Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

officer tastes the food and places his seal in a book indicating that he has made his inspection. Samples of food are saved for twelve hours to be available in case any illness should arise and the food be suspected. We made numerous checks to make sure that the food actually served the inmates was the same as the sample. We found no discrepancy.

A study of the attached hospital report for 2 April 1947 reveals that better than twenty percent of the population (1010) for that day were under the care of the doctor, one hundred in the hospital and one hundred thirteen outpatients. At first glance this might be construed to mean that the general health of the prison is poor but taking into consideration the fact that none of the diseases listed were acquired in the prison except the twenty cases of pneumonia and one of bronchitis, the figures can be interpreted to mean that the doctor and his staff are doing the work they are sent there to do. The outpatient list is a wholesome indication that prisoners able to work are not admitted to the hospital.

The presence of thirteen tuberculosis cases is a solemn reminder that this is present in all prisons and must be dealt with some day on a National level.

One lone case of "dementia proecox" is notable.

On 2 April 1947 there were seventy-six illiterates reported by the testing department, twenty Japanese and fifty-six Koreans. Only four of these were credited with normal intelligence or better. The seventy-two with ability either low or nil raise the question of defective delinquents and whether they should be expected to hold their own in a prison where inmates are expected to be normal in order to get along or have a special place and training program provided for them.

RECEPTION OF PRISONERS:

New prisoners are placed in quarantine for fifteen days. During this time they are examined by the doctor, sprayed with DDT and have records of their "Personal Affairs" completed - family history, previous work experience, criminal record and mental rating.

They are assigned to work on the basis of past experience and physical strength. Very little attention is paid

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 7750009

to individual choice of work.

DISCIPLINE:

An infraction of rules is reported by the officer in charge to the sergeant who in turn reports to the Chief Guard who functions as the disciplinarian and may take immediate action reporting later to the Deputy and the Warden's Committee. "Immediate action" means removal from the shop and lock up in a single cell pending action by higher authority.

The Warden states that there has been no major violations since he has been there and the minor offenses brought to the Warden's Committee during our visit were the first of their kind in over a month.

There has been no corporal punishment since the Occupation Forces arrived, the Warden and Deputy report.

RECREATION:

A private citizen, representing a social group interested in prisons comes to the prison once a month and presents a moving picture. He brings all the equipment. We had a good opportunity to observe the inmate attitude on the day we visited the "show". The operator had considerable difficulty with one of the machines and spent almost an hour trying to get it going. During this time the lights were off and on but the prisoners sat patiently, chatting with their neighbors through it all. There were no "boos" or other demonstrations. When the show finally went on they expressed approval by clapping their hands and laughing much the same as an American audience.

There is a library of eight thousand volumes which is well patronized. An inspection of the card file in the library verified this statement.

The prisoners have the privilege of listening to the radio each evening from five to eight. The broadcast comes direct from the studio and is uncensored. They can hear the news as well as music and "lectures". Formerly the radio was censored and news was rebroadcast over the prison microphone, but the Warden's Committee removed censorship since Warden Kuzomoto took charge.

Outdoor recreation is furnished by a play ground when the weather permits. Baseball, hand ball and volley ball

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

are the leading sports. Daily periods of fifteen or twenty minutes morning and afternoon are given with longer periods on holidays - the days the shops are not working. There is very little opportunity for recreation during working hours.

OFFICER INMATE RELATIONS:

A very commendable spirit was noticeable as we passed through the shop and other departments. There was no show of servility or obeisance on the part of the inmates toward the officers or on the part of the officers toward their superiors. For example: the Chief Guard "kidded" the men who lowered themselves into the hot water in the bath very cautiously; the Warden stopped to talk to an inmate in the furniture shop and paused to inspect work frequently making encouraging remarks.

The first of March the Warden placed small, wooden mail boxes in the shops and instructed the prisoners that they could write to him if they cared to. He said that in his first ten months as Warden, only two prisoners had made requests to see him. Since the boxes were installed he had received six. Three of these came in while I was there. I listened to the interviews.

1. Inmate was working in the furniture factory; had been there two months; did not like the work and wanted to change.

   The Warden listened to his story then told the inmate that he suspected that he would not like to work anywhere; that the way to get a transfer was to earn it; that he had not been in the shop long enough to make such request; and told him to return to work and he would check up on his work record.

2. Inmate has a wife and child on the Russinu Island north of Hokkaido and had not heard from them for over a year. He wanted to talk to someone as he had not been able to sleep nights thinking about them.

   The Warden re-assured him by telling him that his wife and child would soon be repatriated and he would see them.

   As a final touch the Warden talked with him about

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

his time and asked him where he intended to go after his release. The prisoner said he was serving a three year sentence for theft and expected to do it all because his record showed that he had tried to run away from another prison; that he wanted to go to Sendai when released but did not have money for such a trip. The Warden again reassured him by telling him that he might make parole and he could help him out with funds to get to Sendai if he still lacked funds when released.

Finally the prisoner asked to have a picture of his wife and child, which was among his personal belongings, in his cell. The Warden replied that this was a privilege for upper grade prisoners but he would talk with the committee about it.

The man evidently got a lift from his interview.

3. This man had been transferred to Sapporo from a prison in Kyushu. He wanted outside work; if he could not be placed on the farm here he wanted to be transferred to Abashin.

   The Warden called his attention to the fact that he had escaped from another prison and might want to work outside as a means of running away; told him that the way to get a job outside was to earn it; that if he went to Abashin there would be no assurance that he would be placed on the farm.

   Prisoner was sent back to work.

The Warden feels that such interviews are worthwhile in that they give the prisoners a chance to "get it off their chests".

When asked about possible breaks or riots the Warden replied that he would have to depend on his officers to be alert and watch for the beginning of unrest anywhere, identify the leaders and segregate them before anything serious developed.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Government and discipline at Sapporo are above average.

2. The Warden and his staff are well placed and eager

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

to improve.

3. The major emphasis at Sapporo is production.

4. Constructive, productive work properly controlled with careful placement of prisoners and provision of training in arts and skills is the best foundation for the "Progressive Treatment" program.

5. The re-orientation of the Chaplain's function may make it possible to offer more training in "writing and reception".

6. The new committee should be streamlined and should meet more frequently than once a month.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

HEALTH STATUS OF INMATES

Type of Disease		In Hospital	Out Patient
Disease of respiration organs	Tuberculosis	13	0
	Pleuro-pneumonia	9	1
	Lungeninfiltration	1	0
	Bronchopneumonia	11	2
	Asthma	2	0
Sergical Disease	Bruise	5	0
	Wrench	1	0
	Wen	2	0
	Phlegnom	1	0
Bone disease and disease of kinetic organs	Inflamation of a joint	1	0
	Unbending waist joint	1	0
	Pott's disease	1	0
	Periostitis	1	0
Rheumatism and miscellaneous disease of the whole body	Asthenia	7	2
	Rheumatism	7	2
	Basedow's disease	1	0
	Beri-beri disease	1	2
Disease of nervous system and disease of sens organs	Dementia Proecox	1	0
	Corneitis	1	0
	Nervous prostration	1	5
	Neuralgia	1	2
	Perkinso's disease	1	0
	Conjunctivitis	0	1
Other disease of nervous system	Insomnia	0	1
	Incontingence of urin	1	1
Disease of digestive organs	Gastritis	4	1
	Anal fistual	1	0
	Enteritis	1	1
Disease of circulatory organs	Valvular disease of heart	1	0
Disease of sexual organs	Epididymitis	2	1
	Disease of urethra	1	0
	Inflamation of the kidney	1	0
Venerial Disease	Flat conjurome	1	0
	Gonorrhoea	1	1
	Chancre	2	0
	Soft Chancre	1	1

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Type of Disease		In Hospital	Out Patien.
Skin Disease	Itch	3	88
	Eczema	1	0
Other Disease	Senile Decay	2	0
	Influenza	1	1
	Intestinal Worm	0	1
	Total	100	113

DEATHS

Last 12 months by month

	March 1946	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1947	Feb.
Celebral Haemorhage											2	
Bronchitis	1	2										
Senile Decay	1	1					1					1
Chronic Enter-itis												
Wasting Disease	1											
Myelitis												
Heart Failure										1		
Malnutrition	1	1										
Tuberculosis	2		1									
Heart Disease		1										
Pleurisy						1						
Crushed to death						1						
Methyl Alcohol											1	
	6	5	1			2	1		1		3	1

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

ITEM

Sweet Potatoe
Red Radish
Burdock
Radish
Turnip
Live Stock Raising
Red Radish for Live Stocks
Sweden Turnip
Beet
Onion
Rocambole
Cabbage
Taisai (a kind of vegetable)
Hakusai(" " " ")
Stone Leek
Cucumber
Musk Melon
Water Melon
Pumpkin
Egg Plant
Tomato
Indian Corn
Dent Corn
Live Stock Grass
Oat
Rye
Wheat
Buckwheat
Indian Millet
Green Pea
Horse Bean
Red Bean
Soy Bean

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Mr. Cranor's talk to prisoners - 21 March '47

I am glad to be here to hear the Warden explain the new progressive system which Mr. Fukin and Mr. Kashiwagi of the Ministry of Justice have helped him work out.

The Progressive System is designed to help you learn to be good men in the hope that when you are released from prison you will be the kind of men Japan needs to make a true Democracy.

The Warden and his assistants have worked hard on this plan. They were not compelled to do this by the Occupation Forces. GHQ was glad to encourage and help.

My assistant Lt. Foist congratulates you and your officers and wish you well.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

APO 500
1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief Administrator, Prison Branch

THRU : Administrator, Prison Group I

SUBJECT : Hokkaido Reclamation and Prison Farm Report

1. A survey trip was made to Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, by 1st Lt. M. E. Foist, from 17 March to 4 April 1947, for the purpose of obtaining factual information relative to the proposed plan of using prisoners of Japanese penal institutions for reclaiming and settling undeveloped land in Hokkaido. Mr. John R. Cranor accompanied Lt. Foist during the conferances held on this subject.

2. Information was requested concerning the following matters which were presented to investigator by Chief Administrator, Prison Branch, at briefing prior to departure for Hokkaido trip:

(a) Use of organized prison labor to aid Hokkaido reclamation work.

(b) Establishment of released prisoners in penal farm colonies.

(c) Allotment of more agricultural ground to the prisons of Hokkaido.

3. The prison investigator held a conference with Professor Matsuda, Agricultural Economist, Hokkaido Imperial University on March 25, 1947. The investigator explained the purpose of his visit and outlined the points for which he desired further information. The following information was obtained as a result of this conference:

(a) The professor stated that, in his opinion, the contract system for developing the land in Hokkaido was "rotten". He stated that there is a faction in the Government that attempts through their political powers to acquire personal and financial gain by rapidly turning over the reclamation project to contractors, who attempt to reclaim the virgin land in a rapid, unscientific, temporary and unworthy manner. If this faction gets control, then the reclaimed lands will become waste land with unproductive soil. They do not consider the productivity of the soil and the other pertinent matters, such as soil erosion, etc. They want to complete the reclamation program as rapidly as possible.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

(b) The Professor stated that there is another faction in the Government that favors the advice of professional consultants and educators. This group attempts to evaluate the nature of the soil, productivity and other pertinent technical matters. They believe in the accomplishment of this task on a scientific, permanent, worthwhile basis. Their policy is to improve, aid, increase the livelihood and agricultural accomplishments of the people and the virgin lands. This work is performed by trustworthy and industrious contractors, who accomplish the reclamation work with the advice of agricultural and other technical experts.

(c) Mr. Matsuda stated that the present governor, Kaneyoshi Okada, has appointed five professors from Hokkaido Imperial University as an advisory committee for the development of the new lands. Mr. Matsuda is a member of this committee. They are agricultural economists and advise the governor as to the best lands suitable for development. Reference is made to inclosure 2 of this report.

4. A conference was held at 1400, 26 March 1947 with Professor's Matsuda and Uehara at the Hokkaido Imperial University. Professor Uehara is the head of the Professor group, Advisory Committee, to the governor of Hokkaido. The investigator again outlined the purpose of his mission. Professor Uehara stated that he would arrange a conference with Kaneyoshi Okada, Governor of Hokkaido, on the following day.

5. At 1100 hours, 27 March 1947, a conference was held with Governor Okada and the officials in charge of all matters dealing with the reclamation work and the development of the land in Hokkaido. The following personnel attended this conference:

Public Safety Division Representatives:
Mr. John R. Cranor, Prison Administrator
1st Lt. Morris E. Foist, Prison Investigator

Japanese Representatives:
Mr. Kaneyoshi Okada, Governor of Hokkaido
Mr. Tosio Urabe, Assistant Director, Hokkaido Liaison Office
Mr. Tosio Kumagai, Chief of Liaison Section, Hokkaido Prefectural Government
Mr. Tetsuji Ebiko, Assistant Chief of the Reclamation Section, Hokkaido Prefectural Government
Dr. Takeo Matsuda, Professor of Hokkaido Imperial University, Institute of Agricultural Economics
The Heads of all departments concerned with this work.

(a) The following information was received reference "The Use of Organized Prison Labor to Aid The Hokkaido Reclamation Work".

(1) The Governor of Hokkaido stated that the primary reason for the slow work on the reclamation program

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

is one of finance. The Hokkaido Prefectural Government furnishes 1/5 of its budget from own financial sources. The remaining 4/5 of the Hokkaido budget is supplied by the Central Government in Tokyo. That the expansion and improvement of the Hokkaido Frontier and virgin lands is dependent upon the financial aid of the Central Government.

(2) He likewise stated that ample and perhaps excess free labor is available in Hokkaido; there is not a shortage of manpower in Hokkaido.

(3) All members of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government listed above agreed to the first two points and they (Japanese at the Conference) stated that: There is a definite shortage of equipment in Hokkaido for this type of work. The contractors have the only equipment presently available. There is no equipment available for the use of prison laborers; there is a definite shortage of qualified personnel to aid prison laborers, and all qualified supervisors are employed by the contractors. There are eleven contractors working on the reclamation project.

(4) The Governor of Hokkaido outlined the governmental structure for the control and operation of the reclamation work. This information is contained in inclosure 2 of this report.

(b) The following information was received in reference "The establishment of released prisoners in penal farm colonies.

(1) The governor of Hokkaido and the prefectural governmental officials at this conference stated that they have adopted the following policy in reference to this matter. They believe that released prisoners should be treated as individuals and given equal rights with repatriates, ex-soldiers, and others in securing ground and colonizing in Hokkaido. They desire to infiltrate the released prisoners into many different settlements and scatter them throughout the new land. They feel that this plan will enable the former inmates to start a new life without the other citizens knowing that they have previously served a term in prison. They feel that this policy is necessary for the rehabilitation of the personal and social life of the released prisoners, due to the stigmatization placed on former prisoners by society. This policy is in operation at this time.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

(c) The following information was received in reference to "The Allotment of more agricultural ground to the prisons of Hokkaido".

(1) Governor Okada stated that the Hokkaido Prefectural Government does not have administrative of financial obligations over the prisons in their prefecture. They are willing to help and assist the prisons on this project, as far as their responsibilities extend, such as making land available for purchase by the Ministry of Justice. He stated that the M/J controls all finances and operations of the prisons in Hokkaido.

(2) The Governor stated that he would submit a report on this matter to the prison investigator on 31 March 1947. The policy and plan concerning this matter is attached as Inclosure 1 of this report. The Hokkaido Prefectural Government has selected three suitable areas of land for sale to the Ministry of Justice. This report contains the estimated cost necessary for establishing the prison farm in each area. Three individual maps of each specific area is contained in this report. One large map of Hokkaido with the three areas designated is likewise included as Inclosure 1.

