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A murderess, a girl thief and a confidence woman say what they think of—

Japan's experiment in gaol reforms



FIFTEEN miles from Nagoya, in Central Honshu, the Japanese Attorney-General's Office has established a model

Officials of the Office describe it as the boldest effort yet in their reformation of Japan's prison system.

prison for women.

Purpose of the prison is reformative rather than penal.

Its 60 inmates, including a couple of murderesses, are all good conduct prisoners from other gaols in Japan still working on the old Japanese penal system of all slavery and no play.

It is something on the lines of the several prison farms for good conduct male prisoners in Australia-except that it is industrial, not agricultural.

still trying to find a properly-qualified teacher of English so that the subject can be taught

"English has become a sort of second language for the Japanese, and I want my girls, my graduates, to know it properly," he said,

In their off-working and off-school hours the women spend most of their time out-doors, though some of the more studious prefer to sit quietly in the library which was provided from funds donated by Higuchi-san,

When I visited Kasamatsu the other day the women were enjoying a lunch-time recess. Some of them were skipping, school girl fashion, in the yard,

Others were in their quarters, which I saw are luxurious compared with those in the usual run of Japanese gaols. In fact, they are better than many of the civilian cotton mill dormitories I have seen.

There are no cells. The quarters are divided into three large dermitories, each accomodating 20 women. The floors are neatly tatamied, and the rooms are meticulously clean,

talked with three of the prisonersa murderess, a thief and a confidence trickster.

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LEFT: This girl, a former taxidancer, is serving seven years at Kasamatsu prison for murdering another dancer during a quarrel over a mutual boyfriend. CEN-TRE: Som, of the inmates enjoy skipping rope. RIGHT: This girl is 17, youngest inmate of the model prison. Picture below her shows two of the girls working at loom in prison's cotton mill. At lower right two prison inmates squat on "library" floor, reading .- Photos by Cpl. Goodwin,

a sentence of 18 months. Mostly she stole money. This time she was gaoled for stealng 12,000 yen.

Previously she was in Wakayama gaol, and says she is glad to be serving out her time nearer her mother, who lives in Nagoya, and can visit her

. The confidence woman is 24, and Superintendent Ikeharu-san calls her his "most intellectual prisoner.

She was convicted on two occasions of imposture, once for posing as an interpreter for the occupation forces.

I was not surprised she didn't get away with it. When she told me she was a keen student of English, and missed her collection of English poets, I asked her who her favourite poet was.

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otton mill, in which the women work eight hours a day, for which they are paid. They are allowed plent, or leisure time.

There is no armed guard, and the only physical restrictions, Superintendent Shigeru Ikeharu says, are more to keep intruders out than the women in-

There are wooden bars on the dormitory windows and every two hours at night two male warders patrol the grounds with an Alsatian dog.

THE prison is in the sparsely populated village of Kasamatsu, and its official title, inscribed in Chinese characters above the gate, is "Kasamatsu Women's Institute for Education and Culture."

The cotton mill, which covers 4000 square yards, was donated to the Japanese Government by its previous owner, Ki'ichiro Higuchi, a wealthy Nagoya businessman.

Higuchi-san has long been an advocate of gaol reform, and a condition of his gift was that the mill be used for the purpose it is being used today.

"Improvement of living conditions for convicts, and their proper education, will make for a brighter and more democratic Japan," he wrote in a letter to the Attorney-General.

Superintendent Ikeharu, 42, is proud of his charge. Previously he has been superintendent only of juvenile reformatories. At Kasamatsu he has a staff of two male warders and 10 wardresses.

The women convicts address the wardresses and wardens as Sensei (Teacher) and in turn are addresed as Seito (Student).

Forty of the woman prisoners are either

tend beyond the learning of colloquial conversational phrases. Ikeharu-san says he is still trying to find a properly-qualified teacher of English so that the subject can be taught thoroughly.

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I talked with three of the prisoners a murderess, a thief and a confidence trickster.

First of all the murderess:

o She is 21 years ald. On Japanese standards she is something of a beauty, more almond-eyed than most Japanese, and with almost a milk-and-roses complexion. To western eyes, however, her gold-capped teeth are unsightly.

She was a taxidancer in a Tsu dance hall where rival for the affec-

It surprised me that she was given a sentence of only seven years. She knocked her girl rival unconscious with a hatchet, then strangled her.

Her ambition: to marry "into a nice family" when she is released. That will be six years from

"I like it here," she told me, smiling demurely, "and I'm going to learn all I can, so that I will make a good bride."

The girl-thief is still in her 'teens.

She looks more like a conventional Sunday School scholar than a thief convicted of a long string of offences. She is serving





SATO-SAN is a wardress at hasamatsu model prison, near Nagoya,

Kasamatsu prison for murdering another dancer during a quarrel over a mutual boyfriend. CENTRE: Some of the inmates enjoy their lunchtime break with a skipping rope. RIGHT: This girl is 17, youngest inmate of the model prison. Picture below her shows two of the girls working at loom in prison's cotton mill. At lower right two prison inmates squat on "library" floor, reading.—Photos by Cpl. Goodwin,

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By S. Chang, Boon writer

Pek ng and Shanghai, told me her ambition was to study religion when she finished serving her three-year sentence,

KASAMATSU prison is the pride of the Attorney-General's Office, and is, says Ikeharu-san, an experiment which will soon be repeated in other parts of Japan.

But Ikeharu-san's ambition is to impose an age-limit of 25 on future inmates at Kasamatsu. He believes that there is a better chance of reforming younger women.

