

SURVEY REPORT

KYUSHU (VI) REGION

15 OCT THRU 24 OCT 1950

HARRY SHUPAK
POLICE INVESTIGATOR

39 (cont)

PSD POLICE BRANCH REPORT

TO: Chief, PSD
SUBJECT: Inspection of Kyushu
(VI) Region

Date of Report: 17 Nov 1950
Report By: Harry Shupak,
Police Investigator

Period Covered: 15 October thru 24th October 1950

SUMMARY:

1. In compliance with instructions of LO-254-37, dated 26 Sept. an inspection was made of Kagoshima and Fukuoka Prefectures, Kyushu, between the dates Oct. 15 thru Oct. 24th. During the inspection the following police departments were visited, inspected, and chief officials contacted.

a. Kagoshima Prefecture

- (1) Kagoshima Prefectural NRP
- (2) Kagoshima District NRP
- (3) Ebusuki District NRP
- (4) Kagoshima MP
- (5) Taniyama MP
- (6) Ebusuki MP
- (7) Yamakawa MP

b. Fukuoka Prefecture

- (1) Fukuoka NRP Regional Headquarters
- (2) Fukuoka Prefectural NRP
- (3) Munakata District NRP
- (4) Tsuyazaki MP
- (5) Fukuma MP
- (6) Fukuoka MP

2. Statistics on crime, traffic, communications, identification, juvenile delinquency and patrol were discussed and suggestions offered for study and/or trial.

3. Investigation of criminal laboratory practices revealed that the local laboratory at Kagoshima has used their own utilities exclusively with two exceptions wherein specimens of handwriting were submitted to the Fukuoka laboratory for additional analysis. The Regional laboratory handles most of all prefectural assignments but regional officials believe that some cases handled by local prefectural hospitals could have been handled by their laboratory, and all prefectures will be instructed to follow this practice. A total of 391 cases were handled on request by Occupational authorities, approximately 25% of the total load.

4. Kagoshima Municipal police were interested in setting up an adequate patrol system. At present they have an unorthodox set-up calling for occasional patrols by koban policemen. The

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Chief and his staff were given basic statistics to work out prior to receiving a booklet on patrol now being published for distribution to autonomous police departments.

5. NRP continues to persist in including Municipal statistics in their own. Efforts to inspect NRP statistics are always cause for confusion and long delay while officials dig into books and records, trying to separate the two departmental records. The necessity for overall total figures is of course necessary and desirable but does not warrant NRP from keeping separate records of its own work and responsibilities.

6. The fingerprinting program is progressing favorably with approximately 100% of all criminals being printed. Figures for NRP and MP do not read 100 percent but this is due to the inclusion in total figures of traffic and minor offenses. Copies of fingerprints and documents sent by telephoto were remarkably clear. Specimens of handwriting also were demonstrated.

7. Kagoshima has a problem in communications that is hampering police coverage. Sixty percent of available phones are not usable due to faulty mechanism or wiring. Communication officials are repairing these phones at a rate of 10 percent per year, and it would take ten years at this rate to repair the phones now in need of repair. Kamamoto Prefecture is in a bad state with 60 percent in need of repair.

8. Real efficiency was noted in small municipalities visited wherein the rate of apprehension as against occurrence often came to 95 percent. Police have built up a friendly and neighborly relationship with the local citizens and are enjoying good cooperation.

9. Tests were made in Fukuoka of radio patrol cars under working conditions and found satisfactory. Opinion expressed by NRP officials was on the question of the practicability of such vehicles in the rural district. The greater need of such vehicles by the large municipalities was voiced by NRP.

10. Posters of the Osaka, Kobe, and Tokyo police for the purpose of recruiting policemen were found as far south as Yamakawa-machi at the extreme end of Kyushu. These posters are being displayed at the local police stations.

11. Fukuoka claims that NRP took away 50 policemen from their authorized strength at the time of the inauguration of the new police set-up. Since then the population of Fukuoka has risen from 280,000 to 380,000. No answer to date from a petition sent to PSD one year ago.

ATTACHMENTS: 1

RECOMMENDATIONS: (1) NRP should be asked to keep complete records of its own department exclusive of MP statistics. NRP should also be asked to refrain from "assisting" in the placing and inter-exchange of MP personnel. (2) The Communications Board and the NRP should be asked to work out a schedule for the inspection and repair of communications so as to achieve higher efficiency without increasing expenditures. (3) That the Municipalities of Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe be asked to refrain from "placing" their recruiting ads in police stations of small localities. This is bound to create dissatisfaction amongst small town police otherwise satisfied with their lot.

Prohibited by law due to our strength in MOI, Hokkaido, Kyushu, & others in NRP

This is the problem not PSD. If they want more policemen hire them. It is their money NRP

NRP or MP CAN advertise for recruits where ever they like. NRP

AUTHORITY & PURPOSE: LO 254-37, GHQ, FEC, dated 26 Sept. 1950, to observe, supervise, and coordinate operation of Municipal and National Rural Police in implementation of the New Police Law in Kyushu Region.

DETAILS: Kagoshima Prefecture

1. The initial inspection was made in Kagoshima where three NRP and four MP departments were visited.

a. Kagoshima Prefectural NRP

- (1) Terakado, T. - Troop Commander
- (2) Tabuchi, K. - Police Affairs Chief
- (3) Sakamoto, T. - Identification Chief
- (4) Suniozo, K. - Patrol and Traffic Chief
- (5) Maruno, T. - Accounting Section Chief

b. Terakado was formerly with the Kyushu Regional Headquarters and has a reputation of being slightly overbearing in his attitude towards his subordinates. He impressed the investigator as being a desk executive rather than a working executive.

