

- 8 -

Re Making of the Monthly Work-Table  
(Inquiries Put by the warden of the Fukuoka  
Prison by No. Hatsu 1917 of May, 1911.)

When a prisoner already engaged in work has been shifted to another prison, there are two opinions on the preparing of the monthly work-table:-

1. When a prisoner has been shifted from A prison to B prison in the middle of a month, entry shall be made in the monthly work-table of B prison of the facts concerning A prison side by side with those of B prison. In this case, it is unnecessary for A prison to make any survey thereof.
2. In the monthly work-table of A prison, the number of workers engaged in the work up to the previous day of the shift and the amount of the wages shall be investigated and entered, while B prison shall enter the number of the workers and the amount of the wages after the shift. B prison shall enter side by side with their own the total number of the workers who are entitled to receive bonus for the work and the total amount of the bonuses in A prison.

The above questions being raised, we have made this inquiry.



- 9 -

(The Chief of the Prison Bureau's Reply  
No. Kanhei 457 of May, 1911.)

The opinion in question No.2 is right.

Re The Entry of Determined Revenue Amount  
in the Monthly Work-table.

(At the Conference of the Wardens of Prisons  
held in July, 1932.)

As regards the results of income from the work in a prison, a stress has hitherto been put only on the actual income of each prison, but it has been revised by the authorities beginning from this fiscal year that the judgement of income shall be made on the basis of the amount of work done at each prison. Hence it is requested that endeavour should be made to cooperate in carrying out the work allotted by another prison as enthusiastically as in their own work.

The amount of work done in connection with the allotted work by another prison shall be entered in red in the upper part of the revenue determining-column of the monthly table, in order to make it clear that the determination thereof shall be made by another prison.



- 10 -

Re The Creation of The Business Inspection  
Book of Work.

(Note No. Gyoko 1032 issued on Order of the Chief  
of the Prison Administration Bureau in June, 1911.)

In regard to the supervision and adjustment of the prison administration business, instructions have often been given in the past to carry it out properly by preparing the business inspection book, and enough attention may have been given thereto, but with the recent development of work and with the carrying out of the principle of the government work first, the business on various works has increased, and as to the business of handling various things of work, which left the hand or the accountant officials of articles, is increasing in its complication. As the business of this kind is concerned with the income and expenditure, the supervision and adjustment thereof is not easy. This being the case, the inspection of the business is apt to be neglected. This often causes to fail to adjust the business of work. If this should not be discovered, things would be so confused that we can no longer control them. If such a thing should happen, it would not only impede the progress of the work, but also would give considerable effect on the enlightenment of the prisoners. It will thus bring about quite a regrettable condition. As regards the business of work, therefore,



- 11 -

the business inspection book shall be prepared according to the form in the accompanying paper, and inspect the same strictly at the end of March and September each year in accordance with the following outline so that the supervision and adjustment of the business may be done properly. Whenever the inspection has been made, the outline of the actual conditions thereof shall be reported each time to the Ministry authorities.

The Outline of How to Inspect the Business of Work.

1. The Original <sup>Work-Book.</sup> ~~up of the original book with the original~~
  - A. Checking up of the original book with the original tally.
  - B. Checking up of the orders of work in each original book with various works now being carried on in the workshops.
  - C. Inspection on the spot of the work which remains unfinished over two months.
  - D. Checking up of the production quantity in the original work-book with the production quantity computed in the daily schedule.
2. Checking up of the remainder in the book with the articles.
  - A. Checking up of the slip ordering the delivery of materials for work with the receipt and delivery



- 12 -

- book of the materials for work.
- B. Checking up of the receipt and delivery book of materials for work with the necessary materials described in the original work-book.
  - C. Checking up of the remainder in the receipt and delivery book of materials for work with the articles.
  - D. Checking up of the materials for work in each original book, which remains unfinished, with the original work.
3. Manufactured articles of work.
- A. Matters concerning the receipt and delivery of manufactured articles.
  - B. Computation of selling prices and suitability of trust wages.
  - C. Checking up of the revenue determining-book with the original work-book.
4. Contract Work.
- A. Checking up of the production quantity in the original work-book with the production quantity calculated in the daily schedule.
  - B. Checking up of the wages calculated in the original work-book with the wage list attached to the contract.
  - C. Checking up of the revenue determining-book with the original work-book.



(Notice)

1. The inspection shall be made separately for the main prison and a branch prison.
2. The inspection of the business belonging to the accountant officials of articles in partial charge shall be made as usual, and the inspection shall mainly be made on the business of the chief of the work.
3. As to the inspection, two chief jailers shall attend thereto, with one as the inspector and the other as the witness. According to their report, the warden of the prison shall make the inspection himself, and report the outline of his inspection to the Ministry's authorities.
4. In regard to the report, both the main prison and the branch shall make separately.

Mode (cover) The fiscal year of 19 -- The Business Inspection Book of Work <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">The name of the prison</div>
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(Form) Seal of the warden of the prison Inspected on: <div style="margin-left: 40px;">             Inspecting official: position. Name. Seal              Witness official: Position. Name. Seal         </div>
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- 14 -

The inspection of the present condition of various work-books in charge of the chief of the work and the checking up of the present amount of the books with the articles on hands as well as the inspection thereof were completed on (date). The outline of this is as follows:

(The entry shall be made in accordance with the purport of the business inspection of work.)

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Re The Entry in The Agricultural Affairs Table  
(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's note No. Gyoko 1466 of July, 1931.)

As regards the acreage of the cultivated land in the agricultural affairs table, "1 square meter" has hitherto been the unit, but the description shall be made by "100 square meters" beginning from the fiscal year of 1931.

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Re The Special Release from Serving Time  
During the Suspension of the Court

(Imperial Ordinance No.2 of July, 1912.)  
(The text is described in the section of Creemony.)

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- 15 -

Re The Possibility of Letting Prisoners Work  
on the Second of Each Month, Holiday.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. Gyoko 768 of 1924.)

(The text is described in the section of the bonus  
for work.)

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Re Holiday.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. Gyoko 1859 of December, 1927.)

(The text is described in the section of the bonus  
for work.)

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Re The Interpretation of Article 25  
(Holidays) of the Prison Law.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. Gyoko 1197 of July, 1932.)

As regards the wording of the national and public holidays described in Article 25 of the Prison Law, these were interpreted as being treated in the same way as the holidays fixed in accordance with the Imperial Household Ritual Decree by the Chief of the Prison Bureau's Note No. Kanko 35 of January, 1916, and consequently, the ceremonies and anniversaries mentioned in Article 9 of the



- 16 -

said decree corresponded to the holidays of the prisoners. According to the provisions of Article 25 of the Imperial ordinance of March, 1927 concerning the off-days and holidays provided for in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, the sphere of holidays and off-days do not necessarily correspond to the ritual decree. It may be therefore mentioned improper interpretation of the wording of the national holidays, if only the national holidays concerning the prisoners are made to agree with the ritual decree. This being the case, the interpretation of the aforesaid note shall be cancelled, and the sphere of holidays shall be hereafter fixed in accordance with the Imperial ordinance of 1927. Hence the ceremonies and anniversaries shall not be the prisoners' holidays, which please note.

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 Re The Working Hours

(The Justice Ministry's Instruction No. Kanko  
 850 of October, 1921.)

The working hours of the prisoners provided for in Article 58, paragraph 1 of the regulations relative to the application of the Prison Law shall be fixed as follows:

January	)	
February	)	
August	)	12 hours
	)	
December	)	



- 17 -

March	)	
July	)	
September	)	12 hours and 30 minutes
November	)	
April	)	
May	)	
June	)	13 hours
October	)	

In case it is impossible to work in the workshop at night due to the structure of the prisons, the work may be done in the cell.

Re The Process of Work and Adjustment Due to  
the Extension of the Working Hours.

(The Chief of the Prison Bureau's Note No. Kanko  
909 of November, 1921.)

As the instructions have been given concerning the revision of the working hours of the prisoners, inspection shall be made as to the completion of the process throughout the entire working hours even in the case of the work at the cell at night.

Re Measures to be taken When the Elasticity  
of the Working Hours of the Prisoners Required.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. Gyoko 69 of January, 1928.)



- 18 -

A note has been sent to the warden of the Abashiri Prison as per the accompanying paper concerning the treatment in the case of the elasticity of the working hours of the prisoners required:

(Accompanying paper)

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau of the Justice Ministry's Note No. Gyoko 69 of January, 1928 addressed to the warden of the Abashiri Prison.)

In your written opinion concerning the improvement of the prison administration business, which you submitted some time ago, you proposed to make a revision to the effect that in case the elasticity of the working hours of the agricultural workers in the harvest season is required, only the warden of the prison should be allowed to do so. As this will give considerable effect on the treatment and admonition as well as the protection of the prisoners and this belongs to the important matters of the prison administration, it is impossible to adopt your opinion at once.

In such a prison having a vast cultivated land as yours, however, it will be quite inconvenient for the management of agriculture at the time of sowing the seeds of agricultural products and harvest, if the working hours will not be fixed according to circumstances, but fixed according to the rule in general. Furthermore, to get



an approval each time by explaining the reasons therefor is also troublesome in its treatment. In such a case, therefore, please arrange to obtain the approval comprehensively by stating the reasons in advance.

Re the Shortening of the Working Hours  
for Trial.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. Gyoko 2050 of November 14, 1931)

The extension of the above trial;

Gyoko No. 502 of March, 1932; Gyoko No. 2527 of  
September, 1931, Gyoko No. 435 of March, 1933;  
Gyoko No. 428 of March 1934; Gyoko No. 1404 of  
September 1934; Gyoko No. 324 of March, 1935;  
Gyoko No. 1211 of September 1935; Gyoko No. 420  
of March, 1936 and Gyoko No. 1244 of October 1936.

The present working hours are too long, and the working efficiency of the workers is decreasing against the expectation, and it being improper for the working education, it is considered necessary to shorten the working hours to a considerable extent so that the efficiency can be obtained. Prior to putting it into practice, we are desirous to know to what extent the efficiency can be raised by shortening the time. Please therefore shorten the working hours for trial and report your opinion and result thereof.

1. During the period of from December 1, this year, to



- 20 -

the end of March, 1932, the time for starting the work shall be put off by 30 minutes and the time for closing the day's work shall be advanced by 30 minutes, thus shortening the working hours by one hour.

2. The rest period in the afternoon shall be cut down from 25 minutes to 15 minutes.
3. The present working process shall be raised by 10 percent as a whole in order to enhance the efficiency. and endeavour shall be made not to lower the volume of labour. As to the change in the process during the trial, no application is necessary.
4. The 30 minutes before starting the work and the 30 minutes after closing the work shall be utilized for the method of education.

As to the enforcement of the method of education, a note shall be issued later.

5. Please report by April 10, 1932 your opinions and the result of the enforcement in separate sheets of paper on the following items:
  - a) Your opinions on the shortening of the working hours.
  - b) The condition of industry of the workers and the outline of the effect on the body and mentality.
  - c) Comparison of the increase and decrease of the working efficiency.



- 21 -

From December, 1930 to March, 1931.

<u>Name of work</u>	<u>Shugyo Jinko Total (labour em- Ployed in the work)</u>	<u>Number of Workers</u>	<u>Average Efficiency Per capita per day</u>	<u>Average Converted Efficiency Per capita Per day</u>
<u>Government Work</u>				
<u>Joiner</u>				
<u>Hooper</u>				
<u>Sewer of foreign clothes</u>				
<u>Shoe maker So &amp; so</u>				
<u>Total</u>				
<u>Trust work</u>				
<u>Smith</u>				
<u>Press-men</u>				
<u>Tunner</u>				
<u>Hosiery maker</u>				
<u>So &amp; so</u>				
<u>Total</u>				
<u>Contract work</u>				
<u>Weaver</u>				
<u>Paper-bag maker</u>				
<u>Hemp maker</u>				
<u>So &amp; so</u>				
<u>Total</u>				
<u>Grand total</u>				



- 22 -

From December, 1931 to March, 1932.

<u>Name of work</u>	<u>Shugyo Jinko (labour em- ployed in the work)</u>	<u>Total number of workers</u>	<u>Average Efficiency per capita Per day</u>	<u>Efficiency increased or decreased</u>
Government work				
Joiner				
Hooper				
Sewer of foreign clothes				
Shoe maker				
So & so > Total				
Trust work				
Smith				
Press-man				
Tunner				
Hosiery maker				
So & so				
Total				
Contractework				
Weaver				
Paper-bag maker				
Hemp maker				
So & so				
Total				
Grand total				



- 23 -

## Remarks

- 1.- As to the name of work, all the works, which have been carried out within the period thereof, shall be described according to the names of works specified in the monthly work-report.
2. As regards the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work), the figure, which remained after dividing the total finished amount during the period concerned by the process (a day's process in that month), shall be entered.
3. In regard to the total number of workers, a total number of workers employed before November for the unfinished articles (which were carried forward to the following month) at the end of November shall be added to the grand total number of workers during the period concerned, and from which deduct a total number of workers for the unfinished articles at the end of March. This means a net total number of workers against the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work) shall be computed precisely and accurately and entered.
4. As to the average efficiency per capita per day, the figure, which has been obtained after subtracting the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work) from the total number of workers, shall be computed.
5. In regard to the average converted efficiency per capita



- 23 -

## Remarks

- 1.- As to the name of work, all the works, which have been carried out within the period thereof, shall be described according to the names of works specified in the monthly work-report.
2. As regards the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work), the figure, which remained after dividing the total finished amount during the period concerned by the process (a day's process in that month), shall be entered.
3. In regard to the total number of workers, a total number of workers employed before November for the unfinished articles (which were carried forward to the following month) at the end of November shall be added to the grand total number of workers during the period concerned, and from which deduct a total number of workers for the unfinished articles at the end of March. This means a net total number of workers against the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work) shall be computed precisely and accurately and entered.
4. As to the average efficiency per capita per day, the figure, which has been obtained after subtracting the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work) from the total number of workers, shall be computed.
5. In regard to the average converted efficiency per capita



- 24 -

per day, the total finished amount during from December, 1930 to March, 1931 shall be divided by the fixed process during from December, 1931 to March, 1932 (a day's process in the month concerned respectively), thus obtaining the converted "jinko" (labour). This shall be divided by the total number of workers during from December, 1930 to March, 1931. The figure thus obtained shall be entered.

