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THE POLICE OF JAPAN

1982



87456

NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY

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U.S. Department of Justice
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1. MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY



This information booklet is prepared to inform you of the outline of the Japanese police system and about police activities in 1981.

"Even at night, a lady can take a walk alone in Tokyo". This is what foreign journalists said when praising public safety and order in Japan.

There are many reasons why our country can maintain such a high standard of public safety and order. Some people may point out Japanese traits, history, legislation against firearms and so on, and I have to add that, police activities have been playing an important role.

It was 108 years ago (1874), when the modern police system started. Since then, various improvements were made to cope with the changing circumstances until the present police system was established 28 years ago (1954). And with the cooperation of the people, we have been making much effort in the performance of our assigned responsibility and duty to protect the life and property of an individual, to take charge of crime prevention, suppression and investigation, and to maintain public safety and order. I think it is these efforts that have made our society so safe for the journalists to say the above.

The social circumstances in Japan, however, have been changing so rapidly, and the Japanese police is now faced with many problems.

Therefore, in order to solve these problems and to maintain a high standard of public safety and order, I think it is necessary for us to expend much more effort in the performance of our duties.

But today, the police in any country cannot perform its duties without the cooperation of other countries, and I'm convinced that friendly relations with your country and the mutual understanding of your police will have much significance in our work.

I would be very happy if this booklet can be of any help to you as material for your comprehension of the Japanese police.

Osamu Mizuki

Commissioner General
National Police Agency

November, 1982

2. OUTLINE OF THE POLICE SYSTEM IN JAPAN

(1) HISTORY AND SEQUENTIAL CHANGE

Since the establishment of "Keihoryo" (Police Bureau) in the then Ministry of Home Affairs (Naimusho) in the 7th year of Meiji (1874) up to the termination of the Second World War, the police of Japan were operated under a centralized system; the Police Bureau, in the name of the Minister of Home Affairs, exercised its power of directions and control over the police organizations of each prefecture through the respective Prefectural Governors who were also government officials.

After the War, in 1947 to be exact, the former "Police Law" was enacted in line with the occupation policies of the Allied Forces then stationed in this country. Under the former "Police Law", the centralized police system which had been in force was "decentralized" into the dual system of National Rural Police and the Autonomous Entity Police respecting "local autonomy".

Main points of change were as follows:

- (a) Responsibilities of the police were limited to those duties relating to "to protect the life, person and property of an individual, and take charge of the investigation of crimes, the apprehension of suspects and other affairs concerning the maintenance of public safety and order".
- (b) The Public Safety Commission System (Koan Inkaei Seido) was first introduced at both the national and Prefectural levels as a democratic method of supervising the police.
- (c) Each city and city-like town or village with a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants would maintain its own Autonomous Entity Police.

As a result of this drastic change, the police were much more democratized than ever before. However, it soon became apparent that the Autonomous Entity Police thus created produced many defects on the overall operational efficiency of the activities of their own police, because the police units were too small and fragmented. And, it was also found that maintaining Autonomous Entity Police tended to cause heavy financial burdens on smaller cities, towns and villages.

In order to eliminate these organizational defects, the current "Police Law" (Law No. 162-June 8, 1954) was adopted on June 8, 1954, following the ratification of "the Peace Treaty with Japan" (April 28, 1952). The new police law was designed to retain the strong points of the democratic police conceived in the former police law and to rectify the proven defects, and weak points experienced under it. Thus the new police system was enacted to insure the above objectives.

Major characteristics of the new police law are as follows:

- (a) The Public Safety Commission system, which had been adopted for the first time in Japan under the former police law, was retained; thereby guaranteeing the democratic supervision and the political neutrality of the police.
- (b) Greatly clarified was the state responsibility for maintaining public safety and order

- by assigning a Minister of State to the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission and specifying the matters for which responsibility should be taken by the state; on the other hand, the coordination between the state responsibility and the political neutrality was attempted by giving the Chairman no vote as a general rule.
- (c) The former dual system of maintaining both the National Rural Police and the Autonomous Entity Police in cities, towns and villages was abolished, and the two were integrated into the one unified system of "Prefectural Police" (Todo-Fuken Keisatsu) respecting the spirit of local autonomy; thereby solving the problem of inefficiency of all police operations and excessive financial burdens on the local communities.

Viewed in the above context, the present police system in Japan has been established on a harmonious foundation of meeting the various demands and requests of the people which are made of the police in a democratic country, and this system is well-adapted to the present situation of this country.

(2) POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

A. POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Based on the principle of having a high regard for "local autonomy", police affairs are primarily dealt with by the respective Prefectural Police. However, because the police affairs also have some national characteristics, it is necessary for the state to exercise supervision over these affairs to a certain extent.

In order to perform this sort of state responsibility, both the National Public Safety Commission (Kokka Koan Iinkai-NPSC) and the National Police Agency (Keisatsucho-NPA) were established as police organizations at national level having responsibility over the direction and control over all Prefectural Police, or to handle the required liaison and coordination among the Prefectural Police organizations.

a. National Public Safety Commission

The National Public Safety Commission is placed under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister and takes charge of police operations relating to the public safety of the nation, administers affairs concerning police education, police communication, criminal statistics and police equipment and coordinates affairs concerning police administration.

The NPSC is composed of the Chairman and five members: To clarify the administrative responsibility of the Cabinet, a Minister of State is appointed the Chairman. The Chairman presides over the affairs of the Commission and represents the NPSC.

To insure the political neutrality of the police, the Chairman has no vote, but he is given a "ballot" privilege which is effective only in case of a tie.

Members of the Commission are appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet from among the persons who have had no career as professional public servants in police or prosecutive service during the preceding five years. In order to insure the political neutrality of the police, it is provided in the Police Law

that the appointment of members of the Commission shall not result in three or more of them belonging to the same political party. The NPSC is provided with the authority to supervise the National Police Agency relating to the functions of the Commission. The NPSC performs its duties through this authority to supervise, and may establish the Regulations of the NPSC in accordance with the commission authorized by laws and ordinances.

b. National Police Agency

The NPA is placed under the supervision of the NPSC and shall take charge of the provided functions. The head of the NPA (The Commissioner General of the NPA) not only supervises the affairs of the NPA, but also directs and controls the Prefectural Police concerning the functions of the NPA. The Commissioner General of the NPA is appointed and dismissed by the NPSC with the approval of the Prime Minister.

In the NPA, there are the Secretariate (Chokan Kanbo) and the following five Bureaus and one Division:

Police Administration Bureau (Keimu Kyoku)

Criminal Investigation Bureau (Keiji Kyoku)

Traffic Bureau (Kotsu Kyoku)

Security Bureau (Keibi Kyoku)

Communication Bureau (Tsushin Kyoku)

Safety Department (Hoan Bu) in the Criminal Investigation Bureau

As Attached Organizations to the NPA, there is the National Police Academy (Keisatsu Daigakko), the National Research Institute of Police Science, and the Imperial Guard Headquarters.

As local organizations, there are seven Regional Police Bureaus (Kanku Keisatsu Kyoku), the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Communication Division, and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police Communication Division. Each Regional Police Bureau, established in seven regions throughout the country takes charge of a part of the functions of the NPA in its respective jurisdictional area. It should be noted that the area of Tokyo Metropolitan, and that of Hokkaido are both excluded from the jurisdictional areas of the seven Regional Police Bureaus, because the former has the nature of the metropolitan police and the latter has a special geographic characteristic respectively.

B. POLICE ORGANIZATIONS IN TOKYO METROPOLITAN AND PREFECTURES

Under the provisions of the Law, police affairs are considered to be subject to each Metropolis and Prefecture. Consequently, the Metropolitan and Prefectural governments should maintain their own police, and the Prefectural Police shall be responsible for the police affairs in their respective prefectures.

a. Prefectural Public Safety Commission

As the administrative organization responsible for supervising respective Prefectural

Police, the Prefectural Public Safety Commission is placed under the jurisdiction of the prefectural governor.

In the case of Tokyo Metropolitan and eight other prefectures covering the designated cities (such as Sapporo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Kitakyushu and Fukuoka), the Prefectural Public Safety Commission is composed of 5 members; while in other prefectures, 3 members.

In addition, in the case of the four areas in Hokkaido, the Area Public Safety Commission composed of three members are placed to supervise the Area Police Headquarters.

The above members' qualifications for appointment to these commissions, and the members' limitations for belonging to a political party are almost the same as those for the members of the NPSC.

b. Metropolitan Police Department (Keishicho-MPD) and other Prefectural Police Headquarters

The Metropolitan Police Department and the Prefectural Police Headquarters are respectively headquarters for the Metropolitan Police and Prefectural Police. The MPD and the other Prefectural Police Headquarters take respectively charge of the affairs of each Prefectural Police under the supervision of the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commission.

As the head of Prefectural Police, the Superintendent General (Keishisokan) for Metropolitan Police, and the Chief of Prefectural Police (Keisatsu Honbucho) for the other Prefectural Police are appointed.

In view of the special characteristics of Metropolitan Police, the Superintendent General is appointed and dismissed by the NPSC with the approval of the Prime Minister after obtaining the consent of the Metropolitan Public Safety Commission. Chiefs of Prefectural Police is appointed and dismissed by the NPSC with the consent of the respective Prefectural Public Safety Commission. The Metropolitan Police School and the Prefectural Police School are attached respectively FMPD and to each Police Headquarters of other prefectures.

c. Area Police Headquarters and City Police Department

In view of the special regional characteristics, Hokkaido Prefecture is divided into five jurisdictional areas. In each area excluding the Sapporo Area, an Area Police Headquarters is established. Chiefs of Area Police Headquarters is appointed and dismissed by the NPSC with the consent of the Hokkaido Public Safety Commission.

In view of the special characteristics of major cities, a City Police Department is established in the area of each of the ten designated cities in eight prefectures as a lower agency of Prefectural Police Headquarters in order to take charge of a part of the functions of Prefectural Police.

d. Police Stations, etc.

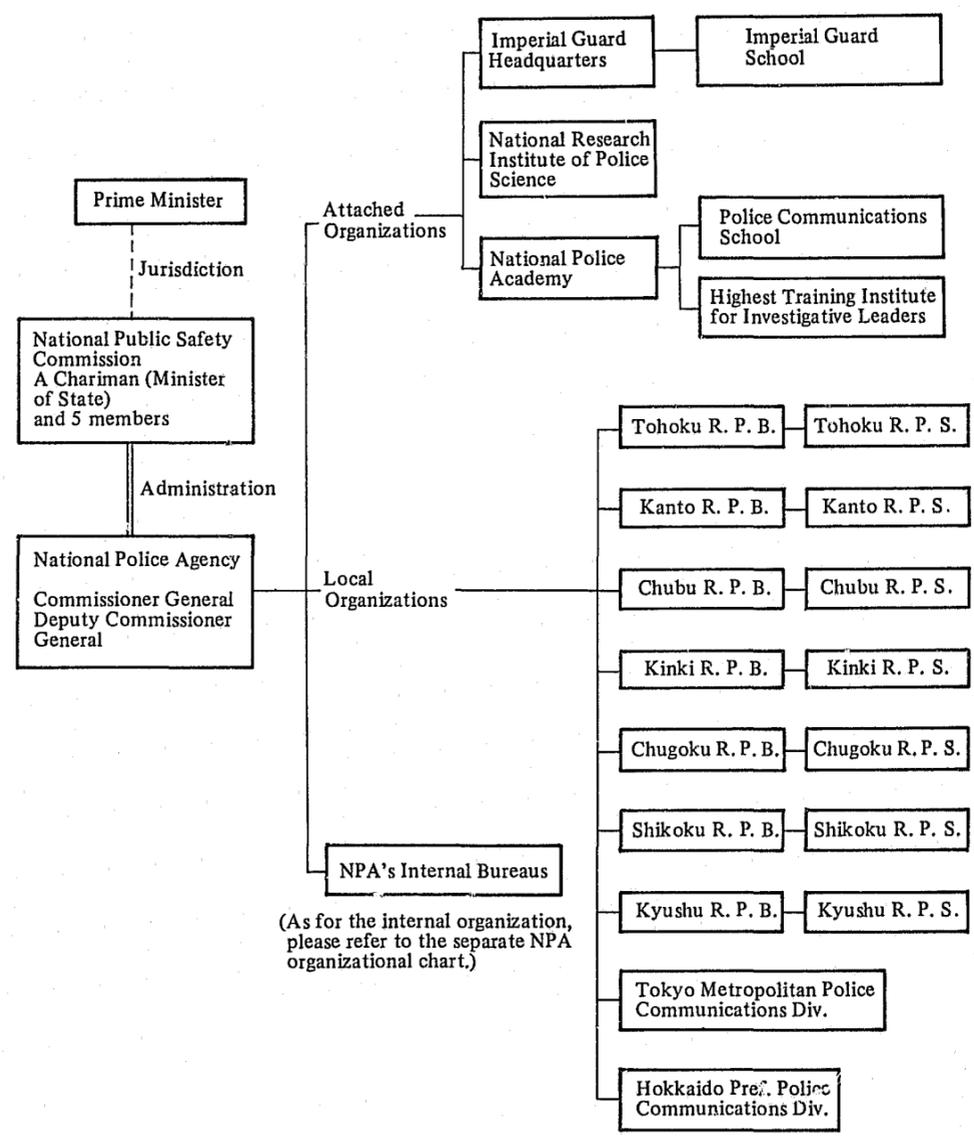
The area of each Prefecture is divided into districts, and in each of which a Police Station (Keisatsu-Sho) is placed to exercise jurisdiction over the district. The Police

Station constitutes a front-line operational unit of the Prefectural Police as an agency which primarily executes the functions of police closely related to daily life of the people. There are about 1,200 Police Stations throughout the country, the number of whose personnel is from about 15 to about 500.

There may be established Police-Boxes (Hashutsusho) and Residential Police-Boxes (Chuzaisho) as lower organizations of Police Stations. And in case of special need, Security Police-Boxes (Keibi Hashutsusho) may be established.

A Police-Box is usually manned by more than two police officers who serve on rotation in urban cities. A Residential Police-Box, on the other hand, is usually established in villages and small communities, and usually a residential quarter is attached to this residential Police-Box where usually one police officer performs assigned duties.

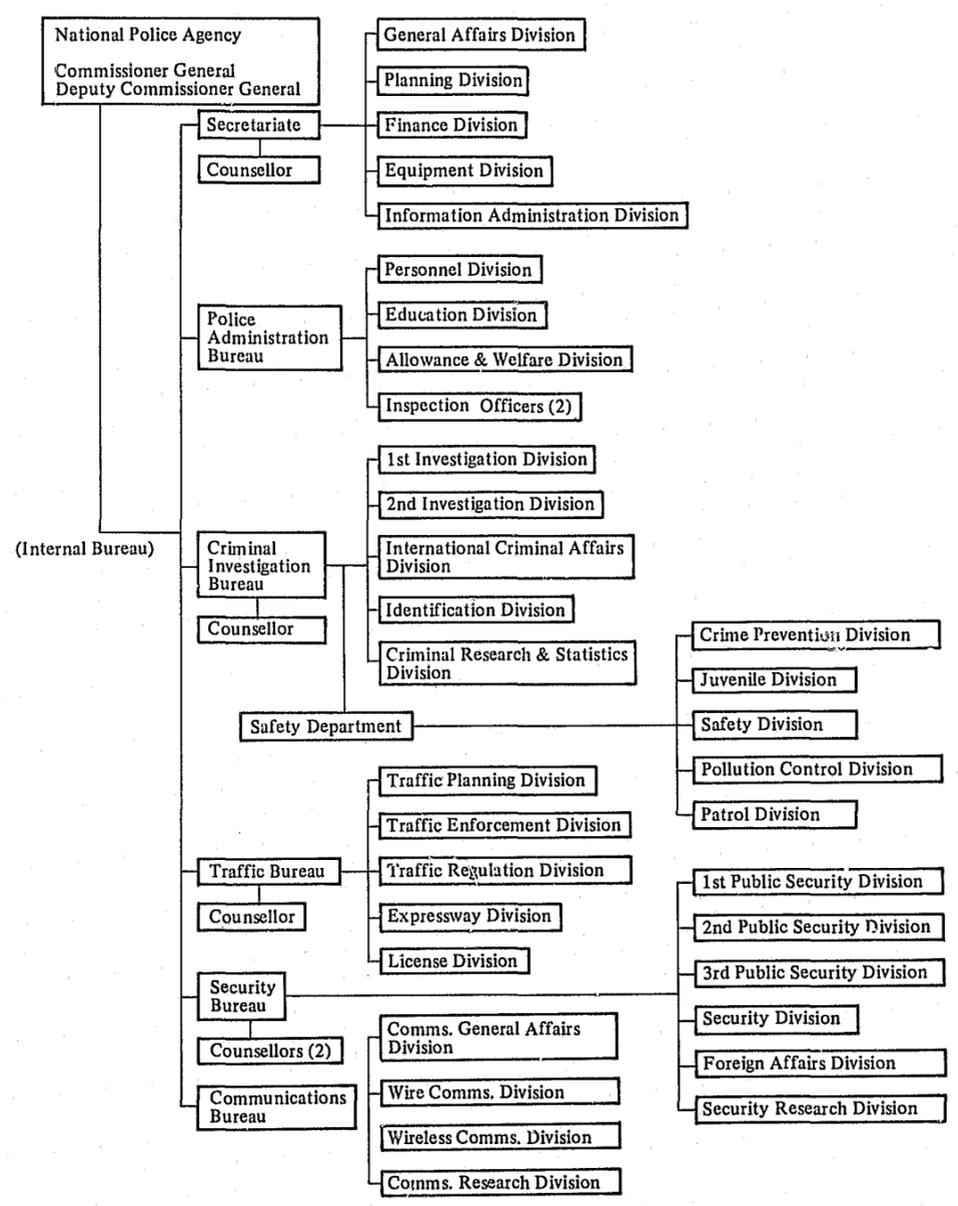
POLICE ORGANIZATION (NATIONAL LEVEL)



(As for the internal organization, please refer to the separate NPA organizational chart.)