2. Criminal Statistics

a. There has been no appreciable change in the past six months although a decline was noted which was due largely to the many young men selected for the Yobitai and the enlistment of Koreans in the ROK units.

b. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining correct figures for NRP due to the fact that NRP simply refused to keep separate records of NRP and MP. Only after two hours of searching thru piles of written records and tabulation of figures could totals for NRP be submitted. All of their totals, including traffic, juvenile crimes, crime, etc. do not give NRP totals as separate from MP.

3. Traffic Statistics

a. Accidents, injury and death and property damage had to be obtained on the following day. They are as follows for the year 1949:

	Traffic Accidents	Death	Injury	Property Damage
NRP	61	15	86	¥ 765,000
MP	119	27	113	¥ 1,507,625

b. An inspection of enforcement figures revealed that the cause for a majority of accidents was listed under "unskillfull driving." This heading covers a multitude of sins and undoubtedly served the purpose where police officers did not have sufficient training to determine the causes of accidents. It was pointed out that almost 100% of the time there is a definite illegal cause for accidents and that certain officers should receive special training to determine causes and to afix the blame on one or more of the drivers involved.

c. Although there now exists many traffic safety programs throughout the nation, it seems to lose momentum when it reaches out-lying prefectures. It is this investigators opinion

that this could be remedied if National Headquarters would take an interest in the traffic statistics of prefectures, making checks on progress and calling undesirable conditions to the attention of those prefecture Troop Commanders. This will be taken up with Maruno of the NRP National Headquarters.

4. Identification

a. Good steady progress is evident in the collection of fingerprints with 11,650 being taken since April 1948. NRP claims 89% of all arrested persons printed while MP has taken 77%. Traffic and some economic violators were not printed. Files are well kept and the transferring of old prints to the new short forms is well on its way to completion.

b. The Scientific Laboratory was inspected and was found well equipped with an experienced staff in charge. There has been no need for outside assistance so far this year with only two handwriting specimens being sent to Fukuoka for confirmation of identification. One handwriting specimen sent on to Tokyo, September 15th has not been returned. This type of slow service discourages prefectural departments from using the National Laboratory.

c. The following figures denote amount of work done by the laboratory during the period June - May 1950.

(1) Total cases worked on - - - - -	483
(2) Total cases requested by MP Depts. - -	251
(3) Total cases requested by NRP District Department - - - - -	126
(4) Total cases handled directly by laboratory - - - - -	93
(5) Total cases requested by other than police - - - - -	13

(NOTE: Attachment #1 gives breakdown by classification of work).

5. Communication

a. Troop Commander Terakado reported extremely bad communication conditions in Kagoshima Prefecture. Sixty per cent of the 90 police boxes equipped with telephones were unusable due to needed repairs. With the turn-over of repairs to MOTC, increasing difficulty is being experienced in repair and maintenance. The excuse offered by MOTC has been a limited budget.

b. There are two radio stations in good operating order in Kagoshima. The formal opening of the circuit will be held in Fukuoka on December 1st of this year. An inspection was made of the communication and wireless rooms and although possessing good equipment, the rooms were inadequately situated as to space and access. New rooms were being planned to install the equipment within a short time.

6. Kagoshima Municipal Police Department

a. A conference was held with the following personnel:

- (1) Furuzono, S. - Assistant Chief
- (2) Ueda, T. - Criminal Investigation Chief
- (3) Kubota, K. - Patrol and Traffic Chief

b. Due to the current meeting of Autonomous Police Chiefs at Kyoto, Chief Tanaka was absent. In most MP visited this was the case and contact was made thru the Assistant Chiefs.

7. Criminal Statistics

a. The rate of occurrence has not decreased appreciably but the rate of apprehension has. Illustrations by prepared graphs showed a percentage of 85% apprehensions as compared with 34% in 1946. Furuzono claims credit for the increase in patrolling by koban policemen and the added interest by the police in their assignments. The majority of crimes are of minor nature with bicycle stealing most prominent. The distribution of crime was illustrated by use of a pin map and upon the basis of this map, the need for redistribution of the police strength was pointed out.

8. Patrol

a. The need for basic information as to criminal statistics, showing the distribution of crime by nature and occurrence, population, police service, natural boundaries, public buildings, etc. was pointed out as necessary prior to initiating an effective patrol system. Furuzono was encouraged to make such studies of Kagoshima in order to decide whether it may be necessary to revise the present partitions of Kagoshima of six (6) divisions. The present six (6) divisions are those of pre-war planning and it was pointed out that the present conditions brought about by the devastation of the city, plus changes in population of certain areas, changes in main roads, public buildings, and trends in crime may necessitate the changing of the six (6) divisions or the altering of boundaries.

b. Mention was made of Administrator Harrison's work along this line and material that could be available for study by Kagoshima. Available material was assured if requested directly or thru the Municipal Police Chiefs Association.

c. Kagoshima has a force of 278 policemen of which 12 percent are working inside and 66 percent are engaged in part time patrol work. Forty-one civilians have aided greatly in placing many policemen outdoors.

9. Traffic

a. Although only 10 policemen are assigned to traffic, patrol and koban police are assisting in traffic control. The traffic problem in Kagoshima is minor with only 26 accidents reported since January of this year.

b. Pedestrians were observed to obey traffic regulations and extreme caution shown by trucks and cars within the city limits. Traffic signs are plentiful and people most cooperative.

c. Kubota, in charge of traffic complained of bad roads as a deterrent to good traffic control. The city planning board was suggested as the ones to take the necessary steps to remedy this situation.

