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

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

APO 500
21 May 1951

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Investigation of complaint, Re: David Stein, an American Citizen confined at Kosuge Main Prison.

2. Time of conference: 1600 hrs, 18 May 1951.

3. Location of conference: Room 224, Diplomatic Section, American Consulate, Mitsui Main Bank Building.

4. Personnel attending:
Mr. Glen Bruner, Consul, Diplomatic Section
Lt Col Roland P. Desonier, Inf. PSD
Mr. Gerald B. Stahly, DAC, PSD
Mr. Ernie L. Maxwell, DAC, PSD

5. Purpose of conference: To submit oral report following informal request by Diplomatic Section to investigate complaint of David Stein an American citizen confined at Kosuge Main Prison.

6. Discussion: A complete and thorough oral report as to the inspection that was made 17 May 1951, concerning all functions pertaining to inmate activities, privileges and living conditions accorded United Nations Nationals while under confinement in Kosuge Main Prison.

7. Conclusion: Diplomatic Section will submit formal request to Chief, Public Safety Division, through proper channels for a formal report of investigation.

PRISON BRANCH
PSD FILE COPY

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

3. Location of conference: Room 224, Diplomatic Section, American Consulate, Mitsui Main Bank Building.

4. Personnel attending:
Mr. Glen Bruner, Consul, Diplomatic Section
Lt Col Roland P. Desonier, Inf. PSD
Mr. Gerald B. Stahly, DAC, PSD
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5. Purpose of conference: To submit oral report following informal request by Diplomatic Section to investigate complaint of David Stein an American citizen confined at Kosuge Main Prison.

6. Discussion: A complete and thorough oral report as to the inspection that was made 17 May 1951, concerning all functions pertaining to inmate activities, privileges and living conditions accorded United Nations Nationals while under confinement in Kosuge Main Prison.

7. Conclusion: Diplomatic Section will submit formal request to Chief, Public Safety Division, through proper channels for a formal report of investigation.

1 Incl
Inspection report

ERNIE L. MAXWELL, DAC
Prison Administrator

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

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
18 May 1951

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Investigation of Complaint Re: David Stein an American Citizen Confined at Kosuge Main Prison.

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Personnel assigned:

Noland F. Desonier, Lt Col, Inf
Gerald B. Stahly, DAC
Ernie L. Maxwell, DAC

2. Prison Branch representatives conferred with Warden Kawakami and members of his staff. Interviews were conducted with Subject and two other American Nationals also confined at this prison. An inspection was made of all functions pertaining to inmate activities, privileges and living conditions accorded United Nation's Nationals.

a. David Stein was admitted to Kosuge Prison 4 May 1951, and was immediately placed in quarantine — a standard procedure — and was retained there until he was declared free of communicable diseases and had cleared classification procedures. Normally these functions require a minimum of two weeks. In Stein's case these procedures were completed in every detail in nine days. At which time he was transferred to a dormitory type cell especially furnished and equipped for United Nation's Nationals.

b. The dormitory is 12' x 18' x 12' high, wooden floor, concrete walls with barred window and doors, running water and an enclosed Japanese style commode. The furniture consists of single, upright American style beds with thick mattresses and adequate bed clothing, shelves for personal effects, one six inch bench and small bed side stands.

c. On 12 May 1951, following proper classification procedures, Subject was assigned to work at the institution bakery. He is required to be on the job eight hours per day, seven days per week, for which he receives the customary twenty-eight Yen compensation per month. The work is relatively light and actually requries only three to four hours labor per day. The working conditions are satisfactory.

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

d. The quantity and quality of the food provided while in quarantine was adequate, preparation by Japanese cooks who are unfamiliar with western style cooking may not have brought the food to Subject in the style to which he had been accustomed. At present, all foods consumed by United Nation's Nationals are prepared by an American cook in a prison kitchen adequate in all respects except for minor cleanliness, for which the American cook is responsible. Foods are served on chinaware. The following menus selected at random are representative:

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Bread & Butter Oatmeal Fried Cabbage Eggs, Scrambled Apple Coffee Milk, Full Cup Sugar Salt Pepper	1st Dish: Butter, 5 Grams, Pork, 20 Grams, Carrot 50 Grams, Cabbage 40 Grams, Potato 20 Grams 2nd Dish: Bread & Butter Pork Sausage w/curry souce, Ham, Eggs Scrambled Apple Cocoa	Toast & Butter 1st Dish: Pork, Potatoes, Carrots & Onion 2nd Dish: Pork w/catsup Squce 3rd Dish: Potatoes, Curry Powder, Milk Added 4th Dish: Eggs scrambled, 30 Grams Apple Orange Juice

In addition to Japanese food rations, the storage locker in the private kitchen contained a variety of American tinned foods which Subject advised us was provided by relatives of other United Nation National prisoners following requests submitted by Occupation authorities to permit relatives to supplement institutional rations, which includes bottled Coca Cola.

The water for all institutional use is obtained from a 500 foot drilled well. It is tested once each month. The water is free from observable foreign matter.

e. Medical examination, treatment and care are available when needed. The medical standards at Komuge are above average for Japanese institutions. On 11 May 1951, Subject requested medical attention which was administered immediately with satisfactory results.

f. During quarantine, one bath per week is standard procedure for all inmates. While employed, an inmate is authorized and receives a bath daily. Toilet necessities may be purchased at the institute commissary or supplied by friends or relatives.

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

g. Adequate clothing is provided by the institution, however, upon individual requests of United Nation Nationals, the wearing of personal clothing is permitted. Subject was wearing his own underwear. Other United Nation Nationals were observed wearing personal outside garments including shoes which permission would never be granted in a major prison in the United States while under maximum security confinement. Institutional clothing for Subject was especially tailored to conform with western style; an unusual concession.

h. Adequate laundry facilities are provided by the institution.

i. Prison officials have complied with Japanese law requirements concerning exercise. All United Nations's Nationals are permitted to witness or engage in institutional athletics and recreational activities. While the institute is naturally limited in the extent to which it is able to provide reading materials for United Nation's Nationals, special permission has been granted by the warden to friends and relatives to supply their needs. A sizeable quantity of reading material was noted in the United Nation's Nationals dormitory and work station. The warden is making provisions for a special radio receiving set tuned to broadcasts in the language of the United Nation's Nationals, subject to the same control as is exercised over similar facilities for Japanese inmates.

j. All incoming and outgoing mail, newspapers and periodicals are censored according to standard institutional practices and in compliance with prison law. Visits are permitted according to the grade of the inmate and under supervision of a prison official competent in the language of the United Nation National inmate, according to standard procedures.

k. United Nation Nationals personal property is properly inventoried and stored. Articles of personal clothing were found on hangers in the dormitory which privilege does not comply with modern prison regulations relative to maximum security institutions.

l. A request for smoking privileges submitted to the warden in behalf of United Nation National inmates was denied in accordance with Japanese Prison regulations concurred in by Prison Branch, Public Safety Division.

m. Conference with the warden, his staff, Subject, and other United Nation National inmates combined with personal observation discloses no evidence of mistreatment.

n. To date, Subject has a clean conduct record at this institution.

3. It is the opinion of the investigating personnel that Subject displayed mild neurotic tendencies, persecution complex, and an air of

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

superiority toward Japanese Prison Officials as well as Japanese inmates. During personal interview, in the presence of the warden, investigating personnel, and an english speaking prison physician, Subject pointed and referred to the chief guard as "that". Thus, part of his problem is his own making.

4. Internal regulation #324, concerning the confinement of United Nation Nationals in Japanese Penal-Correctional Institutes became effective 31 October 1950. This placed an entirely new responsibility on Japanese Prison Officials which has caused them considerable concern. It is the opinion of the investigating personnel that the Japanese prison officials are making a sincere effort to deal with all United Nation Nationals effectively and humanely, within the limits of language, cultural concepts and understanding. Since this is an entirely new procedure, all United Nation National Agencies which may become involved in the administration of this regulation should assume an understanding and helpful attitude toward the Japanese Officials, as well as the inmates, as they seek to implement the regulation.

Roland P. Desonier
ROLAND P. DESONIER
Lt Col, Infantry

Gerald B. Stahly
GERALD B. STAHLY
Institutional Admin

Ernie L. Maxwell
ERNIE L. MAXWELL
Prison Admin

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
10 March 1951

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Review of Present Status of Occupation Administration.

2. Time of Conference: 8, 9, 10 December 1951 (attended by Prison Branch, 1000-1150 hours, 1300-1510 hours.

3. Location of Conference: Room 401, Union Club.

4. Personnel Attending: (at above hours)
Morning Session:
Dr. Alfred C. Oppler, Legal Section
Mr. A. J. McCormick
Mr. Frank Risso, Govt. Section
Lt. Col. J. P. Napier, Govt. Section
Mr. M. N. Shirven, Govt. Section
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Afternoon Session:
Col. L. G. Smith, CO, CIC
Mr. Johnson Munroe, Police Branch, PSD
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD

5. Purpose of Conference: Information for Legal and Government Division, CAS.

6. Discussion: Lt. Col. Napier explained that there is no relaxation of certain basic SCAPINS such as the Purge and No. 520 requiring reports to SCAP of any political organization or any other. These can be relaxed only by Peace Treaty as they are political in nature. Other

Morning Session:
Dr. Alfred C. Oppler, Legal Section
Mr. A. J. McCormick
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5. Purpose of Conference: Information for Legal and Government Division, CAS.

6. Discussion: Lt. Col. Napier explained that there is no relaxation of certain basic SCAPINS such as the Purge and No. 520 requiring reports to SCAP of any political organization or any other. These can be relaxed only by Peace Treaty as they are political in nature. Other administrative problems are technical in nature. There the initiation and control are in the Japanese Government.

Bills are cleared by GS now for introduction unless obviously against Occupation policies. The Japanese Government must certify that the bills are not against any SCAPIN or their Constitution. They are then cleared. Meanwhile a check sheet transmits the bill to the concerned sections of SCAP. If these bring to light any bad features or possible violations of SCAPINS or present any obvious improvements, these are reported to the Japanese Cabinet by Government Section.

Dr. Lewis explained the present status of the proposed amendment to Article 68 of the Juvenile Law which was referred to in the morning session by Dr. A. C. Oppler, Legal Section. He asked for cooperation of CAS in guiding the Courts and Procurators in improving current operations and of any new regulations which the Supreme Court may issue in place of recommending that the Diet pass an act changing the law

7. Conclusion: No relaxation by the Occupation of political controls can be permitted until a Peace Treaty makes decisions changing the requirements of the Surrender Agreements or basic SCAPINS. The relaxation of technical or administrative controls are to be expected from time to time until the Peace Treaty is a fact.

BURDETT G. LEWIS

Chief Prison Administrator

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

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

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

APO 500
2 March 1951

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: CARB Proposals for Amendments to Juvenile Law Concerning Offenders 18 to 20.

2. Time of Conference: 1500-1610, 1 March 1951.

3. Place of Conference: Legal Section, Third Floor, Teikoku Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Dr. A. C. Oppler, LS
Mr. A. J. McCormick, LS
Mr. L. A. Otto, Jr.

5. Purpose of Conference: To exchange ideas concerning proper solution of security requirements in such cases.

6. Discussion: Dr. Lewis referred to the fact that Courts and Legislation matters were the primary mission of the Legal Section but stated, however, that the proposed bill, if enacted in the form suggested by CARB, could profoundly change one of the fundamentals of C&R policies and programs in Japan. In pursuance of the cooperation between LS and PSD on 5 December 1950 Acting Director McCormick in Dr. Oppler's absence had sent Justice Hosumi and High Court Judge Naito from his Office to Prison Branch for informal conference. At that conference Dr. Lewis related to these latter gentlemen what Dr. Lewis understood was the Attorney General's plan for handling the enforcement of the Article of the Juvenile Law increasing the juvenile age from 18 to 20 years on 1 January 1951. On the [illegible] Dr. Lewis responded to a telephone call from Mr.

4. Personnel Attending:

Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Dr. A. C. Oppler, LS
Mr. A. J. McCormick, LS
Mr. L. A. Otto, Jr.

5. Purpose of Conference: To exchange ideas concerning proper solution of security requirements in such cases.

6. Discussion: Dr. Lewis referred to the fact that Courts and Legislation matters were the primary mission of the Legal Section but stated, however, that the proposed bill, if enacted in the form suggested by CARB, could profoundly change one of the fundamentals of C&R policies and programs in Japan. In pursuance of the cooperation between LS and PSD on 5 December 1950 Acting Director McCormick in Dr. Oppler's absence had sent Justice Hozumi and High Court Judge Naito from his Office to Prison Branch for informal conference. At that conference Dr. Lewis related to these latter gentlemen what Dr. Lewis understood was the Attorney General's plan for handling the enforcement of the Article of the Juvenile Law increasing the juvenile age from 18 to 20 years on 1 January 1951. On the same day Dr. Lewis responded to a telephone call from Mr. McCormick, who suggested that next step should be a conference of Supreme Court, Attorney General, LS, and Prison Branch representatives which LS would arrange.

Mr. McCormick said only recently it has come to light that a sharp disagreement between Supreme Court Chief Justice Tanaka and Attorney General Takeo Chashi had developed early in December, 1950, which evidently stopped all conferences between their subordinates. LS had heard no more about the matter until Furuhashi presented the bill for partial amendments to the Law in which is the subject of this conference.

Dr. Oppler said in view of disagreement between Attorney General and Supreme Court over proper solution, LS and PSD having been appealed to, should try to offer JG a workable solution, if possible. However, the Attorney General's representatives had been so evasive recently in presenting explanations of the bill that LS could not get a coherent idea of what is the real problem which is to be solved.

Dr. Oppler then stated that he favored either of two solutions: go back to 18 years as maximum juvenile age for Family Court or name the offenses of the 18 to age group which will not be subject to prior Family Court investigation before referring to the District Court.

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

Memo, Subj: Conference, dtd 2 March 1951

Dr. Lewis said PSD was opposed to going back to 18 generally as Japan took first rank among Nations when, in 1948, she extended the juvenile age to 20 as of 1 January 1951. He was of the opinion that there were two real solutions: first, let the Family Court by regulation be required to give priority to certain serious cases of offenders among those 18 to 20 and turn them over to the District Court forthwith as provided in Article 20, or second, name certain offenses which, in case of juvenile offenders 18 to 20 convicted in District Courts, will be punishable only by way of an indeterminate sentence with no minimum and some maximum.

Dr. Oppler stated his desire to give more consideration to the indeterminate sentence idea. However, he favored a regulation which would require quick clearance and reference to District Courts of certain offenders to be named in the regulation. Here the Family Court would be required to give precedence to such cases.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: LS will discuss this solution by way of priority and regulation rather than amendments to the law with the parties. Meanwhile Prison Branch will do the same and possibly discuss the matter with the Family Court also. Since Dr. Oppler's idea is the solution suggested by Dr. Lewis to Justice Hozumi and High Court Judge Saito on 5 December 1950, it may now be easier of accomplishment by all concerned. Prison Branch hopes that LS will proceed promptly in the above matters in view of the Procurator General's anxiety.

