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

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LIST OF PAPERS

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Press

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
A.	Gen MacArthur	6 Jun'46	Press	Notes to Correspondants.
1.		14 Mar'49		Tokyo News
2.a	CCD	4 Mar'49	G-2	Newspaper Campaign Against Gangsterism in Chiba.
2.	Col Pulliam	13 Apr'49	Col Bratton	Comment on AP Press Releas
3.	GS	27 Apr'49	G-2/PS	New York Times Clipping re Japanese Juvenile Crimes.
4.	Gen Willoughby	19 May'49	Col Pulliam	UP Inquery re Safety Division /Action completed. **
5.	Col Pulliam	18 Jul'49	Gen Willoughby	Proposed PSD Press Release (OPARS System)
6.	PSD	6 Aug'49	G-2	Proposed PSD Press Release /attn Pr Br, Mr.VanBuskirk
7.	PSD	4 Aug'49	Gen Willoughby	Inquery from Press, /re CINCFE Project. mh --
8.	Gen Willoughby	15 Jul'49	Col Pulliam	Propesed PSD Press Release *Press Conference by Dr. Lewis.
	PSD	6 Aug'49	G-2	Proposed PSD Press Release *Attn. Mr. Van Buskirk
9.	C.A.W.	2 Sep'49	Chief of Staff	Staff Members of Nippon Shimbun.
10.	PSD	9 Sep'49	G-2	Proposed Press Release *Attn. Mr. Angell
11.	PSD	3 Oct'49	G-2	Proposed PSD Press Release. (Fire Prevention-Mr Angell)
12.	C.A.W..	26 Oct'49	Chief of Staff	Press Barred from All Japan Communication Workers Union Convention(ZENTEI)
13.	PIO	8 Nov 49	Staff Sections	Press release.
14.	Mr White, PSD	9 Dec'49	Press Conference	Rehabilitation Incorporated, "Press Conference"

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FPSD FILES

"REHABILITATION INCORPORATED"

For Press Conference - 9 December 1949

by LESLIE A. WHITE

This release is under the auspices of PSD, an operating agency of G-2 in the fields of Prisons (and other Correction and Rehabilitation Institutions and agencies), Police, Maritime Safety and Fire reform . . . . .

1. Introduction

In Japan, as in other countries, there is often a tendency on the part of the general or lay public to label all Correctional institutions with the broad appelation, "prisons", or in the Japanese language, "Keimuscho" . . . . . Actually, there are in Japan five separate and distinct types of correctional institutions which are under the jurisdiction of the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office. These institutions include Adult Prisons, Adult Houses of Detention, Juvenile Prisons, Juvenile Reformatories and the combined functions of the Juvenile Detention Homes and Classification Offices.

For purposes of general information, briefly stated, the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau at the National Headquarters functions under the authority vested in the Attorney-General by law for policy making, study, research, planning and ultimate control of the nearly 300 main and branch institutions in the five categories which have just been named. For purposes of supervision and direct administrative surveillance and coordination in the field, responsibilities and authorities are delegated to the offices of the Correction and Rehabilitation District Supervisors and their staffs; these District Offices are eight in number and they are located at TOKYO, ASAKA, NAGOYA, HIROSHIMA

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Total authorized personnel of the Correction and Rehabilitation System is 20,000, of which figure 98½% are on duty inside the institutions. Certainly the 1½% complement of personnel in the executive office and in the eight District Administrative and supervisory offices can not be said to be top-heavy by any standard of comparison with other government services in Japan.

The present population of the five types of institutions under the authority of the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office is about 100,000, of which number 75% approximately are inmates of Adult Prisons,

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and it is this latter group which will be affected directly by the enactment, adoption and implementation of the "Bill to Provide for Prison Rehabilitation Employment and the Utilization Thereof", which proposal has been placed on the agenda of the seventh Diet as a government sponsored bill.

2. Government Use Bill

This draft is already being referred to as the "Government Use Bill" in conversation and in the Japanese press, so it may be appropriate for purposes of the discussion today, to use this brief, but only partially descriptive title.....

Before going into a discussion of the merits of the "Government Use Bill" it seems appropriate to introduce the philosophy which motivated those in the Correction and Rehabilitation service who labored and studied long and arduously in the writing of it. This philosophy can be understood by a direct quote from a statement made once by a man who was confined in a prison many years ago, at a time when people were still thinking of prisons as places where criminals were punished, physically and otherwise, as a means of executing society's vengeance. This man was confined in prison in the days before people began to think seriously about work inside or outside of prison as a right and a privilege of all people, as it is defined in the Japanese constitution; and before people understood much about rehabilitating and re-educating the criminal, who after all is a human being, just as are free men . . . . . Quoting the letter of this prisoner of a by-gone generation:

> "You are just naturally uncomfortable all the time. You reach the point where you cannot sleep, eat, walk, read. You are just simply disgusted with life. You actually don't care whether you wake up after it has taken you any amount of hours to fall asleep, which gets to be the case every night. Not having the natural exercise that the human body demands,

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> "You are just naturally uncomfortable all the time. You reach the point where you cannot sleep, eat, walk, read. You are just simply disgusted with life. You actually don't care whether you wake up after it has taken you any amount of hours to fall asleep, which gets to be the case every night. Not having the natural exercise that the human body demands, you cannot digest your food. I sang, whistled, tore some buttons off my clothes and tried to amuse myself by pitching them, and finally I got hold of a pencil and some paper and made a deck of cards for myself and played solitaire. The first few days of that past-time were fine, but finally I got so that even that wonderful game got monotonous, and then I began to ask for work every time the keeper came to the door.
>
> "By the time when I had only about ten more weeks to serve I got to be like a maniac. The strain of short-time and the physical and mental abuse to my whole system resulting from what I had gone through had got me in a terrible state and every day I asked like a baby for a job. Anything to be taken out of my cell. I told the keeper, 'I want air; I need it.' I told him how long I had been confined; cried and begged to leave me out of the cell; that I could not stand it. Up to my last minute, however, all hopes were shattered and I was confined until my time was up.

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"A prisoner is human even if he has fallen and committed crime. If the public knew what is really going on they would not stand for it. Any person can see that the system is wrong. Enforced idleness makes a prison a breeding place of degenerates and criminals." ——

So, even in prison a man must work and keep active in order to maintain or to gain, physical, mental, moral and often, spiritual balance. If a man in prison is to be given any reasonable opportunity to return to, and become a useful member of, society, that man must have, in addition to a balanced mental attitude, a knowledge and some experience in a vocation which will provide him with a fair opportunity to get a job and to earn an honest livelihood . . . . . These things are realized fully by those public officials whose responsibility it is to provide, through the application of all their professional knowledge and skills, a realistic and practical program of rehabilitation for the inmates of prisons in Japan . . . . . That is why they wrote, and submitted to the seventh Diet, the "Government Use Bill" . . . . .

In order that the press and the Japanese people may understand better what this proposed law is expected to accomplish, a brief background or technical explanation is required:

It is typical of civilized countries that the products of training and work of prison inmates should be marketable, in order that:

(1) Inmates so engaged can be paid reasonable allowances for their work; allowances which should contribute toward the maintenance of the inmates' families, who are often destitute as a result of imprisonment of a father or a brother, or occassionally a female breadwinner for the family.

(2) The prison rehabilitation program should become largely

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(2) The prison rehabilitation program should become largely self-supporting, so that taxpayers may not be unduly overburdened.

(3) Security of the institutions can be made possible on a humane and decent basis; without adequate work activity, security can not be provided on any reasonably economical basis.

It is typical of some countries that government, which is responsible for confinement and rehabilitation of those who have been convicted of crime, should provide the outlet or market for prison produced goods, by utilizing

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those goods at a fair but not excessive price in the offices and agencies of government. In fact, in the United States for example, it is unlawful for federal agencies to purchase elsewhere goods and supplies which are being made, or can be made in the federal prisons. Also, it is unlawful in the United States for federal prisons, which are public agencies, to sell any prison goods whatever to non-governmental organizations or individuals, for such sales would be construed as, or constitute, unfair competition with free, civilian enterprise. These principles are embodied in the "Government Use Bill".

3. Situation in Japan

In Japan, the recently inaugurated rehabilitation program for the inmates of Japanese prisons was only 20% self-supporting, in 1948 . . . . . The allowances paid to the inmates themselves have been, up to now, so small as to be hardly worthy of mention.

In Japan as of today, only about one half of the yen volume of goods made in your prisons is requisitioned by government agencies; up to the current year those requisitions have amounted to a small volume indeed . . . . .

In Japan today, approximately one half of the goods being produced in prisons for sale are being utilized in the civilian market, in competition with the products of free labor. This practice could be a hangover of the old and very evil contract system, in which private interests control, to a considerable extent, both the labor and the product of the inmate, (which in Japan is being paid the pitifully small sum of ¥200 per month). The private contractor gets charged for labor at the prevailing labor rate only without incurring any overhead charges whatever. The Finance Ministry re-

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A substantial percentage of the funds currently available for prison enterprise are being used to buy machinery and materials to produce goods destined for civilian, or commercial end-uses. By this means, the often vicious contract and piece price systems are kept alive in Japan, and up to now, public funds are being used to perpetuate them. Without a correction

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the current situation conditions could grow infinitely worse; certainly conditions can not be expected to get any better until a realistic course is adopted . . . . . The "Government Use Bill" proposes to put an gradually end to the contract and piece price systems, and to substitute therefor a modern prisoner employment plan for training which is highly practical from an individual, as well as from a governmental, financing view-point . . . . .

In Japan, as of today, only a relatively few agencies of the national government exercise any centralized control over the planning, programming and execution of purchasing for the needs of their offices and/or agencies, with the result that very little effective control is exercised toward standardization of supplies and equipments, or effective budgetory control thereof . . . . .On an over-all basis the placing of government agencies' requisitions on the prisons has not been exercised systematically or intelligently, and the result is that Japanese rehabilitation program has not been developed to date as effectively as have those programs of a number of other progressive and democratic countries . . . . .The "Government Use Bill" proposes to accomplish this progressive step . . . . .

4. Conclusion

The public officials of the Correction and Rehabilitation Services are painfully conscious of these undesirable conditions . . . . .In the drafting and presentation of the "Government Use Bill" they hope to obtain a guarantee, by law, that the State shall assume its responsibility for providing an outlet for the products of prison rehabilitation and work enterprise. In addition, in the implementation and progress of the rehabilitation program, the burdens of the taxpayers shall be relieved rather than increased.

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There are those, in and out of government, who may say that application of the principles of the "Government Use Bill" is restrictive of free enterprise. To those persons who are laboring under such a delusion, the "Government Use Bill" is neither offensive to, nor restrictive of, private enterprise . . . . .The man who cultivates his own garden is not likely to steal another man's vegetables.

There may be those who might insist, for foolish reason or for purely selfish reasons, that prison enterprise would take for itself the supplies and equipments business of the government, and thereby create unemployment. . . . To those persons, the facts speak for themselves: Prison enterprise could

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not possibly absorb more than a fraction of potential orders from government in any ~~year~~. . . . .

There may be those in government who may argue that compliance with the "Government Use Bill" requirements for requisitioning goods from prisons will make work for them, or rob them of the right of decision as to where and from whom their individual offices may purchase supplies . . . . .The answer to this question lies in understanding and adoption by all national government agencies of the practice of centralizing control over the planning, programming and requisitioning of supplies, according to reasonably standardized specifications and designs; enforcement of this principle is a requisite to effective administrative and budgetary control within and among the agencies of the national government. As an example for others to follow, the National Rural Police Commission on 4 November 1949 issued an instruction to all regional NRP offices in which is embodied the principle of standardization of specifications and design, subject to determination by the central or national commission. "At the same time", to quote a sentence from the instruction, "it is intended to hasten the investigation to save the budget deliberately" . . . . .

The Correction and Rehabilitation Services need also a revision in the outmoded and highly unrealistic present method of financing prison employment and enterprise, which provides allocations from appropriations defined broadly as "prison expense", with no opportunity being afforded prisons for self-financing; the practice now employed is completely unrealistic . . . . .A program of self-financing through the establishment and utilization of a revolving fund procedure, is needed urgently . . . . .

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The Correction and Rehabilitation public officials are people who are, (almost all of them) making a career of their work. They are conscious of their public duty, and they need and deserve strong public understanding and support.

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~~Col Myers~~
Col Cris
Col Polk

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1630
8 November 1949

Press release:

CRIPPLED JAPANESE WAR VETERAN PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS

Jiro Ito, of 3-chome, Suehiro-cho, Moji City, a crippled Japanese war veteran, sent the following letter of appreciation, dated Nov. 1, to the Commanding General of the Eighth Army:

"I have read the newspaper article about the speech given by the former Commanding General of the Eighth Army, Lt.-Gen. Eichelberger who is now in the States and I agree with its essential points. As he stated, the majority of the Japanese people do respect the United States troops in Japan who are warm-hearted and conduct themselves in a gentleman-like attitude toward our people.

"I was drafted in the Army during the latter part of World War II. I was serving in Southern Korea, traveling on a ship between Chinkai and Fusan, when we were attacked by an American plane. I was injured at 1135 hours, 20 June. A few months later we accepted the Potsdam Declaration. The war ended while I was still recuperating at the Fusan Army Hospital and the American troops landed in Korea. My constant fear of your troops, due to the propaganda of the militaristic Japanese government, was changed into one of trust.