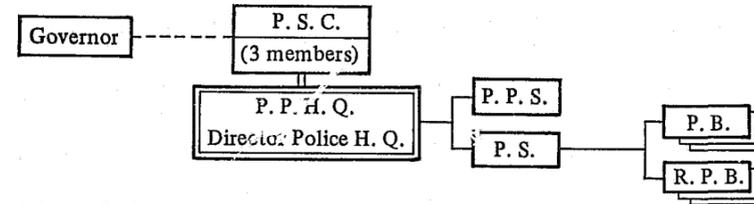
Remarks: R. P. B. (Regional Police Bureau)
R. P. S. (Regional Police School)

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY
(As of July, 1982)

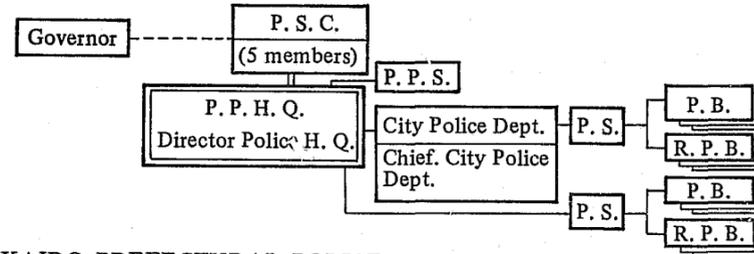


ORGANIZATION OF PREFECTURAL POLICE
(As of July, 1982)

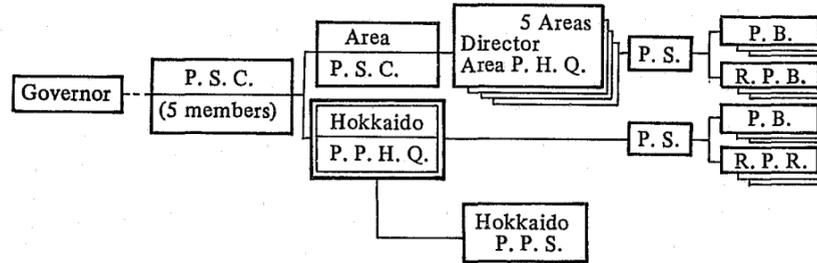
1. ORDINARY PREFECTURAL POLICE



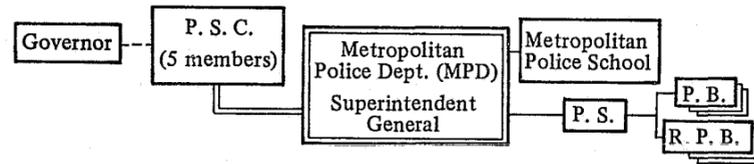
2. Seven (7) MAJOR PREFECTURAL POLICES
(Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Aichi, Hyogo, Fukuoka and Hiroshima)



3. HOKKAIDO PREFECTURAL POLICE
(Jurisdiction is divided into 5 Areas: Sapporo, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Kitami and Hakodate)
Each Area except Sapporo has its own police headquarters known as "Area Police Headquarters."



4. METROPOLITAN POLICE



Total number of police stations, police boxes and residential police boxes throughout the country.
(As of April, 1982)

Police Stations	1,220
Police Boxes	6,113
Residential Police Boxes	9,347

- Remarks: (1) P. S. C. (Public Safety Commission)
P. P. H. Q. (Prefectural Police Headquarters)
P. S. (Police Station) P. B. (Police Box)
R. P. B. (Residential Police Box)
P. P. S. (Prefectural Police School)
(2) --- indicates "Jurisdiction"
==== indicates "Administration"

3. AUTHORIZED STRENGTH PROMOTION, PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF POLICE PERSONNEL

(1) AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

As of April, 1982, the police personnel in this country numbered approximately 252,000 persons. Amongst these, those who are performing duties at the national level police organizations amount to about 7,600 persons, and details are as follows:

- Police officers about 1,100
- Imperial guard officers about 900
- Civilians in general about 5,600
- (including 4,100 of technical staff in the field of police communication)

Those police officers and civilians who are serving the Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD) and Prefectural police organizations, both of which represent local organs, amount to approximately 244,400 persons – about 214,300 police officers and about 30,100 civilians.

The number of police officers in the Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD) and Prefectural police organizations is increasing every year to adequately cope with police phenomena which have become more complicated and diversified as a result of the population growth and social situation changes in Japan.

(2) THE RANK OF POLICE OFFICERS AND THEIR PROMOTION

The ranks for Japanese police officers are divided into 9 ranks which are shown below:

- "KEISHI SOKAN" (The Superintendent General of the TMPD)
- "KEISHI KAN" (Superintendent Supervisor)
- "KEISHI CHO" (Chief Superintendent)
- "KEISHI SEI" (Senior Superintendent)
- "KEISHI" (Superintendent)
- "KEIBU" (Police Inspector)
- "KEIBUHO" (Assistant Police Inspector)
- "JUNSA BUCHO" (Police Sergeant)
- "JUNSA CHO" (Senior Police Officer)
- "JUNSA" (Police Officer)

The "KEISATSUCHO CHOKAN" (The Commissioner General of the National Police Agency), however, has the status as a police officer and in view of his functional position as such, he is naturally placed at the top of the ranking of officers in this country. However, he is excluded from the ranks of all police officers. Furthermore, as far as being a "Senior Police Officer" is concerned, it must be noted that this is not a legal police rank, but is "an official title" of

those police officers in the rank of a "Police Officer", whose duty is to give professional guidance on actual jobs to Police Officer and to coordinate their various daily duties.

The promotion of those police officers who are over the rank of "Superintendent" is, as a rule, based on a 'Selective promotion system', under which the assessment of respective candidate is made by factors, such as competency in performance assigned duties, experience and actual results of his duty, etc. The promotion of those police officers who are below the rank of "Police Inspector", however, is based, principally, on the "competitive examination promotion system". However, the promotion of the police officers below the rank of "Police Inspector" who have special technical skills, or have rich experience and knowledge in specified police work or have an outstanding service record for a long time, is selected by the assessment of their special abilities for the performance of such assigned duties, and the actual results of their services, etc.

Police Rank and Insignias

THE INSIGNIA

For

The Commissioner General of the NPA (Five Gold Rising-sun)



RANK INSIGNIA

For

The Superintendent General of the MPD (Four Gold Rising-sun)



Superintendent Supervisor
(Keishikan)



Assistant Police Inspector
(Keibuho)

Chief Superintendent
(Keishicho)



Police Sergeant
(Junsabucho)

Senior Superintendent
(Keishisei)



Senior Police Officer
(Junsacho)

Superintendent
(Keishi)



Police Officer
(Junsa)

Police Inspector
(Keibu)



Remarks:

1. Both Commissioner General of the NPA and Superintendent General of the MPD wear respective insignia on both sides of their shoulders of uniforms.
2. Other police officers wear their respective insignia on both sides of their lapels of their winter uniforms.
3. In case of the summer (informal) uniform, police officers wear only one insignia on the right chest of their uniforms.

(3) PAY AND ALLOWANCES FOR POLICE OFFICERS

In view of the special characteristic of police officers' duties, a special salary and wage schedules have been applied to the pay and allowances for police officers. The amount of their monthly salary is prescribed to be higher compared with other public service personnel in general.

For instance, when a 19-year-old police officer completes the basic training period of one year at a "Police Training School" and received his new assignment to "Hashutsu-sho" (a police box), he is to receive monthly pay amounting to 104,200 Yen. Compared with the total amount of monthly pay for an ordinary public servant who earns 88,700 Yen per month, and is of the same age as this police officer, a policeman's monthly salary is higher than that of this ordinary public service personnel by 15,500 Yen.

Moreover, among the various allowances for a policeman, the "Family Allowance" and "Commuter's Allowance" etc., are the same as those for an ordinary public service personnel. However, to those police officers who are assigned to police duties which are extremely dangerous, uncomfortable, unhealthy or difficult, such as crime investigation, traffic control and driving of a patrol car, etc., a "Special Duties Allowance" is given to them, ranging from 200 Yen to 300 Yen a day in accordance with the contents of the specific duties to be performed.

Moreover, the salary and allowances for those police officers who are national public service personnel are defrayed by the national budget, and the salary and allowances for those police officers who are assigned to Metropolitan and Prefectural Police organization, and are also local public service personnel are defrayed by the respective budgets of the Metropolitan Governments, or Prefectures.

4. RECRUITMENT OF POLICE OFFICERS AND THEIR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) RECRUITMENT OF POLICE OFFICERS

The police organizations in this country are composed of the National Police Agency, ("Keisatsu Cho" which is often referred to as NPA) as a State agencies, and the Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations as "local" (Metropolitan and Prefectural) organs.

Those police officers selected by the National Police Agency are to serve, not only at the NPA, but also at the Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations as "core" executive police officers. The selection of the police officers is from those applicants who have successfully passed the examination for senior government officials which is conducted by "JINJIIN", (the National Personnel Authority in Tokyo) after taking into consideration the respective applicant's wishes and the results of an interview examination conducted by the National Police Agency.

Those police officers who are adopted by Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations are to directly execute the police duties at respective Tokyo Metropolis and Prefectures constituting the basic unit of all police activities. The selection of police officers is made from those applicants who have successfully passed the "Examination For Police Officers" which is conducted by the "Personnel Committee" in cooperation with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and Prefectural Police Headquarters. The Superintendent General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD) and respective Chief of Prefectural Police Headquarters select police officers from those applicants through necessary competence and aptitude tests. The Tokyo Metropolis and Prefectures are conducting examinations for police officers by dividing applicants into two categories: University graduates and High School graduates. The selection ratio for these two categories so far has been roughly or a equal base.

(2) EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS

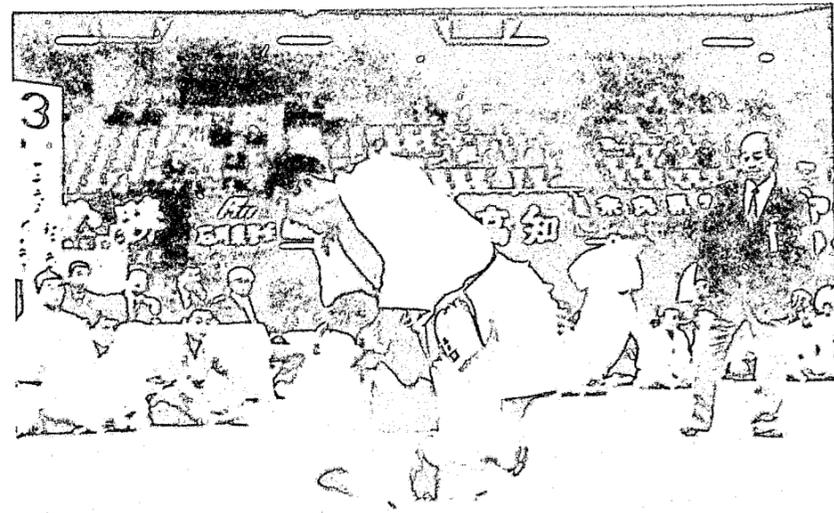
Recruited police officers are ordered to enter respective Metropolitan or Prefectural Police Schools to undergo necessary basic police education and training.

When they are promoted to higher ranks, they go through Sergeant's Course, Assistant Inspector's Course or Inspector's Course at "Regional Police Schools" or at the "National Police Academy". In these courses, special emphasis is placed on enhancing their leadership or administrative ability their subordinates required as senior officers.

More professional education and training is given to senior investigation officers at the "Highest Training Institute For Investigative Leaders" which is an attached institute to the "National Police Academy".

Besides the regular courses of the respective Police Schools, various on-the-job training activities are conducted. More consideration is paid for young police officers, and special programs are provided so as to give them the opportunity to see overseas police forces or to join a training camp program.

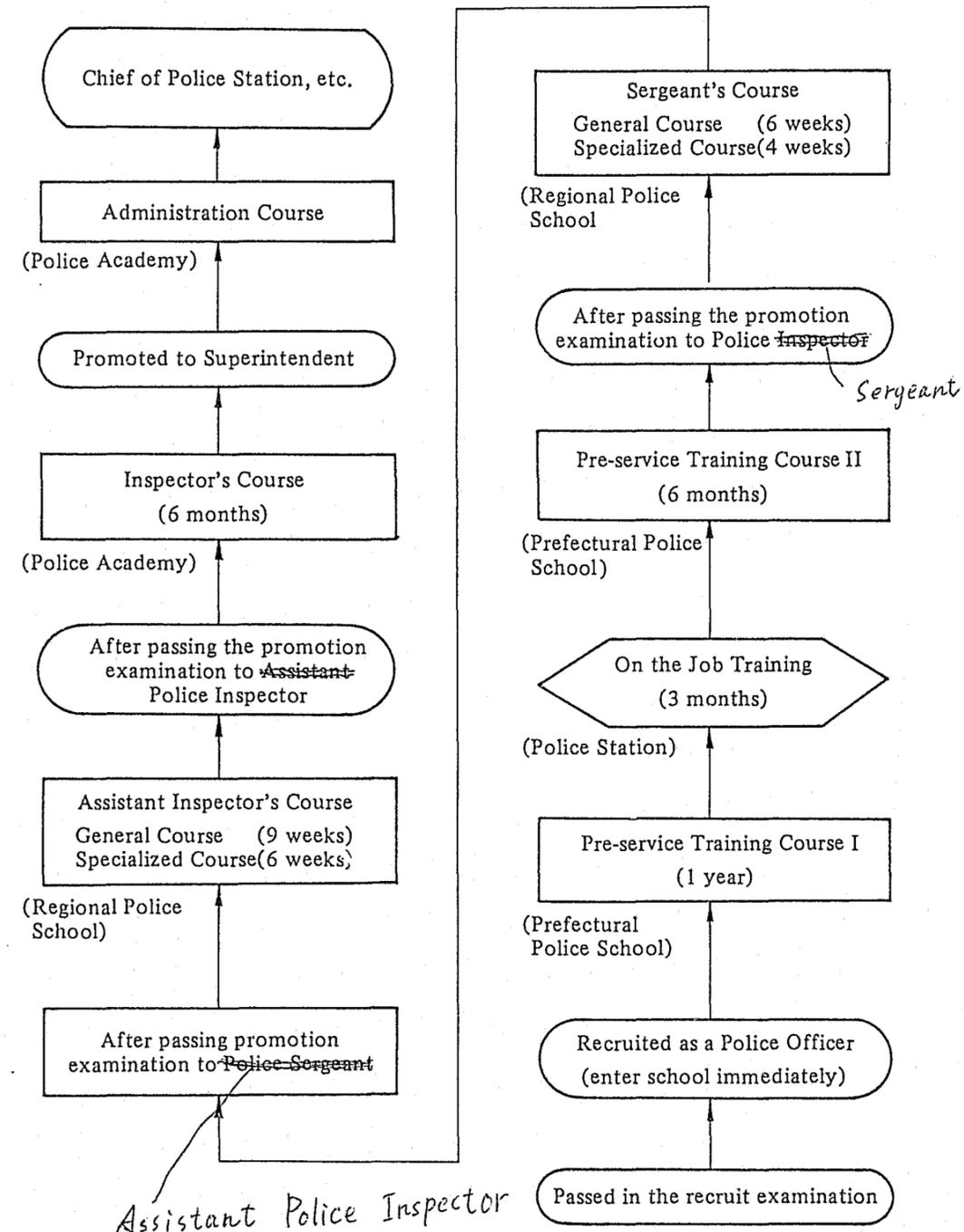
In view of the special character of the police duties of arresting criminals and protecting people, all police officers are required to improve their skill in "Judo", "Kendo", "Arresting Techniques", "Pistol Shooting" and "First Aid Techniques". It is also noted that they have shown high achievements in "Judo", "Kendo" and "Pistol Shooting", both domestically and internationally.



Photograph shows a "Judo" match.

Please correct your copy of Police of Japan (Page 17) as follows. 87452

Police Education and Training System



(Note) In addition to the above, other necessary training and education courses are conducted at each level of police school.

5. POLICE BUDGET AND EQUIPMENT

(1) POLICE BUDGET

A. MECHANISM OF THE POLICE BUDGET

The budget appropriated to the police of Japan is divided into two categories: the national expenditure and the Prefectural expenditure including Metropolitan expenditure.

The national expenditure is appropriated to the personnel expenses of the NPA and the other expenses necessary for the administration and management of functions of the NPA. It is also appropriated to the expenses directly defrayed by the state, among the expenses needed by prefectural police organizations, and to the state subsidy to the prefectural police expenses. The prefectural police expenses are appropriated to the expenses needed for the administration of the prefectural police organizations.

It is a principle in this country that the state subsidizes a part of the prefectural expenses except for the personnel expenses.

The explanation of the allotment of these specified expenses is as follows:

a. Expenses Defrayed by the National Treasury

Among the expenses needed by the prefectural police organizations, the main ones directly defrayed by the national treasury are as follows:

- Salaries and allowances for police officers with the rank of and higher than "Keishisei" (senior superintendent) who are called "Chiho Keimukan" (local senior police officers)
- Expenses for the management of educational facilities such as police schools, and for police professional training
- Expenses for police communication facilities, and for the police telephone charges
- Expenses for criminal identification
- Expenses for police equipment such as police vehicles, police boats, helicopters, etc.
- Expenses for the operation of escort and guard missions
- Expenses for the investigation of crimes affecting public peace and order, and other special types of crimes

b. Expenses defrayed by prefectures

As stated above, the expenses for prefectural police organizations, except those defrayed by the state, are all defrayed by prefectures, and the main items of them are as follows:

- Salaries and allowances for police officers with the rank of and lower than "Keishi" (superintendent) and for civilian personnel
- Expenses for the investigation of crimes in general
- Expenses for crime prevention activities

- Expenses for the traffic police
- Expenses for police facilities such as police stations and police boxes

B. POLICE BUDGET APPROPRIATED IN F/Y 1982

The National Police Agency's budget and those for the prefectural police organizations in F/Y 1982 are as follows:

- a. The initial NPA's budget in F/Y 1982 amounted to 157,902 million yen. Compared with the previous year's total amount of budget, 154,750 million yen, the 1982 budget is increased by 3,152 million yen, and the rate of growth is about 2 percent. (Please refer to Diagram 1)
- b. The initial budget appropriated to the prefectural police organizations in F/Y 1982 amounted to 1,820,253 million yen. Compared with the previous year's total amount of budget, 1,683,807 million yen, the 1982 budget is increased by 136,446 million yen, and the rate of growth is about 8.1 percent. (Please refer to Diagram 2)

Diagram-1 Composition of the NPA's Budget in F/Y 1982

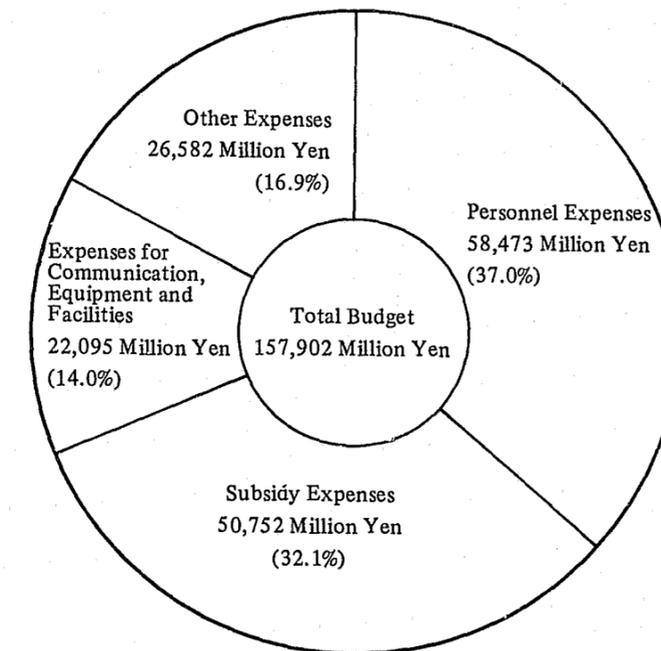
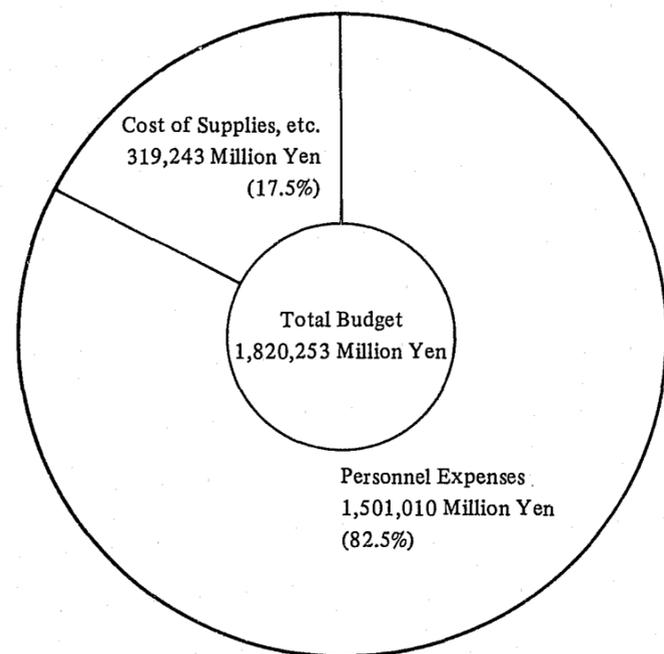


Diagram-2 Composition of the Police Budget for the Metropolitan and the Prefectural Police Organizations in F/Y 1982



(2) POLICE EQUIPMENT

In order to perform police missions as effectively as possible, many kinds of police equipment are allocated to all police organizations in Japan. They range from such personal equipment as uniforms and pistols to such large-sized police equipment as motor vehicles, boats and helicopters.

A. POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES

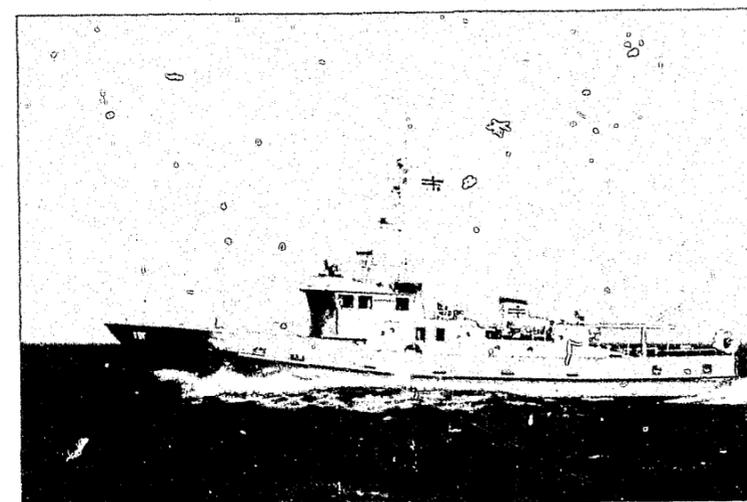
Police motor vehicles have been assigned even to small police units, such as "residential police boxes", etc. Making the best use of the motor vehicle's mobility, police can speedily and properly perform their missions, in dealing with various accidents, in traffic control, and in the conduct of criminal investigation. At present, a total of about 20,400 police motor vehicles have been in use by the police, the main items of which are about 4,900 patrol cars, 3,000 "Shirobai" (white motorcycles), 5,000 criminal investigation vehicles and 2,600 transportation vehicles.



Patrol car

B. POLICE BOATS

The police boats are assigned to "Water Police Stations" which are located at typical open-ports of this country, such as Tokyo port, Osaka port, Yokohama port, Kobe port, with the remainder of boats positioned at other ports, isolated islands, lakes and marshes and rivers.



Police patrol boat in action

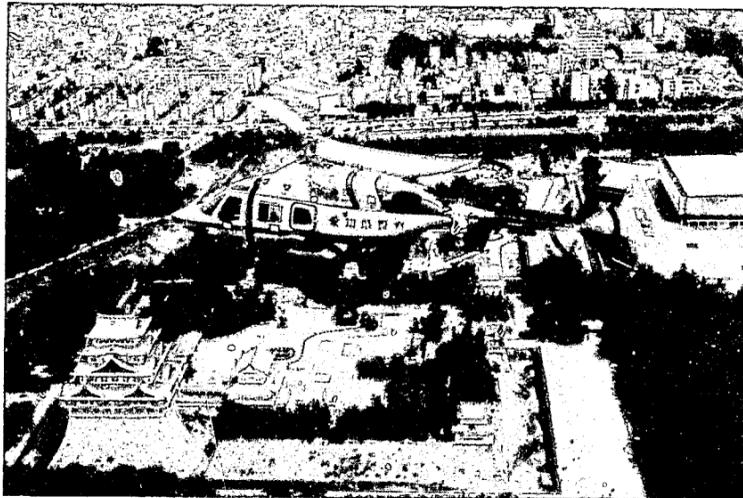
The function of these boats is to provide patrol services on the water, and to rescue persons involved in water accidents and calamities, and to investigate illegal entry and departure of persons into and out of this country, and to enforce related laws and regulations regarding the smuggling of contraband, etc.

A total number of about 200 police boats whose tonnage-length ranges from 1 ton to 70 tons are deployed throughout the country.

C. POLICE HELICOPTER

Making full use of its high-speed and wide visibility characteristic, police helicopters have been extensively utilized by the police in order to perform police mission such as the rescue of victims involved in disaster and accidents, searching for victims of mountain disasters and accidents, traffic law enforcement, pursuit of runaway criminals, and control, over pollution-oriented incidents, etc.

At present, the police has a total of 33 police helicopters throughout Japan, heliports are prepared at 21 prefectures including Tokyo Metropolis.



Helicopter starting patrol from air base

6. ACTIVITIES OF THE PATROL POLICE

(1) THE PATROL POLICE CONSTITUTES THE VERY BASIS OF ALL POLICE ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

In order to perform police functions to the maximum, it is essential for the police to have understanding and cooperation of the people. To say nothing of the prevention and clearance of various crimes, the patrol police is making every effort to perform its service activities regarding matters which are closely related to every day life of the residents, such as consultation on their daily problems and troubles, geographical guidance services to visiting persons, protection of the aged and children from traffic accidents, etc.

Through such services, the patrol police is trying to foster friendly relationships between the residents and police.

It can be said that the abovestated patrol police activities are the very basis of all police activities, because the maintenance of public peace and order in this country largely depends on the police-community relations.

(2) THE ACTIVITY UNIT OF THE PATROL POLICE

Patrol Police operations begin at the levels of "Hashutsusho", a kind of Police Box, "Chuzai-sho" (Residential Police Box) and Radio Cars each of which is assigned a fixed area of activity.

A. "HASHUTSUSHO" AND "CHUZAISHO"

"Hashutsusho" and "Chuzai-sho" are placed throughout the country at key locations and number about 15,000. "Hashutsusho"s are mainly established in major urban cities. As a general rule, they are operated by a number of patrol officers serving on a three-shift system. "Hashutsusho"s are known to the people by the popular name of "Koban".

Furthermore, as far as a "Chuzai-sho" is concerned, they are mainly positioned in areas outside of major urban cities. Usually, one patrol officer resides with his family in this police facility and performs his assigned duties. The patrol officers performing their duties in these two police facilities are acquainted with the neighboring communities residents.

Therefore these patrol officers are very popular among people from the aged to children.

Note: "Three Shift-System", This system is performed by rotating duty assignments as "Off Duty" and "Day Duty"

Full-day duty — From 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. next day

Off duty — The next day following "On Duty" service. A police officer is free from duty.

Routine duty — From 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.

B. RADIO CARS FOR PATROL DUTY AND SERVICES

The Radio Cars are usually known as "Patrol Cars" are very popular among community residents. There patrol cars are assigned to Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters and Police Stations across the country. In principle, a patrol car is manned by a pair of two patrol officers and is operated on a "Three Shift System".

In addition to the routine watch and guard activities, when a case or incident occurs, these patrol cars conduct such activities to coping with the case or incident and immediately rush to the scene of the crime or the incident.

(3) A VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE PATROL POLICE

A. PRECAUTIONARY ACTIVITY

Precautionary activity include such activities as the prevention and clearance of a crime, traffic guidance and control, guidance of juvenile, protection of drunkards and lost children, receipt and disposition of various requests and reports, or geographical guidance services, etc.

B. PATROL ACTIVITY

Patrol activities are conducted by patrol officers in charge of respective jurisdictional area either on foot, bicycle or by a patrol car to prevent crimes and to protect the residents.

During patrol duty, every effort should be made to prevent crime and to detect crime. Positive questioning has been encouraged to suspicious persons, who are located during the patrol.

In 1981, about 65 per cent of arrests in the category of the Penal Code-oriented crimes was made by patrol officers across the country.

C. HOUSE VISITS FOR LIAISON AND CONTACT

The center of this particular activity is represented by the following service activities.

House visit for liaison and contact is made by those officers working in a "Hashutsusho" or a "Chuzaiho" to homes and business establishments, which are located in the area under their charge to give these residents advice on the prevention of crimes and accidents, and give ear to their wishes and opinions regarding the police or to their various troubles so that these patrol officers may solve or find a clue to these residents' problems.

(4) SERVICE ACTIVITIES BY THE PATROL POLICE

In addition to service activities by the patrol officers which had hitherto been described, such as geographical guidance, protection activity and the disposition of grievance consultation, there are also the service activities shown below:

A. PUBLICATION OF "MINI" PUBLICITY PAPERS

Many "Mini" (miniature) police publicity papers are published by "Hashutsusho" and "Chuzaiho" across the country, the names of which are taken from those of their location and places of note.

The size of this special police bulletin is about a half the size of a regular news paper, and is known as "Koban Shinbun". (Police Box Bulletin) This police bulletin carries various news items, such as neighboring traffic accidents, damage by thieves, reports on lost article and good conduct children, etc. It is very popular among neighboring community residents. As of the end of March, 1982, this particular bulletin was being issued in 13,000 locations, numbering about 83 per cent of the total number of police boxes and residential police boxes throughout Japan.

B. VISITS OF THE HOMES OF AGED, PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED OR PERSONS LIVING ALONE

There are many instances in which many aged persons and physically disabled persons lead a solitary life, amid feelings of uneasiness and loneliness.

Therefore, patrol officers try to call on them so as to encourage them and give advice to them regarding how to contact or report to the police in emergencies, and ways and means for the prevention of a crimes and fires.

C. KIND RESPONSE TO THE COMMUNITY RESIDENTS

Concerning the handling of requests and reports from the community residents, if nothing interferes, the result of police disposition is notified to them. In doing so, the police shows a trustworthy attitude to the residents.

D. SPORT GUIDANCE TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION

In order to contribute to the sound upbringing of youth, patrol officers are providing guidance in "Judo" and "Kendo", as a voluntary activity which is conducted in their free hours.

In addition to the above-stated activities, patrol officers participate in a variety of community meetings, and they are creating "a big pipe" (connection) between the residents and the police through these activities.

As stated above, patrol police activities have got people's full confidence and expectation by developing these "Grass roots activities" which are closely linked with the regional communities in Japan.

(5) INCREASING CALLS THROUGH "110" DIAL SYSTEM

The number of the telephone calls informing incidents and accidents via 110 Dial System has shown a trend of rise year after year. The total number of telephone reports via the 110 System which was received in 1981 by the police throughout Japan reached a total of 3,026,000. Compared with those received ten years ago, the total number of telephone reports made in 1981 increased by 1.5 times.

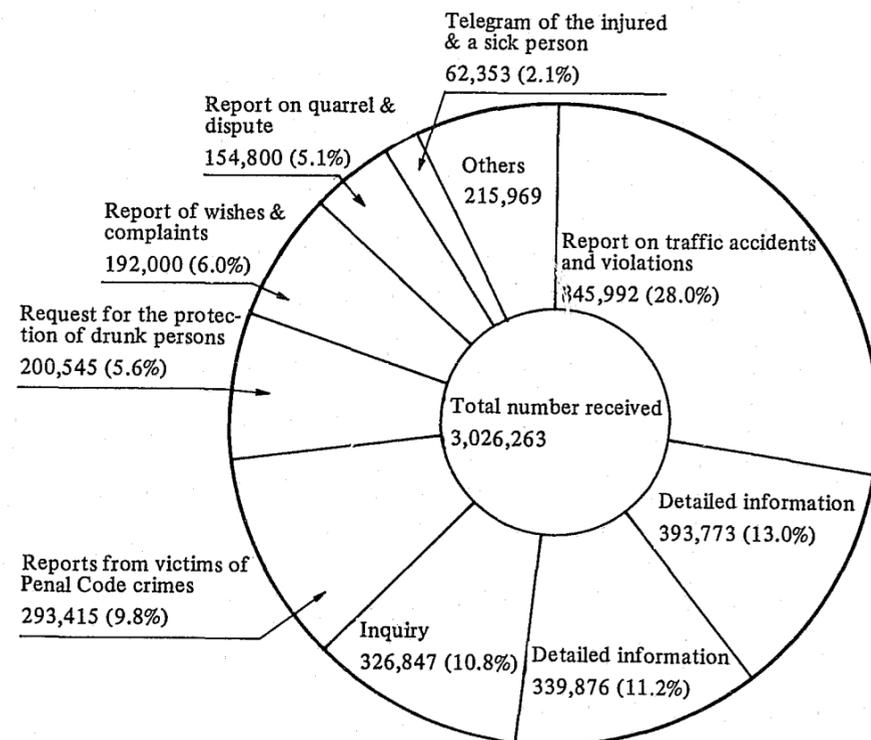
This figure clearly indicates that one call was made per 10.4 seconds, or used by one out of 39 people in this nation.

Receipt of "110" reports is most frequent during evening to midnight period (from 16:00 to 24:00). These particular calls alone constitute nearly half the day's total calls received.

As far as the contents of the calls received are concerned, most calls are made regarding the traffic accidents and traffic violations, etc.

Regarding the breakdown of the contents of calls received in 1981, please refer to the Diagram shown below:

**Number of Received "110 Dial" Calls in 1981
(Classified by contents)**



7. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PENAL CODE RELATED CRIMES AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

(i) THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PENAL CODE-RELATED CRIMES IN 1981

A. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PENAL CODE-RELATED CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN 1981

The total number of the Penal Code-related crimes known to the police, (excluding those cases of death or bodily injury through negligence in the conduct of one's occupation in traffic accidents, the same is applied hereinafter) reached 1,463,228 cases. Compared with those known to the police in the previous year, however, the 1981 total showed an increase to 105,767 (7.8 per cent). Moreover, the "crime rate" (the total number of the Penal Code-related cases known to the police per 100,000 population) was 1,241 cases. Compared with that of the previous year, 81 cases increased (7.0 per cent). (Please refer to Diagram-1)

B. THE SITUATION OF THE CLEARANCE OF CRIMES IN 1981

The total number of the Penal Code-related crimes "cleared" in 1981 was 870,513 cases, and the arrested persons by police were 418,162 persons. The "clearance rate" (Kenkyo-ritsu) of crimes was 59.5 per cent. Compared with those for the previous year, both the number of cleared cases and the persons arrested by police in 1981 increased respectively. The clearance rate in 1981, however, remains at nearly on the same level. (Please refer to: Diagram-2)

When the clearance rate of crimes in 1981 is reviewed in accordance with "major" crimes, the result is as follows:

(Kyoakuhan) (Felonous Crimes)	89.4 per cent
(Sobohan) (Violent Crimes)	92.1 "
(Settohan) (Larceny)	54.7 "
(Chinohan) (Intellectual Crimes)	96.2 "

C. THE COMPARISON OF CRIMES IN JAPAN WITH THOSE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Among the advanced countries, Japan is said to be the country where public peace and order has been maintained to an incomparable extent.

Diagram-3 shows the result of comparison of Japan's "crime rates" of "Homicide" and "Robbery" in 1980 with those for the same category in four European countries and America.

From the above results, it may safely be said that as far as "Homicide" is concerned, America's 10.2 cases was the top. Compared with Japan's 1.4 cases, America's figure is about seven times that of Japan. As far as "Robbery" is concerned, America's figure of 243.5 cases is far more than those of any other countries. Compared with Japan's figure of 1.9 cases, America's figure is about 128 times as many as that of Japan.

Moreover, when the clearance rate of "Homicide" is compared, it is noted that Japan's figure of 97.2 per cent is the top among the countries concerned. The order of the clearance rates in other countries are as follows:

Federal Republic of Germany	95.6 per cent
Great Britain	88.1 "
France	79.4 "
U.S.A.	72.3 "

When the clearance rate of "Robbery" cases is compared, the order is as follows:

Japan	75.5 per cent
Federal Republic of Germany	53.0 "
Great Britain	28.8 "
France	26.4 "
U.S.A.	23.8 "

Please refer to Diagram-3 showing the international comparison of the crime rates in Homicide and Robbery (1980).

Note: This international comparison is based on each country's "Criminal Statistics".

Diagram-1 Transition of Penal Code-related Crimes Known to the Police, and Crime Rate (from 1950 to 1981)

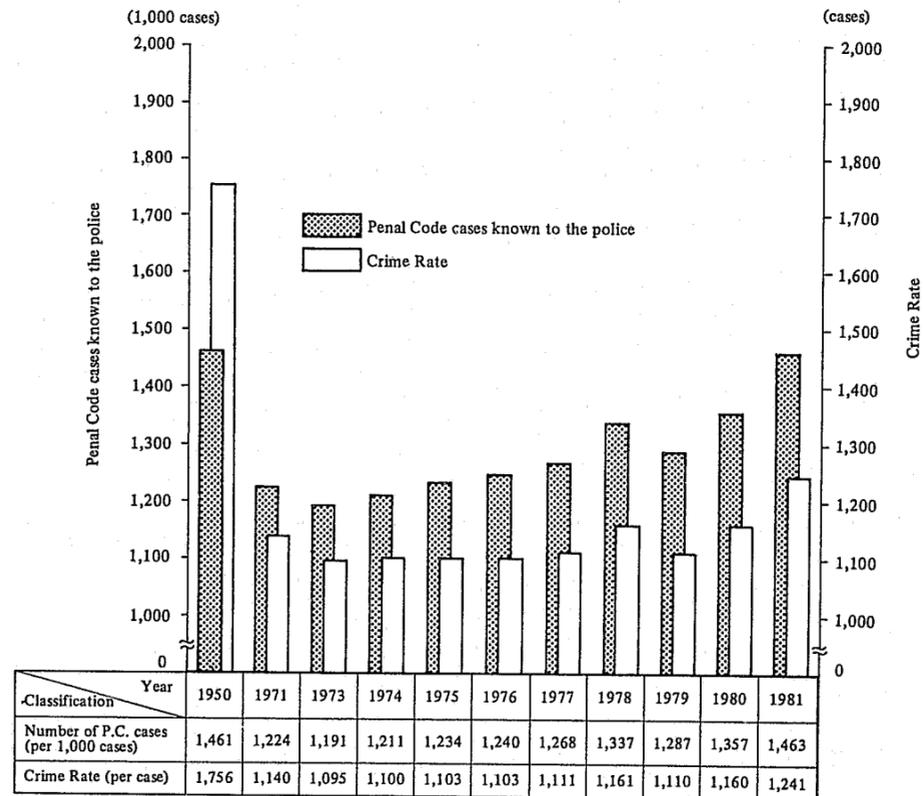


Diagram-2 Conditions of Clearance of All Penal Code-related Crimes (From 1972 to 1981)