6. On 31 March 1947, the prison investigator again contacted Professor Matsuda, Agricultural Economist at the Hokkaido Imperial University. The following information was received as a result of this conference: The professor had talked to a progressive and worthwhile contractor in reference to the employment of prison labor on the land development program in Hokkaido. He stated that this contractor may be able to use prison labor for this work. However, the contractor must be assured that the Ministry of Justice would furnish housing, food, guards and supervisors for the prison laborers.

7. Several conferences were held with Mr. Junsaku Kusumoto, District Inspector of Hokkaido Prisons, between 17 March and 4 April 1947, reference matters concerning this investigation. Mr. Kusumoto stated that there is plenty of work within the Hokkaido prisons, in their farms and various industries to keep all inmates employed profitably within the present structures. Information was requested in reference to the number of idle prisoners in all penal institutions in Hokkaido. Mr. Kusumoto submitted the information contained in inclosure 4.

Mr. Kusumoto stated that nothing definite has been decided in regard to sending 3,000 prisoners from Honshu to Hokkaido. He said that

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

up to this time it has only been under discussion. He than stated that in July 1946, 1,000 prisoners were sent from Honshu to Hokkaido. These prisoners were absorbed into the present prison institutions in Hokkaido. He stated that the prisons in Hokkaido could accommodate approximately 400 more prisoners. That Kushiro Prison in Hokkaido was destroyed by bombing during the War. If rebuilt, it will accommodate 459 inmates. Information relative to the capacity and populations of the penal institutions in Hokkaido is submitted as Inclosure 6.

Mr. Kusumoto was asked by the prison investigator if a plan had been drawn up in reference to employing prison labor in reclamation work and the acquiring of more agricultural land for the penal institutions under his jurisdiction. He stated that he had not drawn up such a plan for he did not know whether or not he was actually going to receive more prisoners from Honshu. That his actions were controlled by the Ministry of Justice through the money alloted to him for such purposes. That if he did receive more prisoners, he would like to start a prison farm so that more food could be produced. He desires that the land allotted contain forest land so that he could have lumber.

8. Inclosures 3 and 5 illustrate the amount of farmland now used in Hokkaido and the number employed in such work. Inclosure 6 shows information concerning standard capacity and present population of Hokkaido Penal Institutions according to Japanese reports.

MORRIS E. FOIST
1st Lt, F.A.
Prison Investigator
Group I, Prison Branch

Incls:
1. Ltr. dtd 31 Mar 47, Kaneyoshi Okada, Governor of Hokkaido
   Subj: Establishment of Prison Farm in Hokkaido
2. Governmental Structure for Control and Operation of Reclamation work.
3. Present Farmland available to Penal Institutions in Hokkaido as of 31 Mar 47
4. Industrial Employment of Prisoners in Hokkaido
5. Prisoners in Hokkaido engaged in agriculture at present
6. Report on Standard Capacity and Present Population of Hokkaido Penal Institutions.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE FOR CONTROL AND OPERATION OF RECLAMATION WORK
HOKKAIDO PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

I. Governor of Hokkaido

a. Head of Program

II. Departments in Hokkaido Prefectural Government

a. Forestry, Engineering, Agriculture, Reclamation

1. These are all directly under the Governor, at the present time.

2. After election, a new plan may be incorporated in this structure, making one man, appointed by the Governor, responsible for all matters dealing with reclamation. The various departments listed above would be under the Reclamation Chief, to be appointed by Governor after the present election.

III. Advisory Committees and Special Staffs for use by Governor on the Reclamation Program

a. Reclamation Committee:

1. Technical experts with past experience in reclamation work.

b. Reclamation League:

1. Representatives from the new colonies.

c. Professor Group - Advisory Committee:

1. Five Professors from Hokkaido Imperial University.
All Agricultural Economists

M. E. T.

INCL. - 2

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

AREA OF PRISON'S ARABLE LAND IN ALL HOKKAIDO AT THE PRESENT OF 31st MARCH 1947

Items / Prison	Area of Cultivated Land			Area of Uncivilized Land			Total		
	Gov't. Land	Lessee	Total	Gov't. Land	Lessee	Total	Gov't. Land	Lessee	Total
	Hecter								
Sappero	31	73	104		50	50	31	123	154
Odori branch									
Naebo "									
Asahikawa branch		8	8		22	22		30	30
Otaru "									
Iwamizawa "									
Muroran "									
Nayoro									
Obihiro Prison	25		25				25		25
Abasiri "	300		300	1.310		1.310	1.610		1.610
Futamigaoka branch	150		150	40		40	190		190
Kushiro branch									
Hakodate Juvenile	6		6				6		6
Sinkawa branch									
	Hecter								
TOTAL	512	81	593	1.350	72	1.422	1.802	153	2.015

1. Hecter - equal to 100 ~~acres~~ ARES or 1.25 cho.
2. Cho - 2.45 acres.

Incl. 3

Junsaku Kusumoto
District Inspector
of Hokkaido Prisons.

M.E.A.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

NAME OF THE RESTING FACTORY, CLASS OF WORK, NUMBER OF RESTING PRISONERS AND REASON

Items / Prison	Resting Factory	Reason of it	Resting Prisoner (persons)	Reason of it
Sapporo Prison			71	Disease
Odori Branch				
Naebo "				
Asahikawa Branch			12	Disease
Otaru "				
Iwamizawa "				
Muroran "				
Nayoro "				
Obihiro Prison			28	Disease
Abashiri "			68	Disease
Futamigaoka Branch				
Kushiro "				
Hakkodate Juvenile			22	Disease
Sinkawa Branch				
TOTAL			(persons) 201	

1. The above listing illustrates the fact that there is no idle factories or idle prisoners in the Penal Institutions of Hokkaido.

2. All Industries in all prisons are in full time operation.
   (a) The furniture factory in Sappero Prison is behind in the output of goods which has necessitated an extra two hour a day shift to keep up with present demands.

3. There is sufficient work for all prisoners in Hokkaido Penal Institutions. They could absorb approximately 400 more prisoners in the present occupations of these prisons.

Junsaku Kusumoto
District Supervisor of
Hokkaido Prisons

Incl. 4

M.E.T.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO MAY ENGAGE TO AGRICULTURE

(After April 1947)

Prison Name	Number of Workers (persons)
Sappore Prison	150
Odori Branch	
Naebo "	
Asahikawa Branch	35
Otaru "	
Iwamizawa "	
Muroran "	
Nayoro "	
Obihiro Prison	35
Abashiri "	300
Futamigaoka Branch	150
Kushiro "	
Hakkodate Juvenile	30
Sinkawa Branch	
TOTAL	(persons) 700

Junsaku Kusumoto
District Supervisor of
Hokkaido Prisons

Incl. 5

M.E.F.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

HOKKAIDO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

INFORMATION CONCERNING STANDARD CAPACITY AND PRESENT POPULATION

(Date: 31 March 1947)

Name of Prison	Capacity Men	Capacity Women	Population Men	Population Women	Total Capacity	Total Populatio
SAPPORO - Main Prison	775	0	1018	0	775	1018
ABISHIRI	982	0	860	0	982	860
OBIHIRO	250	0	315	0	250	315
HAKODATE - J.P.	941	0	303 J-P	0	941	303
ODORI - B.P. (House of Detention)	148	85	182	0	233	182
NAEBO	204	0	34	0	204	34
OTARU	28	5	32	1	33	33
ASAHIKAWA	284	16	199	0	300	199
IWAMISAWA	21	0	38	0	21	38
MURORAN	13	0	16	0	13	16
NAYORO	16	6	1	0	22	1
FUTAMIGAOKA BRANCH	300	0	125	0	300	125
KUSHIRO	459	3	50	1	462	51
(This prison was destroyed by bombing during the War. The above figures refer to the capacity of Prison before it was bombed. At present it is filled to its capacity.)						
SHINKAWA BRANCH JBP	71	10	103	3	81	106
	4,492	125	3,276	5	4,617	3,281
*	3,071	* 115	*2,870			

1. The grand total listed above includes the Juvenile Prisons and the prison at Kushiro which was destroyed by bombing during the war.
*2. The following grand total does not include Juvenile offenders and lists only the number that can actually be accommodated at Kushiro. These figures are marked with an asterisk above. They also include the House of Detention.

Incls. 6.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

APO 500
1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief Administrator, Prison Branch

THRU : Administrator, Prison Group I

SUBJECT : Hokkaido Reclamation and Prison Farm Report

1. A survey trip was made to Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, by 1st Lt. M. E. Foist, from 17 March to 4 April 1947, for the purpose of obtaining factual information relative to the proposed plan of using prisoners of Japanese penal institutions for reclaiming and settling undeveloped land in Hokkaido. Mr. John R. Cranor accompanied Lt. Foist during the conferences held on this subject.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

(b) The Professor stated that there is another faction in the Government that favors the advice of professional consultants and educators. This group attempts to evaluate the nature of the soil, productivity and other pertinent technical matters. They believe in the accomplishment of this task on a scientific, permanent, worthwhile basis. Their policy is to improve, aid, increase the livelihood and agricultural accomplishments of the people and the virgin lands. This work is performed by trustworthy and industrious contractors, who accomplish the reclamation work with the advice of agricultural and other technical experts.

(c) Mr. Matsuda stated that the present governor, Kaneyoshi Okada, has appointed five professors from Hokkaido Imperial University as an advisory committee for the development of the new lands. Mr. Matsuda is a member of this committee. They are agricultural economists and advise the governor as to the best lands suitable for development. Reference is made to inclosure 2 of this report.

4. A conference was held at 1400, 26 March 1947 with Professor's Matsuda and Uehara at the Hokkaido Imperial University. Professor Uehara is the head of the Professor group, Advisory Committee, to the governor of Hokkaido. The investigator again outlined the purpose of his mission. Professor Uehara stated that he would arrange a conference with Kaneyoshi Okada, Governor of Hokkaido, on the following day.

5. At 1100 hours, 27 March 1947, a conference was held with Governor Okada and the officials in charge of all matters dealing with the reclamation work and the development of the land in Hokkaido. The following personnel attended this conference:

Public Safety Division Representatives:
Mr. John R. Cranor, Prison Administrator
1st Lt. Morris E. Foist, Prison Investigator

Japanese Representatives:
Mr. Kaneyoshi Okada, Governor of Hokkaido
Mr. Tosio Urabe, Assistant Director, Hokkaido Liaison Office
Mr. Tosio Kusagai, Chief of Liaison Section, Hokkaido Prefectural Government
Mr. Tetsuji Ebiko, Assistant Chief of the Reclamation Section, Hokkaido Prefectural Government
Dr. Takeo Matsuda, Professor of Hokkaido Imperial University, Institute of Agricultural Economics
The Heads of all departments concerned with this work.

(a) The following information was received reference "The Use of Organized Prison Labor to Aid The Hokkaido Reclamation Work".

(1) The Governor of Hokkaido stated that the primary reason for the slow work on the reclamation program

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

is one of finance. The Hokkaido Prefectural Government furnishes 1/5 of its budget from own financial sources. The remaining 4/5 of the Hokkaido budget is supplied by the Central Government in Tokyo. That the expansion and improvement of the Hokkaido Frontier and virgin lands is dependent upon the financial aid of the Central Government.

(2) He likewise stated that ample and perhaps excess free labor is available in Hokkaido; there is not a shortage of manpower in Hokkaido.

(3) All members of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government listed above agreed to the first two points and they (Japanese at the Conference) stated that: There is a definite shortage of equipment in Hokkaido for this type of work. The contractors have the only equipment presently available. There is no equipment available for the use of prison laborers; there is a definite shortage of qualified personnel to aid prison laborers, and all qualified supervisors are employed by the contractors. There are eleven contractors working on the reclamation project.

(4) The Governor of Hokkaido outlined the governmental structure for the control and operation of the reclamation work. This information is contained in inclosure 2 of this report.

(b) The following information was received in reference "The establishment of released prisoners in penal farm colonies.

(1) The governor of Hokkaido and the prefectural governmental officials at this conference stated that they have adopted the following policy in reference to this matter. They believe that released prisoners should be treated as individuals and given equal rights with repatriates, ex-soldiers, and others in securing ground and colonizing in Hokkaido. They desire to infiltrate the released prisoners into many different settlements and scatter them throughout the new land. They feel that this plan will enable the former inmates to start a new life without the other citizens knowing that they have previously served a term in prison. They feel that this policy is necessary for the rehabilitation of the personal and social life of the released prisoners, due to the stigmatization placed on former prisoners by society. This policy is in operation at this time.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

(c) The following information was received in reference to "The Allotment of more agricultural ground to the prisons of Hokkaido".

(1) Governor Okada stated that the Hokkaido Prefectural Government does not have administrative of financial obligations over the prisons in their prefecture. They are willing to help and assist the prisons on this project, as far as their responsibilities extend, such as making land available for purchase by the Ministry of Justice. He stated that the M/J controls all finances and operations of the prisons in Hokkaido.

(2) The Governor stated that he would submit a report on this matter to the prison investigator on 31 March 1947. The policy and plan concerning this matter is attached as Inclosure 1 of this report. The Hokkaido Prefectural Government has selected three suitable areas of land for sale to the Ministry of Justice. This report contains the estimated cost necessary for establishing the prison farm in each area. Three individual maps of each specific area is contained in this report. One large map of Hokkaido with the three areas designated is likewise included as Inclosure 1.

6. On 31 March 1947, the prison investigator again contacted Professor Matsuda, Agricultural Economist at the Hokkaido Imperial University. The following information was received as a result of this conference: The professor had talked to a progressive and worthwhile contractor in reference to the employment of prison labor on the land development program in Hokkaido. He stated that this contractor may be able to use prison labor for this work. However, the contractor must be assured that the Ministry of Justice would furnish housing, food, guards and supervisors for the prison laborers.

7. Several conferences were held with Mr. Junsaku Kusumoto, District Inspector of Hokkaido Prisons, between 17 March and 4 April 1947, reference matters concerning this investigation. Mr. Kusumoto stated that there is plenty of work within the Hokkaido prisons, in their farms and various industries to keep all inmates employed profitably within the present structures. Information was requested in reference to the number of idle prisoners in all penal institutions in Hokkaido. Mr. Kusumoto submitted the information contained in inclosure 4.

Mr. Kusumoto stated that nothing definite has been decided in regard to sending 3,000 prisoners from Honshu to Hokkaido. He said that

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

up to this time it has only been under discussion. He then stated that in July 1946, 1,000 prisoners were sent from Honshu to Hokkaido. These prisoners were absorbed into the present prison institutions in Hokkaido. He stated that the prisons in Hokkaido could accommodate approximately 400 more prisoners. That Kushiro Prison in Hokkaido was destroyed by bombing during the War. If rebuilt, it will accommodate 459 inmates. Information relative to the capacity and populations of the penal institutions in Hokkaido is submitted as Inclosure 6.

Mr. Kusumoto was asked by the prison investigator if a plan had been drawn up in reference to employing prison labor in reclamation work and the acquiring of more agricultural land for the penal institutions under his jurisdiction. He stated that he had not drawn up such a plan for he did not know whether or not he was actually going to receive more prisoners from Honshu. That his actions were controlled by the Ministry of Justice through the money alloted to him for such purposes. That if he did received more prisoners, he would like to start a prison farm so that more food could be produced. He desires that the land allotted contain forest land so that he could have lumber.

8. Inclosures 3 and 5 illustrate the amount of farmland now used in Hokkaido and the number employed in such work. Inclosure 6 shows information concerning standard capacity and present population of Hokkaido Penal Institutions according to Japanese reports.