"On the day that we were to be repatriated to Japan, we were sent to the pier in well equipped ambulances, and not only that, we were carried on stretchers by American soldiers into the ship. I did not even dream that we would be treated so kindly. I cannot forget this, because it was only yesterday that these same soldiers were shouting 'Remember Pearl Harbor'. I was greatly impressed and shall remember it for the rest of my life.

"There is indeed a great difference between what one hears and sees. All the patients have changed their ill-feelings to feelings of gratitude toward the American troops. I am sure that one of these days we shall repay this kindness, because you are the ones who saved us from the suffering of a living hell.

"If you will allow me to do so, even though I am a cripple, I will do my utmost to render my services to your country for the rest of my life.

"In order to preserve peace in the world, if, and when, the United States takes up arms again in case of an emergency, I shall do my best to repay you.

"Four years ago today, I was repatriated to Japan, and therefore, in memory of it, I want to express my sincere appreciation, and want to let you know that my feeling toward the American army is the same as that of the rest of the Japanese."

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MEAT AND MILK SUPPLIES INCREASE

Meat and milk supplies in Japan are continuing to improve, according to latest reports from the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Data compiled by M. B. Williamson, Chief of the Agriculture Division of SCAP's Natural Resources Section, show that slaughter of livestock in August 1949 was 36 percent greater than in the same month the year before and five percent more than in the preceding month.

Milk production in August was up 46 percent over August 1948 and five percent over July 1949. This production set a new record for monthly output in the postwar period and shows a three-fold increase over April 1946, the first month for which milk production records are available on a monthly basis.

Hogs continue to be the chief factor in the increased meat supply. Monthly reports since January show that the number of hogs butchered during

(more)
(over)

13

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the first eight months of this year exceeded by 54 percent the total number butchered during the entire year 1948.

Despite the post-surrender upward trend, however, neither livestock nor milk production has reached the level of 1941.

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PRISON MADE GOODS TO BE EXHIBITED

An exhibition of prison made goods is scheduled for Nov. 11-12 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., in the Akasaka Detached Palace (Diet Library), near the junction of Meiji and 10th sts., Omotemachi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

The purpose of the exhibition is to promote development of a "State Use System" for prison goods by acquainting various government agencies with types of goods available for government use with a view of thus easing the tax burden required for operation of prisons.

Wood, leather, bamboo and metal products, porcelains, examples of printing, photography, and clothing constructed by the inmates of Seto Shonenin, Naniwa Shonenin and three other juvenile reformatories will be featured in the exhibit. Similar products from Toyotama Prison and 35 other prisons throughout Japan will be included also.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The Attorney General, Shinkichi Ueda, will hold a press conference in his office in the Homuhu bldg. near the intersection of "Z" and "B" streets, at 10 a.m. Wednesday, Nov. 9, to discuss the savings to be gained by the use of prison made goods by Japanese governmental agencies.

-0-

JAPANESE OFFICIALS TO ATTEND UN FOOD MEETING

Shinkichi Katayanagi, Vice Minister of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and three other officials from the Ministry will attend the fifth session of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Washington, Nov. 21.

Mitsugi Yamashita, Chief of the Liaison Section of the Ministry, will accompany the Vice Minister.

Vice Minister Katayanagi will also confer with officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on agricultural programs and operations in the United States. He will be concerned particularly with the trtatment in the United States of agricultural problems common to all countries and specifically applicable in Japan such as farm credit, cooperatives, agricultural extension, research programs and government organization in the field of agriculture.

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Thomas E. Ritchie, Assistant Chief of the Agriculture Division of NRS will meet the officials in Washington.

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DO NOT DETACH

30360

G-2, GHQ, FEC

FROM: PSD

TO: G-2

DATE 3 Oct 1949

AC of S, G-2	( )	Information	( )
Executive	(5)	Necessary Action	( )
Asst Executive SCAP	( )	Note & Return	( )
Asst Executive FEC	( )	Approval	(X)
E/A Admin	( )	Signature	( )
E/A Radio Reports	( )	Initials	( )
E/A Fiscal	( )	Comment or Concurrence	( )
E/A CI Div	( )	Dispatch	( )
E/A Sp Intell	( )	Draft Reply	( )
E/A C & P	(2)	Info on which to Base Reply	( )
E/A PSD	(1)	Preparation of Brief	( )
E/A CCD	( )	Distribution Desired	( )
E/A MIS Div	( )	File	( )
E/A Hist	( )		
Administrative Officer	( )		
G-2 Message Center	( )	ROUTED BY: GW	
G-2 Supply	( )		
G-2 File Section	( )		
Theater Intell Div. Col Tait.	(2)	REMARKS: Proposed Press Release	
Operations	( )		
PDM	( )	Recommend approval.	
Plans & Estimates	( )		
Foreign Liaison	( )	HEP	
Targets branch	( )		
MIS Div	( )		
ATIS	( )		
TID	( )		
Historical Div	( )		
Library	( )		
CI Div	( )	See Col Tait's comments on following buckslip.	
Executive	( )		
Plans & Policy Br	( )		
Opns Control	( )		
Japanese Liaison	( )		
Central Files	( )		
441st CIC GP	( )		
Sp Intell	( )		
Coll & Pub	( )	Col. Myers-	
Public Safety Div	(1)	This is O.K. Comms	
Civil Censorship Det	( )	Col Tait Go ahead-	
G-2 Document Research	( )		
_____	( )		
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DO NOT DETACH

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

OPERATIONS BRANCH

3 Oct 1949

TO:
Lt Col Cole RKC
Maj Roth ✓ ccn
Capt Leighton RAL

NEA-KOREA:
Capt Howard
Capt Fierke
Capt Des Jarlais
Capt Konnahan
Capt Smith

PHIL-SEA:
Capt Davidson
Capt McBride
Capt Tauber

CHINA:
Maj Sirles
Capt Griffis
Capt Pritchard
Capt Cassidy
Capt Wuest

JAPAN:
Lt Col Tait ✓
Lt Walker
Lt Capello
Lt Milanoski
Dr Chapman

EDIT:
Capt Young
Lt Towne

PDM:
Capt Foss
Lt Gale
Lt Stumbaugh

FOR:
Information
Necessary Action ✓
Return to Opns (Ex Gp) ✓
File

"Actoin" Opns 204

Seems OK
Tait

DO NOT DETACH BUCKSLIP

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G-2, GHQ
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

30360

(For use within G-2 only)

G-2/PSD/RTB/HEP/gw
3 Oct 1949

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release **Date:**

FROM: PSD **TO:** G-2 Attn: Lt Col Tait **PHONE:** 26-5916 **NAME:** Lt Col Battey

Comment Number

1. Request approval of attached draft release to be delivered by Mr. George W. Angell, Fire Branch, PSD, at a regular scheduled Japanese press conference on the opening of Japanese "Fire Prevention Week". 1

2. The statement is timely and of an educational value to the Japanese people as it will inform the public of the problem of fires, what is being done to combat fires and of their responsibility for prevention of fires.

3. Statement does not contain any material of intelligence nature.

1 Incl
Proposed Press Release

H.E.P.

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

14637

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

This release is under the auspices of the Public Safety Division, an operating agency of G-2 in the field of Fire, Prison, Police, and Maritime Safety (Coast Guard) reform.

"FIRE PREVENTION"

Press Conference
17 October 1949
George W. Angell

Japan's fourth annual "Fire Prevention Week" starts today, and the attention of the public will be focused upon the disgraceful loss of life and destruction of property by fire. The country will be deluged with posters and the minds of the people will be filled with statistics which prove beyond doubt that the welfare of the nation and the lives of its people are under constant and increasing danger from the evils of fire. It is desirable, of course, to publicize the safeguarding of the common causes of fires such as the use of matches, smoking, the handling of hot coals, and spontaneous ignition, and the utilization of private and police telephones to notify the fire department when fire is discovered but in reality fire prevention goes far beyond that. "Fire Prevention Week" should be used as the starting point for year-around fire prevention activities by public officials and civic bodies working for the betterment of their communities.

The people at large are not interested in fire prevention as an abstract subject because during the lifetime of the average person, first hand experience with fire losses is too small to

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The people at large are not interested in fire prevention as an abstract subject because during the lifetime of the average person, first hand experience with fire losses is too small to provide him with the necessary knowledge of fire causes and suppression. Excellent work in the dissemination of the elementary concepts of fire is being carried out in the schools and through articles in the daily press and magazines merely by emphasizing the careless act which caused the fire to occur and the deficiencies which allowed the fire to grow to large proportions.

The fire prevention and fire protection problems are not simple. Consideration must be given to construction details, mechanical operation, and chemical processes on a large and ever-increasing scale. The erection of more than 1½ million new

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

buildings and the renovation of many others, since the end of the war, has resulted in greater concentration of property values, increased density of population, greater congestion of wooden buildings, and the introduction of new hazards within the buildings. Japan's industry has improved tremendously since 1945 and that fact alone accounts for a great many fires because, invariably, as manufacturing activity improves, the number of fires increase. Furthermore, chemical reproductions of materials formerly obtained through nature, such as cloth, dyes, plastics and many others, are adding to fire hazards day by day, and we must ever be on the alert to detect such hazards. Science must be fully as appreciative in providing the cures for these dangers as it is in developing the processes which produce the causes.

Large losses in Japan are traceable to one or more of several deficiencies such as delayed alarms, inadequate water supplies, congested wooden buildings, and lack of adequate building codes. Fire department headquarters in three cities - Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka - have installed very modern switchboards which connect directly with all fire stations, public phones, police phones, and fire alarm systems. This has resulted in quicker response after fires are discovered, and consequently in smaller fires. Osaka City also has ordered five hundred additional fire alarm boxes to be provided within the near future. The Tokyo Fire Department may be used as an example to show how improvement can

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

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

police boxes for the reporting of fires. As a result, during the first six months of 1948, the average building loss per fire was 34 tsubo. Since the improvements mentioned were made, the greatest percentage of fires have been reported directly by telephone, the fire departments have responded earlier, and the average building loss for the first six months of 1949, was reduced to 21 tsubo, or a reduction of about 40 percent from the preceding year. People are being urged further, however, to make greater use of police telephones for reporting fires.

When most of Japan's public water systems were laid out, consideration was not given to the volume of water necessary for fire-fighting and as a result most mains are entirely too small. Not much improvement in this line can be made until money and materials are available. Good work has been done, in so far as limited funds will permit, in carrying out City Planning programs. It is not economical, of course, to expect all of the buildings in a community to be removed and relocated to conform to a definite plan, but the following of such plan after buildings have been burned or otherwise destroyed is being urged. Such a change must be worked out over a long period of years.

Many of your country's large fire losses are due to faulty building construction - the widespread use of wood, open stairways, large undivided areas, and the close proximity of adjoining buildings. Most of these losses could have been prevented if suitable

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

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Many of your country's large fire losses are due to faulty building construction - the widespread use of wood, open stairways, large undivided areas, and the close proximity of adjoining buildings. Most of these losses could have been prevented if suitable building codes had been adopted and enforced. The temporary building codes adopted just after the war, permitted anyone to erect any kind of a structure he chose in just about any place he selected, with the result that flimsily constructed shops, stores and dwellings sprang up like mushrooms even in the high-valued districts of most communities. If these structures burned, as many of them did, verbal permits were frequently obtained, and construction, sometimes even flimsier than before, would be completed within the next couple of days. In other words, even the loose temporary building codes were not enforced.

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As early as 1946 the drafting of building codes was suggested in order that growth of all communities would be of a more permanent nature, especially in the high-valued areas, and it is expected that they will become effective next January. Article 7 of the "Fire Service Law" requires that approval of the fire chief having jurisdiction be obtained before permits for construction may be issued, and it will be noted in certain areas of Tokyo and other Japanese cities that many more stuccoed buildings are being erected than there were prior to this year. This is due to fire department interest and to their recognition of fire zones. Complaints from a few who want special favors are to be expected. Fire department officials who issue approvals were chosen for their qualifications rather than their political ties, and have proven to be highly satisfactory. They are serving the taxpayers well.

The magnitude of the great fire losses which have been experienced year after year in all parts of Japan should have a far reaching influence upon the general welfare of the individual communities. A comprehensive study of conditions in any locality or in the country as a whole, will show clearly that the destruction of a textile mill, an explosion in a chemical plant, a fire in a flour mill, or a comflagration of several blocks of shops and dwellings have individually produced losses which have exceeded the total of all other fires occurring in the community for a year. In these cases not only are the buildings and contents destroyed but there are also losses in produti

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

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Fire Prevention and fire protection are not items of interest only to insurance companies and firemen, but to every man, woman and child in Japan. If this country is ever to recover its economy and take its place among the leading nations of the world, consideration must be given to reduction of needless fire losses. Let us decide now to "flameproof the future".

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

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

G-2, GHQ
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

CIS/PSD/HEP/RCG/sm

File No: **Subject:** Proposed Press Release **Date:** 9 Sep 49

FROM: PSD **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 26-5916 **NAME:** Capt Graves

Comment Number

1. C/N #1 from CCS to PIO thru G-2 (Incl 1) forwards proposed press release subject, "Tokyo Fire Protection," for G-2 concurrence. 1

2. Release will inform the public of the new system of fire apparatus control thru a central fire switchboard, procedures and mechanics involved in reporting, and stresses the use of telephone number 119. Procedures and equipment were developed by PSD/G-2 and CCS and are in consonance with PSD sponsored improved fire control procedures.