As to the time process, which has such nature as the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work) always agree with the total number of workers, the figure, which has been obtained by multiplying the average efficiency per capita per day of 21.091 during December, 1930 to March, 1931., shall be entered.

6. In regard to the efficiency increased or decreased, a difference between the average efficiency per capita per day during from December, 1931 to March, 1932, and the average converted efficiency per capita per day during the corresponding period of the pervious year shall be computed. In case the former is increased over the latter, the entry shall be made in black, but in the case of a decrease, it shall be made in red.
7. In the case of the work with the time process, which has such nature as the shugyo jinko (labour employed in the work) always agrees with the total number of the workers, two figures shall be calculated in the columns



- 25 -

- of total and grand total of this table, with one is added with it and the other not. And the former shall be entered on the right side and the latter on the left.
8. The accounting work of the time process, which has such nature as the Shugyo Jinko (labour employed in the work) *always agrees with the total number of the workers, shall* not be entered in this table. Entry shall be made in the remarks column for each work as to "whether or not the usual labour can be displayed in the shortened hours without increasing workers".
  9. As to the average efficiency per capita per day, the average converted ~~efficiency~~ efficiency per capita per day and the efficiency increased or decreased, the calculation and entry shall be made up to "wari", "Bu" and Rin" under the unit, and the fractions shall be discarded.
  10. This table *shall be prepared including both the main* ~~being an important data for knowing minutely~~ and branch prisons.
  11. This table being an important data for knowing minutely the increase or decrease of efficiency through the curtailment of the working hours, careful perusal and checking up ~~f-tje~~ examples in the preceding paragraphs shall be made in preparing this table so that the basic investigation may be carried out strictly and accuracy can be obtained.



- 26 -

Re The Carrying Out of Work.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. Gyoko 1583 of September, 1926.)

In an appeal to the minister and touring inspector officials, some have often recently made such a statement that the warden of the prison and leading staffs ask the prisoners to engage in the production or repair of articles without orders for work. We are sure that there will be no such members of the prison staff to do like that, and as minute care is being taken in regard to the carrying out of the work so that there will be no miscalculation. The statement like that may be due to simple misunderstanding. To have the prisoners make such a misunderstanding like that is feared to give important bearing upon the lightening and discipline of the prisoners. In view of the ill effect thereof, please note that no prisoners shall be asked hereafter to engage in the production of articles belonging to the prison or any articles ordered in general, not to mention of the production of private articles of staff members.

Re The Warning On the Carrying Out of Work.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Gyoko No. 529 of March, 1931.)

Regarding the subject matter we are sure that close attention is being given by each prison for encouraging



- 27 -

the subordinate members and have them work with caution and that if there should be any who violates the regulations, he should be dealt with without leniency so that the supervision of the subordinate numbers may be carried out smoothly. To our regret, however, a certain work assistant engineer of a prison, while he was in office, was discovered that he had failed to pay the purchase price of materials for a joinery trust-work and the production wages, and for which he was imprisoned as a suspect of embezzlement and fraud. This not only has brought about the loss of the prestige of the prison administration offices, but has given regrettable effect on carrying on the prison work which has recently enhanced its reputation among the people. This is considered to be attributable to the inadequateness of the supervision over the daily conduct, diligence and the friends of the subordinates. *To have the staff members in charge of the work, who come into contact with civilians, purchase materials or pay wages on behalf, which are not his own duties, in order to give conveniences to the general, will bring about injustice and cause a man to do such a dishonest act as pointed out above.* In view of this, such an act as above shall be prohibited strictly, and if there should be no other alternative than to do that, the warden of a prison or the chief of the work shall order their subordinates to do it so as to effect the supervision of the



- 26 -

business strictly. As to the delivery and disposition of the things of work or the materials for a trust-work, they shall be arranged as adequately as possible so that no mistake shall be made in controlling the subordinates.

Re The Management of Work.

(At the conference of the wardens of the prisons of July, 1929.)

The work of a prison is partly aimed at improving the prisoners, but in the management thereof, it is needless to say that it must be done in accordance with the scientific management on the basis of the economic <sup>principle as is</sup> ~~general~~. <sup>being done by the civilian industry in general.</sup> When we come to consider the income and expenditure, in which the manufacture and repair expenses of the machines and tools, communication expenses, carriage and personnel expenditure in the management of work are regarded as losses, we must give serious reconsideration to the matter. In the management of the prison work in the future, therefore, arrangements shall be made to get more than 160 percent profit against the working expenses, and to encourage the prisoners, inspect the manufactured articles and observe the delivery date so that the general public may confirm the reputation of the prison work, and at the same time endeavour shall be made not to make any miscalculation in carrying out the principle of the government work first.



- 29 -

Re The Caution To Be Taken For the Management  
of the Prison Work.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. Gycko 1490 of October, 1930.)

With regard to the management of the prison work,  
you may well aware by several notes issued that the prison  
work shall be based on the principle of the government work  
first. The reason why the authorities stand on the prin-  
ciple of the government work first is that by seeking  
orders not from the civilian circles, but from the govern-  
ment and public offices exclusively, we intend not to  
oppress the business of civilian entrepreneurs. The recent  
financial depression, however, is influencing the principle  
of the government work first, and the tendency is that we  
are obliged to seek orders from among the civilians.  
Although it is inevitable to do so under the present circum-  
stances, it causes competition with the civilian businessmen,  
and in consequence of which, the trade union of the civilian  
printing offices has often made an appeal asking for the  
prevention of the printing business of the prison from coming  
into the civilian circles. In order to avoid such a  
complaint as oppressing the civilian business and to drive  
to the minds of the civilians the justice of the prison  
work in the future, you are kindly requested to bear in  
mind the following items:



- 30 -

1. In case it is unavoidable to accept civilian orders, no acceptance shall be made entirely of the printing matters which are harmful to the enlightenment of the prisoners.
2. In case the market prices are taken into consideration for fixing the prices for acceptance of the order, arrangements shall be made not to lower the prices by more than 20 percent of the market prices in each locality.

Re The Renovation Of The Business of Work.

(The Chief of the Prison Administration Bureau's  
Note No. 1599 of November, 1930.)

The allotted task of the articles accountant business is an important matter pertaining to the purchase, receipt, custody and sale of the things of work, and is the center of the accounts of the work. As regards the appointment of the man in charge thereof, therefore, the rule of the right man in the right place may have been adopted so that a young and promising person is named for the position. If the person thus elected, however, stay in his position for a long time, it will naturally cause the stagnation of the business and the laxity of the official discipline, as well as many defects, which may become the causes of a scandal. It is, of course, necessary to supervise and guide him, but if he stays in the same position for a long



- 31 -

time, it may easily bring about the above-mentioned evils. With this in view, as one method of having ordinary jailers become familiar with the business of work, a shift of the position shall be made between the person who has been engaged in the accountant business of articles for over 3 years and a person who has so far been employed in a work other than the business of work and who has the knowledge of the accounts, in order to renovate the business of work and to enforce official discipline. Please try to attain the object of the above positively so that you can supervise and guide the subordinate numbers properly.

When a person has been ordered to change his position according to this note, please arrange to report thereon for this time only.

Re The Authorization Of The Chief of Work  
To Appoint The Accountant Official Of  
Articles In Partial Charge.

(The Vice Justice Minister's Note No. Kanko 815  
of August, 1913.)

In case the appointment of the accountant officials of articles is deemed necessary for the ~~arrangements~~<sup>arrangements</sup> of the things of work, the chief of work may appoint the accountant officials of articles in partial charge.



- 32 -

Re The Appointment Of the Chief Of Work As  
The Accountant Official Of Articles in Partial  
Charge of the Things of Work and Disposition  
of Things.

(The Chief of the Accounts Department and The Chief  
of the Prison Bureau of the Justice Ministry's Note  
No. Kanke 859 of September, 1913.)

Although the Vice Justice Minister issued a note some time ago, authorizing the appointment of the accountant official of articles in partial charge in connection with the things of work, the former rules may, of course, be followed in a branch prison where the above-mentioned appointment is not especially required. In the main prison, however, the chief of work (in branch prison, a person who corresponds to the chief of work) shall be named the accountant official of articles engaging in all the business of the purchase, receipt, custody and sale of the things of work. The chief of work therefore shall assume responsibility for the articles belonging to the things of work so that he can carry on the supervision and adjustment as accurately as possible. Besides the above, please note the following:

1. Materials shall be given to the person in charge of the work for each order for manufacture and only the quantity required. The delivery shall not exceed the required quantity excepting the accessories.
2. The required quantity shall be investigated



- 33 -

precisely at the start so that there will be no surplus or shortage. Please arrange that the total price of the quantity thus delivered shall be the basis for appraising the selling price of the article concerned.

3. In case there happens to be some surplus in the delivered quantity, the chief of work shall inspect the same, and if the surplus is usable for some other purpose, arrangements shall be made for its return and inclusion into the materials. The price of the surplus shall also be fixed.
4. In appraising the selling price of a manufactured article, a conference of appraisal shall be made among the chief of work, the chief accountant and the chief of the supplies department (in a branch prison, a person who corresponds to the chief) so as to pay as much attention thereto as possible.
5. As regards the tools and machines for work, the chief of the work shall inspect them actually and arrange as swiftly as possible for the exchange, additional supply and withdrawal thereof.
6. As to the purchase of the things of work, endeavour shall be made to acquire the same as cheaply as possible and also things of good quality.
7. In regard to the production quantity of things



- 34 -

for sale, the proper quantity thereof shall be fixed beforehand and shall not miss the opportune time for the sale.

8. In regard to the things, which have hitherto been delivered to workshops more than the quantity required, adjustment thereof shall be made by taking this opportunity.



## CHAPTER VIII TEST.

## Resume of Character Test of Prisoners.

Director of Penal Administration Bureau of Justice Ministry Notice

Kei-sei-ko No.3002, dated September 22, 1944.

Revised: Kei-sei-ko No. 1947, dated October 24, 1945.

## I. Object:-

With the object of striving for the maintenance and uplifting of the working efficiency of penal servitude work and fully displaying its training functions, a character test of prisoners shall be given in order to contribute toward the selection of right persons, making the best use of unfit persons, rationalization of training, prevention of escape, calamity, and other accidents, as well as the smoothening of mobilization.

## II. Scope and Method of Test:-

A character test card (Form No. 1) shall be made out for each prisoner who is imprisoned for longer than three months, and allotment of work for such prisoner, his transfer, or protection, etc. shall be determined by this card.

## III. Time for Giving Test:-

A. The tests shall be classified into the regular test and the extraordinary test.

B. The regular test shall be divided into the following two kinds:

1) Preliminary examination to be given immediately.

Note: The warden of a prison- the prison governor following one's imprisonment.

2) Main test to be given within two weeks following one's imprisonment.

Note: Imprisonment means a case in which a penalty is fixed and a person has been imprisoned on the basis of the allocation of internment, and in case there is a considerable space of time for transfer of a prisoner based on the allocation of internment, a test may be given before the transfer is made for the sake of convenience.

C. An extraordinary test shall be given after making out a character test card in case an accident has arisen against which a prisoner need be admonished and protected, or there is a marked lowering of working efficiency, an



- 2 -

accident in work, physical or mental disorder, or the rise of any other circumstances.

IV. Organization of Test:-

- A. One chief examiner shall be appointed and he shall for the time being be attached directly to the governor of a prison.
- B. A chief examiner shall be appointed from among examining officials, chief jailers or prison chaplains. However, any other person may fill as occasioned by the circumstances concerned.
- C. In case a chief examiner is appointed, a report shall be made to the director of criminal administration bureau.
- D. A certain number of examiners shall be appointed, who shall be placed under the chief examiner, and whose post shall be filled either by the jailers or prison employees.
- E. The chief examiner shall receive in person a prisoner who is to undergo the test, make out a character test card based on the data prepared by the examiners and the facts which he has personally observed, and report his opinion relative to the policy of treating the prisoner by filling in such views into the personality test card.

Besides the above-mentioned items, the chief examiner shall state his opinion regarding matters relative to the allocation of labour in the prison and transfer of prisoners.

