or by a public organization, convict labor may be contracted for on the basis of appropriate wages irrespective of Paragraph 1.

3. When wages being paid for work in progress are low in comparison with wages of workers in general, they will be raised in accordance with the preceding paragraphs after negotiation with the client.

4. When there is a disparity in working ability or skill, proportionately disparate wages shall be paid. Furthermore, when the number of working hours prescribed for convict labor differs from those worked by laborers in general, wages shall be fixed proportionate to the difference in the work-day.

5. As a rule, the responsibility assumed by the client in providing work will be disregarded in the fixing of wages. That is to say, contracts will be concluded in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs even in cases where quarters, supplementary food, and transportation is provided by the client, and particular care will be taken to ensure that wages are not lower than those received by workers in general.

Provisional Revision of the Wage Standard; 29 Jan 46, Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 76, 29 Jan 46

Reference: Administrative A No 15, 9 Jan 75

In view of the fact that under present conditions the wages of convict labor are decidedly low in comparison with the wages of labor in general, it has been decided to carry out a provisional revision of the wage standard in order to increase revenue while eliminating a serious drawback to cost accounting and thereby secure adequate funds for an active and constructive work program. In executing this revision you are requested to note the following stipulations and take all due precaution against error.

1. When computing the price of manufactured articles, due consideration will be paid to fostering a natural increase in revenue through proper cost accounting.

2. When concluding contracts for cooperative work and work under the "made-to-order" system, wages shall be based insofar as possible on the maximum wage level prevailing in the locality concerned. When it is evident that a con-

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1. When computing the price of manufactured articles, due consideration will be paid to fostering a natural increase in revenue through proper cost accounting.

2. When concluding contracts for cooperative work and work under the "made-to-order" system, wages shall be based insofar as possible on the maximum wage level prevailing in the locality concerned. When it is evident that a contract in effect stipulates wages lower than the prevailing level, the said contract shall be revised following negotiation with the client to conform to the prevailing wage level. (ref Wage standard agreed upon by all prefectures in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No 675, 1940, re wage controls)

3. Special attention must be directed to increasing work efficiency by encouraging the workers to greater efforts in view of the fact that the standard used to compute the monthly work reward will generally be doubled during the present trial period.

Regular Employment of Convicts as Accountants and Librarians; 6 Sep 40, Notification from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1015

Attendant upon the progress of the prison work program and the enforcement of the progressive treatment system, prison clerical work has markedly increased, necessitating the employment of a larger clerical staff. Budgetary restrictions, however, have precluded additions to the staff and have made it necessary to employ convicts to handle clerical work arising out of the work program and the like. The adoption of this measure has proved wholly satisfactory and without untoward incident due to proper supervision and careful guidance. To correct the existing situation wherein convict accountants in various prisons are listed on the daily schedule as cleaners or posters, it has been

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decided to establish a separate category for accountants and librarians and henceforth convicts engaged in such work will be employed according to the following standard table.

The number of convict accountants will be determined on the basis of the production of the previous year as follows: (auxiliary clerical workers are included)

Up to 50,000 yen -- two convict accountants

Up to 100,000 yen -- three convict accountants

Up to 250,000 yen -- four convict accountants

Up to 500,000 yen -- five convict accountants

Up to 750,000 yen -- six convict accountants

Up to 1,000,000 yen -- seven convict accountants

Over 1,000,000 yen -- one accountant may be added for every additional 300,000 yen.

The number of convicts engaged in library work will be determined on the basis of the number of prison inmates as follows:

100 - 500 -- one librarian

500 - 1,000 -- two librarians

1,000 - 1,500 -- three librarians

1,500 - 2,000 -- four librarians

Over 2,000 -- one librarian may be added for every additional 500 inmates.

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The number of convicts engaged in library work will be determined on the basis of the number of prison inmates as follows:

100 - 500 -- one librarian

500 - 1,000 -- two librarians

1,000 - 1,500 -- three librarians

1,500 - 2,000 -- four librarians

Over 2,000 -- one librarian may be added for every additional 500 inmates.

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Section 5 Allowances and Work Rewards

Work on the Two Monthly Holidays; 1924, Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A, No 768

Instructions concerning work on the two monthly holidays are given on the annexed sheet. Please note that work on holidays is permissible only in special circumstances such as when the nature of the work is urgent and does not permit any delay or when failure to work would hamper the work project. In so far as possible no convict shall be made to work on holidays against his will. It is permissible for those convicts who have worked on a holiday to be excused from work on another day provided that so doing does not interfere with their safe keeping.

Holidays; December 1927, Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A, No 1859

Reference: Administrative A No 1371, 11 Sep 26, re procedure when the two monthly holidays coincide with national holidays.

In the event that a national holiday falls on a Sunday, no one, regardless of occupation, is allowed a compensatory day off. This is the established practice observed by all strata of society at present. Therefore, in the interests of the convicts it is deemed advisable to discontinue the present practice, and henceforth no compensatory day off is to be allowed in the event that a national holiday falls on a Sunday. You are requested to explain the change in policy to the convicts so that there will be no misconceptions.

(Reference): (Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1371, September, 1926)

You are herewith advised that in the event that national holidays and other days of exemption from work coincide with either of the two monthly holidays an extra day of exemption from work may be granted.

Method of Computing Daily Work Rewards; July 1931, Inquiry from Governor of

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(Reference): (Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1371, September, 1926)

You are herewith advised that in the event that national holidays and other days of exemption from work coincide with either of the two monthly holidays an extra day of exemption from work may be granted.

Method of Computing Daily Work Rewards; July 1931, Inquiry from Governor of Kushiro Prison No 422

There is some doubt as to which of the following two methods for computing daily work rewards is correct. Please clarify this matter for us.

1. Method of computing work rewards for prisoners who have taken sick leave during the month.

Method A: The sum of the standard wages plus the work reward is divided by the total number of working days in the month. The daily average thus obtained is then multiplied by the number of days of sick leave and the result deducted from the total monthly earnings.

Method B: The number of days worked in a month (the total number of working days less the number of days of sick leave) is multiplied by the Standard Wages and the product divided by the total number of working days. The work reward appropriate to the quotient obtained is then added.

2. Method of computing work rewards for prisoners who have not worked because of sickness.

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Method A: The amount (i e, the daily average) obtained by dividing the standard wages by the number of working days (including the number of days not worked because of sickness) is multiplied by the number of days of sick leave and the product deducted from the standard wages.

Method B: The standard wages are multiplied by the number of days worked and the product divided by the total number of working days in the month.

Method of Computing Work Rewards; July 1928, Reply from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative C No 1254

With regard to your inquiry, SAPPORO, No 947 of 22 June, you are herewith advised that it is proper to begin computation of work rewards for sentences A, B, and C on the basis of the execution of sentence A, in accordance with Article 70, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law.

(Inquiry from Governor of SAPPORO Prison, Sapporo Prison No 947, June, 1928)

The prisoner in question was sentenced to penal servitude for one year six months (hereafter called sentence A) for larceny, by the Asahigawa District Court on 12 March of this year, sentence to begin on 12 March.

Prior to this, he had been sentenced by the Sapporo District Court on 11 Jun 27 to penal servitude for one year six months (hereafter called sentence B), for larceny and fraud. The public procurator, however, by mistake wrote--penal servitude for six months and penal servitude for six months also appeared in the certified abstract of the judgment. The Hokkai Juvenile Prison was empowered to execute the judgment by written order of the Public Procurator's Office of the Sapporo District Court on 18 Jun 27. The term commenced on 19 Jun 27 and expired on 19 Dec 27 when the prisoner was released.

While the prisoner was serving sentence A, a written order from the Public Procurator's Office of the Sapporo District Court on 23 March of this year directed this prison to execute the remainder of sentence B, that is to

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with advised that it is proper to begin computation of work rewards for sentences A, B, and C on the basis of the execution of sentence A, in accordance with Article 70, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law.

(Inquiry from Governor of SAPPORO Prison, Sapporo Prison No 947, June, 1928)

The prisoner in question was sentenced to penal servitude for one year six months (hereafter called sentence A) for larceny, by the Asahigawa District Court on 12 March of this year, sentence to begin on 12 March.

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While the prisoner was serving sentence A, a written order from the Public Procurator's Office of the Sapporo District Court on 23 March of this year directed this prison to execute the remainder of sentence B, that is to say, one year of penal servitude. Accordingly, the execution of sentence A was suspended and sentence B was put into effect, dating from 24 Mar 28.

Under the provisions of Article 70, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law no computation of work rewards should be made for the 12 days of sentence A already served. However, work rewards for sentence B should be computed from the date execution was begun of the remaining one year, regarding it as a continuation of the six months of penal servitude already served. Clarification is requested in view of the fact that there has been no precedent for such a case.

Assuming that the above method for the computation of work rewards is correct, will it be proper to begin computation of the work rewards for sentence A with the exception of the 12 days already served immediately following the completion of sentence B without waiting for the expiration of the legal period stipulated in Article 70, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law?

Treatment of Convicts and Payment of Work Rewards; December 1918, Notification from the Chief of the Prisons Bureau, Prisons C No 1550

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(The text appears under "Treatment".)

Handling Fractions of a Sen in Work Rewards; January 1909, Notification from Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice Secretarial and the Chief of the Prisons Bureau, Accounting Investigation A No 172

(The text appears under "Expenditures".)

Method of Computing Work Rewards for Convicts Transferred to Another Prison; September 1908, Notification from the Chief of the Prisons Bureau, Prisons A, No 646

Because computation of work rewards is done on a monthly basis, you are herewith advised that in the event of a prisoner's transfer from Prison A to Prison B (including a transfer to a branch prison), Prison A will forward a certified copy of the incomplete daily schedule and a record of the estimated earnings to Prison B, which will include them in the calculation on the last day of the month and compute the work reward.

Procedure for Notifying Work Reward Calculations for Prisoners Transferred From Branch Prisons to Other Prisons; March 1909, Notification from the Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice Secretariat, Accounting Investigation A No 49

Article 91, proviso 2 of the Prison Accounting Duty Regulations stipulates that when a prisoner is transferred from a branch prison keeping a work reward ledger, the governor of the branch prison may forward the work reward calculations directly to the paymaster of the prison to which the prisoner has been transferred or to the governor of the branch prison, without previous transmittal to the main prison.

Please notify the branch prisons within your jurisdiction to this effect.

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Because computation of work rewards is done on a monthly basis, you are herewith advised that in the event of a prisoner's transfer from Prison A to Prison B (including a transfer to a branch prison), Prison A will forward a certified copy of the incomplete daily schedule and a record of the estimated earnings to Prison B, which will include them in the calculation on the last day of the month and compute the work reward.

Procedure for Notifying Work Reward Calculations for Prisoners Transferred From Branch Prisons to Other Prisons; March 1909, Notification from the Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice Secretariat, Accounting Investigation A No 49

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Please notify the branch prisons within your jurisdiction to this effect.

Work Rewards are not to be Paid on Change of Status; November 1910, Inquiry from Governor of Hori Kawa Prison; Reply from Head of Intendance Section, Prisons Bureau, Prisons C, No 1373

Work rewards should not be paid on change of status, since this does not constitute a release as stipulated in Article 75 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law.

Work Rewards of Convicts who Die of Illness during Imprisonment; May 1909, Inquiry from Governor of Kagoshima Prison, Prisons No 236

Article 75 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law provides for the payment of work rewards to prisoners upon their release from prison. When a prisoner who has work rewards credited to him dies in prison, are the work rewards to be cancelled or remitted to his family? If they are to be remitted, are the remittance fees to be borne by the family even when the amount

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of the work reward is very small?

(Reply from Head of Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, Prisons C, No 624, May, 1909)

You are herewith advised that work rewards in such cases are to be cancelled.

Payment of Work Rewards Credited to Prisoners who Die in Prison after the Expiration of Their Prison Term; April 1913, Telegraphic Inquiry from Governor of Miike Prison

A prisoner who had completed his prison term and should have been released was allowed to remain in prison because of illness in accordance with the provisions of Article 69 of the Prison Law and subsequently died. May work rewards credited to him be paid to his family?

Await telegraphic instructions.

(Telegraphic reply from Head of Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, April 1913)

Because the work rewards in question were not actually paid to the prisoner, they cannot be considered as bequeathed articles and hence may not be remitted to his family.

Payment of Assessments from Work Rewards; October 1913, Inquiry from Governor of Tokachi Prison, No 842

A prisoner wishes to apply the work rewards credited to him to the payment of his court costs. My understanding is that such procedure is not permitted under the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 76 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law. However, the Public Procurator's Office has requested that the prisoner's petition be approved. Should the approval be granted?

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Await telegraphic instructions.

(Telegraphic reply from Head of Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, April 1913)

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(Reply from Chief of Prisons Bureau, Prisons C No 992, October, 1913)

If the prisoner's occupation, property and other means are such as to enable him to earn his living after release from prison without the help of work rewards, or if the court costs are low enough to allow a considerable balance to remain after the court costs have been deducted from the work rewards, upon voluntary consent of the prisoner to pay his court costs, special allowances may be made to him for the payment of court costs under the provisions of Article 76, Paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law.