3. This article is informative and contains nothing of an intelligence nature.

4. Recommend concurrence and approval of c/n #2 forwarding release to PIO.

1 Incl
C/N #1 fr CCS to PIO thru G-2,
subj same as above w/1 Incl

- -H.E.P.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

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

1629
G2, PSD 27440 PSD File Copy
CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

AN/ABR/mlt

Proposed Press Release

CCS

PIO
Thru: G-2

3 Sep 49

1.

1. Attached hereto is a proposed press release describing the Tokyo Fire Control Switchboard.

2. Request concurrence of G-2, PSD.

1 Incl
1. Press Release

- G. I. B. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

From: G-2 To: PIO

CIS/PSD/HEP/RCG/sm
Date: 9 Sep 49

2

1. Reference check note 1 above.

2. PSD/G-2 concurs in attached proposed press release.

1 Incl
n/c

- C.A.W. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

MEMO FOR RECORD:

CCS c/n #1 to PIO thru G-2, subj, "Proposed Press Release," dtd 3 Sep 49, requests PSD/G-2 concurrence in press release, subj, "Tokyo Fire Protection." This release informs the public of the new system and number 119 of fire reporting thru a central fire switchboard, procedure of reporting and mechanics involved. This c/n fwds release to PIO with G-2 concurrence.

HEP 26-5915

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

PRESS RELEASE

TOKYO FIRE PROTECTION

A far cry from the old watch tower system of fire reporting, the new fire reporting and dispatch system has reduced accidents to fire apparatus and vastly improved the speed and efficiency of Tokyo Fire Departments.

Initiated under the coordinated guidance of Civil Communications Section, GHQ, SCAP, Public Safety Division, G-2, GHQ, and Fire Prevention Division, Headquarters and Service Group, the new system of fire reporting is controlled by a fire switchboard which was installed last April in the Metropolitan Police Building on Z Avenue in Tokyo.

All that is necessary now to report a fire is to call 119 on any telephone and one is automatically connected with the fire switchboard. Once a call is received and the location of the fire determined, the ~~fire marshall~~ Chief Dispatcher on ~~watch~~ duty in the switchboard room dispatches ~~the number of~~ fire apparatus of the type needed from the nearest stations to the scene of the fire. Also at this time, he records the type and number of each piece of equipment on an electrically operated board. He continues to control the dispatch of all apparatus until the fire is ~~completely~~ extinguished. This system provides a central control over all apparatus and eliminates the danger of all equipment at a station responding to one fire report, resulting in the area being left unprotected in the event of another fire.

Of special importance in tracking down false alarms is the holding device on the switchboard which automatically holds the connection with the board until released by the operator. Several offenders who have called in false alarms have been apprehended as a result of this device. The holding device is of further importance since it prevents discon-

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

nection of the reporting person until full information has been received.

This modern switchboard is the first of its type established in Japan as a part of the fire protection net. Additional units are being constructed for installation in Yokohama and Osaka; and other cities are expected to follow suit as the equipment becomes available.

The Tokyo Fire Control Switchboard, due to the size of the city, requires six sections with six operators on duty at all times and cost the Tokyo Municipality ¥11,000,000 to construct and install. It occupies a soundproof room approximately 20' by 40', which allows ample space for relay and electronic power booster equipment. The board is so designed as to allow the central operator to call all fire stations for a conference check, weather reports or other pertinent data; and by throwing a key he is automatically supplied the necessary extra power needed when all lines are in operation.

Reports from watchtowers have dropped sharply, and Tokyo residents have become accustomed to using the telephone for reporting fires. Data concerning fires which are extinguished without being reported is not definitely known but the average number of fires reported over the telephone per day is five.

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RESTRICTED

T63 // 0619 24080

G-2, GHQ
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

CIS/PSD/RTB/HEP/gw
6 Aug 1949

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release. **Date:**

FROM: PSD **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 26-5916
THRU: Lt Col Tait **NAME:** Lt Col Battey

Comment Number

1. Request approval of attached draft statement to be delivered by Mr. W. F. Van Buskirk, Prison Branch, PSD, at a Japanese press conference in the near future, to be arranged by PSD. 1

2. The statement is of an educational value to the Japanese people as it pertains to the National Correctional Training School, established under the Juvenile Reformatory Law.

3. Statement does not contain any material of intelligence nature.

1 Incl
Proposed Press Release

H.E.P.

FROM: Gen Willoughby TO: Col Pulliam-A CAW/jt/363/24080
12 Aug 49

ACTION: Col Pulliam
SUSPENSE: 15 Aug 49

Hereafter, put in a provisional introduction to any and all press releases, as follows: 2.

"This release is under the auspices of the Public Safety Division, an operating agency of G-2 in the field of Police and Prison Reform."

INFO--Col Myers/Crist/Rountree/Tait
FU--Capt Russell

1 Incl: n/c

C.A.W.

FROM: Col Pulliam TO: Gen Willoughby PHONE: 26-5915 CIS/PSD/HEP/sm
NAME: 12 August 49

All press releases in the future will contain the provisional introduction as per comment 2, above. 3

Incl 1 w/drawn

H.E.P.

ACTION COMPLETED
DATE AUG 13 1949
Initial

RESTRICTED

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

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
EXEC ROUTING SLIP

FROM: DATE: 15 July 48

2	Capt. Graves
	Capt. Holton
1	Capt. Nealon
	Capt. Russell
	Draft File
3	PSD Central File

REMARKS:

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

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

CAW/lgd/735/20247

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release **Date:** 15 July 1949

FROM: Gen Willoughby **TO:** Col Pulliam - ACTION **PHONE:** **NAME:**

	Comment Number
4. I am seriously concerned, however, to determine to what extent this law is our business? Who wrote the original law? Was it not promulgated by the Government Section? If it is promulgated by us, i.e., the prison branch, then of course, we are clearly within our rights to make public press statements or releases.	3 Cont'd

2 Incls: n/c

Capt Russell - Follow up
Col Bratton/Lt Col Tait - Info
Col Myers/Crist/Polk - Info

C.A.W.

FROM: Col Pulliam TO: Gen Willoughby PHONE: 26-5916 NAME: Capt Nealon CIS/PSD/HEP/JFN/sm

1. The Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law, designed by Dr. B. G. Lewis, Prison Branch, PSD, was coordinated with Government Section and Legal Section prior to enactment by the Diet. This press release deals with the implementation and goals of the OPARS system, and as such does not concern other SCAP Staff Sections. PSD is definitely within its sphere of responsibility in publicizing operation of the new law for its educational value to the general public.	4
2. CI&E does not pass on the material included in this statement, nor does PSD place dependence on CI&E in the matter of publicity. However, CI&E does maintain a regular schedule for press conferences with Japanese newsmen. CI&E depends upon other SCAP Sections to fill this schedule, and actively solicits press releases for this purpose. Considered in this light, PSD is actually <u>using</u> CI&E rather than vice versa.	

2 Incls
n/c

H.E.P.

PSD FILE COPY

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

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

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** **Date:**

FROM: **TO:** **PHONE:** **NAME:** **Comment Number**

PROPOSED PSD PRESS RELEASES

ACTION

From: Gen Willoughby To: Col Pulliam - ACTION CAN/lgd/735/20247
16 July 49

1. Who called for the press conference? Who initiated the call? As it is a legal matter, was this coordinated with the Govt Section?

2. Par. 1,C/S 1, is in error: we make direct contact with the Japanese Press through PIO or ourselves on such subjects as we desire to talk about. The only condition is that we get a clearance from the C/S or the CinC on holding this type of conference. Furthermore, the PIO is quite competent to arrange for press conferences, American or Japanese, if we have sufficient reasons. The wording of Par 1, C/S 1 looks as we have "panhandled" CI&E for permission to present this material? I don't like this atmosphere. Generally speaking, the routing of this press release through Col Bratton was a good thing, inasmuch as they caught a number of objectionable points. I have no objection to this particular release, but desire that you submit to this office titles of such proposed public statements in the future; we clear them with the PIO and not only with CinC. I do not wish to be on any dependence whatsoever, on CI&E. If I consider the subject matter of merit, we will arrange for our own press conference with Japanese.

3. In this connection, Col Tait is my liaison man for all press matters, American and Japanese. Hereafter, confer with Col Tait. I am interested only in contacting the great six Japanese metropolitan papers, viz: Yomuri, Mainichi, Asahi, etc. We can establish direct contacts with the editors, they will print anything we want to give them. On the other hand, there is no objection to check with CI&E as a matter of courtesy. However, I do not see what possible value there is in CI&E passing on a technical release of this nature.

5 Col Pulliam

SUSPENSE: 18 July

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

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

CIS/PSD/HEP/RTB/sm

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release **Date:** 14 July 49

FROM:	**TO:**	**PHONE:**	**Comment Number**
PSD	G-2	**NAME:** 26-5916 Lt Col Battey	

1. Attached press release (Incl 2) has been revised to conform with suggestions and recommendations made in Comment 1. 2

2. Request approval.

2 Incls
1. n/c
Added 1 incl
2. Revised Press Release

- H.E.P. -

PSD FILE COPY

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

29

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

CI Opns Contl/LGS:JPP/FLP/eb
Proposed PSD Press Release 11 July 1949

CI Opns Control G-2 26-5663
Thru: Col Bratton Lt Col Pfeiffer

1. Approval of the proposed PSD press release in present format is not recommended for the following reasons:

1.

a. The purpose of the article purports to introduce the OPARS law which became effective on 1 July 1949, but the article also:

(1) Condemns the law proposed by the Japanese. (page 2)

(2) Discusses the flaws in the condemned Japanese law in very technical terms. (page 2 and 3)

(3) Makes bold predictions as to the future success of the system being set up and in the succeeding paragraphs practically pleads for Japanese support of the law so it will succeed. (page 3)

(4) Discusses the New York City law at length rather than merely pointing out that the Japanese law is based on the successful New York City model. (page 4)

(5) Discusses details regarding implementation of the law - a technical matter not believed of interest to the general public. (pages 5 and 6)

(6) Traces the Japanese career service trend in very technical terms - not considered of interest to the general public. (page 5)

(7) Pages 6, 7 and 8 voice open and very general criticism of the Japanese system and contains an apparently entirely out of place dissertation on the peculiarities of the Japanese mind, (page 8) as well as expressions of hope that various agencies of the Japanese Government will not "dabble" in the work being done by the new law - and cooperate to curb "the tendency of Japan of piling one organization upon another". This material is bound to create an unfavorable reaction among the Japanese public if used.

2. It is recommended that the proposed article be rewritten in simple, non-technical terms based generally on the outline below:

a. The OPARS law went into effect on 1 July 1949.
b. It is based on the New York City law.
c. What it is hoped the new law will accomplish.
d. How career service training to furnish operating personnel will best be accomplished in Japan.

1 Incl:
1. Proposed PSD Press Release (OPARS)

- L. G. S. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
EXEC ROUTING SLIP

	FROM:	DATE:
1	Capt. Graves	7 July 45
2	Capt. Holton	RCH
	Capt. Nealon	
	Capt. Russell	
	Draft File	
3	PSD Central File	

REMARKS:

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

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

CIS/PSD/RTB/HEP/gw
7 July 1949

File No: **Subject:** Press Release **Date:**

FROM: PSD **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 26-5916 **NAME:** Lt Col Battey

Comment Number

1. CI&E, the regular authorized agency through which contact is made with the Japanese press, in coordination with PSD, has scheduled a press conference for 29 July 1949 and a press release on the Establishment of National Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation System. 1

2. This subject is of educational value to the Japanese public, is timely, and involves nothing of a security nature.

3. Request approval of the attached statement (Incl 1) for release by Dr. B. C. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD, at this press conference.

1 Incl
Press Release

- -H.E.P.- -

CIS/PSD/RTB/HEP/gw PSD FILE COPY

HEP

29

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

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

BRIEF

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL OFFENDERS PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION SYSTEM

FOR PRESS CONFERENCE - 29 JULY 1949

By Dr. Burdett G. Lewis

The National Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law which goes into effect 1 July 1949 provides the Japanese people with one of the most modern systems for the purpose of administering probation, special amnesty, commutation, and pardon to her rehabilitated criminal offenders. with special emphasis placed on the rehabilitation of the youthful offenders.

Early in the Occupation the Japanese proposed a revision of laws which failed (a) to recognize crime prevention as the chief function of correction and rehabilitation work; (b) to prevent reestablishment of principles of protective custody or supervision; (c) did not realize that revision of laws, courts, and bureaus was necessary before an efficient probation or parole system could be established; (d) and did not recognize the importance of nationalizing the juvenile and adult probation and parole systems, nor the importance of keeping the two systems separate.

As a result of the above Japanese proposal, there came about the all important CPARS Law which provides Japan with a thoroughly modern National, District, and Local Probation and Parole System. The Correction and Rehabilitation System is now functioning with modern facilities and under procedures which recognize that rehabilitation is being added to correction throughout Japan.

