

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
IN JAPAN
1973**

CORRECTION BUREAU
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
JAPAN

18083

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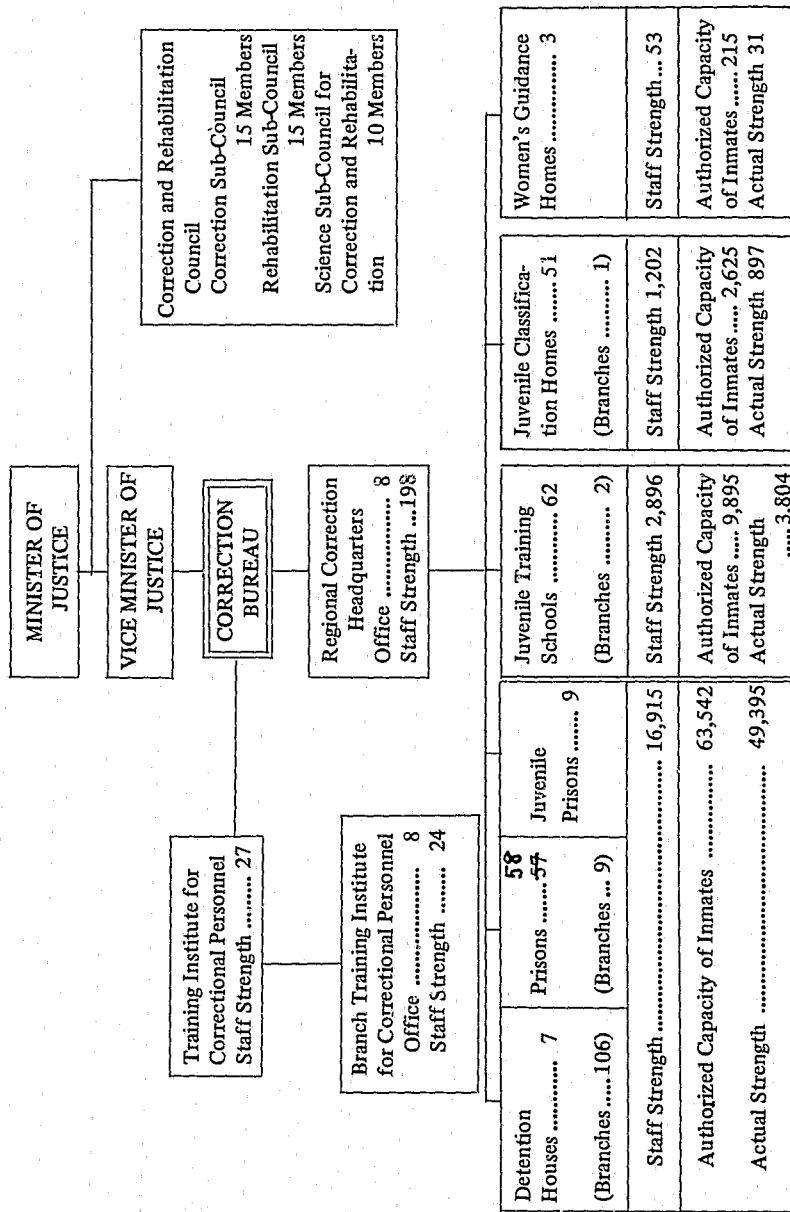
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I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Modern Development of the Correctional System in Japan

The modern prison system of Japan had its inception in the legislation of "Kangokusoku" (Prison Rules) of 1872. Prisons in those days were divided into two kinds; one under the jurisdiction of the Central Government and the other under the local municipalities. The Ministry of Justice, as the central administrative agency, supervised both types of prisons. In 1874, the function of prison administration and supervision was turned over to the Ministry of Home Affairs. In 1903, however, it was taken over once again by the Ministry of Justice, where it remains to date. Within the Ministries, the office responsible for the prisons was reorganized and renamed from time to time. Throughout the vicissitudes, however, the office retained exclusive responsibility over penal institutions mainly for adults, until June, 1, 1949 when it was reorganized to be called Correction & Rehabilitation Bureau and included within its jurisdiction the juvenile training schools and the juvenile classification homes. In 1952, the Bureau had its most recent reorganization, and the Correction Bureau was formed. In 1958, the women's guidance homes were established, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