V. Others:-

- A. Items falling under the personal career investigation chart and which are to be recorded in a prisoner's career book shall be transcribed from the personality test card.
- B. In case of transfer, the character test card shall be sent together with the prisoner.



- C. Chief examiner and examiners shall peruse the "Description Examples" on the separatetable and the separate pamphlet containing the resume of personal character investigation law, so that a perfect test may by given.
- D. In case a dectision on the test is made, each sectional chief shall take proper steps by which to put into practice such decision.

- - - - -

CHARACTER TEST RECORD

Date of investigation :

No. :

Name :

Occupation :

Date of virth :

Change and number of offences :

Datefrom which penal servitude begins :

Lawc ourt where sentence has beeng iven :

Name of penalty end term of penal servitude :

Aggregate term of penal servitude :

Termination of penal servitude :

Date when imprisoned :

Permanent domicile :

Place of growth :

Guardian and place to return when released :

Delinquent career and criminal record (number of escapes made):

Main crime :

Family line :

Personel history :

School career :

Military sefvce :

Vocational career :



Skilled technique :

Accident in work :

-----  
INDIVIDUALITY AND TREATMENT

Physical condition:

Type of body :

Growth :

Nourishment :

Muscular strength : (date of investigation)

Visual power : left right

Color blindness test :

Hearing :

Countenance (scar, tattoo and other physical peculiarities, if any) :

Anamnesis and present disease :

Past disease

Nervous disease

Mental disease

Present disease

Mental condition :

Index showing intelligence.

Index showing inclination. Date of investigation.

Language.

Expression.

Behavior.

Impression.

Symptom of degraation of character.

Action.

Cause and factor :

Factor shall be divided into individual and social.

Adaptability and designation of work :

(Standard adaptability).

Policy of designating work.



- 5 -

Remarks on work.

General treatment and remarks :

Admonition                      Training,                      Protection.

Policy of mobilization :

-----

Examples of Description In the character Test Card Personal affairs :

- 1) Place of growth : Name of place where a criminal has been brought up. Period of residence and an additional description shall be given in case a criminal's place of growth has been changed.
- 2) Guardian : Name and address. Occupation. Property. Relations with criminal. Credit in the neighborhood.
- 3) Criminal record and delinquent career :
  - a. Delinquent career (admonition, protective treatment, detention and other record of having been imprisoned with description of year and date thereof, record of roving and period thereof).
  - b. Previous offenses (only recent ones shall be entered) : date of judgement ; charge ; term of penal servitude; name of prison; date when released and the kind of release; and guardian.
  - c. Record and number of escapes made: Not only those from prison, but those from reformatory to be included. Cause and number of escapes made (refer to Personal Character Investigation Law Resume, Chapter II, Clauses 1 and 2).
  - d. Main crime: Living condition immediately before committing a crime - especially economic circumstances, physical and mental condition of the criminal; year and date when the crime was committed, place where the crime was committed, method used in committing the crime, victim of the case, extent of loss suffered by the victim, situation under which the criminal was arrested; and the way how the loss was indemnified.



- 6 -

- e. Family line: Parents; great grand-parents; grand parents; brethren of parents; brethren of criminal; spouse; premature death of children and grand children; invalid; the crippled; the feebleminded; heavy drinker; the mentally deranged; exconvict; suicider; run-away; person who has done a deed hinting his low-grade character; or peace or discord among family members. Name and age, occupation, economic life and character of a person, if any, who need special description in regard to the above-mentioned points, shall also be given (refer to Chapter III).
- f. Career of growth :
1. Infantile career (concentrating on physical defects in time of childhood) including mental condition of mother at the time of child-birth; unhealthy growth, scrofulous, fever, cerebral meningitis, severe wound, sleeping trouble, incontinence of urine, terror-birth; unhealthy growth, scrofulous, fever, cerebral meningitis, severe wound, sleeping trouble, incontinence of urine, terror-stricken disease, serious case of sleep-drunk, or spasm (refer to Chapter IV - 1, 2, 3, 4).
  2. Grown-up career: Name of supporter; relation with criminal; period of fostering; physical and mental condition at the age of puberty; conduct; and bad companion and attitude of neighborhood (refer to Chapter V).
- g. Educational career: Name of school from which criminal graduated; his record; conduct; prize and punishment; reason of changing school; and mental and physical condition at the time.
- h. Military service: Arm; rank; whether served on front or not; whether or not; whether or not sustained wound or contracted disease; reason of change in enlistment.
- i. Vocational career: Occupation, work; kind; class; detail; period during which in service; place of employment; salary; reason of retirement or change in employment to be described in chronological order.



- 7 -

Whether involved in any accident in work, whether experienced or inexperienced (by chance or carelessness, number of accidents, place where injury sustained and extent of injury); technique in which a person has most confidence; future desire; business proprietor; name of occupation if he is an enterprise operator; property; amount of investment; method of operating capital; and credit in general (refer to Chapter IX).

Individual Character and Treatment :

1) Physical condition:

- a. Type of body: Whether or not he is a fighter type, thin type, fat type, fat type, mixed type, abnormal growth type, etc. shall be described (refer to Chapter 1-3).
- b. Growth : Describe A, B, or C by optical observation. However, in case there is no instrument to measure the muscular strength in the back, the index number showing the growths shall be used instead of the muscular strength value. In this case, the date of inspection shall be entered without fail (refer to Chapter 1 - 3, Chapter VIII - (1) and (5)).
- c. Nourishment: To be graded A, B or C.
- d. Eyesight: To be examined according to the International-Japanese visual power test graph of the Ishihara Process.
- e. Color blindness test: To be examined according to the Ishihara's Color Blindness Test Graph.
- f. Hearing: To be examined according to the Whispering Method. (Chapter VIII I. (7))
- g. Countenance: Short-egg type; long-egg type; shield type; pentagonal type; and any other special features shall be described (refer to Chapter 1 (1) - (10)).
- h. Pockmark and tattoo: Mark of swelling; mark of cantery; mark of burn; scar; burth-mark; wart; bite; small-pox; mole; freckless; swelling; white spot; itch; chanre; phimosis; tattoo, its shape and position.



- 8 -

- i. Special features of whole body: Unsymmetrical condition as a whole shall be described.
  - j. Muscular strength: To be examined according to the muscular strength in the back inspection method. As there is a possibility of change with the proceeding of penal servitude, the date of inspection shall be entered (refer to Chapter VIII 1 (5), Chapter XI).
- 2) Anamnesis and present disease:
- Name of disease; age; period; condition; and prognosis of treatment. Refer to the medical history investigation and result of examination made by the Medical Affairs Section (refer to Chapter I - 3, Chapter II - 6, Chapter IV - 4, Chapter XI - 3).
- 3) Mental condition:
- a. Intelligence: Marks and grade to be entered.
  - b. Language: Dialect; whether clear or not clear; fluency; stagnation; talkativeness; slow-speech; stammering; childishness; maturity; strained expression; and relaxation (only peculiarities shall be entered).
  - c. Expression: Expression refreshing, gloomy, sad, and crafty; speed in change of expression; childishness; maturity; strained expression; and relaxation. Entry to be made on the basis of peculiarity in voice.
  - d. Behavior: Liveliness; gentleness; slow motion; whether criminal is prudent or easy-going; rudeness; resistance; timidity; and whether terror-stricken. Entry shall be made on the basis of some other marked features in action, behavior and talk.
  - e. Impression: Free expression; for instance, Tom Thumb type; street-stall keeper; sailor type; coolie type; or bravo type, etc.
  - f. Symptom of low grade character.
    1. Intelligence: Folly; stupidity.
    2. Feeling: Exciting nature; melancholic nature; tenacious nature; frivolous nature; unstable nature; or lazy type.



- 9 -

3. Will: Positiveness; indefiniteness; timidity; impulsiveness; and straightforwardness.
4. Egoism: Whether or not highly egoistic, demonstrative, persistent, fragile, meek, etc. (refer to Chapter X).
- g. Action: Based on record on hand, the possibility of demonstrating criminal's action, both in normal time and when facing an emergency shall be described. For instance, in ordinary time, gentle and mild, but in case of an emergency, he becomes impulsive and needs warning against suicide, etc.
- h. Inclination: Inclination index number and standard type. Whether or not outward, inward, ultra-outward, ultra-inward, irregular, etc. Date of investigation to be entered (refer to Chapter IX - 2).
- 4) Factor and Cause: With reference to items under his caption, marked factors and causes shall be entered, classified into individual and social factors (refer to Chapter VIII (c)).
- 5) Designation of standard adaptability work.
  - a. Standard adaptability: According to the table showing the kind of work classified by intelligence and physical grade, describe "A-a, A-b, A-c", "B-a, B-b, B-c", "C-a, C-b, C-c", or "D-a, D-b, D-c". As there is a possibility of change in accordance with the change of physical grade, the fixed date shall be entered (refer to Chapter VIII, Chapter XI - (d) (9)).
  - b. Policy of designating work: Standard adaptability work and work similar thereto shall be designated.
  - c. Remarks on work: Possibility of lowering of quality and quantity in respect to efficiency, possibility of making inferior goods, and possibility of accident in work and other remarks in guiding shall be described.
- 6) General treatment and remarks.
  - a. Admonition: Date of entry of not only omission from enlistment, but escape, breach of rule, suicide, and inspection for the time being, etc. shall be described (refer to Chapter VIII-2 (10)).



- b. Training: Any point to be noted specially in respect to lessons, training, protection and other point shall be described. For instance, in regard to training, date when description is made such as overwork fatigue, care for abnormal revelation, "much effect cannot be expected", etc. shall be described.
- c. Protection: Entry shall be made when special treatment is needed due mainly to a mental or physical disease and data kept by Medical Officers Section and its opinion shall be referred to.
- 7) Policy of mobilization: Adaptability for labor concerned with public engineering, shipbuilding, machine making, etc. shall be fixed in order to be in readiness for meeting any labor mobilization, and entry shall be made in order of the adaptability. For instance; (1) Shipbuilding (revetting), (2) Machine making (latje), etc.

N. B. :

- a. In case a mass mobilization of labor is called for before the test record of the entire members is prepared, entry from the First Column to the Fifth Column on the test card, as well as that of the part "....." shall be made, and the selection shall be made thereof. In analyzing the cause in such case, items mentioned below only may be taken into consideration for convenience sake.
  1. Crippled, deformed, and any other serious defect in motion;
  2. Serious defect in eyesight and hearing;
  3. Whether or not undergrown, scrofulous, or tuber chulous, as well as chronic case of gastroenteric disorder and other diseases;
  4. Mental disease of relatives, epilepsy, weakmindedness, degeneracy, disappearance, whether or not convict, and suicide;
  5. Past record of meningitis, other fever, and serious wound;
  6. Whether or not suffered from nose diseases;
  7. Whether or not suffered from sleep troubles;



- 11 -

8. Apoplexy, ringing in the ears, headache, and palpitation;
  9. Over-sensitiveness and serious fatigue;
  10. Whether or not blubberer, restless, hottempered, or always melancholic, and especially whether or not criminal loves solitude and is capricious;
  11. Whether or not he has committed any offences of malignant cases;
  12. Whether he has experience in leading wandering life, or whether he has a record of attempting to commit suicide or to escape;
  13. Whether or not he has caused accident to occur in work.
- b. As a preliminary test, entry shall be made as a principle in the first column up to the fifth column of the test card, while entry regarding whether or not he has experience as a runaway or has any special skill shall also be made, and the column of physical conditions and intelligence mark on the reverse side of the test card, as well as all columns shall be filled in when the main test is given.



(A separate booklet)

PERSONAL HISTORY INVESTIGATION LAW

- Examination of personality and adaptability -

INDEX

CHAPTER I - PHYSIOGNOMY TABLE

1. Photograph.
2. Figure of human body.
3. Physical type - (reference) physical type and mental disease, physical type and temperament.
4. Countenance- (reference) physical type and type of face.
5. Scars, tattoos and other features in body.
6. Language, expression and behavior.
7. Impression.

CHAPTER II - DELINQUENT CAREER AND MAIN CRIMES.

1. Delinquent career.
  - (1) Depraved companionship-
  - (2) Runaway and wandering.
  - (3) Premature crimes.
  - (4) Gangs.
  - (5) Life in reformatory.
  - (6) Condition of transition into habitual and professional crimes.
2. Main crimes.
  - (1) Condition immediately before committing a crime.
  - (2) Condition in the act of committing a crime.
  - (3) Condition immediately after committing a crime.

CHAPTER III - PERSONAL HISTORY OF RELATIVES AND HEREDITARY RELATIONS

1. Real parents.
2. Relation between parents.
3. Brethren.
4. Grand-parents of parental line.
5. Great grand-parents and other relatives and spouses, and descendants.