Some of the more important favorable conditions which now exist are: (a) a single coordinated Correction and Rehabilitation System for all offenders 14 years of age or over; (b) a well developed conception for a

BRIEF

Incl 1

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

career service in Correction and Rehabilitation; (c) Probation and parole services for juvenile offenders are concentrated in eight District Youth Commissions well related to the Family and Districts Courts; (d) Although probation service is not provided by the OPARS Law for adults, parole services for such offenders are established in eight separate District Commissions; (e) Juvenile Code will provide a well integrated and coordinated system; (f) and provisions for new reformatories, juvenile detention and classification centers, and detention prisons for adults gives Japanese Correction and Rehabilitation forces advantages not heretofore enjoyed.

However, we face some handicaps such as: (a) In the past, the Japanese gave little or no thought to rehabilitation; (b) Japanese career service has not been based on training, selecting, and promoting men in accordance with their peculiar endowments; (c) and the inability of many Japanese people to use what they already have.

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

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL OFFENDERS PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION SYSTEM

FOR PRESS CONFERENCE - 29 JULY 1949 - EXPANDED

By Dr. Burdett G. Lewis

The National Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law going into effect 1 July 1949 provides for a National Commission of three members. Sixteen separate District Commissions of three members each with individual secretariats, investigators, and supervisors under the Attorney General will operate the system as an independent National Commission. Under the latter are eight separate District Commissions employing skeletonized forces which are to receive Family Court orders to place individual juvenile offenders under 20 on probation. Each also is to receive applications for parole of individual inmates from reformatories and training schools operated by the Attorney General, investigate them, lay down the conditions of release, and supervise those so released. There are also eight District Adult Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Commissions which have no responsibility to supervise adult probation but will parole adult offenders substantially as juveniles are paroled. Applications for special amnesty, commutation, and pardon are to be processed by the respective Commissions.

The 51 top commissioners, plus secretaries, investigators, and supervisors added to personnel already employed by Juvenile and Adult Protection Agencies all together provide an unusually small skeletonized staff of only 1077 paid workers for initiating the big Probation and Parole System for all Japan involving at least 15,000 cases per year.

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What Was Wrong about Former Suggestions

Early in the Occupation the Rehabilitation Secretariat of the old Ministry of Justice brought to the various sections of SCAP a proposed revision of some of the laws and regulations then in existence which had to do with rehabilitation of offenders, especially juvenile ones. From the viewpoint of the various sections of GHQ there were four things wrong with that proposed big bill. These wrong things were:

a. It did not recognize crime prevention as a chief function of all kinds of correction and rehabilitation, but only of some phases of the work among juvenile offenders.

b. Contrary to the new Constitution and SCAP Directives, it would re-establish the principles of protective custody or supervision, perhaps "thought control," of those who had notbbeen convicted of crimes or found guilty of juvenile delinquency.

c. It did not recognize that the revision of the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure, the reorganization of the courts, the revision of the Juvenile Act, and of the Reformatory Act and the reorganization of the various Bureaus of the Justice Ministry would have to precede the establishment of any efficient probation or parole in Japan.

d. It did not recognize sufficiently that the modern tendency, whether in the United States, in the British Commonwealth, or in Sweden, is to combine juvenile probation and parole functions and place them under a National, District, and Local Juvenile Offender or similar Authority and to combine Adult Probation and Parole functions under a separate Adult Offender Authority which, though similar as to form, should be radically different in some of its treatment and training procedures.

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OPARS Initial Operations Full of Promise

It thus came about that this all important law which provides a thoroughly modern National, District, and Local Probation and Parole System for all Japan is the last one of the new laws to go into effect. As a result of effectuation of this new law, it is going to be a hundred times easier for all concerned to operate its new probation and parole system since all of the other changes already have been made in the Correction and Rehabilitation codes, laws, and regulations. Apart from this so called NOPARS Law, the new systems are either in operation or well on the way toward full implementing with the expectation that the NOPARS Law would be adopted, as it was, by the Fifth Diet. The men and women in the Correction and Rehabilitation System are now functioning with much more modern facilities and under procedures which recognize that rehabilitation is being added to correction throughout Japan. For the first time in Japan and in the first Ministry, the office of the Attorney General, there is a streamlined budget. In this budget tables of personnel and operating divisions and functions also are integrated, generally, for the first time in Japan.

It is a great opportunity which is offered to young and old alike who are willing to learn and to build future careers upon their participation in the OPARS System. They are to provide a well-functioning and a rounded out correlation of these Correction and Rehabilitation forces which are organized respectively into separate District Commissions for Juvenile and for Adult Offenders as has been stated already herein. Since the economy of Japan must have time to recover from a long period of overexpansion of the military at the expense of civilian functions, Japan has been required to begin this work in more modest fashion than many of the concerned Japanese felt to be

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wise or possible. As a result of some experience in the Occident and here in Japan, one may safely assure the concerned officials and peoples of Japan a good job of planning and of placing in operation the beginnings of the OPARS system can be made under the limitations placed upon the Attorney General by current budgetary appropriations.

In 1915 New York City had the experience of beginning in a small way the operations of such a system. The system began with a Chief Parole Officer and only five other Parole Officers who had to undertake the task of handling 10,000 cases during the first year. The new Commission was compelled, therefore to borrow the part-time services of personnel of some other governmental departments of the Greater City. The Secretariat also was compelled, as the NOPARS and DYOPARS and DAOPARS Secretariats are, to seek the assistance of volunteer workers. The task in New York, just as in Japan, was not easy but by hard work and the exercise of much patience and plenty of common sense plus some ingenuity , the Japanese Commissions will be enabled to achieve what New York City succeeded in building, an effective organization, which has continued to grow and develop during the past thirty-four years. It is a flourishing organization in the thirty-fifth year of its existence.

In Japan the prevailing conditions are a hundred times more favorable than were those of greater New York in 1915. One could forecast for Japan the early development and rounding out of its much more comprehensive system.

Let us identify briefly some of these more important favorable conditions which now exist.

1. Japan now has one single coordinated Correction and Rehabilitation System with national, district, and locally integrated divisions for all offenders 14 years of age or older. Any duplication or paralleling of any

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part of this system by any other or any different system would put an unnecessary initial handicap upon what already is the best system of its kind, on paper, which any nation has in effect. Organization by the Diet of cooperating committees should be postponed for at least two years, so this system may have ample opportunity to function economically and efficiently as it must.

2. Japan has well developed conceptions for a career service in Correction and Rehabilitation. Its conception of a career service seems to have originated in the adult and juvenile prison service after the Sainju Ministry adopted the Prison Code of 1908. The operation and management of these two classes of prisons opened up a career for those graduates of Tokyo University Law School who did not go directly from Law School into the Foreign Affairs Service or into the practice of Law. This idea was strengthened, in the main, though retarded in some respects by the enactment and operation of the Juvenile Code of 1923. Insofar as the operation of this code brought in able persons interested in criminal law as a career or interested in welfare or social services as a life work, it strengthened the idea of a career service. Insofar as the Juvenile Code brought into service untrained or temporary workers, it tended to weaken the insistence upon training and promotion from within the service. These tendencies, to an extent, were counteracted by the Prison Regulations of 1927, 1931, and 1935.

3. Probation and parole services for juvenile offenders are concentrated in eight District Youth Commissions well related to the Family and District Courts, particularly the Family Courts, on the one hand, and all detention and classification centers and institutions for juvenile offenders, on the other hand, are closely related to the entire correctional and rehabilitation services of the same ultimate controlling authority. In no other Nation in

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the world do such favorable organizational conditions exist.

4. While no probation service is provided in the CPARS Law for Adult Offenders, parole services for such offenders are established in eight separate District Commissions for adults on a basis similar to those for juvenile offenders. It is to be hoped that the new probation system for juveniles will be well administered and effective so as to cause an early amendment to the law restoring the original article of the bill when it was introduced into the Fifth Diet which made provision for probation for all offenders, both adult and juvenile.

5. The Juvenile Code, including the Child Welfare, Family Court, and Reformatory Law, plus the Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law, when read together with the new codes of Criminal and of Civil Affairs, plus the new Constitution, as already stated, provide well integrated and coordinated systems, undoubtedly equal to and perhaps superior to the general level of those of any Nation.

6. The provision of forty-four new public reformatories and ultimately some 45 juvenile detention and classification centers, as well as many more new separate or rebuilt detention prisons for adult offenders give Japanese Correction and Rehabilitation forces advantages not heretofore even approximated in any way heretofore in modern Nippon.

Having recounted these advantages, let us face the handicaps which Japanese Correction and Rehabilitation forces must begin work. From my own experiences and observations in Japan and elsewhere I would list these as follows:

1. In Japan, until recently rehabilitation was not thought of as one of the most important of all purposes comprehended under the term, correction, but on the contrary in adult prisons for some time after the Occupation

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begun, imprisonment and the infliction of penalties were thought of as among the chief functions with little or no direct and ever present responsibility of the prison itself for reforming the characteristic attitudes of the adult prisoner toward Japanese society and culture.

2. The Japanese career service, fine, significant, and epoch making as it has been, nevertheless, adequately has not been based upon training selecting, and promoting men in accordance with their peculiar endowments, personal preferences, and demonstrated capacities for tasks in different fields of thought and action. On the contrary, the principle of rotation from fire to police, from police to all manner of services, and from procurators to prisons, and of officers and of under officials within the prison system has been about the only means of promoting men. Though the system of rotation has been cut loose from promotion, revivals of this merry-go-round of transfers keep reappearing even though all that is required is to select one man for one position and to replace him with one other qualified person.

It should be possible for colleges and universities of one area to train men for both public and private services of that general area, say a Correction and Rehabilitation District, as has the United States. If Japan is going to be compelled by the necessity of economizing in developing junior colleges and technical training schools for those who cannot go on for university and postgraduate work, then she will be compelled to train, select, and promote men and women in each District. Earn while you learn, educational effort must become more and more the chief means of recruiting personnel for all Social Education, Public Health, Correction and Rehabilitation and Welfare Services in Japan. The present dearth of professionally trained personnel must be overcome by concerted action in a number of different fields in a measurable number of years.

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3. One great weakness all too evident to all of the well wishers of the Japanese people is the apparent inability of so many Japanese people, including members of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments to evaluate and use what they already have. The tendency is to proceed headlong to add new personnel and equipment whenever a new job must be done, or an old task must be performed in a different manner. The proposals for developing the different parts of the NOPARS System have been in some respects fantastic. The rich imagination of the average Japanese, be he student, public official, or business executive, frequently seems to run wild. On the other hand, when that imagination is compelled to think of the thousand and one details which one of its great artisans masters more easily than the average occidental seems to be able to do, the average Japanese official or worker can think and act very practically. Let us hope that the Diet and the various ministries will not try to dabble in the work which NOPARS, DYOPARS, DAOPARS, and Correction and Rehabilitation forces have on hand to do. Let NOPARS and the Correction and Rehabilitation forces do their work unhampered. May the colleagues, the other Ministries, and the Diet give response reasonable for cooperation, as and when called upon by the forces associated with the Attorney General. May the latter cooperate as when requested by the same forces in giving assistance. In these ways the tendency in Japan of piling one organization upon another will be curbed. Streamlining of all government forces and departments will then have a chance to prove its superiorities.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: P. Branch DATE: 11 July '45

	Chief of Division
3	Executive Officer
	Executive Assistants
	Lt. Col. Whitmore
2	Captain Nealon
1	Administrative Officer
	Chief Clerk
	Fire Branch
	Legal Branch
	Liaison Branch
	Maritime Branch
	Police Branch
	Prison Branch
	Sta & Anal Branch

For:
Information ___ Comment ___
Action ___
Approval ___ File ___

Remarks:
Another version of Press Conf. Memo
For clearance.

BGL

Col. Bottsy:

Recommend Approved.

Krouse

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APO 500
11 July'59.

Memorandum

To : Chief Public Safety Division

Subject : Proposed July 29,'49 Press Conference.

1. Attached is another revision made as I understand the comments of Lt Col. Pfeiffer to suggest.

2. Comments upon Lt.Col.Pfeiffer's remarks:

As to his (1). It condems bills offered by the Japanese,not recently,but in 1946 and early 1947. These latter were discarded by the Katayama and the Ashida Cabinets but there is now an apparent tendency to re-surect them from oblivion.

As to (2) .It would probably be dangerous to discuss in generalaties specific flaws in the old system.

As to (3). Even "bold predictions" would not be too bad an offset for the sagging morale of those who fear that the gains of three years are to be thrown away by unoriented and untrained Japanese Officials.

As to (4). Nothing is said about the context and plan of administration. The reference is wholly to it as an example asked for many times,by the Japanese, of an American system which became successful though started with a tiny staff and a small budget.

As to (5). The references to the New York City system are merely factual by way of the example referred to above. It proved effectual as an explanation to concerned officials. It is believed it would be convincing to the press and public.

As to (6). A career service must be related to college or professional fields. It is believed that the use of such terms is common in Japan.

As to (7). The pages referred to contain data which enthusiastically have been received by Japanese in careful tests. It is believed by those hearing them that their repetition would have a good effect in the Press and not the "unfavorable" one Lt Col Pfeiffer fears.

