene. All in all, they were becoming more and more determined to go ahead with their plan to hold the unauthorized meeting.

(The above English version
by Katsutaro Yamada)

(5) Situation on the Day:

Each of the organizations which had been expected to participate in the rally agitated their members at their respective workshops, from early in the morning, for their participation in the rally. The Casual Laborers' Union out of those organizations made strenuous efforts in mobilizing their members, and brought the workers' afternoon work to a close and made their representatives to carry their wages and notebooks together into the place of meeting for the sake of dividing them there. While, according to the information we obtained, at the workshops of the participants of the rally, a concrete method of fighting against the police was being directed, and so forth. The situation grew serious. By the way, they took a step to proceed to Maruyama Park separately and to gather together somewhere near the place of meeting lest they should be checked by the police when marching there.

(6) Situation on the Scene of the Trouble:

In the neighborhood of the meeting place, at about 1:00 p.m., there were about 100 people consisting of members of the Casual Laborers' Union and other labor unions, and school students, scattered here and there, forming groups of small number. At about 2:00 p.m., the number of the people gathered was increased into 300. Thereupon, the Chief of Matsubara Police Station having jurisdiction over the place gave a warning to them through the loudspeaker that they should break up their gathering immediately because the permission to hold the meeting had been denied.

But, for all that, they did not obey us. In addition to that, about 70 Koreans in the neighborhood began to demonstrate. The police ordered them to disperse. Beginning with this step, the police made oncoming participants disperse by force for six times at six places in and around the Park. They acted violently; throwing rocks and bricks, resisting with placards as their weapons, obstructing the traffic by checking the passage of a streetcar, and so forth. They made agitatory speeches to the public, saying that the police had killed citizens, etc. After the dispersement of their gathering, they threw rocks and broke the window-glass, causing struggle between policemen who were keeping them back, at police boxes on their way home.

We arrested 109 persons in total, on charges of violence, injury, interference with public officials in the exercise of official duty, etc.

Numbers of participants and arrested persons as itemized, and those of injured persons on both parts are as shown in the attached list.

(7) Situation Thereafter:

As soon as the dispute was over, the police issued a statement, on one hand, with an intention of putting the people's mind at rest, through newspapers, ^{radio}, public address system cars, and bulletin boards; laying ~~bear~~^{bare} the truth of the matter before the public that the police's action was lawful and official, and was taken for the purpose of dismissing the unlawful participants of the assembly, and that there were nobody died or killed.

On the other hand, the police have strictly controled and are controlling over unlawful bills and demagogic propaganda, and arrested a person in the evening of the day and another early in the morning of 10th on a charge of violation of Cabinet Order No. 325 of 1950.

On the part of sponsors and participating organizations, they started a "kampania" for collecting the fund for relief of the injured persons, and a propaganda through bills, and petitioned to the mayor for the payment of doctor's fee. In addition to that, they are contemplating to hold a mass meeting in order to set up against democratic labor union's legitimate strifes for the acquisition of year-end allowance, with an intention of splitting them. But, as labor unions have recently become

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Authority 775009
By NA NARA Date 6/10/05

critical, the majority of them do not support such strifes of brutal force. Their year-end struggle seems to have passed out of danger, it is strongly observed.

Attached List

1. Number of participants (as presumed):

Casual laborers	about 800 persons.
Students	" 230 "
Koreans	" 100 "
Labor union members other than the above	" 140 "
Citizen's organizations' members	" 100 "
Total	about 1,370 persons.

2. Number of arrested persons: *charges?*

Students	about 71 persons
Casual laborers	" 25 "
Korean	" 5 "
Labor unions' members other than the above	" 8 "
Total	about <u>109</u> persons

3. Number of injured persons:

Police's part:

Persons or persons receiving injury which needs

2 weeks to heal	1 person
6 to 13 days to heal	17 persons
Less than 5 days to heal	47 persons

<u>Total</u>	<u>65 persons</u>
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Participants' part:

Total of persons receiving serious or slight injury about 100 participants.

4. Number of police official mobilized on the day
..... 1,344 persons.

FUKUOKA MUNICIPAL POLICE BUREAU

FKK 2816

12 November 1949

TO : The Public Safety Officer,
Public Safety Division,
C.I.S.-G-2,
GHQ, SCAP,
Tokyo, Japan.