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief Prison Administrator

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

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

APO 500
1 March 1951

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: United Nations Nationals Apprehended by Japanese Police and Confined in Japanese Police Lock-Ups, Detention Houses and Prisons.

Filed w/ United National Prisoners

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 77500

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

APO 500
28 February 1951

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Confinement and Transfer of Foreign Nationals to and from Yokosuka Branch Prison, Yokosuka, Japan.

Filed w/ United Nationals Prisoners

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

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

APO 500
21 December 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Proposal to omit the second and last sentence of Paragraph 3, Article 8, Chapter II of Rule for Juvenile Trial, "However, there shall be affixed no opinion regarding the ruling (decision) concluding the case"

2. Time of Conference: 1000-1100 hours, 20 December 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Office, Prison Branch, Public Safety Division, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Judge Maito, Tokyo High Court and Chief Supreme Court Secretariat
Judge Wakao, Liaison Section, General Secretariat, Supreme Court, Japan
Mr. Kikuchi, Chief of Education Division, CARB
Mr. Ernie L. Maxwell, Prison Administrator, PSD
Major Charles O. Reed

5. Purpose of Conference: To assist in ending the serious congestion on all court calendars by placing proposals of Dr. Lewis into effect as outlined in Paragraph 6b, (1) and (2), Memo, Conference, Prison Branch, dated 5 December 1950.

6. Discussion: Judges Maito and Wakao explained that it was necessary to amend the rule for Juvenile Trial by omitting the sentence listed in Paragraph (1) above in order that the Procurator could follow

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

3. Place of Conference: Office, Prison Branch, Public Safety Division, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Judge Maito, Tokyo High Court and Chief Supreme Court Secretariat
Judge Wakao, Liaison Section, General Secretariat, Supreme Court, Japan
Mr. Kikuchi, Chief of Education Division, CARB
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5. Purpose of Conference: To assist in ending the serious congestion on all court calendars by placing proposals of Dr. Lewis into effect as outlined in Paragraph 6b, (1) and (2), Memo, Conference, Prison Branch, dated 5 December 1950.

6. Discussion: Judges Maito and Wakao explained that it was necessary to amend the rule for Juvenile Trial by omitting the sentence listed in Paragraph (1) above in order that the Procurator could follow Dr. Lewis's suggestion which is to screen known offenders between the ages of 18 and 20 who are held for serious crimes and send them direct to Criminal Court for trial and those who are charged as less serious offenders to the Family Court for disposition.

Unless the law is amended by deleting above mentioned sentence, it will be unlawful for the Procurator to follow this procedure.

Judge Maito explained that neither the Supreme Court nor the Family Court objects to the proposed amendment. Mr. Kikuchi, CARB, stated the Bureau was in favor of the proposed amendment.

At 0845 hours, 21 December 1950, Major Reed met with Mr. McCormick and Mr. Otto of the Legal Section at their Office reference to proposed amendment. Both members of Legal Section informed Major Reed that the proposed amendment is necessary if Dr. Lewis's suggestion is to be carried out.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: There was no objection from this Office for their drafting a proposal to be submitted to the Judicial Assembly for study provided we be furnished a copy for study prior to being submitted.

CHARLES O. REED
Major, Inf.

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

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

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

APO 500
5 December 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Proposed Amendment to Juvenile Law, Paragraph 1, Art. 58, Juvenile Law Extending to 30 June 1951 Raising Juvenile Age to 20 Years.

2. Time of Conference: 1100-1210 hours, 5 December 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Conference Room, Public Safety Division, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, Executive Officer, PSD
Justice Hazumi, Supreme Court
Judge Naito, Tokyo High Court and Chief Supreme Court Secretariat
Mr. Sasagawa, Interpreter, Supreme Court
Mr. Higuchi, Asst. Chief Family Bureau, Supreme Court
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, Chief Prison Administrator, PSD
Major C. O. Reed, Prison Administrator, PSD
Mr. Gerald Stahly, Director Juvenile Institutions and Agencies Programs, PSD

5. Purpose of Conference: To find means of ending serious congestion all court calendars.

6. Discussion:

a. Justice Hazumi said theoretically he agreed with desirability of attaining social work, goal of full Family Court handling of all cases up to 20 but practically it is impossible for six months beyond 1 January 1951. Judge Naito explained that the Supreme Court believed

NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, Executive Officer, PSD
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Mr. Sasagawa, Interpreter, Supreme Court
Mr. Higuchi, Asst. Chief Family Bureau, Supreme Court
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, Chief Prison Administrator, PSD
Major C. O. Reed, Prison Administrator, PSD
Mr. Gerald Stahly, Director Juvenile Institutions and Agencies Programs, PSD

5. Purpose of Conference: To find means of ending serious congestion all court calendars.

6. Discussion:

a. Justice Hazumi said theoretically he agreed with desirability of attaining social work, goal of full Family Court handling of all cases up to 20 but practically it is impossible for six months beyond 1 January 1951. Judge Naito explained that the Supreme Court believed that the new SCAPIN ordering clearing of calendars of all courts of old cases by 30 June 1951 could be attained.

b. Dr. Lewis said PSD did not believe that postponement of the going into effect of age 20 provision, Paragraph 1, Art. 2 of Law No. 168, 1948, would meet the real problems or seriously assist in ending congestion of calendars and detention prisons. Already PSD had discussed with the Attorney General the situation almost continuously for the two years the law has been in effect, 1 January 1949. Recently, including 4 December, a plan of action was worked out in conference with the Attorney General which would really provide a workable continuously operating solution of the real problems involved in these phases of criminal law enforcement in Japan. These are as follows:

(1) Authorize by Supreme Court Rule and Cabinet Order, if necessary, the Procurator to send known offenders 18 to 20, who are held for serious crimes and are regarded by police, procurators, and criminal courts as fit subjects for immediate criminal court handling straight to the Criminal Court for trial.

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

(2) Let those who are 18 to 20 and who are not adjudged as serious offenders go by way of original jurisdiction to the Family Court for handling.

(3) Provide for expeditious conferences to effect transfer of any lesser offenders 18 to 20 to Family Court for handling and of any more serious criminals from Family Court to Criminal Court.

(4) Let all these actions be done under present law by Rule or Cabinet Order or both.

(5) Amend the law creating the Office of Attorney General authorizing him to designate and redesignate any institution or part of institution for any particular group of types of offenders.

(6) Amend the Penal Law to permit the Attorney General, in order to secure a transfer of a reformatory inmate to a prison, to use the expeditious method now provided in Law. No. 168, 1948, of applying to the court to transfer an inmate from a medium reformatory to an advanced or medical reformatory.

(7) Help the Attorney General to persuade the Cabinet and Finance Minister to revise to high priority in the public works program of at least an additional ¥1,400,000,000 for emergency institutional construction as urged by PSD-G-2 upon ESS/Public Finance Division and then with ESS approval upon Mr. Dodge.

(8) In addition to above item, urge financial provision for 585 additional teachers, foremen, and special institutional handlers as urged by Attorney General and handled by PSD-G-2 and ESS in Item 7 above.

(9) To secure the adoption at the regular session of the Diet of a bill or bills amending the penal code and the OPAR Law No. 142, May 1949, to provide for a full system of Adult Probation modeled upon the Juvenile Probation and Parole System provided in the NOPAR and DYOPAR Sections of the OPAR System referred to above.

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

in Law. No. 168, 1948, of applying to the court to transfer an inmate from a medium reformatory to an advanced or medical reformatory.

(7) Help the Attorney General to persuade the Cabinet and Finance Minister to revise to high priority in the public works program of at least an additional ¥1,400,000,000 for emergency institutional construction as urged by PSD-G-2 upon ESS/Public Finance Division and then with ESS approval upon Mr. Dodge.

(8) In addition to above item, urge financial provision for 585 additional teachers, foremen, and special institutional handlers as urged by Attorney General and handled by PSD-G-2 and ESS in Item 7 above.

(9) To secure the adoption at the regular session of the Diet of a bill or bills amending the penal code and the CPAR Law No. 142, May 1949, to provide for a full system of Adult Probation modeled upon the Juvenile Probation and Parole System provided in the NCPAR and DYCPAR Sections of the CPAR System referred to above.

c. Judge Naito stated they would study situation to see if the purpose could be accomplished for six months by rule or order short of amendment. They would consult with Procurator General and others.

Dr. Lewis said PSD believed the action suggested in ~~2a~~ b.(1), ~~2b~~ b.(2), ~~2c~~ b.(3), and ~~2d~~ b.(4) would require one year to solve the congestion problem. PSD believes, he said, that six months is not long enough to effect the remedy all desire. All items of 2 above would solve the problem in the direction of permanence as had the new correctional system laws of Japan. As for the Family Court System of Japan, it is superior, as are the Reformatory Laws to the laws in force in most States in United States. Japan should expedite the full implementation of this system in order to re-establish her economy and well being. Delays now in serious contemplation in some quarters are deadly dangerous to all security in Japan.

7. Conclusion: PSD will hear from Attorney General what disposition is arrived at by all parties of the Japanese Government. These conferees will give careful heed to PSD advice and suggestions.

BURDETT G. LEWIS

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

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

APO 500
8 November 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Disposition of Chinese male and female UN National ex-prisoners now confined at Sugamo Prison, JLC, under the provisions of SCAPIN 2127, dated 18 October 1950.

2. Time of Conference: 0900-1015 hours, 8 November 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Conference Room, Public Safety Division, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Dr. E. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. W. A. Drouns, Prison Branch, PSD
Mr. W. G. Fritz, Police Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. J. W. Davis, Sugamo Prison, JLC
Major H. C. Leach, PM, JLC
Major R. T. Teyssier, G-1, JLC
Mr. J. R. Messler, ESS/PP
Mr. Seiichi Honda, Chief of General Affairs, CARB, Atty. General
Mr. Yoshio Takahashi, Chief of Custody, CARB, Atty. General
Mr. Sadao Matsumoto, Chief, Budget Control Section, CARB, Atty. General
Mr. Katsuhisa Sugita, Chief of 1st Sect., Tokyo Dist. Hq., CARB
Mr. Toramobu Kudo, Chief of 2nd Sect., Tokyo Dist. Hq., CARB
Mr. Hidzuko Ishido, Yokohama Liaison & Coordination Office (Foreign Ministry)

5. Purpose of Conference: To determine the Japanese prison or

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

3. Place of Conference: Conference Room, Public Safety Division, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. W. A. Drouma, Prison Branch, PSD
Mr. W. G. Fritz, Police Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. J. W. Davis, Sugamo Prison, JLC
Major H. C. Leach, PM, JLC
Major R. T. Teyssier, G-1, JLC
Mr. J. R. Messler, ESS/PP
Mr. Seiichi Honda, Chief of General Affairs, CARB, Atty. General
Mr. Yoshio Takahashi, Chief of Custody, CARB, Atty. General
Mr. Sadao Matsumoto, Chief, Budget Control Section, CARB, Atty. General
Mr. Katsuhisa Sugita, Chief of 1st Sect., Tokyo Dist. Hq., CARB
Mr. Toramobu Kudo, Chief of 2nd Sect., Tokyo Dist. Hq., CARB
Mr. Hidzuko Ishido, Yokohama Liaison & Coordination Office (Foreign Ministry)

5. Purpose of Conference: To determine the Japanese prison or prisons to receive the 270 male and 15 female Chinese prisoners now confined at Sugamo Prison, JLC, and the date of transfer.

6. Discussion: The representatives of CARB and of the District Supervisor were requested to make their recommendations for the prison or prisons to be used, and the date the transfers could be effected.

Before making their recommendations, the Japanese officials revealed their concern regarding a law of 1899 on the treatment of foreign prisoners which required that Chinese Nationals receive an additional 16 yen a day over the standard Japanese ration of 15.16 yen. They were also concerned over the supposed necessity of furnishing special beds and bedding.

Major Leach, PM, JLC, answered their questions by stating that the Chinese prisoners were to be considered as subject to the usual rules and regulations covering the treatment of prisoners in Japanese prisons, with the provision that they were to be assured sufficient palatable food, proper and fair treatment, and be allowed visits from their Mission representative.

Mr. Honda, Chief of General Affairs, then stated that the Yokosuka Prison at Yokosuka Naval Base had been selected to receive the

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

male prisoners, and that Tochigi Women's Prison, in Saitama Prefecture, had been selected for the female prisoners.

Mr. Honda asked for a 45-day delay in transferring the male Chinese to Yokosuka since it would be necessary to transfer all present Japanese prisoners, now confined there, to other Japanese prisons, and that time would be required to prepare the prison for the reception of the Chinese. In return for the grant of this delay, he agreed to the immediate transfer of the female Chinese to Tochigi Women's Prison.

7. Conclusion: It was agreed that a representative of CARB would be at Sugamo Prison, 0830 hours, 11 November 1950, and the female Chinese prisoners would be transferred at that time, with all their effects, to Tochigi Women's Prison. Sugamo Prison to furnish necessary transportation and escort. It was further agreed that the male Chinese prisoners would be transferred to Yokosuka Prison on 22 December 1950. The Chinese Mission is to be informed of the completed transfer of Chinese women inmates to Tochigi. A meeting between CARB and Sugamo officials will be held prior to that date to make final arrangements.

WILLIAM A. BROWNS
Lt. Col., Inf.

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
23 October 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Exercise of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

2. Time of Conference: 1000-1100 hours, 23 October 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Legal Section, Teikoku Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD, G-2
Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. W. A. Browns, Prison Branch, PSD
Mr. P. E. Harrison, Police Branch, PSD
Mr. J. Bassin, Legal Section, SCAP
Lt. Col. R. T. Benson, G-1
Maj. J. F. Grogan, JA
Capt. W. E. Curtis, GS, SCAP
Mr. W. H. Sullivan, 2nd Section, DS
Mr. J. R. F. Woods, PMS
Mr. M. E. Nolan, CA, GHQ

5. Purpose of Conference: To determine the Section, or Sections, responsible for the protection of the rights of United Nations Nationals that are sentenced to Japanese Prisons.

6. Discussion: Discussions centered generally around two points:

[redacted] established for such United

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

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD, G-2
Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. W. A. Drowns, Prison Branch, PSD
Mr. P. E. Harrison, Police Branch, PSD
Mr. J. Bassin, Legal Section, SCAP
Lt. Col. R. T. Benson, G-1
Maj. J. F. Grogan, JA
Capt. W. E. Curtis, GS, SCAP
Mr. W. H. Sullivan, 2nd Section, DS
Mr. J. R. F. Woods, PMS
Mr. M. E. Nolan, CA, GHQ

5. Purpose of Conference: To determine the Section, or Sections, responsible for the protection of the rights of United Nations Nationals that are sentenced to Japanese Prisons.