- 2 -

6. Adopted parents and other relatives.

7. Hereditary relations.

CHAPTER IV - CAREER OF INFANTILE GROWTH

1. Vivid parous period.

2. Time of birth.

3. Growing condition.

4. Troubles during infantile age.

CHAPTER V - GROWN UP CAREER

1. Place of birth, place where brought up.

2. Family circumstance.

3. Breeders.

4. Conduct of person under test.

CHAPTER VII - EDUCATIONAL CAREER, MILITARY SERVICE AND RELIGION

1. Condition under which school attended.

2. Record and conduct.

3. Prize and punishment.

4. Interest shown by guardians toward education.

5. Actual ability.

6. Military service.

7. Religion.

CHAPTER VII - VOCATIONAL CAREER

1. Employment.

2. Salary.

3. Master and direct supervisor.

4. Retirement and change in employment.

5. Acquired technique.

6. Future desires.

7. Record of trouble in work.

8. Business proprietor and enterprise operator.



- 3 -

## CHAPTER VIII - MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

## 1. Physical conditions.

- (1) Growth.
- (2) Nourishment.
- (3) Blood type.
- (4) Reaction to "Mantow's" Test.
- (5) Muscular strength (strength value of whole body.)
- (6) Eyesight.
- (7) Hearing.
- (8) Color blindness test.
- (9) Past and present diseases.
- (10) Past record of nervous diseases, mental disease and present symptoms.

## 2. Mental conditions.

- (1) General behavior in life as a member of community.
- (2) Thought and religious mind.
- (3) Result of observation during the test period.
- (4) Intelligence.
- (5) Emotion.
- (6) Symptom of mentally low grade character.
- (7) Action.
- (8) Factor and cause.
- (9) Adaptability.
- (10) Treatment.

## CHAPTER X - SYMPTOM OF MENTALLY LOW GRADE CHARACTER AND METHOD OF TREATMENT

1. Low grade character of intelligence and method of treatment.
2. Low grade character of emotion and method of treatment.
3. Low grade character of will and method of treatment.
4. Low grade character of self and method of treatment.



- 4 -

## CHAPTER XI - TESTING METHOD OF ADAPTABILITY

1. Testing method of adaptability.
2. Physical grade, intelligence, and kind of work;
3. Disease and kind of work.

## INDEX TO CHART

- Graph 1. Standard chart of growth.
- Graph 2. Physical type and mental disease.
- Graph 3. Graph showing grade of muscular strength.
- Graph 4. Items for investigating factors and causes.
- Graph 5. Graph showing intelligence marks and grades.
- Graph 6. Graph showing adjustment of intelligence marks.
- Graph 7. Graph showing the grade of index number of inclination.
- Graph 8. Graph showing classification of work according to physical grade and intelligence.
- Fig. 1 Observation note of the process of testing period.
- Fig. 2 Form showing method of solid analysis.
- Fig. 3 Form showing substitution method.
- Fig. 4 Form for testing inclination.

Resume of Personality Test of Wartime Interness.

## CHAPTER I - PHISIOGNOMY TABLE

1. Photograph:- One photograph of name-card size, front and upper-half view of naked body. The date of taking the photograph must be entered. In taking the photograph, full care shall be taken so as to avoid direct flash of strong ray and dark shadowing and to endeavor to display its characteristics.
2. Figure of human body:- As this figure has its object to clearly indicate the features of the whole body, it shall be used in conjunction with the investigation of the following items i.e. (3) Physical type, (4) Countenance, and (5) Scars and tattoos.



- 5 -

## 3. Physical type:-

Table 1 - Standard table of growth

	Height	Weight	Girth of chest	$\frac{W}{L}$
Juvenile	158.18	49.144	78.18	311
Adult	162.42	54.364	82.73	355

- (1) Height (L) in centimetre.
- (2) Weight (W) in kilogram.
- (3) Girth of the chest in centimetres.
- (4) (a) Bones - Rough and hard, medium, soft.  
(b) Muscles - Strong, medium, weak.
- (5) (a) Posture - upright, forward bending, bending backward, sideward bending (right, left), and other features.  
(b) Limbs - symmetrical, long or short, slender or thick, and other features and shape of nails.
- (6) Physical type - (a) Fighter type, (b) Slender type, (c) Fat type, (d) Mixed type, (e) Abnormal growth type.  
(a) Slendertype or lean and tall type, spittless type. - A slender, lean and long type. The weight and thickness of body of such a type is below average. Muscles and fat are the same. This state remains unchanged from childhood till grown-up and no particular change takes place even though better nutrition is given. A muscular work does not have any substantial effect on the development of muscle. On deeply wrinkled skin such hairs of those of head, eye-brow and downy hair, which are considered primary, grow extremely thick, and therefore there are only few persons who are bald-headed. But as for mustaches, bodily hairs and hairs growing on the generative organ and other parts of the body which are of posterior nature, they do not grow so thick. The face bones are generally slender with yellowish blue color. The shape is, in most cases, of the short-egg type.



- 6 -

- (b) **Fighter type or muscular type:** - This type is diametrically compared with the abx etype. Bones, muscles and skin grow luxurantly. Broad shoulders, a sturdy breast, and although comparatively thinner from the waist to the belly, the waist and legs develop very stoutly. The broad shoulders are symmetrically balanced. As a whole, this type is larger than the average, but looks relatively small, considering the bulk. From childhood this type of constitution makes a sound growth, and a person may be seen already displaying this type in his youthhood. Later this type is more clearly recognized, and until he reaches the age of 50 no change is seen until it suddenly disappears when he reaches the age of sixty. The hair closely resembles to that of a slender-type person. The face and hands are long, having long-egg type.
- (c) **Fat type:** - The growth of this type is rather irregular. In middle age, this type begins to appear for the first time. The head, breast and belly suddenly become broad.
- (d) **Mixed type:** - There are two kinds: the mixed type of the slender and fighter types and that of the former and the fat type.
- (e) **Abnormal growth type:** - Several groups may be cited which come under this type, i.e. (1) a tall type with the nature of a eunuch, (2) a type with the physical constitution like a child and a poor growth type, (3) a type with disfigured countenance, etc. Besides, a tall type with skull, female-like constitution and an accumulation of fat, caused by sexual organ and other glands, or that with extremely pointed limbs. In the case of (1), the limbs are too long in proportion to bodily weight and the sexual characteristics are lost sight of in proportion to bodily weight and the sexual characteristics are lost sight on in proportion to the various parts of the body, while the type of sexual organ is often found abnormal. (2) Although there is



- 7 -

nothing abnormal in the symmetry of body, its length and breadth are both short. Mostly such type would make a very slow progress in growth at the age of puberty. (3) The projecting parts of nose, lips, chin, and face do not grow sufficiently, and in many cases, the side facets takes on a straightline form. Generally viewing, all parts of the face are greatly unsymmetrical.

(Reference)

(1) Physical constitution and mental diseases.

Table 2 - Physical constitution and mental diseases.

	Circulatory Disease	Segmental Disease
Slender type	4	81
Fight type	3	31
Slender & fighter mixed type	2	11
Fat type	58	2
Fat mixed type	14	3
Abnormal formation type	-	34
Deformity which cannot be classified	4	13
total	85	175

Segmental disease is called either a heterogeneous disease or dementia praecox. An absolute majority of slender type comes under this category. Not only in the case of the segmental disease, but also in case when a person is in a morbid state of this disease or when he is possessed of a segmental temperament, the type which comes under this category is always the slender type. The circulatory disease is also called depressive psychosis or circular insanity. An absolute majority of the fat type comes under this category. The case is the same with persons having temperament of circulatory disease and constitution of the same. and many of the fat type are said to belong to this category.



- 8 -

Fat type :	{	Circulatory disease - Persons suffering from mental disease
	{	Persons having temperament of circulatory disease - Degenerate
	{	Persons having circulatory temperament- Normal persons
Fighter type	) {	Segmental disease - Patient of mental disease
Slender type	) {	Persons having segmental disease - Degenerate
Poor growth type	) {	Persons having segmental temperament - Normal persons

## (2) Constitution and temperament.

The emotion and temperament of the fat type and the fat mixed type have a vibrating factor between refreshment and sorrow, which is found in many persons with circulatory temperament. The sentiment and mood of the fighter type, slender type, and the mixed type of both are said to lie between the two extremities of the sensitivity and insensibility.

- (1) Light headed - refreshing, sociable, movable and hasty.
- (2) Harmonious - Practical realist, humorist.
- (3) Heavy-hearted - Calm, gentle, mild, obedient, heavy-hearted.

## Segmental temperament.

- (4) Sensitive - Timid, shy, minute, sensitive, conscientious, stimulating, idealist
- (5) Fanciful - Non-sociable, retrogressive, nonhomogenous, creative, eccentric, dreamer.
- (6) Insensible - Cool, indifferent, taciturn, nonchalant, thick-headed, eccentric.

## 4. Countenance.

The classification of countenance shall be based on the following items, and its characteristics shall be tersely described.



- 9 -

- (1) Type of face - long-egged, short-egged, round, oval, shield type, pentagonal, square, diamond-shaped, pear-shaped or the sizes of faces.

(reference)

Short-egg type found in many of slender persons.

Long-egg type found in many of fighter type.

Shield type found in many of fighter type.

Pentagonal type found in many of fat type persons.

- (2) Profile - Flat, crescent shaped, projecting, bird-faced type, zygomatic-bone and chin type.
- (3) Type of head - short, long, round, flat, saddle type, tower type, pointed, small, poorly grown, big-headed, dwarf type, back head projecting type.
- (4) Type of face - broad, narrow, flat, projecting lengthwise wrinkles, lateral wrinkles, the margin of the hair-straight line type, Mt. Fuji shape, curved (upward, downward), wave-shaped.
- (5) Skin - Thick, medium, thin, strained, relaxed yellowish, yellowish white, yellowish brown, dark brown, bloody and white, blue-white.
- (6) Hair - straight and strong hair, smooth hair, wave-shaped hair, curly hair, black, brown, red, white, grey-white, bald, sparse hair, spotted.
- (7) Moustache - thick, thin, none,
- (8) Eyebrow - thick or thin, long, or short, and other shapes.
- (9) Shape of ears - The "Daikoku" (God of Wealth) ear, don's ears (and pointed), swell shaped, deformed, left and right unsymmetrical.
- (10) Eyes - Big, small, projecting, deformed, bright or not bright, black, brown, or grey-colored pupil of the eyes, irregular size or unsymmetry of the two eyes, irregularity of distance between the two eyes, upturned eyes, down-turned eyes, cross-eye, white of the eye, down-turned eyelid, eyelashed thick or thin, long or



- 10 -

short, single-eye.

- (11) Nose - Big or small, high or low, long or short, the bridge of nose bending, the point of nose sharp or not sharp, eagle's nose, hook nose, upturned nose.
- (12) Mouth and teeth - large or small, lips - thick or thin and hare-lip. Teeth - decayed teeth, artificial teeth and other abnormality in teeth.
5. Scars, tattoos and other features.
- (1) Trace of swell. (2) Cauterizing trace. (3) Burnt trace. (4) Scar. (5) Bites. (6) Wart. (7) Mole. (8) Small pox mark. (9) Birth-mark. (10) Freckles. (11) Scall. (12) White mark. (13) Ringworm. (14) Chancres. (15) Phimosis. (16) Tattoo and its shape.
6. Language, expression and behavior.
- (1) Language - dialect, clear or unclear, fluent, stagnating, talkative, taciturn, stammering, childish, matured, tense, relaxed, and other characteristics in the tone of voice.
- (2) Expression - bright, gloomy, sorrowful, crafty, slow in change of expression, childish, matured, relaxed, or tense.
- (3) Behavior - active, gentle, slow-going, careless, prudent, easy-going, rude, resisting, daunted and way of talking to be described specially.

7. Impression.

To be expressed with free expression. For instance, road-side stall keeper, brave type, sailor type, coolie type, etc.

CHAPTER II - DELINQUENT CAREER AND MAIN CRIMES.

In making the actual investigation, it is proper to deal with the delinquent career and main crimes immediately following the vocational career under Chapter VII.



- 11 -

## 1. Depraved companionship.

## (1) Depraved companionship.

(a) Age, name, and number of firends and their conducts. (b) Motive of making acquaintance. (c) Relation between leader and follower. (d) Fact of accomplice.

## (2) Whether he has experience of having run away or not.

(a) Age when he escaped for the first time and number of escapes made.

(b) Motive.

(c) Period.

(d) Life led during the period while he was a runaway, especially, whether he has had experience of having become a loafer or not.

## (3) Proleptic crimes.

(a) Age, place, object, way of doing, and motive.

(b) Condition on the spot of committing a crime.

(c) Family circumstances immediately before and immediately after committing a crime and his mental and physical conditions.

## (4) Whether he has foined a gang or not.

(a) Name of the gang.

(b) Ringleader.

(c) Member of gang and its organization.

(d) Action of the gang and his role.

## (5) Life in reformatory.

(a) Date when entered.

(b) General behavior.

(c) Escape made or not, motive, condition and means of liæelihood thereafter.

(d) Date when retired.



- 12 -

(6) Condition of transition into habitual and professional crimes.

(7) Number of times detained, number of legal proceedings dropped, probation, etc. and circumstances before and after such action was taken.

2. Main crimes.

(1) Condition immediately before committing a crime.

(a) Place of living and occupation, position, income and expenditure.

(b) General way of living, especially in conjunction with the life at working place and family life.

(c) Mental and physical conditions.

(d) Motive, chance and plan.

(2) Condition on the spot.

(a) Date of committing a crime.

(b) Place,

(c) Object.

(d) Way of doing.

(e) Process of committing a crime.

(3) Condition immediately after committing a crime.

(a) Action immediately after committing a crime.

(b) Impression in respect to success and failure.