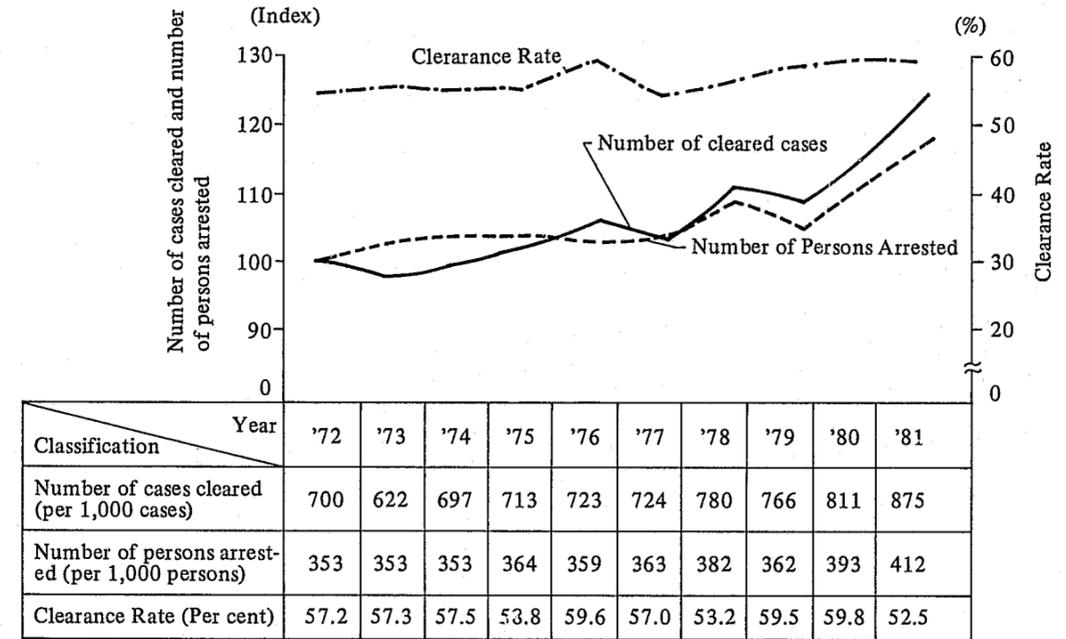
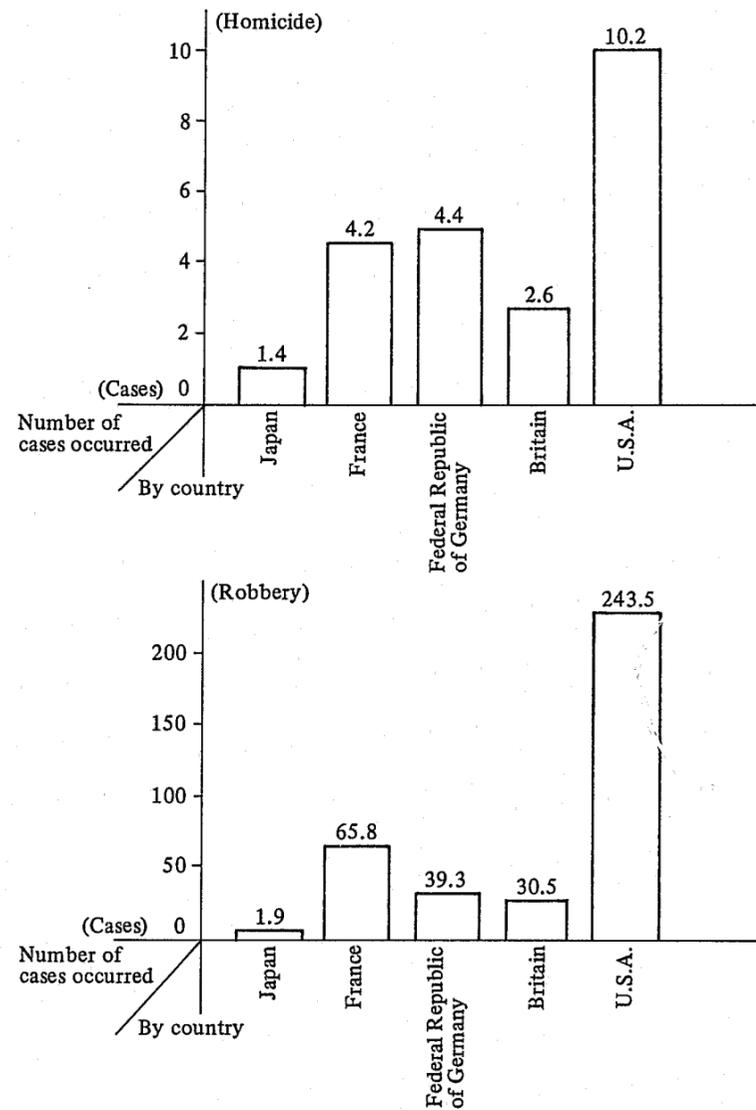


Diagram-3 International Comparison of Crime Rate of Homicide and Robbery in 1980



Remarks: International comparison is based on Criminal Statistics Report in each country.

(2) CHARACTERISTIC TRENDS OF CRIMES IN 1981

A. FREQUENT OCCURRENCE OF NEW TYPES OF CRIMES

Reflecting the social changes which have been brought about by the continuing development of urbanization, remarkable progress of means of traffic, and popularization of scientific technology, etc., new types of crimes frequently occurred in 1981.

- "Robbery cases against financial facilities are on the trend of increase year after year. They reached a record high of 172 cases in 1981.
- "Computer crime" occurred frequently. From the standpoint of the contents of this crime, it is specially noted that each crime in this category exhibits ingenuity, as seen in the use of "Counterfeit CD (cash dispenser) card", "On-line systems", etc.

- There were frequent occurrences of "Torima Jiken" (Indiscriminate killing or injuring of innocent passers-by)

These particular cases were committed in places where people travel freely. These incidents usually have no definite motive, and in passing through such places, the criminal either kills or injures an unspecified persons through the use of weapons, etc.

Among these atrocious cases, four housewives were mercilessly murdered, one by one.

- Most remarkable were insurance murder cases killing of "dummies" or killing of the intended victim in a foreign country by a "hired professional killer" have shown the atrocity and ingenuity in this crime.

B. FREQUENT OCCURRENCES OF ATROCIOUS AND INGENIOUS CASES

- "Kidnapping For Ransom" cases numbered 6, in which, also involved murder.
- There were 24 hostage-taking cases, in which the criminals shut themselves up indoors with hostages. They were mostly committed by stimulant drug addicts.
- 55 cases occurred, in which victim's corpse was either buried, or thrown in lakes, rivers or the sea.

(3) PROMOTION OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES TO COPE WITH CHANGES OF THE CRIMINAL SITUATION IN JAPAN

Against the background of remarkable changes of the social situation in recent years, the criminal situation has also become so diverse that new types of crimes have become more frequent. Moreover, the environment surrounding police investigation has also become more difficult than ever before.

In order to cope better with this situation, the "OUTLINE OF OVERALL COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE CRIMINAL POLICE" was drawn up in October, 1980 and various measures based on this "Outline" are now being actively promoted by the police.

A. PROMOTION OF "EXTENDED-AREA-BASIS INVESTIGATION" (Koikisosa)

A variety of crimes have shown the annual trend of expansion to much wider areas, and the necessity for conducting effective "extended area basis" investigation has been growing in Japan. Under these circumstances, to cope especially with such atrocious cases and ingenious larceny cases which spread over extended area, the Metropolitan and Prefectural police concerned, under the guidance and coordination of the National Police Agency and respective Regional Police Bureaus, actively exchange information and, if necessary, organize a joint investigative setup.

Moreover, when the suspect in an important case escaped or is feared to escape to other prefectural police jurisdictions, prefectural police concerned cooperate with each other to apprehend the suspect as early as possible by mobilizing as many police officers as possible and promptly carry out check and search operations, etc. In this way, they are effectively employing the emergency police deployment in extended area.

B. PROMOTION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF SPECIAL CASES

In dealing with such cases as hostages taking cases for ransom, first, the victim should be rescued safely and then the criminal arrested as soon as possible. In order to accomplish this mission, it is necessary for the police to make full use of highly developed and specialized investigative techniques and equipment. Furthermore, in coping with large-scale accidents and incidents involving numerous casualties, such as aircraft and train accidents, gas explosions, a building fire, etc., it is necessary for the police to conduct "First Stage Investigation" operations, to secure corroborative evidence and investigate the persons concerned as promptly and adequately as possible. Moreover, in order to pursue criminals, it is necessary for the police to utilize highly developed professional knowledge and technical skills.

In order to cope with these special problems, the police of Japan are now making every effort to study and develop effective investigative approaches to these special cases and incidents, and to improve investigative techniques, and to introduce new investigative equipment.

C. APPROPRIATE RESPONSES TO NEW TYPES OF CRIMES

Reflecting the diverse social changes, new types of crimes are being committed more frequently. Therefore, it is necessary for the police to cope with these crimes in a most appropriate manner. To meet this requirement, the police are now making the following efforts against these specified cases.

a. Against "Robberies against Financial Facilities"

The police provides a thorough crime prevention guidance to financial facilities. At the same time, the police is now promoting the measure for the earliest apprehension of criminals through effective use of the emergency deployment of police, etc.

b. Against Cases of Phantom Killing by a Deluded Person" (Torima Jiken)

When these phantom killings become known to the police, the police makes every effort for the earliest possible arrival at the scene and to apprehend the criminal at the scene.

c. Against "Computer Crimes"

In coping with these particular crimes, the police has been analyzing the actual state of computer crimes at home and abroad, studying on the legislative phase of this crime and trying to develop effective investigative techniques.

D. CULTIVATION OF FULLY QUALIFIED EXCELLENT POLICE INVESTIGATORS AND ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR LEADERSHIP CAPABILITY

With the circumstances which make investigative activities more difficult than before with the diversification of crimes, it is very necessary for police investigators to equip with much wider and professional knowledge coupled with excellent insight.

For this purpose, police efforts are being directed to the perfection of a selection system for police detectives, fullness of detective professional education and training on an intensified basis. In doing so, the police is making every effort to train new detective police officers and to enhance of their leadership capability.

(4) THE REASON WHY JAPAN'S PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER ARE COMPARATIVELY SUPERIOR TO THOSE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

It is well known that Japan is blessed with fewer occurrences of crimes and a higher clearance rate, as compared with other foreign countries, and that Japan's peace and order have been maintained extremely well. The main reasons are as follows:

- Japan is an island country and has the natural boundary of the sea, and moreover, Japan's race, language and culture have been "homogeneous".
- A traditional and normative consciousness does exist in Japan, through which "Shame" (Haji), "Honour" (Meiyo) and "Sympathy" (Omoiyari) have been highly respected.
- Moreover, the national character of the Japanese is sincere, gentle and industrious.
- In Japan, equal opportunities for occupation, social status and earnings, etc., through individual's effort, are practically guaranteed.
- Moreover, there is no fixed socially privileged classes in Japan, and therefore, the differentials between the rich and poor are relatively few.
- Japan has a high education standard and low rate of unemployment.
- The investigative equipment and techniques of the Japanese police are well advanced, and its investigative competence is extremely high. Moreover, the nature of the police officers is excellent and their uprightness is also high. Therefore, the Japanese people have full confidence in the police, and they are very cooperative with their investigations.

- In Japan, the control over guns and the drugs, such as stimulant drugs, etc., is very strict.

8. COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST JAPANESE ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS (BORYOKUDAN)

(1) THE STRENGTH OF JAPANESE ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

The total numbers of these groups and their members which are known to the police have shown a gradual decrease since their peaking in 1963. As of the end of 1981, they number 2,452 groups with members numbering 103,260 persons. Among these groups, those which are known as "Koiki Boryokudan" (Expanded Area Organized Crime Groups exercising their influence in the areas covering more than two Prefectures) have turned out to represent 79.8 per cent of the total group numbers and also 57.9 per cent of all group members. These figures clearly shows that the trend of their affiliation (Keiretsuka) has been moving forward. "Yamaguchi Gumi" (Yamaguchi Family) is the largest such group in Japan, the Headquarter of which is located in Kobe City. It has 593 affiliated groups with a total number of 12,943 members, all of which are under the influence of "Yamaguchi Family".

(2) TREND OF THE CRIMES BY THESE ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

In 1981, a total of 67,057 crimes committed by "Boryokudan" group members were cleared by police with 52,670 members arrested.

The characteristic trend in recent years is as follows:

- (a) In addition to their traditional illegal activities for the purpose of procuring their operational fund, such as the illicit selling of stimulant drugs, gambling and "Nomi-ko" (bookmaking activities), the following newly emerged activities and operations have been particularly noted by police:
- "Sokaiya" (A professional hecklers at General Meetings of Shareholders), "Tosan Seiri" (Bankruptcy Readjusting Activity), "Saiken Toritate" (Credit Collection), "Boryoku Kinyu" (Extortionate Loan-sharking), "Tegata Sagi" (Cheque Frauds), "Hokenkin Sagi" (Insurance Money Fraud) and "Seikatsu Hogohi Fusei Jukyu" (Unlawful Receipt of Livelihood Protection Money).

These unlawful and illicit activities by organized crime groups have become much more diversified and intellectually ingenious than ever before.

- (b) In preparation for any unexpected confrontation with other groups, these organized crime groups have been reinforcing their efforts to secure various types of handguns. In 1981, handguns seized by police through investigations into organized crime group crimes numbered 1,027. Compared with that for the previous year, the total sharply increased by 95 handguns. Regarding the smuggling of handguns, it is conspicuously noted that these guns were mostly smuggled into Japan from Southeast Asian countries, such as the Philippines, etc.

Moreover, the guns & rifle firing incidents by organized crime group members in 1981 totalled 116. Compared with that of the previous year, the total sharply increased by 22.

(3) PROMOTION OF POLICE COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

Aiming at total elimination of Japanese organized crime groups, the following three polices have been actively promoted by the police as the basis of the police countermeasures against them:

- Repeated mass arrests of the members including "bosses and their leaders (Lieutenants)", and their isolation from society.
- Drying-up and interception of the various sources for their operational funds.
- A thorough exposure of their arms, such as handguns, etc.

Based on the above three basic polices, the expanded-area-basis and cooperative control has been strongly enforced by all the police organizations in this country.

At the same time, for the purpose of breaking down the social climate which tends to support and assist the very existence of these groups and to isolate them from society, the overall police countermeasures have been strongly enforced with the cooperation of the concerned Governmental agencies, various organizations and also general public across the country.

(4) ACTIVE POLICE ACTION IN COPING WITH INCIDENTS OF FORCIBLE INTERVENTION IN CIVIL AFFAIRS

It is particularly noted that among the activities of the "Boryokudan", there have been growing instances where organized crime groups intervene or get involved in the social life or economic transactions of ordinary citizens, posing as a person who has a right for such civil matter or as the other party of the matter, with the background of their organizational threatening force.

Ordinary citizens experience "the terror of Boryokudan", most strongly and directly, on these occasions and they really want to have practical relief and protection by police.

It is, therefore, not too much to say that if the police should fail to cope adequately with "the violence of such interventions in civil matters, its responsibility for protecting community residents cannot be accomplished.

In order to meet the citizen's expectations of the police, the police intends to disclose and clear as many incidents as possible which may constitute criminal cases of "intervention of violence in civil matters". Moreover as to those incidents which do not constitute criminal cases, the police also intends to cope with them as positively as possible by providing advice, guidance and protection, etc.

To achieve the above objective, a Center to be known as "Countermeasure Center Against Violence Intervention in Civil Affairs" was established at the National Police Agency (NPA) so as to build up professional guidance system on this particular matter. At the same time, in order to cope positively with this matter, "officers in charge" of this special matter have been positioned at Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations across the country. Through this special structure, the police is promoting the thoroughness of the protection of community citizens by the intensification of the

structure of receiving citizen's consultation on this matter in close cooperation with the "Bengoshi Kai" (Bar Association).

(5) PROMOTION OF COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST "SOKAIYA" (Professional Intimidation Groups Infiltrating Companies)

In this country, there has been existing the so-called "Sokaiya" whose main business is as follows:

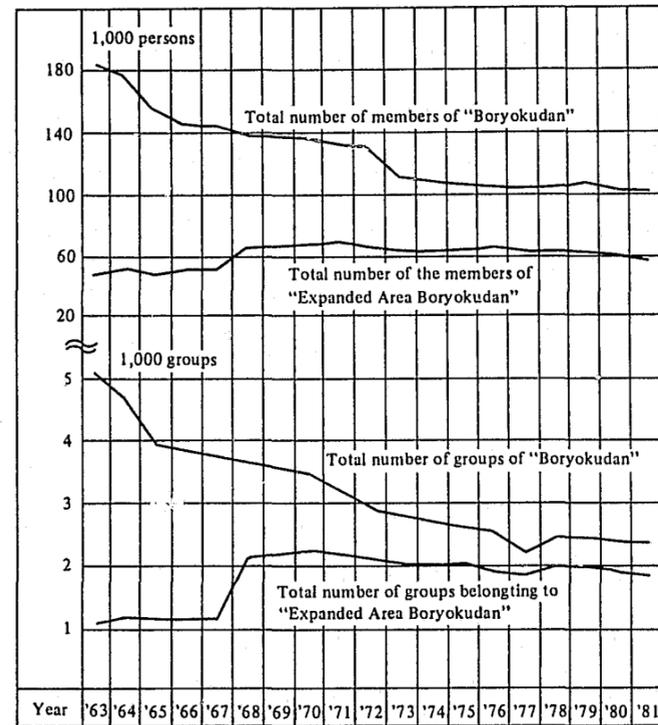
After obtaining a few stocks, these professional hecklers attend to the General Meeting of Shareholders, where they usually cooperate with the progress of the Company's proceedings, or on the contrary, verbally attack against the Company. By so doing, they try to obtain funds upon some pretext or other from the Company concerned. In recent years, however, it has been conspicuously noted that the organized crime groups have found their way actively into spheres of influence through the "Sokaiya".

In addition to Sokaiya's hitherto activities at the General Meeting of Shareholders, their activities have recently been diversified in newly devised ones shown below:

- They publish newspapers, or magazines for the purpose of obtaining "Sanjyokin" (patronage money) under the pretext of "advertisement charge" or "subscription charge".
- They hold various "seminars", "parties" and others in order to make their earnings under the pretext of "membership fee" or "Shugi" (a congratulatory gift or a tip).
- Furthermore, they try to obtain their earnings as "Seiji-Kenkin" (political contribution) from the companies concerned by adopting the Platform of "Uyoku" (The Right Wingers).

In order to cope with such unlawful activities by the "Sokaiya", the police is making every possible effort to accomplishing a thorough roundup of "Sokaiya" members. At the same time, the police is providing all possible assistance and guidance to each enterprise for taking a strict posture in order to shut out these professional from companies in this country. [Please refer to Diagram-1: Transitional changes of the strength of "Boryokudan" (from 1963 to 1981).]

Diagram-1 Transition of the Strength of "Boryokudan" (By Year)



9. THE ROLE PLAYED BY CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES

"Criminal Identification" (Hanzai Kanshiki) is police activity to identify criminals scientifically, or to prove a crime through the application of the knowledge and techniques of Forensic Medicine, Chemistry, Physical Science and Photography, and the utilization of evidence such as fingerprints, footprints (marks) and others.

These specific activities play an important role as "the core" of the scientific investigation.

(1) FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

There are two highly important and unique characteristics of fingerprints: Fingerprints are "Banjin Fudo" (unique for each person) and "Shusei Fuhen" (permanent throughout one's life).

Therefore, these two specific of fingerprints have an absolute value in identifying an individual. The police makes full use of these two characteristics for the purpose of confirming the identify or previous criminal record of a criminal concerned.

From October 1982, the National Police Agency (NPA) will introduce an "Automated Fingerprints Identification System" by applying the computer's "Pattern recognition technique".

Under this new system, the computer can read and record fingerprints automatically, and is able to carry out instantaneous collation (or checkup) in order to identify a criminal by fingerprints which have been left behind at the scene of the crime.