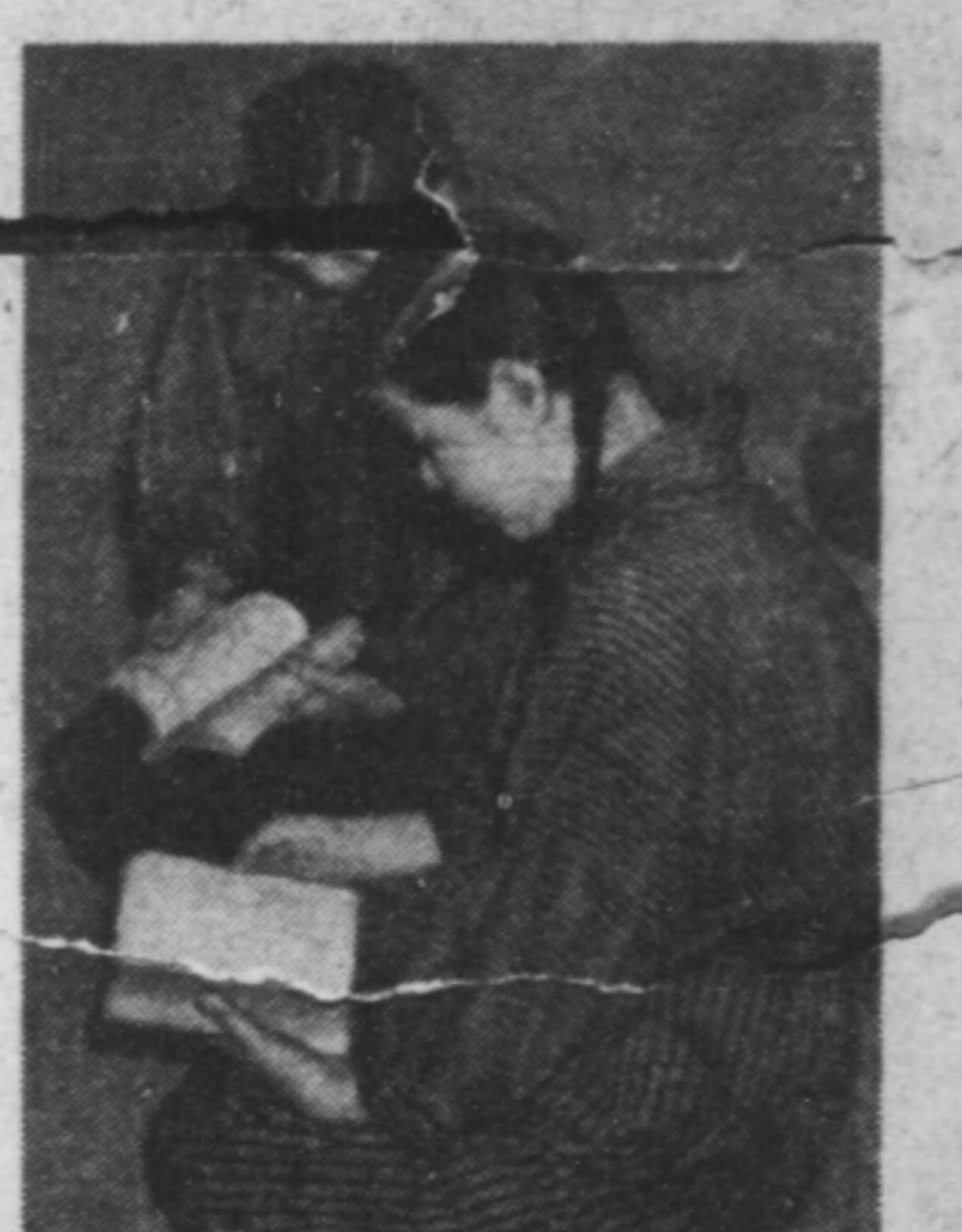
Rasamatsu Prison is only one month old, and at present, in addition to the 60 inmates, about 50 expert textile workers from outside visit the mill every day to teach spinning and weaving.

Before long these women will leave, and future inmates will be trained by instructresses specially selected from the long-term prisoners.

With extended dormitory accommodation, the prison could hold 500 inmates, and Ikeharusan says he hopes within a year or two to be giving that number of young women a chance of reformation and learning a trade.









Jack Simpson pushed the two-shilling plece from him with a gesture of disgust. Two bob! It was very little for an evening's work.

A new-minted coin, it glinted in the light from the unadorned 40-watt electric lamp



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Forty of the woman prisoners are either wives or widows, and 20 are spinsters. The oldest is 38 and the youngest 17.

IKEHARU-SAN has put his democratic ideas into practice in the clothing of the inmates of Kasamatsu model prison.

At present the women wear mompe (a wartime invention combining the principles of kimono and trousers), which today is standard uniform in most cotton mills in Japan.

They do not have to wear the glaring red p. ison uniform which is traditionally the dress for woman convicts in Japan's gaols. In their free time the women in Kasamatsu

are allowed to wear Western-style frocks, but Ikeharu-san has even broader ideas: "As the sewing lessons progress," he says, "I'll let them design and make their own working clothes, as well."

IN addition to working in the mill, the women are given 12 hours schooling a week in a variety of cultural and practical subjects.

Among the subjects taught them by qualified wardresses are sewime. Japanese etiquette, hand he told himself, and got up they had no money-the liars! But flower arrangement, English conversation, hygenics, and household economics.

The curriculum is very similar to that used in the hundreds of privately-run "bridal schoo's" in Japan, where tens of thousands of Japanese girls every day are receiving instruction to equip them for marriage and motherhood.