6. Discussion: Discussions centered generally around two points:

a. Should any special set-up be established for such United Nations Nationals and

b. What Section or Sections will

(1) Record cases arising under the FEC and SCAP orders

(2) Establish the facts of treatment, in any such cases, and

(3) Take actions to insure protection of the rights of such Nationals.

c. Legal Section stated that after 1 November 1950 there would be a gradual shift of UN Nationals to Japanese prisons; that some system of inspection would have to insure their rights being observed; that SCAP had directed they receive civilized treatment during confinement; and that the problem had resolved itself generally into insuring proper food, sanitation, bedding and religious facilities.

d. Public Safety Division brought out that Prison Branch conducts routine inspection to insure proper observance of the various directives controlling the administration of prisons and the treatment of

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

prisoners; that these routine inspections keep Prison Branch Administrators in the field for at le half of each month, precluding their use as Special Investigators for widely scattered, individual complaints. Attention was called to the present overcrowding and that since proposed cuts in the budget would prohibit new building, the condition could be expected to grow worse. In general, Public Safety Division took the stand that convicted UN Nationals should be treated the same as Japanese Nationals who had violated the Japanese Law.

e. Civil Affairs brought out that complaints could be handled as in the past. A UN National could make his complaint to his own Mission which, in turn, would forward the complaint to Legal Section through proper Diplomatic channels; Legal Section would turn the matter over to Civil Affairs which would conduct the necessary investigation; findings, if justified, would be referred to Public Safety Division for correction through CARB.

f. Although there was some discussion as to whether to select certain institutions for UN Nationals, this was not fully decided.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: The conference closed in general agreement with the procedure as outlined in c above, and with PSD agreeing to add an item to their Information and Guidance Form relative to the treatment of UN Nationals.

G. F. SPIEGEL
Lt. Col., FA

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
3 October 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Implementation Procurement Instrument Concerning Operations Sugamo with Indigenous Personnel.

2. Time of Conference: 0900-1000 hours, 3 October 1950.

3. Place of Conference: G-1 Conference Room, Dai Ichi Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD, G-2
Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Drowns, Prison Branch, PSD
Col. L. B. Rutte, G-1
Col. C. J. Melnick, Comptroller, GHQ
Lt. Col. R. E. Sullivan, PM Section, GHQ
Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, GHQ
Mr. C. D. Yeomans, ESS, GHQ
Mr. J. Hanna, ESS, GHQ

5. Purpose of Conference: To arrive at possible settlement of problems of pay, allowances, necessary equipment, and housing or housing allowances for indigenous personnel now on duty at Sugamo Prison.

6. Discussion: Comptroller restated their stand that they were prepared to pay the ¥27 Million for pay and travel allowances, but that it was held up by the refusal of Attorney General, JC, to sign a contract for only a part of the overall requirement. There was general

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

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD, G-2
Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Drowns, Prison Branch, PSD
Col. L. B. Rutte, G-1
Col. C. J. Melnick, Comptroller, GHQ
Lt. Col. R. E. Sullivan, PM Section, GHQ
Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, GHQ
Mr. C. D. Yeomans, ESS, GHQ
Mr. J. Hanna, ESS, GHQ

5. Purpose of Conference: To arrive at possible settlement of problems of pay, allowances, necessary equipment, and housing or housing allowances for indigenous personnel now on duty at Sugamo Prison.

6. Discussion: Comptroller restated their stand that they were prepared to pay the ¥27 Million for pay and travel allowances, but that it was held up by the refusal of Attorney General, JC, to sign a contract for only a part of the overall requirement. There was general agreement among those present that he was justified in his refusal.

All concerned agreed that since the original demand was based upon those factors of privileges and allowances normally paid to Japanese prison personnel, on the usual equipment necessary for normal operation; and on the fact that family quarters were a part of the pay for certain individuals, the demand was fair and should be so supported in principle. Agreement was reached, upon consideration of the time factory required for contracts, construction etc. that payment of per diem, as provided for in JC, was more advisable than construction of family housing.

It was further agreed that Mr. Tropp of G-1 and Mr. Hanna of ESS would draft a letter from GHQ to JLC directing them to make available the full amount of money requested, the letter to outline the agreements made on the subject.

It was understood that following the letter, JLC would contact both Attorney General, Sugamo Prison, and possibly PSD, for any clarification necessary and for definite, concrete figures.

WM. A. DROWNS
Lt. Col., Inf.

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

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

APO 500
19 September 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Implementation Procurement Instrument and Cabinet Order concerning Operations Sugamo Prison with Indigenous Personnel etc.

2. Time of Conference: 0900-1100, 18 September 1950

3. Place of Conference: PSD Conference Room 401a, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD, G-2
Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Wm. A. Downs, Prison Branch, PSD
Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, GHQ
Col. Carl J. Melnick, Comptroller, GHQ
Major Vincent F. Goodsell, Comptroller Section, JLC
Major C. N. Thaler, G-4 Section, JLC
Mr. Charles D. Yeomans, ESS, GHQ
Lt. Col. J. W. Davis, Sugamo Prison
Major R. J. Bickford, Sugamo Prison
Capt. John Kennedy, Sugamo Prison
Lt. Col. R. E. Sullivan, PM Section, GHQ
Major Henry C. Leach, Prison Officer, JLC
Mr. E. Gordon, DAC, Procurement, JLC
Lt. H. W. Bolinger, Comptroller Section, JLC

5. Purpose of Conference: To get understanding by concerned SCAP

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

3. Place of Conference: PSD Conference Room 401a, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD, G-2
Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD
Lt. Wm. A. Drowns, Prison Branch, PSD
Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, GHQ
Col. Carl J. Melnick, Comptroller, GHQ
Major Vincent F. Goodsell, Comptroller Section, JLC
Major C. N. Thaler, G-4 Section, JLC
Mr. Charles D. Yeomans, ESS, GHQ
Lt. Col. J. W. Davis, Sugamo Prison
Major R. J. Bickford, Sugamo Prison
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Lt. Col. R. E. Sullivan, PM Section, GHQ
Major Henry C. Leach, Prison Officer, JLC
Mr. E. Gordon, DAC, Procurement, JLC
Lt. H. W. Bolinger, Comptroller Section, JLC

5. Purpose of Conference: To get understanding by concerned SCAP Sections and Japan Logistical Command of Item 2b, "Adequate Housing for Indigenous Forces."

6. Discussion: Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, Executive Officer, PSD, explained that the purpose of the conference was to make clear to all concerned sections the real essential requirements of Item 2b of the above mentioned check sheet of G-2 to G-1 which were made as a condition precedent to the Attorney General's being able to furnish the screened and trustworthy personnel envisaged by the original Plan of the 8th Army and by G-1 concurrence to which the G-2 check sheet was a direct reply. Lt. Col. Spiegel went on to say that in response to the anxious requests of 8th Army voiced by its Prison Officer and CO of Sugamo Prison, Lt. Col. J. W. Davis, PSD had urged the Attorney General to forego the receipt of the customary documents and to begin implementing on 23 August 1950 the promised to-be-issued Procurement Instrument and implementing Cabinet Order. The latter two were promised for 26 or 28 August 1950 to meet a grave security situation at Sugamo due to the hasty depletion of Sugamo U. S. Army drafts of forces at Sugamo to meet the crisis conditions forced by North Korean Aggression. Now that the emergency was met, there appears to be much hesitation to keep the crisis gentlemen's agreements. Since, with great reluctance, the Attorney General had agreed to respond to the urgings, both the PSD and

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

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

the Attorney General would be put to it to maintain the morale, keep the present 163 carefully selected indigenous personnel already at Sugamo satisfied that they would not suffer in civil service conditions and rights, or to get any satisfactory feeling for the fairness of their response to the Procurement Demand of the U. S. Army forces, unless the implementation of both Item 2a and 2b of the G-2 Check Sheet referred to above were prompt and effective.

Dr. Lewis explained that the last page of the document, "Expenses Necessary for Sugamo Prison, Demand Sum, ¥85,066,000 - Demand for the 1950th Year (September, 1950 - March 31, 1951)" was made up to get before the parties ~~that the parties~~ that the Attorney General was of the opinion that unless the Item 2b as well as the Item 2a were fully provided for in the Procurement Instrument simultaneously with Item 2a compliance, then the Attorney General could not satisfactorily carry out the ideas of G-1 and G-2, that nothing but experienced and very trustworthy personnel be used to guard and properly manage the imprisonment orders of the IMTFE under the special conditions set out in the moving papers. The estimate for family unit housing unit prices, Dr. Lewis believed would be found to be very reasonable for ferro-concrete, fireproof, earthquake proof, well built, and equipped apartment type housing of three or more stories in height. The idea of 130 employed persons with two dependents each would be found entitled to family housing because they had been been furnished such as a part of their regular compensation in the prison, whence they came, or would have had in the prison, whence they might be summoned in the future was a quick estimate necessarily made in great haste. Under such investigation as the Prison Branch and the Attorney General had been able to make, Dr. Lewis gave it as his best judgment that the required number of family units would be found to be approximately 78. This is on the assumption that 30 per cent of 243 to 265 persons who will be summoned for Sugamo service under present employment conditions under the Plan of Operations etc. will be entitled to family quarters.

Lt. Col. Davis said 243 were all he would need even if the Japanese regular plan of allowing 20 days vacation per year were granted. Under the way that Sugamo has worked C.I.'s, he would need only 214 for the foreseable future, of which 30% would be 64 family units.

papers. The estimate for family unit housing unit prices, Dr. Lewis believed would be found to be very reasonable for ferro-concrete, fire-proof, earthquake proof, well built, and equipped apartment type housing of three or more stories in height. The idea of 130 employed persons with two dependents each would be found entitled to family housing because they had been been furnished such as a part of their regular compensation in the prison, whence they came, or would have had in the prison, whence they might be summoned in the future was a quick estimate necessarily made in great haste. Under such investigation as the Prison Branch and the Attorney General had been able to make, Dr. Lewis gave it as his best judgment that the required number of family units would be found to be approximately 78. This is on the assumption that 30 per cent of 243 to 265 persons who will be summoned for Sugamo service under present employment conditions under the Plan of Operations etc. will be entitled to family quarters.

Lt. Col. Davis said 243 were all he would need even if the Japanese regular plan of allowing 20 days vacation per year were granted. Under the way that Sugamo has worked C.I.'s, he would need only 214 for the foreseeable future, of which 30% would be 64 family units.

Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, said that he had been of the opinion that on the basis of rank, the right to family housing would not exceed some 24 persons. He had not been told of the fact that many persons of guard rank have been furnished housing for families on the basis of seniority.

Dr. Lewis said that PSD had not been told that fact with its attendant effect upon the 2b problem solution until 15 September 1950 when he was informed by Seiichi Honda, Deputy Chief Director of CARB, Office of Attorney General, that these and other conditions would raise to 30% the proportion of the total number of personnel required at Sugamo Prison by the management there.

Major Goodsell, Comptroller's Section, JLC, said that his office had no proper directive to meet the special overages with which they had been confronted by the demands of the Attorney General's forces. They never had mentioned to them anything about housing except the quonset huts used by the C.I. personnel who were stationed at Sugamo. These Lt. Col. Davis, CO of Sugamo, has made available to the Attorney General's forces, including mattresses and beds, but not pillows and blankets. Most of the requirements of the indigenous personnel, except family housing could be supplied, in his opinion, by Sugamo or the Army of the U.S. Certainly the Comptroller could not approve the purchase of anything which was already available.

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

Memo: Subj: Conference, dtd 19 September 1950

Dr. Lewis called attention to Lt. Col. Spiegel's statement that these accounting matters were matters for agreement between the CO of Sugamo and Warden Susuki and his Bureau Chief superiors in the Attorney General's Office. Certainly they were not the first responsibility of PSD.

Mr. Tropp suggested that the Comptroller of the JLC send through a request for instructions so the whole matter could be cleared through channels by G-1, G-4, and ESS with possible reference to PSD for facts involved.

Lt. Col. Davis, CO, Sugamo Prison, brought up the matter of 57 guards at Fuchu now awaiting transfer to Sugamo under the quota demand system arrangements previously made. Fuchu has no real place for them to sleep and eat properly while Sugamo needs them and can put them to work. Dr. Lewis said that it seemed to him that this was another matter for Sugamo and the Attorney General's Office to settle, pending the carrying out of the clear cut gentlemen's agreement made under emergency conditions.

7. Conclusion: It was agreed that the suggestions of Mr. Tropp, G-1, for a clearance check sheet from the Comptroller's Office Section, JLC, which would be carried through G-1, G-4, and ESS with such reference to PSD for facts as were found to be necessary as the study went on. Other matters under Item 2a of the Check Sheet of G-2 to G-1, 15 July 1950, would be carried through as best way possible.

WM. A. DROWNS
Lt. Col., Inf.

for

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief Prison Administrator

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 775009

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

APO 500
21 August 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Status, Sugamo Prison Operation by Indigenous Personnel under Occupation Supervision.

2. Time of Conference: 1100-1205, 19 August 1950

3. Place of Conference: Room 405, NYK Building

4. Personnel Attending:

Major Henry Leach, Prison Officer, 8th Army
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD

5. Purpose of Conference: To see what can be done to expedite implementation of Plan D, Procurement Instrument Plan of Recruitment with Cabinet Order.

6. Discussion: Major Leach complained that Sugamo had received no personnel as yet with which to begin the use of JC prison personnel. Under circumstances the 8th Army was debating sending through letter reciting, "no implementation date" and suggesting change of plans to recruiting Japanese citizens from among those seeking to join the new police reserves. The 8th Army order is to pull most of remaining 150 U. S. Army personnel out of Sugamo at once. None of the first guards from Fuchu had shown up at Sugamo as yet for orientation, so for security reasons 8th Army had to have Japanese personnel at once. Moreover the C&R Bureau was asking for American food for its officer personnel which is impossible. The amount of money estimated by CARB for salaries and [illegible] was excessive.

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

4. Personnel Attending:

Major Henry Leach, Prison Officer, 8th Army
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD

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6. Discussion: Major Leach complained that Sugamo had received no personnel as yet with which to begin the use of JG prison personnel. Under circumstances the 8th Army was debating sending through letter reciting, "no implementation date" and suggesting change of plans to recruiting Japanese citizens from among those seeking to join the new police reserves. The 8th Army order is to pull most of remaining 150 U. S. Army personnel out of Sugamo at once. None of the first guards from Fuchu had shown up at Sugamo as yet for orientation, so for security reasons 8th Army had to have Japanese personnel at once. Moreover the C&R Bureau was asking for American food for its officer personnel which is impossible. The amount of money estimated by CARB for salaries and wages for remainder of the year, ¥85,000,000, was excessive.