By using this new system, it is expected that criminal identification can be sharply improved, and that the "clearance rate" will be raised higher than ever before.

(2) FOOTPRINTS IDENTIFICATION

From the collected materials, such as footprints, tire marks, tool or glove marks taken from the actual scene of a crime, the police assumes the circumstances of a criminal act and uses these materials for various kinds of police investigations. Moreover, from the results of expert examination of these materials, the police is then able to use them to identify criminals, to discover additional offenses and to verify a crime.

(3) PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Many kinds of photographs are used by the police "suspect photographs" to identify an individual, "crime scene photographs" to attest the actual crime scene, as "Wanted person's photographs" for circulars and "Expert examination photographs" as evidence. All of these are indispensable for criminal investigation and for providing a criminal fact. These materials have been extensively utilized by police.

Furthermore, in recent years, the latest equipment and devices have also been in use

by police, such as "Composite Montage Photographs" and "Nocturnal Vision Photographic Equipment".

(4) MEDICO-LEGAL AND PHYSIO-CHEMISTRY IDENTIFICATION

All materials which have been taken from the actual scene of crime, such as blood stains, hair, oils and fats, fibers, paints, explosives, narcotics and stimulant drugs etc., having some connection to a crime, are used by police investigators to seek a possible "clue" for their investigative activities. Moreover, in order to utilize the above specified materials as "evidence", the police is conducting "expert examinations" and testing on these materials in respective specialized field, such as medico-legal and physio-chemistry and physics, etc., through extensive use of the latest expert examination equipment and devices.

(5) POLICE DOGS

"Police dogs" are classified into two types: Police dogs in one type are taken care of directly by Metropolitan or Prefectural police and they are called "Chokkatsu Keisatsuken" (Directly controlled police dogs). The others are called "Shokutaku Keisatsuken" (Consigned police dogs), which includes superior dogs owned by civilian people and entrusted for police dogs training. These police dogs have played remarkable role in all phases of criminal investigation activities, such as identification of various articles and items, pursuit of criminals, search articles left behind, the detection of narcotic drugs and corpses. In addition, these police dogs are employed in "watch & alert activities and search activities for missing persons.

10. THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

(1) INCREASING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

With the vigorous trend of international exchange among nations, the human and material traffic with foreign countries has been on a yearly increase in Japan. In 1981, the Japanese numbering more than 3.8 million made trips to foreign countries and over 1.5 million foreigners visited Japan. As the result of the rapid increase of persons coming and going to and from this country in recent years, the prevention of international crime and the measures against them have become serious problems for Japanese police to deal with.

The number of foreign visitors arrested for penal-code crimes has been growing and what has been conspicuous among them are the vicious crimes committed by "international habitual criminals". At the same time, crimes committed by Japanese in foreign countries are becoming more vicious than before and more Japanese are arrested outside Japan.

Also it is a recent trend that criminals who plot serious crimes prepare their passports and airtickets beforehand to flee to overseas immediately after committing crimes.

(2) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

To cope with such trends of internationalization of crime, the National Police Agency has been promoting close investigative cooperation with foreign police authorities. This has been achieving great success in the prevention and investigation of international crimes as well as the arrest of fugitives.

On two successive occasions, one in August 1981 and the other in January 1982, our police arrested Japanese murderers who killed their acquaintances for insurance money, after luring them out to overseas countries. The success of these investigations was brought by the close cooperation with the countries concerned in collecting evidence and information which was indispensable to prove the crime.

In 1981, several suspects of serious crimes absconded to foreign countries. Japanese police arrested most of these suspects thanks to the information on their whereabouts furnished by foreign police authorities and subsequent deportations of these suspects to Japan by the countries concerned.

Conversely, Japanese police have been giving positive investigative cooperation to foreign countries; we offer necessary evidence or information, and extradite foreign fugitives to the countries concerned.

With an aim of preventing international crimes, we have been exchanging information and opinions with other countries regarding the criminal situation, crime prevention measures, and the investigative techniques at various international meetings such as the "International Investigation Seminar", "Narcotic Seminar", "Japan-US Conference on Organized Crimes", etc.

(3) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY AND ICPO-INTERPOL

Since Japan's affiliation in 1952 with the ICPC (International Criminal Police Commission), the forerunner of present ICPO-Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol), the Japanese police, through the channel of "ICPO-Interpol", has been actively engaging in the exchange of information and materials and other co-operative activities with other affiliated countries regarding crimes.

In 1967, the "36th General Meeting of ICPO-Interpol" was held in Kyoto. In 1970, the "Southeast Asian Regional Radio Station" was established in Tokyo, Japan, which is known as "ICPO Tokyo Radio Station".

In April 1975, the International Criminal Affairs Division" was established within the NPA which serves as the "National Central Bureau of ICPO-Interpol". This newly-made division is responsible for the liaison with ICPO-Interpol and administration of international criminal investigation.

Since August 1975, the NPA has been seconding one police officer to the General Secretariat in Paris as a staff member of that office.

11. PRESENT SITUATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ACTIVITIES OF THE JUVENILE POLICE

(1) PRESENT SITUATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency in Japan is now in a 3rd "peak" formation stage since the last war. Previous peaks were in 1951 and 1964. In 1981, the total number of "juvenile delinquents" who were involved in Penal Code-related crimes and given police guidance, and whose ages range from more than 14 years of age to less than 20 years totalled 184,902 persons. The "population rate" (Jinkohi) of juvenile delinquents under police guidance—which means the number— of delinquent juveniles per 1,000 juveniles of the same age level was 18.6 persons. The juvenile ratio among the total number of persons including adults who were arrested for Penal Code-related crimes was 44.2 per cent. Both rates indicate a record high figure for the post war period.

Moreover, here in Japan, crimes which were committed by juveniles under 14 years of age are not punishable. Instead, those juveniles are subjected to "Welfare dispositions" positions".

These juveniles in this category are called "Shokuho Shonen" (Children of Illegal Behaviour). The number of these specific juveniles has been increasing remarkably. Moreover, in Japan, "Shonen" (juvenile or children) is defined as a person whose age is less than 20 years.

(2) THE CHARACTERISTIC TREND OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN JAPAN

- a. "School Violence incidents" (Konai Boryoku Jiken) have increased remarkably. The total number of occurrences of school violence incidents in 1981 was 2,085. In particular, the number of the incidents of violence against school teachers were 772, 90 per cent of which occurred in junior high schools.
- b. Many vicious and wild incidents by juveniles have been frequently occurring, such as "Torima Jiken" (Indiscriminate killing of a casual passerby) for murder, etc. In view of the contents of these incidents, violent delinquency has also occurred frequently, such as "Torima jiken" under the method of impulsive and cruel "Modus Operandi" which is mainly directed to the weak, children and the aged, or the school violence incidents, in which murderous weapons and explosives are used by these juvenile offenders.
- c. The lowering age trend for juvenile delinquents has become more conspicuous than ever before.
Especially highlighted has been the increase of delinquency by junior high school students.
- d. There are still many who abuse drugs such as paint thinner and stimulant drugs. Especially, the number of juveniles who use stimulant drugs has sharply increased. Among all the abusers of stimulant drugs, more than one in ten persons is juvenile.

(3) COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

A. GUIDANCE ACTIVITIES FOR JUVENILE

The most important action against juvenile delinquency is to nip the delinquency in the bud in order to prevent the juvenile from being involved again in delinquent activities. Therefore, the police is promoting the early detection and guidance activities for delinquent juveniles.

In recent years, violent delinquency, such as acts of violence in the school, have become much more vicious and atrocious than ever before. Therefore, the police is making every effort to providing police guidance through protective arrests to those delinquent juveniles to cope with these violent incidents, together with police guidance and the disorganization of the delinquent groups.

Moreover, misdemeanors such as "shoplifting" (manbiki) and "theft of vehicles" (norimonoto) have recently shown a sharp increase, indicating that more juveniles are either ignoring or have a lessened consciousness of social norms. Therefore, the police is endeavoring to strengthen police guidance services for juvenile delinquents together with the improvement of the environment and the conditions which have constituted the main causes for the occurrence of these specified crimes.

B. PROTECTIVE POLICE ACTIVITIES FOR JUVENILES

In parallel, with guidance services, the police is also conducting protective activities for juveniles. First of all, the police has established "windows" (madoguchi) for juvenile consultation purposes, such as "Young Telephone Corner", through which the police provides advice and guidance to juveniles and their guardians who have some troubles of their own.

Moreover, as it is very dangerous for juveniles who are poor in their ability of judgment and economic capacity when they run away from their homes, the police is actively performing the earliest possible detection and protection of these runaway juveniles.

Furthermore, as for crimes impairing the welfare of juveniles, such as "prostitution" and "human trade" (Jinshin Baibai) etc., have been still occurring in this country, the police is promoting strong control over the above-stated "welfare crimes" so as to protect victimized juveniles as much as possible.

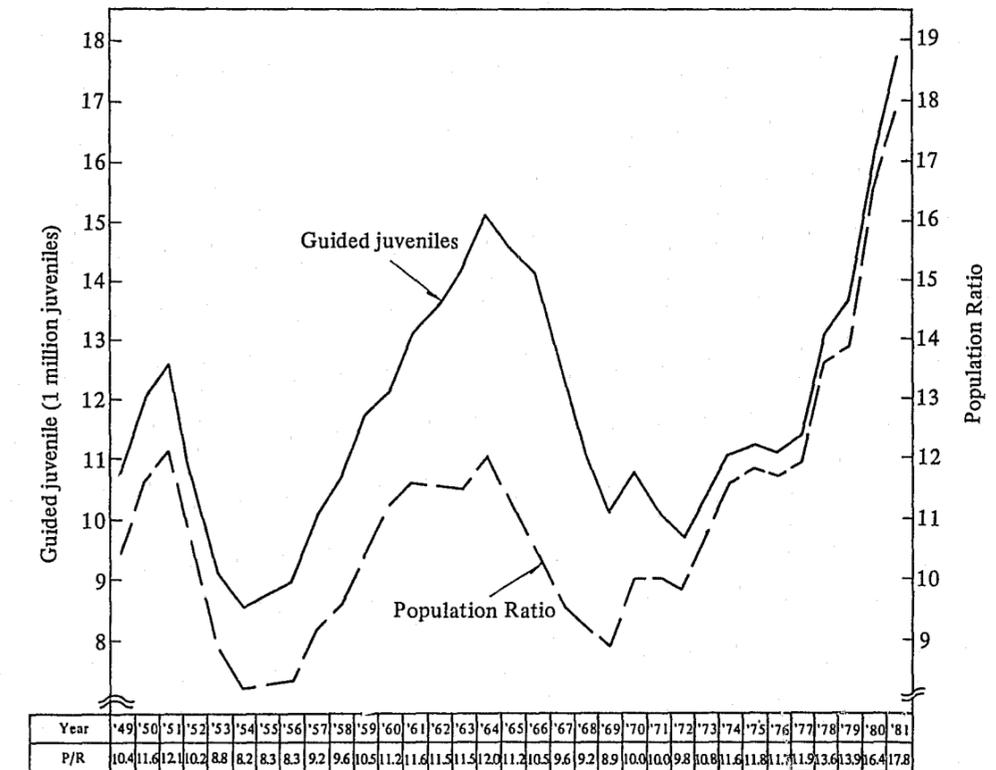
C. DELINQUENCY PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

There are many "Shonen Hodojin" (Juvenile Guidance Personnel) who are serving as "community volunteers" for carrying out preventive activities at the community level in close cooperation with the police concerned. Moreover, the community groups conducting the delinquency preventive activities in liaison with the police, including the following community organizations: "School-Police Liaison Council", "Workshop-Police Liaison Council" and "Juvenile Guidance Center".

Furthermore, in order to protect juveniles from potentially harmful social environments (containing pornography, sometimes sold in vending machines e.g.), the police have run activities for the environmental purification of designated areas on a priority

basis since 1978. In 1981, a total of 327 areas were designated nationally by police, and the police is promoting its overall environmental purification activity on a national basis.

Transition of the Number of Juveniles Involved in Major Penal Code Crimes, and "Population Ratio" of Juveniles



- Notes: 1. "Population Ratio" means the guided delinquent juveniles per 1,000 juveniles of the same age group.
2. Major Penal Code crimes means, among all P/C crimes, the following crimes:
 "Atrocious Crimes" (Homicide, Robbery, Arson and Rape)
 "Violent Crimes" (Acts of violence, Injury and Harm, Intimidation and Blackmail)
 "Theft, Intellectual Crime" (Fraud, Usurpation)
 "Fuzoku Han" (Gambling and Public Indecency)

12. PROMOTION OF OVERALL CRIME PREVENTION COUNTERMEASURES

In order to prevent crime in advance, and ensure a safer community life, the police has been promoting overall crime prevention countermeasures, through the combination of various measures and activities, and keeping in close liaison with the communities' residents and various civic organizations.

(1) PROMOTION OF URBAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNTERMEASURES

In recent years, as a result of the progress of urbanization, there has been an increase of the factors which induce crimes, such as the degeneracy of residents' community consciousness and social solidarity, the increase of "tokumeisei" (anonymity), and the expansion of the so-called "Shikaku-Kukan" (blind-spot spaces).

In order to further elevate the crime prevention consciousness under these circumstances, the police is now making every effort to promoting and intensify the formation of community and workshop crime prevention groups, and to secure community cooperation with the police necessary for the joint close observation of the "blind-spot spaces" together with the formation of good neighbourhood relations. In so doing, the police is trying to promote effective urban crime prevention.

(2) ACTIVITIES OF "BOHAN KYOKAI" (CRIME PREVENTION ASSOCIATION) AND "BOHAN RENRAKUSHO" (CRIME PREVENTION CONTACT POST)

The "Crime Prevention Association" has been organized on a nationwide basis, almost to the extent of police stations. Its mission is to conduct various activities, such as distribution of crime prevention pamphlet, good office of excellent crime prevention instruments, purification against the environments, which are injuries to youth, etc., in order to maintain close contact with the police. In addition, the association is trying to enhance community residents' crime prevention consciousness. In this way, the association has been active as a "nucleus" of area-wide crime prevention activities across the country.

Furthermore, "Crime Prevention Contact Posts" constituting the "center" of the practical activities of the "Crime Prevention Association" has been established at about 690,000 locations in this country as of the end of 1981. (one post per 53 households)

The responsibility of the "Crime Prevention Contact Post" is to inform the police of the incidents and accidents occurring in the neighbourhood, and to transmit crime prevention information from the police to residents concerned and to transmit resident's requests and opinions regarding area crime prevention countermeasures to the police, etc. In this way, "Contact Posts" are making some contribution to the building up of a bright town or community free from crime.

(3) ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKSHOP CRIME PREVENTION GROUPS

In the present-day societies (or communities) which have been complicated and developed so highly, only the regional crime prevention activities are not satisfactory. Because of this reason, 12,000 "Workshop Crime Prevention Groups" have been systematically organized all over the country, the centers of which are those business which are prone to be victimized or utilized by crime. In view of the recent trend of frequent occurrences of robbery cases against financial organs and the theft of bicycles, the police is assisting, on a priority basis, the systematization of workshop crime prevention groups among financial organs, bicycle dealers, etc.

At the same time, the police is making every effort to support independent crime prevention activities, such as substantiality of crime prevention equipment and tools, and the encouragement of crime preventing registration of various types of bicycles.

(4) COUNTERMEASURES OF THE DESIGNATION OF PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE PREVENTION OF LARCENY THROUGH HOUSEBREAKING

In 1977, those areas having a high rate of occurrence of larceny through house-breaking were designated as "Priority Area for the Prevention of Larceny through House-breaking" by the respective Metropolitan and Prefectural Police. Since then, in those specified areas, the police has been developing this operation nationally for the purpose of alleviating these specified areas, one by one, through concentrated and repeated crime prevention activity.

In 1981, 503 areas were designated as such on a national basis.

In this way, overall crime prevention countermeasures have been promoted by police, one example of which is as follows:

In conjunction with intensified police activities, crime prevention diagnosis etc., on a concentrated basis is also carried out by independent patrols with the cooperation by civil crime prevention organizations and by the community residents concerned.

(5) NATION-WIDE CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS

Respective Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations conducted respective the "seasonal crime prevention campaigns" in order to elevate the crime prevention consciousness of community residents. However, in 1977, in taking a step forward, it was decided that the crime prevention campaign is to be conducted simultaneously on a national basis to the same target.

In 1981, under the unified theme of the "prevention of larceny through house-breaking", colorful events were developed for ten days across the country, the contents of which were closely related to the community concerned, such as "Community Residents' Prefectural Rally", "Parades", "Crime Prevention Symposiums", "Crime Prevention Exhibitions", etc., in various locations across the country.

13. CONTROL OF GUNS, SWORDS AND EXPLOSIVES

(1) CONTROL OF GUNS, AND SWORDS, ETC.

Control over guns and swords, etc., in this country is strictly enforced by the law: "Law Controlling Possession, etc. of Firearms and Swords". The number of incidents involving the use of guns and swords, etc., in crimes has been extremely few as compared with those in foreign countries. Therefore, it may safely be said that this specific matter is considered as one of the very reason why Japan's public peace and order has been so well maintained.

In accordance with the law mentioned above, only specified person who have obtained permission for the possession of a gun and sword for the purpose of "hunting" or "target shooting", etc., by Metropolitan and Prefectural Public Safety Commission are legally authorized in Japan to possess guns or swords, etc.

Persons other than the above are prohibited to possess any kind of gun or sword. In the event of the permission for possession of any gun or sword being requested, a strict check has been made on that person's previous offense or personal record, or his circumstances of violation (if any) against the law: "Law Controlling Possession, etc., of Firearms and Swords" or the "Gunpowder Control Law", etc.

Moreover, control over handguns is especially strict in Japan, and, therefore, it is next to impossible to possess any type of guns by any person other than those who are legally authorized to possess such, for example, police officers, Self Defense Force personnel, or people who are recognized as athletes participating in pistol shooting matches.

Furthermore, in view of the situation in which metallic toy model gun has often been used as a threatening and intimidatory weapon in robberies, the possession of the following type of imitation gun has been prohibited since October 1971.

It is made of metal and is strikingly similar to a real gun. Moreover, the inside part of a gun barrel of the gun in question is completely plugged up with metal, and, moreover, the whole surface, excluding that of the part which is equivalent to "Juha" (the grip of a gun), is not processed in a white, or yellow color.

Concerning swords such as "Nihonto" (Japanese swords), a registration system for swords has been provided, under which only for those swords which have been evaluated as valuable as art objects possession possible. As to other "Hamono" (cutlery), its possession has been approved. However, the transport and carrying of such having no justifiable reason, is prohibited in Japan.

In harmony with these regulations and control over these matters, the police is making every effort to eliminate the smuggling and unlawful possession of guns in this country.

(2) CONTROL OVER GUNPOWDER

The production, sale, storage, transportation and consumption of gunpowders, dynamite and fuses are all subject to a permission system by the Minister of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), or by the Governors of the respective Metropolis (Tokyo), or Prefecture.

In the light of possible dangers caused by gunpowder used for hunting guns, the transfer, receiving, consumption and importation of such are subject to permission by the Metropolitan and Prefectural Public Safety Commissions concerned.

Moreover, in order to prevent crimes involving the use of gunpowder, the police is making every effort to detect violation incidents of the "Gunpowder Control Law", by making direct entry inspection of the actual places, where gunpowder is usually handled, such as a gunpowder magazine, or the actual spot of its consumption.