Work Rewards for Prisoners Whose Sentences Have Been Suspended; May 1911, Inquiry from Governor of Kagoshima Prison, No 692

Under the provisions of Article 75 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law, work rewards are paid to prisoners upon their release from prison. My understanding is that work rewards should not be paid when a sentence is suspended, in accordance with Article 319, Paragraph 2, Item 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as such suspension is merely suspension of the execution of the penalty and not release from prison. However, clarification is requested in view of the fact that in other penal administrative districts work

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rewards are being paid upon suspension of sentence, such suspension being considered an ordinary release from prison.

(Reply from Head of Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, Prisons C, No 477, May, 1911)

Because discharge from prison due to suspension of sentence falls within the so-called release from prison under Article 75 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Prison Law, it is deemed proper to pay accrued work rewards. However, should the grounds for suspension of the sentence cease to exist and the prisoner enter prison for the second time, he shall be treated as a new arrival.

Payment of Postal Life Insurance Premiums; July 1926, Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1164

Prison inmates may be permitted to purchase postal life insurance policies provided that they are in number one work category or first class in number two work category and eligible for work rewards, and provided that the deduction of insurance premiums from the work rewards will not impose any handicap upon the prisoner's livelihood after his release from prison, judging from his occupation, property and other means. The amount of insurance shall not exceed 200 yen. Premiums shall be paid from funds possessed by the prisoner; special payments from the work rewards for payment of insurance premiums are authorized for prisoners without funds.

Please confer with the nearest post office to arrange convenient methods of payment and related matters.

Payment of Postal Life Insurance Premiums; August 1926, Inquiry from Governor of Yamaguchi Prison, Yamaguchi Prison No 2133

Your notification, Administrative A No 1164 of 22 July, regarding the payment of postal life insurance premiums authorizes prison inmates in the second class and above of number one and

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Prison inmates may be permitted to purchase postal life insurance policies provided that they are in number one work category or first class in number two work category and eligible for work rewards, and provided that the deduction of insurance premiums from the work rewards will not impose any handicap upon the prisoner's livelihood after his release from prison, judging from his occupation, property and other means. The amount of insurance shall not exceed 200 yen. Premiums shall be paid from funds possessed by the prisoner; special payments from the work rewards for payment of insurance premiums are authorized for prisoners without funds.

Please confer with the nearest post office to arrange convenient methods of payment and related matters.

Payment of Postal Life Insurance Premiums; August 1926, Inquiry from Governor of Yamaguchi Prison, Yamaguchi Prison No 2133

Your notification, Administrative A No 1164 of 22 July, regarding the payment of postal life insurance premiums authorizes prison inmates in the second class and above of number one work category and in the first class of number two work category, for which work rewards are computed, to purchase postal life insurance policies. Although the grades for which work rewards are computed generally remain the same every month, there are necessarily some changes each month owing to transfers between the first and second work categories necessitated by illness or because of lower work records as a result of illness or punishments for violations of prison regulations. Accordingly, certain prisoners eligible to purchase policies at present may not be qualified at a future date. In such an event what arrangements should be made to pay the insurance premiums?

In view of the fact that several prisoners wish to purchase policies, clarification of this point is requested.

(Reply from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative C No 1421, September, 1926)

As permission for prisoners to purchase postal life insurance policies is contingent upon investigation of the applicant's behaviour and social status, it should be possible in most cases to foresee the likelihood of a serious violation of the regulations by the prisoner. If however, the terms of purchase cannot be fulfilled due to illness or violations of the regulations, it is desired that the insurance policies be continued insofar as possible by granting a reasonable period of grace for the payment of premiums. In the event that an incurable disease or other circumstance precludes the possibility of the prisoner's regaining eligibility status or paying the insurance premiums and he has no friend or relative to make the payments in his place, there is no

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alternative to cancellation of the contract.

Payment of Postal Life Insurance Premiums; September 1926, Inquiry from Governor of Kushiro Prison, No 873

With regard to the payment of postal life insurance premiums, it is considered expedient to make payments on a yearly basis, thus minimizing the clerical work in connection with receipts, and so forth, to the advantage of all parties concerned, although, in principle, monthly allowances should be made to the prisoners from the work rewards credited to them. However, lacking a precedent for such action and foreseeing the likelihood that some policy holders will fail to maintain eligibility status, we request clarification on this point.

The local post office has requested that up to a year's premium payments be made at a time to facilitate the drawing-up of receipts.

(Reply from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative C No 1670, October, 1926)

You are herewith advised to consult with your local post office and arrange to pay postal insurance premiums on a semi-annual basis (give months in advance) dating from the month of purchase.

Disposition of Postal Life Insurance Policies and Premium Receipts of Deceased Prisoners; February 1932, Inquiry from Governor of Chiba Prison, Chiba A No 70

In the event that the body of a deceased prisoner is unclaimed after the lapse of a full year from the date of his death, is it proper that the postal life insurance policy and premium receipts among his effects be handed over to the Postal Life Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Communications in accordance with the deliberations between the Vice-minister of Communications and the Vice-minister of Justice with regard to the reversion to the state of money orders and bank deposit books appearing in Prisons A No 1356, November 1909, and in accordance with the reply from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration to an inquiry concerning the disposition of postal savings deposit books in the effects of deceased prisoners which [illegible]

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1670, October, 1926)

You are herewith advised to consult with your local post office and arrange to pay postal insurance premiums on a semi-annual basis (give months in advance) dating from the month of purchase.

Disposition of Postal Life Insurance Policies and Premium Receipts of Deceased Prisoners; February 1932, Inquiry from Governor of Chiba Prison, Chiba A No 70

In the event that the body of a deceased prisoner is unclaimed after the lapse of a full year from the date of his death, is it proper that the postal life insurance policy and premium receipts among his effects be handed over to the Postal Life Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Communications in accordance with the deliberations between the Vice-minister of Communications and the Vice-minister of Justice with regard to the reversion to the state of money orders and bank deposit books appearing in Prisons A No 1356, November 1909, and in accordance with the reply from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration to an inquiry concerning the disposition of postal savings deposit books in the effects of deceased prisoners which is set forth in Prisons C No 1094, January 1907?

As such a case has occurred, a prompt reply is requested.

(Reply from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 584, April 1932)

You are herewith advised that it is proper to forward postal life insurance policies and premium receipts to the Postal Life Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Communications after reversion to the State Treasury upon notification of the reason for reversion and the name of the deceased owner, date of death, cause of death, place of registration, temporary residence etc.

Regulations for the Payment of Compensation for Injury, Illness, or Death Resulting from Convicts' Work (Revised); October 1922, Instructions from the Ministry of Justice, No 6, (Revised (annexed table) instructions from the Ministry of Justice, No 3, October 1940)

Article 1. The compensation provided for in Articles 21 and 28 of the Prison Law shall be paid in accordance with the present regulations.

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Article 2. The compensation for death shall be paid to the deceased's spouse, child, father or mother in the order named. In the event that there is more than one child, the governor of the prison shall determine the one to whom the compensation shall be paid.

Article 3. The amount of compensation shall be determined in accordance with the average amounts on the annexed table; however, upon consideration of the cause of death, injury or illness, the extent of the injuries and severity of the illness, and the living conditions of the recipient of the compensation, the governor of the prison may increase or decrease the compensation within the limits prescribed by the annexed table.

In the event that compensation is declined by the person entitled to receive it, it shall not be paid.

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	C l a s s i f i c a t i o n
	Compensation for Death
Compensation for Illness and Injuries	Disabled for Life
	Incapacitated for Work for Life
	Almost Complete Loss of Ability to Work
	Marked Impairment of Working Ability
	Large Decline in Working Ability

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	Maximum	Average	Minimum
r i c a t i o n			
for Death	500 yen	350 yen	200 yen
	400	275	150
	300	200	100
	200	125	50
y to Work	150	90	30
bility	100	60	20
ity			

Doc No 28385

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Payment of Compensation (Standard); 19 Oct 40, Administrative A No 1193; Inquiry from Governor of Matsuye Prison, Prison No 417, June 1928

Although the payment of compensation was dealt with in Instructions from the Ministry of Justice, No 6 of 14 Oct 22, some doubt exists concerning the proper procedure in the case outlined below and clarification is desired.

Fracture of the bone at the base of the skull and concussion of the brain:

> Several prisoners were rather seriously injured on the second of this month while engaged in the removal of a house of detention attached to the Tottori Branch of this prison when the building collapsed, as reported to you on the second and the fourth of this month. One of them was seriously injured and is now receiving medical treatment. Although the prognosis is uncertain, he is making favourable progress at present and it is thought that he will recover, barring unforeseen complications. However, his sentence expires on the fifteenth of this month and since a need for continued rest is indicated, it is feared that he may be unable to resume his former occupation for at least one or two months after his release. His case does not come under the category of illness and injury as designated in the annexed table of Article 3 in the said instructions from the Ministry of Justice and he is, therefore, not entitled to compensation. However, since his injury was incurred while he was engaged in prison work and since his condition does not permit him to follow his occupation upon release from prison, I have arranged to grant him special compensation not to exceed 50 yen, the minimum compensation stipulated by the said annexed table for those "unable to resume their former occupations." Does this plan meet with your approval?

(Reply from Chief of Penal Administration Bureau, Administrative C No 1157, June, 1928.)

With regard to your inquiry of 5 June, Prison No 417, you are herewith advised that there is no objection to handling the case as you suggest.

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his release. His case does not come under the category of illness and injury as designated in the annexed table of Article 3 in the said instructions from the Ministry of Justice and he is, therefore, not entitled to compensation. However, since his injury was incurred while he was engaged in prison work and since his condition does not permit him to follow his occupation upon release from prison, I have arranged to grant him special compensation not to exceed 50 yen, the minimum compensation stipulated by the said annexed table for those "unable to resume their former occupations." Does this plan meet with your approval?

(Reply from Chief of Penal Administration Bureau, Administrative C No 1157, June, 1928.)

With regard to your inquiry of 5 June, Prison No 417, you are herewith advised that there is no objection to handling the case as you suggest.

Payment of Work Rewards to a Prisoner Whose Sentence was Suspended, but Who Re-entered Prison on the Day of his Release; April 1939, Reply from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative C No 521

In reply to your inquiry of 17 March, No 2020, you are advised to handle the case in accordance with the precedent set by the reply from the Head of the Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, Prison C No 477, May 1911.

(Inquiry from Governor of Kurume Juvenile Prison, Kurume No 2020, November 1938)

Please advise us whether, under the provisions of Item 7, Article 546 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a prisoner whose sentence was suspended but who re-entered prison on the day of his release should be paid work rewards and otherwise treated as though there had been no interruption in the execution of his sentence, or whether the method of procedure in ordinary cases of suspension of sentence should be followed.

Computation of Work Rewards for Convicts Rewarded for Good Conduct; March 1944, Directive and Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 604

You were notified and directed by Administrative A No 1572 of August of

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last year -- The Treatment of Prisoners -- that since the good-conduct rewards provided for by Article 154 of the Prison Law Enforcement Regulations were for the most part included as part of the treatment of upper class prisoners under the provisions of the Ordinance for Progressively Improved Treatment in Penal Administration, these rewards were abolished in order to avoid duplication and that only the work rewards computed at the increased rate and the special food might still be granted. Now the regulations for the computation of work rewards have been revised again. Under this revision, convicts rewarded for good behavior to whom the provisions of the Ordinance for Progressively Improved Treatment of Prisoners apply have had their allowances fixed at a sum not less than that which they received in the past. Therefore, in pursuance of the aims of the above-mentioned Notification No 1572, as of March of this year, you will no longer make the increases in the work rewards.

Additions to the Annexed Schedule of Types of Work and Wage Standards and Increases in Work Rewards; July 1944, Directive and Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative No 2673

We wish to inform you that attendant on the establishment of the position of assistant supervisor, the following additions and decisions have been made:

1. In the list of the kinds of work (the Annexed Schedule of Types of Work Instructions, Administrative A No 260 of 4 Feb 44) next to "Assistant Leader" there shall be inserted "Assistant Supervisor" (in the "Type of Work" column), "Assistant Guard" (in the "Details" column), and "Fairly Heavy to Medium" in the "Degree of Labor" column.

2. In the list of wage standards (Annexed Schedule of Wage Standards, Instructions, Administrative No 263, 4 Feb 44), "Assistant Supervisor" shall be inserted next to "Assistant Leaders" in the first category.

3. The work rewards for assistant supervisors shall correspond to those paid for the special work referred to in Paragraph 1, Article 5, of the Regulations for Work Rewards, Instructions Administrative No 262, of 4 Feb 44, and shall comprise an additional sum equivalent to 100 per cent of the basic monthly amount.