Dr. Lewis stated that Chief of Liaison, Itaru Seki, of Criminal Administration Asst. Attorney General had just reported to Prison Branch from conferences with M/P forces as follows:

a. M/P had been convinced finally that Plan D Procurement Instrument could be carried out legally by Cabinet Order without regret to Diet or Potsdam Order.

b. That the proposed Cabinet Order would be ready and would be submitted to regular first next Cabinet Meeting 26 August 1950 as a special Cabinet Meeting before that time could not be arranged. This is two days later than the 30-day estimate of PSD Check Note return on the original period.

c. That the effective date of the order would be 1 September 1950.

d. Seki would return, urge CARB, pending the effective date, to go ahead and send 50 guards to Sugamo as urged by Prison Branch from the beginning and agreed to by Acting Director Honda and Warden Suzuki, 17 August 1950.

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

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

APO 500
7 August 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Choice of Ministry of Finance Suggestions for Securing for Sugamo Prison Indigenous Correction Personnel.

2. Time of Conference: 0830-0900, 7 August 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Room 107, Forestry Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. John Harrison, ESS
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD

5. Purpose of Conference: To get ESS support for Plan D as submitted by M/F and favored by PSD.

6. Discussion: Dr. Lewis stated that the title of the M/F report misses the vital point of the whole matter in its title, reading as follows: "Plan of Supply of Personnel in Charge of Business Affairs of Sugamo Prison." That title applies only to a possible 50 clerical, typists, and technical assistants as outlined on Tab A of the 8th Army Plan for Operating Sugamo Prison with Indigenous Personnel under Occupation Supervision. These are relatively unimportant. The main problem is to select a Japanese warden, a deputy, and ten other chief assistants of that warden and 146 guards from the Japanese Prison System, so that none of the civil service rights of such latter named personnel will be adversely affected by reason of being selected for the service

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

3. Place of Conference: Room 107, Forestry Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. John Harrison, ESS
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD

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6. Discussion: Dr. Lewis stated that the title of the M/P report misses the vital point of the whole matter in its title, reading as follows: "Plan of Supply of Personnel in Charge of Business Affairs of Sugamo Prison." That title applies only to a possible 50 clerical, typists, and technical assistants as outlined on Tab A of the 8th Army Plan for Operating Sugamo Prison with Indigenous Personnel under Occupation Supervision. These are relatively unimportant. The main problem is to select a Japanese warden, a deputy, and ten other chief assistants of that warden and 146 guards from the Japanese Prison System, so that none of the civil service rights of such latter named personnel will be adversely affected by reason of being selected for the service at Sugamo of governing and guarding International War Criminals. It is Prison Branch personnel experience in prison management, both in the States and Japan, that the number of concerned agencies in prison government should be induced to a minimum. This will be possible under Plan D of the M/P plans but not under either of the other three.

Harrison said action to secure clerical assistants and others had taken place under Plan A in times past at Sugamo. Dr. Lewis said these were clerical workers or NRP women personnel. The latter are to guard Sugamo Women Prisoners, who are now placed exclusively under the CO of the 8th Army and are in a section sealed off from the remainder of Sugamo Prison.

7. Conclusion: Harrison agreed to tell his Assistant, John Hanna, to assist M/P in drafting Cabinet Order for implementing Plan D.

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief Prison Administrator

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

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

APO 500
18 July 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Proposed Plan for Operation Sugamo Prison by Indigenous Personnel under Occupation Supervision.

2. Time of Conference: 1400-1430, 17 July 1950.

3. Place of Conference: 405, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, Management, Organization and Manning Level Div.
Lt. Col. George P. Spiegel, Executive Officer, PSD
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Browns, Prison Administrator

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss the plan named in 1 above.

6. Discussion: Mr. Tropp was chiefly concerned with the finding of a means of avoiding any request to the Diet pursuant to 2a and incidentally under 2b of G-2 check note, 17 July 1950 to G-1 check note 11 July 1950. He stated that any public reference to the release of any of the armed force personnel heretofore stationed at Sugamo Prison or any mention to the Diet of any present purpose of bringing Japanese personnel into the management of Sugamo Prison would be unwise at the present time as it would doubtless lead to some or perhaps much undesirable discussion and publicity.

Mr. Tropp said in order to avoid bringing any part of the pro-

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

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, Management, Organisation and Manning Level Div.
Lt. Col. George F. Spiegel, Executive Officer, PSD
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Browns, Prison Administrator

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Mr. Tropp said in order to avoid bringing any part of the proposed plan to the Diet for action at this time, he believed the plan could be initiated under Procurement Demand so that the increase of Attorney General's T/O need not be required since in effect the Tab B personnel would be in the employ of the Occupation forces.

Col. Spiegel said to make the Procurement Demand plan work smoothly, those Japanese who are to be employed under Tab B of the plan should be nominated by the JC C&R Bureau System and should be assured of their rights of seniority, retirement, equal protection of Japanese Law by agreement with JC National Personnel Authority.

Mr. Tropp said G-1 would take steps to see if the full rights of individual officers and personnel could be assured notwithstanding their employment by the Occupation under Procurement Demand and to allow enough flexibility under the proposed plan so that upon recommendation of the Japanese Warden, employed pursuant to Tab B, an individual Japanese official, guard, or warden could be returned to the C&R Bureau System and, if necessary, another individual recommended in substitution therefor.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: G-1 will pursue the matter along above lines and report findings and recommendations as soon as possible as time is its essence.

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief 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

APO 500
18 July 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Proposed Plan for Operation Sugamo Prison by Indigenous Personnel under Occupation Supervision.

2. Time of Conference: 1400-1430, 17 July 1950.

3. Place of Conference: 405, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, Management, Organization and Manning Level Div.
Lt. Col. George F. Spiegel, Executive Officer, PSD
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Browns, Prison Administrator

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss the plan named in 1 above.

6. Discussion: Mr. Tropp was chiefly concerned with the finding of a means of avoiding any request to the Diet pursuant to 2a and incidentally under 2b of G-2 check note, 17 July 1950 to G-1 check note 11 July 1950. He stated that any public reference to the release of any of the armed force personnel heretofore stationed at Sugamo Prison or any mention to the Diet of any present purpose of bringing Japanese personnel into the management of Sugamo Prison would be unwise at the present time as it would doubtless lead to some or perhaps much undesirable discussion and publicity.

Mr. Tropp said in order to avoid bringing any part of the pro-

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

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. J. Tropp, G-1, Management, Organization and Manning Level Div.
Lt. Col. George F. Spiegel, Executive Officer, PSD
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Drowns, Prison Administrator

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss the plan named in 1 above.

6. Discussion: Mr. Tropp was chiefly concerned with the finding of a means of avoiding any request to the Diet pursuant to 2a and incidentally under 2b of G-2 check note, 17 July 1950 to G-1 check note 11 July 1950. He stated that any public reference to the release of any of the armed force personnel heretofore stationed at Sugamo Prison or any mention to the Diet of any present purpose of bringing Japanese personnel into the management of Sugamo Prison would be unwise at the present time as it would doubtless lead to some or perhaps much undesirable discussion and publicity.

Mr. Tropp said in order to avoid bringing any part of the proposed plan to the Diet for action at this time, he believed the plan could be initiated under Procurement Demand so that the increase of Attorney General's T/O need not be required since in effect the Tab B personnel would be in the employ of the Occupation forces.

Col. Spiegel said to make the Procurement Demand plan work smoothly, those Japanese who are to be employed under Tab B of the plan should be nominated by the JG C&R Bureau System and should be assured of their rights of seniority, retirement, equal protection of Japanese Law by agreement with JG National Personnel Authority.

Mr. Tropp said G-1 would take steps to see if the full rights of individual officers and personnel could be assured notwithstanding their employment by the Occupation under Procurement Demand and to allow enough flexibility under the proposed plan so that upon recommendation of the Japanese Warden, employed pursuant to Tab B, an individual Japanese official, guard, or warden could be returned to the C&R Bureau System and, if necessary, another individual recommended in substitution therefor.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: G-1 will pursue the matter along above lines and report findings and recommendations as soon as possible as time is its essence.

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief 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

APO 500
18 July 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: 1949 Agreement of Ministry of Welfare and Attorney General concerning Security Measures for Offenders Afflicted with Leprosy.

2. Time of Conference: 1000-1215, 18 July 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Room 405, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Col. Harry G. Johnson, Chief, Medical Service Division, PHW
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Lt. Col. Wm. A.Browns, PSD
Japanese Government Personnel - 1st Ministry of Welfare
Mr. Watsuji Kuge, Vice Chief Medical Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Dr. Yoshirobu Hayashi, Dir. Tamazenshoyen Leprosarium
Mr. Shinichi Goto, Vice Chief, Building Section
Dr. Kozo Tamamura, Vice Chief, National Sanitaria Section
Mr. Takehisa Omura, Chief, National Sanitoria Section
Attorney General's Office
Mr. Seiichi Honda, Acting Director CARB
Mr. Yoshio Takahashi, Chief Custody Section, CARB
Mr. Hiroshi Yamada, Assistant Chief Medical, Classification and Scientific Section, CARB
Mr. Okiyoshi Miyashita, Chief, General Affairs Section, Prosecution Bureau
Mr. Shunzo Ishii, Secretary Prosecution Bureau

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

3. Place of Conference: Room 405, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Col. Harry G. Johnson, Chief, Medical Service Division, PHAW
Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Lt. Col. Wm. A.Browns, PSD
Japanese Government Personnel - 1st Ministry of Welfare
Mr. Watsuji Kuge, Vice Chief Medical Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Dr. Yoshirobu Hayashi, Dir. Tamazenshoyen Leprosarium
Mr. Shinichi Goto, Vice Chief, Building Section
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Attorney General's Office
Mr. Seiichi Honda, Acting Director CARB
Mr. Yoshio Takahashi, Chief Custody Section, CARB
Mr. Hiroshi Yamada, Assistant Chief Medical, Classification and Scientific Section, CARB
Mr. Okiyoshi Miyashita, Chief, General Affairs Section, Prosecution Bureau
Mr. Shunsu Ishii, Secretary Prosecution Bureau
Toshio Kurata, CARB Liaison Officer, Interpreter

5. Purpose of Conference: To review above agreement and subsequent happenings for 1951 budget purposes.

6. Discussion: Preliminary. Col. Johnson stated that the September 1949 agreement between the Ministry of Welfare and the Attorney General had never been implemented. The reasons were that lack of budgetary provisions and three murders in or about leprosaria subsequent to the agreement had made implementation impossible. Besides that Col. Johnson was of the opinion that the whole situation should be reviewed by Doctors Yoshinobe Hayashi, Chief of Tamazenshoyen Leprosarium and by Dr. Kozo Tamamura, Vice Chief National Sanitaria Section, Ministry of Welfare. The former could tell the basic facts about scientific treatment and Dr. Tamamura could relate the facts about the three murders at Kusatsu Leprosarium.

Nature of Disease and Treatment.

a. Dr. Hayashi stated that leprosy is greatly misunderstood by the lay public and by many in official position. In the first place, it is not nearly as contagious as commonly supposed so that mild cases can be treated in clinics or by oriented family physician

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

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

while the patient remains at his own home. In the second place, the afflicted in the milder cases loses no control over his body, muscles, or circulatory system. The average length of treatment required in a leprosarium is 10 years so too little can be done for the milder cases complicated by leprosy unless they are confined in a special security section of a leprosarium, or a leprosy ward of a prison hospital and when released from the latter be transferred to the former.

b. Dr. Tamamura stated that there had been three murders which involved Kusatsu Leprosarium, and which grew out of the general refusal of police, procurators, courts, and officials generally as well as hospitals to deal realistically and thoroughly with the persons afflicted with leprosy. The result is that the person afflicted with leprosy thinks that he may commit offenses with impunity and nothing is done with him, which is true. Since there are 10 public and 3 private leprosaria in Japan, it is unseemly that adequate provision is not made to handle the unruly ones among the 8300 patients in these leprosaria.

c. Akiyoshi Miyashita, Chief of the General Affairs Section, Prosecution Bureau of Attorney General's Office, stated his agreement with most of Dr. Tamamura's statements and appealed for a cooperative approach to review the situation, revise or push the 1949 agreement, and secure adequate appropriations through the medium of the 1951 budget.

d. Dr. Lewis stated that the Prison Branch had been glad to see the agreement of 1949 formulated. Not until last week had he been informed of the abject failure to implement that plan. Moreover, as he listened to the recitation of the murder cases, it seemed to him that they showed that prolonged failure to implement at least one leprosarium with a security section (not a prison) and some of its personnel with "peace officer" designation, so they could enforce discipline is in itself prolonging a dangerous situation. This could hardly be remedied unless the so called twilight zone cases are provided for in a secure section of such a leprosarium where the doctors and all concerned have the right to enforce discipline and order. Then again the compelling motive behind the 1949 agreement was the fact that there were too few prisoners afflicted with leprosy to warrant the Attorney General in setting up a section and hospital wards to deal with them. On 14 [illegible] 10 cases were reported in correctional institutions

with most of Dr. Tamamura's statements and appealed for a cooperative approach to review the situation, revise or push the 1949 agreement, and secure adequate appropriations through the medium of the 1961 budget.

d. Dr. Lewis stated that the Prison Branch had been glad to see the agreement of 1949 formulated. Not until last week had he been informed of the abject failure to implement that plan. Moreover, as he listened to the recitation of the murder cases, it seemed to him that they showed that prolonged failure to implement at least one leprosarium with a security section (not a prison) and some of its personnel with "peace officer" designation, so they could enforce discipline is in itself prolonging a dangerous situation. This could hardly be remedied unless the so called twilight zone cases are provided for in a secure section of such a leprosarium where the doctors and all concerned have the right to enforce discipline and order. Then again the compelling motive behind the 1949 agreement was the fact that there were too few prisoners afflicted with leprosy to warrant the Attorney General in setting up a section and hospital wards to deal with them. On 14 September 1949 only 10 cases were reported in correctional institutions under the Attorney General.

e. Acting Director Seiichi Honda said he could see little need to repeat the top level time consuming conferences of 1949. He felt that the Welfare Ministry should present the plan of last year to the Ministry of Finance asking budgetary provision to implement it.

f. Col. Johnson stated that so many things had happened that he called the 18 July 1950 conference to see if a quick review of the situation as now complicated by the three murders and the conditions which produced them could not lead to conferences between the forces of the Ministry of Welfare and the Attorney General's Office. Whatever program they could agree upon should be pushed actively by all concerned.

g. Seiichi Honda at this point stated that under Japanese practices in the case of all illness involving offenders, it has been routine to suspend prosecution or sentence serving and to send the prisoner to a hospital. Thus it is not seemly to ask the prisons to provide for patients afflicted with leprosy or other illness.