(c) Mental and physical conditions.

(d) Behavior in life.

(e) Motive of arrest and condition at the time.

(4) Relation with accomplice.

(5) Influence of the crime upon the society.

(6) Feeling of neighborliness and victim.

(7) Whether or not indemnified for loss and method of indemnification.

(8) Mutual feeling between family and the person.



- 13 -

## CHAPTER III - PERSONAL HISTORY OF RELATIVES AND HEREDITARY RELATIONS

## 1. Real parents.

- (1) Name, age, present address
- (2) Whether alive or dead. Dead, name of disease, date when died, separated alive, date, cause, alive, or death unknown.
- (3) Physical type - Approximate height, weight, fat, slender and long, fighter, mixed, deformed.
- (4) School career - School career of finished course. Special care shall be taken as regards not attending school and unlettered.
- (5) Occupation - Name of present occupation, change in employment, retirement and number thereof, reason herefor and condition of whether diligent or idle, and especially the circumstance of failure in enterprise.
- (6) Economic condition - Amount of income, condition of consumption and extravagance, condition of poverty, whether receiving support from others or not, relation of debt and credit.
- (7) Drinking - kind of wine, quantity, number of drinking, vicious drinker.
- (8) Conduct good or bad.
- (9) Whether trusted or not.
- (10) Nature, gay, care-free, gloomy, nervous, rash, timid, gentle, dare-devil, hot-tempered, quarrelsome, plain, crafty, obstinate, talkative, taciturn, isolationist, obliging, gaudy, extravagant, honest, idle, greedy, stingy, hard-boiled, cruel, erotomaniac, advantages and weak points.
- (11) Tender-hearted toward children, cool, not caring for others, unduly strict, overgenerous, partial.
- (12) Person's feeling toward parents.

## 2. Relation between parents.

- (1) Blood-relationship.
- (2) Age difference between father and mother.
- (3) Informal marriage relation, etc.



- 14 -

- (4) Concord or discord between parents and reason therefor.
3. Brethren.
    - (1) In order of birth, name, age, sex, address.
    - (2) Death and cause thereof.
    - (3) Education.
    - (4) Occupation.
    - (5) Mental and physical conditions and conduct.
    - (6) Marriage.
    - (7) Relations with parents and brethren.
  4. The investigation of great grand-parents, grand-parents, relatives and spouses, and descendants shall be made correspondingly with that of items concerning parents.
  5. The investigation of adopted parents, step-parents and other relatives shall be made in conformity with that of items concerning real parents.
  6. Investigation of hereditary relations.
    - (1) Invalid.
    - (2) Crippled - mainly blind, deaf and dumb.
    - (3) Persons suffering from nervous disease. - Habitual headache, insomnia, apoplexy, spasmodic, neuralgia, unbalancing of motion, cerebral hyperemia, or cerebral anaemia, etc.
    - (4) Alcoholic poisoning, medicine poisoning.
    - (5) Feeble-mindedness - Idiot, fool, stupid.
    - (6) Mental disease - Segmental disease, depressive insanity, epilepsy.
    - (7) Person with constitution of mental disease - Person with constitution of segmental disease - person with constitution of circulatory disease, person with constitution of epilepsy, person with constitution of degenerative insanity and others having other mental insanity such as hysteria and hypochondria.



- 15 -

- (8) Ex-convict, suicider, missing, vagabond and others whose deed hints low grade character.

## CHAPTER IV - INFANTILE GROWTH CAREER

## 1. Viviparous period.

- (1) Mental and physical condition of mother - mentally weak, mental disease, alcoholic and other poisonous medicines, nervous disease and other mentally low-grade symptoms, including disorders at the menstrual and pregnant period, weak health, malnutrition, crinic disease, venereal disease, fever, stumbling, contusion, etc.
- (2) Calamity - flood, fire, earthquake and other unforeseen disasters.
- (3) Mother's occupation and physical condition. Especially excessive labor.

## 2. Birth-time.

- (1) Birth place.
- (2) Premature birth, difficult delivery and other abnormal delivery. Growing condition of baby.

## 3. Growing condition.

- (1) Whether sufficiently milked or not, artificial nutrition, diet condition at weaning period, nutrition after weaning period, indigestion.
- (2) Denticle, utterance of voice, walk, general growth physical and mental.

## 4. Troubles during infancy.

- (1) Fever - age, condition, period, brain condition.
- (2) Meningitis - age, condition, remaining symptoms displaying hot-tempered, rude, indignant, restless, fickle, "playing fire", kleptomania, slow motion.
- (3) Serious case of wound - bruise, falling down, colliding, fainting, high fever, forgetful, stupefied, hot-tempered, sentimental.
- (4) Serious case of external wound on the head - as prognosis, lowering of school work, idle, self-indulgent, selfish, hot-tempered, shock-stricken act, headache, giddiness, etc.



- 16 -

- (5) Ozaena, otitis media, adenoid - headache, feeling heavy in the head, depressed, trouble in attentive function.
- (6) Incontinence of urine - till what age, and especially care shall be taken for this after 12 years old.
- (7) Sleep-walking - age, number of cases, condition.
- (8) Sleep trouble - imperfect sleep, dreams in excess, light sleeping, night terrors.
- (9) Lack of tension, sensitive, abnormal excitement, apasm and other fits.
- (10) Scrofulous constitution.

## CHAPTER V - GROWTH CAREER

## 1. Place of growth.

- (1) Place of growth and period of living.
- (2) Location - Newly reclaimed land, the poor quarters, amusement centers and other places where the temper of the people is traditionally bad, care to be taken for local crime, and discipline between men and women.
- (3) Living place - position, condition of neighborhood, people with whom the person is intimate. Care shall be taken specially in the moral phase.
- (4) Removal of the place of growth.

## 2. Family circumstances.

- (1) House-- rented house, own house, independent house, tenement house, arrangement of rooms, number of mats, whether with garden or no garden.
- (2) Sanitation - light-taking, ventilation, and other sanitary conditions.
- (3) Economy - condition of income and expenditure, side-jobs and working together, economical responsibility of children, change of economic condition and cause thereof.
- (4) Inercourse - relation between relatives, relation between fellow traders, relation between neighbourhood, whether or not other people are living together.



- 17 -

## 3. Fosterer.

- (1) Principal fosterer - name, relation with the person, condition of fostering.
- (2) Non-relative fosterer - name of fosterer, fostering condition, period, reason.

## 4. Conduct of person under test.

- (1) Chief cause of reproof, lie, mischief, stealing in the house, theft, quarrel, "playing fire", sexual play, sadism.
- (2) Reaction of reproof - submissive, turning sulky, answering back, resisting, trying to escape.
- (3) Friendship - solitary, group life, senior, junior, following the leader, female friends.
- (4) Abnormality in the age of puberty. Items for investigation shall be investigated with reference to the items of Chapter VIII - 2 (1) and (2).
- (5) Attitude of the neighbours.

## CHAPTER VI - EDUCATION CAREER? MILITARY SERVICE AND RELIGION.

## 1. Condition under which school attended.

- (1) School graduated and courses completed.
- (2) If no schooling reason therefor.
- (3) Retirement from school and change of school and reason therefor.

## 2. Record and conduct.

- (1) Order in record.
- (2) Change of record and cause thereof.
- (3) Like or dislike in lessons and cause thereof.
- (4) Number of days absent and cause thereof.

## 3. Prize and punishment and the reason therefor.

## 4. Interest of guardian toward education, especially whether good connection kept with teachers or not.

## 5. Actual scholarly attainments.

## 6.



- 18 -

6. Military service - whether served in army or not, arm, rank, and whether served on the front or not, whether sustained wound or suffered disease, and in what degree, and in case there is any change in the enlistment, the circumstance and reason shall be described to that effect.
7. Religion - name of religion, name and place of family temple. As regards religious mind, refer to Chapter VIII - 2 (4).

## CHAPTER VII - VOCATIONAL CAREER

1. Employment.
  - (1) Age, period.
  - (2) Kind of occupation, kind of work and detail.
  - (3) Employer and place of employment.
  - (4) Person who mediated for employment.
  - (5) Approval of person in parental authority.
2. Salary.
  - (1) Amount of salary and method of payment.
  - (2) Living expense and other expenses.
  - (3) Supporting persons.
  - (4) Whether there are savings or not.
3. Personal history of master and other direct supervisor and the direct relation with the person.
4. Retirement.
  - (1) Reason.
  - (2) New employment and term of contract.
5. Acquired technique.
  - (1) Kind of work and detail.
  - (2) Extent of skill.
6. Future desire about occupation.
7. Accident in work.
  - (1) Process of accident.
  - (2) Whether an accident has taken place by chance or through carelessness.



- 19 -

(3) Number of accidents.

8. If the person is a business proprietor or enterprise operator, the name of occupation, amount of investment, amount of net profit, private life, especially attitude toward employees and general credit standing.

CHAPTER VIII - MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

1. Physical condition.

(1) Growth - The quotient  $\frac{W}{L}$  obtained from Weight (W) in kilogram divided by Height (L) in centimetre shall be the index number of growth. In the case of juveniles, the index number below 300 shall be graded C, from 301 to 310 B, and above 320 A.

In the case of adults, the index number below 320 shall be graded C, from 321 to 355 B and above 336 A. The above are the approximate standard of judgement. The date when investigation is made shall be described without fail.

(2) Nourishment.

(a) Condition under which ribs cannot be seen from anywhere.

(b) The extent where the joining part of ribs may be seen at the lower part of the nipples.

(c) Condition under which a pose raising the elbows horizontally sideways, with the joining part of all ribs clearly seen under the ray of the sun falling vertically upon the skin.

(3) Blood type. Entry shall be made with reference to the data prepared by the Medical Affairs Section. This is to provide for any accident in work and other cases of emergency.

(4) "Mantow's" Reaction. Entry shall be made with reference to the data prepared by the Medical Affairs Section. This is to prevent tuberculosis. The date of investigation shall be entered.



- 20 -

## (5) Muscular strength (value of strength of whole body).

This shall be measured with the instrument for measuring the muscular strength in the back.

A hook shall be hung in one ring of chain of the treadboard, and without bending elbows and knees, the body shall be bent 60° forward with the thigh joint only, gripping the handle with both hands, and pulling it quietly to vertical direction with as much strength as possible. The volume of motion shall be recorded automatically on the paper rolled on the rotating cylinder. The thick line printed on the paper indicates 50 kilogram. The record shall be taken from the average figure after pulling it three times. This muscular value shall be used to indicate the standard of physical grade, etc. As for the record, not only the muscular strength, but also such grading as excellent, good, passable, nearly passable, poor or poorest, shall be entered additionally in accordance with Table No. 3. The date of investigation shall be entered without fail. This test shall be given on each occasion of labor allocation, transfer or release, so that it will be conducive in making simple observation of physical change.

## (6) Eyesight - According to Ishihara's International - Japan Eyesight Testing Chart.

(7) Power of hearing - According to the whispering method, As a rule, from a distance of 6 metres, an examiner comes near the person under test gradually and whispers words in low voice and at which distance, the voice heard shall be recorded. Words with "s" sound are most easily heard, and those with "r", "y", "m", and "n" sounds are most difficult to be heard.

## (8) Color blindness test - According to Ishihara's color blindness test chart.

(9) Organic disease, past and present diseases - Not only the facts obtained by hearing, but entry shall be made with reference to the medical data prepared by the Medical Affairs Section.



- 21 -

## 2. Mental Condition.

## (1) General life attitude in community.

- (a) Against one's own body - indifferent, sensitive, hatred, sense of health, pride, meaning of tattoo.
- (b) Against food - gluttony, light eating, luxurious diet, partial diet, adaptation according to circumstance.
- (c) Against money - frugal, stingy, wasteful, future prospect of livelihood.
- (d) Against other sex- indifferent, shy, unpleasant, swayed by passion, reverse.
- (e) Value of self - phantastic, self-respecting, selfdepreciating, self-abandoned, attempting to commit suicide.
- (f) Conduct of self- indifferent, repenting, self-deceiming, inclination for adorning.
- (g) Against superions - obedient, becomingt ame easily, unceremonious, terror-stricken, sneaking, apt to ecplain of, resisting, coercive, suspicious, indifferent.

Table No. 3 - Muscular Strength Grade Chart

Physic- al grade	Poorest (D -)	Poor (D)	Nearly Passable (C -)	Passable (C)	Nearly Good (C+)	Good (B)	Excellent (A)
Juvenile	59	60-74	75-89	98-109	110-124	125-149	150
Adult	89	70-79	80-104	105-124	125-162	163-181	182

- (h) Against comrades - solitary, selfish, jealous, fond of fighting, bluff, ambition to lead, formation of party, agitating, tempting, becoming tame easily, over-confidence, sympathetic, obliging.
- (i) Toward work- diligent or idle, evasive, able or not able, handy or not handy, like or dislide in work.



- 22 -

- (j) On human life - pessimistic, world-weary, realistic, idealist, optimistic, pleasure-seeker.
- (k) Against freedom - indifferent, philosophical, yearning.
- (l) Against future of his own - reckless, optimistic, restless, desperate.
- (2) Thought tendency and religious mind.
  - (a) Impression toward his own social standpoint and circumstance.
  - (b) Against himself and parents and ancestors - proud, affectionate, hatred, abandonment, indifferent.
  - (c) Against politics - indifferent, blindly following, bragocio, nihilistic, revolutionary, resisting.
  - (d) Religious mind - denying, hypocritical, superficial, formalist, indifferent, cursing, pious.
  - (e) Demand of self and the state.