(Directive and Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 114, January 1945)

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of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative No 2673

We wish to inform you that attendant on the establishment of the position of assistant supervisor, the following additions and decisions have been made:

1. In the list of the kinds of work (the Annexed Schedule of Types of Work Instructions, Administrative A No 260 of 4 Feb 44) next to "Assistant Leader" there shall be inserted "Assistant Supervisor" (in the "Type of Work" column), "Assistant Guard" (in the "Details" column), and "Fairly Heavy to Medium" in the "Degree of Labor" column.

2. In the list of wage standards (Annexed Schedule of Wage Standards, Instructions, Administrative No 263, 4 Feb 44), "Assistant Supervisor" shall be inserted next to "Assistant Leaders" in the first category.

3. The work rewards for assistant supervisors shall correspond to those paid for the special work referred to in Paragraph 1, Article 5, of the Regulations for Work Rewards, Instructions Administrative No 262, of 4 Feb 44, and shall comprise an additional sum equivalent to 100 per cent of the basic monthly amount.

(Directive and Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 114, January 1945)

Please note that the following additions and decisions have been made in consequence of the employment of prison labor in coal mining and mining:

1. In the "Type of Work Table" (the annexed table) showing the kinds of work provided for in Instructions, Administrative A No 260 of 4 Feb 44, "Coal Mining" and "Mining" shall be inserted after "Quarrying" in the "Type of Work" column; lignite and coal mining, and the mining of iron, gold, silver, copper, tin, zinc, nickel, cobalt, and aluminum ores in the "Details" column, and "Heavy" for each of these in the "Degree of Labor" column.

2. In the Table of Wage Standards (the annexed table) showing the wage standards provided for in Instructions, Administrative A No 263, of 4 Feb 44, "Coal Miners" and "Miners" shall be added after "Assistant Leaders" in the second category.

3. The extra work reward for convicts employed in coal mining and mining shall be 80 per cent of the basic monthly amount.

The Computation of Work Rewards for Persons Detained in Workhouses; February 1945, Directive and Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 398

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You have hitherto been required to set up a separate method for computing the matter in question in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulations for the Computation of Work Rewards, Administrative A No 262, February 1944, and to request its approval. However, please note that it has now been decided to make the above regulations apply, mutatis mutandis, to this matter beginning with March of this year.

Please also note that if detention in a workhouse is continued after a change in the person's status, the person in question shall not be regarded, for purposes of work reward computation, either as a new arrival or as a released prisoner under the terms of Paragraph 1, Article 70, of the Prison Law Enforcement Regulations.

Computation of Work Rewards for Prisoners Awaiting Trial; August 1945, Directive and Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1690

You have hitherto been required to set up a separate method of computing the work reward in question in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulations for the Computation of Work Rewards, Administrative A No 262, February 1944. However, it has now been decided, after taking into consideration the views of the various prisons, to adopt the following method which you will please put into effect as of 1 September.

1. Work rewards for prisoners awaiting trial who engage in prison work shall be computed at the end of each of the following 10-day periods after the first day of work:

Period 1 -- from the 1st to the 10th of the month.
Period 2 -- from the 11th to the 20th of the month.
Period 3 -- from the 21st to the end of the month.

Work rewards shall not be computed for the 10-day period in which the prisoner is released.

2. Twenty per cent of the total standard wages (Standard Wages, Administrative A No 263, February 1944) for a 10-day period in which a prisoner awaiting trial is engaged in work shall constitute the basic amount of the work reward for that 10-day period.

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You have hitherto been required to set up a separate method of computing the work reward in question in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulations for the Computation of Work Rewards, Administrative A No 262, February 1944. However, it has now been decided, after taking into consideration the views of the various prisons, to adopt the following method which you will please put into effect as of 1 September.

1. Work rewards for prisoners awaiting trial who engage in prison work shall be computed at the end of each of the following 10-day periods after the first day of work:

Period 1 -- from the 1st to the 10th of the month.
Period 2 -- from the 11th to the 20th of the month.
Period 3 -- from the 21st to the end of the month.

Work rewards shall not be computed for the 10-day period in which the prisoner is released.

2. Twenty per cent of the total standard wages (Standard Wages, Administrative A No 263, February 1944) for a 10-day period in which a prisoner awaiting trial is engaged in work shall constitute the basic amount of the work reward for that 10-day period.

3. The work reward of a prisoner awaiting trial shall be 100 per cent of the basic 10-day amount.

4. In consideration of the work accomplished, the amount computed in the manner outlined in the foregoing paragraph may be increased or decreased by a sum not greater than 20 per cent of the basic amount for the 10-day period.

5. Odd amounts of less than 10 sen shall be discarded then the work reward for the 10-day period is computed. If the computed amount for the 10-day period is less than 20 sen, it shall not be counted.

6. Work rewards need not be computed for those whose conduct or work is extremely poor.

7. If particularly necessary, the provisions of Article 5 of the Regulations for the Computation of Work Rewards may be applied, mutatis mutandis.

Application of the Regulations for the Computation of Work Rewards; May 1946, Notification from the Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1111

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The regulations for the computation of work rewards were revised by Administrative A No 262, 4 Feb 44, and the scale was again raised by Administrative A No 75, 29 January of this year. Simultaneously with the 1944 revision, a directive and notification was issued giving the reasons for the changes, directions to be followed in the application of the various provisions, and also prescribing methods for encouraging the efforts of prisoners employed in war work. We are hereby reminding you that these provisions naturally became void when the war ended.

List of Kinds of Work (Annexed List); 4 Feb 44, Administrative A No 260

Instructions are hereby issued that the types of work have been set as shown in the annexed list which shall become effective on 1 Mar 44.

IWAMURA, Michiyo ( )
Minister of Justice

List of Types of Work

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Farming	Rough spadework, plowing with horses or oxen, work in paddy fields, carrying liquid manure, operation of treadle threshing machine.	Heavy
	Sowing, tilling, harvesting, storing and packing, preparing manure, sprinkling chemicals, caring for fruit orchards.	Fairly Heavy

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List of Types of Work

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Farming	Rough spadework, plowing with horses or oxen, work in paddy fields, carrying liquid manure, operation of treadle threshing machine.	Heavy
	Sowing, tilling, harvesting, storing and packing, preparing manure, sprinkling chemicals, caring for fruit orchards.	Fairly Heavy
	Floriculture, growing seedlings	Medium
	Other	Light
Gardening	Gardening: growing and tending plants	Medium
Forestry	Clearing away underbrush (heavy labor)	Heavy
	Clearing underbrush (ordinary labor.) Planting seedlings, preparing ground.	Fairly Heavy

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
	Growing seedlings and caring for young trees.	Medium
Lumbering	In natural forests and other places where heavy labor is required.	Heavy
	In planted forests and other places where an ordinary degree of labor is required.	Fairly Heavy
Charcoal Burning	Charcoal burning.	Fairly Heavy
Stock Raising	Raising of cattle, horses, and sheep, farriery, milking.	Fairly Heavy
	Raising pigs, foxes, rabbits, bee-keeping, sericulture, shearing.	Medium
Fishing	Fishing, work as engine man, helmsman, sailor, boatman.	Heavy
Seaweed Gathering	Seaweed gathering and cultivation.	Fairly Heavy
Quarrying	Quarrying sand, stone, etc, blasting	Heavy
Draftsman-	Drafting, copying, making blueprints (architec-	Light

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Charcoal Burning	Charcoal burning.	Heavy
Stock Raising	Raising of cattle, horses, and sheep, farriery, milking.	Fairly Heavy
	Raising pigs, foxes, rabbits, bee-keeping, sericulture, shearing.	Medium
Fishing	Fishing, work as engine man, helmsman, sailor, boatman.	Heavy
Seaweed Gathering	Seaweed gathering and cultivation.	Fairly Heavy
Quarrying	Quarrying sand, stone, etc, blasting	Heavy
Draftsmanship	Drafting, copying, making blueprints (architectural, civil engineering, mechanical, etc.)	Light
Making Templates	Making templates and abstracts (for ship building, aircraft, construction, etc)	Fairly Heavy to Light
Metal Rolling	Major rolling	Heavy
	Minor rolling	Fairly Heavy
Metal Cutting	Cutting with cold chisel, shearing machine, hot saw (not including cutting done with the aid of gases)	Medium
Metal Work	Hammering (with 20-pound hammer or larger)	Heavy
	Hand forging: die setting, planes, file-forging,	

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
	blades for all implements. files. Mechanical forging done with steam hammer and air hammer: machine operator and machine die-setter.	Fairly Heavy
Heat Treatment	Tempering, hardening files, normalizing, annealing, cementation.	Medium
	Melting metals, melting alloys in cupolas and crucibles.	Heavy
Casting	Making sand forms and casts, drying sand forms, making cores, cobbing.	Fairly Heavy
	Chipping, taking off sand, finishing.	Medium
Casting in Wooden Molds	Making and repairing wooden molds.	Medium
Scribing	Scribing and marking off (not including scribing in shipbuilding)	Medium
Operation of Lathes	Lathe, turning lathe, synthetic abrasive lathe, ceramic lathe, rubber lathe, resin lathe, fibre lathe, bench lathe, table lathe,	Medium to Light

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Casting	Making sand forms and casts, drying sand forms, making cores, cobbing.	Heavy
	Chipping, taking off sand, finishing.	Medium
Casting in Wooden Molds	Making and repairing wooden molds.	Medium
Scribing	Scribing and marking off (not including scribing in shipbuilding)	Medium
Operation of Lathes	Lathe, turning lathe, synthetic abrasive lathe, ceramic lathe, rubber lathe, resin lathe, fibre lathe, bench lathe, table lathe, small lathe, watchmaker's lathe.	Medium to Light
Operation of Turret Lathe	Turret lathe, capstan lathe.	
Operation of Boring Machines	Operation of boring machine, jig boring machine, and borer machine.	Medium
Operation of Drilling Machines	Operation of radial drilling machine, borer, drill, and tapping drill.	Medium
Operation of Cutting Machines	Operation of planing machine, planer, SHIKANU* machine, SHINAI* machine, shaping machine, shaper, longitudinal shaver, slotting machine, SUTETSUKI* machine.	Medium

(TN Asterick (*) indicates an exact ROMAJI transliteration of the original KANA.)

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Operation of Milling Machines	Operation of rotary milling machine, milling machine, precision milling machine, vertical milling machine, all purpose milling machine.	Medium
Operation of Gear Cutters	Operation of gear cutter, gear hobber, gear shaper.	Medium
Operation of Special Machines	Operation of broaching machine, key groove machine, tapping machine, screwhead groover, etc.	Medium
Grinding	The operation of hand grinder, grinder, gear grinder, screw grinder lapping machine, fitting machine, honing, lapping.	Medium
Construction with Iron Members	Scribing in shipbuilding, joining iron plates and iron work, assembling and iron work, construction of ways.	Heavy
Bending Iron	Bending iron, making angle bars, angle irons, boilers.	Heavy
Caulking	Caulking.	Medium to Heavy

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Grinding	The operation of hand grinder, grinder, gear grinder, screw grinder lapping machine, fitting machine, honing, lapping.	Medium
Construction with Iron Members	Scribing in shipbuilding, joining iron plates and iron work, assembling and iron work, construction of ways.	Heavy
Bending Iron	Bending iron, making angle bars, angle irons, boilers.	Heavy
Caulking	Caulking.	Medium to Heavy
Riveting	Riveting, riveting sheet metal.	
Sheet Metal Work	Making copper articles, fenders, sheet metal for aircraft, tin cans, small articles made of tin plate, other small articles made of thin plate, tinkering, soldering.	Light to Heavy
Operation of Presses	Operation of press: hand press, foot press, shape press, extruding machine, crown punch.	Medium to Heavy
Welding	Welding (acetylene, oxyacetylene, electric, resistance, vat, spot, seam, thermite, furnace etc.) and cutting with the use of gases.	Medium to Fairly Heavy

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Plumbing	Plumbing, banding pipes, etc. (including work with copper and lead pipes)	Fairly Heavy to Heavy
Metal Engraving	Engraving printing rollers, engraving the matrix, engraving metal plates.	Medium
Sharpening	Setting files, circular saws, machinery, and drills.	Light to Medium
Sharpening Edged Tools	Sharpening, sharpening of cutting tools, swords, changing blades, attaching blades (sharpening both by hand and by machine)	Medium
Wire Work	Making wire nets, springs, etc.	
Work on Electrical Apparatus	Winding coils, coil assembly, coil mold, coil insulation, insulating paint, covering mica guards, powdered metallic paint, fairing, etc.	Light to Medium
Machine Milling	Operation of rivet machine, cutting thread in nuts and bolts.	Medium
Rope Work	Ships fenders, ship fittings, cordage, riggings	Fairly Heavy to