Organizational Chart of the Correctional Administration:



(Figures for Actual Strength are as of July 1, 1972, but concerning inmates, as at May 31, 1972)

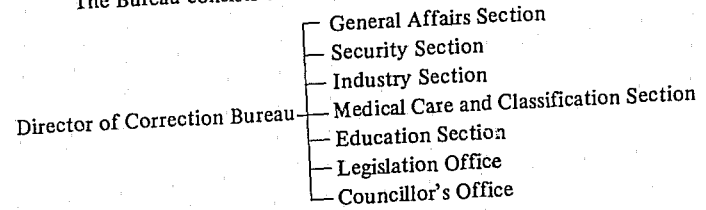
The Correction Bureau

1. Functions of the Correction Bureau

The Correction Bureau, as a supervisory office, bears various responsibilities. The main functions of the Bureau are, a) to supervise the treatment of inmates by correctional institutions in respect of security, industry, education, medical care and hygiene, etc., for the purpose of securing their appropriate operation; b) to conduct surveys and research on the purpose of securing their appropriate operation; c) to improve institutional facilities, budgets and staff; d) to give advice to the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel in respect of selection of trainees and training programmes; e) to file finger-prints of prisoners; and f) to deal adequately with persons who are under "Kanchi" (confinement for contempt of court).

2. Sections under the Bureau

The Bureau consists of the following seven Sections:



Matters dealt with by each of the Sections are given below:

General Affairs Section:

- a) General planning for correctional services
- b) Improvement in personnel, budget and general administration
- c) Drafting of regulations and ordinances related to correctional services
- d) Inspections and surveys over correctional institutions
- e) Matters concerning the Correction and Rehabilitation Council
- f) Training and welfare of correctional personnel
- g) Co-ordination among the sections in the Bureau
- h) Matters coming under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, but not under any other sections

Security Section:

- a) Maintenance of security in correctional institutions; custodial care and discipline of inmates
- b) Admission, accommodation, daily living care, escort and release of inmates
- c) Mustering, conducting ceremony and emergency drill for correctional personnel

Industry Section:

- a) Planning and operation of prison industry and vocational training of inmates

The annual routine training courses are as follows:

- a. Junior Courses: These courses are conducted at Branch Training Institutes for Correctional Personnel in each Correction Region.
 - i) Primary Course (Duration: 12 months)

This course is for newly recruited correction officers, and is intended to give them basic training and education on both academic and practical subjects that are necessary for a correction officer.
 - ii) Regular Secondary Course I (Duration: 6 months)

This course provides a higher level of training and education required for senior correction officers. Trainees are selected by a competitive entrance examination from among officers working in detention houses, prisons and juvenile prisons.
 - iii) Regular Secondary Course II (Duration: 6 months)

The level of this course is the same as the Secondary Course I. Trainees of this course are, however, those working in juvenile training schools, juvenile classification homes and women's guidance homes, selected through a competitive entrance examination.
 - iv) Special Courses (Duration: less than 2 months)

These courses are occasionally organized on a specific subject of correctional practice or institutional operation, inviting those officials who are engaged in the type of duty that is related to the subject.
- b. Senior Courses: These courses are provided at the main Training Institute for Correctional Personnel in Tokyo.
 - i) Regular Advanced Course I (Duration: 12 months)

This course embodies a higher level of training and education required for senior executives and administrators in correctional services. Trainees are selected mainly by entrance examination among the senior officers working in institutions corresponding to the Secondary Course I.
 - ii) Regular Advanced Course II (Duration: 12 months)

The level of this course is the same as the Advanced Course I. Trainees are selected similarly to those for the Course I, but from the institutions corresponding to the Secondary Course II.
 - iii) Advanced Special Courses (Duration: less than 3 months)

These courses are occasionally organized for a specific rank or group of correctional personnel, for the purpose of imparting advanced and up-to-date theories and practices of correctional service.
 - iv) Research Fellowship Courses (Duration: as the theme requires)

Fellows are selected from among correctional officials to pursue research and study on a subject related to the theory, system or practice of

correctional service.