### 3. Observation during the test period.

Observation shall be made in accordance with the items mentioned in the foregoing observation card. This card is used in order to detect persons who have a characteristic of abnormal detention, mental derangement, and a constitution of mental disease and to serve for making a judgement of the possibility of collaborating action and of progressive character.

### 4. Intelligence - refer to Chapter IX - 1.

In indicating the general intelligence, such marks as Excellent (A), Good (B), Fairly good (C+), Normal (C), Next to normal (C-), Poor (D), and Poorest (D-) shall be entered with the date of investigation.

### 5. Emotion - refer to Chapter IX - 2.

Entry of emotional tendency shall be made by index number showing inclination with remarks of ultra-outward inclination, outward inclination, standard, inward inclination, ultra-inward inclination and irregular, etc. In case of a person whose abnormality needs attention, the remark "attention in advance" shall be entered. The date of investigation shall be entered without fail. Same as



- 23 -

the case of muscular strength ( the value of strength of whole body), the above serves to answer the purpose of describing the process of transition. This test shall be given on the occasion of allocation of labor, transfer, and release.

6. Symptoms of mentally low grade character - refer to Chapter X.

In case the low grade character is observed, its representative symptom shall be entered. In making entry, each symptom regarding feeling, will, and self may be described in order.

7. Action.

On the basis of the various data, potentiality of action shall be pre-estimated on dividing such action into two phases of normal time and emergency. For instance, at normal time, gentle and obedient, at critical time, shock-stricken and rude, etc.

8. Factors and causes.

Factors and causes shall be detected as a means to sum up and adjust the result of investigation of personal history according to the means stated above. The items to be filled in shall be according to Table No.4 - Factors and Causes Investigation Items, dividing into individual factor and cause and those of the community, and those which need marked attention shall be entered. Same as the muscular strength (the value of strength of whole body) and emotional inclination, it is anticipated that some factors and causes shall be subject to change, and therefore, the date of investigation shall be entered additionally. This test shall be given without fail on the occasion of allocation of labor, transfer and release.

9. Adaptability - refer to Chapter XI.

Description of adaptability shall be made with reference to the standard work classification table according to Table No. 8 physical grade and intelligence, after detecting the muscular strength (the value of strength of whole body) and intelligence marks. For instance, in the case of Intelligence A class (more than 6 marks of intelligence), and muscular strength (the value of strength of whole body) B class (159 - 120 for adult, and 129 - 100 for



- 24 -

juvenile), the standard adaptability shall be entered as A b. And in designation work under the treatment column, work listed in A b column or those similar thereto shall be allotted. The standard adaptability shall be entered without fail, irrespective of the kind of work actually designated.

Further, with reference to disease and kind of work under Chapter XI 3 and items of factors and causes under Chapter VIII 2 (8) and due to some other various conditions, if considered particularly unduitable for a work, same shall be entered additionally.

Same as physical grade. emotion, factors and causes, the date when entry is made shall be entered. Especially in case of a juvenile, it is anticipated that a capacity for special work be fostered in consequence of a marked change in his physical grade or training, so that it is necessary to describe the same without fail.

#### 10. Treatment.

The description to be made at the time of deciding on treatment is the date when enlisted in rank, designation of work, enrollment on school class, etc. Not only that, any remarks to be given in giving admonition, work, and training need also be entered concisely and tersely. For instance, regarding admonition, observation for the time being is necessary in connection with the caution for runaway, caution for violation of rules, caution for suicide. Description of candidate for assistant guard, etc. shall be made. Regarding work, caution for accident in work, potentiality of lowering of efficiency, potentiality for making goods of inferior quality, potentiality for damaging tools, caution for midnight work, candidates for government employees, candidates for assistant guides, etc. shall be entered. As for training, description shall be made such as on caution for overwork, caution for abnormal expression as well as "much effect cannot be expected", etc.

Fig. 1 Observation Chart of Process of Test Period.

Denomination No. :



- 25 -

Name :  
Reporter :

<u>Item under observation</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>
Attempting to escape		
Attempting suicide		
Indignation and outrage		
Refusal and resistance		
Fit of epilepsy		
Sighing, weeping, sopping in tears.		
Silent and gloomy		
Restless behavior		
Talking to himself		
Vagueness		
Theatrical action and other eccentric habit		
Horrified		
Unjust suspicion and hostility		
Fit of annoyance		
Noist		
Severe headache		
Severe sleep-drunk		
Obstinate sleeplessness		
Severe fatigue		
Rudeness		
Arrogance		
Hot-tempered		
Selfish		
Crafty		
Treachery		
Feigned illness		
Obstinate		
Cool		



- 26 -

Self-abandoning and desperate

Wavering

Mean

Oblivion

Dull of understanding

Carelessness

Uncleanliness

Idle and self-indulgent

Get soon tired

Blindly following

Hralthy

Clever

Obedient

Honest

Neat and clean

Diligent

Careful

Handy

Prompt

Self-governing mind

Remarks:

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- 27 -

Individual Factors and Causes

Mentally deranged of relatives

Weak mind of relatives

Heavy drinking of relatives

Weak health of relatives

Unnatural marriage relation of parents

Abnormal child birth

Unsound growth

Fevers

Serious external wound

Scrofulous disease and crinic disease

Abnormal constitution and crippled and deformed

Abnormal expression and countenance

Trouble in motion

Trouble in language

Cerebral meningitis

Ozaena and other nose disease

Difficult to hear

Epilepsy

Slow motion

Apoplexy, giddiness

Fond of sleeping

Sleep walking

Visual and auditory hallucination

Premature smoking and drinking

Bed-wetting

Sleep trouble, light sleep, dream mania

Headache, heavy head and absent-mindedness



- 28 -

Heart beating

Convulsions of eyelid, and muscles of the eyes

Singing in the ears

Flushing of light before the eyes and changing to darkness

Feeling sick from overcrowding and car-sick

Impatience

Tiresome of trivial affairs

Influenced by change of climate

Cohesion of feeling

Melancholia

Restless and fickle

Idle and self-indulgent

Rambling of thought

Alternating of feeling

Over-sensitivity

Cold bloodedness

Hot-tempered

Blubberer

Fear and horror

Biting nails

Oblivion

Carelessness

Self-abuse, and advance of sexual prematurity

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- 29 -

Factors and Causes of Society

Outcaste community

Unrefined locality

Poor family

Occupation and nature of father

Failure in enterprise and unemployment of father

Cool attitude of parents and maltreatment

Liberal and loose family education

Fift of family

Discord of neighborhood

Nurturing of others

Single child, youngest child, child brought by a second wife and too many brothers and sisters

Living under the same roof and mixed residence

Past offence of relatives

Suicide of relatives

Wandering and missing of relatives

Runaway and wandering

Experience of roving, and sleep under the stars

Experience of fast

Retirement halfway in primary school

Absence from school

Bad record in school

Theft in school

Premature employment

Cold-blooded master

Change in employment

Having boss and joining the depraved

Tattoo



- 30 -

Experience of gambling

Indulgence in drinking

Unaccomplished suicide

Admonition, detension, and non-prosecution, etc.

Escape from reformatory and prison

Extravagance

Demonstration of self

Bad reputation and hatred

Loss of confidence

Self-abandonment

Severe jealousy

Stingy (in money)

Greedy (in articles)

Habit of theft

Habit of telling lies

Habit of evading

Obstinate

Living in retirement (no friends)

Resistance against the superior

No experience of offering cooperation

Nature to follow blindly upon being instigated



- 39 -

CHAPTER IX TESTING METHOD OF INTELLIGENCE AND EMOTION

1. Testing method of intelligence.

This method can be carried out in the form of a mass test.

(1) The solid analytical process. (Refer to Fig. 2).

(a) Process:- By means of an exercise paper, a person under test shall be made to fully understand, especially as to how the dies are piled.

(b) The process of test:- The person is caused to start motion at the word of "The test shall be carried on in good order, as quickly as possible and in proper manner. Ready !" and let him stop in one minute and 30 seconds. As a rule, a stop watch shall be used, but a pocket watch may be used when no stop watch is available.

Fig. 2 Testing Method of Intelligence

(Refer to the attached tableing)

(c) Scoring:- The number of right answers entered in one minute and 30 seconds' time shall be examined. Irrespective of this test or otherwise, in order to detect right answers quickly, it is necessary for all cases to prepare a paper in which right answers for each test are recorded in advance.

(2) The substitution process (Refer to Fig. 3)



- 40 -

- (a) Process:- With exercises as guide, an exercise is given so as to enter the given figures 1, 2, 3, etc. under the marks etc. as quickly and correctly as possible.
- (b) The testing method:- Time for 3 minutes. Only eight answers shall be examined.

Fig. 3 - Substitution Process Paper

(Refer to attached tableing)

## (3) The intelligence grading method.

On referring to Table 5, No. 2 and No. 3 columns, the position of the number of right answers of the both tests shall be ascertained. Then, refer to the first column, and the respective marks shall be worked out. For instance, 7 for the number of right answers in the solid analytical process stands for the score 4, and 30 for the same in the substitution process stands for 2.

Table 5 - Intelligence Mark & Grade Chart

Mark & Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kind of test	(D-)	(D)	(C-)	(C)	(B)	(B)	(A)
Solid Analytical process	2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10-11	12-13	14
Substitution process	23	24-39	40-55	56-79	80-99	110-119	120

Then, the average of these two marks shall be worked



- 41 -

out, cutting off a fraction below .4 and counting .5 and a higher fraction as 1 unit. In the above example, the average of the two marks 4 for the solid analytical process and 2 for the substitution process is 3. The intelligence mark 3 is graded C. The decision of this is "nearly normal".

The adjustment formula is as shown in Table 6.

Test	Right answers	Mark
I	7	4
II	30	2
		Average
		3

Intelligence mark 3. Grade "nearly normal".

## 2. The testing method of inclination.

For testing emotion, an inclination test shall be carried out in the form of a mass test. By inclination, it is meant the inclination of emotion which determines a person's character. The outward inclination shows a free and active exaltation of emotion in an easy manner, and the inward inclination, on the contrary, signifies a conservative way of expression. The double type, that is the standard type keeps good symmetry, not inclined either way, outwardly or inwardly. The irregular type goes over the standard and fluctuates between the inward and outward



- 42 -

inclinations.

The person receiving the test shall reflect himself in respect to each of the questions referred to in the fifty items under Fig. 4 and answers "yes" or "no". When he reaches no decision, he may not answer.

Out of the fifty questions, 25 relate to outward symptoms and a person answers "yes" to such questions, he has an outward inclination, and if answers "no", he is regarded relate to inward symptoms. In Fig. 4, the underlined answers of "yes" and "no" show outward inclination.

Regarding calculation of outward <sup>or</sup> marks, the number of underlined answers of either "yes" or "no" for which the mark which represents the answer is put shall be counted. Or a latticed paper which is used for reading Chinese characters and by which only answers showing outward inclination can be seen may be used.

Fig. 4 - Inclination Test Paper.

Inclination test.

Number

Name

Outward points

In respect to each question, a person receiving test shall reflect himself and put mark on either of "yes" or "no" When no decision is reached the answers may be left blank.

No answer

Inclination

Index Number



- 43 -

1. Do you feel restless even in trivial matter? Yes, No
2. Can you make a decision immediately? Yes, No
3. Do you take a careful attitude before taking any action? Yes, No
4. Can you change your mind later? Yes, No
5. Do you like better to be active than to keep thinking? Yes, No
6. Are you gloomy? Yes, No
7. Do you learn a lesson from your failure? Yes, No
8. Are you an easy-going fellow? Yes, No
9. Are you close-tongued? Yes, No
10. Are you quick-tempered? Yes, No
11. Are you frolic? Yes, No
12. Are you changeable in mood? Yes, No
13. Are you devoted to things? Yes, No
14. Are you persevering? Yes, No
15. Are you argumentative? Yes, No
16. Are you apt to make fiery argument? Yes, No
17. Are you careful? Yes, No
18. Are you energetic in behavior? Yes, No
19. Are you scrupulous in work? Yes, No
20. Do you like lively work? Yes, No
21. Do you devote yourself in work? Yes, No
22. Are you a dreamer? Yes, No
23. Are you a morbid lover of cleanliness? Yes, No
24. Do you often leave your work unfinished? Yes, No



- 44 -

25. Do you often squander money? Yes, No
26. Are you fond of talking? Yes, No
27. Are you hard to please? Yes, No
28. Do you often talk jokes? Yes, No
29. Are you apt to yield to flattery? Yes, No
30. Are you obstinate? Yes, No
31. Do you often complain? Yes, No
32. Do you feel apprehensive of your reputation? Yes, No
33. Do you like to criticize about others? Yes, No
34. Can you entrust others <sup>with your own affairs?</sup> Yes, No
35. Don't you like to receive order from others? Yes, No
36. Can you control others satisfactorily? Yes, No
37. Are you open to accept other's opinion? Yes, No
38. Are you considerate in everything? Yes, No
39. Do you keep everything in secret? Yes, No
40. Are you sympathetic with others? Yes, No
41. Do you not forget an old grudge? Yes, No
42. Can you not forget an old grudge? Yes, No
43. Are you shy? Yes, No
44. Do you <sup>fond of solitude?</sup> Yes, No
45. Do you feel difficult to make friends? Yes, No
46. Can you talk easily before the public? Yes, No
47. Are you conservative in the public? Yes, No
48. Can you keep company easily with others with whom you differ in opinions. Yes, No



- 45 -

49. Do you like to take care of others? Yes, No50. Do you give things freely? Yes, No

In adjusting answers, the number of answers for outward inclination and no answers shall be examined and the following formula shall be made out.

$$(\text{Number of outward inclination} \times 4) + (\text{Number of no answers} \times 2)$$

= The inclination index number.