As the result of this police effort, in 1981, a total of 2,379 cases, such as unlawful possession and others, were cleared together with arrest of 831 people.

14. CONTROL OF STIMULANT AND NARCOTIC DRUGS

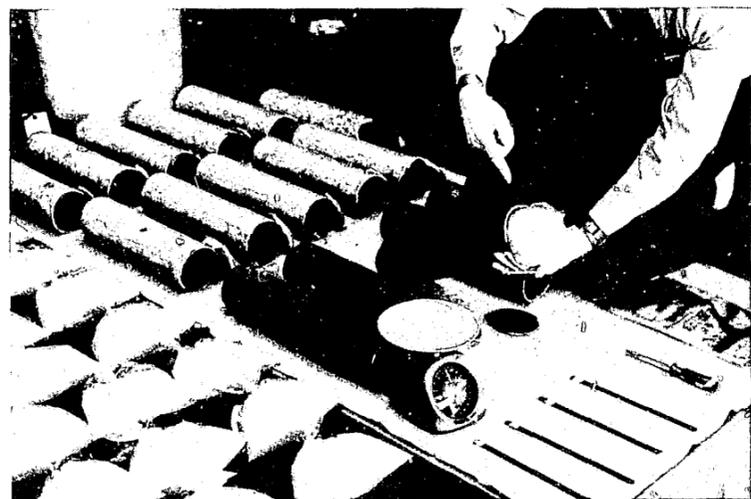
Since 1970, drugs offences have been steadily increasing. Due to the 1973 intensification of the penal regulations for these cases, they decreased in 1974 to a certain extent. However, since that year, they have continued to increase.

The abuse of stimulant drugs had hitherto been limited to Japanese organized crime groups and their "satellite" followers. In recent years, however, the abuse of stimulant drug has infiltrated into the general social stratum of citizens.

The increase of stimulant drug offences by juveniles (less than 20 years of age) has been specially significant and juvenile arrests for those offences numbered 2,575 persons for 1981.

This total number of juveniles represented 11.7 per cent of all persons arrested for stimulant drug offences, representing a 26.8 per cent increase. Moreover, numerous felonious crimes, such as murder and arson, etc., and traffic accidents are caused by drug abusers. Therefore, the abuse of stimulant drug is becoming a serious social problem in this county.

Almost all of the stimulant drugs entering Japan have been manufactured illegally in the Republic of Korea (ROK), Formosa (Taiwan), Hong Kong, etc., and smuggled into Japan. In 1981, a total of 140.6 kilograms of "powdered" drugs were seized.



Smuggled stimulant drugs concealed in plastic cylinders

The drugs which are smuggled into Japan from overseas, as part of the stimulant drugs traffic under the control of the Japanese organized crime groups, have a street price ranging from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of yen per gram. Therefore stimulant drugs have become the largest source of income such groups.

In 1981, however, a total of 1,781 narcotic drug offences were cleared and 1,413 persons were arrested. 2.1 kilograms of heroin, 382 tablets of LSD, 6.3 kilograms of cannabis resin and 53.9 kilograms of dried cannabis were seized. Narcotic drug offences in Japan involve, for the most part, the use of cannabis by the younger generation.

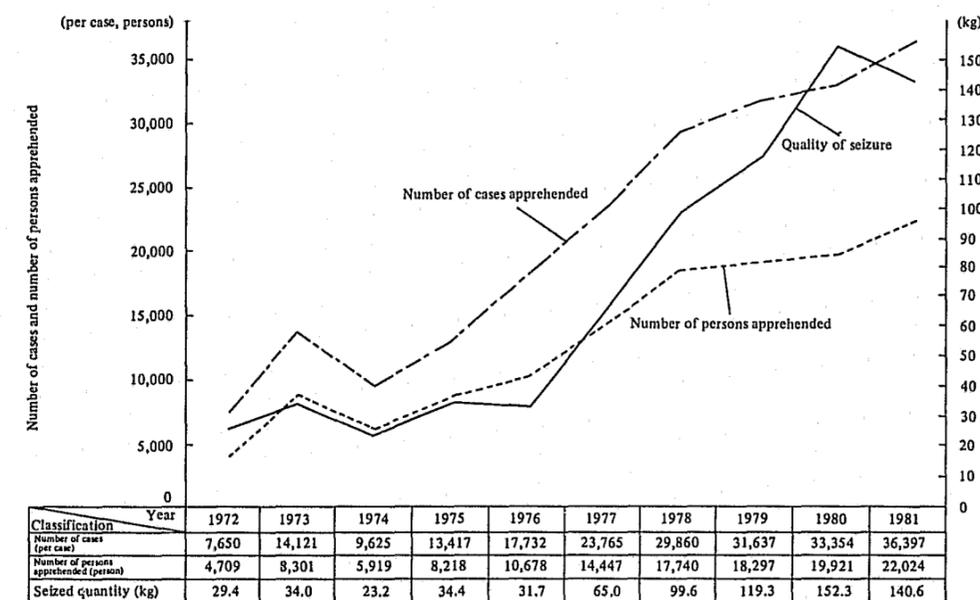
In this country, strict penal regulations are provided for cases relating to stimulant and narcotic drugs. For instance, it has been respectively provided for, as follows:

Smuggling of stimulant drugs and heroin is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 15 years and smuggling of the same drugs for "profit" is punishable by life imprisonment or from 3 years to 15 years. Moreover, traffic in cannabis and its unlawful cultivation are punishable by penal servitude not exceeding 7 years. As to possession, selling and receiving, etc., they are punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.

The situation for narcotic drug cases has been kept comparatively calm. However, in recent years, due to Japan's situation as "clean region", uncontaminated by narcotic drugs from the international viewpoint, it was noted that heroin smuggling rings, which originate in the so-called "Golden Triangle", of Thailand, Burma and Laos, were shrewd enough to use Japan as a "transit point" for its illegal operations so as to elude the attention and detection of various foreign countries.

In order to cope better with the ever-increasing number of stimulant and narcotic drug offences, the police of Japan intend to exchange necessary information with foreign investigative authorities, through the channels of I.C.P.O.—Interpol, and various international conferences. Also, the police intend to promote strong and organized investigations directed at apprehending smugglers at landing sites. Through close cooperation with the controlling authorities concerned, such as customs, the destruction of illicit trafficking routes controlled by gangster organizations will be ensured. (Refer to figure and photograph.)

Diagram-1 Trend of Apprehension for Stimulant Drug Offences (From 1972 to 1981)



15. CONTROL OVER ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

In order to contribute to the prevention of environmental pollution in this country, the police has been actively promoting the necessary control over pollution offences. Police controlling actions are mainly directed to the unlawful disposal of industrial wastes at such locations as reclaimed land, forests mountain, etc. and to the pollutioning of public-use water area such as rivers, public sewage etc. by unlawful effluent from factories violating the laws and regulations including the water pollution control law.

In 1981, the cases cleared by the police numbered 5,374, a slight decrease over the previous year.

However, there were many cases more serious and shrewd than ever before. In order to control environmental pollution effectively, the police are making every effort not only to arrest the very workers who had made such violations but also to prosecute even the entrepreneur concerned through positive application of "concurrent penalties" provided for by laws.

Furthermore, the police is ready to investigate complaints made by citizens in connection with environmental pollution. In 1981, a total of 44,145 consultations was received by police and this annual number has been on the increase every year. The greater part of these, 93 per cent, were "noise" problems. The police is responding to the complaints by warning, arresting, and mediating between the parties concerned or by notifying the other organs in charge according to the nature of the circumstances.



Midnight water taking at the factory effluent discharge outlet

16. ACTIVITIES OF THE TRAFFIC POLICE

The road traffic situation in this country is such that, as of the end of December 1981, the total number of registered motor vehicles amounted to 40,850,000 units throughout the country, a figure which is about twice as many as that of ten years ago. This means that one motor vehicle is owned by almost every household of this nation, or by every third persons.

Moreover, the number of persons in possession of a drivers license, had increased to about 4.5 million as of the end of December 1981. This figure means that among those persons, over 16 years of age, one person in 2 holds a driver's license. In recent years, however, the number of the women who had obtained licenses has increased conspicuously. For the recent ten-year period, the rate of increase of men's possession was 37.5 per cent. On the contrary, the women's percentage has increased 159.6 per cent. The ratio between men and women is now 7 to 3. The number of traffic accidents reported to the police in 1981 was 485,578, and the total number of the deaths and injuries was 8,719 persons and 607,436 persons, respectively. Compared with those of the above 3 categories in ten years ago, all categories have decreased by 31 per cent, 46 per cent and 36 per cent respectively.

In spite of the above decrease, however, there are many problems which remain to be solved in any way possible, such as, the high percentages of pedestrians, bicycle riders, children and aged who were involved in traffic deaths, and the increase of deaths involving two-wheeled motor vehicles. Furthermore, it has become a pressing necessity for the police to ensure a peaceful and safe living environment, and the cultivation and training drivers who are well aware of their respective responsibilities. In order to achieve the above objectives, the police is promoting the following measures on the understanding that the activities of the traffic police include administrative action closely related to the national living in this country.

(1) PROMOTION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING, AND TRAFFIC SAFETY CAMPAIGNS

The traffic police has been actively promoting traffic safety education and training for pedestrians, bicycle users, especially children and the aged, and is working in closer cooperation with groups, such as, kindergartens, schools, Infant Traffic Safety Clubs, Traffic Boy Scouts and the Traffic Safety Sectional Meetings for the aged, etc.

Furthermore, the Traffic police is also providing touring technical guidance services, especially for those users of the mopeds, which have become remarkably popular in recent years, and also for the purpose of realizing the thoroughness in the management of traffic safety activities in various enterprises in this country.

Moreover, since 1948, the traffic police has been conducting the National Traffic Safety Campaign on the basis of nation-wide participation of all people in this special program so as to enhance the traffic safety consciousness of all the people in this country.



*"Silver" Traffic Safety Course
Guidance by "Traffic Guidance Personnel"*

At first, these national traffic safety activities were carried out under the sole auspices of the Japanese police. However, comprehensive countermeasures necessary for the prevention of traffic accidents should be conducted by the nation as a whole. Therefore, at present, the Government Traffic Control Headquarters, which was organized by such related administrative agencies, as the National Police Agency, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministry of Transportation, is to decide the "essentials" of these national programs. Based on the essentials of the Government programs, national movements are put into practice under joint sponsorship between these governmental agencies and the civilian organizations. This national traffic safety campaign is conducted twice a year: in Spring and Autumn, for a duration of ten days. For instance, in the "Spring National Traffic Safety Campaign" for April 1982, special emphasis was placed on the following 3 important points, the prevention of traffic accidents involving pedestrians, especially children, the promotion of the safe utilization of bicycles and mopeds, and to insure the safe driving and especially prevent reckless driving. The traffic police has been promoting, the maintenance and consolidation of the road traffic environment, traffic guidance and control and traffic safety publicity activities, etc.

(2) THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC ENVIRONMENT

In order to ensure safe, smooth traffic and to prevent traffic-oriented pollution, it is essential to maintain an excellent traffic environment.

Police organizations across the country are making every effort to promoting planned maintenance, consolidation of traffic safety facilities, and traffic control operations in order to achieve the above improvements. Especially, regarding the maintenance and consolidation of traffic safety facilities, following the Second Project, the Third 5-Year Programs of the maintenance and consolidation of the traffic safety facilities

began functioning, the outline of which is as follows:

The first business year of this new Third Programs shall be 1981, and the scope of this special undertakings includes such expenditures as "Special Undertaking Expenditures" amounting to 190,000 million Yen, and "Local Independent Undertaking Expenditures", amounting to 305,000 million Yen. In accordance with these programs, it is intended that, centering on highly functional traffic signals, etc., the consolidation and expansion of traffic facilities and equipment will be provided to a great extent than ever before, so as to stabilize the decreasing tendency of traffic accident and strive for the smoothness and safety of urban traffic.

Among these expenditures, in the beginning year of 1981, about 80,000 million Yen was spent to modernize traffic safety facilities, such as Traffic Control Centers, traffic signals, and the signposts on the road, etc. Moreover, at the same time, overall traffic control measures were also promoted centering on the systematic combination of pedestrians' roads, bus lanes, and the specified lanes for large-sized motor vehicles, etc.

(3) TRAFFIC GUIDANCE AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Traffic guidance and control activities have been conducted by police with special emphasis on the intensification of "street traffic surveillance" so as to prevent, in advance, various violations, and to control vicious and dangerous violations which are directly related to various traffic accidents, etc. To be extent, the police is actively promoting intensified traffic control action with special emphasis on such traffic violations as unlicensed driving, drunken driving, speed violations, disregard of traffic signals, and violations involving temporary stoppage, etc. At the same time, the police is also actively promoting protective activities for pedestrians and bicycle users.

Moreover, in order to decrease traffic violations and accidents more than before, the traffic police is making every effort to generate not only the responsibility of the drivers concerned but also to pursue the responsibilities of those employer, etc. who are indirectly involved in these incidents, thereby eliminating the fundamental inducements which cause these traffic violations and accidents.

(4) COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST "BOSOZOKU" (Hot Rodders Groups)

As of the end of November 1981, the total number of "Bosozoku" groups (Please refer to the "Note" below) who were known to the police was 770 groups in all, the constituent members of which numbered about 41,000 persons.

Reviewing these group members from their age-classification, the "kosei-ritsu" (constituent ratio) is: the top ratio 78.3 per cent is represented are juveniles of age less than 20 years. In accordance with their level of education, high school students are the most numerous accounting for 16.8 per cent of the total members.

Occurrences of "pack driving" in 1981 amounted to 3,272 with the participation

of about 161,000 members. As a result of the revision of the "Road Traffic Law" in December 1978, especially by the newly created provision on the prohibition of "joint dangerous conducts of "Bosozoku", etc, activities against these motor gang groups has been intensified by police. However, these countermeasures are not sufficient enough for the police to keep checking on their illegal activities. Therefore, in coping with this situation, the traffic police is making every effort to drive these groups their final disorganization and eradication by keeping in much closer cooperation with their homes, schools, and workshops.

Note: It has been defined that this term means those persons who make reckless and illegal conducts by their driving of cars, etc., in packs which cause considerable danger to traffic and considerable annoyance to other persons by their group driving acts, such as speed violation, disregard of traffic signals, and driving of poorly maintenance motor vehicles etc.

(5) TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION ON "EXPRESSWAYS"

Since July 1963, when part of the "Meishin Expressway" (from Nagoya to Kobe City) was opened for the public in general, the expressways in this country have been progressively improved and maintained. At the end of 1981, 19 expressways existed, the total length of which reached 2,937.3 kilometers. The nationwide network project of expressways in this country has thus been made good progress. As a result of extensions to the expressways, the volume of traffic and the number of traffic accidents has increased annually. In 1981, the total number of motor vehicles per day using the expressways reached about 1,500,000 various motor vehicles of various types. Moreover, traffic accidents in 1981 numbered 12,186 incidents, in which 156 persons were killed and 4,050 persons were injured. Especially on the expressways, where a large volume of automobile traffic travels at such a high speed, once a traffic accident occurs, it often leads to a large scale accident involving a chain of motor vehicles. As a result, the function of the expressways is considerably impaired blocked roads for long periods of time.

Furthermore, such damage immediately effects the road in general, the results of which cause traffic confusion extending into far-reaching areas. Because of this particular reason, "Kosokudoro-Kotsu-Keisatsutai" (The Expressway Traffic Police Units) were established, respectively, for the Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations concerned, whose mission is to take charge, professionally, of the traffic police activities on the expressways. Making the full use of their professional equipment, knowledge and technical know-how, these newly created expressway traffic police units have been conducting various activities such as traffic guidance and control, traffic regulation, traffic safety education, and publicity campaigns, etc.

17. COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DISASTER AND SECURITY OPERATIONS IN CONGESTED AREAS

(1) COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DISASTER

Due to the geographical and meteorological conditions of this country, Japan suffers many casualties every year through typhoons, heavy rains and earthquakes, etc. Moreover in recent years, the expansion of underground markets, numerous multi-story buildings in major cities and increases in special facilities such as "petroleum storage facilities", the potential hazard is very great. Therefore, once there is an earthquake, fire, explosion, or the like, there is a strong possibility of these incidents causing large-scale disasters.

In order to cope with these situations, the National Police Agency (NPA) has been actively promoting various countermeasures in preparation for various kinds of disasters, and, at the same time, the NPA has been providing instructions and guidance to all Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations regarding various kinds of calamity countermeasures. Moreover, when any kind of disaster occurs, the NPA immediately establishes a "police security setup", through which the NPA takes charge of instructions and coordination regarding disaster security activities to be performed by the Metropolitan and/or Prefectural police organizations concerned. In 1981, total toll of disasters in this country was: 93 persons dead or missing, and 389 injured. Houses either partially damaged or flooded amounted to 612 or 159,626 houses respectively. In order to cope with these circumstances, a total number of about 65,000 police officers were called out to sites, and made every effort to prevent the spread of damage. (Please refer to the attached photograph.)

(2) POLICE SECURITY OPERATIONS IN CONGESTED AREAS

As a result of increased leisure time and rising living standards it has become a recent trend for many people in this country to go out to entertainment areas and resorts. Especially, on specified occasions and places, such as "Hatsumode" (the first visit to shrine or temple on New Year Day), pleasure resorts, zoological gardens, local festivals and international entertainment, etc., in the "Golden Week" (the successive holidays in early May), cause record-breaking crowds of people, resulting in a state of confusion.

The crowds of people who flock together to an event, or an entertainment resorts form an assemblies of unspecified multitude. Therefore, these crowds of peoples are easily susceptible to "crowd behaviour", under which they tend to be disorderly and fall into a kind of easily agitated mental state. Therefore, it often happens that a large incidents are touched off by minor incidents. Moreover, it is very likely that various criminals will escape into the crowds, or children will be lost under these circumstances. In order to prevent these possible hazards, the police maintains a close liaison with the sponser of an event, and instructs them to take necessary steps after the police confirmation of the condition of the facilities concerned, and whether or not there are any dangerous spots which should be improved. On the day when the event is taken place,

the police organize a "police detail" so as to prevent any congestion-oriented incident at the scene, and controls pick pocketing and minor acts of violence, and protects the sick, lost children, etc.

The number of people who, during "Hatsumode" visited holiday resorts and locations of various entertainments, in 1981, reached a total of 648 million persons, a figure showing that each person of this nation went out six times to such a holiday resort, etc. In order to cope with this situation, a total of 711,000 police officers were called out to perform their duties, especially the prevention of congestion-oriented incidents, and the prevention of possible crime.

18. ACTIVITIES OF THE SECURITY POLICE

With the understanding and cooperation of the people, the Security Police takes charge of public safety and order in Japan in the following 4 ways:

- The establishment and maintenance of operational readiness at all times, and, the adjustment and utilization of necessary equipment and devices to the fullest possible extent.
- The elevation of the quality of investigative techniques, and the promotion of closer mutual cooperation between the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Organizations, involving the exchange of information, etc.
- The provision of thorough professional education and training for all police officers in Japan to elevate their "nature and quality" in their performance of their assigned duties and responsibilities.
- The promotion of "C/R Activity" (Community Relations Activity) to maintain friendly relation between the police and citizens, through which the nation's understanding and cooperation of the people will be ensured.