MORRIS I. FOIST
1st Lt, F.A.
Prison Investigator
Group I, Prison Branch

Incls:
1. Ltr. dtd 31 Mar 47, Kaneyoshi Okada, Governor of Hokkaido
   Subj: Establishment of Prison Farm in Hokkaido
2. Governmental Structure for Control and Operation of Reclamation work.
3. Present Farmland available to Penal Institutions in Hokkaido as of 31 Mar 47
4. Industrial Employment of Prisoners in Hokkaido
5. Prisoners in Hokkaido engaged in agriculture at present
6. Report on Standard Capacity and Present Population of Hokkaido Penal Institutions.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

ENCLOSURE 1

31 March 1947

To : Mr. John R. CRANOR and 1st Lt. Morris E. FOIST

From : OKADA Kaneyoshi, The Governor of Hokkaido

Subject: Establishment of prison farm in Hokkaido.

This is our reply to the intension of your visit concerning having prisoners engaged to bring land under cultivation.

1. We have to say beforehand that the Ministry of Justice is responsible to get the prisoners engaged to bring land under cultivation. However, the Hokkaido Government shall generally co-operate with the judicial authority in consideration of the present situation of our country concerning the permission to have the prisoners engaged to bring land under cultivation, in case the jail shall be set up at the colonizing projected land, giving them a suitable arable land, with cutting woods, improving land, opening roads and river repairing work.

But we are unable to accept the application for the Niikappu village of Hidaka Province and the Ebetsu Town of Ishikari Province, because colonists for these places have been already settled as follows.

Niikappu Village	Present colonists	79	houses
	Projected colonists for this year	700	houses
Ebetsu Town	do	164	do
	do	1000	do

2. We have selected the following three suitable lands and shall consider to sell them at the reasonable price to the Ministry of Justice. (The lands to which the general colonists have been fixed are not preferable.)

INCL. 1

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

FACTORIES IN KYOTO.

14 th Dec.,'46:

Went on factory tour of 8th Army.The specialists among weavers in the first factory making tapestries after about 6 years training are paid 1,500 yen per month.In the laggar brocade factory the best and most efficient workers get 2,000 yen per month. At the highly specilaized lace factory where there is extensive use of James K. Jardine automatic power looms making womens coat and table cover materials the girls get 300 yen a month and board and keep with one day a month off. They live in dormitories in the compound. After six years as bobbin girls they may be employed as mending girls, that is,as operators of special power machines for sewing in designs where the power looms have skipped any wprk,ora broken thread on the loom leaves any defect. These girls get a bit better wage. It is expected that the average girl works until she is married. Practically all are from the country. There is no union or guild among any workers in these factories and the lacquer factory which we visited last. The tpp wprkers there get about 2,000 yen per mo, The lacquer plant starts with Japanese cedar wood,and at a stage pastes on fine linen and keeps rubbing in lacquer and pumice stone. Finally the coloring matter is added to the lacquer and that is rubbed in and polished,for the finishing baking,of one to two weeks.

It was interesting to see a City which has been undamaged by bombs so the stores,factories,theatres, small shops, tramways, and all other building s of a City of 1,000,000 population are as they have developed since 974,when the City became Japan's capital.

15th December,'46,Sunday:

Captain James Robinson,Chief aid to Chief Prosecutor,Joseph Keenan and Chief Translator,Commander Carr of the USNR were here on week end trip. This gace me opportunity to discuss possibility of sending Japanese and American Deleagtions to the Annual 1947 Confebences of the American Prison Association and the American Criminal Law Institute of the American Bar Association in the USA next year. Captain Robinson is of the opinion that he, being this years President of the Criminal Law Institute,and on the Executive Council with James V.Bennett,still the Secreatry,that an all awwandd Japanese Delegation,with say,Commander Carr as translator,made up of one member of the Supreme Court,one minor Court,one Procurator,one adult Prisen ,and one Juvenile Association worker,should be selected for the Delegation to go to the Criminal Law Institute.Perhaps the Fire Services should have a man on it. The same delegation could find separate positions in the affilliated Association meetings of the American Prison Associations. I told Them that I already had written Cass,Bennett,Sam Lewisohn and Mrs Lewis S Thompson about that matter,suggesting that General MacArtur berequested to let the Delagations be formed and go,for both conferences,and that the Priosn section be authorized to send the Chief Administrator and two associates,one Military and one civilian member.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CONFERENCE WITH COL SCOTT RE MITSUBISHI LABOR.

13 Dec. '46:

At request Lt Col. Scott conferred with him about situation in Kobe Erea Prisons, and especilally the Mitsubishi Yard employmet of prisoners. In response to his request for ideas Lewis sated that he could only suggest what would be done in USA with such a case, and the general policy involved, so others would have to judge whether the ideas would work in Kobearea.

Prisonersshould be paid the prevailing rate of wages in the area, and be employedonly on government projects Their board and room and all expense of caring for them should be subtracted from the daily wage, so that the remainder would be reserved to go to the prisoner's family or be kept for him when discharged, as he elects. In this case for a temporary period since the M/J has been gettingall the revenue from Prisan labor, Lewis suggested that in thiscase one halfof the net be paid into a fund for the provision of better medical equipment, and service, better education and batter teachers, and the like. To that end Lewis felt that a 10 year program for restoring hospitals, schools, prisons, trainingscgools, and local social services. These should be arrangedin order of imporatnce, and refugee, as well as malnitrition xxxxx cases, upon a relief basis should be employed much as the Priosners would be. Since it will be a big issue an experiment might well be made in the Ozaka-Kobe area. As wageswent up the prevailing rate for prioners should go up. Eventually the situation could be developed so that the Am plan could beemployed.

Capt Knight called attention to the fact that the Company will be expectedto house 300 priosnersnow working for the City WaterWorks and cleaning the streets of Kobe.

We said the proposed addition to the Houseof Detention, especially the new Hospital wing might be paid for this way.

KOBE PRISON AT [redacted] OUTSIDE KOBE.

Some notable improvements since last inspection were evident. The stucco covered new building containing single cells is used entirely as a hospital and doctorss and dentists offices. The New cell block for 880 has 1060 in it due to overcrowding to A total of 2,083 today where 872 were there at the last inspection. This brings the ratio of guards [redacted] 1 to 23. Hospital population 169. one case of oemebic dystentery. Addition shops are cotton glove making, mica connection for electric light globes, fibre sandals for women, straw sandals for men, some small aprts for motor car engines. The recreations added are baseball, The food allowance hasbeen reduced a bit because of overcrowding. Average deaths for last six months hasbeen 18, with 30 for [redacted]. Oct and 21 for Nov.

The Warden was cautioned to make a more detirmined effort to segregate the young from older offenders and the sick form the well. Heexpects another doctor soon and will speed up medical work. No educational work gripes the Governor who spent 12 years as a school teacher beforegoing into the Prison service. Practical training planned so as to improve each prisoner's productiveness is fundamental need in every prison in this area. Of this District Governor Ei and his Associate Wardens and Prison Governors are well aware. The Military Government teams seem equally alive to this need and would like to do somethink effective about it. As Director of Prison Administration I crve an opportunity to secure the staff to do an effective job in this region.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

APO 500
24 Dec '46

Memorandum to: Chief, Public Safety Division

From : Chief, Prison Section

Subject : Report on Inspection Prisons of Prisons in Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Kobe and Himeji.

References : 1. Individual inspection reports of Dr Lewis and Capt R.T. Knight
2. Brief summary ~~report~~ comments of Dr Lewis on ~~their~~ each prison and M.G. or other conference held in connection with the above.

1. The escape of 24 Koreans on 9 Dec '46, and recapture of only 4, as last reported 19 Dec '46, and the general ~~unruliness~~ of Koreans and Formosans in all prisons, highlighted by Korean defiance of routines and complaints at Himeji Juvenile PRISON, are sufficient warrant for grave concern. ~~The~~ In Yokohama, Hokkaido and Osaka areas, ~~and in the Osaka areas~~ we strongly emphasized that they are symptomatic of more far reaching troubles to ~~these~~ follow in the wake of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Economic, agricultural, industrial and social ~~re~~settlement ~~of~~ upon Japan outside of the Prisons. These latter warrant a more comprehensive coordination of effort than the Japanese have known, and extensive uses of correctional institutions as demonstration centers such as have been achieved in leading states and Federal Institutions in the USA.

2. In Japan, fortunately, in my opinion, the correctional institutions are the most easily usable and adoptable bridges in each area over which the forces of economic, industrial, health and social stabilization may be caused to flow. The Bureaus of SCAP and Local M.G. Teams, on the one side, and the National, ~~Regional~~ and Local Japanese private and public forces, on the other, could use the confinement time of the 72,000 odd individual prisoners and the some 10,000 correctional personnel employed, reasonably

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

reinforced, along well thought lines. These latter the Prison Section, properly ~~manned~~ could make available in a much more expeditious manner, than is possible with so small a staff, as ~~at present~~ seems available.

3. The full realization of the possibilities on the constructive side, will, I feel sure, awaken us all to what criminal society, destructiveness may lurk behind the oppressiveness of the Koreans and Formosans in Japan. The memorandum of the M/S Bureau of Prison Affairs, GHQ KO # 1562, 5th. December 1946, "Matters Concerning the Enforcement of 10-day Safety Period" hints at the difficulties but I doubt if the full import of what I have covered in my treatment of the Immediate and Intermediate Prison Program, are yet realized in Japanese circles in Japan.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

4. The situation, in my opinion, in respect of need and timing, is made open for a balanced program of positive forceful action in enforcing laws, rules, procedures moving with equal pace with an equally well balanced program of rehabilitation, in both of which, Japanese correctional leaders and their institutions, will play major roles, if given timely opportunity and leadership. The enforced stepping up of the effectiveness of our liaison and inspectional services and the formulation of a program balanced, as between prevention and rehabilitation, and in terms of Japanese culture, unless well demonstrated in the most acceptable areas, may cause this important part of our program to miss the boat. This latter calling for more specialists than now seem possible under current appropriations

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

would be remedied if the force requested
in my report, both military and
civilian can be secured in reasonable
time.

All the above does not mean that
any present need will be overlooked and
~~over~~ present and prospective
forces ~~underused~~. The added forces
requested are ~~to meet~~ needed in
order to meet present and future
opportunities with the reasonable foresight
and diligence called for by your excellent "An Approach To
The Japanese Power Problem", dated 15 December, 1940.
"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
When taken at the flood,
Lead on to fortune,
Omitted, all the days and steps
Are bound in shallows and in misery."

suggest omitting Ed

Lewis
Chief, Tosco Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

General Headquarters
Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers
Civil Intelligence Section
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Kyote,Japan,
9th Dec.,'46.

Log OF Inspection Trip to Kyote,Osaka and Kobe Prisons.

8th Dec,'46 :

Left Tokyo,7:40 P.M.Train with Priv. Melvyn H.Ishikawa 30119268 ,Hq and Sv Gp,GHQ AFPAC for Kyote on Car 3.I had berth 6.

9th Dec.,'46:

Reached Kyote at 6:00 A.M. Billeted,I at Kyote Hotel,Room 526, Ishikawa and Pvt Kenichi Araki 30120527 DS TIS AFPAC APO 500 went to Troop Headquarters. After breakfast with Captain Night we called upon G-2,Col.Eppley(Humboldt Nebr) through Lt Col Clark,who also took us to call upon P.M.Col Nealling. Took 9:17 A.M.Electric Train to Osaka where we were met by Governor TOMOMUTSU IE,OF OSAKA PRSION AND SUPERVISOR OF OSAKA DISTRICT OF MIN OF JUSTICE . Went at once to Prison where Lewis took over filling out form while Capt Knight interviewed prisoners. Served fine Dinner by Governor andstaff.Discussed prison labor,wage, juvenile Code and Code of Criminal Procedure of Japan. Governor Ie favors transferring detention problems and Prisonsto the Ministry of HomeAffairs.

Inspected the whole Prison in the afternoon. Impressed by fine condition ofbrick building,the great cleanliness, the fine and complete iquipment of machine shops,of automobilerepair, woodworking, printing and sheet metsl shops. The cleanliness, orderliness of the kitchen and mess service,the greater adequacy of hospital equipment,organixation of five physicians,thextent of ambulatory treatment as well as segregation of cases of the sick were easily the best seen by Lewis in Japan yet. Thefine morale among prisoners and guards was very impressive.

Capt Knight interviewed two prisoners and accompanied us on the inspection of the prison. We caught the 4:17 P.M train for Kyote after arranging to return tomorrow for inspection of the Gua rds school and refresher courses,the finishing of the new reportform amdthe inspection of the House of Detentiom at Osaka.

THE UNUSED ASSET

Apparently from what we have learned here from reports of prison breaks,from snatches of converstion of Army Occupation forces,from the information conveyed to us by Japanese Prison and other authorities the Occupation,is, as the Japanese will, more and more from the policy,practically of ignoring its,and the Japanese' best asset,the Prisons.They practically are surrendered to the most carefully organized force in the World for the period from 1895 to the present. One would think that the forces of the good society would have learned something in 52 years,but apparently, not much has been learned about why we have had to fight two World Wars,after the Spanish American one,and now are practically ignoring the means of preventing a Third Major Conflict. In this theatre,where the most could be done we are given only a mere handfull of men where an adequate force should have been employed immediately after the invasion.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

10th Dec.1946:

FINIBHING OSAKA PRISON AND DOING THE OZAKA HOUSE OF DETENTION

RETurned to Ozaka for finishing Ozaka Prison and Capt. Knight went directly to begin Ozaka Houseof Detention so Lewis could join'him this P.M.

After filling out the blanks the Governor,Ie,wanted to discuss the USA methods of grading,promoting,preparing for parole and then parole supervision of released prisoners. He said he favored having the Prison committee handling initial examinations, handle also prepabole and parole work. The Governor said he favored advisory committees of citizens to aid in getting jobs and in looking after released men,especially the younger men. As to who shouldmanage a special parole service when it can bedeveloped in Japan he felt that a special staff in the Ministry of Justice should,manage paroles.

The question of lack of heat and even lack of coal for cooking andbathing is very serious in view of the cold weather. For the prison district the Governor has asked for 5,000 blankets. With the enormous increase of prisoners that many is badly needed but they are coming in very slowly.

Thequestion of wages for prisoners and prison industry expansion as indicated by wak experiance are uppermost here now.

House of Detention at Ozaka.

The escape of 24 Korean prisoners yesterday,and the recapture of 3 of them is of serious concern as shown by Capt Kinght's report attachedhereto. The clever device for unlocking the handcuffs, and the runningof of so many prisoners thought he four guards were armed was difficult to believe. The inability of guards to shoot to hit sounds peculiar. No doubt the basic difficulty is the low pay whivh leads to such a large turnover of guards. The prison guard's school with refresher courses once or twice a year are important but unless the wages for guards can be substantially increased it will be hard to get the right talent,or to keep them as they come. The new method of centering all school work of the District at Ozaka prison with new content will do much to strengthen the work.

The HouseofDetention,as always was rather dirty;not spotlessly clean as the Prison is. The lack of caal,5 tons a month,where 125 is the need does not augur well for the future of prisoners x awaiting trial in Ozaka.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT SCHOOLS

Within the last three montha,at and at a school for defective young delinquents has been launched. There are about 200 boys at each. These are said to look toward permanent segreagation of the sadist,rapist,constitutional defectivetypes in Japan.

Isle OF TOMOGASHIMA-MAKAYAMA PREFECTURE PROPOSED BRANCH PRISON.

Now occupied by 25th Division,U.S.Army has been applied for as island Branch Prison. About 2by 2Kilometers by 6 Kilometers around.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Nara Prison Inspection

11th Dec.,'46:

Lt.Col.Clark of Ist Corps secured for us a sedan and driver ap we could inspect NARA Juvenile Prison and getback today. We were met at the Prison by Chief supervisor,and Governor Ei of Ozaka Prefecture Prisons and his interpreter, TOSHIO KURATA. and,of course by Masanori Ogata,Governor of Nara Juvenile Prison,and staff. Lewis conductedthe interviews to get the new report form filled out while Capt Knight interviwed the prisoners and went through the Prison with the official party.