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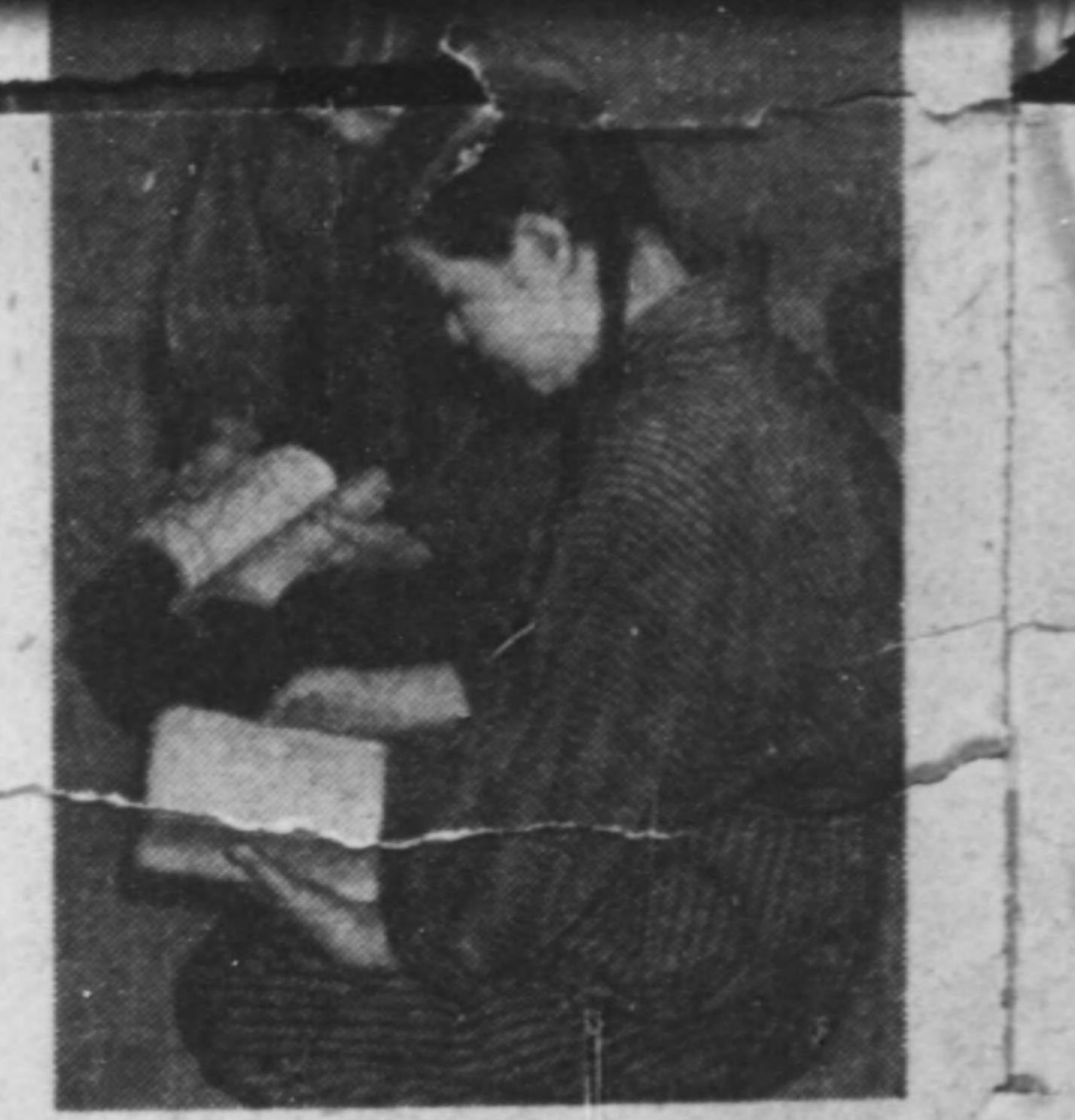
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wardress at ha-

samatsu model

prison, near

Nagoya,

Jack Simpson pushed the two-shilling piece from him with a gesture of disgust. Two bob! It was very little for an evening's work,

from the unadorned 40-watt ed room in Surry Hills. But, shiny or dull, it would still buy only a couple of schooners down at Joe Grogan's pub.

wealth to come men. To the homeless it meant a bed and perhaps a meat pie for supper; to the hungry it meant a three-course feed in a back-street hash-house. If his need were desperate, a man might even take a life for two bob!

Simpson surveyed himself in the dressing-table mirror as he sat at the table. Not a bad face—the face of a rough dlamond, many people might call it, if they judged him by his face.

His nose, never a mark of beauty. hadn't been improved by a straight left from Battling Crusoe in the "blue" down at the pub on that Melbourne Cup night when he'd backed Old Rowley and Battling would give him only twenty to one

Have to do something about the to make a search for ointment and bandage in the dressing-table drawer. He rummaged without success Perhaps it was just as well. bandage would be conspicuous, any way. A drop of jodine would do. Didn't want busybodies asking silly

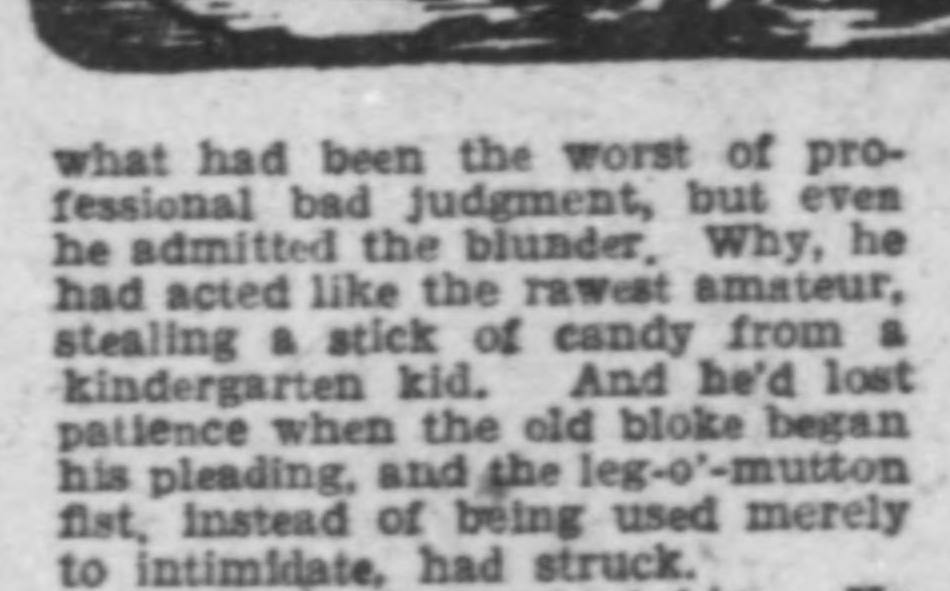
And yet two bob could represent Simpson would ask silly questions. He hadn't been called KO Simpson for nothing back in the old prelim, days. If some damn fool talked out of turn down at the pub he had only to give him a nasty look and w ve his leg-o'-mutton fist.