Regarding the maintenance of "Chian" (public safety and order), the only difference between Japanese police, and foreign police as far as criminal investigation is concerned, is that the Japanese police take charge of not only criminal investigation, but also the suppression of rioters, etc.

(1) "KIDOTAI" (RIOT POLICE UNITS)

It is the "KIDOTAI" in this country that have constituted the "center" of our security police activities, and also the "nucleus" of this country's "Mass Security Force".



TMPD's Units of "Riot Police" parading in perfect order under rigid discipline

These "Riot Police Units" have been organized respectively by Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Organizations, having roughly 15,000 officers across the country. Young police officers who are in their twenties and who have excellent intelligence and physical qualifications are selected as members. Being selected as a riot police officer is considered as a pride for young police officers in this country. The mission assigned to the "Riot Police Units" is to perform operations concerning the maintenance of the public peace.

However, as Japan is often afflicted by earthquakes and typhoons, they also play an important role at a time of a natural disaster.

For this reason, these units are ordinarily engaged in training for such disasters, such as Security techniques to cope with "group crime", and "Unit security activities", regarding how to cope with mass crime, protection, and security techniques for congestion and various calamities, are conducted. Moreover, in case of need, these units are also engaged even in "on-the-street" activities, such as patrolling, traffic guidance and control. The discipline of the "Riot Police Units" has been maintained very high. They are also deeply trusted by the people. They are also equipped with various types of the latest equipment and devices, such as "security vehicles", including "Floop-light cars" (Tokosha), "Drainage cars" (Housuisha) and "Rescue cars", etc., which ensure their operational readiness for any type of operation.

In 1981, the Riot Police Units were called out on about 25,000 occasions, and the total number of police officers mobilized was roughly 4 million officers.

Recent major security operation cases where security police detachments, the core of which was mostly composed of these riot police units, were mobilized include the security operation against the ultra-leftists' "abolition strife" against New Tokyo International Airport, "Tokyo Summit Conference" security operation in 1979, and the protective security operations for the visiting of the "Pope: Joannese Paulus II", in 1981.

(2) GUARD AND ESCORT ("KEIGO") ACTIVITIES

Visiting foreign VIP's to whom police guard and escort operations were provided in 1981 numbered 172 persons including "State Guests" on 99 occasions, in which included were "the Pope" - Joanes Paulus II, and "Her Majesty Queen Margaret, the Second", and "Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark". Moreover, to those VIP's in Japan, such as "the Prime Minister" etc., the police provides guard and escort services. The total working number of police officers who engaged in guard and escort operations in 1981 was about 340,000 officers. These guard and escort activities are placed under the direct supervision and control of the National Police Agency (NPA).

For the performance of "guard and escort" activities, all the police organizations throughout the country take the welcome mood of the nation and the supporters into consideration, and these national police organizations make it their most important target to ensure the "absolute personal safety" of VIP's of foreign countries as well as of Japan. The "core" of this guard and escort activities is represented by "Keigoin", (Police officer in the field of guard and escort service) whose devoted activity is highly spoken of



The "SP" police officers guarding and watching over the visiting POPE - Joannes Paulus II

at home and abroad. All of these police officers have been full confidence in their activities and have been strictly selected from those officers who have the necessary specified qualifications as shown below:

They must be robust in mind and body. They must be a grade holder either in "Judo" or "Kendo" or in both. They must also hold a senior grade in both arresting techniques, and pistol handling. Those selected officers undergo severe professional training either by central or local training facilities in this country. The members of the "Keigoka" (Public Security Section) of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (-TMPD - "Keishi-Cho") in Tokyo are known as "SP" (Security Police).

(3) TREND OF "THE ULTRA-LEFTIST VIOLENT GROUPS"

The strength of the "Ultra-leftist Violent Groups" is now about 35,000 members nation-wide and does not show any indication of declining. These ultra-leftist violent groups have so far caused various incidents including "Uchigeba" (interfactional strife) murder cases and "Gerira" (Guerrilla)* incidents through the use of specially remodelled automobiles which were equipped with time incendiary devices and flame throwers.

Note: The expression, "Guerrilla", is used for surprise attacks on "Establishment" facilities by small group of ultra-leftists using time-bombs and other hit-and-run tactics).

Each faction of these ultra-leftist violent groups is fanatically convinced that their own theory and tactics of revolution is unique and absolute and that all the other factions doctrines and assertions are wrong, thereby believing that there will be no victory in any revolution, unless all the other opposing factions are "annihilated". Obsessed with this conviction, factions of these violent groups have been carrying out "Uchigeba" (Inter-factional strife) incidents to present. In the past decade, these groups carried out 1,146 "Uchigeba" incidents in which casualties totalled 2,488 persons, including 73 killed

in 57 incidents. In 1981, a total of nine such interfactional incidents occurred, in which two persons were killed and 6, injured. In coping with this vicious and cruel interfactional strife, the police took necessary action in maintaining a strict and close watch on these incidents and made every effort to prevent these incidents in advance by appealing to the agencies concerned and to the community citizens for their close cooperation with the police. Moreover, in cases where these incidents occurred, the police strongly carried out necessary investigative activities against them. In 1981, the police closed 12 cases resulting in the arrest of 20 persons.

A total of 11 "guerrilla" type incidents by these ultra-leftist groups occurred in 1981, centering on their continuing struggle against the New Tokyo International Airport. When compared with the number of incidents which occurred during the "peak", in the past, the total incidents in 1981 decreased sharply in Narita, Chiba Prefecture. However, the circumstance of their criminal acts became much more vicious than ever before as it is clearly seen in the examples cited below:

- An unusual incident occurred, in which members of these groups cut off part of the bridge girder of a railway bridge by using a gas welding and cutting apparatus.
- Attacking incidents against the jet-fuel freight train, in which these members forced the freight train to stop, and set the engine on fire.
- An incendiary attack incident occurred involving a remodelled motor vehicle equipped with a powerful flame projection device. The projection range of the ejected flames was 30 meters.

(4) THE JAPANESE RED ARMY

The Japanese Red Army (JRA) is still active with their base and center of operation in the Middle East where they have joint relations with Palestinian groups and presumably with other international terrorists. As the JRA had carried out several international terrorist incidents in the past such as the "Hijacking of JAL airliner on July 20, 1973" and the "Dacca incident on Sept. 28, 1977", their activities have become a matter of worldwide concern.

Since March 1981, the Japanese Red Army has continuously published an English bulletin entitled "SOLIDARITY" for the purpose of establishing an operational foundation designed to be directed towards revolutionary strife in Japan and developing propaganda activities with the intention of gaining support groups at home and abroad.

In a statement carried in the "SOLIDARITY", they declared that they "are going to practice armed struggle" and in doing so, they made it clear that they have not abandoned their policy line of armed struggle.

(5) TREND OF "UYOKU" (RIGHT - WING GROUPS)

Rightist Groups in Japan have intensified their criticism and protests against the political attitudes of the Government Party or its national defense and diplomatic matters, and have intensified their confrontations with the left-wingers. In 1981, they caused various incidents, such as the "throwing incident" of "Kaenbin" (A Molotov

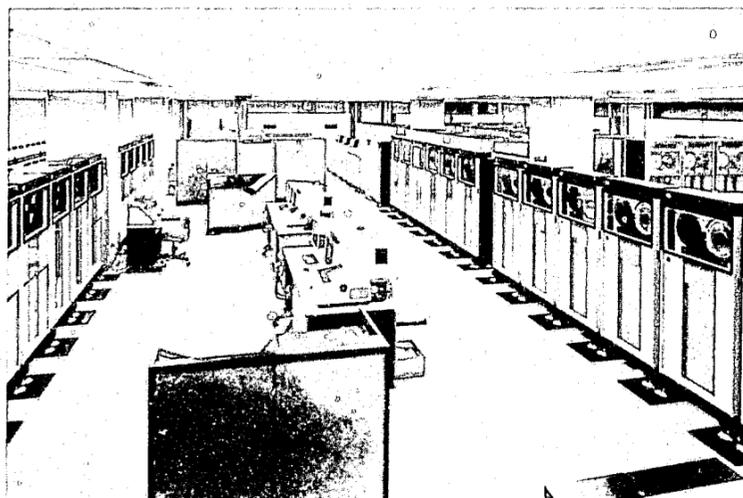
Cocktail) at the Prime Minister's Official Residence, "Satsujin Yobi" (Preparation For Homicide) Incident regarding the ex-Prime Minister Tanaka", and the "Mass Violence" at the assembly of opposition groups against the use of "North Fuji Practice Field" by the Japan Self-Defense Force, etc.

Through intensified police surveillance setups and watches over these rightist groups, the police made every effort to prevent unlawful incidents in advance and to make earliest possible clearances of occurring incidents. In 1981, 349 incidents were cleared with the arresters of 528.

19. POLICE ELECTRONIC COMPUTER SYSTEM AND ITS ACTIVITIES

In order to cope more precisely with the crimes of recent years which are committed very swiftly, cover wider areas and are getting complicated the National Police Agency (NPA) has been using electronic computer system since 1964 and has been promoting various measures to establish a "nationwide network of information processing systems. At present, this nationwide electronic computer is composed of the following systems:

"Real Time Processing System, "Drivers' Administration System", and "Batch Processing System",



The ultra large sized electronic computer installed at NPA

By way of the above nationwide system, various information retrieval works, and statistical compilation work, etc., are being processed. This nationwide system has thus been effectively and promptly supporting the front-line police activities in this country.

(1) "REAL-TIME PROCESSING SYSTEM"

The ultra large-sized electronic computer systems of the National Police Agency (NPA) and respective terminal equipment devices of the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters across the country have been linked together since 1974 by a data communication network and through which the following various business matters are being processed so that immediate replies can be made to all inquiries from front-line police officers.

- Wanted Person Inquiry Service
- Missing Person Inquiry Service
- Criminal Histories Inquiry Service
- Racketeer Group Member Inquiry Service
- Vehicle Inquiry Service, (stolen vehicles and vehicles which drivers used for making an escape).
- Stolen-goods, etc., Inquiry Service

(2) DRIVERS ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

In 1969, a large-sized electronic computer was established at the National Police Agency (NPA), and through "On-Line Batch Processing System", the registration and notification service regarding driver's license, violations of traffic regulations and traffic accidents are being processed.

Early in 1982, this large-sized computer was replaced by a ultra-sized electronic computer and the terminal equipment for the administration of drivers was added to the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters, through which various business matters are processed by an "On-line real-time" system. Due to the addition of end-terminal equipments, driver administration business is promptly processed, resulting in speedier facilities for drivers, such as the issue of driver's licenses on the same day, etc.

(3) "BATCH PROCESSING SYSTEM"

Since 1964, the "On-Line Batch Processing System" has been processing the following services.

- "MODUS-OPERANDI" INQUIRY SERVICE
- FIREARMS REGISTRATION AND INQUIRY SERVICE
- STATISTICAL SERVICES, SUCH AS CRIMINAL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS STATISTICS.

(4) INTRODUCTION OF AN "AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM"

An "electronic computer for the identification of fingerprints" is to be installed at the National Police Agency (NPA) sometime in 1982 or shortly after that. Through this system the fingerprints of criminals will be automatically registered and collated with fingerprints left behind at the crime scene.

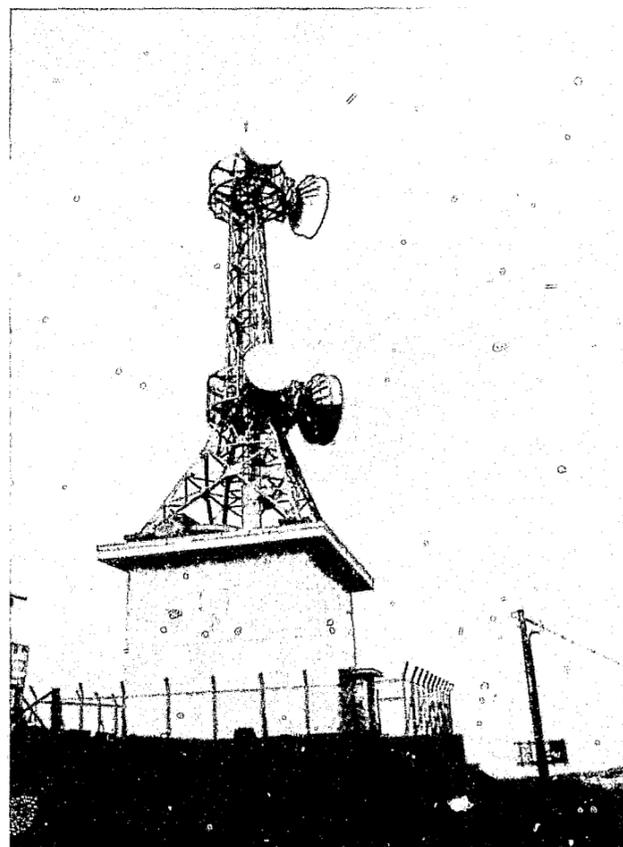
20. POLICE COMMUNICATION NETWORK AND ITS ACTIVITIES

In order to carry out police activities smoothly, it is absolutely necessary for the police that necessary information be collected multilaterally and that commands and orders should be transmitted as promptly and precisely as possible.

In particular, in order to cope with cases and incidents which have become much more diversified in recent years, it is of greater importance to transmit the necessary information accurately. In order to attain this objective, the importance of police communication has been increasing and police activities and communication have closely linked each other.

(1) POLICE TELEPHONE NETWORK

The police telephone network linking the nationwide police organizations with the National Police Agency as its center links Police Stations, Police Boxes through Regional Police Bureaus, and the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters, enabling various police communications of such as telephone, facsimile, and data transmission.



The antenna of a relay station for the police microwave multi-channel network

The trunk lines linking the National Police Agency, respective Regional Police Bureaus and the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters are organized by a multi-channel microwave system, all of which are self-maintained by the police. Moreover, the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters, Police Stations and Police Boxes across the country are linked together by telephone lines which are under contract with "Denden-kosha" (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation), as "official lines" for the police.

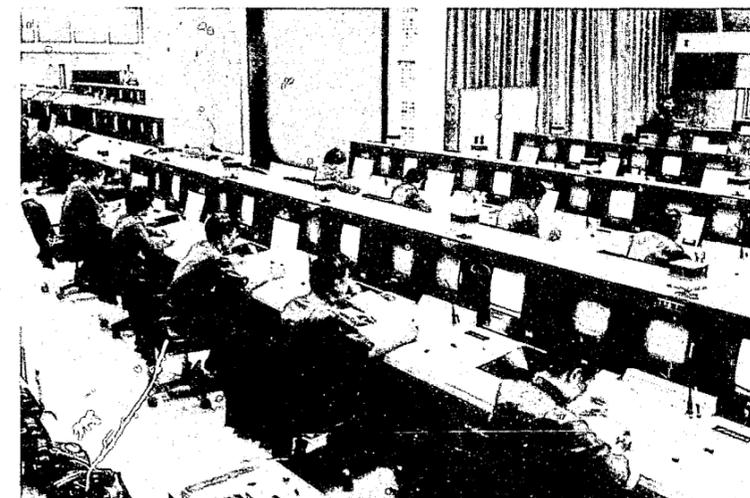
(2) FACSIMILE AND TELEPHOTOGRAPH

Facsimile equipment which transmits documents and diagrams rapidly has been established at respective Regional Police Bureaus, Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters and Police Stations, and are fully utilized to investigate any crime, and transmits various information.

Moreover, telephotographic equipment has been established at respective Police Bureaus and at Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters across the country and has been fully utilized for the telephotographic transmission of data such as photographs, fingerprints, handwriting samples and photographs of footprints taken from the scene of a crime.

(3) "VHF" VEHICULAR RADIO

VHF vehicular radio is exclusively used by radio-equipped police patrol vehicles. At the respective Command and Control Rooms of the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters, command and control systems are kept operationally ready, and are being reinforced by computers and the latest electronic technology. Through this system, citizens' urgent calls through the "110 Dial system" are accurately received, and instructions to patrol cars and police stations can be given promptly and accurately.



Command & Control System Dial 110 receiving equipment

(4) PERSONAL RADIO SETS

Personal radio sets are maintained ready for portable use by police officers, and are utilized for local transmission purposes. These personal radio are light, and small with high capabilities. Equipped with these personal radios, police officers on foot duty have played active role in criminal investigation, disaster security operations, traffic control, emergency deployment, etc. Recently, the majority of the nationwide police stations have been channelled into the "Portable tranceiver system" with a police station as its center. Under this system, a police officer on foot can ensure communication at all times with the police station, and if necessary, every police officer, through the police station, can make or on the spot inquiries through the computerized master files at the National Police Agency in Tokyo regarding any suspicious person he has officially questioned or of any motor vehicles which are believed to have some connection to a crime.



A police officer communicating with his police station

(5) SHORTWAVE RADIO COMMUNICATION

Short wave radio communication is composed of two networks: The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL communication network, and the domestic communication network. In the field of ICPO communication network, "Interpol TOKYO RADIO STATION" located at the National Police Agency is actively performing its assigned role as the "South-East Asia Regional Radio Station communicating not only with other member countries' national radio stations, but also, with the "Interpol Central Radio Station", in Paris/France regarding search and investigative arrangements for those crimes having international ramifications in one way or another. Moreover, the domestic communication

network is kept in good order by the NPA, Regional Police Bureaus, and the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters as an emergency means of police communication in cases when the police telephone lines have been cut-off by some disaster or such.

(6) OTHER COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES

To cope with such situation when police communication facilities in use are damaged, or destroyed by unforeseen disaster many means of communication become necessary between the police and the actual scene in dealing with an important case, mobile multichannel radio telephone cars and emergency wireless telephones which can erect an emergency communication network are kept ready at respective Police Headquarters.

Moreover, mobile wireless telephone cars, through which the leader of a police detachment can make a dial communication call from his car which is at the scene of a crime, and wire & wireless T.V. equipment which can transmit direct video-images, and helicopter-mounted radio T.V. equipments are operationally ready at major Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations.

21. ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF POLICE SCIENCE

The National Research Institute of Police Science is a comprehensive research institution composed of the divisions of General Affairs, First Forensic Science-Second Forensic Science, Crime Prevention & Juvenile, Traffic, and an attached Identification Center.

In compliance with requests made by front-line police organizations throughout Japan, this Institute has been promoting research and development regarding the overall police activities from a professional standpoint.

Furthermore, this Institute also conducts identification and analysis of the evidence specimens involved in crimes, requested by the police and other organizations, and technical guidance and instruction of forensic scientists throughout the country who are in need of high scholarly attainments and technique. In so doing, this Institute is performing its role as a "Scientific Police Center".

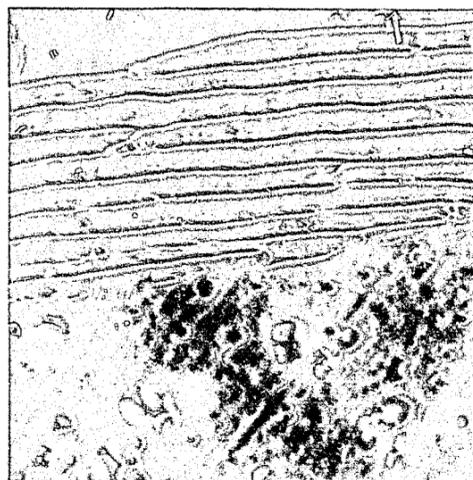
Recent activities of this Institute are introduced here.