BGL.
B.G.L.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL OFFENDERS PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION SYSTEM

Revised

FOR PRESS CONFERENCE - 29 JULY 1949

By Dr. Burdett G. Lewis

The National Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law going into effect 1 July 1949 provides for a National Commission of three members. Sixteen separate District Commissions of three members each with individual secretariats, investigators, and supervisors under the Attorney General will operate the system as an independent National Commission. Under the latter are eight separate District Commissions employing skeletonized forces which are to receive Family Court orders to place individual juvenile offenders under 20 on probation. Each also is to receive applications for parole of individual inmates from reformatories and training schools operated by the Attorney General, investigate them, lay down the conditions of release, and supervise those so released. There are also eight District Adult Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Commissions which have no responsibility to supervise adult probation but will parole adult offenders substantially as juveniles are paroled. Applications for special amnesty, commutation, and pardon are to be processed by the respective Commissions.

The 51 top commissioners, plus secretaries, investigators, and supervisors added to personnel already employed by Juvenile and Adult Protection Agencies all together provide an unusually small skeletonized staff of only 1077 paid workers for initiating the big Probation and Parole system for all Japan involving at least 15,000 cases per year.

The new National, District, and Local Probation and Parole System for all Japan is a composition of the leading systems of the American

Incl 2

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States adapted to Japanese conditions. To an extent the law creating district youth commission draws upon recent experiences in California and Sweden. In beginning with a modest appropriation and a small staff of the new law, the new regulations, the table of personnel organization, and the integration of all elements with the 1949 budget follows rather closely the experiences of New York City in developing one of the first of modern Parole Commission systems. In that city in 1915 a comprehensive plan for handling annually 10,000 cases divided into various groups was undertaken with a tiny staff. It consisted of a Chief Parole Officer and five other Parole Officers. As in Japan the Commission had to draw heavily upon closely affiliated government departments for the part-time services of some 84 of their employees and to ask for volunteers from interested private groups. After a study of New York City's experiences, these Japanese who at first were reluctant to make a beginning in Japan with only 1077 paid personnel became convinced that, as in New York, Japan could build an effective modern integrated system, including probation, though that service ~~still~~ 13 separately operated in New York.

From the standpoint of laws, cabinet orders, and other regulations and pilot plant demonstrations, the latter well designed to develop know-how among concerned Japanese officials, this combined Probation and Parole System has gotten off to a good start. The Child Welfare Act, which went into effect 1 April 1948, the new Family Court System, and the new Reformatory Act, which became effective 1 January 1949, the law ending 169 private reformatories and substituting 44 public reformatories for them which, together with the streamlined budget, became effective on or about 1 April 1949. When taken together they form a background supporting organization for the integrated Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation System

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law. There then remains, among the questions of immediate concern, the problem of building up a competent staff of experts not alone for the handling of probation and parole. It is an ever present problem of problems everywhere throughout the whole Correction and Rehabilitation System which is set up by the above mentioned laws and by several others closely related to them. Herein we are concerned with the development of a career service for the Correction and Rehabilitation services of the Office of the Attorney General.

As the inheritor of the good organization developed over the years by the old Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General began work in February, 1948, with certain advantages over most of the other Japanese Ministries. In 1923, in his "The Caged Man," after visiting the leading prisons of the world, Dr. John L. Gillen pointed out that among all of them, Japan had gone farthest in developing professional prison personnel. That system, in the main, was enabled to surmount the difficulties thrown in its way by reason of the vicissitudes of World Wars One and Two, and since the Occupation began, has been making rapid strides forward.

For example, in correction and rehabilitation field of the Attorney General's Office, the new National Public Service Law system has been carried beyond the required stages for 1949. In that office promotion of men from within the ranks of the institutional service in accordance with job specifications and assignments to work and service on the basis of personal fitness for the particular job is slowly becoming a matter of course. As required as an ultimate by the National Public Service Law in the correctional and rehabilitation services, in-service training of guards was expanded in February, 1947, to include both initial and refresher training courses, not

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merely for guards but many of the other groups of positions in the custodial and professional services. In 1949 the courses are being expanded to include all personnel and to comprehend separate schools and training courses in each of the eight Correction and Rehabilitation Districts into which Japan is divided for Court and also for Correction and Rehabilitation administration.

In recent months more attention is being given to the provision of part-time training, as between the colleges and professional schools, both public and private, and the institutions of the Attorney General's Office. For example, medical school students spend part of their time as employees in the medical departments of the institutions. Students of Social Work, Sociology, and Psychology work for stated periods in the correctional institutions and agencies. Just recently Tokyo Women's College announced that it intended to send its students from some of its departments to do practice teaching in Aiko Joshi Gakuen, Tokyo's new correctional training school for girls. Plans also are being worked out for enlisting the interest of career service students in all colleges, universities, and technical schools in the possibility of taking up correction institutional and agency work as an important field of service. It is the aim of the Office of the Attorney General to emphasize the many opportunities for work and experience which are opening now in the expanded institutional and in the new probation and parole services for all Japan. Keio University is exploring this field at length.

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PSD FILES

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** Inquiry from Press **Date:** 4 Aug 49

FROM: PSD **TO:** Gen. Willoughby **PHONE:** 26-5915
NAME: Col Pulliam

Comment Number

1. Today I received telephone calls from Rich of INS, White of UP, and Jordan of AP. Each one of them asked about the issuance of revolvers to the Japanese Police. They did not seem overly curious but were merely checking on a rumor that they had heard.

2. They were informed that it was an interesting rumor and were asked where they got it but received a negative reply. They were then asked that if in the future they heard any more rumors like that to let me know. The whole thing was passed off as a joke without having to give them any information.

-- HEP

PSD - file

1

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

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

G-2, GHQ
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release **Date:**

FROM:	**TO:**	**PHONE:** / **NAME:**	**Comment Number**

FROM: Gen Willoughby TO: Col Pulliam-A CAW/jw/363/24000 12 Aug 49

1.

Hereafter, put in a provisional introduction to any and all press releases, as follows:

"This release is under the auspices of the Public Safety Division, an operating agency of G-2 in the field of Police and Prison Reform."

INFO—Col Myers/Crist/Mountrose/Tait
FU—Capt Russell

1 Incl: n/c

---C.A.W.---

FROM: Col Pulliam TO: Gen Willoughby PHONE: 26-5915 NAME: CIS/PSD/HEP/sm 12 August 49

2

All press releases in the future will contain the provisional introduction as per comment 2, above.

Incl 1 w/drawn

---H.E.P.---

3

ACTION: Col Pulliam
SUSPENSE: 15 Aug 49

CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

PSD FILE COPY

6

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

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00 00

0619

CIS/PSD/RTB/HEP/gw
6 Aug 1949

Proposed PSD Press Release.

PSD

G-2
THRU: Lt Col Tait

26-5916
Lt Col Battey

1. Request approval of attached draft statement to be delivered by Mr. W. F. Van Buskirk, Prison Branch, PSD, at a Japanese press conference in the near future, to be arranged by PSD. 1

2. The statement is of an educational value to the Japanese people as it pertains to the National Correctional Training School, established under the Juvenile Reformatory Law.

3. Statement does not contain any material of intelligence nature.

1 Incl
Proposed Press Release

- -H.E.P.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CIS/PSD/RTB/HEP/gw PSD FILE COPY

6

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

THE SHONEN-IN LAW IMPLEMENTATION REVISED
(National Correctional Training School)

FOR PRESS CONFERENCE - WEEK OF 6 SEPT. 1949

by W. F. Van Buskirk

This release is under the auspices of the Public Safety Division, an operating agency of G-2 in the field of Prison, Police, Martime Safety (Coast Guard) and Fire reform.

The Japanese Law of 15 February 1949, an Act creating the Office of Attorney General, stated that after 31 March 1949, juvenile offenders should no longer be committed by courts to private Shonen-In institutions but should be committed to public Shonen-In (National Correctional Training Schools).

Eight National Shonen-In had been established before 1934 as well as forty-seven Prefectural Shonen-In. In addition there were approximately 169 such institutions privately operated.

This allowed the Office of the Attorney General only 15 months to work out a program that would consider the individual offender as a problem individual who was in need of retraining so that he could return to society as an asset, not a broken disgraced liability.

To do this, all institutions of this type became government operated, and programs of education covering regular courses of study required in primary and middle schools of Japan plus pre-vocational, vocational, and special courses, where needed, for the Primary, Middle, and Advanced, and Medical Shonen-In.

Careful study of each offender will be made before the Court makes a decision. This classification study includes the physical, mental,

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and social abilities of the offender and is to be carried on by a qualified staff at a classification center in each District. In cases of conviction, the offender is placed in the institution best suited to his needs, and the case history will go with him to help the trained personnel in the institution to carry out the rehabilitation plan for each individual offender.

To do this work requires a staff of trained personnel in the Classification Office and also highly qualified personnel in the institutions who are able to apply techniques and understanding to carry out the program suited to the individual case. Such personnel become employees of the Office of the Attorney General, either in DYOPAR or DAOPAR Commissions or in offices and institutions of the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, by meeting standards for education and experience set up for their particular positions. Among the professionals employed are academic teachers, vocational teachers, psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, various technicians, guards, or other employees of the uniform force. Personnel who are considered for employment will be required to successfully complete a basic training course given under supervision of the Attorney General's Office through District Correction and Rehabilitation Office. Those employed will also be required to carry on in-training and refresher courses of study as they are offered. Elections and promotions will be made on ability and performance. Thus the training of juveniles will be in the hands of career men and women who must be emotionally stable, qualified for the work, and definitely interested in the welfare of the juvenile offender.

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In any event, reconstitution of juvenile institutions placed directly under the Attorney General by Article 15 of the 1947 Act organizing that office and by the Reformatory Act, effective 1 January 1949, has become a pressing must of immediate concern. There has been virtually no government control over the 169 private reformatories exercised by the old Ministry of Justice. Meanwhile, such juvenile detention houses as existed were left to juvenile protection organizations associated with the old so-called juvenile courts. There were no classification centers at all until Article 17 of the Shonen-In Act, Law No. 169, 15 July 1948, effective 1 January 1949 established them under the Attorney General. The old Ministry of Justice administrative control and management of all types of juvenile institutions and agencies were more notable by reason of their non-existence, rather than because of the degree of their efficiency. The Attorney General, therefore, found himself confronted with a host of juvenile problems with few available facts and precious little practical administrative experience upon which to draw in establishing a coordinated and effective juvenile offender program.

Pressure of private reformatories to sell their plants, some at fancy prices, had to be resisted. Opportunities to secure confiscated and unused properties had to be pressed with vigor. The inadvisability of developing immediately new or extensive Juvenile Detention Homes in each of the 46 prefectures until the new Family Courts had a chance to function was apparent. Yet the pressures for immediate building arising in the various prefectures, in absence of available facts, were hard to resist.

Immediately the decision was made to interpret Article 16 and 17

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of the Shonen-In Act, Law No. 169, 1948, so as to have the proposed new Classification Centers and Detention Homes housed together. Arrangements were made to acquire, repair, and extend facilities permitting the eventual opening of some 50 odd new public reformatories. In the 1949 budget appropriation of ¥1,681,000,000 for construction, provision was made for the building of such new Juvenile Detention and Classification Homes, such additions to existing or newly acquired facilities for Shonen-In Training Schools as operations of the Family Court Act, Law No. 168, 1948, effective 1 January 1949, and of the Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation System, Law No. 142, effective 1 July 1949, showed to be necessary.

Evidently the whole series of new laws and public administration of all facilities for juveniles over 14 years of age are going to call for evolutionary changes in the care and treatment of juvenile offenders. What changes in the respective numbers of Shonen-In Classification and Detention Homes remain to be found out from experiences gained under the new laws. The same must be said of the facilities to be used in each and every one of the respective juvenile institutions and agencies under the Attorney General.

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THE SHONEN-IN LAW IMPLEMENTATION
(National Correctional Training School)

FOR PRESS CONFERENCE - WEEK OF 6 SEPT. 1949

by W. F. Van Buskirk

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To do this all institutions of this type became government operated, and programs of education covering regular courses of study required in primary and middle schools of Japan plus pre-vocational, vocational, and special courses, where needed, for the Primary, Middle, and Advanced, and Medical Shonen-In.

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Court makes a decision. This classification study includes the physical, mental, and social abilities of the offender and is to be carried on by a qualified staff at a classification center in each District. In cases of conviction, the offender is placed in the institution best suited to his needs, and the case history will go with him to help the trained personnel in the institution to carry out the rehabilitation plan for each individual offender.

To do this work requires a staff of trained personnel in the Classification Office and also highly qualified personnel in the institutions who are able to apply techniques and understanding to carry out the program suited to the individual case. Such personnel become employees of the Office of the Attorney General, either in DYOPAR or DAOPAR Commissions or in offices and institutions of the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, by meeting standards for education and experience set up for their particular positions. Among the professionals employed are academic teachers, vocational teachers, psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, various technicians, guards, or other employees of the uniform force. Personnel who are considered for employment will be required to successfully complete a basic training course given under supervision of the Attorney General's Office through District Correction and Rehabilitation Office. Those employed will also be required to carry on in-training and refresher courses of study as they are offered. Elections and promotions will

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CS CS 1619

be made on ability and performance. Thus the training of juveniles will be in the hands of career men and women who must be emotionally stable, qualified for the work, and definitely interested in the welfare of the juvenile offender.