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

7. Conclusion and Agreement: It was agreed that the representatives of the Welfare Ministry and Attorney General's Office should meet to review the present status of the 1949 agreement, that the Welfare Ministry should make up the 1951 budget on the assumption that it will operate the facilities as per the 1949 agreement and that the Attorney General's Office should do the same. Thereafter a united front presentation should be made to the Ministry of Finance to the end that an adequate unduplicated budget appropriation be secured. Meanwhile both sides will clear requests for assistance through Col. Johnson and Dr. Lewis who are to keep each other's office informed of any progress or developments of the project.

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief Prison Administrator

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

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

APO 500
17 May 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Direction of Hario Detention Center.

2. Time of Conference: 0900-1100, 12 May 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Room 401, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. R. C. Erlenbusch, Civ. & Fed. Aff. Div., G-1
Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD
Lt. Col. Wm. Drowns, PSD
Mr. L. A. White, PSD
Mr. Tanaka, Immigration Service Division (Japanese) Foreign Ministry

5. Purpose of Conference: To check the status of the implementation of decision reached at Vice Ministerial Conference of 13 April 1950, and to discuss technical facets of wisdom of that decision.

6. Discussion: Both Col. Erlenbusch and representatives of PSD stated that SCAPINS 2083 and 2055 have not been implemented by the Japanese Government. Further that the proposal of Vice Ministerial Conference of 13 April 1950 whereby the functions of the direction of Hario Detention Center were to be assumed by the Attorney General Office had no legal basis.

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

3. Place of Conference: Room 401, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. R. C. Erlenbusch, Civ. & Fed. Aff. Div., G-1
Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD
Lt. Col. Wm. Drowns, PSD
Mr. L. A. White, PSD
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5. Purpose of Conference: To check the status of the implementation of decision reached at Vice Ministerial Conference of 13 April 1950, and to discuss technical facets of wisdom of that decision.

6. Discussion: Both Col. Erlenbusch and representatives of PSD stated that SCAPINS 2083 and 2055 have not been implemented by the Japanese Government. Further that the proposal of Vice Ministerial Conference of 13 April 1950 whereby the functions of the direction of Hario Detention Center were to be assumed by the Attorney General Office had no legal basis. Tanaka stated he was of opinion that function was within purview of newly established Immigration Service Division of Foreign Office.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: That Attorney General Office had no legal basis to assume direction of Hario Center until Cabinet Order issued promulgating decision of Vice Ministerial Conference of 13 April 1950. Col. Erlenbusch further stated he would return to G-1, confer with his Chief, and inform Govt. Section of developments. Agreed that interested Sections (G-1, G-2, and GS) should encourage JG to reconsider its proposed steps as reflected in the 13 April 1950 Vice Ministers' memorandum, with respect to assignment of the Hario Camp operation to Attorney General. If GHQ "working level" suggestions to JG fail of definite accomplishment, it was agreed that the matter should be mooted in high level, GHQ circles.

G. F. SPIEGEL
Lt. Col., Inf.
Executive Officer

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

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

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

APO 500
17 May 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Direction of Hario Detention Center.

2. Time of Conference: 1030-1230, 17 May 1950.

3. Place of Conference: Room 426, Dai Ichi Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. R. C. Erlenbusch, Civ. & For. Aff. Div., G-1
Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD
Lt. Col. W. Drowns, PSD
Mr. L. A. White, PSD
Mr. Rokuzo Yoguchi, Immigration Sv. Div., Japanese Foreigh Office
Mr. Onogi, Adm. Management Agency
Mr. Honda, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Kurata, CARB

5. Purpose of Conference: Attended at extemporaneous request of Col. Erlenbusch to discuss certain facets of Hario Detention Center problem.

6. Discussion: PSD reiterated its former stand on the issue, which stand is that the direction of Hario Detention Center does not legally or morally fall within the purview or functions of law enforcement agencies (Police and C&R -

3. Place of Conference: Room 426, Dai Ichi Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Lt. Col. R. C. Erlenbusch, Civ. & For. Aff. Div., G-1
Lt. Col. G. F. Spiegel, PSD
Lt. Col. W. Drowns, PSD
Mr. L. A. White, PSD
Mr. Rokuzo Yoguchi, Immigration Sv. Div., Japanese Foreigh Office
Mr. Onogi, Adm. Management Agency
Mr. Honda, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Kurata, CARB

5. Purpose of Conference: Attended at extemporaneous request of Col. Erlenbusch to discuss certain facets of Hario Detention Center problem.

6. Discussion: PSD reiterated its former stand on the issue, which stand is that the direction of Hario Detention Center does not legally or morally fall within the purview or functions of law enforcement agencies (Police and C&R - which, in effect, are judicial police), since administrative action, instead of judicial proceedings, result in the issuance of deportation orders. PSD further stated that by virtue of fact that:

a. Personnel authorization of approximately 190 has been established and money budgeted in order to underwrite this function.

b. Attorney General Office has no special qualifications or experience in functions like Hario Center.

c. Immigration Service Division has been established in Foreign Office.

d. Any measure taken now is interim measure until next Diet can enact pertinent legislation.

it seemed advisable that the personnel and monetary authorization could be "lifted bodily" and put under direction of service deemed more appropriate. PSD offered suggestion that Immigration Service Division might be the correct unit to absorb the Hario functions. Col. Erlenbusch and the Japanese present were of the same mind.

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

Memo: Subj: Conference, dtd 18 May 1950

7. Conclusion and Agreement: All present concluded that:

a. Any steps taken is as interim measure until Diet can enact proper legislation.

b. Cabinet Order is yet to be issued in implementation of SCAPINS 2055 and 2083.

c. That function should be directed into channels which would be proper to coincide with later, long-term program, by law.

All present concurred in recommendation that the interested SCAP agencies, PSD, G-1, GS, and DS, together with those key Vice-Ministries, i.e., Judge Sato, Attorney General's Office; Mr. Ota, Foreign Office; Mr. Onogi, Adm. Management Agency, vitally interested in the problem, be invited to conference to be held at PSD, 1000, 18 May 1950, to discuss the facets of the issue as outlined above. The 1000 conference will precede the Vice Ministers' Conference scheduled for the afternoon of 18 May.

G. F. SPIEGEL
Lt. Col., Inf.
Executive Officer

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
7 March 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Transfer of title of property, former Japanese Military Remount Depot at Nishi Shinbetsu, Hokkaido, to the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office.

2. Location of Conference: Office of the Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section.

3. Time of Conference: 1400 hours, 7 March 1950.

4. Personnel Attending:

Major C. O. Reed, PSD
Mr. E. L. Maxwell, PSD
J. L. Cooper, Economic Branch, NRS
B. M. Jensen, Land Tenure, NRS

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss SCAP policies involving transfers of large tracts of agriculture land.

6. Discussion: It is the responsibility of NRS to exercise surveillance over the progress of the Land Reform Program as instituted by SCAP and to insure that the Japanese Government exercise diligence in implementing that program.

Within the framework of policies which have

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 77509

2. Location of Conference: Office of the Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section.

3. Time of Conference: 1400 hours, 7 March 1950.

4. Personnel Attending:

Major C. O. Reed, PSD
Mr. E. L. Maxwell, PSD
J. L. Cooper, Economic Branch, NRS
B. M. Jensen, Land Tenure, NRS

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss SCAP policies involving transfers of large tracts of agriculture land.

6. Discussion: It is the responsibility of NRS to exercise surveillance over the progress of the Land Reform Program as instituted by SCAP and to insure that the Japanese Government exercise diligence in implementing that program.

Within the framework of policies which have received SCAP approval, the Japanese Government is encouraged to make decision and establish policies regarding administration of the Land Reform Program.

The former Japanese Military Remount Depot at Nishi Shinbetsu, Hokkaido, is considered by MAF as unsuited for the establishment of a Rehabilitation Prison Farm as outlined by Major Reed and Mr. Maxwell. The following reasons were given:

(1) The lands and buildings are required for a reclamation project already in progress. Seven families are already settled on the land, and 187 other repatriate families (now temporarily billeted in Hokkaido) are scheduled to move into the land in May, 1950. Allotments of land to these settlers will completely exhaust the approximately 4,000 cho of land in this area.

(2) The specific site requested for the Rehabilitation Prison Farm is on land which may be put into immediate cultivation. MAF proposes that the extension of

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

existing SCAP policies to include prison farms limit the land which may be owned to reclamation or forest land.

7. Conslusion and Agreement: MAF officials indicate that they are anxious to locate an alternating area which could be for a Rehabilitation (Prison) Farm within the expanded interpretation of the established policies.

CHARLES O. REED
Major, Inf.

ERNIE L. MAXWELL
Prison Administrator

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

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

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

APO 500
2 March 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Transfer of title of property, former Japanese Military Remount Depot at Nishi-Shinbetsu, Hokkaido, to the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office.

2. Location of Conference: Office of the Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section.

3. Time of Conference: 1000 hours, 28 February 1950.

4. Personnel Attending:

Major C. O. Reed, PSD
Mr. E. L. Maxwell, PSD
J. L. Cooper, Economic Branch, NRS
B. M. Jensen, Land Tenure, NRS

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss SCAP policies involving transfers of large tracts of agriculture land.

6. Discussion: PSD personnel presented to the representatives of Natural Resources Section the following:

a. An outlined Prison Branch program, wherein it is necessary that the Attorney General's Office acquire title to said property in order to establish a minimum custody rehabilitation farm. An institution of this type is extremely favorable to the proper rehabilitation of

3. Time of Conference: 1000 hours, 28 February 1950.

4. Personnel Attending:

Major C. O. Reed, PSD
Mr. E. L. Maxwell, PSD
J. L. Cooper, Economic Branch, NRS
B. M. Jensen, Land Tenure, NRS

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss SCAP policies involving transfers of large tracts of agriculture land.

6. Discussion: PSD personnel presented to the representatives of Natural Resources Section the following:

a. An outlined Prison Branch program, wherein it is necessary that the Attorney General's Office acquire title to said property in order to establish a minimum custody rehabilitation farm. An institution of this type is extremely favorable to the proper rehabilitation of inmates.

b. This particular tract is greatly desired due to the existing buildings, location, communications, soil, climatic conditions, and as a basis for future operations in the development of Hokkaido, to relieve the overcrowded condition of penal institutions throughout Japan, and provide employment for a minimum of 1500 inmates who will be engaged in farming, thereby contributing to the overall economy of Japan.

(1) There are 61 permanent buildings on this tract which were built of first class material by the Japanese Military.

(2) One block, representing 30 buildings (4122 square tsubo) was used as a Remount Supply Depot and consisted of an administration building, hospital, barns, warehouses, and machine shops. All are in good condition, with concrete floors and foundations, strong sidewalls, and sheet metal roofing.

(3) Due to the structure of these buildings,

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

they could quickly and efficiently be remodeled into desirable dormitory type housing to provide living quarters for a minimum of 1500 inmates at a great saving to the Japanese taxpayer.

(4) Another set of buildings on this tract is made up of 31 (three apartment type structures) suitable as living quarters for 93 families of the institution personnel.

and (5) Several of these buildings are wired for electricity,/a power line can be extended into this section from a nearby railroad.

c. Located in an underdeveloped section of Hokkaido along the Shibetsu-Shibetcha Railroad, and a water bound macadam highway provides good transportation.

d. The land is suitable for cultivation, as described in booklet issued in 1949 by the American Institute of Crop Ecology, Study #9, and by findings of the Japanese Agriculture Committee, who in 1949 recommended this tract for farming and further, by reports of soil tests made at the Hokkaido Agriculture College, which shows this soil to be approximately 70 per cent sandy loam and 30 per cent volcanic-ash loam, suitable to the growth of all bean crops, small grains, grasses, vegetables, corn, and sugar beets.

e. By establishing an institution of this type in the center of such an underdeveloped area, all excess manpower could be utilized in land reclamation, reforestration and redevelopment, thereby opening up new areas suitable for homesteading.

f. At present there are approximately 100,000 inmates, confined in penal institutions throughout Japan, which have a total rated capacity for approximately 65,000 which in itself reveals the great need for the development of this type of institution.

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

d. The land is suitable for cultivation, as described in booklet issued in 1949 by the American Institute of Crop Ecology, Study #9, and by findings of the Japanese Agriculture Committee, who in 1949 recommended this tract for farming and further, by reports of soil tests made at the Hokkaido Agriculture College, which shows this soil to be approximately 70 per cent sandy loam and 30 per cent volcanic-ash loam, suitable to the growth of all bean crops, small grains, grasses, vegetables, corn, and sugar beets.

e. By establishing an institution of this type in the center of such an underdeveloped area, all excess manpower could be utilized in land reclamation, reforestration and redevelopment, thereby opening up new areas suitable for homesteading.

f. At present there are approximately 100,000 inmates, confined in penal institutions throughout Japan, which have a total rated capacity for approximately 65,000 which in itself reveals the great need for the development of this type of institution.

g. In view of the fact that only the better type inmates and those who have been farmers, or who are interested in a farm program, will be transferred to this institution, it is reasonable to believe that many of them will choose to remain in Hokkaido upon their release. This phase of the rehabilitation program will operate along the same lines as the Iwahig Penal Colony System that has proven to be so successful in the Philippines.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: NRS officials will cooperate by reviewing SCAP policies pertaining to the transfer of title of agriculture lands to the supervision of a government agency, and also determine the maximum acreage that could possibly be transferred in accordance with said policies.

CHARLES O. REED
Major, Inf.

ERNIE L. MAXWELL
Prison Administrator

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

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

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

APO 500
28 February 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Amendments to Reformatory and Life Security Acts, Garioa U. S. Tours of Japan.

2. Time of Conference: 1245-1340 hours, 27 February 1950.

3. Location of Conference: Union Club.

4. Personnel Attending:

Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Dr. A. C. Oppler, LS

5. Purpose of Conference: What was expected to be a private personal luncheon at once became an official discussion.

6. Discussion: Dr. Oppler understood the first provision of the Reformatory Amendment Bill would reduce to 16 from 18 years the minimum age of inmates of Advanced Reformatories. When informed that such is not the effect but that this item merely reduced to 16 from 18 the minimum ages at which a reformatory inmate could be put in a single thinking room for not to exceed 20 days, he expressed fear that the Japanese would abuse such permission. Dr. Lewis told him Prison Branch felt the item reasonably safeguarded by other provisions of the laws and regulations and was

3. Location of Conference: Union Club.

4. Personnel Attending:

Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Dr. A. C. Oppler, LS

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As to the Daily Life Security Bill, Dr. Oppler agreed that the amendments desired by PSD are well taken improvements upon the bill which one of his assistants helped redraft.

On the question of Garioa Fund Tours of Japanese Personnel, Dr. Oppler hoped that Prison Branch could give LS considerable help, Giving the heavy overload of work in his Division as the reason for his request, Dr. Oppler also pointed out the diversity of assignments to Japanese personnel whose tours in the USA Legal Section is sponsoring. Dr. Oppler asked Prison Branch for help with the Family Court group so he could concentrate more upon the other two of the three groups, that is, "Civil Liberties" and "Legal Education." He explained that "Civil Liberties" is filled with dynamite and if that group were not carefully guided, "some trouble could happen" in the States.