The Prison became a Juvenile one in August,1946 having been an adult medium security prison, It was built of brick made from clay on the hill where the prisen now stands in 1910-11. The capacity of 1020 is stretched a bit to 1,670 today.The prison is clean,the discipline good,the relations with the inmates good, the medical work rathergood considering the lack of good ewuipment,except X-ray which cannot beusedfor want of films.They haveno fluerescope. The 5 medical men and one dentist,the latter and onedoctor coming from the outside should keep the cacses of contagious disease well segreg,ted and the population well cared for.as the outpatient line of 120 per day seems to indicate. There are 70 in the hospital most of them ill with T.B and scabies. Lack of coàà for fuel cuts in here to reduce hot sulphur baths from 3or4 per day t o 1 each 2 days. Also the bathing must be only oncein lo days instead of oncein 3or 4. The amont of hot boiled water is limited. Of course there is no heat in the prison,and the prisonershave onlu one photon under them and one for cover0//- ing, far too little. The 500 ordered and pleaded for have not reached Ozaka Prison so they cannot be distributedout of the 5,000 requestedby the Governor for all Ozaka District.

The work assignments include 150 outside the prison: 5 at Nara station handling baggage,20 running the Prison cahrcoal plants, lo sweeping the City Streets,30 on the prison farm,with the remainderworking at the City water works including building new ix building for the Plant. The boys work in a type of state account work,where the coats and shoe materials are furnishedby a contractor,cut. The prison sews and finishes them as it does cottton knit gloves,for so much a piece. 30r 4 yen in the case of canvas shoes. The boys are making some mica parts of electric light bulbs, some bicycle parts in the machine shop and some truck bodies in the woodworking shop.

No Real Trade Education,or Prevocational Either.

Primary school only organized.the middle school work is limited by want of books,thoigh new ones came recently,and for want of teachers. This is a terrible handicap for a School for Juveniles. The Governor,formerly for someyears in the Educational section of M/J wants to put in full line of education,full expert diagnoses, full classifaication,and more recreation and music,too. The presnt ratio of Gueards 1 to 18 prisoners in x beyond right,while the standard of 1to 1o is twice as many inmatesper guard as they there should be.

We urged morecare to stop or cure saabies,more blanketts, watching reported slappings of boys,now light,full use of central guards school,and so reported to Major Turnbull Nara Military Government Team.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

12 Dec '46:

KOBE HOUSE OF DETENTION

Left Kyoto 6:A.M. train for Kobe,Governor Eiand Toshio Kurata, his interpreter met us at Ozaka,Capt Knight writing orders for theer riding with us on Yankee Clipper. Met at station by S.Kikuchi, Chief (Kobe) House of Detention and its Branch,and by Governor Kikuji Takeshi,Kobe Prison. While Capt Knight was billeting us at American Army M.G.Headquarters,Lewis began examinations of books and records and filling out of old form,while handing out new form questionairre to be filled out. After biletting Capt., Knight interviewed prisoners. After luncheon at M.G.Billet we inspected the Main Houseof Detention,and the Mitsubishi Shipyard where 230 prioners of Kbe Prison are living and working as day laboeres in the repair and building of American Operated ships of the occupation forces,including a 3,000 ton car ferry like the one operating from Amori now.

The House of Detention is the cleanest seen in Japan, but it falls far below a proper standard,because of no hospital, practically no segregation of scabies,syphilis,and T.B.cases. There was a case wherean advanced case of T.B was being"cared for by two men with light cases",according to the doctor of the Prison.

One bath in sulphur each two days,instead of three or four per day is the lot of even an advanced caseof scabies. The great increase of cases coming in from the outside is a menace but should not be a reason for letting down on the contest against its spread.

" INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS "

The struggle with the "international criminals,Formosans and Koreans,is being met more reliably here,especially since the attempted break of some weeks ago. The Chief made a levy upon the other Prisons and got 40 guards sent to keep order,thus,despite overcrowding,bringing the ratio of guards to prisoners to 1 to 8. As soon as the trials are over,and the internationals are sent to Prisons for serving time,it is expected that the borrowed guards will return to their own prisons in this and other nearby Prison Districts.

VISIT TO MITSUBISHI SHIPYARD PRISON LABOR SECTIO

GOVERNORS EI AND TAKESHI esvrted us first to the small separate enclosure where the 230 prisoners from Kobe live,and from there we went into the blacksmith shop of the yards where the priosnerswere working,some of them with free workers and some in their own little squads.Next we went to see the keel of a 5,000 ton car ferry boat which the yard is building for the RTO,and to see at a distance a large Am Ship which is under repair. Thence we were escoretd by the Yard Foreman to the Bpard room of the Mitsubishi Company where wemet President S.Fujii,of the company and two of his main assistants. The President explaind that free workers want 50 Yen a day in lieu of housing for them and families which is nit available,that the Company wants 2,500 common laboers of whom they hope 1,500 will be civilians free labor,that the Company will spend Y400,000 constructing living and dining facilities in a large wahehouse building,in seoarate sections for free laborers and prisoners. They expect to pay Y 30 perdsy tho the Prison for the men. The President says it is irrational for the free laboers to decline employment in the yard because itis marked for reparations,but they do.

BILLET AND AID OF INTERPRETER FROM M.G. TEAM.

Spent night at MG.Billet in Hotel Fuji,where Captain Johnson Safety Officer,and C.O. Lt.Col Scott made us welcome.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

APO 500
28 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief Administrator, Prison Branch

SUBJECT: Report of visit of John R. Cranor, Prison Administrator, and Captain Robert Knight, and Captain Leo Fomenko, Prison Investigators, to Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Osaka and Nagoya Prison Districts.

DATES OF VISIT: 22 September to 11 October 1947

Installations visited

1. Fukuoka Main Prison
2. Datemachi Branch Prison
3. Fukuoka National Reformatory
4. Chikushi Girls' Home (Private Reformatory, Fukuoka)
5. Fukuoka Ishibashi School (Private Reformatory, Fukuoka)
6. Hiroshima Main Prison
7. Kure Branch Prison
8. Ninoshima Reformatory (Orphanage)
9. Hiroshima Juvenile Court
10. Tsuda Kogyo Shidosho (Private Reformatory)
11. Hiroshima Shipbuilding Camp
12. Osaka Main Prison
13. Osaka Guards' Training School
14. Nara Juvenile Prison
15. Wakayama Womens Prison
16. Nagoya Main Prison
17. Gifu Branch Prison
18. Mie Branch Prison
19. Ishikiri Branch Prison
20. Izuka Branch Prison
21. Osaka House of Juvenile Correction
22. Miyoshi Branch Prison
23. Seto Juvenile Reformatory
24. Kokura Branch Prison
25. Sone Sott Factory (Kokura Branch)
26. Kitakara Prison (For feeble-minded)
27. Nagoya House of Detention
28. Osaka House of Detention
29. Hiroshima Reformatory

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Major Oliver was originally included in the party but was called back to Tokyo before he had finished the Kokura inspection to report for transportation home. We proceeded to finish the assignment, visiting institutions in pairs or singly in order to reach as many installations as possible in the allotted time.

* * * *

1. General Comment

a. The Military Government Teams in these particular districts: Kyushu (Fukuoka), Hiroshima (Kure), Osaka and Nagoya seem to be familiar with conditions in their prisons. They make periodic inspections, receive reports from wardens concerning population and extra ordinary needs or occurrences. They know the wardens personally and maintain good relations. They take the attitude that the Japanese should "run their own show" keeping them informed. They report that Japanese officials, in general, appear to accept this attitude in good faith and willingly collaborate with Occupation Forces.

Some of these teams are extending themselves, taking an interest in promotion of community activities. At Kure (Hiroshima District) they are promoting Boys' Clubs as a factor in crime prevention. Australian officers are forming bicycle clubs and releasing buildings for the use of prisons in caring for their surplus population.

In all these districts the collaboration of the government teams, the Provost Court and prison officials is outstanding. The spirit of collaboration is most commendable.

b. The high calibre of the Japanese officials in charge of the prisons of these districts is impressive. The governors are especially strong: Aramaki, at Fukuoka, Governor of the Kyushu District, is a new man but he is off to a good start. He has been at Fukuoka but six months and has been so busy with local affairs that he has not had time to visit his branch prisons. Hideo Fukui, until recently employed in the Bureau of Prison Affairs in Tokyo was assigned as his assistant, 8 October 1947. Suyama at Hiroshima, Azuma at Osaka and Furuhashi at Nagoya are all well established. They are experienced, well balanced men; good administrators in full accord with the policies of the Occupation Forces, devoting themselves whole heartedly to their jobs. The Wardens at the branch prisons are all good men, working effectively with their superiors and their staffs.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

c. Problems facing Japanese prisons now are elemental. How to house, feed and clothe a tremendous surplus prison population. Present budgetary allotments of ¥1.9 per day for food and rationed cloth and cotton make it extremely difficult to buy or produce food, clothing and bedding. The problem of recruiting new officers to replace those who leave because pay is insufficient to meet the high cost of living is a perplexing problem to say nothing of how to secure the additional guards needed to reduce the guards' day to eight hours instead of the present ten or twelve. Added to these is the problem of securing materials needed in reconstructing physical plants wrecked by earthquakes and bombs. After these subsistence problems come the administrative questions of how and in what fields to train and employ more productively the great increase of inmates; how to assure effective preparation of prisoners for parole and then to assure adequate parole supervision to complete rehabilitation of offenders depending entirely upon the voluntary services of Judicial Protective Associations. The problems confronting prison authorities are perplexing; they consume all the time and energy they can give them. In these districts they are attacking them with vigor and good judgement.

d. Given the present regulations as a basis of existence the prisons of Japan are all governed in the same general pattern. The die is cast in Tokyo, rules and regulations are promulgated from the M/J and are not questioned in the districts. Changes in policy, techniques or equipment in such a centralized system will have to be made here in Tokyo thru the B/PA.

e. Criticisms of our investigators have been well accepted. In many instances the investigators report improvement.

f. It is my opinion that these military government teams, in these particular districts, could assume the responsibility for the inspection of the prisons in their districts. Investigators from the Prison Branch could orient and train their new men and check their work. Such an arrangement would coordinate the work of the Prison Branch with that of the Military Government teams in the districts, vitalize their work in this regard and present a more united front to the Japanese officials.

2. Fukuoka Prison

Physical plant in good condition; shops, kitchen, storerooms, hospital in good order.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Overcrowded: Capacity 1468 - Population 2351. 288 cases from Provost Court.

Warden has been here six months. He has been so busy with internal affairs that he has had no time to visit outlying prisons as Governor. He is mainly concerned with lack of food, clothing, housing and shortage of guards.

He has the following outside activities:

Coal mining camp - Opened April 1.
Located on Fuku Shima - an island two hours by boat off Nagasaki. 260 prisoners and 25 officers.

Charcoal camp - at Minainihata nearby -
13 prisoners and 4 officers.

There are no plans for other camps.

Compared with the Ashibetsu coal contract this one is poor - but it is being rewritten now and will be improved. Company pays ¥30 per day per man under ground and ¥20 per man per day above ground. Company supplies fish and a movie once a month. The warden was told about the Ashibetsu contract and said he would talk with Kuzomoto and Ogawa before rewriting the contract.

Government of the prison follows the typical Japanese pattern. Since January 1 they have paroled 863 as a step to relieve congestion. On the day of my visit twelve men were locked up as punishment for offenses ranging from fighting to smoking. The warden follows the practice of undeterminate lock up determing release by the attitude of the man being punished.

Program. The program is distinguished by the fact that special effort is made to get new prisoners thru the investigation period as rapidly as possible and put them in training at the beginning of their assignment to work. Men who are to be assigned to the machine shop are put in a class where they are taught the rudiments of machine shop practice. Others not chosen for skilled work are placed at simple hand work to demonstrate their skills.

Recreation. The major activity during the summer has been baseball. There have been sixteen shop teams who played thru to a championship which was won by the hospital unit.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Guard Training. Ordinarily all guards from Kyushu assemble here for training, but present food scarcity and lack of space for dormitories have made it impossible to start a school this fall. There is a training course for new officers at this prison but it is elementary because they have to put a guard to work immediately.

The Warden has read the new manual casually. He promised to read it carefully and send comments to Ogawa.

3. Dotemachi Branch Prison, Fukuoka

An old, dark, gloomy house of detention, capacity 253; population 375. 24 women. All departments were clean. The ventilators on cell doors were nailed shut. Suggestion was made that they be opened at once as the air was foul in crowded cells.

Seven of the women had been sentenced to two to four years at hard labor by Provost Court, all for comparatively minor offenses; being "off limits"; two had taken lunch to the husband of one who worked as a fireman on an army post and were picked up by MP. Four girls about seventeen years old had gone to a dance with GI's. They were awaiting approval of their sentences by Commanding General. When I heard of his attitude I hoped his approval would be withheld.

Eleven prisoners were working in the kitchen as volunteers. All were certified by physician and had periodic rechecks.

The Warden says that he received instructions from Tokyo to install recreation program but he has no room or facilities for doing so.

An addition is to be built this fall to be a women's ward. It will be the other side of the wall and can be reached thru a gate which now exists.

A pathetic old jail doing its best to meet the demands made upon it.

4. Fukuoka National Reformatory

Compared with other national reformatories I have visited this is a bright spot.

The buildings were constructed in 1938 and are in good condition.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Since Father Flanagan's visit last summer they have revamped their program so that boys are actually in school more than at work. The work on the farm is seasonal and older boys are kept out of school to help take care of the crops. A new machine shop and a contract for making nuts (for bolts) raises the question of the possibility of work being of paramount importance. Officials say "no". There are indications that boys who become expert on printing presses are kept in the print shop while rush orders are being filled. But by and large the program is primary educational.

I made an unexpected spot check and found classes actually in session according to schedule posted in Superintendent's office. Classes are offered thru the first year of the middle school. If a boy comes in who has already completed the seventh grade he is required to repeat. We suggested that the course should be extended. The officials agreed.

The spark plugs of the staff are the second assistant to the warden and the doctor.

If this school is given proper support and supervision it can become a model national reformatory but it will have to be safeguarded against the traditional Japanese demand for income production.

5. Chikushi Girls' Home (Private reformatory)

A disgrace - girls dirty, poorly fed, uncared for by doctor. They are slaves on a farm - nothing more.
See Captain Fomenko's report.

6. Fukuoka Ishibashi School (Private Reformatory)

Boys employed in a foundry. No evidence of anything except work. Another typical private setup which should not be tolerated.
See Captain Fomenko's report.

7. Kure (Branch) Prison

An old wooden prison of the barracks and stockade type. Present capacity 377. Population 136 - awaiting trial (3 women) and twenty sentenced prisoners who were doing maintenance work. All are short termers serving sentences of less than one year. None have awaited trial more than 6 months. Only seven have waited more than 60 days.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

The Warden has been here 18 months. Has an assistant warden, 2 doctors (part-time), 1 clerk and 19 guards. No vacancies. All departments were clean but we suggested that dogs be kept out of kitchen where they might contaminate the food.

The Warden teaches a small training class; has read part of the new manual.

The Warden asked us to make a speech to the inmates telling them to obey officers. Said the presence of Occupation forces made discipline difficult. We refused to talk to prisoners but assured him that he would have the support of the M/G officers if he needed it. The M/G team has this prison inspected once a month and would be available for such purpose.