- b) Matters concerning remuneration for prison labour and solatium for accidental death and injury during work hours

Medical Care and Classification Section:

- a) Feeding, hygiene, medical treatment and dispensation for inmates
- b) Classification and parole preparation
- c) Finger-printing and matters related to the identification of prisoners

Education Section:

- a) Academic training, special education and training for inmates
- b) Welfare and recreation

Legislation Office:

Drafting and amending of basic laws and regulations related to correctional services

Councillor's Office

Research and study on important matters in correctional administration

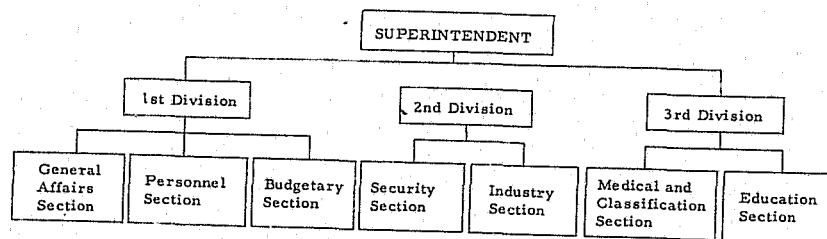
Correction and Rehabilitation Council

The Correction and Rehabilitation Council is an advisory committee responsible to the Minister of Justice, established in compliance with the provisions of the Ministry of Justice Establishment Law. The Council is a collegiate body consisting of not more than 40 persons selected from among scholars and officials in service, and conducts, upon request by the Minister, investigations and deliberation on important issues in the systems and operation of correction and rehabilitation services.

Regional Correction Headquarters

The territory of Japan is divided, for the purpose of closer supervision and better co-ordination among correctional institutions, into eight Correction Regions, and each Region has a Correction Headquarters. The Headquarters are intermediate supervisory offices and their function is to supervise the institutional operations and conduct surveys and research to ensure effective regional administration.

An Organizational Chart of the Regional Correction Headquarters is given below:



Matters dealt with by each of the Sections are listed below:

General Affairs Section:

- a) Management of confidential information
- b) Management of the seals of the Superintendent and the Headquarters
- c) Receipt, dispatch and filing of official documents
- d) Report of statistical data
- e) Inspection of institutions
- f) Matters which do not fall under any other section

Personnel Section:

- a) Matters related to appointment, discharge, salaries, ranking, assignment, discipline and responsibility of personnel
- b) Training and welfare of staff

Budgetary Section:

- a) Matters concerning budget, request for goods and management of commodities
- b) Matters concerning construction, remodelling and maintenance of buildings

Security Section:

- a) Maintenance of discipline and custody of inmates
- b) Admission, accommodation, daily care, escort and discharge of inmates
- c) Mustering, conduct of ceremony and emergency drill for the staff

Industry Section:

- a) Planning and operation of prison industry and vocational training of inmates
- b) Matters related to remuneration and solatium for accidental death or injury during work hours

Medical Care and Classification Section:

- a) Feeding, health and hygiene, medical treatment and dispensation for inmates
- b) Classification and parole preparation
- c) Finger-printing and matters related to the identification of prisoners

Educational Section:

- a) Academic training, special education and training of inmates
- b) Welfare and recreation

Training Institute for Correctional Personnel

1. General Purpose of the Staff Training Services

The purpose of the staff training services provided at the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel is to promote the efficiency of the personnel by teaching them academic knowledge and practical skill required for the performance of their duties, and cultivating character through moral and physical training.