He winced as the iodine stung his grazed knuckles. Why the hell did he have to hit the -- old fool A bloke ought to take himself to the rat-house for not being able to pick 'em better than that. Two bob! Two lousy bob! And

What was it the old bloke had said? Of course, they all squawked when you hooked 'em and swore the old bloke had said something else-something about going to get medicine for a kid that was sick.

If the old codger had only two bob, why the hell did he have to pockets instead of a measly two

Simpson thus sought to excuse



A sudden fear seized him. He gazed reflectively in the mirror and tried to recall that scene in the Darlinghurst lane. Had anybody seen him? Then suddenly-yes, he'd noticed a kid on the next corner; just a small kid, but even a small kid has eyes and a tongue,

He had only hit the old bloke in the face, and he'd gone down like a ninepin. It had been the work of a moment to get his purse-one of those old drawstring affairs.

had not noticed? The dicks might be after him already! He'd better make himself scarce.

Jack Simpson became flustered He put the two-shilling piece in light, and shambled down the stars. He opened the front door just a fraction and peeped out. Nobody in sight, so far as he could see,

He let himself out the door and walked boldly along the street towards the lane which ran alongside a house two doors away. As he stepped into the lane strong hands grabbed him.

Simpson didn't struggle. No use when the dicks had him. It looked bad to struggle if you were going to plead innocence. And even if they had the goods on you it only made matters worse.

"Eh, what's this?" asked Simpson as his arrest seemed to be taking an unorthodox turn. The reply was a punch on the jaw that staggered even KO Simpson, and, before he could recover, a second man gave him a kick in the belly.

his pockets as he lay on the ground. When they ended their search one as he said fiercely: "Two bob! Two lousy bob! So help me, a man ought to do the coot over!"

Jack Simpson couldn't suppress & shiver of apprehension, e

全然不敢强也是 海上 公子不事不及

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-	Fire Branch		
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SUNDAY, DECEMBER NIPPON_TIMES,

BRITISH COURTS ADOPT NEW PROBATION SYSTEM

Second Chance Given If Circumstances Justifiable

Probation System is based was the the national interests. development of the idea of the suspended sentence. Under this, For these reasons, a second pro- mot the accused person, who was ad- perty tax proposed by the Socialist the judged to be guilty and had his left-wing was cast as de as an in- tidi sentence decided upon, would have appropriate measure to implement his sentence suspended. Of course, at this time. this can only happen when the Other problems that were treated dev

This means that they have to take The Mainichi, on Saturday, cate- that of the offence. And there are very many good reasons for recommending that the offender be given a further chance to redeem his cha- The racter. Prison should be the last T resort, not the first.

Assent Given

When the court is satisfied on all ec al these points, they give their as- as w sent, and then they order that the prisoner be placed on probation.

This means that he can go back issue to his home, his family and his job the

Editorial Survey -

PARTY STRIFES SIMMERING TO APPROVAL SOUNDED OF

Political issues emanating from ticiai two major factors, the Socialist of s left-wing's demand for implemen- accou Everyday in Britain's courts of tation of socialistic policies by the policies justice, men and women are being Katayama cabinet and rising new affai offered the opportunity of return- party movements constituted a edito ing to their home to live as honest large portion of editorials during it citizens without having to carry the week. Editors arged the Sothe mark of a prison life. And cit lists to be realistic and practical serv they are offered this chance rather than partison and self- mes through what is called the "Proba-tion System," a procedure which na on's knotty problems. Spon-to f can be adopted if the court thinks sort of the new party movements and the circumstances are justifiable. were cautioned against pursuing scra The principle upon which the any policy essentially inimical to The

court has agreed that the accused in ed torial columns included labor the deserves a second chance, and that disputes, administrative readjust- cas the trust put in him will be justi- ment inflation and budget, and ject economic controls.

into consideration his previous goric ly disapproved ex-Premier their history, his character and the sur-Tojo's assertions in the affidavit policies. after leaving the court. For, after presented to the International Mili- burn all, it is part of British justice tary ribunal for the Far East strice to consider not only the guilt of an wirned its readers that "unless car the man, but the circumstances we continue to repent and reflect eiti which led up to the committing on our misdeeds of the past, we div shall never become a respectable the member of the family of a nesco

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This means that he can go back to his home, his family and his job the for a certain length of time. At a protection the end of that period his case is again reviewed by the court and if it is proved that he has made every effort to wipe out his past political in living the life of political pol conduct and is living the life of pol a law-abiding citizen, then his pri- adr son sentence can be cancelled. But vat if, at any time, he fails to satisfy sta the authorities of his good be- no havior, then he can be called back an to court and made to take his full sta punishment.

In many cases it is necessary to pr investigate the living conditions of ch the accused before issuing a pro- st bation order so as to find out whe- sy ther the probation is likely to be at a success.