8. Hiroshima Main Prison

Capacity 1118. Population 1842. The major activity is rebuilding a prison which was badly damaged by the A Bomb. Very satisfactory progress has been made and plans are made for two years ahead. Foundation lines for buildings to be completed this year have already been established and excavations have been made. It is noteworthy that the yard is being rearranged to provide recreational facilities: baseball, tennis, basketball, volley ball, etc. The warden was away the day of our visit but his assistant told us that fifty percent of his time was taken up with securing materials to do the reconstruction.

A new hospital has been built this summer, in fact is still under construction but it was occupied partially in September. This new building has adequate provision for segregation of tubercular and other infectious diseases. It was clean in all departments.

Outside activities:

1) Salt making camp -	34	prisoners,	4	guards
2) Farm	28	"	8	"
3) Shipbuilding	135	"	13	"
4) Pottery factory	157	"	21	"

Shipbuilding and pottery work are done for contractors. The contracts provide that the company shall pay very small amounts: ¥20 to ¥30 per day per man. This was called to the Assistant Warden's attention and he promised to pass the suggestion on to the Warden.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

We visited the shipbuilding project. The prisoners work side by side with free laborers and have no trouble. Prisoners are not limited to labor assignments but can do skilled work if they have the ability. Living quarters were adequate, provided by dormitory used during the war. We were there on a holiday afternoon and the men were listening to a ball game over the radio. Kitchens and dining facilities were satisfactory. There were no complaints about food. Men seemed content and would rather be there than back at the prison.

Government. The prison is governed in the typical Japanese fashion with no variation. During the past year they have paroled 428 prisoners.

Recreation. No emphasis is placed on recreation as a district program. During rest periods the men play baseball, ping pong, handball, etc. A plan must be under construction, however, since space is being provided for athletic grounds in the new yard.

Guard Training. A class of 40 new officers had been in school since September 1. Instructor seemed to be doing a good job and the students appeared interested. The new manual had been received but no one had read all of it. Officials said it appeared "somewhat different" and did not tell a guard how to perform the duties of various posts.

The class meets six hours a day for two months. I suggested that they try three hours in school and three hours on duty with experienced guards in order to familiarize new men with guard routine as well as theory. This suggestion seemed good to the assistant warden. He promised to try it out. He also promised to read the New Manual carefully and send comments to Ogawa.

9. Nino-shima Reformatory (Orphanage)

This institution is listed as a reformatory but it is in reality an orphanage. It is a bright spot and demonstrates what the Japanese can do when they get together. The ministries of Welfare and Education are cooperating with private societies in its operation. Education pays the staff; Welfare and the societies meet operating expense. They were in process of getting an appropriation of ¥ 530,000 from Welfare for a new vocational school building.

The orphanage was opened September 3, 1946. It occupies an island off Hiroshima which was formerly an

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

ammunition depot of the Japanese navy. The plant consists of an administration building, a school house, a hospital cottage and cottages for children by ages and sex. A building now unused is to be made into the vocational school.

There are 22 people on the staff: 15 women (three trained nurses) and 7 men (4 of the men have families). The plan is to take care of boys 4 to 14 years of age, and girls 6 to 13, but circumstances have compelled them to accept younger children and keep older homeless children. The present enrollment is 112 boys and 13 girls. They are not crowded. The Australian Occupational Force has recently turned over additional buildings which will make it possible to expand.

The school offers instruction in elementary and high school. Elementary school five hours a day and the high school six hours a day, five days a week. Classes were meeting and the teachers appeared to be trained for their work judging by the way they conducted classes. The high school boys were out catching fish the day of our visit.

I was told that the food allowance is 350 grams per child per meal; that their cow furnished a glass and a half of fresh milk for the "babies" for breakfast each day. They are receiving food and some medical supplies from LARA. The youngsters appeared well nourished.

Altogether an excellent installation showing promise of continued service if proper support is given.

10. Hiroshima Juvenile Court

Judge Fuji Kan is rated high by both American and Australian Military Government officers. He has been a Juvenile Judge for twenty-three years in several courts. He has two assistants and the three of them take care of the three prefectures: Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Okayama.

The Judge seems to have the heart of a Juvenile Judge. He states that it is his hope to adjust as many youngsters as possible without sending them away from home. He estimates that fifty percent of his cases are solved by calling parents into chambers with erring children and having them assume responsibility.

He has 100 volunteer probation officers in

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Hiroshima, 50 in Yamaguchi and 70 in Okayama. The Judge feels that probation is working very satisfactorily in all three prefectures.

The Judge states that he prefers private reformatories to national institutions because as a general rule the children are better taken care of. Since the A bomb there are only two private reformatories left. He sends only older, tougher boys to the National Reformatory. When I read Captain Knight's report on this place, I could understand the Judge's position.

11. Tsuda Kogyo Shidosho (Private Reformatory, Hiroshima)

Capacity 40. Population 34 boys. 14-18.

A factory type reformatory engaged in casting and finishing metal parts for water pumps in a foundry and machine shop.

The boys are paid up to ¥1000 per month depending on their skill, but no payments are made until they leave. They work on an average of seven hours a day six days a week. There was no evidence of school or recreation facilities. It was said that they could read books on their day off.

The boys appeared contented. Food seemed to be adequate but the kitchen was dark and dirty. It was noted that three of the office help were former boys who had no place to go when their time was up, so they remained and were placed on the regular pay roll. Five of the boys in the machine shop had the same status. All of these boys spoke well of the management and wanted to stay indefinitely.

It was amazing how well they were setting up molds in the foundry.

The same comment can be made about this establishment as had been made about other private reformatories. Work is the important item and boys are being exploited for the profit of the owner. No schooling or recreation. It is surprising that they have no more than an average of one runaway per month.

12. Osaka Main Prison

Capacity - 3200. Population - 4751 sentenced
517 awaiting trial
5268

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

A badly overcrowded prison. Plans are under way to use a former aviation factory as a stockade to relieve congestion.

The most noticeable feature is the high death rate. Since January they have had 218 deaths; 96 from tuberculosis, 81 from malnutrition and 41 from other causes. Warden Azuma accounts for it by overcrowding and poor food. He calls attention to the fact that they have only 26 acres of land to depend on for food - most of the food has to be purchased, and with the present allowance of ¥ 1.9 per day per capita and the high cost of food they cannot feed as well as they should. He has applied for an increase in his allotment for food to ¥3 per day. Our attention was called to the fact that branch prisons transfer their sick prisoners to the main prison for hospitalization. This may account for a portion of the high death rate. The warden also stated that many families are unable to take prisoners home now which leaves more to die in the prison.

Warden Azuma said that another result of overcrowding is that the customary eagerness of prisoners to work in the kitchen has vanished; men have to be drafted for this work, as their limited mess capacity makes it necessary to set up six times a day making long hours and strenuous work.

The hospital and medical staff of six doctors are the best I have seen in Japan. Segregation of contagious and infectuous diseases are practiced and the whole installation appeared clean and sanitary.

It was noteworthy that an excellent relationship existed between the prison, the Military Government and the Provost Court. There were only 145 prisoners from the Provost Court and these were classified as serious offenders. For the first time a warden reported the Provost prisoners were paroled the same as those from the Japanese courts and there was no complaint about the severity of P.C. sentences for like offenses.

The Warden reported that 3066 of his population, a little over 60%, are first offenders. He thinks the Japanese courts are being more severe, sending more men to prison for longer terms than formerly because they think the Occupation Forces expect them to do so. He thinks many of these first offenders might have been placed on probation, and reduced the congestion in prison to some extent.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

The prison staff has deliberately liberalized parole as a step toward reducing the prison population. Since January of this year they have released 2368 prisoners on "temporary release" and have no complaints as to results.

Outside activities:

"Sleeping in" camps

1.	Osaka Metal Co. making ice boxes	155	prisoners &	10	officers
2.	Kokuka Charcoal	27	"	10	"
3.	Mynos "	19	"	8	"
4.	Uti Woodcutting	29	"	8	"
5.	Mikkaichi "	37	"	10	"
6.	Guard Training Farm School	13	"	4	"

Daytime work - sleep in prison.

55 prisoners and 12 officers divided into three gangs building houses in Sakai City.

111 prisoners and 12 guards divided into three gangs grading land preparatory to building houses, in Sakai City.

Three months ago the chaplain, doctor and chief of education were classified the same as chief guards - this, the warden thinks, gave more prestige to the professional services.

The Guards Training School is excellent. A former navy dormitory has been taken over for living quarters and class rooms. It is about twenty minutes from the prison by car. Most of the students live in, but none of them who live in the neighborhood go home nights.

There is an enrollment of 71 from all the prisons of the district. 45 of these started September 1 and 26 started 1 October. None have dropped out. Classes were in operation - teacher appeared to be doing a good job and students appeared to be interested. They have seen the new manual and have used parts of it but the subject matter appears to be over the heads of new men.

Recreation: Baseball, wrestling, handball, volley ball, were the outdoor activities during the summer. Inside, auditorium recreation will be planned during the fall and winter; variety shows put on by visiting entertainers, some by the inmates themselves; occasional movies and lectures by outside people will constitute the program.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Summary: In spite of its overcrowding this is a good prison. The administration is doing everything in its power to meet the demands of elemental problems of providing shelter, clothing, bedding and food for an overcrowded institution; incidentally they are providing needed service to the community by helping build houses and grading building sites; and looking after prisoner welfare in such manner that prisoner morale is good; the staff is loyal and efficient even though the officers are compelled to work ten to twelve hours a day. There is a constant appeal thru local papers in the district to recruit new guards but results are not satisfactory as the pay is low and the hours are long. However, the warden feels that this condition is improving since they announced that new uniforms would be furnished.

13. Nara Juvenile Prison

Capacity 1120. Population 1330.

An adult prison taken over as a Juvenile Prison 1 August 1945.

The present warden, Akatsuka, has been in charge since the middle of May 1947.

While the atmosphere of an adult prison is not the best for juveniles, keeping prisoners in cells the minimum amount of time reduces this objection. Improvised school rooms, well lighted and ventilated shops, a good auditorium and ample play ground make this almost a model juvenile prison.

The program is work, study and constructive recreation. There are industrial, income producing contracts, but boys are sent to school part time.

Self government seems to be working; its major effect to stimulate and maintain inmate morale. By being made to feel that they have a part in the responsibility for the successful operation of the school program the boys take an interest in their own welfare. The self government amounts to the election of a member of a committee from each shop or class room. This committee in turn elects officers including a chairman called the "major". The committee has headquarters in the school and appears to be concerned with matters relative to inmate welfare. I could find no indication that it has anything to do with the actual government of the institution. The boys I talked to who were members of the committee seemed to be interested in

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

interpreting the aims of the administration to the boys in the shops and school. This phase of the program at Nara will be interesting to watch. I got the first real glimpse of what the Japanese mean by "self government". I think they mean "sharing responsibility" thru self control and personal initiative: studying lessons, application to work and good behavior because they are right rather than doing them because of compulsion.

All of the boys were neat in new Nara uniforms. Their bodies were clean. They told me that in the summer they had baths three times a week; now once every five days. Those working in the kitchen bathe every day.

We suggested that the work in the shops could be related to school work by finding out where materials come from, why they were used and the part their products had in modern living.

An interesting experiment is underway and seems to be successful. A woman was employed as a teacher. The question being whether or not a woman could survive in a juvenile prison. I visited her class. She was teaching Japanese language to a large class of boys - the class was interested and appeared to be doing everything a class should do. The warden says she is very successful. Her presence made the atmosphere of the school more natural.

Here again, we found parole being liberalized in order to help relieve overcrowding. The new warden took charge in May. That month they paroled 176, in June 112, in July 122, in August 26, and in September 57, a total for five months of 493.

The Ministry of Justice had secured a building at an army camp. The day following our visit they were to start tearing it down and moving the lumber to the prison to build additional school rooms.

This young warden has made a good start on a real program for a Juvenile Reformatory. Obviously, he was sent there for that purpose. He should be allowed to stay there long enough to finish the job.

14. Wakayama Women's Prison

An old prison taken over for women four years ago.

Present population: Male 109 sentenced;
Female 519 " ;

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Male 168 awaiting trial;
Female 9 " " ;

Male and female prisoners are segregated. The men do the farming and the maintenance work. Mrs. Mita, the warden, says that their presence creates no problems.

The physical plant is very satisfactory; buildings are clean and in good repair, the grounds inside the wall are attractive.

As to marital status the women are classified as follows: unmarried 213; married 115; divorced 112, widows 80. Six of the women have babies living with them in their cells. The practice is to allow a woman who is pregnant to go home when it is time for her delivery to save the baby the stigma of being born in prison. After the baby is born the mother returns to prison and brings the child with her. This seems to be a crude attempt to be humane, but it seems rather hard. When asked why the mother had to return the answer was, "It is the rule". One woman was ill after child birth and was home a year, but she had to come back.

The staff appears exceptional. There is a male deputy who directs the custodial care and supervises the men. The matrons, the woman doctor and the instructors are high grade.

The program is progressive. Juveniles and adults are segregated. The older women work in the industries. The young women are trained in home making, art and music. Mrs. Mita is a stickler for high class music. She was shocked when I asked the music instructor to have the class sing "China Night". She said the melody was good but the words were a love song which she thought the girls should not sing. The instructor complied with my request, however, and the girls responded lustily.

So far this year they have paroled 232 women. Ten percent of the parolees have to be helped. Mrs. Mita does this by finding jobs as servants for nine percent and getting one percent married. She sys she has a waiting list of farmers, handicapped war veterans and ex-convicts who want wives. The marriages are very successful.

This is a good institution for women in charge of an intelligent woman with a conception of the purpose of her prison and a desire to make her program constructive.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

15. Nagoya Main Prison

Capacity 849. Population 1904.

The warden stated that the Ministry of Justice issued a directive September 1 reducing floor space per man from .75 tsubo per man to .40 tsubo per man (1 tsubo = 36 sq.ft) This increases his capacity to 1667. The warden thinks this is unreasonable. Mr. Ogawa says it was done "to increase the capacity" of the prisons.

Physical plant in good condition.

Standard Japanese prison government and control,

Outside activities.

Work camps:

1. Fertilizer Co. Contract - 185 prisoners - 22 guards
2. Prison Farm 178 " 24
3. Coal Mine 40 " 9

¥35 per day per man underground
¥25 " " " " above ground

New contract under negotiation; advised him to talk with Mr. Ogawa concerning Ashibetsu Contract before signing.

4. Charcoal 44 prisoners - 10 guards

Living in prison - working outside

5. Grading ground for new girls' high school 29 prisoners - 5 "

Plans for taking care of increased population:

1. Increase capacity of branch prisons at Ukazaki and Toyobashi.

2. Make new prison in Koromo or on Sakuno Island - good for farming or fishing.

3. Take over the Suzuka Navy Arsenal in Mie. Has approval of M/G and M/F but is having trouble with public opinion which is opposed to a prison in the community. Thinks this can be overcome.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

4. Take over airfield in Gifu or Kagamihara.

Recreation:

1. Variety shows by outsiders - some by prisoners - two or three times a month during fall & winter.

2. One large show by prisoners once a year.

3. Baseball. They have had 12 shop teams in two leagues during the summer - played thru to championship. Plant #3 is champion.

4. Inter-prison baseball: Nagoya, Gifu, House of Detention and Mie.

5. Phonograph records occasionally.

6. Radio every night until 1830.

Judicial Protective Association

This is a strong organization headed by the Chief Procurator and made up of leading citizens. They have made possible a liberal granting of parole this year. Following are the paroles by months:

January	29
February	100
March	96
April	120
May	58
June	32
July	81
August	50
September	94
	660

Guards Training School

A class of 34 new guards started September 15. Their average age is 21 - rather young but if they are good may develop possibilities.