In any event, reconstitution of juvenile institutions placed directly under the Attorney General by Article 15 of the 1947 Act organizing that office and by the Reformatory Act, effective 1 January 1949, has become a pressing must of immediate concern. There had been virtually no government control over the 169 private reformatories exercised by the old Ministry of Justice. Meanwhile, such juvenile detention houses as existed were left to juvenile protection organizations associated with the old so-called juvenile courts. There were no classification centers at all until Article 17 of the Shonen-In Act, Law No. 169, 15 July 1948, effective 1 January 1949 established them under the Attorney General. The old Ministry of Justice administrative control and management of all types of juvenile institutions and agencies were more notable by reason of their non-existence, rather than because of the degree of their efficiency. The Attorney General, therefore, found himself confronted with a host of juvenile problems with few available facts and precious little practical administrative experience upon which to draw in establishing a coordinated and effective juvenile offender program.

Pressure of private reformatories to sell their plants, some at fancy prices, had to be resisted. Opportunities

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

to secure confiscated and unused properties had to be pressed with vigor. The inadvisability of developing immediately new or extensive Juvenile Detention Homes in each of the 46 prefectures until the new Family Courts had a chance to function was apparent. Yet the pressures for immediate building arising in the various prefectures, in absence of available facts, were hard to resist.

Immediately the decision was made to interpret Article 16 and 17 of the Shonen-In Act, Law. No. 169, 1948, so as to have the proposed new Classification Centers and Detention Homes housed together. Arrangements were made to acquire, repair, and extend facilities permitting the eventual opening of some 50 odd new public reformatories. In the 1949 budget appropriation of ¥1,681,000,000 for construction, provision was made for the building of such new Juvenile Detention and Classification Homes, such additions to existing or newly acquired facilities for Shonen-In Training Schools as operations of the Family Court Act, Law No. 168, 1948, effective 1 January 1949, and of the Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation System, Law No. 142, effective 1 July 1949, showed to be necessary.

Evidently the whole series of new laws and public administration of all facilities for juveniles over 14 years of age are going to call for revolutionary changes in the care and treatment of juvenile offenders. What changes in the respective numbers of Shonen-In Classification and Detention

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

Homes remain to be found out from experiences gained under the new laws. The same must be said of the facilities to be used in each and every one of the respective juvenile institutions and agencies under the Attorney General.

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

THE SHONEN-IN LAW IMPLEMENTATION
(National Correctional Training School)

REVISED

FOR PRESS CONFERENCE - WEEK OF 6 SEPT. 1949

by W. F. Van Buskirk

This release is under the auspices of the Public Safety Division, an operating agency of G-2 in the field of Prison, Police, Martime Safety (Coast Guard) and Fire reform.

The Japanese Law of 15 February 1949, an Act creating the Office of Attorney General, stated that after 31 March 1949, juvenile offenders should no longer be committed by courts to private Shonen-In institutions but should be committed to public Shonen-In (National Correctional Training Schools).

Eight National Shonen-In had been established before 1934 as well as forty-seven Prefectural Shonen-In. In addition there were approximately 169 such institutions privately operated.

This allowed the Office of the Attorney General only 15 months to work out a program that would consider the individual offender as a problem individual who was in need of retraining so that he could return to society as an asset, not a broken disgraced liability.

To do this, all institutions of this type became government operated, and programs of education covering regular courses of study required in primary and middle schools of Japan plus pre-vocational, vocational, and special courses, where needed, for the Primary, Middle, and Advanced, and Medical Shonen-In.

Careful study of each offender will be made before the Court makes a decision. This classification study includes the physical, mental,

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CIS/PSD/HEP/sm

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

and social abilities of the offender and is to be carried on by a qualified staff at a classification center in each District. In cases of conviction, the offender is placed in the institution best suited to his needs, and the case history will go with him to help the trained personnel in the institution to carry out the rehabilitation plan for each individual offender.

To do this work requires a staff of trained personnel in the Classification Office and also highly qualified personnel in the institutions who are able to apply techniques and understanding to carry out the program suited to the individual case. Such personnel become employees of the Office of the Attorney General, either in DYOPAR or DAOPAR Commissions or in offices and institutions of the Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, by meeting standards for education and experience set up for their particular positions. Among the professionals employed are academic teachers, vocational teachers, psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, various technicians, guards, or other employees of the uniform force. Personnel who are considered for employment will be required to successfully complete a basic training course given under supervision of the Attorney General's Office through District Correction and Rehabilitation Office. Those employed will also be required to carry on in-training and refresher courses of study as they are offered. Elections and promotions will be made on ability and performance. Thus the training of juveniles will be in the hands of career men and women who must be emotionally stable, qualified for the work, and definitely interested in the welfare of the juvenile offender.

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

In any event, reconstitution of juvenile institutions placed directly under the Attorney General by Article 15 of the 1947 Act organizing that office and by the Reformatory Act, effective 1 January 1949, has become a pressing must of immediate concern. There has been virtually no government control over the 169 private reformatories exercised by the old Ministry of Justice. Meanwhile, such juvenile detention houses as existed were left to juvenile protection organizations associated with the old so-called juvenile courts. There were no classification centers at all until Article 17 of the Shonen-In Act, Law No. 169, 15 July 1948, effective 1 January 1949 established them under the Attorney General. The old Ministry of Justice administrative control and management of all types of juvenile institutions and agencies were more notable by reason of their non-existence, rather than because of the degree of their efficiency. The Attorney General, therefore, found himself confronted with a host of juvenile problems with few available facts and precious little practical administrative experience upon which to draw in establishing a coordinated and effective juvenile offender program.

Pressure of private reformatories to sell their plants, some at fancy prices, had to be resisted. Opportunities to secure confiscated and unused properties had to be pressed with vigor. The inadvisability of developing immediately new or extensive Juvenile Detention Homes in each of the 46 prefectures until the new Family Courts had a chance to function was apparent. Yet the pressures for immediate building arising in the various prefectures, in absence of available facts, were hard to resist.

Immediately the decision was made to interpret Article 16 and 17

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

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Evidently the whole series of new laws and public administration of all facilities for juveniles over 14 years of age are going to call for evolutionary changes in the care and treatment of juvenile offenders. What changes in the respective numbers of Shonen-In Classification and Detention Homes remain to be found out from experiences gained under the new laws. The same must be said of the facilities to be used in each and every one of the respective juvenile institutions and agencies under the Attorney General.

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

JOJ47 1 2 3 5

G-2, GHQ, FEC

FROM: Col Pulliam

Date 18 July 1949

TO: Gen Willoughby

FOR:

AC of S, G-2	4	Information	
Executive	3	Necessary Action	
Asst Executive SCAP		Note & Return	
Asst Executive FEC		Approval	
E/A Admin		Signature	
E/A Radio Reports		Initials	
E/A Fiscal		Comment or Concurrence	
E/A CI Div		Dispatch	
E/A Sp Intell		Draft Reply	
E/A C & P		Info on which to base reply	
E/A PSD	1	Distribution Desired	
E/A CCD		File	2
E/A MIS Div			
E/A Hist			
Administration Officer			
G-2 Msg Ctr	1		
G-2 Supply			
G-2 File Section			
Foreign Liaison			
Japanese Liaison			
Theater Intell Div			
Operations			
PDM			
Plans & Estimates			
MIS Div			
ATIS			
TID			
Targets Branch			
Historical Div			
Library			
CI Div			
Executive			
Plans & Policy Br			
Opns Control			
Central Files			
441st CIC GP			
Sp Intell			
Coll & Pub			
Public Safety Div	7		
Civil Censorship Det			
G-2 Document Research			
_____			
_____			

ROUTED BY: Morimoto

Proposed PSD Press Release

Remarks:

General Willoughby -
Col. Myers -
- Suggest reading only CN #4
- For info.

Approved Press Release Withdrawn

Col Crist: Action closed P
Sgt Barth

Suspense Date: 18 July 1949

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

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

APO 500
Date: _____

SUBJECT: Duty Officer's Report

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Tour of Duty:
   From _____ hours, to _____ hours, _____ 19
   From _____ hours, to _____ hours, _____ 19
   From _____ hours to _____ hours, _____ 19

2. Duty Personnel

   a. Duty Officer: _____

   b. Charge of Quarters: _____

3. Remarks: _____

Duty Officer

PSD Form #24

CIS JUL 20 1949 RECEIVED

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

RESTRICTED

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

CAW/lgd/735/20247

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release **Date:** 15 July 1949

FROM: Gen Willoughby **TO:** Col Pulliam - ACTION **PHONE:** **NAME:**

ACTION

Comment Number 3 Cont'd

4. I am seriously concerned, however, to determine to what extent this law is our business? Who wrote the original law? Was it not promulgated by the Government Section? If it is promulgated by us, i.e., the prison branch, then of course, we are clearly within our rights to make public press statements or releases.

2 Incls: n/c

Capt Russell - Follow up
Col Bratton/Lt Col Tait - Info
Col Myers/Crist/Polk - Info

C.A.W.

FROM: Col Pulliam TO: Gen Willoughby PHONE: 26-5916 CIS/PSD/HEP/JFN/sm
NAME: Capt Nealon

Comment Number 4

1. The Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law, designed by Dr. B. G. Lewis, Prison Branch, PSD, was coordinated with Government Section and Legal Section prior to enactment by the Diet. This press release deals with the implementation and goals of the OPARS system, and as such does not concern other SCAP Staff Sections. PSD is definitely within its sphere of responsibility in publicizing operation of the new law for its educational value to the general public.

2. CI&E does not pass on the material included in this statement, nor does PSD place dependence on CI&E in the matter of publicity. However, CI&E does maintain a regular schedule for press conferences with Japanese newsmen. CI&E depends upon other SCAP Sections to fill this schedule, and actively solicits press releases for this purpose. Considered in this light, PSD is actually <u>using</u> CI&E rather than vice versa.

2 Incls
n/c

H.E.P.

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

RESTRICTED

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release CI Opns Contl/LGS:JPP/FLP/eb **Date:** 11 July 1949

FROM: CI Opns Control **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 26-5663
Thru: Col Pfeiffer **NAME:** Lt Col Pfeiffer

Comment Number
1.
✓

1. Approval of the proposed PSD press release in present format is not recommended for the following reasons:

a. The purpose of the article purports to introduce the OPARS law which became effective on 1 July 1949, but the article also:

(1) Condemns the law proposed by the Japanese. (page 2)

(2) Discusses the flaws in the condemned Japanese law in very technical terms. (page 2 and 3)

(3) Makes bold predictions as to the future success of the system being set up and in the succeeding paragraphs practically pleads for Japanese support of the law so it will succeed. (page 3)

(4) Discusses the New York City law at length rather than merely pointing out that the Japanese law is based on the successful New York City model. (page 4)

(5) Discusses details regarding implementation of the law - a technical matter not believed of interest to the general public. (pages 5 and 6)

(6) Traces the Japanese career service trend in very technical terms - not considered of interest to the general public. (page 5)

(7) Pages 6, 7 and 8 voice open and very general criticism of the Japanese system and contains an apparently entirely out of place dissertation on the peculiarities of the Japanese mind, (page 8) as well as expressions of hope that various agencies of the Japanese Government will not "dabble" in the work being done by the new law - and cooperate to curb "the tendency of Japan of piling one organization upon another". This material is bound to create an unfavorable reaction among the Japanese public if used.

2. It is recommended that the proposed article be rewritten in simple, non-technical terms based generally on the outline below:

a. The OPARS law went into effect on 1 July 1949.
b. It is based on the New York City law.
c. What it is hoped the new law will accomplish.
d. How career service training to furnish operating personnel will best be accomplished in Japan.

1 Incl:
1. Proposed PSD Press Release (OPARS)

L. G. S.

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RESTRICTED

G-2, GHQ
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

20247

CIS/PSD/RTB/HEP/gw
7 July 1949

File No: **Subject:** Press Release **Date:**

FROM: PSD **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 26-5916 **NAME:** Lt Col Battey

Comment Number

1. CI&E, the regular authorized agency through which contact is made with the Japanese press, in coordination with PSD, has scheduled a press conference for 29 July 1949 and a press release on the Establishment of National Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation System. 1

2. This subject is of educational value to the Japanese public, is timely, and involves nothing of a security nature.

3. Request approval of the attached statement (Incl 1) for release by Dr. B. G. Lewis, Chief, Prison Branch, PSD, at this press conference.

1 Incl
Press Release

HEP
H.E.P.

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

RESTRICTED

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

1 2 5

CIS/PSD/HEP/RTB/sm
14 July 49

File No: **Subject:** Proposed PSD Press Release **Date:**

FROM: PSD **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 26-5916 **NAME:** Lt Col Battey

Comment Number

2

1. Attached press release (Incl 2) has been revised to conform with suggestions and recommendations made in Comment 1.

2. Request approval.

2 Incls
1. n/c
Added 1 incl
2. Revised Press Release

OK Willoughby

H.E.P.

From: Gen Willoughby **To: Col Pulliam - ACTION** **CAW/lgd/735/2024**
16 July 49

ACTION

Col Pulliam

3

1. Who called for the press conference? Who initiated the call? As it is a legal matter, was this coordinated with the Govt Section?