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Sharpening Edged Tools	Sharpening, [illegible] changing blades, attaching blades (sharpening both by hand and by machine)	
Wire Work	Making wire nets, springs, etc.	
Work on Electrical Apparatus	Winding coils, coil assembly, coil mold, coil insulation, insulating paint, covering mica guards, powdered metallic paint, fairing, etc.	Light to Medium
Machine Milling	Operation of rivet machine, cutting thread in nuts and bolts.	Medium
Rope Work	Ships fenders, ship fittings, cordage, riggings	Fairly Heavy to Medium
Nail Making	Nails.	Medium
Finishing	Finishing with machine tools and by hand: filing, chipping, chiseling, finishing the matrix.	Medium to Fairly Heavy
Assembling	Finishing and putting together machines, apparatus, and parts, thus general assembly, adjustment, and repair (including automobiles, aircraft, etc.)	Medium to Fairly Heavy
Upholstering	Upholstering and covering seats (including automobiles, railroad cars, and chairs).	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Fine Metal Work	Work with fine metals.	Light
Watchmaking	Assembling and repairing.	Light
Preparation of Paint	Preparation of paint (paint, varnish, lacquer liquid, persimmon tannin, printing ink, etc.)	Fairly Heavy to Medium
Oil Extraction and Processing	Oil extraction and refining (including the manufacture of vegetable waxes) the solidification of oils and fats, saponification, the acid distillation of fats, making molds for soap.	Medium
Rubber Refining	Synthesis, refining, and reclamation.	Medium
Rubber Processing	Shaping and processing.	Medium
Manufacture of Resin	Synthetic manufacture of resin.	Medium
Processing of Resin	Resin press, refining, processing and finishing resin.	Fairly Heavy to Light
Preparation of Pulpwood	Removing the bark, crushing the wood, wetting, steaming chemical processing, dispersing steam,	Fairly Heavy to Medium

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	acid distillation of fats, making molds for soap.	
Rubber Refining	Synthesis, refining, and reclamation.	Medium
Rubber Processing	Shaping and processing.	Medium
Manufacture of Resin	Synthetic manufacture of resin.	Medium
Processing of Resin	Resin press, refining, processing and finishing resin.	Fairly Heavy to Light
Preparation of Pulpwood	Removing the bark, crushing the wood, wetting, steaming chemical processing, dispersing steam, screening, washing.	Fairly Heavy to Medium
Machine-Made Paper Production	The handling of the raw material, chemical treatment, beating, mechanical paper manufacture.	Medium
Paper Making	Pounding, paper making (the making of Japanese paper - MINO number six or more and products made from the paper - mulberry or better).	Heavy
	Beating, paper making (ordinary paper).	Fairly Heavy
	Washing, turning the board, spreading, cutting, cutting straw, steaming, stamping, sorting	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
	Sorting, cutting off, putting in order, removing trash, cutting rush, pulling out straw.	Light
Making Processed Paper	Manufacture of processed paper (parchment, artificial leather, waterproof paper, waxed paper, oiled paper, carbon paper, roofing paper, paper for covering sliding doors, wall paper, art paper, colored paper, odi-paper, etc.)	Light to Medium
Leather Tanning	Fixing the back, preparing, washing, dressing, oiling, finishing.	Medium
Salt Manufacture	Making salt (work in salt fields, boiling).	Heavy to Medium
Making Glue	Making glue, making gelatine.	Medium
Making Charcoal	Making charcoal in a factory (using wood scaps and scraps of wood resulting from carpentry work), making charcoal balls.	Medium to Light
Manufacture of Tooth	Manufacture and packaging.	Medium to Light

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Leather Tanning	Fixing the back, preparing, washing, dressing, oiling, finishing.	Medium
Salt Manufacture	Making salt (work in salt fields, boiling).	Heavy to Medium
Making Glue	Making glue, making gelatine.	Medium
Making Charcoal	Making charcoal in a factory (using wood scraps and scraps of wood resulting from carpentry work), making charcoal balls.	Medium to Light
Manufacture of Tooth Powder	Manufacture and packaging.	Medium to Light
Pottery Making	Treading and straining clay.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
	Turning the hand potter's wheel, woodchopping, drying, firing, finishing.	Medium
Preparation of Material for Ceramic Ware	Crushing the raw materials, mixing, driving off water, final preparation of clay with the use of machines, mixing the glazes, the handling of glass materials.	Medium
Shaping Ceramic Ware	The use of the potter's wheel, press, etc.	Medium
Glazing	Applying the glaze.	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Firing	Putting into the kiln, removing from the kiln, firing the kiln.	Fairly Heavy
Manufacture of Cloisonne	Polishing, firing.	Medium
	Finishing.	Light
Fusing Glass	Putting in the raw materials, melting.	Heavy
Glass Blowing	Picking up the ball of glass, blowing it out, twirling it, shaking it out.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Making Sheet Glass	Making sheet glass, cutting off, blowing the tube, stretching, rolling.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Manufacturing Bottles	Pouring the glass, removing the mold which forms the mouth, pressing the forms, making the bottles.	Fairly Heavy to Medium
Processing Glass	Etching glass, enameling designs on glass, baking the glass, cutting glass, making cut glass, sand blasting, polishing.	Light to Medium
Brick	Preparing the clay.	

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Making Sheet Glass	Making sheet glass, cutting off, blowing the tube, stretching, rolling.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Manufacturing Bottles	Pouring the glass, removing the mold which forms the mouth, pressing the forms, making the bottles.	Fairly Heavy to Medium
Processing Glass	Etching glass, enameling designs on glass, baking the glass, cutting glass, making cut glass, sand blasting, polishing.	Light to Medium
Brick Making	Preparing the clay.	
	Transporting the clay, cutting firewood, filling and emptying the kiln, shaping.	Fairly Heavy
	Firing the kiln, drying, grading, sifting sand, finishing.	Medium
Making Articles of Stone	Rough cutting of large objects (inkstones, grindstones, etc.)	Fairly Heavy
	Rough cutting of small objects (cuff-links, GO stones, etc.) grinding large objects.	
	Grinding small objects, polishing, engraving, finishing.	Light

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Silk Reeling	Boiling cocoons, hand reeling, reeling, back-reeling, splashing, grading cocoons.	Light
Spinning	Cleaning the raw wool, washing, wool blending, chemical processing, spreading, laying, roving, spinning, spinning mixture yarns, scutching, carding, (TN Illegible word), etc.	
Throwing	Reeling silk repeating, making the under twist the over twist, etc.	
Throwing Mat Thread	Throwing mat threads, machine throwing.	Medium
	Reeling etc.	Light
Weaving With Power Loom	Straightening woof, laying, starching, folding, weaving, finishing, etc.	Light to Medium
Weaving With Hand Loom	Weaving wide strips (two SHAKU or more in width) of cotton duck, drill, cotton flannel, crested HAORI material, material for TABI soles, and corduroy.	Fairly Heavy
	Weaving narrow widths (less than two SHAKU) of	Medium

Throwing	Reeling silk repeating, making the under twist the over twist, etc.	
Throwing Mat Thread	Throwing mat threads, machine throwing.	Medium
	Reeling etc.	Light
Weaving With Power Loom	Straightening woof, laying, starching, folding, weaving, finishing, etc.	Light to Medium
Weaving With Hand Loom	Weaving wide strips (two SHAKU or more in width) of cotton duck, drill, cotton flannel, crested HAORI material, material for TABI soles, and corduroy.	Fairly Heavy
	Weaving narrow widths (less than two SHAKU) of the above and wide strips (of two SHAKU or more) of cotton, silk, muslin, and calico; starching, stretching.	Medium
	Weaving narrow widths (of less than two SHAKU) of the above, weaving cocoon nets, winding on to a large frame and on a tubular spool, reeling, hanging the thread, cleaning, finishing, etc.	Light
Willowing	Willowing.	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Dyeing	Bleaching, dehydrating, preparing, dyeing, re-dyeing, BOTAI ( ) dyeing.	Medium
Laundry Work	Ordinary laundering, Western-type laundering, dry cleaning, washing hats, spot cleaning.	Medium
Embroidering	Machine embroidery, name embroidery, embroidery, embroidering crests.	Light
Knitting (Fibres Only)	Plaiting hemp braids, making lace, etc.	Light
Hosiery Making	Knitting.	Fairly Heavy
	Napping, finishing.	Medium
	Drawing threads, working with inferior silk, reeling, etc.	Light
Plaiting Cord	Reeling, braiding flat cord, binding twine, etc.	Light
Making Bags	Making knapsacks, canteen and ammunition pouches, etc, by machine, finishing, frictioning large articles.	Medium
	Frictioning small articles, sewing, making open-	Light

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Knitting (Fibres Only)	[illegible]	
Hosiery Making	Knitting.	Fairly Heavy
	Napping, finishing.	Medium
	Drawing threads, working with inferior silk, reeling, etc.	Light
Plaiting Cord	Reeling, braiding flat cord, binding twine, etc.	Light
Making Bags	Making knapsacks, canteen and ammunition pouches, etc. by machine, finishing, frictioning large articles.	Medium
	Frictioning small articles, sewing, making openings, removing basting threads, etc.	Light
Making Bullet Plugs	Sewing, starching, putting together.	
Rope Making (Including Articles Made of Straw)	Machine-made ropes, large hand-made ropes	Medium
	Small hand-made ropes, arranging and manipulating fibres.	Light
Making Nets	Weaving by machine.	Medium
	Weaving by hand, tying, reeling.	Light
Work With Flax	Beating ramie.	Fairly Heavy

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
	Stripping the branches, extracting the flax, tying the thread, carding flax, spinning ramie, preparing, making tog thongs, etc.	Light
Making Linen Harnesses, etc.	Making linen harnesses (the girth, the tail band, etc.)	
Tailoring	Cutting out Japanese clothes, Buddhist priests' surplices, Shinto priests' surplices, clothing for jujitsu, and bedding -- treadle and power machines.	Medium
	Hand sewing on the above, operation of hand sewing machine.	
	Quilting padded clothing for military sports, quilting house-clothes, patching.	Light
Tailoring (Western Style)	Cutting out western clothing, uniforms, shirts, jumpers, etc, sewing on treadle and power machines, finishing.	
	Sewing by hand and with hand sewing machine on	

	for jujitsu, and bedding -- treadle and power machines.	
	Hand sewing on the above, operation of hand sewing machine.	
	Quilting padded clothing for military sports, quilting house-clothes, patching.	Light
Tailoring (Western Style)	Cutting out western clothing, uniforms, shirts, jumpers, etc, sewing on treadle and power machines, finishing.	
	Sewing by hand and with hand sewing machine on the above.	
Cutting	Cutting out cloth articles in large quantity	Medium
Sewing by Machine	Machine sewing of cloth articles in large quantity.	Medium
Making Hats	Shaping, glueing, decorating, trimming.	Light to Medium
Making TABI	Cutting and sewing by machine.	
	Sewing by hand and with hand sewing machine, pulling on the soles, finishing.	Light
Patching	Patching cloth articles.	Light

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Making Articles Used in Military Sports	Making face guards, fencing gloves, body and shoulder guards, assembling.	Medium
Making Fans	Pasting the paper on folding and flat fans, putting the rivets in folding fans.	Light
Making Lanterns	Attaching the strings, covering, tying, fixing the ribs, painting the design.	Light
Making Japanese Umbrellas	Putting on the strings, covering, oiling, finishing.	Light
Making Western-Style Umbrellas	Assembling, covering with cloth, finishing.	Light
Making Bamboo and Sedge Hats	Tying, weaving, sewing.	Light
Making Clogs	Making GETA, fixing the platform, putting on the supports.	
Making ZORI (Includes Cords and Covering for GETA)	Cutting the cardboard, compressing, slotting, rounding, and planing ZORI with wooden soles, machine sewing, finishing, etc.	Medium

brellas	ishing.	
Making Western-Style Umbrellas	Assembling, covering with cloth, finishing.	Light
Making Bamboo and Sedge Hats	Tying, weaving, sewing.	Light
Making Clogs	Making GETA, fixing the platform, putting on the supports.	
Making ZORI (Includes Cords and Covering for GETA)	Cutting the cardboard, compressing, slotting, rounding, and planing ZORI with wooden soles, machine sewing, finishing, etc.	Medium
	Weaving, nailing, pasting, attaching the sole, braiding the cord, fixing the rattan, cutting, fixing the front loop, fixing the inside part of the cords, turning, sewing.	Light
Type-setting and Picking	Type-setting, type-picking, proof-reading, rearranging.	Medium
Distributing Type	Distributing type, cleaning movable type.	Medium
Founding Movable Type	Founding movable type.	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Founding Type	Founding plate for plate printing, transferring, electrotyping, operating monotype.	Medium
	Rough drafts for plate.	Light
Making Papier-mache Matrix	Making the papier-mache matrix for stereotyping and electrotyping.	Medium
Printing	Machine printing (octavos or larger); printing with treadle machine, polishing stone printing blocks.	Fairly Heavy
	Printing duodecimos, books smaller than octavo, operations of hand press (NUDO).	Medium
	Hand inking, feeding and removing paper.	Light
Bookbinding	Cutting, arranging the sheets in large works.	Medium
	Binding together, taking the leaves, folding the paper, arranging the sheets in small works, finishing.	Light
Mounting	Mounting hanging scrolls, mounting, fixing pa-	Light