-----  
Table 7 - Inclination Index Number Grade Table.

	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Scope of Inclination</u>	
	IV	185 & up	
Outward	III	184 - 165	Ultra outward sphere
	II	164 - 145	("Need caution" sphere)
	I	144 - 126	
Standard	0	125 - 106	("Need caution" Normal sphere)
	I	105 - 86	
	II	85 - 66	
	III	65 - 47	
	IV	46 - 27	Ultra inward sphere.
	V	26 & down	

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While a person is sound physically and mentally, the outward and inward inclinations are in good equilibrium. The inclination index number is kept around the normal level of



- 46 -

115. When a person becomes morbid and his emotional life loses its balance, he goes into the scope of abnormality, thus indicating a ultra-inward type or ultra-outward type as the case may be. Although not graded an abnormal type that is, a ultra-inward type, if a person is in the scope of "need caution" type, he may be properly treated as his emotion being unstable.

A person whose temper is remarkably outward, he is apt to exalt his will. In a person of low grade character, symptoms of toughness, rudeness, excitement and frivolity are observed. Some times, it is difficult to treat such person in giving admonition, and he may do a rule work. Unless his intelligence is not low, and he has not any serious drawback in factor and cause, he has an active nature, and is quick in giving a right judgement according to circumstance and such person achieves good result during his penal servitude. Some may even take a responsible post and proves to be a good leader. As for persons whose nature is highly inward, many of them show symptoms of unsteady will, melancholia and frailty of self. Many of them are generally mild, and easy to be treated, but show bad result of work and their result during the penal servitude is less satisfactory. Especially in case such persons have wandering and solitary temper, caution must be taken against escape and suicide etc.



-47 -

Regarding persons whose index number is remarkably high, or low, it is necessary to take care as to whether or not the index number may show an irregular and rapid change at fixed intervals. These persons belong to the so-called irregular type and they are regarded as indicating an alternation of feeling or perturbation of mind, and such is a dangerous symptom for any kind of treatment. In the case of carrying on a simple medical examination of a person whose index number is shown either very high or low, an answer must be given whether or not he assumed an opposite symptom respectively.

As the inclination index number generally is subject to change in each different period such as the period of solitary confinement, the period of training, period of work, and the period for release, a condition of equalizing emotions which are subject to change in step with the proceeding of the penal servitude, if this test is again carried on at proper opportunity.

The year and month and date of making the test shall be entered.

CHAPTER X MENTALLY LOW GRADE SYMPTOMS AND  
METHOD OF TREATMENT

In order to obtain concrete data from the result of foregoing tests, it is proper to examine into the personality from various phases such as intelligence, feeling, will,



- 48 -

self, and action, and to observe the symptoms recorded in the respective data.

For the observation of the intelligence symptom, such symptom shall be described<sup>i</sup> mainly depending<sup>l</sup> on the index number of intelligence marks, and on referring to the items of factors and causes in mental drawbacks and other concrete data.

Regarding feeling, will and self, each symptom shall be recorded with the inclination index number as main item, and on referring to the item of factors and causes in mental drawbacks and other concrete data.

An observation shall be made, dividing into normal time and critical time, on the basis of the respective<sup>e</sup> symptoms and concrete data, and it is necessary to observe in advance the potentiality of the development of action at each time.

1. Mentally low grade symptom:- This is so-called weak-minded. Due to an intellectual drawback and the attendant non-restraint of emotion, a person of this category would commit an anti-socialistic act.

The weak mind, according to its degree, may be graded into three classes: idocy, folly and stupidity. The objects under observation are folly and stupidity. Persons graded in either of these categories are all on the black-list on charge of escape and other accidents.

(1) Folly: Though folly may generally be<sup>an</sup> object of education, it is a difficult task to tackle.



- 49 -

In folly, there is no coarse defect in the functions of intelligence, motion and language. But those people, as a rule, lack an attentive power even though they are no poor in understanding. They are also poor in calculation, faculty to grasp correlation of things, constituent faculty, to say nothing of language, singing songs, drawing and writing.

They may also be classified into two types; one, utterly indifferent to external circumstance, they are negligent they may make some simple acts at command, they are negligent and do not take any action positively. Another is active, bright and gay in expression, fluent in talk, and sometimes they may be misconceived for normal persons in appearance.

In either type, it is impossible to demand them friendship, gratitude, and reflection. They are selfish and impulsive, and highly unsocialistic and some of them have a habit of telling morbid lies. Generally a cooperative action, at least, can not be expected for a long duration of time. Many of these persons have much mental drawbacks and it is not possible to carry on the intelligence test for them by a common method.

(2) Stupidity: Stupidity may often be detected. The intelligence mark is below 2 and the index number around 60 level. According to a rough observation, it is likely that a child of coarse intelligence or a child showing a



- 50 -

semblance of mental mental defectiveness. (Not an intellectually under-grown child in the biological sense, but a child who is devoid of receiving general intellectual training due to ignorance of his guardians and other responsible person for breeding such child or not attending school, etc. Especially these children have special characteristics in the lack of common sense. They are apt to be accompanied by loss of confidence, and dwindling of activity), it is necessary to examine these children based on data collected from various quarters.

Persons ranked high in this category are possible to acquire technique of simple work if fully guided and directed, though they may not fit for receiving instructions by letters, and they may procure means of shifting for themselves. In the degree of growth of various phases of mental power, they are highly impartial, and though they are inferior in some ability, they are considerably superior in others. It is hence necessary to pay attention to this point.

As these persons are often ridiculed, mocked at and treated as nuisance, they feel disappointed, and become warped, and would at last attempt to escape. It is therefore necessary to give a concrete guidance in their everyday life, and lead them so as to cheer up their spirit and give confidence.

Further, it is to be noted that many stupid persons are



- - - rule very high.

- 51 -

involved in those who often cause accidents in work.

## 2. Emotional Symptoms

(1) Exciting temper: Exciting temper which is cited as one of the emotional biases indicated an abrupt outburst of excitement in an abnormally intensified degree against an external stimulation of specific nature. Persons having this temper would make eccentric bomb-shell actions, and are classified into Type One and Type Two.

Type I indicates the excitement is apt to rapidly burst out into action, and Type Two may show an highly exciting action in special circumstances, but in many cases, this type can restrain its action. The inclination, in either case, shows a very high index number and irregular type.

Type One is also called physically exciting temper. Some of this type is caused from the prognosis of meningitis, epilepsy and other diseases. Persons who have such symptom require special treatment. Generally they may be regarded as delinquent after they go back to the society.

Type Two necessitates treatment as "need caution", but many of this type who have their will power to manifest and whose level of intellect is not low would adapt themselves to circumstances and if they are treated properly, they may make a turn for the better, achieving full effect of education. Generally the after-effect is considered comparatively good. The inclination index number is as a rule very high.



- 52 -

But those who may be classified into the irregular type are not satisfactory in their result of penal servitude after being released to the society.

(2) Melancholia:- The keynote of feeling is generally unpleasant and the changing aspect of feeling is gloomy, and this type usually shows little change of pleasure or displeasure due to the external stimulations. Persons of this type always show sorrowful countenance. Though their expression is changeable, it is not quick in tempo. The inclination index number shows an exceedingly inward tendency.

As this stimulant acts entirely hypochondriacally on persons who assume such symptom both complusion and encouragement do not take any effect at all. They are apt to become sentimental, pessimistic, and world-weary, and are generally timid and servile, tending to escape and live in solitude. If these tendencies develop, it is necessary to take care against suicide and escape. Though such persons are gentle they are conservative and their working efficiency is low.

For general treatment of such persons, consideration shall be made so as to change their mood now and then, and to guide them to move gayly and voluntarily.

(3) Adhesion of feeling:- Persons of this type are characterized by sticking to a special circumstance, their mind shall never be relaxed, causing to lack smoothness in every action. Their inclination shows a low index number.



- 53 -

Generally, they are less dangerous, but when responsibility arises to which they are binding in respect to a crime, the persons concerned with such crime may be cautioned against suicide, should it happen that they have committed some other crimes and they are afraid of the same being uncovered. Such persons should be guided so that an early analysis be made of a special circumstance to which the persons adhere, cooperation shall be made so that such circumstance shall cease to exist, or sometimes they may be taught to give up their adhesion, changing their mood and relaxing their nerve strain.

Generally such treatment brings about good effect on Criminal administration and comparatively many criminals prove good after they finish their term of penal servitude.

(4) Frivolity of feeling:- Feelings are gay and generally frivolous and fickle. Persons of this type are by nature elastic against the external influence and hint, changing with others in talk and behavior. They are so-called morally unsophisticated, lacking in control of their own will and thinking, less perseverant and always acting frivolously in pursuit of novelty.

On the other hand, they are clever in trivial affairs, and a comparatively large number of them are liars, and crafty. The inclination shows relatively high index number.

Although they are not so dangerous in the positive sense, they are prone to violate rules and be involved in committing



- 54 -

as accomplice, etc. and would always repeat such errors. However, care must be taken against their relation with friends.

At one glance, they are gay, open-hearted, affable, and may prove highly efficient in the volume of work they do. But they would make a large quantity of inferior quality goods. While in prison, they may prove to be so-called good prisoner type, but on the whole, they are regarded as bad after they are released.

As a policy of their education, it is necessary to keep contact constantly and tame them so as to rectify their main bad habits, by taking advantage of their susceptibility toward hints.

(5) Unsteady feeling temper:— The inclination is either irregular type or shows a remarkably high index number both of outward and inward inclinations. They show an outstanding changeability in the transition of feelings and mood from gay and bright side to dark side, and vice versa, especially characteristic in their periodical change. There are two cases: one is not accompanied by external condition, but almost occurring spontaneously, and the other, depending on the external opportunity. Generally they are remarkably nervous, and possess a type of mixture of the hypochondriacal tendency and the tendency to exalt their will. When these persons assume the foregoing systems, care must be



- 55 -

taken in giving admonition.

In both cases, they are least likely to achieve good effect of education, and especially in the latter case, they are regarded as not good after they are released.

(6) Heartlessness:- Persons under this category have a very low level in the development of morality. They need special care in treatment. Sometimes, they <sup>may</sup> be forced to be strictly kept isolated in prison cells. They would also prove bad after they are released.

The coolness and weakness of feeling which is the main symptom is generally based on the break-down of the function of spirit, and accompanies self-centering and non-cooperative nature of action and contradiction. Persons of this type are cool, indifferent, unsociable, solitary, cold-blooded, self-indulgent, intemperate, and self-seeking and unrestrained. They are conspicuous of acting against moral. They show symptom of the so-called epileptic persons or persons who are prone to suffer from fissile disease. Therefore, many of persons referred to under either of the below items come under this type.

- 1) Those with sensitive temper such as delicate-minded and intelligent, cool, obstinate, narrow-minded, and punctual.
- 2) Those with slow-going thick-headed temper, cool, indifferent, easy-going, and weak-hearted.



- 56 -

3) Those showing cruel, and furious temper.

4) Those showing impulsive nature, not accompanied by a clear and conscious motive, and repeating unsocialistic actions.

As for the inclination, some cases are very high, others very low and still others irregular.

In either case, these persons show little reaction against persuasion, pressure and punishment, and there is no method but to abide by their obedience in a natural way.

### 3. Various Symptoms Concerning Will

(1) Will Exalting Temper - Exaltation of will is always in high tone. Generally in pleasant mood, light-headed and careless, and optimistic. A tendency of following enjoyment is observed. The inclination index number, together with the frivolity of feeling is always high.

Persons of this type are positive in action, and though they sometimes do rude acts such as bluff, quarrel and giving harm to others, they are, on the other hand, gay, broad-minded, light-hearted, humanitarian, and highly sociable.

These tendencies often emerge in adolescent days and would reinstate to normalcy as age advances.

Unless their intelligence is low, they would show good working efficiency and demonstrate their guiding power. If properly treated, they may prove satisfactory after they are released.

(2) Irregularity of will (Self-indulgent temper): -



- 57 -

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Persons under this category are characteristic of weakness in checking their will and they are less perseverant in action. They would fall into intemperance, being subjected to the pressure of desires, and become self-indulgent. In a community ruled by others, they would show obedience and often become a model of others, but their independence in social life can not be expected. Many of criminals who have several convictions show these symptoms in the highest degree.

Generally they are gentle and mild, but increase when their physical grade and intelligence are low, they may sometimes attempt to escape by some stimulation or temptation of trivial nature. The inclination index number is usually low.