Under certain circumstances, it may be suitable to find the man living quarters in a hostel, home or family. Of course, he has every opportunity of finding employment th and the state grants him mone- W tary assistance to cover the cost of a his accommodations. This is if he ti hasn't the means to pay for it him- ic self, of course.

Individuals Checked

The success of this system, of course, depends almost entirely on accurate information being given as to the behavior of the accused u during the period of probation. d This is where the probation officer p s in He is a man who has st

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Individuals Checked

The success of this system, of course, depends almost entirely on accurate information being given as to the behavior of the accused during the period of probation. This is where the probation officer comes in. He is a man who has been very carefully selected and, besides special qualifications, he must have those qualities of tact and understanding that will help him to carry out his difficult task with the greatest ability.

He is expected to deal with those people who have been placed under to his care with kindness and humanitarian principles, and endeavor to help them find employment and give them advice when needed.

In recent years the range of his activities has widened considerably. He does not only have to deal with accused persons on probation, but he is also entrusted with the supervision of young offenders and in some cases he is given the task of attempting to bring about reconciliation between couples who are intending to get divorced.

Children Supervised

Perhaps one of his most important duties is the supervision of children. Often the future of a child depends a great deal on the understanding and the care that the probation officer gives to that particular case. He needs to inspire confidence and a spirit of friendliness in the child, and at the same time give the parents get the impression of a wise friend pure decise them.

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As a rule he is able to gain the th confidence of the child and his po parents and in many instances that or child is never again seen in a court of law.

The successful results of the pro- So bation officer's work have stimu- m lated British courts to an even Co greater extension of the system. be During the recent war various rea- th sons beyond the control of the m courts prevented the courts from co carrying out many of their func- sir tions and the authorities looked - in solving many of the more diffi-

tions of British Justice. The pro- abiding citizens.-Via Radiopress name

1 CHUICO WILL WILL I USE to the probation officer for help normally in Japan as long as poli- ren.

a cult cases.

d There is little doubt now in the saving tens of thousands of peominds of the court authorities that ple in Britain from prison senthe probation system for children tences and at the same time it will and adults alike is proving to be give them back their self respect Wi one of the most successful exhibi- and they shall live again as law- use the

(OUER)

Provost courts of the 1st Cavalry raki, Chiba, Gumma, Nagano and Division in the ten prefectures of Tokyo. the Tokyo-Yokohama area are do Yokohama Provost Court No. 1

Every four weeks the Provost Courts sentence on the average The 2nd Cavalry Brigade's Pro- 19 about 400 Japanese miscreants to than 300 years.

of all offenses against the occupation. other in the Ueno district.

n- to the more serious offenses.

e Tochigi, Kanagawa, Saitama, Iba- Shope.

ing a big business in bringing presided over by Lt. Col. Leslie J. swift justice to offenders against Cartwright, of Milton, Wisconsin, the occupation, the records of the had the lions share of business. Judge Advocate at 1st Cavalry Through his court went 219 of the Division Headquarters disclosed. | defendants, who received sentences totaling \1,195,000 in fines, and 103 zin years and 10 months in prison.

vost Court, located in the Metropay \frac{\pmax}{3,000,000} in fines and hand politan Police Board Building, is presented by out prison terms totaling more the next largest court. Presided C over by Maj. Willard M. Shope, Cases handled by Provost Courts of Missoula, Mont., this court are the more important violations during the same period meted out the against occupation laws, dealing \\ \frac{\pmathbf{4}680,200}{\text{total}} \) in fines, and 104 years, De mainly with black-market opera- two months in prison terms. There tions and the theft of supplies and are two other important Provost Jan equipment from Army sources. Courts in Tokyo. These are the ma The Provost Courts no longer try court in Shinagawa ward and the of

Probably one of the most interest- rai After processing thousands of ing of the courts is the International of cases in the last two years, a new Provost Court, which functions in an ne system was set up by which the all cases involving foreign nat- lan ts Japanese courts have been given tionals. In such cases, the court be ar the jurisdiction over a great mass includes representatives of the nap- of lesser crimes, leaving the tion to which the individual on af ad courts free to give chief attention trial belongs. The American 31 officers of this court are Lt. Col. pu The 1st Cavalry Division John T. Lucey, Jr., of Rivertown, co operates Provost Courts in the Wyoming; Lt. Col. Allen F. Rice, prefectures of Yamanashi, Niigata, of Burlington, Vt.; and Major m

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Social and and

GEN. FOX RETURNS FROM U.S.

SOCIETY MEETING 01

The America-Japan Society will meet on Tuesday, December 30, at noon at the

Provost Courts in 10 Prefectures Deal Swift Justice to Offenders F

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operates Provost Courts in the Wyoming; Lt. Col. Allen F. Rice, prefectures of Yamanashi, Niigata, of Burlington, Vt.; and Major m le Tochigi, Kanagawa, Saitama, Iba- Shope.

the Tokyo-Yokohama area are do Yokohama Provost Court No. 1, ing a big business in bringing presided over by Lt. Col. Leslie J. swift justice to offenders against Cartwright, of Milton, Wisconsin, the occupation, the records of the had the lions share of business. Judge Advocate at 1st Cavalry Through his court went 219 of the ab- Division Headquarters disclosed. | defendants, who received sentences

about 400 Japanese miscreants to vost Court, located in the Metro- we pay \3,000,000 in fines and hand politan Police Board Building, is pr out prison terms totaling more the next largest court. Presided C over by Maj. Willard M. Shope, Cases handled by Provost Courts of Missoula, Mont., this court are the more important violations during the same period meted out the against occupation laws, dealing \\ \frac{4}{680,200} in fines, and 104 years, De mainly with black-market opera- two months in prison terms. There tions and the theft of supplies and are two other important Provost Ja f equipment from Army sources. Courts in Tokyo. These are the ma The Provost Courts no longer try court in Shinagawa ward and the of

Probably one of the most interest- ran After processing thousands of ing of the courts is the International of cases in the last two years, a new Provost Court, which functions in an officers of this court are Lt. Col. pu The 1st Cavalry Division John T. Lucey, Jr., of Rivertown, co

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

GEN. FOX RETURNS FROM U.S.