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	[illegible] blocks.	
	Printing duodecimos, books smaller than octavo, operations of hand press (NUDO).	Medium
	Hand inking, feeding and removing paper.	Light
Bookbinding	Cutting, arranging the sheets in large works.	Medium
	Binding together, taking the leaves, folding the paper, arranging the sheets in small works, finishing.	Light
Mounting	Mounting hanging scrolls, mounting, fixing paper screens, etc.	Light
Paper Work (Including the Making of Paper Boxes)	Cutting out.	Medium
	Starching, pasting, folding, wiring, applying arabic paste.	Light
Leather Cutting	Cutting sole leather and the first steps of leather straps, cutting belts, etc.	Medium
Leather Finishing	Dyeing leather, softening, fashioning leather articles, glueing together.	Medium
Stitching Leather	Stitching by hand and by machine.	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Shoemaking (Including Articles Made with Leather Substitutes)	Copying the pattern, hanging, combining leather, trimming with snippers, attaching the soles, finishing.	Medium
Making Leather Saddlery (Including Articles Made with Leather Substitutes)	Making leather saddlery.	Medium
Making Leather Luggage (Including Articles Made with Leather Substitutes)	Making leather traveling bags, trunks, etc.	Medium
	Making handbags, etc.	Light
Miscellaneous Leather Work	Making miscellaneous leather goods; leather belting, bands, slippers, gloves, gaiters, etc. (TN Several words illegible).	Light to Medium
Horn Work (Including Articles Made from Claws or Hoofs and from Whalebone)	Bleaching, grinding, cutting, polishing--scrolls	Medium
	Weaving	Light

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Making Leather Luggage (Including Articles Made with Leather Substitutes)	Making leather traveling bags, trunks, etc.	[illegible]
	Making handbags, etc.	Light
Miscellaneous Leather Work	Making miscellaneous leather goods; leather belting, bands, slippers, gloves, gaiters, etc. (TN Several words illegible).	Light to Medium
Horn Work (Including Articles Made from Claws or Hoofs and from Whale-bone)	Bleaching, grinding, cutting, polishing--scrolls	Medium
	Weaving	Light
Shell Work	Turning, cutting buttons, polishing.	Light
	Cutting the holes in the buttons, attaching the rings.	Light
Brush Making	Setting the bristles, arranging the bristles, rough fashioning, washing the tips, winding the bristles, cutting the bristles.	
Saw-mill Work	Hand sawing and machine sawing of large timber.	Heavy
	Hand and machine sawing of small timber.	Fairly Heavy
Wood-Working	Conversion of timber, handling of woodworking machines (saw benches, plane benches, corner	Fairly Heavy

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
	chisels, machine handles), making handles for picks, spades, etc:, cutting match sticks.	
	Woodworking lathes, tackle blocks, machine gauges; manufacturing the wooden parts for tools and machines with the above; making pulleys, woodgrinders, wood chips, wood strips, chopsticks	Medium
	Wood shavings, wooden parts of clogs, matches, etc.; wooden handles for brushes, stripping wood.	Medium
	Making chopsticks, match boxes, toothpicks, etc.	Light
Plywood Work	Stripping boards, drying and joining.	Medium
Cork Work	Processing cork; making stoppers	Medium
Box-making	Large quantity box-making (including ammunition boxes, etc.)	Medium
Mold-making (except Casting Molds)	Molds, lasts, patterns.	Medium
Shipwright	Sampans and small boats.	Heavy

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	etc.; wooden handles for brushes, stripping wood.	
	Making chopsticks, match boxes, toothpicks, etc.	Light
Plywood Work	Stripping boards, drying and joining.	Medium
Cork Work	Processing cork; making stoppers	Medium
Box-making	Large quantity box-making (including ammunition boxes, etc.)	Medium
Mold-making (except Casting Molds)	Molds, lasts, patterns.	Medium
Shipwright	Sampans and small boats.	Heavy
Cartwright	Carts and wheelbarrows.	Fairly Heavy
Joinery (including fittings)	Joinery, fittings, framework and finishing.	Fairly Heavy
Engraving	Engraving.	Medium to Heavy
Cooper	Conversion of timber and making of large barrels and pails.	Fairly Heavy
	Cutting blocks for barrels and tubs, making of ordinary barrels and pails.	Medium
Maker of Round Wooden Boxes	Making round wooden boxes.	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Maker of Figured Mats	Braiding reeds.	Fairly Heavy
	Making matting and figured matting; dyeing and stretching mats.	Medium
	Warp making, selecting, first tying, attaching logs, selvage cutting, joining, trimming; pulling and sorting rushes, splitting, inserting, making cushions; tying them into bundles.	Light
Mat-making	Floor treading	Fairly Heavy
	Attaching matting, mounting reeds inside and outside.	Medium
Wicker Suitcase Maker	Making wicker suitcases (willow, bamboo, akebia, rattan, etc.)	Medium
Bamboo Worker	Bamboo splitting, making large baskets, bamboo blinds, lottery tags.	Medium
	Making baskets, blinds, umbrella ribs, hat frames, ribs for folding fans and round fans; paper lantern frames, bamboo chopsticks, dip-	Light

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	Attaching matting, mounting reeds inside and outside.	Medium
Wicker Suitcase Maker	Making wicker suitcases (willow, bamboo, akshia, rattan, etc.)	Medium
Bamboo Worker	Bamboo splitting, making large baskets, bamboo blinds, lottery tags.	Medium
	Making baskets, blinds, umbrella ribs, hat frames, ribs for folding fans and round fans; paper lantern frames, bamboo chopsticks, dippers, bamboo needles, small manufactured articles.	Light
Manufacture of Small Objects from Cane (including rattan)	Splitting rattan, making molds, weaving and finishing large pieces.	Medium
	Splitting, weaving and finishing small pieces.	Light
Work with Straw (including articles made of palm leaves)	Beating straw with large hammers.	Heavy
	Beating straw with small hammers; beating straw by machine.	Fairly Heavy

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
	Making ropes by machine; weaving straw mats by machine; weaving straw mats by hand; making thick ropes, straw bags, hampers, fans, insulating holders for rice containers, scarecrows; straw raincoats; shoes; slippers; round straw mats; straw sacks; straw brooms; palm-leaf brooms.	Medium
	Medium-sized ropes; small ropes; straw sandals; straw boots; straw bags; braids made of rushes; reed baskets; straw baskets; braids made of reeds; kettle-rests; horseshoes; etc.	Light
Work with Wheat Straw (including wood shavings, pandanus fiber, leaves, and Japanese gentian)	Rolling, braiding and finishing.	Light
Grain Polishing	Hand milling.	Heavy
	Machine milling; winnowing by machine; grinding by machine; crushing; winnowing and sieving.	Fairly Heavy

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	Machine-sewn hats; straw hats; straw shoes; straw boots; straw bags; braids made of rushes; reed baskets; straw baskets; braids made of reeds; kettle-rests; horseshoes; etc.	
Work with Wheat Straw (including wood shavings, pandanus fiber, leaves, and Japanese gentian)	Rolling, braiding and finishing.	Light
Grain Polishing	Hand milling.	Heavy
	Machine milling; winnowing by machine; grinding by machine; crushing; winnowing and sieving.	Fairly Heavy
	Drying	Medium
	Sorting by hand	Light
Milling Work	Hand milling.	Heavy
	Machine crushing, bleaching, sieving.	Fairly Heavy
	Drying	Medium
	Sorting by hand.	Light
Manufacturing Noodles	Manufacturing various types of noodles.	Medium

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Manufacturing Bean Curd	Manufacturing bean curd, fried bean curd, dried bean curd, devil's tongue paste.	Medium
Confectioner	Making cakes and bread.	Medium to Light
Brewing (brewer)	Manufacturing yeast, bean paste, soy sauce.	Fairly Heavy
Pickle Maker	Manufacturing various types of pickles.	Fairly Heavy
Maker of Soft Drinks	Manufacturing soft drinks (cider, lemonade, syrup, etc.)	Medium
Canning (including bottling)	Washing receptacles, filling them; heating, sterilizing, sealing, etc.	Medium
Tea Manufacturing	Sorting tea leaves, steaming, crumpling, twisting, heating.	Medium
Cooking (cook)		Heavy to Medium
Processing Marine Products	Sorting various types of fish; sorting seaweed; cleaning, boiling, drying, machine processing (compressor, grinder, crusher, pulverizer, scraper, chopper, etc.), finishing.	Fairly Heavy to Light

	syrup, etc.)	
Canning (including bottling)	Washing receptacles, filling them; heating, sterilizing, sealing, etc.	Medium
Tea Manufacturing	Sorting tea leaves, steaming, crumpling, twisting, heating.	Medium
Cooking (cook)		Heavy to Medium
Processing Marine Products	Sorting various types of fish; sorting seaweed; cleaning, boiling, drying, machine processing (compressor, grinder, crusher, pulverizer, scraper, chopper, etc.), finishing, etc.	Fairly Heavy to Light
Dairy Farm Work	Manufacturing dairy products (butter, cheese, sausage, etc.)	Medium
Making Condiments	Manufacturing condiments (sauce, jam, ketchup, etc.)	Medium
Carpentry	Erecting framework, woodwork.	Heavy
	Assisting in the above; making various repairs.	Fairly Heavy
Plastering	Plastering and assisting plasterers.	Fairly Heavy
Fireman	Working as firemen.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Concrete Work	Mixing and pouring concrete; assisting in the above; making wooden frames, steel reinforcements, netting; assisting in the above.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Brick Laying	Bricklaying; paving with tiles; building furnaces; making repairs.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Masonry	Stonecutting, shaping, building framework (stone lanterns, stone tablets).	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Roofing	Roofing and assisting in roofing.	Fairly Heavy
Laborer	Carrying sand and earth; leveling; making earth mounds; washing gravel; sieving, etc.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Well Digging	Digging wells; assisting in digging wells.	Heavy
Electrician	Installing telephone and lighting wires; repair and maintenance work; installing, operating and repairing electric tools and machines.	Medium
Lacquer Work	Preparing lacquer; applying lacquer; polishing; decorating and immersing lacquer ware.	Light
		Fairly

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Roofing	Roofing and assisting in roofing.	Fairly Heavy
Laborer	Carrying sand and earth; leveling; making earth mounds; washing gravel; sieving, etc.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Well Digging	Digging wells; assisting in digging wells.	Heavy
Electrician	Installing telephone and lighting wires; repair and maintenance work; installing, operating and repairing electric tools and machines.	Medium
Lacquer Work	Preparing lacquer; applying lacquer; polishing; decorating and immersing lacquer ware.	Light
Painting	Hand painting; spray painting (paints, varnishes, lacquer, enamel, etc.	Fairly Heavy to Medium
Plating	Electrolysis, baking, smelting, coating, rust-proofing, etc.	Medium to Light
Metal Cleaning	Washing metal with acids, etc.	Medium to Light
Sand-blasting	Sandblasting.	Medium
Buffing	Buffing.	Medium
Inspecting	Inspecting the assembling of tools and machines, their capacity, and the classification of various types of manufactured articles.	Heavy to Light

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List of Types of Work - Cont'd

Type of Work	Details	Degree of Labor
Engine Driver	Operation of engines; assisting in such operation.	Fairly Heavy
Packing	Packing.	Fairly Heavy
Helper	Helping with various types of work; miscellaneous.	Heavy to Light
Carrier	Carrying.	Heavy to Fairly Heavy
Nurse		Medium
Barber		Medium
Guidance Assistance	Guidance assistance (supervision) (various types of work)	Heavy to Light
Stoker		Heavy
Sanitation Worker	Cleaning, disinfecting, fumigating, burying.	Medium
Nightsoil Collector		Heavy
Batman		Medium

Nurse		Medium
Barber		Medium
Guidance Assistance	Guidance assistance (supervision) (various types of work)	Heavy to Light
Stoker		Heavy
Sanitation Worker	Cleaning, disinfecting, fumigating, burying.	Medium
Nightsoil Collector		Heavy
Bathman		Medium
Woodcutter		Fairly Heavy
Snow Shoveler		Fairly Heavy
Water Drawer		Fairly Heavy
Librarian		Medium
Accountant		Light

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Administrative A No 261, Directive and Notification Regarding the Establishment of Various Categories of Work

Since the categories of prison work currently in force are based on a list of food supplies according to type of work which has been discontinued, the designations and methods of classification do not correspond to those currently in use in industry in this country. In addition, various inconsistencies exist, in the light of present prison labor conditions, which add to the difficulty of administering the work. Therefore, these categories are being completely revised in line with the recent revision of the regulations for computing work rewards, and instructions regarding this subject are being issued today. Careful consideration will be given to the following points:

1. The work categories listed on the "List of Types of Work" are based on the industrial classification formulated by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet.