2. Training Courses

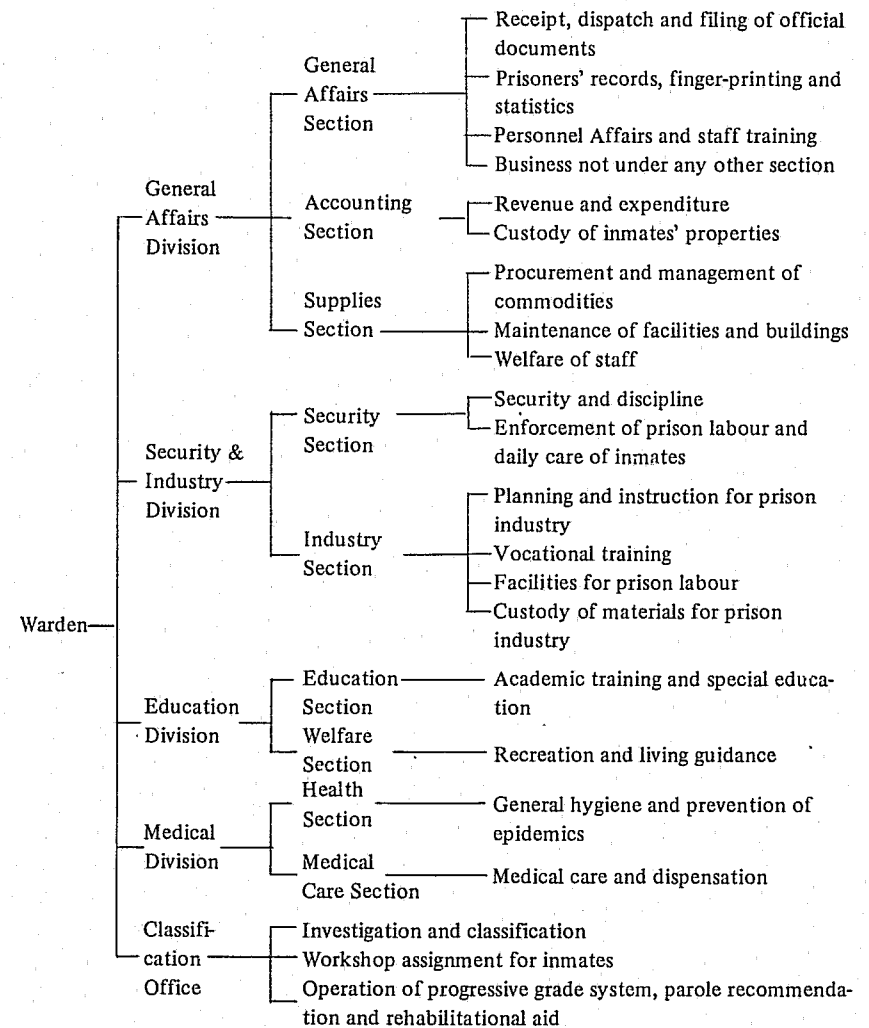
II. PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Detention House, Prison and Juvenile Prison

Institutional Organization

The organization of Detention Houses, Prisons and Juvenile Prisons is essentially the same except for minor differences according to the scope or function, such as a medical institution. In a large institution, under the warden, there are five divisions consisting of several sections or sub-divisions. In a small institution, there are two divisions under the warden and a few sections directly supervised by the warden.

An organizational chart of a large institution, together with the functions of sections is shown below:



Note: Breakdown by size of penal institutions:

Institutions with 5 divisions:

Detention Houses	2
Prisons.....	15
Juvenile Prisons	1

Institutions with 2 divisions and small sections	
Detention Houses	5
Juvenile Prisons	8
Other Prisons.....	43
(As at the end of 1972)	

Staff and Budget

1. Authorized Staff Strength:

(As at July, 1, 1972)

Wardens and Executives	Captains	Assistant Captains	Senior Guards	Guards	Specialists	
					Industry etc.	Medical
281	790	1,191	2,628	9,816	676	393
Educational Instructors		Clerical Employees, Technical Employees, Office Employees			Total	
138		1,002			16,915	