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

Dr. Lewis stated that careful selections in the first place in Japan, through orientation before leaving and cooperation of all concerned in the States were first essentials in all tours.

Since Prison Branch is already loaded down with a big program and has had to take on orientation of Japanese personnel for Garioa Fund tours, as an extra effort, Dr. Lewis said Prison Branch cannot take on any responsibilities for tours which are sponsored by other SCAP Sections. Dr. Lewis then related how two chieftans of Supreme Court Bureau, Naito and Udagawa, who handle Family Court matters, and who brought two Family Court delegates to Prison Branch for some assistance, and how they were handled. He related how they were advised to seek the help of the National Probation and Parole Association of New York and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. As Dr. Lewis repeated these references. Dr. Oppler said: "I have had no working relations with any of these organizations, and since I am personally to escort all three groups, I have my work cut out for me."

"You ill have to concentrate the work of all three groups in a few centers," Dr. Lewis advised." "I should think you would handle "Civil Liberties" in New York chiefly and "Legal Education" in one or two Law School visitations. Family Court visitations in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Chicago-Evanston plus California should be all you could handle."

Dr. Oppler spoke of visiting New Jersey reformatories but Dr. Lewis told him the wisdom of such visitation would be very doubtful both because the particular delegates are unacquainted with institutions and have too much to accomplish in sixty days as it is.

As to Legal Education matters, Dr. Lewis suggested that Dr. Oppler confer with Chief Justice Arthur Vanderbilt, New Jersey Supreme Court, former Dean of New York University Law School, former President, American Bar Association, and

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

I am personally to escort all three groups, I have my work cut out for me."

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As to Legal Education matters, Dr. Lewis suggested that Dr. Oppler confer with Chief Justice Arthur Vanderbilt, New Jersey Supreme Court, former Dean of New York University Law School, former President, American Bar Association, and Chairman of one of the latter's continuing committees. Also he might get help from Capt. James N. Robinson, USNR, Legal Advisor to the Judge Advocate of the Navy, who is a former Dean of Indiana Law School and currently Chairman of the American Criminal Law Institute, affiliate of the American Bar Association.

Dr. Oppler requested Dr. Lewis, just before the Family Court sailed, to give them a joint letter of introduction to the National Probation and Parole Association, New York, and to the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Chicago. Dr. Lewis expressed appreciation of the cooperation LS and Prison Branch and stated when the time came he would do what he could to help the Family Court group but he could do nothing with Civil Liberties or Legal Education matters and could give no time to the orientation of the Family Court group.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: Each Branch will try to carry on with its own sponsorship.

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief Prison Administrator

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

S+A

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

APO 500
24 February 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Bill for Partial Amendment of Reformatory Law and Daily Life Security Bill.

2. Location of Conference: Room 405, NYK Building.

3. Time of Conference: 0900-0945, 24 February 1949.

4. Personnel Attending:

Dr. Burdett G. Lewis, PSD
Mr. L. A. Otto, Jr., LS

5. Purpose of Conference: To discuss possible concurrence in two bills.

6. Discussion: Dr. Lewis outlined reasons for PSD concurrence and the parties discussed in detail the reasons for eliminating formal consent of DYOPAR Commission's consent to institutional transfers and for permitting the State to acquire title to unclaimed effects of juveniles in the case of the first named bill.

In respect of the Daily Life Security Bill, Dr. Lewis showed Mr. Otto the text of the two amendments to Articles 30 and 69 which have been formulated by N. P. Neff for the consideration of other concerned SCAP Sections. The difficulty of regulating juridical persons and the utility of a good licensing system for achieving that purpose where

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

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In respect of the Daily Life Security Bill, Dr. Lewis showed Mr. Otto the text of the two amendments to Articles 30 and 69 which have been formulated by N. P. Neff for the consideration of other concerned SCAP Sections. The difficulty of regulating juridical persons and the utility of a good licensing system for achieving that purpose where appeals to the penal provisions of the existing law, and of the proposed bill might be too cumbersome or otherwise ineffective were acknowledged. The utility of the existing license system already established by existing Cabinet Orders and the conviction that adequate Cabinet Order changes to embrace the new provisions of the proposed bill were stressed again. It appears that PH&W, the chief sponsor of the existing law and of the proposed bill, is trying to secure from the Welfare Ministry the text of the proposed new Cabinet Order in time for consideration along with the bill. This is promised but difficult to write until the bill becomes a law.

Generally it was agreed that the housing aid and the educational aid provisions are needed, especially during the difficult transition period when the main islands of Japan have had to absorb upwards of 10,000,000 repatriates and to provide for a possible increase from 65,000,000 to 90,000,000 in total population from 1946 to 1960, including the repatriates. Generally, too, since it has been demonstrated during the existence of the present law that its requirements can be budgeted and brought within those limits of prudent expenditure said to be required by the existing

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

and prospective economy of Japan. The same is true of the present bill according to its chief sponsors who assert that its costs can be brought under firm budgetary control.

6. Conclusion and Agreement: The bill's chief sponsors believe the changes in the existing law are necessary to the better functioning of the system. Moreover, it is intended that the system must be kept in operation for two or more years before its financing could be brought under the provisions of the Shoup Commission formulae for guiding allotments to Prefectural areas. Being, as it is, a going transitional system designed to meet overwhelmingly difficult existing and probable emergencies, the parties feel that the cooperating SCAP sections can hardly at this date suggest those radical departures from the present system, which some of them believe will be necessary in time. Certainly the system originally envisaged by the Prison Branch would be based more upon barter of supplies and materials and exchanges of services than upon monetary grants, allowances, and payments. There may be developed in time out of an effective operation of the "work-providing" institutions and agencies which were re-established upon a more modern basis by the original law and the Cabinet and Ministerial Orders which have carried it into effect.

Therefore, with the changes in Articles 30 and 69 as agreed upon and in anticipation of proper Cabinet Orders providing for a continuance and development of the necessary Cabinet and other orders, the parties to the conference agreed ~~to~~ concurrence in the Daily Life Security Bill would be justified.

BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief Prison Administrator

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

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

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BURDETT G. LEWIS
Chief 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

MEMORANDUM

APO 500
15 November 1949

SUBJECT: Conference

TO : Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of conference : Examinations for Higher Level Japanese Government Personnel

2. Time of conference : 1400-1600, 10 November 1949

3. Location of conference: Room 600-J, Dai Ichi Building

4. Personnel attending : Mr. W. Pierce MacCoy, Actg. Chief, Civil Service Division, GS

Mr. Maynard N. Shirven
Civil Service Division, GS

Unnamed Representatives of all SCAP Sections
(Estimated at 50 persons or more)

Mr. Leslie A. White
Public Safety Division (this report)

5. Purpose of conference: At the initiation of GS, purpose of conference was to acquaint all other SCAP Sections with hitherto undisclosed program for conducting examinations affecting Japanese government personnel from the Administrative Vice Ministerial level down to and including Section Chiefs and comparable levels of field positions and specialized positions.

6. Discussion: Conference was held behind closed doors. At the outset, advice was given by Mr. MacCoy to the effect that all information released to conferees should be treated as classified information (whether written or verbal), prior to 1100, 12 November 1949, at which time the National Personnel Authority would release a proposed schedule of examinations to all Japanese government agencies by publication of a special edition of the National Gazette.

A substantial amount of time was devoted by Mr. MacCoy toward explain-

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

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A substantial amount of time was devoted by Mr. MacCoy toward explaining, in carefully phrased diplomatic language, something of the history of Government Section and its mission. (Aside from factual report herein, and apropos of the above described conference, it appeared to the undersigned that Mr. MacCoy was laboring under the illusion that other SCAP section personnel were unacquainted with Government Section program and policies and that he, Mr. MacCoy, felt impelled to introduce Government Section to those in conference). Mr. MacCoy concluded his extensive introduction by turning the meeting over to Mr. Maynard N. Shirven, Civil Service Division, GS, for explanation of the procedures to be followed by the National Personnel Authority. A brief summary statement of this procedure is outlined in the inclosure to this report. The content of this inclosure in support of conference agenda herein reported, is reasonably self-explanatory.

Numerous questions were asked and many objections were voiced, including objections voiced by the undersigned. These revolved largely around six important questions, as follows:

(1) Objections to existing plans as worked out in their entirety without adequate and appropriate sharing by Government Section of developing program with other SCAP sections, which offices are of necessarily interested in such developments.

(2) Lack of consistency and thoroughness on the part of Government Section in the development of technical data, by failing to consult with other interested SCAP Sections on problems incidental to the establishment of a Civil Service System for government personnel in Japan.

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

(3) Lack of justification, as reflected in existing plans, for subjecting technically qualified personnel to so-called administrative type examinations, under the assumption that administrative know-how as determined arbitrarily by GS and NPA is adequate for purposes of determining future incumbency in all positions in pay levels equivalent to section chiefs and above.

(4) Strenuous objections to proposed procedure of throwing all positions wide open for administrative exam competition, without taking into consideration in any way four years of work on the part of virtually all SCAP sections in the development of programs and in the orientation, guidance and training of key personnel to implement democratic reform programs. Expressed in other terms, this means that qualifying examinations will not be held, although it was clearly evident during this conference that such examinations have been anticipated by interested SCAP sections.

(5) Elimination of certain critical services from subsequent technical type examinations (reference item 7 A page 5 of inclosure).

(6) Objections to recent NPA demands on other government agencies, which have reflected NPA assumption of authority, in many cases, to sit in judgment and to give approval or disapproval appropo on the proposed transfer of personnel, without change of pay status.

With respect to the six points enumerated above, dissatisfaction was fairly general among SCAP personnel present, as indicated by extensive voicing of objections and by a continuous undertone of mumbling and grumbling which was clearly in substantial evidence with respect to the application of procedures as outlined in the inclosure to this report. The undersigned raised question of the applicability of procedure outlined with respect to Correction and Rehabilitation personnel; the question was raised as to whether it was appropriate to include Correction and Rehabilitation personnel in a general or administrative type examination, only to exclude them for purposes of technically qualified examinations which are scheduled to follow the completion of administrative examinations. It was further explained by the undersigned that many Correction and Rehabilitation personnel are professional or semi-professional employees first; and administrators second; and that it

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

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(1) Qualifying examinations would be held for purposes of establishing both technical and administrative fitness of incumbents,

(2) that all personnel of the Correction and Rehabilitation system would be promoted, appointed, selected, transferred, demoted, dismissed, or retired in accordance with principles embodied in the National Public Service Law.

It was added that any course of action contrary to complete and comprehensive adoption of all principles and procedures of Civil Service would force Public Safety Division into the embarrassing position of changing course in the middle of the stream unless for example, the Attorney-General could be given authority to establish his own competitive examination procedures without undue interference or dominance from the National Personnel Authority.

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

7. Conclusion and Agreement: Insofar as most SCAP Section representatives were concerned, it was apparent that very little satisfaction or agreement resulted from the conference reported herein. Suffice is to say that the general conclusion was that GS had not called this conference for the purpose of obtaining agreement but to instruct SCAP Section personnel (other than GS) in regard to the unilateral instructions and procedures which have been developed in secret by assigned Government Section staff members, working in conjunction with a designated committee of the NPA. With respect to objections voiced by the undersigned as indicated in foregoing, Mr. Shirven agreed, in private conversation, following conclusion of the formal conference that, "you have a logical point". He agreed that it would be appropriate and desirable on his part to consult with the undersigned in direct conference appropo of the foregoing. In addition, he agreed that appropriate representatives of Civil Service Division, GS, should sit in conference with the undersigned for the purpose of arriving at understanding and agreement on the questions of upward adjustment of pay grades and classifications of juvenile institution personnel to a level equivalent with adult institutional staff, and the adjustment of grade and pay of C&R administrative staff upward to a point permitting normal promotional activity in recognition of qualified field personnel who cannot, under present circumstances, accept promotion into administrative positions without loss of pay.

8. Action to be taken: Subject to approval, the undersigned will take steps to set up a conference agenda with appropriate, designated Government Section personnel, in an effort to obtain satisfactory understanding and agreement relative to the three items covered in 7, above.

L. A. WHITE
Prison Branch

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

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

APO 500
4 November 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Effect of Japanese Gasoline Conservation on Prison Vehicles.

2. Time of Conference: 0930-1030 hours, 3 November 1949.

3. Location of Conference: Room 308, Bank of Chosen Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. E. F. Powell, Dir., Road Transportation, CTS
Major Charles O. Reed, PSD
Lt. Lt. Geo. W. Cornelius, Prison Branch, PSD

5. Purpose of Conference: A new regulation of the Japanese Ministry of Transportation prohibits the use of gasoline for automobiles over 4,200 cubic centimeters piston displacement. Prison Branch-PSD arranged this conference to find out pertinent information concerned in the regulation and what its possible effect will be on prison operated vehicles.

6. Discussion: Mr. Powell stated that the 81st Congress of the United States in allocating funds for dollar import to occupied countries, has drastically reduced the amount allocated to Japan. In order to comply with the directives of the 81st Congress and at the same time allow

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

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6. Discussion: Mr. Powell stated that the 81st Congress of the United States in allocating funds for dollar import to occupied countries, has drastically reduced the amount allocated to Japan. In order to comply with the directives of the 81st Congress and at the same time allow the purchase of gasoline, it was imperative that an immediate cut of 30% in gasoline import be imposed to be followed in three months by another 20% reduction. In 1948 Japanese imports of gasoline ranked second to dollar purchases of food and cost approximately $45,000,000.

Consequently CTS, in conjunction with the G-4 Section, GHQ, called the Japanese Government, Minister of Transportation, and presented him with the problem. G-4 Section, GHQ, the controlling agency in matters of this kind, and CTS have kept a "hands off" policy in the matter except to approve the regulation as developed by the Japanese Minister of Transportation.

The regulation now in effect is entirely the responsibility of the Japanese Minister of Transportation and has been prepared and put in effect solely by the Japanese Government.

Mr. Powell further stated that to the best of his knowledge it was not the intent of the regulation to affect a cut in the gasoline ration to trucks or buses but that all passenger vehicles exceeding a piston displacement of 4200

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

cubic centimeters would be affected immediately except can used by members of the Japanese Cabinet and Imperial Household. This immediately affects all passenger cars of over 85 horsepower. The next reduction step to take place within three months will drop the maximum to 3,800 cubic centimeters and will eliminate the use of gasoline in all sizes of Dodge, Chevrolet, Ford, and other cars of 85 horsepower.

Since it is not intended to deprive owners and operators of their vehicles entirely, a number of fuel substitutes are available, namely, charcoal burners, wood oil, and natural gas which, while not the most desirable of fuels, are operational and present gasoline burning vehicles can be converted over for the use of substitute.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: In the opinion of the undersigned officers, this regulation will not materially affect the transportation of the Japanese Correctional and Rehabilitation System. However, we should first encourage the Japanese to attempt to secure gasoline for their vehicles. This would save the expense of converting them to operate on other fuels.