SUBJECT : Increase of the authorized police strength

Since its inauguration 7 March 1948 as a department of the municipal Government of Fukuoka, Fukuoka City Police, with its authorized strength of 913 policemen, has been endeavoring to maintain firm public order in the great City of Fukuoka, which is not simply the seat of the prefectural administration but is also considered as center of the whole island of Kyushu, culturally, economically and politically.

To display the maximum efficiency with the limited personnel, we reorganized our personnel on 15 September 1949 and strengthened the number of outdoor workers at the sacrifice of indoor, that is to say, housekeeping work, and now ninety percent of the 913 policemen are directly engaged in either criminal investigation, patrolling or traffic control—a system of police work which may be termed "All-out policing." Thus undergoing a complete transformation, there is no doubt that Fukuoka Municipal Police Bureau began to increase effectiveness and preparedness tremendously.

However, the situation outside of this police bureau is never the same, but is always changing, and changing to the worse, so at least can it be said from the point of view of police work, and Fukuoka City is far different from what it was a year and half ago, when this bureau was born as an autonomous police entity. And the swell of police work resulting from the increased population, etc. in this city is such that we can no longer manage it by mere shifting and shifting of our present personnel from one post to another, unless our authorized strength itself is altered so as to befit this whirl of police business.

It is earnestly desired that your kind approval be given to this appeal for increase of our authorized strength in due consideration of the following circumstances which necessitate the said increase, and that your respectful influence be exercised to make the Japanese Government follow your example. Copies of this

*Petition
for
increase
of police*

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appeal, differently addressed, will be sent to Mr. Higai, Minister without portfolio, Mr. Saito, Director-General of NRP, and Mr. Tanaka, Chairman of the National Federation of Autonomous Police Bodies (at the same time Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Department).

1. How the present authorized number of policemen was figured out, and the situation prevailing in Fukuoka City.

The number of our policemen should be 963, if, in accordance with the "Regulations Adjective to the Enforcement of the Police Law," strictly based on the population of Fukuoka City in 1946, when it was 288,986 persons. But from this number were minused 50 policemen, and our authorized strength with the deduction was decided at 913 policemen; this step was taken on account of the difficulty encountered at the time of allocation of policemen to other minor municipal police bodies from among the limited total of police strength in Fukuoka Ken. On the other hand, Fukuoka City, favored by the progressive economic rehabilitation work and the rapid recovery from its war-damages, has been showing a steady upward curve in population increase; and its inhabitants, as of December 1948, amounted to 352,000. With the advent of the new year (1949), the restrictions placed on the influx of people who wanted to move and settle in big cities were removed, and this accentuated the already remarkable tendency of population increase in this city, a circumstance which naturally swelled our business tremendously. Indeed, the population of Fukuoka City, as of the end of September 1949, has attained an enormous figure of 372,600 (which is to place the number of policemen to be allowed to us at 1,242, if worked out at the same rate as before), and at this rate of growth and expansion, it is reasonably expected that by the end of 1949 there will live in this city more than 400,000 people.

Furthermore, it is an unrefutable fact that Fukuoka City, as center of Fukuoka Ken and, more widely, of the whole island of Kyushu, politically, economically and culturally, and with its highly developed suburban transportation facilities, has the day-time population of about 600,000, the balance of 200,000 people consisting mostly of office- and factory-workers, and shopping travellers commuting or coming from the neighboring districts.

What is more important, the duties of the local water police were transferred to us from NRP in July last year, and this without being accompanied by any increase in number of our police officials. That is to say, the duties alone were transferred to us, but not the personnel until then assigned thereto, and we were obliged therefore to

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replenish the vacated posts at the expense of other equally important posts.