10. Juvenile Delinquency

a. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase with 1,451 cases occurring last year and 864 cases reported from January - June this year.

b. The police are obtaining close cooperation from local Crime Prevention Associations, schools, Parents Associations, etc., but cannot stem the rising rate. The investigator was asked for suggestions. The following four suggestions were offered:

- (1) The investigator noticed policewomen around the offices and was told that six were employed as clerks. It was then suggested that these policewomen be assigned to the Crime Prevention or Juvenile Delinquency Sections for duty preferably in plainclothes. They should of course be trained in social work, child welfare and criminal psychology before assigned. These women could be used for home contacts, lectures, and rehabilitation programs. The idea was accepted enthusiastically and a trial promised of suggestions offered.
- (2) Inter-city baseball contests sponsored by police.
- (3) Organizing of neighborhood youths by local police into athletic clubs, boyscouts and juvenile crime prevention associations with all members including the president, a juvenile.
- (4) Use of police band at public functions and public concerts.

11. Detention

a. The jail was inspected and found orderly and clean. No overlong periods of detention was discovered.

12. Taniyama MP (Population 45,000)

a. The police force is composed of 50 police officers and eight civilian clerks. NISHI, Yoshio is the Assistant Chief.

13. Patrol

a. Police patrol from kobans and have increased their rate of apprehension. Criminal cases average one and one-half per day and are minor of nature for the most part.

14. Traffic

a. Traffic was of a minor nature with one main highway running through the length of the town.

15. Personnel

a. The absent chief was formerly the police chief of a smaller town named Isiki-machi. The former chief took the top job at Hayata-cho. There still is no attempt to promote policemen within the individual police departments. The juggling around amongst small and medium MP is being carried on as a means of promotion in rank and is apparently supervised by the prefectural NRP troop commander.

16. NRP and MP

a. Assistant Chief Nishi voiced the fear that NRP would eventually take over all the small MP departments. He was assured that this was not the case. MP departments will remain as long as the people of the towns and villages want them.

17. Ebusuki NRP District Station

a. Ohokurano, M. District Chief was formerly in the Accounting Section of Prefectural Headquarters and this is his first command. He seemed eager and willing to make a good showing and according to Terakodo he is very efficient.

18. Crime

a. Crime is well controlled with emphasis on petty theft. Thirty-three cases occurred last month and a break-down was requested to get a cross section of types being handled by rural police.

Attempted murder	1
Violence	2
Property damage	1
Assault and Battery	3
Theft	8

b. The other cases were economical violations. The theft cases included the theft of firewood, fish, potatoes, rice, flour, soya-beans, wine and one case of a kimono.

c. Attention was called to an official commendation for excellent police work in solving an arson case in the town of Ebusuki which is autonomous. A later inspection of the Ebusuki MP department showed a similar commendation for the solving of the same arson case. The Chief of Ebusuki MP was asked about assistance he had received in the case. He stated that although he had sent word to the NRP and adjacent towns to be on the lookout for a known suspect, he and his men had arrested the culprit without any assistance from NRP. Terakodo was asked later why the NRP District Chief had received a commendation for work he had not done. He hastened to say that the two cases were different cases of arson although the former identification and location of the case was identical. No further questions were asked.

19. Ebusuki MP Department

a. Ebusuki has 33 police and a population of 29,000. Chief of Police M. Takutane has kept his town in good shape, boasting crime control of over 90 percent apprehensions for the past year. He is well liked and citizens have built a new station house to show their appreciation and confidence in his administration.

b. He keeps close contact with the NRP District Police but brooks no interference with his own jurisdiction. His department is as close to a model small town police department as ever visited by this investigator. The jail was inspected and found clean and modern with porcelain toilets in each cell.

20. Yamagawa-machi MP Department

a. Yamagawa-machi has a population of 16,000 and a police department of eighteen. Y. Kamato is the Chief of Police and the Assistant Chief of Police is Y. Yasuniwa.

b. Crime is of a petty nature that fluctuates with the fishing seasons. There are many illiterate fishermen but they are well behaved and controlled by their associations. Local organizations take an active part in discussions and programs to control crime and juvenile delinquency. A total of 31 juveniles were arrested during the period starting January 1950 to September 1950. Smuggling cases average three monthly but many cases go undiscovered due to poor coverage. Yamagawa has one small motor boat.

DETAILS: Fukuoka Prefecture

21. A conference was held with the following personnel at Fukuoka Regional Headquarters:

Inoue, K. - General Affairs Chief
Ono, S. - Criminal Affairs Chief
Onikura, K. - Radio-Communications Chief

Due to the absence of Director Hisayama in the United States, Inoue took charge of the interview.

22. Communications

a. Due to interest in both the new radio patrol set-up and the poor condition of the telephone (koban system) much time was devoted to this subject.

b. Fukuoka has 17 radio cars assigned to the prefecture. Tests made throughout the prefecture have been successful utilizing relay stations. Inoue expressed satisfaction with the cars and the principle but stated that the NRP would have little practical use for such type of vehicle in the country side as the time required to relay emergency calls from the scene to the nearest relay station and back to the cars would nullify the original purpose of the speedy arrival at scenes. The general opinion was that the results would not justify the expense of the radio cars and that better and more practical use could have been made by the large city departments.

c. A test run was made in one of the radio patrol cars with Inoue and Onikuro riding along. The investigator had the car driven into alleys, under street car wires and other difficult circumstances but the results were satisfactory. The car is rather cumbersome for small alleys. Later inspection was made of the radio control rooms and while the equipment is elaborate, adequate room is not yet available. New rooms are planned in near future.

d. Inoue stated that a recent survey will save NRP one billion yen as an ideal spot was found on Mt. Siburi which would eliminate the necessity of building two more relay stations.

e. Kumamoto and Nagasaki will receive radio patrol cars next year.

f. The telephone system in Kyushu is very poor as the following figures will show:

Miyazaki-ken	30	percent	inefficient
Kagoshima-ken	60	"	"
Saga-ken	20	"	"
Kumamoto-ken	60	"	"
Fukuoka-ken	35	"	"
Nagasaki-ken	15	"	"
Oita-ken	05	"	"

g. The police have had a difficult time in trying to get the Communications Board to send repairmen to repair lines. Budget problems were given as an excuse. Many lines are still made of iron wires and are constantly jailing. Police were assured that the problem would be taken up with the proper authorities in Tokyo.