Brig. Gen. Annzo P. Fox, Deputy Chief of Stat ScaP, has returned to Tokyo follow me a month's routine of conferences with Department of the Vild- Army officials in Washington, D.C.

AMERICA JAPAN SOCIETY MEETING OF

The America-Japan Society will meet | Ul on Tuesday, December 30, at noon at the | co Industrial Club All members and friends are invite

Kcs.) 1:50-Rugby: Meiji Univ. vs. Dethisha Univ.; 5, 6:30-Music; 7-JOBK Variety; 7:30-Story Telling; 8-Russia Music; 9-Letters of the Season; 9:30-Rusic.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009 THE KIPLINGER WASHINGTON AGENCY Washington Business Correspondents WILLARD M. KIPLINGER BOYCE MORGAN JOHN E. RYERSON E. H. BOOTHBY ROBERT G. COVEL CLARENCE M. WRIGHT WARREN D. MULLIN 1907 K STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. G. September 25, 1947 Dear Sirt As you know, the usual practice in the publishing business is to require all subscriptions to be paid in advance. But for many years we have followed a liberal policy in this respect because of the "special" nature of our Letters, and the attitude of our subscribers toward them. When payment is delayed for some reason, we would far rather continue to send the Letters than to risk having a subscriber miss the very one that might be of particular and vital importance to him. We know that Kiplinger subscribers highly approve of this policy, for many have written and told us so. And that's why we have continued to send you the Letters each week, although we have not received an answer to our two previous letters requesting your renewal instructions. We realize that a man may order the Letters, find them most valuable, yet still overlook the invoices which we send him. Or he may merely neglect to renew an expiring subscription, even though he wants and needs the Letters, and fully intends to continue getting them. I feel confident that you will wish to continue the Letters, especially under present conditions, when knowledge of what is happening and what is going to happen in Washington is so necessary for sound business planning. If that's the case, I'll appreciate it greatly if you'll pass the enclosed invoice for payment now, while it's fresh in your mind. Thanks for your cooperation. Sincerely yours, Boyce Morgan.

Managing Director. BMshs

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Kn Lewon

Fu your comment.

Did you release anything on the subject. If so, attach.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION FOUTTING SLIP

	FROM: GROUP	DATE:	22 Jan	. 47	
	Chief of Divis	ion	a/m moment	1	
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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

lack of such information they could not Letermine the authenticity or falseness of In article in reference to prisons. For this reason they approved the Jimmin Shimbur article which was post there appears to be nothing objectionally to the attached article.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009 The ASAHI ShinBUN Dated 17 Jan 47 Title: Fish for lunch diverted and not given to prisoners. Sub-Title: Prisoners also suffering from housing as people at large. "Prison Week" during the period of which to open prison life to the public for the purpose of democratizing that life is now being held and the writer (press man of the Asahi newspaper Co.) visited Fuchu Prison, the most modernized in Japan together with Mr. Shiga, Yoshio, leader of the Communist Party on January 15. Mr. Shiga who had been thrown into such prisons as Ichigaya, Kosuge, Chiba and Hakodate was released from Fuchu last year after 18 years of imprisonment. Though he has suffered from acute pneumonia and neuralgia these several days, he visited Fuchu prison with me (writer) at ll a.m. Mr. Shiga went to the usher room and said to the girl whom he knew during his prison life there and who was frightened at him, "How are you? I have not seen you for a long time." Then he met Mr. Matsuyama, vice chief of the prison, because Chief Koyasu was out that time. Mr. Matsuyama was employed when he was in Ichigaya Prison, so that he knew him very well. Mr. Matsuyama intended to guide him, but he walked ahead as if he were usher. First of all he proceeded to the kitchen and tasted supplementary food for sick inmates, "Tangle boiled down in soy". As soon as he said "This is - - ," vice chief told, "Today's supplementary food is not so good". Then he said ironically, "I did not pick up today especially for inspection." After hearing from the cook that 136 lb. of sardine was ready for today's lunch, he went to the hospital and asked Dr. Migami, chief of the Sanitation Section of medicine, and said "Oh! medicine bottles are almost vacant. How many are suffering from illness?" Doctor answered, "229 of 4420 inmates (as of Jan 15) are patients and 104 of them are suffering from tuberculosis." Then he asked, "How many are attacked with mal-nutrition?" "About 20" doctor answered. "I hear that food for inmates has become better, but when I was here, cooks were so careless in boiling rice with coal that we sometimes had to eat rice blended with cinder. Well, how many suffering from itch?"

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"204 inmates are attacked with itch. They are almost taken it in police cells."

"Neuralgia?"

"No inmate suffering from it."

"It is the most troublesome to suffer from neuralgia in prison. I was blamed to feign sickness."

Then Mr. Shiga went upstairs saying that he would look at his former room and opened the door of the room, No. 48, 3rd house. He said, "Oh there are indecent scribblings. In our prison days, such scribblings were never found by strict watch. This was my room and one after next was Mr. Tokuda's!

Then he went up to the roof and found strike demonstrators with six red flags ahead, accompanied by a brass band marching from the Tokyo Shibaura Car manufacuring situated in the opposite side of the prison.

He said, "Well, we sometimes informed them from here with flag that we were Communists."

Then he came down and inspected the solitary rooms and mixed rooms. Here is also suffering from housing. Three or four inmates are living in a solitary room and moreover in a mixed room (capacity 9), 9 are living together and concerning bed clothes there are 3 for 4 inmates.