These institutions which now have buses and trucks are not being affected.

Many of the Japanese prisons are already using charcoal burning vehicles satisfactorily.

Those prisons and District Headquarters which now have large seven-passenger gasoline burning vehicles can either convert to substitute type of fuel or obtain smaller Japanese manufactured automobiles.

In mountainous areas where charcoal burning vehicles are not operationally satisfactory, exchanges can be made within the C&R System to transfer gasoline burning vehicle to those locations.

The undersigned officers have traveled extensively throughout Japan using charcoal burning vehicles. While not the most desirable type of transportation, the mission has been accomplished

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

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GEORGE W. CORNELIUS
1st Lt., CAC

CHARLES O. REED
Major, Inf.

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

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

APO 500
3 November 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Review of 1950 Budget Proposals for C&R Services in Finance Ministry View in Comparison with Minimum Requests of Attorney General's Office, also Exchange of ESS-FD and Prison Branch-PSD Information and Ideas Relative Thereto.

2. Time of Conference: 0830-1130, 1 November 1949.

3. Place of Conference: Second Floor, Pacific Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. J. R. Mossler, ESS-FD
Mr. Leslie A. White, PSD
Lt. Col. W. Drowns (attended part of conference for orientation)

5. Purpose of Conference: To attempt to arrive at understanding and agreement in regard to subject item above.

6. Discussion: At the outset of the conference reported herein, the following factors became apparent:

(1) Widespread differences of opinion and attitude which were reflected in the 1949 negotiations between the Attorney General and the Finance Ministry are not apparent in

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

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6. Discussion: At the outset of the conference reported herein, the following factors became apparent:

(1) Widespread differences of opinion and attitude which were reflected in the 1949 negotiations between the Attorney General and the Finance Ministry are not apparent in the 1950 negotiations. The current status of negotiations between the Attorney General and the Finance Ministry is indicative of general agreement on funds required for administration and operations of institutions and related agencies exclusive of prison industry requirements. Figure agreed upon tentatively is ¥5.546 B. (For reference, see Enclosure 1).

(2) Attorney General and Finance Ministry are not in agreement as to funds required for financing the 1950 proposed prison industry program. The Attorney General request (see Enclosure 1) is for ¥1.295 B for financing purchases of materials and supplies and for essential procurement of machinery; expected monetary return from this investment is estimated at ¥2.355 B with an additional ¥5 B being reflected in internal repairs, construction, and operations which will not be reflected in income, yet it will decrease substantially the operational expense. The Finance Ministry recommendation includes provision of ¥850 B for financing prison industries, with no definite commitment as to anticipated return on this investment from a monetary point of view. The Finance Ministry recommendation of ¥850 B does not take into account the currently developing and growing program.

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

It envisions a continuation only of inmate employment activity, at the current level.

(3) Attorney General minimum request for ¥488 B for administration and operation of the 1950 OPAR Program was countered with a Finance Ministry proposal amounting to ¥.260 B, which latter figure represents about 120% only of the funds which are available during the fiscal year. (For reference, Enclosure 2).

(4) The Attorney General request for 1950 construction funds remains radically at variance with all the recommendations of the Economic Stabilization Board. The Attorney General presented an initial request amounting to ¥2.702 B in anticipation of an 80. to 100. B total public works budget. In comparison with a 1949 C&R construction budget of ¥1.681 out of a total 1949 public works budget of ¥50. B, the ESB countered with an initial proposal to include ¥.485 B only for continuation of the 1950 emergency construction and reconstruction program for C&R Institutions. Later, Attorney General in Cabinet sessions lowered his demands progressively from the initial ¥2.702 B to ¥2,000 B, to ¥1.500 B and finally offered to settle with the ESB at ¥1,117 B. The ESB raised its initial recommendation from ¥.485 to ¥.773. On 29 October officials of the Attorney General's Office requested Prison Branch-PSD help in attempting to obtain agreement on a ¥2,000 B request, and to stand pat on a minimum of ¥1,500 B. (Note: The above-mentioned figure of ¥1.117 B, which the Attorney General in desperation offered to ESB in settlement of their disputed recommendations, was not disclosed to ESS-FD during the conference herein reported). (See Enclosure 3 for data appropriate to the discussion between J. R. Mossler, ESS-FD, and the undersigned).

The ESS-FD representative took no specific position apropos of the points of dispute between the Attorney General on the one hand and the Finance Ministry respectively on the other. He stated, however, that for purposes of the conference herein reported, he would like to know the position of Prison Branch-PSD in regard to the points in question.

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

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The undersigned stated the following as the essence of Prison-Branch-PSD opinion in terms of yen essential to the 1950 C&R Program:

(1) In view of Attorney General and Finance Ministry agreement on the ¥5.546 B request for 1950 C&R administration and operation exclusive of prison industry, Prison Branch-PSD raises no question provided ESS-FD offers no objection.

(2) The ¥1.295 B request for funds to finance 1950 prison industry program is realistic, and the proposed ¥2.355 B return in the form of taxpayers release is entirely realistic. Therefore, Prison Branch-PSD is in support of that request.

(3) Prison Branch-PSD supports substantially the Attorney General request of ¥.488 B for financing the 1950 OPARS Program, especially insofar as the request for operating (on direct contact) staff is concerned. Acknowledgement of this item by Finance Ministry would raise the agreed-upon figure to ¥.420 B. It was stated that in the event of controversy over proposed budget increase resulting from inclusion of the last named item, Prison Branch-PSD

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

recommends transfer of requisite funds from the adult prisons and adult detention house proposed budgets rather than to omit funds considered absolutely essential to successful implementation of the OPAR Law.

(4) The undersigned, in behalf of Prison Branch-PSD, took the position that the ¥.773 B limitation on C&R construction budget as recommended by ESB is entirely too restrictive for purposes of continuation of the emergency C&R construction program as initiated in 1949. After considerable discussion, the undersigned stated that ¥1.500 Billion is considered the absolute minimum essential to continuation during 1950 of the development of the C&R construction program.

(5) The NOPAR request on ESB for ¥.053 Billion, with an ESB reaction of ¥.038 B was not discussed.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: Mr. Mossler agreed to take the PSD recommendations under advisement and to contact the undersigned for purposes of disclosing the ESS-FD view apropos of the foregoing on or about 7 November.

8. Action to be Taken: To follow through by the undersigned as instructed by the Chief, PSD. Recommendation is made herein, that subject to PSD approval, the undersigned should maintain the position already taken during subsequent consultation with ESS-FD.

Leslie A. White

LESLIE A. WHITE
Prison Administrator

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

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

Prison Branch

Comparison of 1949 with 1950 C and R Budget Requirements

(Figures in Millions of Yen)

Opr. Adm. & Rehab.	100	200	300	400	500	51	60	50
1949								
Annual Budget	3317	665	393	326	188	12	24	4925
Supplement	121	85	(14)	13	7	-	-	212
Total	3438	750	379	339	195	12	24	5137
1950								
Min. Reqmt.	3507	986	406	347	234	21	45	5546 *
Difference	69	236	27	8	39	9	21	409

* Tentatively Agreed-upon, between Attn-Genl. & F.M.

Industry								
1949								
Annual Budget	534	-	-	-	-	-	-	534
Supplement	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	316
Total	850							850

Ind. Budget Income								
Annual Budget	(1000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1000)
Rev. by Suppl.	(570)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(570)
	1570							(1570)
Net Ind. Budg.	(720)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(720)
1950								
Annual Budg. Received	1295	-	-	-	-	-	-	1295 **
Ind. Budg. Inc.	(2355)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2355)
Net Ind. Budg.	(1060)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1060)

** F.M. reaction favorable on ¥850 M. only.

1949 Net Opr. Adm. & Rehab.	2718	750	379	339	195	12	24	4417
1950 Proj. Net Opr., Adm. & Rehab.	2447	986	406	347	234	21	45	4486
Incr.	(271)	236	27	8	39	9	21	69

Legend:
100 - Adult Prisons - 50 Main; 18 Branches
200 - " Det. Houses - 5 Main; 143 Branches
300 - Juv. Prisons - 12 Main; 2 Branches
400 - Juv. Reform. - 28 Main; 25 Branches
500 - Juv. Det. H. & Cl. Offices - 49 Main; 0 Branches
51 - C&R Bureau (1)
60 - DHQ Off. (8)
50 - C&R Services (IN TOTAL) Total: Main Institutions - 144
Branch # 190

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

Comparison of 1949 Construction Budget Requirements with 1950
(Figures in Millions of Yen)

	100	200	300	400	500	51	60	50
1949 Budget	866	140	55	246	301	---	74(A)	1681 (C)
1950 1st Prop.	826	338	96	776	576	--	90(B)	2702 (D)
Prop. Incr.	(60)	198	41	530	275	--	16	1021
Initial ESB Estimate	236	---	--	43	181	--	25	485
Adj.	227	---	--	61	---	--	--	288
Adj. ESB Estimate	463	---	--	104	181	--	25	773
Minimum Requirement	1100	150	100	350	250	25	25	2000
Diff	637	150	100	246	69	25	--	1227

Notes:
(A) Included OPARS District Offices Constr.
(B) Proposed Construction of Pers. Train. Schools
(C) 3.3% of 1949 ¥ 50 Billion Publ. Wks. Budg.
(D) 3.3% of 1950 (Est), ¥ 80 Billion Publ. Wks. Budg.

Add. Notes:
1 April 1949 Inst Cap. 50,000
1 April 1950 Inst Cap. 70,000
Est. 1950 Av. pop. of Inst. 113,000
Est. 1950 Overcrowding 43,000

Est. Ultimate cost of Corr. and Rehabilitation Institutional Construction and Reconstruction (5 yr. Emergency Plan) - from 1 April 1949 - ¥ 11 Billions (If 70% of work performed by inmates)

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

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL OFFENDERS PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION LAW (1949)
(Pardon, Parole and Probation System)

(Figs. in Thousands of Yen)

1950 Minimum Req.	(F.M.) Adm. & Opr.	(ESB) Public Works
NOPAR Commission	26,395	-
Judicial Protection Council	18	-
Subsidy to Aid Ex. Convicts	9,240	-
DYOPAR and DAOPAR Commissions	38,513	-
Parole Execution	18,043	-
Prefectural Juvenile and Adult Supervision Offices	276,000 **	53,276
Medical, Housing, Food, Other Aid and Guidance for Parolee	120,084	-
Minimum Requisite	488,293	53,276*
F.M. & ESB Reactions	260,343	37,837
Difference	227,953	15,349

* Necessary for construction of 19 Field Supervisor Offices; no other facilities available.

** F.M. reaction on this item ¥160 M. less,

Nov., 1949

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

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

Outline of Budget Policy JFY 1950-51

I. General and Assumptions.

1. No change in the general price or wage level. Limited specific upward or downward movements will be necessary to compensate for certain subsidy removals or for similar reasons.

2. No change in the yen-dollar exchange rate.

3. Industrial production increase of about 12% during JFY 50-51.

4. Exports to increase by about 25% during JFY 50-51.

5. No change in general distribution of consumer purchasing power as among major segments of the population.

6. A balance in the consolidated budget.

7. The policy of disinflation without deflation will be continued.

8. The budget will cover the entire fiscal year and the full cost of all foreseeable operations during that year. No supplemental budgets.

9. U. S. aid goods entering Japan in JFY 50-51 in approximate amount of $350-400 million. Counterpart fund to be about ¥125-145 billion.

II. Expenditures.

1. General account Government expenditures to be reduced by about 100 billion yen in JFY 50-51 compared to jfy 49-50.

2. The total number of government personnel to be further reduced by taking advantage of normal turnover and as a result of elimination or curtailment of certain government functions and agencies (particularly kodans). No further mass discharges.

3. Subsidies to be reduced to about ¥85 billion compared to ¥200 billion in JFY 1949-50.

Restricted

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

Restricted

4. Substantial reductions to be made in general account appropriations for subscription to capital of government enterprises and accounts and debt retirement. Debt retirement to be accomplished through the Counterpart Fund and budget appropriations.

5. Carry-over of unliquidated obligations to be substantially reduced.

6. Expenditure reduction in certain Ministries 1/ by decentralization and transfer of certain functions to localities.

7. No increase in the general level of government services, except in selected fields such as disaster rehabilitation, education, employment program.

8. Public works program to be expanded.

III. Revenue.

1. Shoup Mission recommendations to be implemented.

2. Substantial national tax reduction to be permitted but to a degree less than subsidy reduction.

3. Local taxes to be increased but to a degree less than national tax reduction.

4. Tax powers to be reallocated as among central, prefectural and local governments with the end of increasing the financial autonomy of the prefectural and local governments.

IV. Subsidies.

1. Subsidies to be reduced to about ¥85 billion yen in JFY 50-51 and still further curtailed by the end of the fiscal year.

2. Priority of subsidy reductions to be given to those items least directly affecting the cost of living and where rationalization potentialities

1/ Education and welfare principally.

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

Restricted

are greatest. Subsidies to be eliminated last are those most directly affecting cost of living and necessitated by geographical or external factors.

3. The following 1949-50 subsidies to be reduced or eliminated in the JFY 1950-51: Coastal shipping, finished steel, coal for special industries, fertilizer, pig iron, iron ore, caustic soda, non-ferrous metals.

4. Expenditure savings from subsidy curtailment to be made available in part for tax reduction.

V. Prices and Wages.

1. General price and wage levels to be held.

2. Prices to be decontrolled as rapidly as supply-demand conditions warrant.

3. Price increases to be permitted as a result of but not to the extent of subsidy reduction or removal in the following areas: Fertilizer, steel, soda and soda ash, pig iron, semi-steel products.

4. Other limited price increases to be permitted where demonstrably necessary to enable balanced operations at required levels: Rail freight,2/ coastal shipping (decontrolled), electric power,3/ rents.4/

5. Producer price of rice to be increased to accord with parity (from 132 to 156). Bonuses to be held to a minimum. Official consumer rice price increase to be minimized.

6. Effective prices of food to be reduced as follows:

a. Grain component of the ration to be increased to 100% as soon as possible, with no decrease in the total ration.

b. Potatoes and sweet potatoes to be placed on unrationed sale as soon as possible.

2/ 40-80%
3/ Differing by region but on the average no more than 32%
4/ 224% increase in official rents, no increase in effective rents.

Restricted 3

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

Restricted

c. Fats and oils rations to be increased.

7. Effective prices of clothing to be reduced as follows:

a. Cut of 10% in official price of cotton yarn for domestic consumption.

b. Availabilities of cotton textiles to domestic consumers to be greatly enlarged beginning December 1949. 5/

c. Free price of silk textiles should decline.

d. Increased availabilities of wool textiles.