The warden has not read all of the new manual but from what he has read he got the impression that it contains more material than they have time to teach in a two months course; that there is considerable irrelevant material which guards do not need to know. He will elaborate in his comment which he will send to Ogawa.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

The Warden is planning a refresher course for guards who have been in service for some time. He may use the new manual with them and give us their reaction.

Summary

A good prison; well administered; keeping up with current problems and with plans for the next five years. An excellent staff and a good program of work and recreation. If and when adult education can be provided for younger first offenders it will be almost ideal.

16. Gifu Prison (Branch)

Capacity 886. Population 1356.

Plant in good condition.

A noteworthy feature here is that they had only 3 prisoners from the Provost Court, and 6 provost court prisoners have been paroled according to Japanese law recently.

As in other prisons 60% of the population consists of first offenders causing the warden to wonder if perhaps half of the first offenders might have been placed on probation. The warden feels that the Japanese courts are sentencing and being strict in an effort to curb the crime wave; that the Occupation Forces have nothing to do with it.

The staff appears alert and well trained. There are no vacancies at present.

A guards training class started 1 September with an enrollment of 10. None have quit. (8 October). The warden feels that the New Manual is over the heads of recruits. He will send has comments to Ogawa.

A baseball league has been playing during the summer. A prison team has played in an inter-prison contest- Gifu, House of Detention, Nagoya and Mie. When asked if the baseball team was handcuffed or tied up with rope when it went to other prisons to play the warden said "No, they are on their honor - and honor is stronger than rope."

Summary: A good prison obviously reflecting the administrative philosophy of Governor in which a competent warden shares.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

17. Mie Prison (Branch)

Capacity 500. Population 955.

As at other places in this district the number of prisoners from the district court was very small. Only 23 cases sentenced by Provost Court. The same report was made about Provost Court paroles - the same as Japanese court cases.

The physical plant was badly demolished by bombs during the war. The second story of the brick administration building was so badly cracked that it is being removed reducing the building to one story. One factory building is rebuilt, 1 searching ward is under construction and 1 cell block is nearing completion, 2 additional cell blocks, a staff house and another warehouse, will be completed this year; 2 factories will be completed next year and 1 cell block and 1 factory will be built in 1949. This reconstruction will return the prison to its status before the war and two earthquakes. The vigor with which this work is being pushed is most commendable.

There is no guards training school. There are twenty vacancies on the staff due to shortage of funds. The warden gives special training to men on the job as he has to put them to work at once. He goes to roll call each morning and lectures to the guards for ten or fifteen minutes. He thinks this is effective.

Paroles have been liberal:

January	2
February	59
March	57
April	57
May	19
June	22
July	61
August	59
September	28
	364

Plans for expansion: A navy installation at Suzuka Branch, new but unused, will provide housing for 300 prisoners.

Baseball has been the major form of recreation. In this they have shared with Nagoya and Gifu.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Summary: A good little prison working its way back to pre war status the hard way. It is well administered under a good warden and a good district governor.

JOHN R. CRANOR
Prison Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Sapporo
Naokaizo Saito - President High Court
Narinaso Kato - High Procurator
Takuzo Inada - Chief District Court
Osamu Najiri - Chief Procurator District Court
Hiroshi Jo - Sapporo Court of Appeals
M. Kizaki - Judge Juvenile Court

While this trip was set up ostensibly to establish training schools for guards nothing could be done along this line as the district instructors were attending a training school in Tokyo for the purpose of getting acquainted wi with the new guards' manual. They returned, however, just as we finished our visit and stated that training using the new manual, would start October 1. I find that guard training has been a practice for several years. Evidently Mr. McCorkle has attempted to simplify and make practical the contents of the courses of instruction in the new manual which he has helped the committee write. In his evaluation of the new manual he calls attention to the fact that much is yet to be done to it before it is ready for final approval and general use.

By interviewing guards and officials and observing them on their posts, I gathered the impression that the major weaknesses to be overcome are rote learning and complete absence of rationalization of course content. Due to Japanese tradition I am convinced that the change from routine practices on the part of guards to the reasoned assumption of individual responsibility in the performance of duty will come slowly - and perhaps, painfully, at least laboriously.

Problems in Hokkaido

Hokkaido is a victum of previncialism, and political bureaucratic mismanagement. It has been treated as a vast store house to be raided and never repaid. As a result, the institutions have had meager appropriations reluctantly given. Their generally poor physical condition attests this fact.

The institutions also suffer by being regarded as so remote. They are so far from Tokyo that government officials do not spend the time or the effort to visit them. Mr. Ogawa, chief of the First Section of the Bureau of Prison Affairs, who accompanied us, says, that this is the first time a representative of the Ministry of Justice has visited the prisons. Distances in Hokkaido are regarded as so great that the governor of Hokkai Prison District never finds it possible to visit all of his institutions in one trip. Warden Kusomoto who is the District Governor, accompanied us and clained that it was his first opportunity to see all the institutions at first hand.

The prisons are also victims of lack of continuity of personnel and plan, as are all Japanese institutions. The traditional practice of moving wardens from prison to prison makes it impossible to create and execute definite long range plans. Under this condition they do well if they perform their custodial function properly - and even that suffers by frequent change. No warden in Hokkaido has been in his present position as long as two years. There has been a long established feeling among wardens that assignment to a Hokkaido prison was like being sent to Siberia - they wondered why they were being punished. Unless this custom can be broken there is little sense in trying to establish constructive prison practices which improve with years of careful, studious application. Mr. Ogawa is aware of this fact and will doubtlessly make an effort to have the system changed.

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Everyone thinks Hokkaido is cold. They do have lots of snow in winter but the temperatures are not extreme. Houses are heated by stoves, some of them have chimneys as the providing central heating. Stove pipe holes in the prison shops and cell houses indicate that heat is available in cold weather. I surmise that prisoners are actually more comfortable in winter in Hokkaido than they are in Honshu where no attempt is made to furnish heat.

The prisons of Hokkaido have already absorbed 1335 of the 2000 prisoners Warden Kusomoto was told to prepare to receive from Honshu a year ago. These men have been distributed to all prisons. No prison appears to be suffering on that account. The balance of the 2000 will, in all probability, be transferred before snow flies. I have reason to believe that arrangements will be made for additional camps to accomodate more prisoners if Mr. Ogawa is successful with his plans. There is definite possibility of establishing such relations with Hokkaido government and using prison labor to develop a settlement project for repatriates and homeless people.

I believe the "paper plan" we heard discussed last spring can be put into operation if the central government takes the role of financial backer and assumes its share of the responsibility.

Mr. James (W. H. James) of the Health and Welfare Section of the Military Government has a very real and aggravating problem in the form of V.D. General Swing insists that Japanese girls shall not associate with G.I.'s and has instructed the M.P.'s to do everything in their power to stop it. Girls found on the streets of Sappora after dark are arrested and taken to a V.D. clinic which Mr. James got the city to provide. There they are examined and, if found infected, kept for treatment, upon release from the clinic many of them are taken to Provost Court and charged with prostitution and sentenced to ninety days in jail. Some of them have been arrested on charges made by G.I.'s charging them with infecting them, in which case they are sent to jail for "infecting allied personnel with V.D." Mr. James feels that these women, many of them girls 16 or 17 years old, should be treated as social problems and not as criminals. The Military Police and Provost Marshall take the punitive attitude and therein lies the problem. Naebo, the women's section of Sapporo prison, has 21 of these cases and was expecting 17 more the day I visited - added to her own population of 41 the matron in charge had 62 girls on her hands. With a total capacity of 109 Naebo cannot continue to receive V.D. women indefinitely. The clinic has a capacity of 30 to 40 girls so it has its limitations. Medicine is short. The doctor at Sapporo stated that 20 of the 21 girls were still infected and he could get no medicine to treat them. If H. & W. could find a way to make medicine available, it would perform a genuine service. Incidentally, the Juvenile Court judge at Asahigawa had 15 young girls infected with V.D., had no means of treating them and wanted help. He was advised to add his problems to those of Mr. James, who certainly needs help if any can be found.

Hokkaido Prisons

There are three main prisons, Sapporo, Asahigawa and Abashiri. Asahigawa was made a main prison last spring. These prisons can be rated as follows: Asahigawa - very poor; Sapporo - satisfactory and Abashiri - very satisfactory.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

At Asahigawa the problem is personnel. The warden has been confined to his bed for a long time with what appears to be a fatal malady - the deputy and his staff are weak - the result, a ramshackle, dirty, poorly organized prison. Mr. Ogawa observed conditions at first hand and stated that something would be done very soon.

Hokkaido Branch Prisons Visited

Naebo is the Branch of Sapporo prison which houses female prisoners. Governor Kuzomoto and Mr. Ogawa say that it is no longer a branch but is now designated as the Womens' Section of Sapporo prison.

It has a capacity of 109, was housing 62 prisoners the day I visited, with 21 of these from the Provost Court for prostitution. Its major need at the present time is medicine for the treatment of the women from the Provost Court who are still infected with V.D. Mr. James of H. & W. of the M. G. is aware of the problem and begs for whatever help can be given.

The work program at Naebo consists of housekeeping, clothes mending and laundry for themselves; and contracts for thread tying and making fish nets. There is an excellent garden which takes up all the room inside the wall.

There is no evidence of any instructions other than sewing where the girls are taught to make American style clothing.

Recreation consists of radio, when it works, phonograph concerts occasionally, Japanese dancing, movies every two months donated by a local benefactor, and home talent plays every two months.

The matron in charge, Mrs. Shingo Ueda, is a widow and has been in her present position twenty-five years. She is middle aged, motherly in appearance and appears to be a good custodial officer inclined to be fair but firm; kind but not alert to the special services which an institution such as hers can render to young women in trouble. This defect is due to lack of training and experience on her part and the general apathy toward female prisoners in the M. G.

Futamaoka. There are two prison farms at Abashiri Lake and the large one known as Futamaoka. This used to be called a branch prison but is now referred to in the M. G. as a prison farm.

It consists of 1125 acres, most of it cleared and under cultivation. The land is very productive, appears to be well drained and well managed. Last season they shipped 25,000 bushels of poratoes to the institutions on Honshu. Their production averages about 250 bushels per acre.

The crops now are excellent, corn, potatoes and wheat, they would please the eye of any American farmer.

The day of our visit they had 151 prisoners assigned as follows:

111 to general farm
24 to maintenance

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4 to animal husbandry
1 to charcoal
1 to blacksmithing

It seems that more could be done with animal husbandry, more cows, more hogs and more horses. They now have 3 cows, 30 hogs, 5 pigs and 17 horses. I discussed this to some extent with the superintendent but there seem to be limitations as to the amount of food that can be used for animals. I did not follow this thru, but future plans may well include expansion of this phase of the farm as all of the resources are available.

The morale is excellent. They have had no escapes since October 1946. There were none under punishment.

With comparatively little effort this could be developed into a morale prison farm.

Kushiro is pathetic. It is old and in poor repair, has been neglected for several years. During the war a boiler exploded and the kitchen and food storage and service department burned down. These have not been replaced. With a capacity of 459 male and 3 female prisoners the population has been kept around 50, the feeding capacity of the temporary kitchen improvised in a small room in the Administrative Building.

The prison yard is small and filled with buildings. There is no room for ordinary outdoor activities. The city has grown up to the walls outside and there is no room for expansion. The wisest thing to do is to abandon this plant and build a new prison in this area, as soon as means are available. Plenty of land can be found nearby where an eastern branch could be located. This plant is not worth trying to save.

The personnel seemed to be satisfactory but they were merely enduring to the end; waiting for something to happen. Incidentally, it was Mr. Ogawa's chief reason for making this trip; to observe actual conditions here and at Obihiro. Since returning to Tokyo Mr. Ogawa has told me that the M. G. has found the money to rebuild the Kushiro kitchen. This will increase the prison capacity of Hokkaido by 400.

Obihiro is a small prison with a capacity of 250. It is almost as pathetic as Kushiro. The yard is filled with old, dilapidated buildings. Each building is surrounded by a high board baracade. The equipment is obsolete, many of the locks on cell doors are in poor condition and would be difficult to operate in an emergency.

The warden is young and needs supervision. We found a case of discipline which seemed to involve brutality but thewarden could not tell us the details. A prisoner had been hit several tomes about the head and body with the handle of a "honey dipper"; the deputy said "to stop a fight". This happened in May and the man is still in the hospital. Lt. Foist heard of him thru an inmate who had requested to see him. The warden seemed surprised that any attention

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

should be paid to the matter. The doctor laughed. Later, Mr. Ogawa and governor Kuzomoto made a spot decision, to "degrade" the chief guard and transfer him to Sapporo for retraining. When the deputy from Sopporo was sent to Obihiro to execute the decision the officer in question decided to accept dismissal rather than be transferred. This was done. The warden was "scolded" for his carelessness.

I found a little girl 16 years old sitting on a mat in a solitary cell, apparently very much neglected, the only female prisoner in the place with no female attendant. She had been locked in that cell for 39 days awaiting trial. The warden said the delay was due to the procurator's transfer to the Juvenile Court at Asahigawa. At my suggestion the warden had the procurator's office contacted by phone and reported that the girl would be taken to court the day after the next.

The doctor was a mess. He was a part time employee, knew little and cared less about his prison work. This was discernable in spite of the fact that he tried to put on a good show. This situation gave Mr. Muraratsu an opportunity to observe the need for the new section of B/PA of which he will be a member. The doctor will be replaced by a full time physician as soon as one can be found.

Prison Labor Camps in Hokkaido

1. Ashibetsu Mine Camp. The outstanding achievement of the Hokkaido prisons during the year is the contract made by warden Kuzomoto with the Mitsui Mining Company, and the construction of the camp at Ashibetsu. The matter of employing prisoners at the mine was discussed very thoroughly with warden Kuzomoto during our visit to Sapporo last March. He was reminded that coal mining in Japan had been done by slave labor in the past and was advised to be on his guard against any attempt on the part of the company to exploit prisoners and make slaves of them. Later the Mitsui Mining Company did approach him and a contract was signed which Mr. Ogawa says is the best contract in the Japanese Prison System.

The Company agrees to pay:
¥50 per day per man for common labor
¥60 per day per man for 2nd class carpenters
¥70 per day per man for 1st class carpenters
Food cost in excess of ¥5.00 per day per officer
Food cost in excess of ¥2.00 per day per prisoner
Double indemnity for accidental death or injury.
An additional amount, approximately ¥9,000 per month for two moving pictures shown.
All transportation charges to and from the camp.
To furnish complete medical and surgical service.
The prison agrees to furnish men and officers to supervise them.

The contract provides that all prisoners shall be used on "civil" work above ground. If and when they are used underground a new pay role will be agreed upon.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Prisoners were transferred to the mine May 1, since then they have cleared the ground, built roads and buildings to accommodate 350 prisoners and the necessary officers. They have done a remarkable job in the short time they have been there. The buildings provide office space, storage, kitchen, dining and recreation hall combined and dormitories for prisoners and guards. They are well constructed and will be heated by steam when the plan is complete. Stoves will have to be used this winter because the heating apparatus cannot be purchased at the present time.

There are 250 prisoners there now. 100 additional men will be sent there from Sapporo 1 October.

There is another smaller camp, further up the valley which had 55 prisoners from Asahigawa. This camp will have a capacity of 150 prisoners and will have that number the first of October. The contract for them is the same as Sapporo. This contract has enabled the company to open two new pits which it hopes will help materially in their reaching their quoto of production.

2. Sapporo Farm Camp:

The prison rents 250 acres of land about six miles from the prison. The land is level, deep and very fertile. The crops; corn, potatoes, soy beans, and vegetables were in excellent condition.