2. The classifications of all work now underway shall be revised to conform to the designations given in this "List of Types of Work," and, in accordance with the form given below, a report shall be made as of 1 March showing details, intensity of labor, and number of persons engaged on project.

Separate reports shall be made for branch prisons.

3. Under Articles 2 and 3 of the regulations governing prisoners' food allowances continued in Instructions, Administrative A No 1250 of 3 July of last year, the class of food allowance shall be based upon the degree of labor as shown on the List of Types of Work. However, if the amount of food allowed individual prisoners should be drastically reduced as a result of this revision, in special cases they may be allowed their former ration amounts.

In the above instructions, heavy labor is indicated by "Heavy" under "Degree of Labor" on the List of Types of Work; comparatively heavy labor as "Fairly Heavy;" medium labor as "Medium," and light labor as "Light."

4. If the degree of labor given in the List of Types of Work is considered inappropriate in view of actual working conditions, an application for permission to change the degree shall be submitted together with an expression of opinion.

5. When two or more degrees of intensity are given in the List of

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to conform to the designations given in this "List of Types of Work," and, in accordance with the form given below, a report shall be made as of 1 March showing details, intensity of labor, and number of persons engaged on project.

Separate reports shall be made for branch prisons.

3. Under Articles 2 and 3 of the regulations governing prisoners' food allowances continued in Instructions, Administrative A No 1250 of 3 July of last year, the class of food allowance shall be based upon the degree of labor as shown on the List of Types of Work. However, if the amount of food allowed individual prisoners should be drastically reduced as a result of this revision, in special cases they may be allowed their former ration amounts.

In the above instructions, heavy labor is indicated by "Heavy" under "Degree of Labor" on the List of Types of Work; comparatively heavy labor as "Fairly Heavy;" medium labor as "Medium," and light labor as "Light."

4. If the degree of labor given in the List of Types of Work is considered inappropriate in view of actual working conditions, an application for permission to change the degree shall be submitted together with an expression of opinion.

5. When two or more degrees of intensity are given in the List of Types of Work, the appropriate degree of intensity, within the limits listed, shall be designated by consideration of actual working conditions.

6. Applications for permission to undertake new projects shall be based on the work categories and details of the List of Types of Work. If the type of work involved in such project is not given in the List of Types of Work, the application shall contain your opinion as to category of work, details (nature and scope of work), wages and intensity of labor.

7. After these instructions become effective, when work categories must be entered in project ledgers, daily reports of number of persons engaged on project, Monthly Work Reports, Daily Schedules, etc, such entries shall be made in accordance with the designations and classifications of the List of Types of Work.

(Annexed Sheet): Comparison of Old and New Work Designations and Degrees of Intensity of Labor (as of 1 March)

_____Name of Prison

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Old | New

Work Designation	Details	Class of Ration	Type of Work	Details	Intensity	Number of Persons Engaged on Project
Total Number of Persons Engaged on Project						

Standard Wages; 4 Feb 44, Instructions from the Minister of Justice, IWAMURA, Michio, Administrative A No 263

Effective 1 Mar 44, standard wages shall be set as follows:

Article 1. Standard wages are being set up as an aid in cost accounting in connection with convict labor.

Article 2. Standard wages shall be based on the enclosed List of Standard Wages.

Article 3. If standard wages cannot be paid to individual convicts

Total Number of Persons Engaged on Project						

Standard Wages; 4 Feb 44, Instructions from the Minister of Justice, IWAMURA, Michio, Administrative A No 263

Effective 1 Mar 44, standard wages shall be set as follows:

Article 1. Standard wages are being set up as an aid in cost accounting in connection with convict labor.

Article 2. Standard wages shall be based on the enclosed List of Standard Wages.

Article 3. If standard wages cannot be paid to individual convicts disqualified because of old age, mental or physical handicap, or for other special reasons, their wages may be fixed separately upon approval of the Minister of Justice.

Article 4. Entries of the amount of wages required in the project ledgers shall be based on the standard wage amounts of the preceding two articles.

List of Standard Wages

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Category	Type of Work	Classification of Convicts	Special Class
One	Drafting; extemporaneous drafting; metal-rolling; metal-cutting; forging; heat treatment of metals; casting; scribing; working with lathes; turrets, boring machines, drill presses, planes, milling machines, gear cutters, special machines; grinding; iron and wood work; iron bending; calking; riveting; pressing; welding; piping; finishing; assembling; inspecting (work in category one), directing and helping (work in category one); casting wooden molds; sheet-metal work; metal engraving; saw-setting; cutlery grinding; wire working; machine nail milling; making rigging; nail making; upholstering; pulp-making; tanning.	Male Adults Youths Juveniles Women (including girls)	Sen 23 16 14 12
Two	Making pottery; work in ceramics -- raw materials and finished products; glazing; firing; making cloisonne; fusing glass; glass blowing; making plate glass; bottle-making; glass working; stone working; finishing (except work in category four); tailoring, foreign style; cutting; operating sewing machine; making fencing equipment; typesetting; working in type foundry, type founding; making paper matrices; printing; bookbinding; paperhanging; leather cutting; leather finishing; harness making; shoemaking; making saddlery; making leather bags; making miscellaneous leather articles; sawmill work; woodworking (except work in categories three and four); box making; veneer work; cork work; mold making; shipwright; cartwright; joinery; engraving; cooper; making round wooden boxes; mat making; carpentry; plastering; fireman; concrete work; bricklaying; masonry; roofing; lacquer work; painting; plating; metal cleaning; sandblasting; buffing; electrician; inspecting (work in category two); engine driving; nursing; stoking; guidance	Adult Males Youths Juveniles Women (including girls)	Sen 20 14 12 10

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k	Classification of Convicts	Standard Wages (Per Hour) Special Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Beginners
		Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
; metal-rolling: tment of metals; lathes; turrets, planes, milling machines; grinding; calking; ing; finishing; category one), ategory one); l work; metal ending; wire working rigging; nail g; tanning.	Male Adults	23	20	18	16	8	4
	Youths	16	14	12	11	7	4
	Juveniles	14	12	11	10	6	4
	Women (including girls)	12	10	9	8	5	4
		Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
— raw materials firing; making blowing; making s working; stone in category four); ng; operating sewipment; typesetting; ounding; making inding; paperhangfinishing; harness lery; making leathleather articles; pt work in categor; veneer work; cork cartwright; joinery; l wooden boxes; mat fireman; concrete ofing; lacquer work; ing; sandblasting; g (work in category stoking; guidance	Adult Males	20	17	15	13	7	4
	Youths	14	12	10	9	6	4
	Juveniles	12	10	9	8	5	4
	Women (including girls)	10	8	7	6	4	4

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Category	Type of Work	Classification of Convicts	Special Class
Two-Cont'd	and helping (work in category two).		Sen
Three	Farming; gardening; forestry; lumbering; charcoal burning; stockraising; fishing; seaweed gathering; soil sampling; making electric equipment; fine metal work; watchmaking; paint making; oil extracting; oil processing; rubber refining; rubber processing; resin working; resin processing; machine paper making; paper making (except work in category four); making art paper; salt manufacturing; glue manufacturing; tile manufacturing; brick making; silk reeling; spinning; twisting yarn; making mat yarn; working power looms; working hand looms (except work in category four); dyeing; laundering; embroidering; hosiery manufacturing (except work in category four); manufacturing pouches (except work in category four); rope making (except work in category four); net weaving (except work in category four); making harness of hemp; making TABI (TH Japanese socks); hatter; fan making; lantern making; making Japanese umbrellas; making foreign-style umbrellas; making clogs; making articles of horn and shells; brush-making; woodworking (woodchips, wooden part of clogs, matchsticks, cutting matches, making brush handles, bark stripping); making rush matting (except work in category four); making wicker suitcases; bamboo worker; plaiting or weaving AKEBA vine into baskets, bags, chairs, tables, etc.; working with straw (except work in category four); grain polishing (except work in category four); flour milling (except work in category four); making noodles; making bean curd; brewing; making pickles; making soft drinks; confectioner; canning; tea manufacturing; cooking; processing marine and dairy farm food products; making condiments; working as laborer; well-digging; inspecting (work in category three);	Adult Males Youths Juveniles Women (including girls)	Sen 17 12 10 8

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Work	Classification of Convicts	Standard Wages (Per Hour)					
		Special Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Beginners
		Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
y two).		Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
; lumbering; charcoal ng; seaweed gathering; io equipment; fine mat- making; oil extracting; ing; rubber processing; ing; machine paper mak- rk in category four); facturing; glue manu- g; brick making; silk yarn; making mat yarn; g hand looms (except ing; laundering; embroi- ng (except work in cate- ouches (except work in (except work in cate- cept work in category ep; making TABI (TN Jap- aking; lantern making; making foreign-style um- ing articles of horn and orking (woodchips, wooden , cutting matches, making ing); making rush matting our); making wicker suit- ting or weaving AKEBA vine , tables, etc.; working category four); grain category four); flour tegory four); making nood- wing; making pickles; mak- ner; canning; tea manufac- g marine and dairy farm lments; working as laborer; (work in category three);	Adult Males	17	14	12	10	6	4
	Youths	12	10	8	7	5	4
	Juveniles	10	8	7	6	4	4
	Women (including girls)	8	7	6	5	4	4

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Category	Type of Work	Classification of Convicts	Special Class
Three-Cont'd	working as picker, carrier, barber, leader, helper (work in category three); woodcutter, librarian, accountant.		Sen
Four	Paper manufacturing (sorting, scraping, matching, dusting, reed tearing, pulling straw); wood charcoaling; manufacturing tooth powder; handloom operating (raw silk hank winding reel, spool and bobbin winding, silk throwing, dusting, finishing, etc.); cotton manufacturing; making knitted goods and hosiery (napping, finishing, drawn-work, making low-grade silk, winding raw silk, etc.); braiding; making pouches (frictioning small articles, sewing, punching holes, training, etc.); bullet plugging; rope-making (fiber arranging and reeling); net making (hand weaving, tying, reeling); flax worker; tailoring (mending, patching), patching; making bamboo hats; making straw sandals; distribution of type; manufacturing paper articles; woodworking (making chopsticks, match boxes, toothpicks, etc.). Making rush matting (making warp, sorting, tying, attaching dobby cylinder lags, selvage cutting, bordering, trimming, plucking and matching reeds, tearing, measuring, making pillows, tying into bundles). Working with straw (making medium-sized and small ropes, straw sandals, straw bags, weaving straw matting, straw bundles, straw clog-thongs, weaving rush-mats, kettle mats, horseshoes, sorting straw, binding, weaving, etc.) working with straw; polishing grain (hand-sorting); flour milling (hand sorting); inspecting (work in category four); assisting; leader, helper (work in category four); sanitation work; nightsoil collecting; water-drawing; bath attendant; snow shoveling.	Adult Males Youths Juveniles Women (including girls	Sen 15 10 9 7

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Work	Classification of Convicts	Standard Wages (Per Hour)					
		Special Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Beginners
		Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
rber, leader, helper cutter, librarian,							
		Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
scraping, matching, g straw); wood char- powder; handloom op- g reel, spool and , dusting, finishing, making knitted goods ng, drawn-work, mak- raw silk, etc.); ctioning small arti- , training, etc.); (fiber arranging and aving, tying, reel- (mending, patching), ; making straw sand- anufacturing paper g chopsticks, match	Adult Males	15	12	10	8	5	4
	Youths	10	8	7	6	4	4
	Juveniles	9	7	6	5	4	4
	Women (including girls	7	6	5	4	4	4
warp, sorting, tying, s, selvage cutting, g and matching reeds, illows, tying into							
medium-sized and small bags, weaving straw aw clog-thongs, weav- horseshoes, sorting c.) working with straw; ng); flour milling (work in category four); work in category four); collecting; water-draw- hoveling.							

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Doc No 28385

Category	Type of Work	Classification of Convicts	Special Class
	Note: In the following cases applications for permission to classify a certain type of work shall be accompanied by an opinion as to its proper category, taking into consideration the relative difficulty of becoming proficient in such work, labor conditions, general wage levels, etc. 1. When the type of work does not correspond to any given in this list. 2. When it is difficult to classify work in accordance with the types given in this list.		San

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Work	Classification of Convicts	Standard Wages (Per Hour) Special Class Sen	1st Class Sen	2nd Class Sen	3rd Class Sen	4th Class Sen	Beginners Sen
pplications for par- type of work shall as to its proper ration the relative ient in such work, e levels, etc.							
rk does not correspond list.							
t to classify work in types given in this							

Doc No 28385 NRP

Establishment of Standard Wages; 1944, Ministry of Justice Instructions, Administrative A No 263

Convicts' wages which should form the basis of cost accounting from the standpoint of administration of prison labor have been determined separately by various prisons in accordance with wage class designation; therefore, these amounts are too low as a rule and do not correspond to current economic conditions or the scale of operation of prison work. Moreover, there are several incosistencies even in connection with classification of work; therefore, with the recent revisions in the regulations regarding computation of work rewards it was decided that these inconsistencies are to be eliminated and uniform national practices adopted. A special directive on this subject is today being issued and consideration will be given the following items for the proper handling of clerical matters in connection with the work.