23. Identification

a. The fingerprint program has been satisfactory with some of the small MP departments still lagging a bit. Kyushu has collected 75,000 prints to date. Prints sent to Tokyo return in adequate time. The use of telephoto reduces the time to one hour or so. Copies of telephoto prints of documents and fingerprints shown were clear and distinct.

b. The laboratory was inspected and found very adequate to handle practically any type of investigation. The following is a statistical list of laboratory work done by the Fukuoka Prefectural Laboratory from January to September 1950.

Identified Articles	<u>Requested by</u>		Total
	NRP	MP	
Type of blood	328 (25)	383	711
Blood-stain	201 (32)	240	441
Semen	63 (8)	55	118
Excrements	29 (1)	37	66
Hair	150 (5)	127	277
Poison	122 (90)	115	237
Oils and Fats	38 (1)	44	82
Particle	70 (6)	86	156
Bullets	89 (89)	102	191
Paper	35 (6)	11	46
Fibre	25 (11)	19	44
Mark of seal impression	104 (6)	68	172
Counterfeited document	17 (7)	46	63

Identified Articles	Requested by		Total
	NRP	MP	
Soil Nature	63 (8)	52	115
Chemicals	54 (13)	53	107
Narcotic	73 (73)	10	83
Electric	39 (2)	108	147
Germ	9	11	20
Vomit	2	3	5
Others	123 (8)	220	343
Total	1,634 (391)	1,790	3,421

NOTE: Figures in parenthesis show the number of articles identified at the request of Occupation authorities and they are included in the figures shown right above.

24. Fukuoka MP Department

a. Due to the absence of the Police Chief who was attending a conference at Kyoto, a conference was held with the following personnel:

Shiroishi, H. - Ass't Chief of Police

Oyamada, S. - Chief of General Affairs

25. Crime

a. Crime has steadily increased with Fukuoka MP Department at a loss as to how to combat the problem. They gave as one reason the shortage of personnel. At the beginning of the separation of MP from NRP, NRP still the boss, decided to take away 50 men from the authorized number of Fukuoka's Municipal Police and distribute them amongst adjacent smaller cities as Moji, Kokura and others. This resulted in the illegal situation of four to five cities being over the authorized strength while Fukuoka was 50 minus. At this time Fukuoka City has a population of 370,000, an increase of approximately 100,000 while still remaining understrength by 50 men. Fukuoka MP stated that at the time NRP took the 50 men, they had promised their return as it was a temporary loan, but now they cannot get any satisfaction. Fukuoka MP claimed that a petition was sent to PSD in November 1949 but had not received the courtesy of a reply. They were assured of a reply in the near future.

b. Suggestions were made for a redistribution of police personnel in Fukuoka as a step towards the control of crime wave. Necessary statistics for the setting up of a patrol system was illustrated and discussed at length. Fukuoka promised to make a

survey of the geography and population of the city, rates of crime and police service prior to the setting up of new divisions and patrol beats. The present divisions are those set up long before the start of World War II and the fallacy of continuing to follow said boundaries was stressed due to shifts in population, crime, public buildings and highways, communications, etc., brought on by the extensive bombing Fukuoka received and the new postwar conditions.

26. Traffic

a. While Fukuoka had only 396 accident cases last year they are on the increase. The present traffic section has only 27 personnel. Fukuoka realizes the necessity of increasing the personnel and the efforts of this section, but claims shortage of personnel. It was suggested that the organization of a Traffic Division be planned and prepared on paper for future use.

b. Observations showed the lack of proper street markings, cross walks and other traffic markers. Although the Assistant Inspector assigned as Traffic Chief complained of acute congestion due to narrow streets, he could offer no remedy. Upon finding that Fukuoka does not have a single one way street, it was suggested as one remedy for the congestions, plus a study of streets and routes to be made with the cooperation of the City Planning and Construction Board.

27. Fukuma-machi MP

a. A conference was held with the following personnel of Fukuma-machi MP:

Nomura, S. - Chief of Police

Tanaka, H. - Assistant Chief of Police

b. Fukuma MP has a population of 6,000 and a police force of seven including the Chief. Chief Nomura is progressive and takes pride in his small force and their efforts in keeping his town clean. He has his police moving about on patrol, two at night. Cases average 30 per month. Chief Nomura keeps a large chart in his office of the five policemen, showing number and types of cases assigned per month. This system he stated was frowned on by the Public Safety Commissions as it showed the difference in type of work done to the general public. This might cause dissensions and lack of morale amongst his policemen.

c. Chief Nomura was advised that it would be best that such work records be kept on his desk and not revealed to the general public. In addition it was suggested that cases closed as well as assigned be added to the work record.

d. Although a highway runs thru Fukuma there has been only 27 cases since January, mostly involving Occupation vehicles.

28. Tuyazaki-machi MP

a. A conference was held with the following personnel:

Yamada, K. - Chief of Police

Koga, S. - Assistant Chief of Police

b. Tuyazaki has a population of 8,400 and a police force of 10 men. Crime is low with an average of 15 cases per month and on the decrease. Policemen average 8 hours per day but take turns on night patrols. This has proved effective due to trend of night offenses. The Fire Department assists police on night patrols.

c. Tamada brought up as a special problem, a case that occurred in the past wherein Tuyazaki apprehended 40 illegal Korean entrants and had to keep them for one month before NRP took over custody. The food bill amounted to ¥12,000 for which the town could ill afford as they are hard put to support their own police department.