2. Par. 1,C/N 1, is in error: we make direct contact with the Japanese Press through PIO or ourselves on such subjects as we desire to talk about. The only condition is that we get a clearance from the C/S or the CinC on holding this type of conference. Furthermore, the PIO is quite competent to arrange for press conferences, American or Japanese, if we have sufficient reasons. The wording of Par 1, C/N 1 looks as we have "panhandled" CI&E for permission to present this material? I don't like this atmosphere. Generally speaking, the routing of this press release through Col Bratton was a good thing, inasmuch as they caught a number of objectionable points. I have no objection to this particular release, but desire that you submit to this office titles of such proposed public statements in the future; we clear them with the PIO and not only with CinC. I do not wish to be on any dependence whatsoever, on CI&E. If I consider the subject matter of merit, we will arrange for our own press conference with Japanese.

3. In this connection, Col Tait is my liaison man for all press matters, American and Japanese. Hereafter, confer with Col Tait. I am interested only in contacting the great six Japanese metropolitan papers, viz: Yomuri, Mainichi, Asahi, etc. We can establish direct contacts with the editors, they will print anything we want to give them. On the other hand, there is no objection to check with CI&E as a matter of courtesy. However, I do not see what possible value there is in CI&E passing on a technical release of this nature.

ACTION

SUSPENSE:
18 July

Permanent Record - Do not Detach

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RESTRICTED

G-2, GHQ, FEC.

15201 0893
13437

FROM: PSD

20 May 1949

TO : G-2

FOR:

AC of S, G-2		Information	
Executive	4	Necessary Action	X
Asst Executive SCAP		Note & Return	
Asst Executive FEC		Approval	
E/A Admin		Signature	
E/A Radio Reports		Initials	
E/A Miscellaneous	16	Comment or Concurrence	
E/A CIS	2	Dispatch	
E/A DAI Division		Draft Reply	
E/A Historical		Info on which to base reply	
Administrative Officer	2	Distribution desired	
G-2 Msg Ctr		File	5
G-2 File Section			
General Liaison			
Japanese Liaison			
Theater Intell Div			
Operations			
PDM			
Plans & Estimates			
DAI Division			
ATIS			
TID			
Targets Branch			
Historical Div			
Library	6		
Chief of CIS			
Executive			
Plans & Policy Br			
Screening			
Executive Off			
Reading Panel			
International Branch			
Japan Branch			
JPP			
G/A			
Comp			
Cor & Dis			
Central Files	1		
Public Safety Div			
Civil Censorship Det			
441st CIC Det			
_____			
_____			

ROUTED BY: Bryant

Remarks:

- Action complete

RESTRICTED

4

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RESTRICTED

15201 0833 0823

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

CAW/lgd/495/13437

File No: **Subject:** UP Inquiry re Safety ~~Division~~ **Date:** 19 May 1949

FROM: Gen Willoughby **TO:** Col Pulliam - ACTION **PHONE:** **NAME:**

ACTION

Comment Number
3

This is an excellent report. It is also a scientific report but instead of handing it to PIO direct, who will probably cash in on it, you should deal directly with the UP. Call Hobrecht or his representative in and discuss this whole article with him, giving a best interpretation and a boost for PSD at the same time. Hand him a carbon copy of your report, or the original, and advise PIO giving them a copy if necessary and get a scoop.

3 Incls: n/c

Capt Russell - Follow up
Col Bratton - Info
Col Myers/Crist - Info

C.A.W.

Col Pulliam - ACTION

SUSPENSE: MAY 23 1949

FROM: PSD TO: G-2 PHONE: 26-5915 NAME: Col Pulliam CIS/PSD/HEP/sm 20 May 1949

Comment Number
4

Action completed as per comment 3, above, 20 May 49. Parties concerned appeared well pleased, commented most favorably on the material received and the orientation direct from the source of preparation.

1 Incl
1. n/c
Incl 2 & 3 w/d

H.E.P.

Action Completed
Ehm

RESTRICTED

Permanent Record—Do not Detach

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

RESTRICTED

0835
15201
0873

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** UP Inquiry re Safety Division **Date:** CIS/PSD/HEP/sm 18 May 1949

FROM: PSD **TO:** G-2 **THRU:** CIS **PHONE:** 26-5915 **NAME:** Col Pulliam

	Comment Number
1. Japanese statistics for the war years 1939-1944 have been included as suggested in paragraph 1.	2
2. Figures for the United States prior to 1944 are not available. Related data have been substituted in table B. The only sources of US data are the Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI from 1944 thru 1948.	What about Encyclopedias.
3. Pointed discussion of the Japanese juvenile and general crime situation has been included.	?
4. Arrest rates for juveniles in the US prior to 1944 are not available. Those from 1944 on are based on 90 per cent of the urban population according to the 1940 census. Interpolations of urban population per cents would be invalid and would permit serious questions.	Why not.
5. Paragraph 2 requests discussion of arrest ratios as a matter of efficiency. Any effort to judge the efficiency of police forces on arrest ratios or percentages would be disadvantageous. Under the old Japanese controls, arrest rates ranged from 86 to 96 per cent of the offenses. Under a democratically organized government and administration of activities the percentage of arrests to offenses has dropped to a norm of 30 to 35 per cent in recent months. Can a 55-per cent drop in arrest percentages be shown without press mangling? Discussion is neverthless, included in para 8.	
6. Furthermore, the offenses discussed Criminal Code violations only. The other offenses, mainly violations of economic regulations, are now running 100,000 per month. A similar situation in Germany was publicized in the American press and gave the Occupation in Germany an unfavorable press comment. As a concomitant part of the Occupation of Japan such is not desirable. The US generally feels that it is a minor problem here. We should encourage that feeling.	
7. Discussion of the general crime situation has been taken from the VIP Book and incorporated. Matter from the orientation lecture has been included.	OK
8. Direct comparison with crime rates and police strength in Germany has been included as suggested. Emphasis has been given to the low comparative rates in Japan.	OK
9. A paragraph has been developed using the IOM suggestion paragraph as a basis and stating pertinent facts of comparison available.	

3 Incls:
1 & 2 n/c
Added 1 incl
3. Revised Draft C/S to PIO

HEP

- - - -

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

RESTRICTED

1809 08T
0835 1320I

G-2, GHQ
INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

File No: **Subject:** UP Inquiry re Safety Division CAW/495/13437/gs **Date:** 15 May 49

FROM: Gen Willoughby **TO:** Col Bratton - ACTION **PHONE:** **NAME:**

Comment Number

1. I am not satisfied with this reply. There is no question that the purpose of this inquiry is to smear the SCAP record. Your statistics are faulty. You omit the years 1939 to 1944 in par. 4. Your table under par. 4 should have a US column in both par. 4 and 5 to show that Japan is not nearly as bad as they are being painted. You should put in the element of unemployment, shattered economy, broken family, war orphans and make a good case. What is the arrest rate of juveniles in the US? Put in the US column. In other words, while I don't wish to manipulate figures we want to show other things in this reply to PIO (and slip a cc direct to UP thru Col Tait).

2. This is your chance to repeat and write a general para on the ratio of police strength to arrest as a matter of efficiency. On the general crime rate, its rise and fall, all of which is in your VIP lecture as well as the orientation lecture given now and then. Here is your chance to put that para and its illustrations in though not entirely called for, but what the hell. To show that the crime rate and the arrests rates is normal and make a direct comparison with Germany. This is a great opportunity to kill a lot of birds with one stone. You can just make this stuff a para 8, stating something as follows:

"In this connection juvenile crime rate of course affect the statistic total of the overall criminal movement. Collateral factors that must be considered in any fair comparison are the facts that the war-shattered economy of this country, the destroyed houses and homes, the problem of war orphans and the general poverty in the wake of this disastrous war have contributed enormously to the delinquent problem and the jobless. Comparisons with the US are not necessarily appropriate, since we have stable conditions and enormous economic resources. Even then, the crime statistics are astonishingly normal; (see plate or statistics). A more appropriate comparison would be with the American occupied Zone of Germany. And there you will find some very interesting comparative elements. (See plate or statistics)."

3. Why in hell does not PSD recognize and fight its own battles? Or the PSD representative on the Exec Group?

- Col Tatton

Col. Bratton - ACTION
SUSPENSE: 17 MAY 49

2 Incls.
1 - Check Sheet #1 fr PIO to G-2 PSD, 6 May 49.
2 - Draft C/S to PIO

Capt. Thompson - FU; Cols. Myers/Crist - Info

APSB
for C.A.W.

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

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

0761
0873
13437
15201

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Maj Williamson 26 5711

File No: Subject: United Press inquiry

Note No.	From: PIO To: G-2 Public Safety Div. Date: 6 May 49 ATTEN: Dr. Lewis
1.	The following questions were submitted by United Press: 1. Number of arrests of juvenile delinquents for the years 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948. 2. How do these figures compare with prewar years. 3. How do they compare in percentages with conditions in the United States. 4. How do arrests of juveniles compare with figures on crimes committed by adults and what was the ratio of juvenile crimes to crimes committed by adults before the war. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - M. P. E. - - - - - - - - - -

FEC AGO Form No 37

0940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

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

PSD FILES

G-2, GHQ, FEC

FROM: G-2 ADMIN.

Date 26 APR 1949 122922 1949

TO:

AC of S, G-2	( )
Executive	( )
Asst Executive SCAP	( )
Asst Executive FEC	( )
E/A Admin	( )
E/A Radio Reports	( )
E/A Fisc	( )
E/A CI Div	( )
E/A Sp Intell	( )
E/A C & P	( )
E/A PSD	+ 1
E/A CCD	( )
E/A MIS Div	( )
E/A Hist	( )
Administrative Officer	( )
G-2 Msg Ctr	( )
G-2 Supply	( )
G-2 File Section	( )
Foreign Liaison	( )
Japanese Liaison	( )
Theater Intell Div	( )
Operations	( )
PDM	( )
Plans & Estimates	( )
MIS Div	( )
ATIS	( )
TID	( )
Targets Branch	( )
Historical Div	( )
Library	( )
CI Div	( )
Executive	( )
Plans & Policy Br	( )
Opns Control	( )
Central Files	( )
441st CIC Gp	( )
Sp Intell	( )
Coll & Pub	( )
Public Safety Div	+ 2
Civil Censorship Det	( )
G-2 Document Research	( )
_____	( )
_____	( )

FOR:

Information	( )
Necessary Action	( )
Note & Return	( )
Approval	( )
Signature	( )
Initials	( )
Comment or Concurrence	( )
Dispatch	( )
Draft Reply	( )
Info on which to base reply	( )
Distribution Desired	( )
~~File~~	2

ROUTED BY: Finley

Remarks:

3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

12292 0107

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Maj Napier 26 6962

File No.: Subject: New York Times Clipping re Japanese Juvenile Crimes

Note No.:	From: GS	To: G-2/PS	Date: 27 April 1949
1	The attached clipping is forwarded for information only.		

JUVENILE CRIMES ALARM JAPANESE

APR 17 1949

Criminal Offenses by Young Now 250,000 Out of 520,000 Total—Diet Asked to Act

By LINDESAY PARROTT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, April 16—The Japanese press and public are becoming deeply alarmed over the constantly mounting wave of postwar juvenile crime and the present session of the Diet is to be asked to frame preventive measures.

For the past three years, bands of homeless children, runaways and war orphans have roamed the larger cities of Japan, living by fraud, begging and violence and evading all attempts at public control. House-breaking and highway robbery have been their principal crimes, though murder, rape, arson and mutilation are also recorded.

An inquiry by the Legal Affairs Committee of the Diet's House of Representatives has discovered that fully half the crimes in Japan are committed by juveniles (children and youths between the ages of seven and twenty-four). This crime rate has more than doubled since the surrender, the Committee's report shows.

As a result, a "juvenile crime prevention" draft resolution is to be presented by the Committee to the Parliamentary session, urging

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

and mutilation are also recorded.

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As a result, a juvenile crime prevention" draft resolution is to be presented by the Committee to the Parliamentary session, urging a more successful system of control and rehabilitation.

Crimes Shock Nation

The Committee's inquiry reveals the following facts:

Juvenile crimes in 1937, the year of the China incident, had totaled 46,000. In the year of the surrender, the figure had mounted to 82,000. Last year, the third of the American occupation, juvenile crimes amounted to roughly 250,000 out of a total of 520,000 recorded criminal offenses. On the basis on the 1948 informal census, one boy or girl out of every 100 is a convicted delinquent.

The categories of crimes committed by children and young people have proved equally shocking to the Japanese, who tend to pride themselves on being a law-abiding nation. Juveniles, for example, committed 9,700 murders and rapes last year—three times the number of similar offenses recorded against adults. There were 165,000 armed or unarmed robberies, three times the adult rate and 23,000 vicious assaults.

The Committee reported that it had ignored such crimes as picking pockets, sneak-thievery and black-marketing.

The situation recently had been called sharply to the attention of Japanese newspaper readers through a break by several score children from the Tokyo Youth Asylum, a haven for vagrant children maintained by public support on the outskirts of Tokyo.

The children set fire to their dormitory, crashed through the fire-damaged walls and escaped after several of their number had died in the flames.

Investigation disclosed that inadequate supplies, poor food and lack of occupation had caused them to prefer the free life of the streets to the Government's slipshod care.

The Diet Committee suggested that first offenders be separated from "incorrigibles." The latter, it suggested, might be located on one of the islands in Tokyo Bay, where the police maintain a juvenile criminal colony that grows its own food, manufactures simple domestic articles and has a good record for behavior.