1. It is to be noted that standard wages are established chiefly for use in cost accounting and that they differ entirely from contract wages.

2. In the past there were no differential wages for persons working under a quota system. This directive, however, establishes differential wages for all those engaged in work regardless of the type of work.

3. When convicts presently engaged in work are assigned work classifications in accordance with this directive, efforts will be made to assign classifications suited to the individual's degree of skill and to consider his accomplishments, years of experience, etc, and not merely his former classification.

4. As a general rule, the period of time required for promotion from one grade to another should be based upon the following standard.

(Unit - Month)

Class of Work	Special Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Beginners
Classification						While under investigation
Category One			18	15	6	
Category Two			15	12	5	"

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2. In the past there were no differential wages for persons working under a quota system. This directive, however, establishes differential wages for all those engaged in work regardless of the type of work.

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(Unit - Month)

Class of Work	Special Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Beginners
Classification						While under investigation
Category One			18	15	6	"
Category Two			15	12	5	"
Category Three			12	10	4	"
Category Four			10	8	3	

Remarks:

Only those convicts in the first class who have superior ability on special skills and who are diligent and have achieved outstanding work results shall be promoted to the special class.

5. If, after a convict's personal history investigation has been completed, it is found that the class in which he belongs does not correspond to his ability, he may be promoted or demoted one or two classes without reference to the preceding.

6. If a convict is engaged in two or more different types of work, his class shall be determined separately for each type of work.

7. When a convict changes jobs he shall be assigned to the fourth class; however, he may be properly classified through consideration of the similarity between his new work and the former or of his ability, personal history, etc.

The preceding paragraph shall apply to the classification of convicts who transfer from other prisons.

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8. Decisions regarding the classification of convicts and their promotion or demotion shall be referred to a committee composed of technical work experts, chief warders, work technicians, and warders.

9. As a result of basing the operation of work on standard wages, at times the project ledgers will inevitably show a deficit; however, efforts must be made to operate this work as profitably as possible by increasing production efficiency, economizing in the use of raw materials, raising prices, etc.

10. In line with the enforcement of this directive, it is expected that there will soon be a partial revision of the Project Ledger, Daily Schedule, and Monthly Work Report forms.

11. In line with the enforcement of this directive, you are advised that the following notifications will automatically become null and void:

Number of Laborers and Standard (of Quota Wages), Prisons A No 377 June 1902.

Standard Designations of Work and Procedures, Automatic Cancellation, etc, Prisons A No 230, April 1914.

Establishment of Regulations for Computation of Work Rewards; Ministry of Justice Instructions, Administrative A No 264.

A special directive on the above subject is being issued as of this date. A long period of time has elapsed since the establishment of the regulations for computation of work rewards which are now in force, and these regulations have not kept up with the recent changes in general economic conditions nor with the rapid development of prison work. Moreover, in view of the fact that the original purpose of the system is being defeated because of this failure to keep abreast of developments, the computed amounts and method of computation have been completely revised. Thus, after their release prisoners will receive these revised amounts which will not only aid in the rehabilitation of released prisoners but will also promote a higher degree of efficiency and increased production in the decisive stages of this war. Keep in mind both the foregoing and the following points, and by appropriate application strive to achieve the results desired.

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Establishment of Regulations for Computation of Work Rewards; Ministry of Justice Instructions, Administrative A No 264.

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Essential points of revision: 1. Increase in computed amounts.

During the past three years the average monthly work reward has been only two yen 52 sen in accordance with current regulations. Not only is this amount insufficient to provide funds for workers after their release but in addition, prison work is now being operated on a scale decidedly larger than that of 1922 when the current regulations were established. Inasmuch as work rewards have not kept pace with such expansion and since a great many convicts are now zealously engaged in shipbuilding, in aircraft industries, and in other work urgently needed from the standpoint of national policies, it has been decided to increase the monthly average computed amount to five yen.

2. Revision of method of computation:

a. The method of computing work rewards under the present regulations fails to take into account results achieved by the workers. Under this system it is almost impossible to expect an increase in work efficiency. Thus this system is considered inappropriate both from the standpoint of work discipline for the laborers and of administration of prison labor in wartime. The revised regulations use a method which makes the amount of work rewards proportionate to the amount received by the state

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in convict labor wages. Consideration of the general aims of penal administration shows that they may be achieved by establishing appropriate grades in computed amounts depending on the existence of a table of work rewards for persons to whom the progressive treatment grades are not applicable.

b. Under the former method of computing work rewards, computed amounts were determined without any reference whatsoever to revenue obtained from prison work. However, it is now deemed proper, in view of the nature of work rewards, to use a portion of this revenue to make up computed amounts; under the revised regulations, the types of work have been codified so that only the types which meet current conditions are included, and reasonable standard wages have been set for these various types of work. Moreover, the total amount of wages earned by a convict during one month has been made the basis for arriving at the computed amount of work reward for that month.

c. Under the former method of computing work rewards sufficient consideration was not given to methods of engaging in work, actual working conditions, etc, thus making it difficult to apply this method to the actualities of prison work. Therefore, the revised regulations take these points into consideration, establishing a system of suitably large bonuses for persons employed in vital war industries and for those working late at night or all night.

d. In recognition of the importance of paying additional bonuses to persons who render outstanding services or who, as a result of their own ingenuity, increase production efficiency, the revised regulations contain new provisions for such situations.

e. Although the current regulations contain provisions for reducing or increasing the computed amounts for persons who fail to work or who work on holidays, such provisions have been omitted from the revised regulations which base the computation on standard wages; under this system any increase or decrease in wages is naturally reflected in the computed amount.

Matters which must receive special consideration in enforcing the Regulations: 1. Regulations for computation of work rewards (hereafter referred to as "Regulations"), Article IV.

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Matters which must receive special consideration in enforcing the Regulations: 1. Regulations for computation of work rewards (hereafter referred to as "Regulations"), Article IV.

a. The work records mentioned in this article shall be determined by taking into consideration the volume of production, its quality, and the time spent in work.

b. The decision regarding work records in connection with production quantity and quality, mentioned in the above paragraph, should be made with reference to the work classification of the person concerned.

c. The application of this article shall as a general rule be in accordance with the following standard in order to make work rewards proportionate to work records.

Excellent work records: Additional bonus of from 10 to 30 percent.
Good work records: No change in amount of rewards. (For persons whose work records fit their work classifications).
Unsatisfactory work records: Reduction in bonus of from 10 to 30 percent.

d. All prisons will investigate work quotas and endeavor to make them just and suitable.

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2. Regulations, Article V, Paragraph 1, Item 1:

a. The term "work outside the prison compound" refers to work in places which are at some distance from the prison or where prisoners must remain overnight. Therefore, it does not include work done on the prison grounds, in adjacent farmlands, or in the residential area set aside for prison officials.

b. Additional bonuses under this item shall be paid uniformly to all convicts engaged in the same type of work. However, computations must be made by the day for persons who have not worked a full month.

c. When these Regulations become effective, prisons where convicts are employed in shipbuilding, aircraft, or munitions industries may pay additional bonuses to such convicts as shown below without securing special permission.

Volunteer workers in shipbuilding: 100 percent
Volunteer workers in shipbuilding and aircraft industries (including surface craft): 80 percent
Workers in munitions industries: 60 percent.

3. Regulations, Article V, Paragraph 1, Item 2

a. "All-night work" is used to refer to instances when persons on the day shift continue to work all night and until the following morning; "late night work" is the term used to refer to instances when persons on the day shift continue to work until midnight or after or to night work under a two or three shift system.

b. When such night work must be performed, applications for approval must be submitted in advance, together with a detailed report of the circumstances; applications for approval of payment of additional work rewards may accompany the above application.

c. Although no special provisions is made in the Regulations for paying additional work rewards to persons who work longer hours but who do not come under the provisions of the "late night work" clause, still the wages of such persons will

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b. When such night work must be performed, applications for approval must be submitted in advance, together with a detailed report of the circumstances; applications for approval of payment of additional work rewards may accompany the above application.

c. Although no special provisions is made in the Regulations for paying additional work rewards to persons who work longer hours but who do not come under the provisions of the "late night work" clause, still the wages of such persons will automatically be increased as a result of payment of standard wages on an hourly basis. Special cases may be handled through the application of Article IV.

4. The term "extremely dangerous work" used in the Regulations, Article V, Paragraph 1, Item 3, refers to work at great heights or unsanitary work; "special work" refers to summer work in iron and steel manufacturing, fusion of metals, glass, etc, manufacturing of gas, coke, etc, burning and melting of ores, etc.

5. The aim of Paragraph 2, Article 5 of the Regulations is the general encouragement of prison labor and an increase in production efficiency. Therefore, when there are persons who come under its provisions, applications will be made without fail on their behalf.

It must be borne in mind that additions to work rewards under this paragraph are temporary.

6. In determining the method for computing work rewards for persons awaiting trial, based on Regulations, Article VII, consideration will be given to the terms of Notification, Administrative A No 1766, 7 October of last year regarding method of computing work rewards for persons awaiting trial.

7. Additional work rewards to persons who are to be rewarded for good conduct shall be limited to those persons who do not come under the terms of the

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aforementioned progressive treatment ordinance; thus, in view of the fact that these conduct rewards are a form of graded treatment, the purpose is to avoid overlapping payments in additional rewards.

8. Although the basic terms for computing work rewards are the same, if there should be cases where the monthly amounts computed under these Regulations do not equal the amounts computed according to the old Regulations, efforts should be made to keep the amounts as nearly equal to those of the previous month as possible in accordance with the application of Article IV.

9. Inasmuch as the terms of the special directives on types of work and standard wages are so closely related to these Regulations that the way in which they are administered will seriously affect the computed amounts, these directives must be studied carefully.

10. Although the new Regulations include no mention of the holidays provided for in the current Regulations, Article IV, Paragraph 2, it is not intended that such holidays be abolished in the future; therefore, these matters will continue to be handled as in the past even after the enforcement of these instructions.

11. In the past, some prisons have received permission to increase the computed amounts of work rewards; with the enforcement of these Regulations, however, such permission shall automatically be canceled.

12. With the enforcement of these Regulations, the following Notifications shall automatically become null and void:

Method of Computing Work Rewards; Administrative A No 1527, October 1922;
Revision of Instructions Concerning Method of Computing Work Rewards, Administrative A No 1588, August 1931;
Revision of Instructions Concerning Method of Computing Work Rewards, Administrative A No 1880, 2, December 1933;
Revision of Table of Monthly Computed Amounts of Work Rewards, Administrative A No 57, January 1934;
Method (Part 2) of Computing Daily Work Rewards for Persons who do not Work on Regular Working Days, Administrative A No 1584, August 1931;
Method of Computing Work Rewards when Working Hours are Extended, Administrative A No 266, February 1933;
Computation of Additional Work Rewards for Work on Holidays, Administrative A No 269, March 1933.

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Revision of Instructions Concerning Method of Computing Work Rewards, Administrative A No 1880, 2, December 1933;
Revision of Table of Monthly Computed Amounts of Work Rewards, Administrative A No 87, January 1934;
Method (Part 2) of Computing Daily Work Rewards for Persons who do not Work on Regular Working Days, Administrative A No 1534, August 1931;
Method of Computing Work Rewards when Working Hours are Extended, Administrative A No 266, February 1933;
Computation of Additional Work Rewards for Work on Holidays, Administrative A No 269, March 1933.

Regulations for Computing Work Rewards; 4 Feb 44, Ministry of Justice Instructions, Administrative A No 262

Regulations for computing work rewards shall be as follows, effective 1 Mar 44.

The method of computing work rewards given in Instructions, Administrative A No 1502, October 1922, is to be discontinued.

Regulations for computing work rewards:

Article I Computation of work rewards shall be in accordance with these Regulations unless otherwise provided by law.

Article II In the computation of work rewards the monthly amounts shall be based on an amount equal to 10 percent of the total amount of standard wages (in accordance with Instructions No 263 of 4 Feb 44 concerning standard wages) of the convicts engaged in work for the month concerned.

Article III Computation of work rewards for convicts engaged in work shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

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Persons in the first grade of the Penal Administration Progressive Treatment Ordinance: 130 percent of basic monthly amount
Persons in the second grade: 120 percent
Persons in the third grade: 110 percent
Persons in the fourth grade and those to whom Progressive treatment is not applicable: 100 percent.