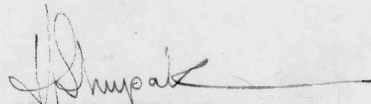
d. Yamada was advised first to submit ¥12,000 bill to the NRP and then to arrange a quick turn-over agreement for future incidents of similar nature. Inoue of Regional Headquarters stated that he would accept the bill for the 40 Koreans and would arrange for quick turn-overs in the future.

29. Munakato, NRP District

a. District Commander Nomiya, Kazu, has a force of 30 policemen and 10 civilians and has been in charge since May 1950. He was formerly with the Tokyo Police and is fully aware of importance of statistics in police work. This was shown by statistics presented by him completely covering all phases of police duties and responsibilities. Nomiya keeps close contact with all small MP in his district and close cooperation is enjoyed by both departments.

b. Crime has decreased in the past few months due to the active programs instituted by Nomiya in the control of juvenile delinquency and crime.





1 Incl:
Pertinent Statistics of Munakata
NRP District Station


HARRY SHUPAK
Police Investigator

MUNAKATA DISTRICT
POLICE STATION
FUKUOKA.

交通事故調

accident of communication

1950			year month
	1949	1950	1
the dead 	3		2
the wounded 	15	18	3
 damage	160,600	63,000	4
matter Gr. 1's matter	10 21	2 5	5
			6
			7
			8
			9
			10

Crime of minor
Juvenile

少年犯罪

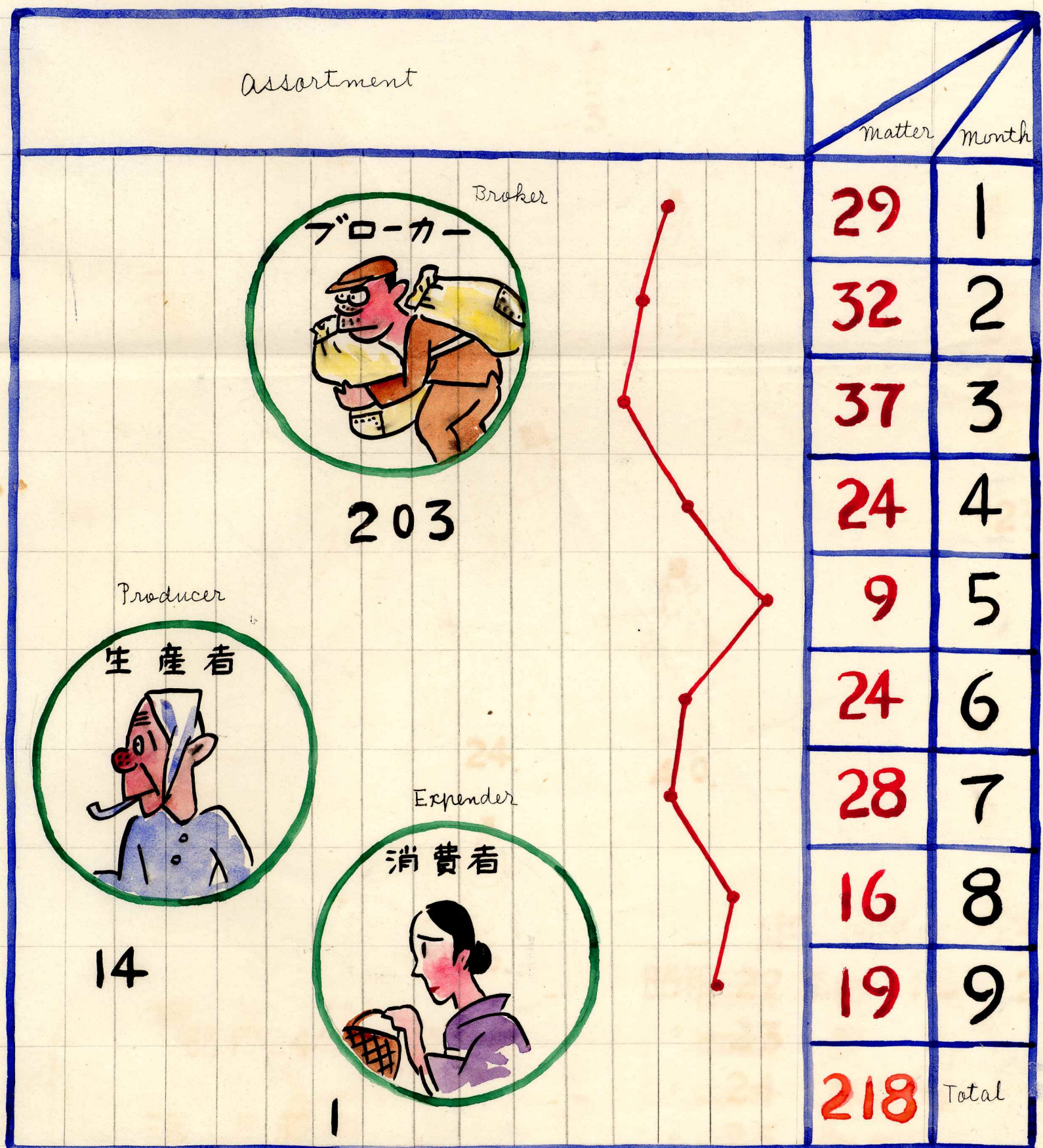
1950



計	其 法 犯 他	窃 盗	恐 喝	Assortment month
Total	Other crime of criminal law	Thieve	Threaten	
1		1		1
6		6		2
9	1	8		3
6		6		4
9		8	1	5
6		2	4	6
1			1	7
3		3		8
				9
41	1	34	6	計 Total