The newspaper Mainichi points out that one of the reasons for such occurrences as the Tokyo Asylum incident, is the idleness in which vagrant children are kept.

"These youths should be given honest work to do," says Mainichi,

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Crimes Shock Nation

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"These youths should be given honest work to do," says Mainichi, "and instead of building more homes and asylums we should build factories and workshops where these boys and girls can work."

Useful occupations such as bamboo-weaving, carpentry or the elements of printing might enable these young children to earn a living without recourse to crime after their release, Mainichi believes. Such an approach, the newspaper says, would do much to disintegrate Japan's juvenile gangs.

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0594

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
EXEC ROUTING SLIP

FROM: DATE:

13 April 45

Lt Col Whitmore
Capt. Nealon

Draft File
PSD Central File

REMARKS:

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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

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

APO 500
13 April 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Col Bratton

SUBJECT: Comments on AP Press Release

Paragraph 1: Information obtained by PSD from both occupation and Japanese sources, indicates that the crucial point for debate would more properly be "Should Japanese officials support police in enforcement of law and maintenance of order, or allow politically instigated misrepresentations to destroy and undermine law enforcement."

Paragraph 2: Suzuki is a career police officer, capable, honest, and consequently in a position of being criticized by the enemies of impartial law enforcement.

Paragraphs 3 and 4: PSD information indicates that leaders and organizers of the demonstration ARE anti-Communist, as vouched for by MG local authorities. Because the conservative labor leaders and member of Osaka municipal assembly make the accusations in Paragraph 4, it is indicated that such individuals are not aware of information given PSD by MG regional authorities. The Region contends that one or more sub-divisions of the demonstration consisted of small union groups that have been infiltrated by, and consequently placed under the influence of Communists. That these sub-divisions deliberately planned and executed illegal parade procedure in order to assure that police action would take place; intending to develop the present condemnation of Suzuki by conservative officials and citizens. This is in line with avowed intention of Communists to oust Suzuki, and may succeed unless the ulterior motives are publicly exposed. MG Region secured its information from intercepts and information secured prior to the date of the demonstration, and was expecting the clash with the police and the present developments.

Paragraph 5: PSD has no knowledge of interference at the Tokyo level, in the intended discharge of Suzuki. PSD is informed that the Region MG interviewed the Public Safety Commission and requested the reinstatement. PSD has additional information that the Public Safety Commission or at least one member of it is acting with intent influenced by politics. On the evening of 2 April, according to the information, the Mayor of Osaka and one Public Safety Commissioner, together with a third official, visited the home of Suzuki. This was only a few hours after the arrest of 20 demonstrators. Suzuki was ordered by the tric to release all of the arrested persons. He refused to do so and made the release only after being legally ordered to do so by the procurator on the 3rd, the next day.

PSD FILE COPY

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Memo to Col Bratton, subj: "Comments on AP Press Release," 13 Apr 49

Paragraph 6: Public Safety Commissions throughout the nation (1597 municipal commissions) have had freedom of action without interference by occupation authorities, except in rare instances when such commissions were taking action that was not consistent with the law and their duties and responsibilities.

Paragraph 7: Suzuki has been in Tokyo since the demonstration, as stated. However, his purpose in being here was, as Vice-President of the Federated Association of Municipal Chiefs of Police, to conduct a convention of 1470 Chiefs of Police at Hibiya Hall. This convention was planned for 11 April several months ago. His conference with PSD was for the purpose of furnishing GS with requested information as to the circumstances of release of the twenty prisoners mentioned above. As a result of the conference GS is satisfied that Suzuki made legal release of detention by order of the procurator and that no release of charges has been made. That Suzuki was not pressured into making the release, as feared.

Paragraph 8: Information indicates the possibility that Osaka Prefecture MG team has taken a weak stand on the incident, and is not properly supporting law and order.

Paragraphs 11 and 12: PSD investigation indicates that before police took action, demonstrators had zig-zaged thereby initiating traffic hazards. The entire line of march did not zig-zag. It was a small section in the middle of the line of march. This action was apparently that of groups in which Communists had infiltrated for the purpose of creating disturbances among AFL marchers, necessitating police action. The zig-zaging was in violation of the parade permit provisions, and the sitting in the street was in violation of traffic ordinances. The line of march was long and the illegal activities took place at a location that was apparently previously planned by the Communists. The fact, as stated by union leaders, that "10 trucks of police dashed around the corner (and) immediately began clubbing" and that ". . . police brought fire trucks from sidestreets" indicates that the police had been forewarned of an intended incident and the location at which the incident was to take place.

H.E.P.

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

SECRET

0353

FROM: CCD G-2, GHQ, FEC

DATE: 8th March, 1949

TO :

AC of S, G-2	( )	Information	(✓)
Executive	( )	Necessary Action	( )
Asst Executive SCAP	( )	Note & Return	( )
Asst Executive FEC	( )	Approval	( )
E/A Admin	( )	Signature	( )
E/A Radio Reports	( )	Initials	( )
E/A Misc	( )	Comment or Concurrence	( )
E/A [redacted] CCD: COL SYKES	(1)	Dispatch	( )
E/A DAI Div	( )	Draft Reply	( )
(PSD) E/A [redacted] MAJ. BOWERS	(1)	Info on which to base reply	( )
Administrative Officer	( )	Distribution desired	( )
G-2 Msg Ctr	( )	File	( )
G-2 File Section	( )		
General Liaison	( )	ROUTED BY:	
Japanese Liaison	( )		
Theater Intell Div	( )		
Operations	( )		
PDM	( )		
Plans & Estimates	( )		
DAI Div	( )		
ATIS	( )		
TID	( )		
Targets Branch	( )		
Historical Div	( )		
Library	( )		
Chief of CIS	( )		
Executive	( )		
Plans & Policy Br	( )		
Screening	( )		
Chief of Sp Int	( )		
Executive Off	( )		
Reading Panel	( )		
International Branch	( )		
Japan Branch	( )		
JPP	( )		
G/A	( )		
Comp	( )		
Cor & Dis	( )		
Central Files	( )		
Public Safety Div	(2)		
Civil Censorship Det	( )		
441st CIC Det	( )		
_____	( )		
_____	( )		

NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN AGAINST GANGSTERISM IN CHIBA.

Remarks:

Attached herewith is IOM carrying CCD/G-2 summary of information on activity considered to be of possible interest to PSD/G-2.

W. R. G. (5 Mar 49)
Phone: 26-6905

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G-2, GHQ
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

064540

File No: **Subject:** Newspaper Campaign Against Gangsterism in Chiba **Date:** CCD:WRG/RMS/mr 4 March 49

FROM: CCD **TO:** G-2 **PHONE:** 26-6905 **NAME:** Col. Grove

Comment Number

1. CCD examination of recent issues of YOMIURI SHIMBUN, the nation's largest single newspaper, indicates that this paper is conducting an extensive campaign to expose gangsterism in Choshi, a fishing community of 72,000 people in Chiba Prefecture. Attached is a CCD summary of information on this campaign (Inclosure 1). 1

2. An additional article from the 31 January issue of YOMIURI, not quoted in this summary of information, asserts that the police force in Choshi is "friendly" with the gangs, and that when one policeman was transferred recently, gang leader TAKAHASHI Toramatsu gave him 10,000 yen as a "going-away present". The paper reported also that MIZUSAKI Tetsujiro, chairman of the local Public Security Commission, had denied these rumors, declaring that the police were doing "satisfactorily".

3. Forwarded as a matter of possible interest to Public Safety Division, G-2.

1 Incl:
Summary of Information

- W. R. G. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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Permanent Record—Do not Detach

SECRET

0353

HEADQUARTERS
CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
PRESS, PICTORIAL, BROADCAST DIVISION

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

5 March 1949

SUBJECT: YOMIURI SHIMBUN Fights Boss Rule in Choshi City

1. A crusade against bosses and gangs in Choshi City, Chiba Prefecture was launched by YOMIURI SHIMBUN in recent issues. This makes YOMIURI the second of the Big Three newspapers to undertake a press campaign against the activities of gangster bosses. The first drive took place during August 1948 when ASAHI SHIMBUN publicized the activities of bosses who held offices in the local government of Honjo, Saitama. Beginning with an attack on an ASAHI reporter by a member of the Honjo Town Council, the incident developed into an inter-newspaper dispute when other newspapers refused to cooperate with ASAHI in its campaign. The ASAHI carried reports daily on developments in Honjo including measures taken by procuratorial authorities as well as the general public to rid the town of its firmly entrenched bosses.

2. Another incident was the attack of a YOMIURI reporter in the Metropolitan Police Board building by a "gangster" who was known to have frequented the building, in September 1948. Other metropolitan newspapers reported this incident as well as a statement made a few days later by Major Imboden of CI&E that the assaults upon newspaper reporters were infringements upon the basic freedom of the press.

3. Press Powerless Against Bosses: According to recent YOMIURI reports, racketeer bosses have a stranglehold on the people of Choshi, a fishing town of 72,000 situated on the Pacific coast East of Tokyo. The city is ruled by nine gangs of approximately 300 ruffians and gamblers who "suppressed freedom of speech with knives" and controlled the local fishermen's unions. The YOMIURI reporter tells of meeting a reporter of a local paper who displayed a large scar on his face received in "retaliation" for writing an article against boss rule.

4. Gambling and Extortion Practiced by Gangsters: "Gambling away their wages," writes the YOMIURI reporter, "is a prevalent practice of the fishermen of this town." The gangs run these games, making profits of 50,000 to 100,000 yen a day. "Customers" are threatened if they try to stop gambling, and eight of the ten richest fishermen in the city have gone bankrupt from gambling losses. Cases of intimidation of the townspeople as well as acts of violence by the gangs are numerous.

5. Communists Helped Gangs to Power: Ironically, the local Communists were instrumental in bringing th

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5. Communists Helped Gangs to Power: Ironically, the local Communists were instrumental in bringing the bosses to power in the fishermen's unions. Led by SHIROTSUCHI Yosaburo, a member of the municipal council, the Communists organized 3,000 fishermen in May 1946. The Communist-dominated union immediately called a strike to gain a number of demands. The demands were met, but instead of improving the fishermen's lot they made it worse. Only a month after the union was formed, the fishermen seceded from the union with the help of TAKAHASHI Toramatsu, leader of the powerful TAKATORA Gang. According to YOMIURI, TAKAHASHI was a leader of the "Humanity and Justice Corps" - JINJI TAI - sponsored just before the surrender by the Japanese Army Gendarmerie then stationed at Choshi. This gangster boss formed a new union around the bolting members, appointed himself "adviser" and selected members of his gang as leaders. In December 1948, TAKAHASHI's union took over the job of "maintaining order" in the city's fish markets, a task usually reserved for the police. The members assigned to this duty looted the catches of fishing vessels of other prefectures instead. The Communist councilman charged that TAKAHASHI "disrupted the union by intimidation."

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TAKAHASHI boasted, however, that the fishermen were "grateful" to him for helping them bolt the union which the Communists had "tricked" them into joining.

6. Government Measures Combat Gang Terrorism: As a result of the YOMIURI expose, the Attorney General's Office as well as the Chiba Procuratorial Office began investigating boss activities in Choshi. The townspeople were also aroused when TAKAHASHI and one of his men "punished" a TERAI Mina for telling the reporter about the threats she received by piercing her forehead with a pair of fire-tongs. The two men were arrested and "Mina-san's wound" became a watchword for the growing anti-terrorist public opinion. A reformist faction in the municipal council started a movement to eliminate boss influence in the city. The furor caused by the press crusade led two of the bosses to announce their intentions to "reform." The local police have promised to "question" the responsibility of their men who allowed the gangs to run rampant. "Thus," the YOMIURI concludes, "even in this 'port of violence' the press has won over terrorism."

(a) Press, Pictorial, Broadcast Division, CCD, Memorandum for Record 25 Sep 48.
(b) Press, Pictorial, Broadcast Division, CCD, Memorandum for Record, 4 Oct 48.
(c) YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 10 Jan 49 issue.
(d) YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 31 Jan 49 issue.
(e) See (c) above.
(f) YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 16 Feb 49 issue.

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(f) YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 16 Feb 49 issue.

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FILE

Daily News Service in English

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 7983

March 14, 1949

Dear Sir:

We take the liberty of enclosing herewith a circular outlining the contents of the first POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF JAPAN, 1949, with data on the press, which will be put out toward the end of this month, with the hope that you will be interested in the forthcoming publication and buy at least one copy.

The information in the book is most up-to-date, even covering the resjlts of the last general elections (January 23, 1949) and the lineup of the new Cabinet (installed February 16, 1949). The manuscripts were prepared by experts. For instance, much of information dealing with political parties was collected by an able editorial writer on the staff of the Asahi Shimbun.

All members of the Occupation Forces who have an interest in the political activities and press of this country, as well as general students of Japan, will nò doubt find the book absorbingly interesting and useful.

Price: ~~¥~~¥1,000 a copy.

Yours respectfully,
Seihei Okuyama
Publisher

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DATE _____

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Sirs:

Please deliver to me ____ copy (or copies) of the Political Handbook of Japan, 1949, upon publication, for which I promise to pay the sum of ¥1,000 a copy.

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TOKYO NEWS SERVICE also has for sale the following books:

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