Article IV The amount computed in accordance with the foregoing Article may be increased or reduced by 30 percent by consideration of the work record of the person involved.

Article V Work rewards for persons engaged in each of the following types of work may be increased by 100 percent in consideration of the actual circumstances:

1. Work outside the prison compound.
2. All night or late night work.
3. Extremely dangerous work or work in other special categories.

Work rewards for persons who have rendered outstanding services or who, as a result of their own ingenuity, have increased production efficiency may be increased by not more than 10 yen.

Approval of the Minister of Justice must be secured in the two foregoing cases.

Article VI Odd sums in the computed amount of work reward of less than 10 sen shall be disregarded.

Article VII The method of computing work rewards for persons awaiting trial and for persons detained in workhouses shall be determined separately and shall require the approval of the Minister of Justice.

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Work rewards for persons who have rendered outstanding services or who, as a result of their own ingenuity, have increased production efficiency may be increased by not more than 10 yen.

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PS

Doc No 28385

Section 6 Materials and Disposition

Exhibition at Prize Shows of Articles Produced at Prisons; March 1906, Notification from Chief of Prisons Bureau, Prisons A No 169

Although there is no objection to the exhibition for information purposes of prison-made articles in exhibition halls for the display of prefectural products or in exhibition halls established by other organizations for the display of industrial products, it is not considered fitting that prison-made articles be exhibited in prize shows.

Deferred Payment of Railway Freight Charges; December 1927, Notification from Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice Secretariat, accounting A No 5479

In response to our inquiry (reference A) with regard to deferred payment of rail freight charges for the shipment of commodities manufactured under the public account and made-to-order systems, the reply (reference B) stated that it is permissible to attach the annexed form to such freight in lieu of payment before consignment to the appropriate station.

The charges, payable to the intendance section of the appropriate railway bureau, may be paid on a ten-day, bi-monthly, or monthly basis. However, since a monthly settlement of accounts is considered to be to the advantage of both parties, you are advised to make appropriate arrangements with the railway bureau concerned.

Annexed Form

7.2" x 4.8"

Deferred Freight Charges Form		
TO: Railway Ministry		
Classification	Amount	Remarks

In response to our inquiry (reference A) with regard to deferred payment of rail freight charges for the shipment of commodities manufactured under the public account and made-to-order systems, the reply (reference B) stated that it is permissible to attach the annexed form to such freight in lieu of payment before consignment to the appropriate station.

The charges, payable to the intendance section of the appropriate railway bureau, may be paid on a ten-day, bi-monthly, or monthly basis. However, since a monthly settlement of accounts is considered to be to the advantage of both parties, you are advised to make appropriate arrangements with the railway bureau concerned.

Annexed Form

7.2" x 4.8"

Deferred Freight Charges Form			
TO: Railway Ministry			
Classification	Amount		Remarks
Consignment	Yen		
Rectification: Shortage (Date)			
Rectification: Surplus (Date)			
Balance			

Duly certified that the freight dispatched from _____ Station is as recorded above.

Date_____

Special contractor (name of dispatching office)

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PS

(Reference A) (To the Vice-minister, Railway Ministry; Vice-minister, Ministry of Justice, accounting A No 4252, November, 1927)

It is requested that you approve the following Notice of Deferred payment of freight charges for articles produced at prisons and juvenile prisons:

Consigner	Dispatching Station	Method of Shipping
Prison Governor	_____ Station	Express
Juvenile Prison Governor		Freight

Remarks

(Reference B) (To the Vice-minister, Ministry of Justice; Vice-minister, Railway Ministry, freight C No 4909/2, December, 1927)

With regard to your Accounting A No 4252 of 1 November concerning deferred payment of charges on freight consigned at prisons and juvenile prisons, the matter has been arranged in accordance with your suggestion of 9 December.

Omission of the Names of Purchasers on Sales of Exhibited Articles; December 1924, Inquiry from Governor of Kofu Prison, No 2603.

It has been the practice of this prison to sell prison-made articles on exhibit in its display shop on a cash-and-carry basis, and to have the prison [illegible] officer receive the money, omitting only the issuance of a receipt pre-

Remarks

(Reference B) (To the Vice-minister, Ministry of Justice; Vice-minister, Railway Ministry, freight C No 4909/2, December, 1927)

With regard to your Accounting A No 4252 of 1 November concerning deferred payment of charges on freight consigned at prisons and juvenile prisons, the matter has been arranged in accordance with your suggestion of 9 December.

Omission of the Names of Purchasers on Sales of Exhibited Articles; December 1904, Inquiry from Governor of Kofu Prison, No 2603.

It has been the practice of this prison to sell prison-made articles on exhibit in its display shop on a cash-and-carry basis, and to have the prison revenue officer receive the money, omitting only the issuance of a receipt prescribed in the last paragraph of Article 22 of the Prison Accounting Duty Regulations. It is customary to see a never-ending line of purchasers on sale days, and in the mornings, particularly, large groups of people press in, each demanding the immediate acceptance of his or her money so that it is quite impossible to obtain individual names and addresses and issue receipts. Moreover, more than half of the customers are women who are inclined to dislike giving their names and addresses before a large crowd simply to purchase a few quires of toilet paper or a basket. When asked for their names and addresses they fail to give a definite answer and finally cease purchasing.

In addition, because it is impossible to surrender articles without first receiving payment, we have been obliged to prepare informal price tickets to which the revenue officer affixes his seal when payment is received. The purchaser exchanges these tickets for the articles and thereby avoids some of the confusion incident to payment and delivery.

In recording such transactions in the receipts ledger, the reports of the revenue officer and the sales reports are compared and "revenue officer" is entered in the payments column and the name of the article is entered in the items column, the name of the purchaser being omitted.

Recently, as the result of an inquiry by the Audit Bureau, a copy of which is appended, we were instructed to enter in full the names and addresses of purchasers. It is feared that compliance with this order will not only greatly decrease the small-sum purchases made by women for the reasons mentioned previously thereby producing a considerable effect on the total income, but will also

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cause a general retardation in sales.

Since July of this year, an average of 1,183 items has been sold at each sale (counting each quire of Japanese paper, toilet paper, etc, and each roll of paper as a separate item). With such a sales volume, it is almost impossible to issue a receipt covering each item and each purchaser or to enter each sale in the receipts ledger, and it is doubtful whether transactions could be handled very quickly with the limited staff on hand. Therefore, it is requested that the greatest possible abbreviation be used in the item categories and that one person be empowered to issue receipts and sales reports to avoid confusion on sale days and ensure complete entries in the receipts ledger, or that some other convenient method be inaugurated.

The appended inquiry refers to items in the items column being entered as "item plus _____others". For your information it is stated that abbreviated entries were made owing to lack of familiarity with accepted procedure at the time sales were inaugurated, but now the name and price of each item are included, only the name of the purchaser being omitted.

(Annexed sheet omitted)

(Reply from Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice Secretariat, accounting investigation A, No 275, January, 1905)

In lieu of name and address of the purchaser, "sold at display hall" will be entered. All other details will be handled as heretofore.

Warning in regard to Sale of Prison-made Articles; September 1922, Notification from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1371

It is heartening to see that the widely discussed question of price control has recently brought to the fore advocates of a general price reduction who speak of using the low prices of prison-made commodities to bring down general prices, thereby attesting to the gradual recognition by society of the actual benefits of prison work programs. While the times seem opportune for expansion of the prison work program, due consideration should be given before involving prisons headlong in such a controversial issue as the administration's price control policy at a time when any marked variation from marked prices or the publication of convict wages under the made-to-order system and the basis for their

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(Reply from Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice Secretariat, accounting investigation A, No 275, January, 1905)

In lieu of name and address of the purchaser, "sold at display hall" will be entered. All other details will be handled as heretofore.

Warning in regard to Sale of Prison-made Articles; September 1922, Notification from Chief of the Bureau of Penal Administration, Administrative A No 1371

It is heartening to see that the widely discussed question of price control has recently brought to the fore advocates of a general price reduction who speak of using the low prices of prison-made commodities to bring down general prices, thereby attesting to the gradual recognition by society of the actual benefits of prison work programs. While the times seem opportune for expansion of the prison work program, due consideration should be given before involving prisons headlong in such a controversial issue as the administration's price control policy at a time when any marked variation from marked prices or the publication of convict wages under the made-to-order system and the basis for their calculation will immediately make prisons the target of criticism for disturbing price scales. Under such circumstances there is no assurance that the charge of oppression of private enterprise will not also be hurled--a charge that will cause even greater importance to be placed on the hitherto greatly over-estimated dangers presumed to arise from competition between prison work programs and private enterprise, and that ultimately may lead to grave social problems. It would be regrettable, indeed, if the prison work program should be checked at this stage when such a fine beginning has been made.

The problem of price control is most difficult and the methods of adjustment require the utmost deliberation. In the realization that the reduction of prices on the insignificant output of prison-made commodities can obviously have little effect on the overall adjustment of prices, prisons must refrain from championing price control and must take every precaution to avoid endangering the interests of private enterprises and free laborers. In particular, prisons shall strictly refrain from publishing anything bearing on production or markets for their commodities, etc, and in the future when new sales methods to broaden the markets for commodities produced under the public account system are contemplated, inquiries shall be directed to this ministry before concrete steps are taken.

Prisons shall make every effort to prevent prison-made articles from reaching consumers under that name and to see that they are not differentiated from ordinary commodities when sold.

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Purchase of Samples; March 1903, Inquiry from Governor of Tokushima Prefectural Prison, Dispatch No 559

It has always been a matter for regret that prison-made articles are crude and not modern. This is due largely to the fact that no samples of improved articles or new inventions have been available as models. To correct this situation it is suggested that articles in wide use which are considered suitable for prison work be purchased as samples from which prisoners can learn to produce up-to-date articles, necessary expenses being defrayed from the working fund. It is requested that this suggestion be considered at the ministry and instructions issued.

(Reply from Head of Accounting Section and Head of Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, Prisons C No 342, March, 1903)

There is no objection to the purchase of samples and expenses may be met as you suggest.

Substituting Seed for Harvested Fruit on the Records; September 1905, Inquiry from Governor of Akita Prison, No 174

Will you kindly inform us whether or not it is permissible to change the records, if the fruit harvested from the orchards belonging to the prison should be used for seed, to read "raw materials" on the books after entering them as "products"?

(Reply from Head of Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, Prisons C No 818, September, 1905)

It is permissible.

Remittance Free of Charge of Sample Products; May 1902, Inquiry from Governor of Kagawa Prefectural Prison, No 1305

Since articles used in prisons are, I believe, on a mutual supply basis, there should be no regulation against supplying free of charge samples of arti-

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(Reply from Head of Intendance Section, Ministry of Justice, Prisons C No 818, September, 1905)

It is permissible.

Remittance Free of Charge of Sample Products; May 1902, Inquiry from Governor of Kagawa Prefectural Prison, No 1305

Since articles used in prisons are, I believe, on a mutual supply basis, there should be no regulation against supplying free of charge samples of articles which can be used in other prisons. Is this a correct interpretation?

(Reply from Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice Secretariat, Accounting investigation No 187, May, 1902)

Your interpretation is correct.

Compensation for Products Distributed Gratis; December 1901, Notification from Head of Accounting Section and Chief of Prisons Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Accounting investigation A No 438

A reply (annexed sheet B) has been sent to the inquiry from the Governor of Miyagi Penitentiary with respect to compensation for distributed products (annexed sheet A)

A. (Inquiry from Governor of Miyagi Penitentiary)

It is considered proper when necessary to present samples of prison-made commodities free of charge to companies or firms in order to gain new markets, to purchase said commodities from the funds provided by the miscellaneous expenses

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item under miscellaneous supplies and miscellaneous expenses, and to enter the transaction under compensation for distributed products. However, since there is no precedent for such transactions, will you kindly inform us whether such procedure is permissible?

B. (Reply from Chief of Prisons Bureau and Head of Accounting Section, Ministry of Justice)

In connection with the presentation of samples free of charge for the purpose of gaining new markets for prison-made products, it is necessary only to carry said products as disbursement for distribution of products and special purchase and disbursement procedure is unnecessary. However, as there are no express provisions for donations in the Prison Accounting Duty Regulations, the items, number, prices, remarks, and names of the recipients or companies will be recorded.

Compensation for Distributed Products; July 1929, Notification from Head of Accounting Section and Chief of Penal Administration Bureau, Accounting A, No 2363 (Addendum 1933 Accounting A, No 216.)

Notice is hereby given of a decision enabling prisons to present samples of prison-made commodities free of charge within the following limitations whenever necessary to further the prison work program.

When such presentations are made, the name of the recipient, the type of goods, price, etc. will be reported.

I Recipients: Government and public offices, schools, public organizations, notaries, and bailiffs.

II Type of articles: Stockings, gloves, Japanese and foreign paper, rolled letter-paper, envelopes, soap, and slippers.

III Limit on donation: Not to exceed five yen per type.

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