The working result is generally unsatisfactory, and they would sometimes propose for change of work under a deliberate pretext.

Endeavor shall be made always to invite their voluntary will to work, and not to spare words of praise for the result of their labor.

(3) Spiritless temper (Nervelessness):- Weak-kneed, spiritless and inanimate, and generally persons of this type have poor living power. The inclination of spiritless temper is always decidedly low.

Not that persons have no positive will in act, but that they are spiritless in action. It is also different from melancholia where by no action can be taken by mental restraint.



- 58 -

The feeling is also weak, and many persons who have chronic disease in body come under this type. Their working result is unsatisfactory and generally prove bad after they are released.

(4) Impulsive temper:- There are two types in the process of putting will into action: One is that an impulse is likely to lead to action quickly and strongly, and the other, although an abnormally strong impulsive action is taken in some special case, persons can check such action in many cases. Both types include a case of high inclination and an irregular inclination.

To type 1 of the former, many persons who have medical record of epilepsy, meningitis, and wound in the head and some of them spasmodically set fire, hurt others, and make escape etc. These persons are generally bad after being released. But Type 2, the latter is less dangerous so long as persons coming under this type have normal intelligence and have no serious drawbacks in factors and causes, and hope may be rested on the process of penal servitude.

(5) Straightforward temper:- The so-called enthusiastic temper, the keynote of which is adamant inclination of will. Such persons devote whole-heartedly to a special circumstance, or specific sense or thought, and having no room to pay attention to others, go into a simple and reckless action, which, as a result, becomes non-cooperative. Thoroughgoing,



- 59 -

enthusiastic and passionate, and such persons are apt to commit a thought crime or a crime of passion at the sacrifice of his own self. The inclination is usually high.

Though adhering to prejudice in thought, the basis of such adhesion is generally due to a simple motive, so that by giving a proper guide, their reflection may be expected. Generally, such persons are simple and honest and therefore they are not always hard to treat.

Unless they have serious drawbacks in factor and cause, and the symptom of their mental derangement is remarkable, the process is generally regarded as good.

#### 4. Various Symptoms Relative To Egoistic Tendency

(1) Highly egoistic temper:- an egoistic feeling is accelerating, and this temper shows a strong will to master and positive enforcement of action. Persons of this type have high sense of responsibility and duty, believing in a special course of humanity, and always have an aspiration to become a manly man.

The inclination index number is usually high. they are to some degree senseless against pain, and on the contrary, through restraint and compulsion, a resisting action is invited in many cases. Against improper demand or action, they should be guided with sincerity so as to reflect and become conscious of their error. In ordinary time, it is necessary rather to praise their good and guide to rectify their mistaken sense of responsibility and obligation.



- 60 -

It is proper to place such persons in a responsible standpoint through close examination. Especially when their intelligence is high, their faculty of control may be hoped. But it is necessary to take care of the relation with other prisoners, especially with those who have the same temper, lest they should stand opposed each other.

It may be sometimes difficult to treat such persons in the prison, but if the connection with comrades in the society can be cut off, they may prove good after they are released.

(2) Self demonstrative temper (hysterical temper):

The egoistic feeling is highly sensitive, and such persons are weak in checking their emotion. Due to self-seeking desire, their style of expression is exaggerating and theatrical, based on the back ground of being of highly ostentatious. Usually, sensitive and the intelligence is not low.

Generally, such persons are poor in reflecting and restraining themselves. When they are in high spirit, they are gay, talkative and affable, and when they are in bad mood, they are taciturn, sullen, and irritating. Always egoistic, and as their feeling is irritative, they have much complaints. They grow presumptuous if things are satisfactory to them, and if not, they cherish grudge and jealousy, telling lies, playing tricking and becoming furious.



+ 61 -

Sometimes they flatter officials and attempt to play a trick with others by fabrication. In case when their own desire is ignored, they would often attempt to camouflage themselves by resorting to fast, suicide or false disease in order to attract attention on them. Hence care must be taken against such dangerous cases. There are a wide range of the inclination, high, low, or irregular.

Against such actions as attempting to demonstrate self, it is necessary to take an attitude of disregarding such attempts, and crafty tricks would turn out ineffective. Steps to be taken when an unfulfilled desire changes into a mental derangement shall be to have an insight into the abyss of their spirit, making them conscious of their dissatisfaction and despair and causing them to change their mind. On some occasions drastic steps should be taken, in which case, however, a personal feeling should never be interwoven in taking such steps.

In case where such symptom is observed due to inexperience in the boyhood, there is a possibility of improvement through proper education, but in many cases, a proper treatment of such a case is not only considered difficult, but the condition after such person is released is also bad. No matter how he shows a sign of improvement, it is not advisable to believe in it immediately.

(3) Self-Persistence Temper: This type is characterized



- 62 -

by being adherent to the feeling of self, biased on egoism, insisting on his own right, stubborn and obstinate, never to spare others' fault, and full of complaints in affairs. Such person would be prone to harbor suspicion against others, talking self-seeking reasons, and even though he comes to be aware of his own fault, he refuses to acknowledge it, trying to force his tend obstinately until he <sup>is</sup> roused excited with his own passion, becoming quarrelsome, not minding about his honor, property and life. Persons of this tendency would interfere in others, laying blame on others insisting on their own desires and forcing an interview with superiors. The inclination is usually high. Persuasion, reproach, and punishment take little effect.

Generally the level of intelligence is low, and when such person has many mental drawbacks, he would also be bad after being released.

(4) Weak Ego Temper: - Although strong in self-supporting feeling, the feeling is generally unpleasant, sensitive, and feeble, and the main symptom of such person is the self-inferiority complex.

Such inferiority complex is derived from an inborn nature, low grade character of posterior nature and over-sensitivity of self judgement as well as various habits fostered in an unconscious state. The inclination index number is usually very low.



- 63 -

These persons are generally in low spirit, feeble and irresolute, and their resistance toward temptations is very feeble, being easily discouraged and take an attitude of escape. Together with these symptoms, many persons of this type possess nervous temperament and worrying nature. Generally they are mild in talk and behavior, but not in pleasing tone, and they are comparatively talkative and rich in the variety of expression.

When linked to egoism, they often become mean, subtle and crafty.

Unless their level of intelligence is not low, they are comparatively less dangerous, but in the case of low intelligence, it is necessary to take care against runaway etc.

When an appeal is filed about pain, same shall be heard *with willingness, inviting change of mood, giving guidance in* the object of life, vesting practical power, and inducing them to gain self conviction.

Their condition after being released is generally not good.

(5) Self flexibility temper :- Persons of this type are weak in their self-consciousness, characterized by highly passive nature and dependent to others. The inclination is very low.

This type is often seen in gentle, and weak-minded persons and it is not dangerous by itself, but by instigation and intimidation by other prisoners, they would sometimes commit acts of violating rules and runaway.



- 64 -

Efforts shall be made so as to cultivate self control nature.

At the time of release, it is necessary to pay attention to the relation of guardians. Generally these persons are bad after being released.

#### CHAPTER XI THE METHOD OF ADAPTABILITY TEST

##### 1. The Method of Adaptability Test.

As a general method, reference shall be made, first of all, to name of crime, term of penal servitude and especially the remaining portion of penalty (the training period of technique), experience (in special technique), literary ability, desire after being released to the society, and the relation of guardians, and then to: (1) the table showing classification of work based on physical grade and intelligence (Table No. 8), (2) Selection of adaptable persons shall be made by measuring the equilibrium of emotion. Although each work calls for the respective temper which is fit, it is of primary necessity to learn the gentle nature, durability, active nature, and nature to control which are demanded by the respective work and to meet such demand according to the result of the emotional test. For instance, for lathe, milling machine, and drilling machine work, consideration shall be made so that a person of comparatively gentle character, that is, a person whose index number is around 100 shall be allocated, and for selecting persons who control production, workers who use instruments, and who make inspection,



- 65 -

persons with index number around 125 shall be allocated. Same is true with the case of selecting persons who need to play a leader's role in the jointly operating work, and mass work, persons who are gay, active and can take leadership and who have relatively higher index number than the average index number shall be allocated. In either kind of work, an ideal method is to assign persons whose index number is around 115. Generally persons with lower index number are gentle and mild, but some of them are self-indulgent, and less energetic, while those with higher index number are light-hearted, and active, but they are prone to become frivolous, careless and rude. Hence full attention shall be paid in this respect when guiding such persons. It is necessary to pay full heed to those whose index numbers are remarkably high or low. As for those whose index numbers are irregular, it is appropriate that they shall be placed under inspection for some time.

Preventive actions against accidents shall be taken not only by finding out the adaptability according to the aforesaid process, but by tracing the general drawbacks in factors and causes, abominable diseases (Chapter XI) and experience of trouble in work, and making clear the correlation of these data.

For the assignment of labor in the penal work, there are many cases whereby it is inevitable to make use of those who are not qualified. Hence this adaptability test can not be



- 66 -

carried on mechanically by any means. The next thing to be noted is the guidance after the assignment is made. When there is any marked lowering of efficiency, making of inferior goods, damage of instruments, lack of smoothness in the joint work, re-examination shall be made into the cause, clarifying the various conditions involved, and sometimes a proper concrete measure should inevitably be taken. It is a primary condition that a person who is directly responsible for guiding prisoners shall not shift his responsibility regarding the question of efficiency to a person who is in charge of assigning labor, or a person who is directly responsible for allocation of labor shall rest all the responsibilities on the person who is to guide prisoners, but all parties shall co-operate together and keep smooth connections for the common aim.

## 2. Physical Grade and Intelligence and Classification of Work

At the time of entering the prison, and before training is started, not only that the inclination index number is generally low but the physical grade, that is, the muscular strength (the value of strength of whole body) also shows low index number generally. Especially, this is a striking feature with juvenils. Therefore, in applying Table No. 9, the standard work classification table, the circumstance at the time of investigating the physical grade shall be taken into consideration, and unless a prisoner is suffering from a peculiar disease or has some other defect, his physical grade may advance, and the fluctuat-



- 67 -

ion in the column of this table may possibly take place to some extent.

In applying Table No. 8, the muscular strength (value of strength of whole body) shall be used in principle, but in case no testing instrument is available, the index number showing growth shall be used as substitute.

Table No. 8 - Table Showing Classification of Work According to Physical Grade and Intelligence.

Intelligence grade: classified into A, B, C, & D.

Intelligence index number: A - 100 →  
 B - 90 - 99  
 C - 80 - 89  
 D - ← 79

Intelligence marks : A - 6 →  
 B - 5  
 C - 4  
 D - ← 3

Physical grade: classified into a, b, & c

Growth index number : a - Adult 336 ← Juvenile 320  
 b - Adult 335 ← 321 Juvenile 320 - 301  
 c - Adult 330 320 Juvenile 320 - 300 →

Muscular strength: a - Adult 160 Juvenile 130  
 (value of strength of whole body) b - Adult 159 - 130 Juvenile 129 - 100  
 c - Adult 129 → Juvenile 99 →



- 68 -

(A-a) Nil.

(A-b) Production control worker.  
Draftsman. (Shipbuilding, Aviation)

(A-c) Nil.

(B-a) Casting worker.  
Tracer (shipbuilding)  
Finishing worker.  
Assembling worker.  
Wood-working worker.  
Carpenter (House builder)  
Material inspecting worker.  
Locomotive driver.  
Assistant foreman.(B-b) Designer.  
Draftsman.  
Heat treating worker.  
Casting worker.  
Casting mould worker.  
Tracer. *Lathe worker*  
> Boring machine worker. *Turret lathe worker*  
Drilling machine worker.  
> Shaping machine worker. *Broaching machine worker*  
> Planing machine worker  
Gear cutting machine worker  
Milling machine worker  
Special machine worker  
Key seating machine worker  
Grinding machine worker  
Metal engraving worker  
Saw setting worker  
Cutlery polisher  
Rivet making worker  
Finishing worker  
Assembling worker  
Type setter  
Proof reader  
Wood worker  
Wooden mould worker  
Carpenter  
Electric worker  
Material inspecting worker  
Locomotive driver  
Assistant foreman.



- 69 -

(B-c) Lathe worker  
Saw setting worker  
Watch maker  
Finishing worker  
Tailor  
Wood worker  
Material inspector  
Assistant foreman  
Statistical worker

(C-a)	Aforestation worker	Rivet worker
	Live stock breeder	Sheet metal worker
	Fisherman	Pressing worker
	Metal pressing worker	Plumber
	Forging worker	Rope maker
	Casting worker	Well-sinker
	Iron and worker	
	Sheet iron fitting worker	
	Blacksmith	
	Caulker	
	Painter	
	Pottery worker	
	Printer	
	Lumber man	
	Ship-carpenter	
	Cart-wright	
	Joiner	
	Cook	
	Carpenter	
	Scafolder	

(C-b) Farmer  
Aforestation worker  
Livestock breeder  
Metal cutter  
Heat treatment worker  
Casting worker  
Turret lathe worker  
Drilling machine worker  
Shaping machine worker  
Special mechanics  
Plumber  
Metal engraving worker  
Saw setting worker  
Cutlery polisher  
Wire worker  
Electric instruments maker  
Machine rivetting worker  
Rivetting worker  
Lining worker  
Paper maker  
Cloisonn maker  
Glazier