Count up of economic disobeys

經濟犯罪檢舉件數 1950



Foreigner and Secret Passenger

Smuggler

外国人密航状況 並に登録状況

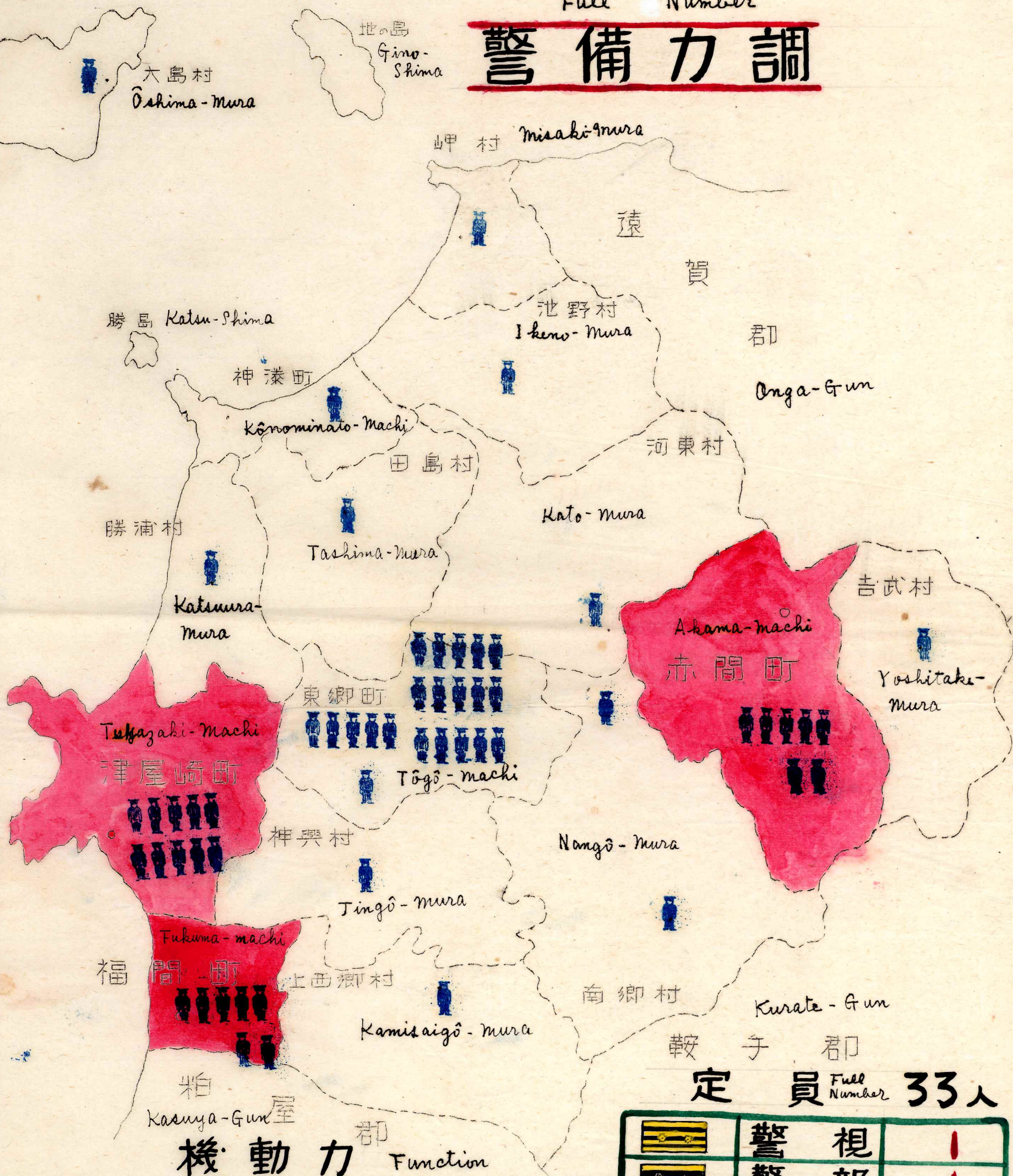


昭和24年の上陸地点
 Place which secret passenger landed in last year
 海上監視哨
 Box of Concentrate Looks

	回数	secret passenger 上陸人員
昭和22年 1947	18	243人
" 23 " 1948	7	35人
" 24 " 1949 (last year)	6	80人
" 25 " 1950 (this year)		