8. Kodan stocks of non-exportable merchandise to be liquidated on the domestic market as rapidly as possible.

9. Government wage standards to be maintained without increase. The three principles of wage-price policy (no price increases, deficit financing or subsidy to meet wage increases) to be continued.

VI. Credit policy and government financing.

1. Shift of financing of industry and trade from government to normal private institutions to be continued in JFY 1950-51. Liquidation of RFB to be commenced.

2. Credit for private business operations to come exclusively from private institutions, except in cases of desirable medium and long-term loans where the banks are unable for some reason to extend credit. In such cases, government credit to be extended to desirable borrowers through the Counterpart Fund.

3. No government short term credit or deficit financing to private enterprises.

4. Credit for operations of government enterprises:

a. Short term inventory financing requirements to be met from general account appropriations, or in special cases from government reserves.

5/ Estimate releases for household consumption to average 60 million yards monthly for six-month period.

Restricted

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

Restricted

b. Capital financing to come either from the Counterpart Fund or general account.

c. Short-term private financing of government operations to be reduced and no additional operations of this kind will be permitted. Long-term private financing of permanent government corporations to be discouraged.

5. The national debt will continue to be reduced. Debt retirement to be largely carried on through the Counterpart Fund.

6. Efforts will be made to reduce interest rates on foreign trade and essential rehabilitation loans, and rediscounting by Bank of Japan of private loans will continue to be given priority in these categories. Other credit to be discouraged to the fullest practicable extent.

7. Increases in total local government debt to be held to the lowest practicable figure in JFY 1950-51.

VII. Public Works and Unemployment.

1. General expenditures for public works to be increased as compared with FY 1949-50.

2. Increasing emphasis to be given to works of a permanent rather than temporary nature in order to maintain a self-supporting economy once it is achieved, and to raise the level of government services.

3. Improved audit and other controls to be exercised to eliminate waste and increase the efficiency of public works expenditures.

4. Local government public works to be restricted to assured levels of financial ability. No works to be undertaken which will obligate additional national allocations of funds beyond budgeted levels.

5. Firm commitments on public works as unemployment relief to be held to a minimum. Counterpart Funds to be used to assure requisite flexibility to meet major shifts in economic trends.

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

Restricted

6. Unemployment measures to center in expanded unemployment insurance coverage. Work relief to be continued separate from the public works program on a highly flexible basis of meeting serious local situation with prior planned short term projects. Earmarked appropriations to be held low but adequate transferrable reserves to be available under satisfactory controls.

VIII. Revaluation of assets.

1. Revaluation of corporate assets to be optional.

2. Revaluation of assets will not constitute grounds for official price action.

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

APO 500
3 November 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Review of 1950 Budget Proposals for C&R Services in Finance Ministry View in Comparison with Minimum Requests of Attorney General's Office, also Exchange of ESS-FD and Prison Branch-PSD Information and Ideas Relative Thereto.

2. Time of Conference: 0830-1130, 1 November 1949.

3. Place of Conference: Second Floor, Pacific Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. J. R. Mossler, ESS-FD
Mr. Leslie A. White, PSD
Lt. Col. W. Drowns (attended part of conference for orientation)

5. Purpose of Conference: To attempt to arrive at understanding and agreement in regard to subject item above.

6. Discussion: At the outset of the conference reported herein, the following factors became apparent:

(1) Widespread differences of opinion and attitude which were reflected in the 1949 negotiations between the Attorney General and the Finance Ministry are not apparent in

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

2. Time of Conference: 0830-1130, 1 November 1949.

3. Place of Conference: Second Floor, Pacific Building.

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Mr. J. R. Mossler, ESS-FD
Mr. Leslie A. White, PSD
Lt. Col. W. Drowns (attended part of conference for orientation)

5. Purpose of Conference: To attempt to arrive at understanding and agreement in regard to subject item above.

6. Discussion: At the outset of the conference reported herein, the following factors became apparent:

(1) Widespread differences of opinion and attitude which were reflected in the 1949 negotiations between the Attorney General and the Finance Ministry are not apparent in the 1950 negotiations. The current status of negotiations between the Attorney General and the Finance Ministry is indicative of general agreement on funds required for administration and operations of institutions and related agencies exclusive of prison industry requirements. Figure agreed upon tentatively is ¥5.546 B. (For reference, see Enclosure 1).

(2) Attorney General and Finance Ministry are not in agreement as to funds required for financing the 1950 proposed prison industry program. The Attorney General request (see Enclosure 1) is for ¥1.295 B for financing purchases of materials and supplies and for essential procurement of machinery; expected monetary return from this investment is estimated at ¥2.355 B with an additional ¥5 B being reflected in internal repairs, construction, and operations which will not be reflected in income, yet it will decrease substantially the operational expense. The Finance Ministry recommendation includes provision of ¥850 B for financing prison industries, with no definite commitment as to anticipated return on this investment from a monetary point of view. The Finance Ministry recommendation of ¥850 B does not take into account the currently developing and growing program.

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

It envisions a continuation only of inmate employment activity, at the current level.

(3) Attorney General minimum request for ¥488 B for administration and operation of the 1950 OPAR Program was countered with a Finance Ministry proposal amounting to ¥.260 B, which latter figure represents about 120% only of the funds which are available during the fiscal year. (For reference, Enclosure 2).

(4) The Attorney General request for 1950 construction funds remains radically at variance with all the recommendations of the Economic Stabilization Board. The Attorney General presented an initial request amounting to ¥2.702 B in anticipation of an 80 to 100 B total public works budget. In comparison with a 1949 C&R construction budget of ¥1.681 out of a total 1949 public works budget of ¥50 B, the ESB countered with an initial proposal to include ¥.485 B only for continuation of the 1950 emergency construction and reconstruction program for C&R Institutions. Later, Attorney General in Cabinet sessions lowered his demands progressively from the initial ¥2.702 B to ¥2,000 B, to ¥1.500 B and finally offered to settle with the ESB at ¥1,117 B. The ESB raised its initial recommendation from ¥.485 to ¥.773. On 29 October officials of the Attorney General's Office requested Prison Branch-PSD help in attempting to obtain agreement on a ¥2,000 B request, and to stand pat on a minimum of ¥1.500 B. (Note: The above-mentioned figure of ¥1.117 B, which the Attorney General in desperation offered to ESB in settlement of their disputed recommendations, was not disclosed to ESS-FD during the conference herein reported). (See Enclosure 3 for data appropriate to the discussion between J. R. Mossler, ESS-FD, and the undersigned).

The ESS-FD representative took no specific position apropos of the points of dispute between the Attorney General on the one hand and the Finance Ministry respectively on the other. He stated, however, that for purposes of the conference herein reported, he would like to know the position of Prison Branch-PSD in regard to the points in question.

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

Later, Attorney General in Cabinet sessions lowered his demands progressively from the initial ¥2.702 B to ¥2,000 B, to ¥1.500 B and finally offered to settle with the ESB at ¥1,117 B. The ESB raised its initial recommendation from ¥.485 to ¥.773. On 29 October officials of the Attorney General's Office requested Prison Branch-PSD help in attempting to obtain agreement on a ¥2,000 B request, and to stand pat on a minimum of ¥1.500 B. (Note: The above-mentioned figure of ¥1.117 B, which the Attorney General in desperation offered to ESB in settlement of their disputed recommendations, was not disclosed to ESS-FD during the conference herein reported). (See Enclosure 3 for data appropriate to the discussion between J. R. Mossler, ESS-FD, and the undersigned).

The ESS-FD representative took no specific position apropos of the points of dispute between the Attorney General on the one hand and the Finance Ministry respectively on the other. He stated, however, that for purposes of the conference herein reported, he would like to know the position of Prison Branch-PSD in regard to the points in question.

The undersigned stated the following as the essence of Prison-Branch-PSD opinion in terms of yen essential to the 1950 C&R Program:

(1) In view of Attorney General and Finance Ministry agreement on the ¥5.546 B request for 1950 C&R administration and operation exclusive of prison industry, Prison Branch-PSD raises no question provided ESS-FD offers no objection.

(2) The ¥1.295 B request for funds to finance 1950 prison industry program is realistic, and the proposed ¥2.355 B return in the form of taxpayers release is entirely realistic. Therefore, Prison Branch-PSD is in support of that request.

(3) Prison Branch-PSD supports substantially the Attorney General request of ¥.488 B for financing the 1950 OPARS Program, especially insofar as the request for operating (on direct contact) staff is concerned. Acknowledgement of this item by Finance Ministry would raise the agreed-upon figure to ¥.420 B. It was stated that in the event of controversy over proposed budget increase resulting from inclusion of the last named item, Prison Branch-PSD

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

recommends transfer of requisite funds from the adult prisons and adult detention house proposed budgets rather than to omit funds considered absolutely essential to successful implementation of the OPAR Law.

(4) The undersigned, in behalf of Prison Branch-PSD, took the position that the ¥.773 B limitation on C&R construction budget as recommended by ESB is entirely too restrictive for purposes of continuation of the emergency C&R construction program as initiated in 1949. After considerable discussion, the undersigned stated that ¥1.5 Billion is considered the absolute minimum essential to continuation during 1950 of the development of the C&R construction program.

(5) The NOPAR request on ESB for ¥.53 Billion, with an ESB reaction of ¥.38 B was not discussed.

7. Conclusion and Agreement: Mr. Mossler agreed to take the PSD recommendations under advisement and to contact the undersigned for purposes of disclosing the ESS-FD view apropos of the foregoing on or about 7 November.

8. Action to be Taken: To follow through by the undersigned as instructed by the Chief, PSD. Recommendation is made herein, that subject to PSD approval, the undersigned should maintain the position already taken during subsequent consultation with ESS-FD.

LESLIE A. WHITE
Prison Administrator

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

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

3 November 1949

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Conference

TO : Chief, PSD

1. Subject of Conference: Orientation of various SCAP Sections by the Chief, ESS in regard to policy, procedure and program approved by SCAP appropo of SCAP recommendations affecting the 1950 proposed Budget for the National Government of Japan.

2. Time of Conference : 1 November 1949 - 1600 to 1640 hours.

3. Location of Conference: Office of Major General W. F. Marquat, Chief, ESS, Forrestry Building.

4. Personnel attending : Major General W. F. Marquat, Various Economic Advisors accredited to SCAP and ESS Public Financial Personnel, Chiefs and other representatives from the various SCAP Sections, Colonel H. E. Pulliam, Chief, PSD, Mr. L. A. White, PSD.

5. Purpose of Conference : Conference was called by Major General Marquat for the purpose of orienting interested SCAP Sections in regard to SCAP policies to be adhered to during the review of the 1950 proposed budget for the Japanese Government and in regard to the procedure to be followed during conduct of negotiations and discussions between ESS and other SCAP Sections concerned in the compilation of an over-all SCAP recommended budget.

6. Discussion: Major General Marquat disclosed that SCAP had designated a special committee to advise him on policy appropo of limitations to be placed on the total budget for the Japanese Government, in further regard to SCAP policy of desiring development of a budget which will take into account continuing relaxation of controls, some of which were mentioned by General Marquat, and with respect to the adoption of recommendations contained in the Shoup report.

General Marquat disclosed that instructions from SCAP had been issued to the effect that all questions relative to SCAP agencies' review and recommendations effecting the Japanese Government budget should be completed by the middle of November. General Marquat said, in effect, that ESS did not propose to take an arbitrary position in the absence of specific advise, suggestions or recommendations from the various operating agencies within SCAP, but that ESS Public Finance Personnel would conduct appropriate conferences with all interested representatives of SCAP operating sections in open and unbiased hearings. It was added that, in the event of disagreements which could not be ironed out at the working level, all unsolved

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

questions or problems resulting from lack of agreement would be referred immediately to the Chief of Staff for decision.

General Marquat disclosed that initial figures compiled by ESS (a summary of which was made available during the conference herein reported), the data reflected therein did not necessarily indicate a fixed position of ESS, but that individual budget estimates reflected whatever advanced knowledge of, and familiarity with, the functions of Japanese Governmental agencies which ESS Public Financial Personnel may have had in advance of estensive direct consultation with interested representatives of other SCAP agencies.

7. Conclusion and Agreements: General Marquat invited comments and all questions. No pertinent remarks were noted.

8. Action to be Taken: Appropriate action by concerned PSD Branches is underway, preparatory to direct conferences with ESS Finance Division on or about 7 November 1949, with PSD procedures and policies to be determined by existing and/or subsequent instructions from the Chief, PSD.

L. A. WHITE
Prison Branch, PSD

1 Incl:
Outline of SCAP Budget Policy
JFY 1950-51 (Orig Copy only)

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

APO 500
22 September 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conference

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Subject of Conference: Relief of Detention Overcrowding through Implementation of Article 89, New Criminal Code.

2. Time of Conference: 1400 to 1615 hours, 19 September 1949.

3. Place of Conference: Room 401A, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. Eaton, PSD
Mr. R. B. Appleton, Legal Section
Mr. G. M. Koshi, PSD
Mr. L. A. White, PSD (Presiding)
Tosuke Sato (Judge), Criminal Affairs Asst. A/G
Mr. Takahashi, Chief, Prosecution Bureau
Mr. Nakano, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Onada, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Matsumoto, Budget Section Chief, CARB
Mr. Higuchi, Supreme Court
Mr. Suraba, Supreme Court
Mr. Urabe, Supreme Court
Mr. Yasaki, Supreme Court
Mr. Kishi, Supreme Court
Mr. Ikimoto, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Ogura, National Rural Police

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

3. Place of Conference: Room 401A, NYK Building.

4. Personnel Attending:

Mr. Eaton, PSD
Mr. R. B. Appleton, Legal Section
Mr. G. M. Koshi, PSD
Mr. L. A. White, PSD (Presiding)
Tosuke Sato (Judge), Criminal Affairs Asst. A/G
Mr. Takahashi, Chief, Prosecution Bureau
Mr. Nakano, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Onada, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Matsumoto, Budget Section Chief, CARB
Mr. Higuchi, Supreme Court
Mr. Suraba, Supreme Court
Mr. Urabe, Supreme Court
Mr. Yasaki, Supreme Court
Mr. Kishi, Supreme Court
Mr. Ikimoto, Attorney General's Office
Mr. Ogura, National Rural Police
Mr. Muto, NRP
Mr. Murino, NRP

5. Purpose of Conference: To review progress to date on development of regulations for implementation of Article 89, Criminal Code, and to chart course for future action.

6. Discussion: Prior to writing this report an attempt was made to reconstruct from notes taken of the above designated conference a verbatim record of all the statements and opinions which came out on the occasion of this conference. However, since it has not been possible to reconstruct the conference verbatim with assurance of absolute accuracy, this report will be a brief resume on that. All essential highlights of this conference have been reported verbally to the Chief, Prison Branch, and to the Executive Officer, PSD.

At the outset of this conference, a resume was given by Mr. White of the preceding conference which was held on 19 August last for the benefit of those not present on 19 August.

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