The farm buildings include living quarters for prisoners and guards. They are typical Japanese construction. The barns need some repair but the living quarters are satisfactory.

On the day of our visit the prisoner population was ninety-four.

When the farm work is done in the fall these men go the a lumber camp in the mountains and cut trees for the Forestry Department.

3. Sapporo Charcoal Camp

This camp is located about fifteen miles from Chitose, in the mountains on a stream which is the outlet of Chitose Lake, there are living quarters for 40 prisoners and their officers. On the day of our visit the population was 28.

There are two kilns for burning charcoal with a capacity of about 5000 kgms per week.

This camp operates the year round. In winter the prisoners cut wood and make charcoal. In the summer they plant young trees for the Forestry Department. A very satisfactory installation.

The following camps are in operation but were not visited dus to lack of time, and their remoteness:

4. Asahigawa - farm and brick making capacity 80 prisoners.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

5. Asahigawa - coal mine - Ashibetsu capacity 150 prisoner.

6. Obihiro - public works - road building capacity 150 prisoners.

7. Abashiri - Farm camp in summer lumbering in winter capacity 65 prisoner.

8. Ashashiri - Salt making, capacity 10 prisoners.

9. Abashiri - Public works - road building, capacity 50 prisoner.

10. Kushiro - Stone breaking - breaking stone for roads by hand, capacity 150 prisoners.

11. Hakodate Juvenile Prison, Farming and woodcutting, capacity 50 prisoners.

Plans for Expansion in Hokkaido Camps

Camp		To Be Increased By	
Ashibetsu -	Sapporo Camp	100	
	Asahigawa Camp	95	
Sapporo	-Woodcutting	150	New
Asahigawa	- Woodcutting	50	New
Obihiro	- Public Works	56	
Abashiri	- Woodcutting	50	
Abashiri	-Woodcutting	50	New
Kushiro	- Stone Breaking	100	
Hakodate	- Woodcutting	32	
	Total Increase	683	

Hokkaido Juvenile Institutions.

Juvenile Courts: There are two Juvenile Courts, one at Sapporo and the other at Asahigawa. Until May first of this year the court of Sapporo did the work for the entire island but they found it necessary to divide the district into two with the dividing line Takikawa following the line of the railroads which converge at that point.

The new court at Asahigawa has taken up temporary quarters in a building which belongs to the private Juvenile Reformatory in the city.

The judge, T. Torikai, was transferred from the Procurators office at Obihiro; the chief Probation Officer was transferred from the Sendai Juvenile Court on the basis of more than three years as a probation officer in Juvenile courts.

Without a Juvenile Court room the judge goes to the police station or the home of the chief probation officer. At times he goes to the adult court. He is permitted to hold court occasionally in the child's home.

When I visited the court there were 120 cases pending; children between the ages of 12 and 18 years; mostly petty theft. The court believes in admonishing both parents and child and then, if need be, turning the case over

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

to the probation officer who keeps close contact with the child in his home, school or place of work. Results are generally good. Tokachi - a boys and girls protection association helps out. The courts major problem at the time was the 15 girls infected with V.D. with no clinic, the best he can do is call the parents and the probation officer and have them arrange for private treatment at their own expense. I referred the judge to the H. & W. Department of the Military Government for possible help.

When probation fails the court has four institutions to which he may sent juveniles; Jichi Koen for boys 14 to 18; Katei Gokko, for boys under 14; Chitose, a national reformatory and Shei-mei-ryo, a school for older girls near Takihawa, owned and operated by the Mitsui Sunakawa Coal Mining Company.

I was impressed with the extent to which both courts are using probation. The courts at Sapporo, with two judges, has four full time probation officers and 200 part time, volunteer probation officers who work under the supervision of the full time officers. On the day of my visit to the Sapporo Court there were 953 boys and 94 girls under supervisiory period. Results are said to be generally good a statement which is supported by the small population in the institutions.

Chitose Reformatory

Erected 1942, capacity 100, population 62. This institution has possibilities if given the proper support from the central government in the way of finance for equipment, maintenance and personnel.

Just now it is a custodial institution. The boys work on the farm, occasionally they help the town or public works and do odd jobs for the Military Government. The educational program is on paper.

When the Rehabilitation Section places proper emphasis on training Chitose can be very good. Just now it is barely satisfactory.

Hokkaido Jichi Koen

A new private reformatory for boys 14 to 18 opened last fall. Capacity 50. Population 15. The Japanese call this a "self government farm" for boys. It is owned and operated by a foundation - not for profit.

The institution occupies a beautiful new site about 15 miles from Asahigawa in the foot hills. Like Chitose, it too has possibilities if given proper support and adequate supervision.

I am not too optimistic about the present leadership. The present principal is a young man, some what effectionate, whose chief qualification is that he is the son of one of the members of the committee of the foundation that runs the school.

Here again we found major emphasis on farming and clearing land. The program is on paper. The judge of the Juvenile Court if enthusiastic about the farm and accompanied us on our visit. It is possible that the school will develop.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Kattei Gakko

As it stands now, this school is but the shadow of a noble idea. It was formed several years ago by a former prison chaplain who had spent some time in the United States and had worked or observed at Elmira Reformatory in New York, but it reminds one more of childrens village at Dobbs Ferry.

It is owned by a religious (Congregational) foundation and is supported by gifts and whatever fees are paid by the courts. There is no contract labor. They receive supplies from missions in the States. There are four cottages, three being used for inmates and the fourth for boys who have been released but have no homes; an administration building; a protestant chapel; a library and museum; and farm buildings. The central idea is that seven or eight boys are assigned to a cottage where they live as a family with a married couple as cottage parents. This would give them a capacity of 32 but there were several vacancies on the day of our visit.

The whole institution gives the impression that it is barely getting along. The principal is a retired Congregational preacher. This energy appears to have burned out. The man who came with the founder and helped cause the place out of the wilderness is stillthere as assistant principal. He is a good farmer but not a good executive. The principal spends alternate months at the school and in Tokyo. The most promising member of the staff was the doctor who lives at the school and practices in town. He is a pychiatrist and serves in both capacities. (A friend of Dr. Muramatsu.)

Here is a small establishment which could be made the show spot for juveniles, if the proper people can be found to rediscover the vision of its founder.

Shi-mei-Ryo

For girls 14 to 18. I did not see this institution. I discovered it thru the Juvenile Court judge in Sapporo. He says it is a good place for girls; they are treated well and are benefited by their stay of six months (average).

The school is owned by the Mitsuisumskawa Coal Mining Company. The company pays ¥300 per month per girl and expects her to work loading coal or coke 27 hours per week. The judge showed me pictures of the girls at work and in school. He says he visits there once each month and would close the place if work were emphasized over training in "citizenship" Japanese language, methematics, composition, sanitation, culture and recreation. I think he was sincere.

Conclusion

The penal and correctional problems in Hokkaido are distinctly Japanese. I feel that they are being attacked carefully and judiciously. There are great possibilities of which the Japanese are aware. Our mission should be to encourage and advise. I believe the trip made by Mr. Ogawa observing the

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

situation first hand will bear fruit with the Ministry of Finance which controls, to a large extent, the development or expansion of programs. I believe that it will also bring the governments of Hokkaido and the Empire closer together on cooperative projects which await such action.

JOHN R. CRANOR,
Prison Administrator.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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

28 January 1947

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief Prison Administrator

SUBJECT : Reinspection of Sapporo Main Prison

1. The warden has made no effort to effect channels of communication (protection) between prisoners and high officials. However, prisoners are no longer punished if they appeal to the warden directly as he makes inspections. There is a slight catch even in this since the prisoners were not informed that they won't be punished. The warden sums up this important matter with, "I have made up my mind to listen to all who have anything to say to me."

2. The progressive system cannot be considered to function any more efficiently than during our last visit. Seven new prisoners were promoted to first class status since November. Three of these men were subsequently released. The histories of the four new first class prisoners follow:

a. Prisoner Aratake - 42 yrs, single, carpenter, no military service, 4 yrs education. Criminal history:

(1) 1922, larceny, 2 yrs sentence, served 2 yrs 11 months.

(2) 1926, larceny, 2 yrs sentence, served 2 yrs.

(3) 1929, larceny, 4 yrs sentence, served 4 yrs.

(4) 1933, larceny, 6 yrs sentence, served 5 yrs 9 months.

(5) Present offense 1941, larceny of ¥ 3000, sentence 7 yrs. Entered Sapporo Prison September 1941. 4th class prisoner 1 yr. 3rd class 3 yrs. 2nd class 6 months. 1st class December 1946. Since his present incarceration he has committed two conduct infractions for fighting and stealing other prisoners' food.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

b. Prisoner Sasaki - 65 yrs old, wife dead, 1 child 10 yrs old, no military service, fisherman, criminal history includes 13 arrests starting in 1900. Since 1900 this prisoner has spent a total of 39 yrs in prison. Larceny was his chief offense. He is at present serving 5 yrs for larceny of sewing machines. He entered Sapporo Prison August 1943 and was a 4th class prisoner 2 yrs, 3rd class 1 yr 2 months, 2nd class 1 month and promoted to 1st class December 1946. He has one conduct report for fighting.

c. Prisoner Konno - 30 yrs old, single, parents dead, 8 yrs education, no military service, criminal history:

1. 1937, larceny, 10 months sentence, served 10 months.

2. 1938, larceny, 1½ yrs sentence, served 1½ yrs.

3. 1940, larceny, 2 yrs sentence, served 2 yrs.

4. Present offense - larceny of clothes and ¥ 1,500, sentence 5 yrs. He was a 4th class prisoner 1 yr, 3rd class prisoner 1½ yrs, 2nd class prisoner 6 months and promoted to 1st class December.

d. Prisoner Sagauchi - 54 yrs old, single, parents dead, no military service, 9 yrs education, clerical worker. His criminal career started in 1918 and he has had 11 subsequent arrests and spent a total of 20 yrs and 2 months in prison. Chief offense, larceny. Present offense is larceny of ¥ 320 committed July 1943, sentence 5 yrs. He was a 4th class prisoner 1 yr 3 months, 3rd class 1½ yrs, 2nd class 5 months, promoted 1st class December 1944.

3. First class prisoners are still being used as guards. The warden did not reduce any of the 1st class prisoners we found objectionable during our last visit.

a. Apparently the warden does not understand "scientific selection" of individuals for higher status in the prison as that technique is practiced in better prisons in the United States. The small number of 1st class prisoners (17) show characteristics all leading to this conclusion. All that can be said for the new first class prisoners is that they haven't higher education and they did not have military service. The concept that it is the "whole" prison that must be evaluated just isn't understood by the warden, as nearly as I can determine.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

4. Guard -- Prisoner Relationships.

a. Prisoner Takashi, coal miner, 24 yrs old, sentence 1 yr 4 months, larceny, was caught smoking in August 1946. He was placed in solitary confinement 1 month, single cell block 4 months, fined ¥ 3 and beaten by guard Saito with a stick. The sergeant of guard, Mr. Iyojima explained to the prisoner, "I trusted you and you blackened my face. You had to be beaten." This prisoner states Ikeno, in charge of 7th factory, still kicks prisoners.

b. Prisoner Tomonda (see November report on this prisoner) has been hospitalized since 4 January for "pains in the head" although he has not been beaten by guards since our last visit. He claims 1st class prisoner Mr. Yuoku slapped him on 8 December. This prisoner on our last visit stated he was denied medical attention and claims this persisted through November and December. The assistant doctor who makes the rounds of the cells would reply to him when he asked to see a doctor, "Such a fool as you can't be cured in a hospital. Only in death can you be cured." He was finally admitted to the hospital after a sergeant of the guard found him on the floor.

I had Dr. Volk of Public Health and Welfare and Lt. Miller, MC, examine this prisoner. They verbally reported, "There is little that can be done for this type of person except to keep them busy. However, he should not have been denied medical attention." They stated that in their opinion the prison doctor was average for Japanese doctors. I also had the doctors examine the foot of P. Hoshimoto who has been in hospital since October. This prisoner's foot was infected from a nail and several operations were performed and the foot is still swollen. The U.S. doctors reported that the medical attention he received was adequate by Japanese standards. I reported to those doctors the information Captain Newton secured from Waebo Womens Prison that they are not being adequately treated for V.D. Some of the women were not positive they were infected. Lt. Miller told me he would check this matter and also investigate the possibility of their being treated by an occupational clinic. He, Lt. Miller, told me that the occupational forces treat women infected with V.D. who are incarcerated for prostitution.

5. Guard Interviews:

a. Guard Homma, 40 yrs old, married, 5 children, 8 yrs education, entered prison service June 1941, 2 months guard training. He admitted hitting prisoners several times since the end

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

of the war but claims he hasn't beaten any since October 1946. This guard is hated by all prisoners and is called "The Devil".

b. Guard Saito, 32 yrs old, married, no children, 8 yrs education, entered prison service February 1939. He admitted beating 3 prisoners in October because they were smoking. Two of these prisoners names are: Kadowaki and Watanabe.

c. Guard Abe, 32 yrs old, divorced, 1 child, 8 yrs education, entered prison service June 1946. Admitted beating prisoner Oota with his open hand several times in September.

d. Guard Ikeno, 41 yrs old, married, 2 children, 8 yrs education, entered prison service 1940. This guard stated he never beats prisoners and signed a sworn statement to that effect. On our last visit we received a sworn statement by a prisoner that this guard had beaten and kicked him and also a sworn statement from a prisoner who witnessed this beating. I personally believe Ikeno is next to Hommo the worst offender.

6. I did not receive any reports of beatings since our last visit. The prisoners report their has been some improvement in their treatment by the guards.

7. The warden has not transferred any of his chief guards Tsurherd is still chief of the guard section. Two guards were promoted to sergeants, guards Goto and Kaneko. Five new guards quit because of low pay and there are at present 17 guards in school. The warden states he needs 20 to 30 additional guards.

8. Warden gave me a verbal report of the attempted escape of 3 Japanese prisoners from Muroran Branch Prison at 0400 8 January 1947. These prisoners hid metal chopsticks that they later used to loosen several boards and rushed a guard after getting in cell hock. The guard resisted and the prisoner beat him badly and escaped to the yard and got as far as the front gate when they were apprehended. The warden has made a full report of this with a commendation for guard to the M/J.

9. Attended a conference at the prison which was attended by leading professional, business and newspaper people from Sapporo. The warden conducted them on a tour of the prison and then explained the progressive system. These people then questioned the warden about the prisoners, prison activities, etc. They asked intelligent questions, offered suggestions, and seemed interested in the prison and its relation to the community. The warden gave an accurate word picture of how the progressive

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

prison system should function, etc. The visitors asked intelligent questions and the warden gave "put" answers. I declined an invitation to speak but thanked the visitors for their interest in prison affairs and their concern for criminals.

10. Attended a prison movie (880 prisoners were present). The pictures were donated by a private individual who is interested in prisoner welfare. The warden told me they have movies for the prisoners about every 3 months.

11. Conferences in Tokyo with warden of Sapporo Main Prison.

a. Explained to the warden in detail the information I secured about

(1) the lack of functioning and mal-functioning of the progressive system
(2) prisoner relationship
(3) guard-prisoner relationships, and
(4) lack of concern on part of staff and professional officials for the welfare of prisoners.

Each point was supported by the presentation of the case history of prisoners or the statements of officials.

b. Pointed out the lack of progress in the solution of problems defined in our last conference with the warden. Supported this with the evaluation of the case histories of all 1st class prisoners who were promoted to that status since our last visit to the institution.

c. Asked the warden how he could "solve" the problem of the functioning of the progressive system. After some discussion, I suggested:

(1) have the present treatment committee screen the records of all the prisoners to determine their proper grade. The warden, although not a member of this committee, should attend their meetings.
(2) Set up a record system that will record the name of inmate, date he appeared before the committee and the action taken by the committee. Included should be a method to insure the orderly appearance of prisoners before this committee at stated intervals during their stay in Sapporo main prison.

d. Asked the warden how he could "solve" the question of mistreatment of prisoners by the guards. The warden stated he could use three methods:

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

(1) request the guard be dismissed
(2) fine the guard, and
(3) admonish the guard.