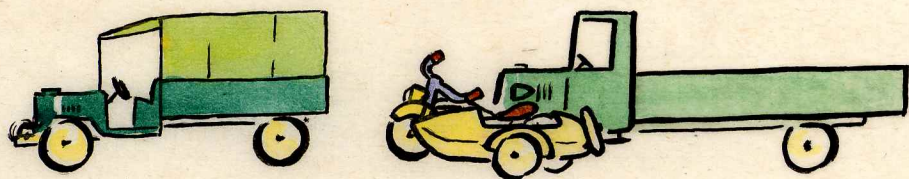
Full Number

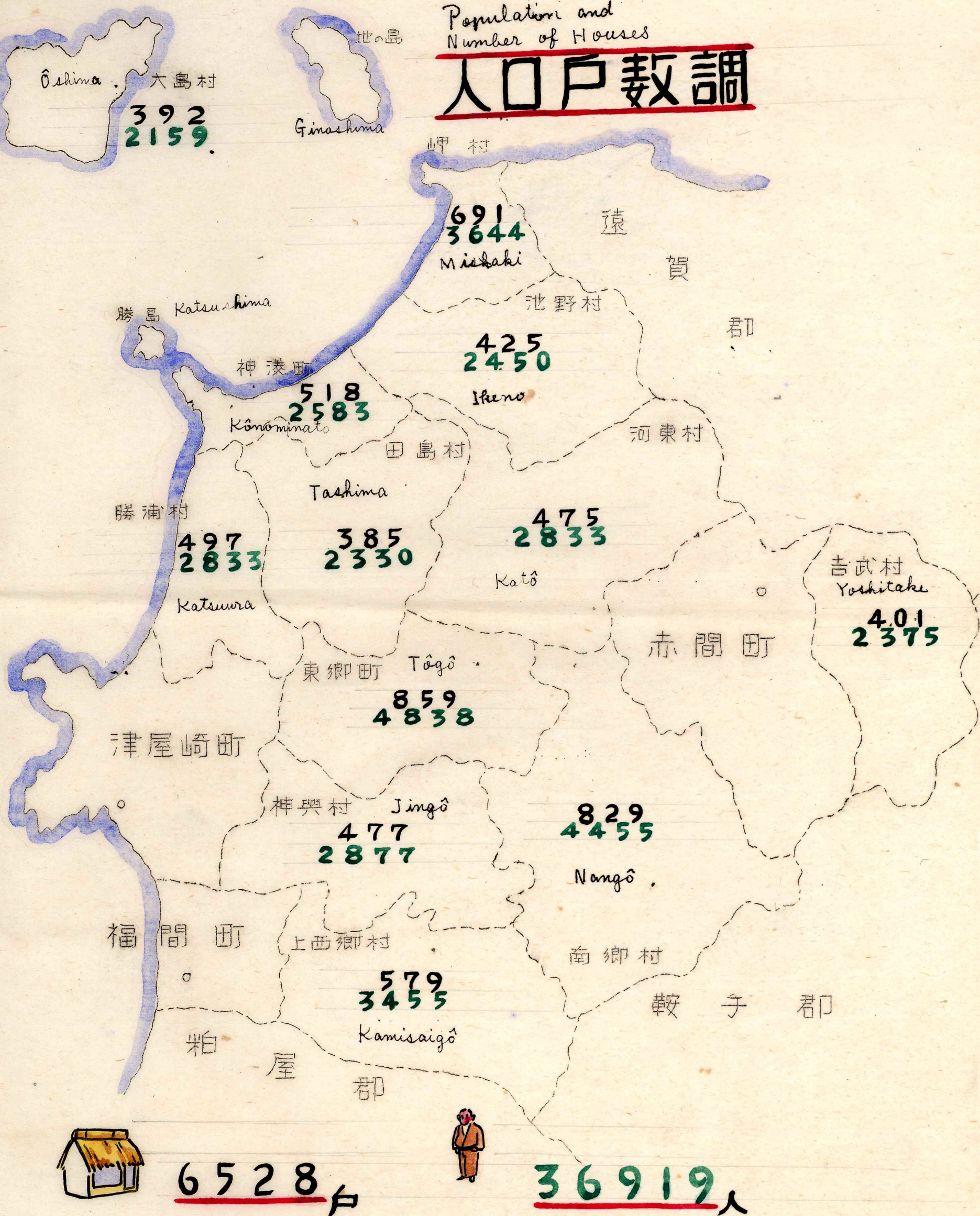
調力備警



定員 Full Number 33人

	警視	1
	警部	1
	警部補	3
	巡查部長	4
	巡查	24



Population and
Number of Houses人口戸数調

Communication (Transportation?)