(1) RESEARCH ON CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF HAIR SAMPLES

A single hair strand collected from the crime scene gives various information to identify its origin. By morphological examinations, animal species, hair location, sex and days after hair-cutting are identified. Furthermore, by using an electron microscope, the nature of hair surface contaminations, the degree of hair damage and its cause will be clarified.

Blood group examinations is efficiently applied to hair identification. Recently, elemental analysis of hair samples has been developed to give additive data available for personal identification of hair samples.

Personal identification among hair samples is carried out by putting together various informations obtained in morphological examinations, blood group examinations and elemental analysis.

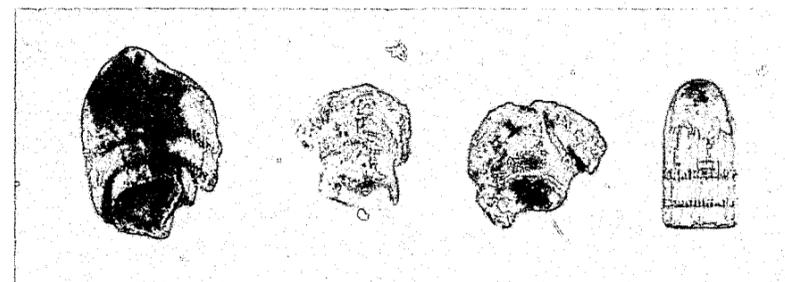


Cross-section image of a head hair photographed by scanning electron microscope. Fine structures obtained in scanning electron microscopical examinations gives efficient informations for hair identification.

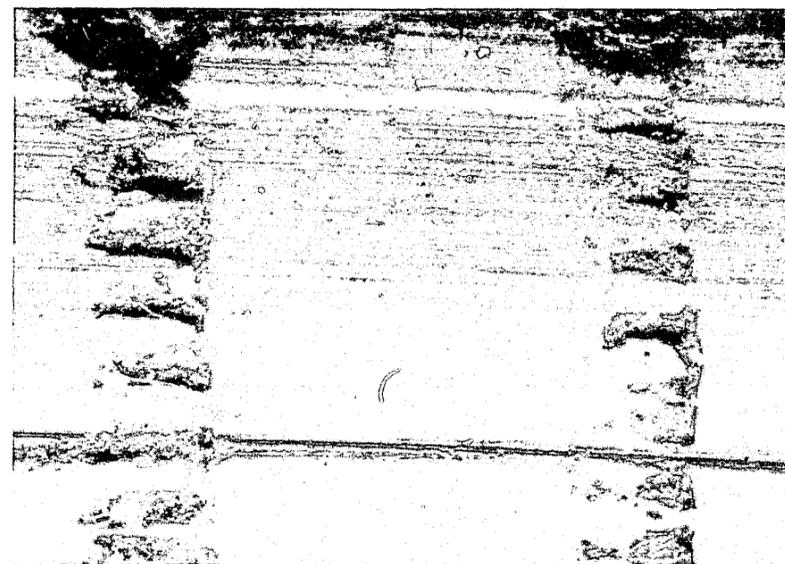
(2) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS ON THE IDENTIFICATION METHOD OF VARIOUS TYPES OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Recently, those criminal cases involving the use of firearms have increased in number. All kinds of bullets and cartridges which were discovered at crime scenes are sent to this Institute. Therefore, it has become a very important mission of the Institute to identify and examine these bullets and cartridges so as to determine the specific firearms employed.

In recent years, research efforts of this Institute have also progressed in the field of evaluating the damage or injury inflicted by a bullet fired from a firearm, and identification of whether or not it is a bullet hole, including the method for determining the discharging bullets. The results of these research projects are eagerly anticipated.



The photograph shown above indicates bullets which were discovered at the actual scene of crime.



The photograph was taken through comparison microscope. Two bullets are seen in the left and the right sides of the central dividing line respectively. The coincidence of rifle marks are observed, so the two bullets should be fired from the same gun.

(3) RESEARCH CONCERNING SOCIAL AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT SURROUNDING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

The prevention of juvenile delinquency is, irrespective of the time, always an extremely difficult and important problem. Therefore, this Institute has tackled this problem putting their whole energy into the finding of environmental causes which induces juveniles to delinquency and the discovery of countermeasures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In recent years, however, the circumstances and the causes of delinquency have been changing. "Bosozoku" (Motor Gang Groups), the abuse of stimulant drugs and acts of violence in the school can be given as typical examples of contemporary delinquency. To cope with these new trends, this institute is promoting multilateral research projects. Among the school violence-oriented incidents, especially by junior high-school students toward their teachers, the lack of confidence between teachers and students and the weak administration in schools, etc., can be cited as being the main problems.

(4) RESEARCH REGARDING NEW SIGNAL CONTROL METHOD ESPECIALLY FOR THE OVERSATURATED INTERSECTION

Various research projects have been promoted concerning the signal control method over "critical intersection" in a state of oversaturation. However, a new "real-time" control "Algorithm", through the application of micro-computer, has recently been developed and as a result of our experiments with this new measure which was made at one of the prominent trafficjam intersections in Tokyo. The total delay was reduced by 30 per cent, and the inbound delay on the trunk line was reduced by 45 per cent. The result of this experiment has thus proved the feasibility of the introduction of remarkably effective control techniques to alleviate traffic congestion. Furthermore, in this special research, a new technique of measuring and evaluating precisely and easily the control capability for over-saturated traffic was also obtained.

22. RELIEF FOR THE VICTIMS OF CRIME

Since the bombing incident at a building by an extreme faction in 1974, to create a system to relief for those persons who became victims of felonious crimes, such as, "TORIMA STASUJIN" (Indiscriminate killing of casual passerby), etc. has been a pending problem in Japan. In May 1980, the Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law was enacted to make crime victims benefits payable by the state to the victims, or their bereaved families who had become so by the acts of crime which had been committed on or after January 1, 1981. The purpose of this particular system is to grant state benefit, in accordance with the spirit of social solidarity and mutual cooperation, to those persons who suffered serious handicaps by crime to let them get spiritual and financial stabilization as soon as possible. Damage to which this system is applicable includes death, or serious physical incapacity originating from intentional acts of crime, such as, homicide, or bodily harm, etc., which had been committed within Japan or on board a Japanese vessel or aircraft outside Japan.

Therefore, in cases where the specified damage occurs, the bereaved family of the victim, or the victim who had received the physical incapacity to a serious degree has to submit an application for the judgement of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Public Safety Commission which exercises jurisdictional control over the residence of the respective applicant. After receiving of the Public Safety Commission's judgement on the granting of the benefit (including the decision on the amount of the benefit), these persons are able to receive either the benefit for the bereaved family, or the benefit for physical incapacity. However, these victims or their bereaved families are unable to become recipients of the "benefit", if the victim has neither Japanese nationality, nor a fixed place of residence in Japan. The amount of the benefit is calculated in accordance with circumstances such as the income of the victim, the means of living of the bereaved family, and the degree of the physical incapacity which has sustained by the victim. Based on the age bracket, both the "ceiling" and the "lowest limit" are prescribed as follows:

- In the case of the ceiling of the Bereaved family benefit 8,450,000 Yen
- In the case of the ceiling of the Incapacity benefit 10,050,000 Yen
- In the case of the "lowest limit" of the Bereaved family benefit . . . 2,200,000 Yen
- In the case of the "lowest limit" of the Incapacity benefit . . . about 2,600,000 Yen

Furthermore, in cases when the victim and the "offender" are related by blood and marriage, or when the victim committed some reproachable act related to the injury or damage he sustained, or in cases where the payment in whole or part of the benefit is judged to be inappropriate adjustment measure to reduce or stop the payment of benefit, or when the victim or the bereaved family have received compensation for damages, or some public benefit necessary adjustment measures are taken.

The police in charge of this newly created system is making every effort to conducting not only various publicity campaigns via posters, press release, but also to provide kind and carefully thought out guidance and explanations to those victims who were

involved in an incident so as to achieve the timely and smooth operation of this system in this country. As a result of these police efforts, in 1981, which was the beginning year for this system, requests for these benefits were officially accepted from 153 persons (in 90 incidents) and the adjustment judgement were made for 96 applicants (in 52 cases), and benefits amounting to 214,670,000 Yen was paid out. Moreover, in May 1981, a juridical foundation known as the "Crime-oriented Damage Relief Fund" (with fundamental assets amounting to about 27 hundred million Yen) was established to become the first mechanism in Japan, through which, scholarship are available for the children of the deceased in crime-oriented damages. The police not only completed the central role in the establishment of the "Fund", but are also providing active co-operation with the activities of this fund.

23. HARMONIOUS RELATIONS WITH CITIZENS

As one the reasons to explain why public safety and order in Japan have been maintained so nicely, cooperative relationship between the police and the citizens of the community has often been pointed out. The character of the Japanese people, historical background, the form of the activities of the Japanese police and many others must be attributive to this harmonious relations. In this Chapter, however, we would like to explain the Japanese police mechanism which is considered to have created this excellent relationship between the police and community citizens, the police system and the activities of the Japanese police, all of which have built up by this harmonious relationship.

(1) "POLICE BOXES" WHICH INCLUDE "HASHU-TSUSHO" (POLICE BOX) AND "CHUZAISHO" (RESIDENTIAL POLICE BOX)

This is the unique police system in Japan which has constituted the "front line", through which the police holds contact with the community. Therefore, it is considered that the "Police Box" has produced the greatest influence on the relationship between them. On this particular point, please refer to Chapter 6: ACTIVITIES OF THE PATROL POLICE" (page:)

(2) COMMUNITY CITIZENS AND CIVIL GROUPS WHICH SHARE THE POLICE WORKS

In Japan, various civil groups and organizations have been established for the purpose of sharing or supporting police works. Moreover, there is the system under which any individual can cooperate the police works.

In addition, there are also civil groups, known as "Keisatsukan-Tomono-Kai" (Police Fraternity Association), and "Kidotai-O-Hagemasu-Kai" (Cheer Association For The Riot Police Units)

A. "KEISATSU-KYOKAI" (POLICE ASSOCIATION)

This is the civil organization which has provided diversified cooperative services to the police and having a history of more than 80 years in this country. Its activities cover a variety of fields, the details of which are as follows:

- (a) To give financial aid and other assistance including the use of necessary facilities to those community citizens or the police personnel who were injured in their cooperation with the police in the performance of their duties or payments and other assistance to their families and the conduct of memorial services.
- (b) In order to help with the professional education and training of police officers, this Association provides the following services.

The compilation and the publication of reference materials, and the contribution

of books to "Keisatsu-Gakko" (Police Professional Training School), and assistance to various competitions and athletic meetings conducted under the sponsorship of the police, etc.

- (c) In order to publicize police activities, this Association takes charge of the distribution of "Keisatsu-Hakusho" (The White Paper On The Police In Japan) and other "P/R" pamphlets, etc.

B. "BOHAN-KYOKAI" (THE CRIME PREVENTION ASSOCIATION)

This is the organization which supports various Crime Prevention activities which are conducted by the police. These organizations are organized in the jurisdiction of a Police Station, or in a town and village unit (about 3,500 throughout the country). There are 47 of such Association to cooperate with 47 prefectural police and also a national federation (Rengo-soshi-ki).

The main activities of this Association are as follows:

- a. Under co-sponsorship with the police, the carrying out a "Nation-wide Crime Prevention Campaign" in Japan.
- b. The conducting of "on-the-street" patrol service, particularly in periods when many of crimes occur.
- c. In order to promote the popularization of crime prevention, co-sponsor various meetings, and distribute a variety of pamphlets.

C. "KOTSU-ANZEN-KYOKAI" (TRAFFIC SAFETY ASSOCIATION)

As with the case of the Crime Prevention Association, this Association is also organized in the jurisdiction of a police station, city, town or village. There are about 1,300 such associations across the country and 47 of them at the level of the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters. In addition, there is also a federal association at national level. Their activities are as follows:

- a. To conduct, a Nation-wide Traffic Safety Campaign, twice a year, in Spring and Autumn (under co-sponsorship with the Government, etc.)
- b. To hold an official commendation for persons who have contributed much to traffic safety in this country.
- c. To provide "on-the-street" traffic safety guidance.
- d. To sponsor various meetings and distribute pamphlets to promote the popularization of traffic safety.

D. THE TRAFFIC MONITOR SYSTEM

In order to operate effective the administration of the traffic police, it is indispensable for the police to insure the understanding and cooperation of drivers and community citizens in general. One method of this police effort, is "Kotsu-Monitor" (trafficmonitor's work) which is entrusted to a wide range of citizens, and in return, the police receives opinions regarding traffic safety administration in this country.

At present, a total of about 24,000 citizens are working as "traffic monitors" across the country. In 1981, about 68,000 opinions were submitted to the police.

E. "SHONEN-HODOIN" (JUVENILE GUIDANCE PERSONNEL)

In order to prevent "juvenile delinquency" problems, it is very effective for the police to obtain the cooperative activities of the community residents. Because of this, the Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations have entrusted the work of "Juvenile Guidance Personnel" to cooperative citizens. The total number of these juvenile guidance personnel across the country is about 52,000 persons. They are conducting their assigned work: on-the-street guidance activities to juveniles, acting advisers for juveniles, or for their parents, and to conduct enlightenment activities, concerning juvenile delinquency.

F. "KOTSU-SHIDOIN" (TRAFFIC GUIDANCE PERSONNEL)

Those persons other than 'police personnel', who are engaged in the traffic safety guidance "on the street" and other traffic safety activities, etc., are all generically called "Kotsu-Shidoin" (Traffic Guidance Personnel). The total number of these personnel in Japan is about 490,000. Many of these persons have belonged to "Infant traffic Safety Clubs", P.T.A., or Traffic Safety Associations in Cities, Towns and Villages, and over 88 per cent are playing an important and active role in the above activities with no remuneration for their services rendered.

(3) THE ARENA FOR THE LIAISON AND DELIBERATIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY CITIZENS

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF "SODAN-KONNER" (CONSULTATION-OFFICE) AND "DENWA-KONNER" (TELEPHONE-CONSULTATION-OFFICE)

These special corners have been specifically provided so as to serve as a kind of "madoguchi" (clearinghouse) for citizens' to consult on their routine, yet embarrassing matters.

In addition to the consultations regarding crime and traffic accidents, their special wishes and complaints to the police are also received. Moreover, in order to give advice on certain matters such as juvenile's troubles, damage reports on the organized group crimes and the consultations regarding drugs, etc., respective specialized telephone-consultation-office have also been provided.

B. VARIOUS MEETING

Under the name of "Hanasu-Kai", Consultative Meetings between police and citizens are conducted, at all times, at respective Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters across the country. On these special and official occasions, the citizens and the senior police officers earnestly conduct consultative meetings regarding all phase of police-

related matters. In addition to the above, under theme of road safety for school children, problems of juvenile delinquency and organized crime, concerned citizens and the police are holding various meetings to exchange their views and opinions, where the police requests their fullest possible cooperation. Among these police activities, the main items are introduced, here, as follows:

a. **"KOTSU-KEISATSU-KONDAN-KAI" (THE TRAFFIC POLICE SOCIAL GATHERING)**

These social gatherings are provided by the National Police Agency (NPA), and the Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations in order to obtain the opinions and special wishes on fundamental problems regarding the activities of the traffic police from a wide range of general citizens. The purpose of these social gatherings is to convey these findings regarding various measures to be taken by the traffic police. The members of this social gathering are selected from a wide range of persons, such as scholars, traffic enterprisers, traffic labor union representatives and people from women's organizations.

b. **"GAKKO-KEISATSU-RENRAKU-KYOGIKAI" (SCHOOL-POLICE LIAISON COUNCIL)**

In order to prevent acts of delinquency by primary school children, and junior and senior high school students, this special liaison council is organized so as to provide an "Arena", through which, the school and the police conduct, close liaison and deliberation. This council is made up of members from the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters, police stations and schools located within the respective police jurisdictions. A total of 36,000 schools at 3 levels, constituting about 90 per cent of those in the country joined in this Council and total of the councils is about 2,100 at present.

c. **LIAISON WITH AUTOMOBILE TRADERS**

With the advance of the "motorization" of this country, offenses involving the use of automobiles have been on the increase. In order to perform effective "Shodo-Sosa" (initial stage investigations), it is necessary for the police to obtain the cooperation of automobile traders concerned, such as taxi-services, filling stations, drive-ins, and motels, etc.

In order to achieve this purpose, the police is making every possible effort to keep the close liaison with these traders so as to obtain their active cooperation.

d. **LIAISON WITH INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS**

In order to prevent and clear "homicides" committed for insurance money, and similar "incendiary incidents", many Metropolitan and Prefectural police organizations, Life Insurance Associations, and Damage Insurance Associations have organized, "Liaison Councils".

e. **OTHERS**

The police have also established "Liaison Councils" having purposes, and members as shown below:

- With "Financial Organs Associations" so as to prevent "Robbery cases" against banking and financial organs.
- With "Pawn-shops, and 2nd-hand goods dealers' Unions" so as to discover "stolen goods" and "crime-related property".
- With "Game House Unions" so as to detect criminals, and prevent "Juvenile delinquency".

(4) **OFFICIAL COMMENDATION TO COMMUNITY CITIZENS**

Letters of commendation and medals are presented to those citizens who have cooperated with police matters, in the prevention, suppression, investigation, and arrest of suspects, and the saving of human lives, by the Commissioner General of The National Police Agency, the Director of the Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters, and the Chief of the Police Station concerned.

(5) **"THE DISASTER BENEFIT SYSTEM" FOR THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE RENDERED COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE TO THE OFFICIAL DUTIES OF A POLICE OFFICER**

This is the system under which, when a citizen is either injured, taken ill, disabled, or killed, owing to his cooperative assistance to the official duties of a police officer, the States, or the Tokyo Metropolis or Prefecture concerned gives compensation for his medical treatment expenses, salary losses and so on compensation to his family in the case of this compensation is provided as "Ichijikin" (A one-time allowance, or a lump sum), or "Nenkin" (annuity) to the person, or his bereaved family.

Even if there is no presence of a police officer on the actual scene, this particular system is applicable to cases where a citizen had performed an action which should ordinarily have been performed by a police officer, such as the arrest of a felonious criminal, or the saving a human life, etc.

(6) **"HANZAI-HIGAI-KYUFU-SEIDO" (CRIME VICTIMS BENEFIT PAIMENT SYSTEM)**

On this matter, please refer to: Chapter 22 (Page:)

(7) **GUIDANCE SERVICES, SUCH AS SPORT, ETC., FOR YOUTH**

Several voluntary police officers are providing technical guidance and coaching services for "JUDO" and "KENDO" to the younger generation at the "DOJYO" (Exercise hall) of Police Stations, or at the nearest possible public facilities. Furthermore, these police officers also, on a voluntary basis, provide guidance services in sports, like

baseball and soft ball, music and "Shodo" (Calligraphy). In 1981, these various guidance activities were given at 85 Police Stations across Japan for earnest participants numbering about 60,000 persons.

(8) "KEISATSU-ONGAKUTAI" (THE POLICE BAND)

The "Police Band" is positioned at various Metropolitan and Prefectural Police Headquarters, and at the Imperial Guards Police Headquarters. These Police Bands actively participates, not only in various police events, but also in those which are sponsored by Prefectures, Cities, Towns, and Villages, and other public events, and are very popular among the community residents. In 1981, these "Police Bands" held on about 4,900 music concerts across the country attracting enthusiastic audiences of about 24 million persons altogether.

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