I suggested to the warden that since physical mistreatment of prisoners is against

(1) SCAP directives
(2) The Prison Law of Japan, and
(3) the word and spirit of the new constitution

that in each case his first suggestion would seem to be the only acceptable solution. I told the warden that I realized the problems involved in this type of action against guards but if guards, after being properly warned and instructed, persisted in beating prisoners the prison would be much better off without such persons. The warden agreed and said he would properly instruct his custodial personnel and take prompt action against guards who violated his instructions. I did not press the warden to take action against the offenses (guards beating prisoners) noted in this report.

d. Suggested to the warden that he had some guards who should be relieved of custodial duties and utilized in other functions.

e. Suggested to the warden that all this will be of little effect unless the warden and his immediate subordinates are interested in prisoners and what actually happens in the institution. I asked the warden how many prisoners he talked to and how frequently. He seemed surprised and couldn't reply. I told the warden that in my opinion the warden should occasionally talk to prisoners and try to get "their point of view".

f. Asked the warden if it wouldn't be possible to organize a system whereby the prisoner would merely state his name and request to see warden or his subordinates and be called by the person to whom the request was made. The warden stated this could be worked out.

g. Suggested to the warden he instruct his subordinates in:

(1) progressive system
(2) characteristics of prisoners in the various grades.

12. Conclusion.

a. The progressive system isn't functioning in any realistic sense at Sapporo Prison.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

b. Guards have mistreated prisoners in the past although not since November 1946.

c. The warden and his immediate subordinates are not concerned in the welfare of prisoners.

d. The warden and his immediate subordinates are by themselves unable to "solve" the problems uncovered by investigations.

e. The warden needs technical and professional assistance.

f. The warden is, I believe, willing to "go along" with an adequate program but is very insecure and bewildered. He needs to have support and assistance in translating works into concrete practices. I doubt if he has the courage or vison to make changes without considerable support from M/J.

13. Recommendations:

a. Suggest to M/J that some person or persons from the B/PA be sent to Sapporo to assist the warden evolve a workable methodology for translating the concepts of the progressive system into the penal practices of Sapporo.

b. Some person from this office assist by giving technical advice to this project.

c. Some person from S&A, PSD visit Sapporo while this project is in progress to give technical assistance in setting up an ideal record system. One highly effective way of controling the activities of institutions by a central agency is with a good record system. If S&A could develop a record system to be used in connection with the progressive system at Sapporo, we could give it to B/PA for adoption in all penal institutions in Japan.

LLOYD W. McCORKLE
Prison Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Inspection of MIHATO GAKUIN, Private Juvenile Reformatory,
FUSA, Japan. (Chiba Prefecture)

Inspection of MIHATO GAKUIN Fusa, Chiba Prefecture, Japan, made by Lt. Foist and Dr. Fitzgibbon, 25 November, 1947, with Mr. Blamey (interpreter). This was the first visit to and inspection of this institution which has ever been made by representatives of Prison Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2, SCAP.

Established 1929 by Gotei Akita (priest of Buddhist sect) who is still in charge. Until 1945 Mr. Akita conducted the institution without any aid from other sources. (He made a practice of have five or six boys from the Juvenile Court). In 1945 the Institution was incorporated, with Mr. Akita as its head. The corporation is composed of nine (9) persons, all members of Mr. Akita's family. (Mr. Akita, his mother, his wife, and his children.- they receive no salaries, and the institution does not make a profit.) The institution has one (1) paid employee, who receives 1500¥ per month, plus found.

Mr. Akita says that in the past, government "opposition" to his institution resulted in cripples, blind, and dumb boys being sent to him, but that situation does not prevail at present time.

Inmate population on this date = 15 boys (all received from Tokyo Juvenile Court). Age range of inmates = 15 - 19 years (Japanese age) Mr. Akita believes one boy is 21 years old - no records. Boy is an orphan who has been here since he was 3 years old.

Mr. Akita receives 3 ¥ per boy per day, from Juvenile Court. Some of the monies received from the worshippers at the Buddist temple (of which Mr. Akita is priest are used for maintenance of the boys.)

The boys work on the institution's farm, located close by. They do no other work. None of the farm products are sold, all are used in the institution. Average length of time a boy remains in the institution is from 4 to 6 months. (This has been the case since the war's end (1945)-before that time boys remained longer)

Schooling - never less than two (2) hours per day. Mr. Akita's two sons (both graduates of CHUO University) are teachers. Mr. Akita says that all but one of the boys present seem to be of subnormal intelligence, and this necessitates individualized instructions more than classroom instruction.

If a boy becomes seriously ill, local physician is summoned. There has been no need to call the doctor during the past year. If boy feels ill, Mr. Akita's mother cares for him. No deaths in the last five (5) years. (Five years ago one boy died swimming in nearby river.)

During the past year about 30 boys have run away (intake = about 150 boys yearly). Nearly all return, or are returned by parents or

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

or police. The runaways nearly always leave shortly after their first arrival. Later they become adjusted.

Clothing received from worshippers at the temple (donations). Recently 40 shirts were received from LARA.

Recreation - ping-pong, toss ball, no movies here, but Mr. Akita sends boys to movies in the town when there are movie programs (which is very seldom). Mr. Akita decides on release of boys (with approval of Juvenile Court). Boys are sent back to their families. If boys are parentless, Mr. Akita finds work for them "and looks after them." Makes placements at times.

One of the boys now here is sent to the local middle school. (In the daily training given to the boys in the institution, attention is given to English conversation, Japanese composition and spiritual training).

Boys receive no money. Postage stamps are provided to those who need them. (Boys may write as many letters as they wish).

MC and Juvenile Court authorities visit and inspect this insitiputions once monthly. Lt. Foist ordered cleanup, especially sleeping quarters of boys, kitchen, and sanitary facilities. Presence of many large cobwebs on walls indicates that the place needs cleaning.

GEORGE F. GITZGIBBON, Ph.D.
Prison Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Fuchu Prison

PICK-UP OF CHAPTER 6 OF EDUCATION LAW
(Provided for special education)

Article 71, A blind, dumb, deaf or other special school is established to aim at giving education to the blind, deaf, dumb or the feeble minded or the disabled in accordance with the education of a kindergartin, primary, middle or high school, and giving additional knowledge and technique necessary to fill up their deficiency.

Article 72, A blind, dumb, deaf or other special protection school must be arranged with (the two parts of) primary and middle grades. But on special occastion it can be with one of them. The above school may also prepare a kindergardin or high grade school.

Article 73, Teaching method and stuff of the above school will be decided by the supervisor of education of the prefectural office, according to the respective degree of school.

Article 74, A prefectural office, through a decision of the prefectural assembly, must establish blind, dumb or special protection shccols so as to educate the dumb, blind, feeble minded or disabled living within its jurisdiction.

Article 75, A primary, middle or high school may arrange a special class for the following persons.

a, The mentally-deranged
b, The feeble minded
c, The deaf or feeble-eared
d, The blind or feeble-sighted
e, The dumb or phasic
f, The other disabled
g, The weak

The above mentioned school may also arrange a special class for pupils or students under medical treatment, or send teachers for their education.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

THE CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION
GENERAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 17, 1948

TO: THE CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION:
PRISON BRANCH.
SUBJECT: PERIODICAL REPORT FOR PRISON AFFAIRS

1. COMMUNISTS WERE BALED OUT: with the exposure case of Fuso Metal Co., Thirteen communists who were confined in Kobe House of Detention, and transferred to Osaka House of Detention, ~~they~~ as they appealed their cases to High Court, were baled out on March 2, 1948 from Osaka House of Detention. While they were in Osaka House of Detention, they did not any troubles.

2. Woman Convict to Wakayama Woman Prison from Shikoku District.
Woman Convicts were transferred to Miyoshi Branch Prison from Shikoku District (Tokushima, Takamatsu, Kochi), but from March 4, 1948 they shall be transferred to Wakayama Woman Prison from Shikoku District by the ordinance No.72 of the Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau.

3. Construction works were started:
a) Tokyo House of Detention,
The additional Construction Works of Tokyo House of Detertion were started on March 5, 1948 by the hand of the "Taisei Kensetsu Construction Works. The construction area covers 600 tsubo and it will take Y 6600,000.
b) Yanai Camp,
The construction works of Yanai Camp ~~were~~ were started also by the hand of the "Obayashi Gumi" (Construction Works) from the bigining of this month. This institution will become the use for Juvenile Confinement after finishing up.

4. The Students of the District Guard Training School of Kanto spent one day in Fuchu Prison.
On March 15, 1948 the students of the Kanto District Guard Training School spent one day in Fuchu Prison and were ~~instructed~~ instructed by Mr. Cranor of Prison Branch, Mr. Ogawa of the Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau, & Warden, Suzuki of Fuchu Prison practically.

5, "National Council on Education and Training in Correctional Insitutions" on March 5, 1948.
On March 5, 1948, the National Coincil on Education and Training in Correctional Institutions was held at the building of Radio Tokyo. Dr. Moss, Mr. Nelson(C I E) and Mr. Muramatsu and other 8 persons, Mr. Saburo Saito, the Director of Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, and his subordinate officials 10 persons ~~were~~ presented and selected the committees of this council, and discussed the draft of the regulations. The Committees of this council: Chairman: Tsuneo Muramatsu, (Vice-Chief of Matsuzawa Hospital), Vice-Chairman: Masazo Shimada(Principal of Hagiyama Business School), Committee: Toyojiro Kashii(Protection Unit of Tokyo-to Association), Treasurer: Toyojiro Kashii(Additional post)
Next meeting will be held on April 2, 1948 at 2.00 p.m.

Zenichi Okada.

Zenichi Okada,
Director of the Correction and
Rehabilitation General Affairs
Bureau.

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The boys work on the institution's farm, located close by. They do no other work. None of the farm products are sold, all are used in the institution. Average length of time a boy remains in the institution is from 4 to 6 months. (This has been the case since the war's end (1945)-before that time boys remained longer)

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If a boy becomes seriously ill, local physician is summoned. There has been no need to call the doctor during the past year. If boy feels ill, Mr. Akita's mother cares for him. No deaths in the last five (5) years. (Five years ago one boy died swimming in nearby river.)

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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Boys receive no money. Postage stamps are provided to those who need them. (Boys may write as many letters as they wish).

MG and Juvenile Court authorities visit and inspect this insititution once monthly. Lt. Foist ordered cleanup, especially sleeping quarters of boys, kitchen, and sanitary facilities. Presence of many large cobwebs on walls indicates that the place needs cleaning.

GEORGE F. GITTGIBSON, Ph.D.
Prison Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Inspection of YOKAICHIBA Branch Prison, YOKAICHIBA, Japan

1 December 1947. Inspection made by Lt. Foist and Dr. Fitzgibbon with Mr. Blamey, interpreter. This is the first inspection of this installation made by representatives of Prison Branch, PSD.

The Warden is BUNPEI ITO, who actually works in Chiba Prison, but inspects the YOKAICHIBA Branch Prison. He made his last visit here in October, 1947.

SHINJI OKI is the resident man in charge of this branch prison, and he has had this position for 10 years. He has worked here 30 years (his entire prison experience). He has middle school education, receives salary of 800 ¥ per month (home and clothing furnished). This prison established 50 years ago; present plant is 20 years old. Capacity 80 prisoners (20 cells). Inmate population on 1 December 1947 = 31. (30 men, 1 woman). 29 (28 men, 1 woman) are awaiting trial - 2 sentenced prisoners are awaiting transfer to Chiba prison. (1 = 5 year sentence; 1 = 3 year sentence, for boy 16 year old). Of the 29 awaiting trial, 1 = 81 days (trial finished 31 October 1947-sentence 3 years-he appealed case - asked for re-trial). 1 = 71 days. 1 = 61 days (has been tried on one case, convicted, is being held for further trial. The remaining 26 persons have awaited trial sixty days or less.

Employees here - 14
- 1 - Mr. Oki, in charge of the Branch Prison
- 2 - Office workers (also act as guards)
- 7 - Guards
- 1 - Female guard (the wife of Mr. Oki)
- 1 - Guard in charge of OIKAMA Camp (in which charcoal is made)
- 1 - Doctor, part-time employee, from local community
- 1 - Cleaning man

Largest number of prisoners ever here - 117 (in May 1946)
Average number imprisoned here - 30 to 40.
Smallest number ever here - 27.

Physical examinations are given to inmates within 5 days after their arrival. (Examination takes approximately 10 minutes). Inmates who are seriously ill are sent to hospital in Chiba. No deaths here during past year. One inmate sent home because of illness. (Mr. OKI doesn't know whether he did or did not die). Prisoners exercise 30 minutes per day. 3 meals per day; they baths once per week. Chiba MG Team representative visits the prison once each month. Food is prepared in nearby restaurant. Cost is 2 ¥ per man per meal.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

This institution was exceptionally clean throughout. It is the best branch prison which has ever been visited by this inspection team.

The institution is rated - Excellent

MORRIS E. FOIST
1st Lt., F.A.
Prison Investigator

GEORGE F. FITZGIBBON, Ph.D.
Prison Administrator

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- 1 - Cleaning man

Largest number of prisoners ever here - 117 (in May 1946)
Average number imprisoned here - 30 to 40.
Smallest number ever here - 27.

Physical examinations are given to inmates within 3 days after their arrival. (Examination takes approximately 10 minutes). Inmates who are seriously ill are sent to hospital in Chiba. No deaths here during past year. One inmate sent home because of illness. (Mr. OKI doesn't know whether he did or did not die). Prisoners exercise 30 minutes per day. 3 meals per day: they bathe once per week. Chiba MG Team representative visits the prison once each month. Food is prepared in nearby restaurant. Cost is 2 ¥ per man per meal.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

This institution was exceptionally clean throughout. It is the best branch prison which has ever been visited by this inspection team.

The institution is rated - Excellent

MORRIS S. FOIST
1st Lt., F.A.
Prison Investigator

GEORGE F. FITZGIBBON, Ph.D.
Prison Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

ARTICLE 10. Of the standing secretaries, one who is not 2nd rank official shall receive the treatment of the 2nd rank official.

Secretaries other than the standing secretaries shall be appointed from 3rd rank officials and others who are not 3rd rank officials shall receive the treatment of third rank officials.

ARTICLE 11. Vice Minister of Justice (Chief of Juvenile Rehabilitation Bureau when Attorney General law becomes effective) shall be the chairman of the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 12. The secretaries is a body which plans for and execute decisions of the committee.

SECTION 3 - LOCAL COMMITTEES

ARTICLE 13. The Local Committee shall be established in each juvenile court.

ARTICLE 14. The number of committee members shall be decided by chief judge of juvenile court.

ARTICLE 15. The members of the committee shall be appointed by chief judge of juvenile court from:

A. 1st or 2nd rank officials of juvenile court	2
B. Operators of private institutions	2

ARTICLE 16. Of the committee men who are not 2nd rank officials shall receive the treatment of 2nd rank officials.

ARTICLE 17. The local committee shall have two standing secretaries who are appointed by chief judge of juvenile court from:

A. 2nd rank officials of juvenile court	1
B. Persons nominated by operators of private institutions	1

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Prison Branch - Daily reports of activities
for period 1-7 May, 1948.

Weekly report of activities for this period (1-7 May 1948) completed on
12 May, 1948.