He asked a question in a mixed room. "Did you take sardine for your today's lunch?" They answered, "We 17 in this mixed room did not see even a bone of sardine this noon."

Then he said to the vice chief, "I heard from the cook that 136 lb. of sardine was ready for today's lunch" but vice chief did not answer.

He made another question to them, "Do you look at newspapers" They answered, "Yes, but only one newspaper titled "Man" (published by the Prison Section of Justice Ministry) and press cuttings of Asaki and Mainich newspapers."

Here he looked at the paper and said, "It is not interesting as even and moreover radio apparatus is said to be out of order. There is nothing to relax them." Vice chief did not answer.

Then he asked again to them, "What is the most bitter here?"
They answered, "It is the most bitter for us to sit down idle without being given work."

Leaving there he stopped in front of the gloomy rooms for confession and said, "Groaning sounds were always heard from here

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before. Are these rooms still used?" Vice chief answered clearly, "No, these rooms have been never used since the termination of the war."

However, Mr. Shiga did not fail in finding a bedcloth prepared in one of the two dark rooms.

After 4 hours of inspection, he expressed the following impression:

"The ostensive atmosphere has become better a little, but prison life is never improved intrinsically, compared with that of pre-war."

The answers of present prison officers are always "shortages" -- shortage of bedding, shortage of manpower, shortage of operations to assign to inmates and shortage of budget, but they themselves have no will to cultivate inmates.

At any rate, it cannot be accomplished to democratize prison life without democratization of the whole society.

NIPPON TIMES
1946 10 MAY

Vast Improvement Decided/For Jails

Inmates to Have Better Care; Cleanliness to Be Stressed For Cells

filthy, unsanitary and inhuman were Japanese jails but a vast improvement in facilities, treatment and supervision, will be brought about in the 1,100 and more dungeons all over the country, reports Kyodo. Those locked up will get speedy investigations, their health will be guarded, rations bettered and an inspection system put into effect.

he had a vagrants and orphans will not be kept in fail unless absolutely unavoidable for protection purposes.
They will be turned over to social welfare organizations or reformatories as soon as possible however, in case they have to be detained.

Through redistribution and increase of investigators, detectives and police, speedy examination and shorter detention terms will be aimed. Particularly in localities where there is the greatest outbreak of crimes or in areas where detention accommodations are poor, provisional increase of such will be made

According to the new jail regulations, flooring must be raised to be over a foot and half high and ceilings over 10 feet high. Each cell should have a floor space of from two to four tsubo (one tsubo equals six feet square). Cleanliness and improvement of washrooms, toilets and bathrooms are also the new requirements.

The state of the s

Not more than three persons to each tsubo of space will be confined while those under protective custody will be kept only in custody rooms. Men and women minors and adults will be strictly segregated.

Each police station will be required to have a doctor attached to it who will make a daily round of medical examination. It will also have a medical room where apparatus, medicines, scales and other equipment will be kept.

The price of meals was 15 sen before the war and (at various times it came as high as 50 sen). Now it will be raised to one yen with the general ration of staple foods assured and more than 1,200 calories in the meals provided.

Also in order to raise the level of prison wardens special education will be given them and their pay and treatment improved.

Repts. rel. to Jap. papers:

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CIVIL INTELLIGENCE PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

INTRA-SECTION ROUTING SLIP

FROM TRISON SEC. DATE /2 MAY 1946

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CIVIL INTELLIGENCE PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

INTRA-SECTION ROUTING SLIP BIF OR MATION CHIEF OF DIVISION NECESSARY ACTION ASS T CHIEF OF DIV do APPROVAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER \ TE SIGNATURE ADMINIS TRATIVE OFF INITIALS CHIEF CLERK COMMENT POLICE SECTION REVISION RETURN MS AND MRS DISPATCH FILE RURAL POLICE BULLETIN BOARD DESTROYING METRO POLICE TYPING FIRE SECTION Tress release appears to PRISON SECTION STAT. & ANAL. SECTION LANGUAGE SECTION LEGAL SECTION MESSAGE CENTER to check on improvements actually make. OCCIO REMARKS:

Apr. 25 - asali Thinks.

May 7 - N. Keisii Shimbus

May 8 - Nijepon Tines.

Protection of Civil Liberties

The issue raised in the Constitutional Revision Committee of the House of Representatives last Friday concerning the safeguarding of the fundamental human rights deserves to be given the widest and deepest possible consideration. For, atlhough all too often the interpellations in the Diet have been confused and irrelevant, this time they went straight to the very core of the problem of establishing democracy in Japan.

As charged by the interpellators, violations of the civil liberties of the people by the police and judiciary still exist. Of course, in the old days of the totalitarian regime, such abuses were to be expected. But since the establishment of the present regime committed to democratic ways, the Government has pledged itself to full respect for the rights of all individuals. Nevertheless there is ample evidence that torture and third degree methods are being continued by the police, and that suspects are still detained for inordinately long periods under barbarous condition before being brought to trial. It may be that theoretically such practices are no longer authorized and that the higher officials are sincerely trying to stamp them out. But it cannot be denied that some of the lower police and judiciary officials are still guilty of engaging in these abuses.

A flagrant example is the recently reported case in Kagawa Prefecture where the police secured a confession from a man charged with having strangled his wife, only to discover later that someone else was the actual murderer. This false confession, it has been brought out, was wrung from the innocent man by subjecting him to such intense physical torture that he agreed to anything in order to secure relief. This is an extreme case, to be sure, but there are reports of countless numbers of suspects arrested on even petty charges who have been subjected by the police to prolonged cruel and insulting treatment before being brought belatedly to trial.