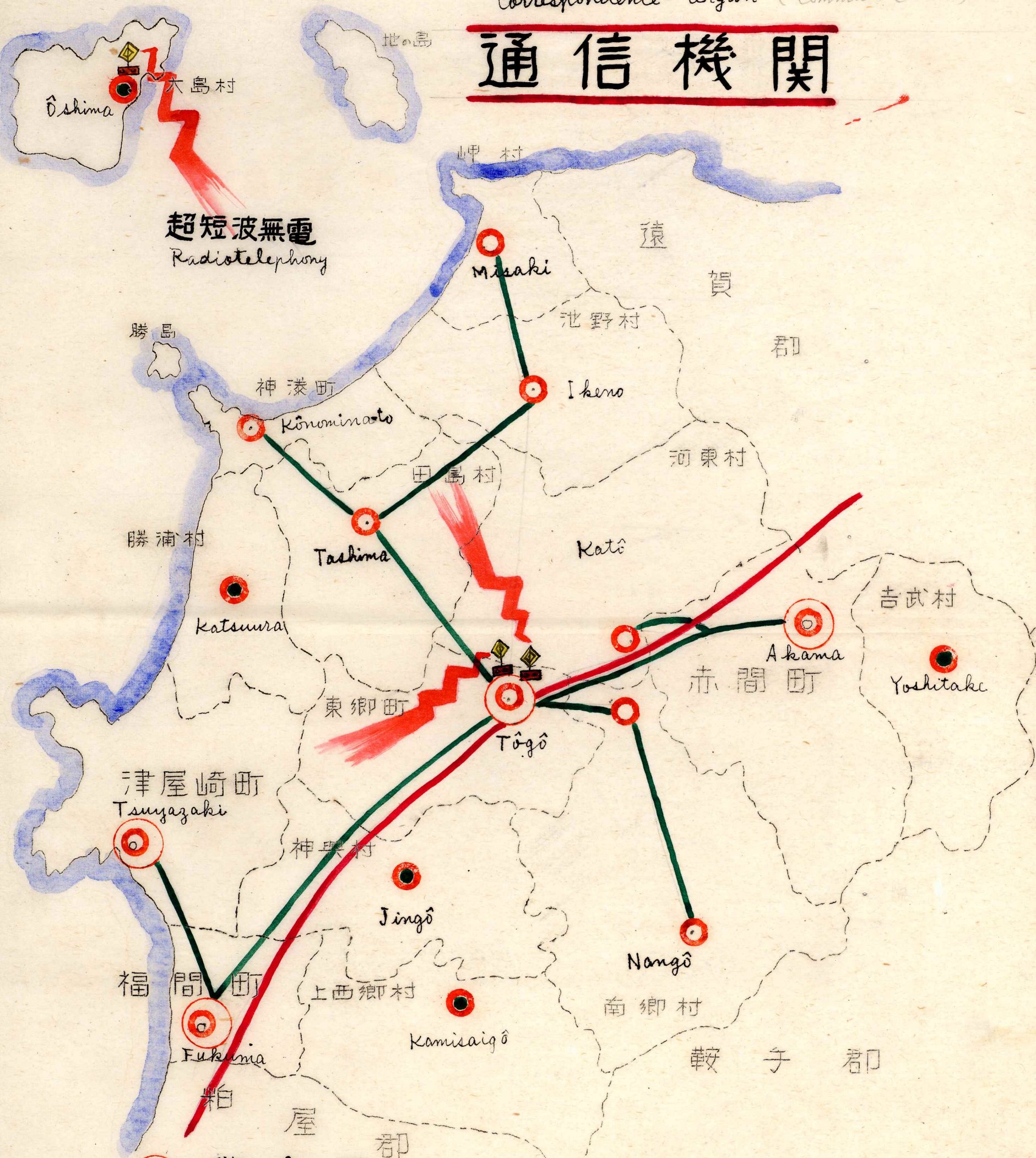
交通機関



	博多～中津		赤間～直方		赤間～岬
	福間～直方		赤間～原町		赤間～神湊
	赤間～岬		赤間～小倉		博多～大分

Correspondence - Organ (Communication)

通信機関



警察署

Police Station



警電のある駐在所

Policeman Station which has telephone



警電のない駐在所

Policeman Station which has no telephone



警電幹線

Trunk Line of Police Tel.



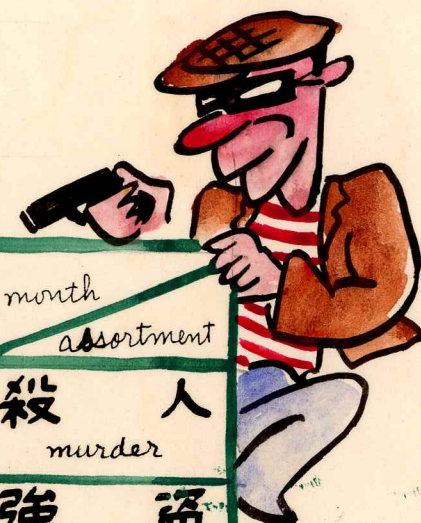
支線

Branch Line of Police Tel.

刑法犯発生検挙表

Crime of Criminal Law

97 grow
7 hunt up
1950



%	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	month assortment	
100						1	1						殺人 murder	
66						2	2					1	強盗 robber	
55				13	23	28	24	47	22	26	27	10	窃盗 thieve	
100				1	11	20	12	35	16	13	12	2		
100						1	1		1		1		強姦 desflower RAPE	
100				13	13	4	8	3	4	4	1		暴行傷害 outrage, injure hurt	
100				13	4	8	3	4	1		2	3		
100					2	5	5	2	1	5	1	1	詐欺 fraud	
100					2	2	2	2					流罪 corruption case	
100						2	8	7	5	5	1		横領 usurp	
100				1			1						賭博 gambling	
100				1			1						猥褻 obscene	
100				1	2	1	2		1	4	1	2	その他 other	
70				16	28	31	42	50	43	59	35	32	17	計 total

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

By M. NARA Date 6/4/88

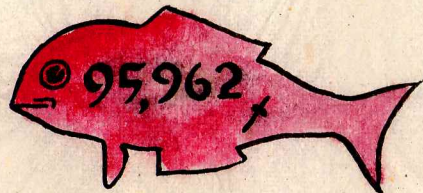
Products

高 獲 收 物 産

(昭和24年)

大島村

Oshima



Fish

3,598,500 Kiro

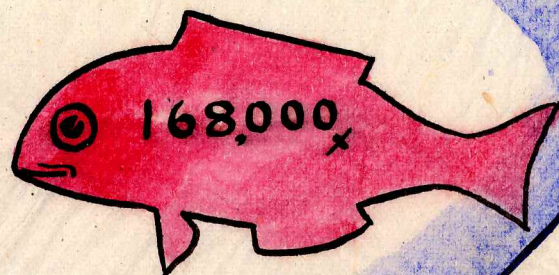
地の島

Ginoshima



Fish

1,396,800 Kiro



岬

Misaki

村

6,300,000 Kiro

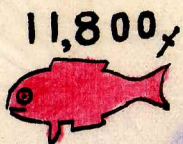
23,040x



90,000 Kiro

神 湊 町

Konominato



11,800x

45,000 Kiro

勝 浦 村

Katsunura

products

作付反別

quantity

実 收 高

Rice

米

3653

1,200,000 Kiro

80,090 石

Wheat

麦

2063

40,96,800

27,312 石

Potato

馬鈴薯

182

17,76,150 Kiro

473,640x



Sweet Potato

646

85,55,310 Kiro

2,281,415x

火災発生状況

Fire



1949	1950	year month
		1
		2
	1	3
		4
		5
1		6
3		7
	2	8
		9
1		10
		11
		12