2. Circumstance concerning the guarding of Occupation Forces installations and dependent houses.

There are in this city altogether 79 Occupation Forces organizations, billets and dependents quarters, surrounding which, or rather we should say, involving which there happened as many as 301 criminal cases during the ten months from January 1949 to October 1949. To safeguard those installations and dependent houses, there used to be, up till the end of June 1948, 210 civilian guards, who, allocated in twos or threes to the various Occupation Forces establishments and quarters, undertook the guarding of them as their sole duty. This practice was abolished, as we have said, at the end of June 1948, and the civilian guards dismissed, in consequence of which all the responsibilities of guarding them fell upon our shoulders. Of course, the protection of Occupation Forces personnel and their property from thieves, etc. is included in the general police work, but to do this, special patrolling services are required, which naturally tends to slacken our work elsewhere. At the present time, all dependent houses and soldiers' billets are receiving special police patrols two or three times in the daytime and two to four times at night from the nearest police boxes, and during the intervals 30 reserved patrolmen belonging to the headquarters are visiting them on their scheduled beats round the city.

3. Occurrence of crimes, and apprehension.

Public morale corrupted and debased through the war, coupled with the straightened economic conditions, is reflected in the increased frequency of vicious criminal offences, such as murders, burglaries, rapes, outrages by grouped people, and public disturbances; to say nothing of minor offences. And though the frequency is recently on the downward tendency because of the gradually improving economic conditions, still rampant in this city are crimes of all kinds and all sizes, which keep us more than busy.

Criminal offences

1947	(from March to November)	18,231 cases
	Monthly average	2,025 cases
1948	(from March to November)	21,077 cases
	Monthly average	2,342 cases
1949	(from January to October)	17,945 cases
	Monthly average	1,794 cases
	Arrested	11,823 cases

Economic offences (Detected and exposed)

1947	(from March to November)	2,414 cases
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1948 (from March to November)	3,153 cases
1949 (from January to October)	5,957 cases

As seen in the above statistics, economic offences has greatly increased this year, a fact which runs contrary to the loosened economic control and the brightened aspect in the supply situation, but which as a matter of fact is most eloquent of the difficulty of business because of the "tax offensive" and the setting-in of the deflation. To cope with this increase in economic offences, our Economic Section too is to be enlarged. (The translator is changed here.)

4. Traffic control :

As traffic order is generally considered to be the barometer of a nations culture, traffic control, upon which keen attention is being focussed by the Occupation Forces, of course means a big business for us tackling with the Great City of Fukuoka, the population of which is given as 600,000 in the day-time.

However we have been making the utmost effort to fulfill our duties in the field of traffic control, in spite of every difficulty and obstacle as well as the paucity of personnel. With only forty-one(41) traffic policemen exclusively engaged in this work, 327,351 and 297 traffic accidents were recorded in the year of 1947, 1948 and 1949 (from Jan. to Oct) respectively.

We are convinced, therefore, that it is a matter of urgent necessity to increase the personnel as well as, with the reinforcements, to make a more fundamental set-up of the Traffic Section.

5. Guard and foreign affairs :

- (1) Some time ago, a feeling of anxiety was prevailing among the people with the consecutive occurrence of cases of violence or destruction; But through appropriate police action taken before and after the occurrence, we have seen successful solution of the cases and it seemed that the social situation settled anyhow.

However, dissolution of Korean League and the labor offensive have again spurred collective riots or illegal and excessive acts by all sorts of organization.

Under the present circumstances when any contingency is expected any time, we consider nothing is more urgent than to strengthen our guarding strength in

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this city where there are so many organizations as well as government and public offices.

(2) The record of crimes such as illegal entry and smuggling in Fukuoka City is showing increasing figure due to the geographical position of this city and the present internal affairs of Korea. Hereunder are the statistical figure, but we fear matters are turning worse as more cases of collective illegal entry are anticipated in connection with the conscription problem and other economic problem in Korea.

cases occurred	persons arrested	year
23	126	1947
92	221	1948
102	406	1949(Jan.--Oct.)

To handle these cases on the sea, we have Hakata Harbor Police Station under our jurisdiction. But with its personnel of twenty-eight(28) including the Chief, it is almost impossible to expect that the Harbor Police Station can effect a complete control of so extensive a sea area.

All necessities considered, the number of policemen assigned to the police station by NRP before the transfer is just the minimum by which we can expect the normal performance of police duties along the shore and on the sea.

	super-intendant	inspect-or	assent. inspect-or	police egt.	police-men	TOTAL
Before the transfer	1	1	7	13	82	104
At present	-	1	2	3	22	28

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