The question is, what can be done about these violations of the civil liberties of the people? The new draft Constitution contains admirable provisions for the safeguarding of the fundamental human rights. But how can it be made certain that these provisions of the new Constitution will not be incorrigible subordinates?

most serious attention, for, as previously stated, it strikes at the very core of the problem of maintaining a democratic regime. Inif such abuses can be perpetrated by a section of the police, what assurance can there be that men might not be falsely accused, detained and illegally punished for their political convictions?

Democracy can exist only if each individual sis made secure in his right to hold whatever conviction he sees fit, to say what he believes, and to attempt to influence others to his belief within the limits of public safety and order. This does not mean that a person can engage in conspiracy or violence, but vigorous and practical action. it does mean that as long as be remains law-abiding he must be free from intimidation. But if the police can detain a person for extended periods of time without trial or subject him to physical or undue mental torture, the way is opened up for illegal political intimidation which threatens the very foundations of democracy.

Constitutional and legal guarantees of the fundamental human

rights are not enough. If democracy is to be effectively protected in practice as well as on the statute books, the legal guarantees must be implemented by a practicable procedure through which the police and judiciary authorities can be subjected to constant excircumvented by the lower police amination and check. It calls for and judiciary officers as the pres- the setting up of such a process ent correct policy of the respon- as is provided for in the writ of sible higher authorities is even habeas corpus in the Anglo-Saxon now being circumvented by their countries which makes it mandatory for the authorities to reveal This is a matter which calls for the specific charges on which a person has been arrested and to bring him speedily to a fair public

In addition to setting up the excusable as is the abuse of the machinery for such a procedure. rights of even criminal suspects, it is necessary to see to it that this. there is much greater danger in- procedure in promptly invoked on herent in the possible abuse of behalf of even ignorant and weak those whose arrest may have been individuals. To this end, publicinfluenced by political factors. For spirited private citizens should organize themselves into an unofficial agency to act as a watch-dog ever on the guard against official abuses. It means that some such body like the Civil Liberties Union in the United States is sorely needed in Japan.

It would be a tragedy if the discussions in the Diet on human rights and civil liberties should end merely in the expression of pious sentiments within the halls of the Diet. There is urgent need to translate these sentiments into

The commendance INNOCENT MAN FORCED

Degree Seen Behind Admission of Murder

INTO FALSE CONFESSION

Due to the application of old-time physical torture by the Japanese police, a completely innocent man was recently forced to make a false Third Degree confession that he murdered his wife, Kyodo reports.

In April this year, Mrs. Mak'e Onishi, 24 at Shichika-mura, Nakatado-gun. Kagawa Prefecture, was strangled to death, and her husband Yoshitake was immediately arrested by the police as a murder suspect. When cross-examined, he confessed his crime 10 days after the murder saying that he had quarreled with his wife on a matter of household economy and killed the latter. For speedy action and efforts exerted by the police, words of commendation were given to the police in Kagawa Prefecture by the procurators' of-

Later, the procurators' office convicted Onishi of the crime of inflicting injuries on his wife, resulting in death, at the preliminary trial. However, just when the case was ready to be brought to public trial, the Himeji police rounded-up Katsu Fujimoto, 23, on July 11, on suspicion of robbery. Fujimoto then confessed to having murdered Mrs. Onishi when he stole into her house to steal some money and was discovered by her.

With this confession, the case assumed a new turn, and the matter are serving life sentences. was referred to the Kagawa police. When Fujimoto was examined at the procurators' office at Takamatsu it became evident that he was the real murderer, and Onishi was released on July 16. When freed, Onishi said that he had made a false confession, having been unable to stand the physical torture that was inflicted.

news briers third degree methods involving Japs Still Use

Kyodo news service, quoling he Mimpo, tells of a man in Kagawa prefecture who confessed to the murder of his wife after six days of alleged third degree treatment. As the husband was about to go on rial for his life on basis of the confession, a burglary suspect confessed to the murder. Cruel treat. ment of prisoners-long a practice with Japanese civil and military au. thorities-has been forbidden since after the surrender.

What the Kagawa police should have used is the Waseda University lie detector, described by Tokyo Shimbun as the "greatest terror for criminals." It is claimed to be 100 percent correct, Tokyo Shimbun says. and uses electricity "to read the mind of the criminal."

Kyodo reports that more than 170 persons are still being held for viola. tions of military law during the war. Most of them, Kyodo says, are re garded as pacifists and were imprisoned for opposing the war, but charges against them include deser. tion, mutiny and espionage. Most STORES AND ALLEY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

REFORMATORIES IN JAPAN

EXCERPTS FROM NIPPON TIMES, 23 OCT. 1946

"A total of 23,959 delinquent youths were taken into police custody throughout the nation during the latter part of September. This appalling background serves to highlight the attention called last week by Dr. Burdett Lewis, administrator of the Prison Branch of SCAP's Public Safety Division, to the fact that organized crime threatens to draw more and more recruits into its ranks unless the government and the people fully meet their proper responsibilities toward the young people.

"As former Commissioner of Correction of New York City, Dr. Lewis speaks with authority when he calls attention to the great social problem of protecting adolescent youths from the seductive influence of crime. The facts which he presents constitute a definite challenge.

"From his experience, Dr. Lewis declares that only a very small percentage of those brought before the courts on charges of lawbreaking can be classified as professional, habitual criminals. Out of 60,000 cases studied, 3,600 were found to be serious criminals and only two per cent were found to be feocial misfits'. All the others, Dr. Lewis emphasizes, were victims of environment and circumstances.

"In the light of these facts, the recent establishment by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board of a juvenile section to handle cases involving minors is a major step forward. It means abandonment of the dangerous and out-of-date practice of lumping all law breakers in one group, regardless of age.

"Dr. Lewis's account of pre-vocational as well as vocational training offered to inmates of corrective and penal institutions of New York and New Jersey shows how far Japan's penal and corrective institutions have yet to go before their educational program can be considered satisfactory."

Remarks

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