- Notes: i) A total of 193 part-time personnel (medical, industrial, etc.) are excluded in the table.
 ii) The figure of 676 for specialists in industry, etc. includes 97 classification specialists.
 iii) The breakdown of the 393 medical specialists is as follows:

Physicians	Pharmacists	X-ray Specialists	Nutritionists	Nurses	Medical Examiner	Total
226	35	20	14	82	16	393

2. Budget (1972 fiscal year)

For Staff Salaries & Official Expenditure	For Inmate Expenditure	For Prison Industry	For Construction and Maintenance of Buildings	Total
(yen) 29,287,451,000	(yen) 4,625,759,000	(yen) 2,745,120,000	(yen) 4,346,739,000	(yen) 41,005,069,000

Basic Principles of the Penal Administration

The essentials of penal administration are provided for in the Prison Law, the Prison

Law Enforcement Regulations, the Ordinance for Prisoner's Progressive Treatment, etc. However, the present Prison Law was enacted in 1908, more than 60 years ago, and the social changes particularly after the War brought about various difficulties to the administration of prisons. The authorities recognized the necessity of adopting up-to-date principles of penal administration, and in 1946, a directive entitled "On the Basic Principles for the Operation of the Prison Law" was issued. The Directive warns the prison authorities of the confusion which prisons are confronted with and emphasizes impartial and appropriate administration based on a stable principle for the purpose of maintaining the dignity of penal policy. It also emphasizes the guaranteeing of the human rights of the prisoners.

The three main principles advocated in the Directive are:

- the Principle of Respect of Human Rights
- the Principle of Rehabilitation
- the Principle for Self-Support of Prisons

It is stated in it that penal operation should be based on these principles, that proper supplies to keep physical health as well as opportunities for cultivating mental health and religious sentiments should be provided to the inmates, and that the aim should be toward making prisoners good citizens with a firm sense of responsibility.

Trends in Prison Population

The trend in average daily population of detention houses, prisons and juvenile prisons remained approximately 45,000 until World War II. Toward the end of the War, however, it showed a gradual increase that was markedly accelerated after the War and in 1950 it reached a peak with 103,204. Contrary to the sudden increase of the prison population, the capacity of incarceration was cut by 40% of the pre-war number, due mainly to the damage on prisons during the War. Prisons were greatly over-populated.

In order to alleviate the overcrowded condition, the authorities resorted to extensive operation of parole system, and opened a number of prison camps. About 3,500 prisoners were sent to Hokkaido on cultivation camp projects. At the same time, restoration and construction of institutions was promoted. Recently, the number of prison admissions has been decreasing. The total prison population at the end of 1972 was 78 percent of the total authorized strength.

Reconstruction of Prisons

In Japan, there are 189 prison institutions in all, 74 major institutions and 115 branches. More often than not, however, buildings are so worn or out-dated that reconstruction is urgently needed. Many of them were erected more than half a century ago, and many others are worn wooden houses hurriedly erected shortly after the World War II to cope with the over-population of prisons at that time.

Also, many prisons situated in cities are compelled to move out, due to extensive urbanization of the vicinity, to a rural area.

A brief outline of the reconstruction plan is as follows:

- a) Reconstruction on the same site: 26 institutions, including 12 major institutions and 14 branches. Those already under construction number 17.
- b) Construction of new institutions: 1 branch prison. That is under construction.
- c) Change of site: 10 institutions, 5 major and 5 branches. Seven of them are under construction.

Progressive Grade System and Parole System

The Progressive Grade System in Japan was established by "The Ordinance for Prisoner's Progressive Treatment" which was promulgated in October 1933, and enforced since 1 January 1934.

The Progressive Grade Treatment aims at not only providing privileges for prisoners but also helping their rehabilitation by classifying prisoners into 4 grades, imposing heavier responsibilities according to the progress of grade, and thus motivating their initiative to reform themselves to become good and independent citizens. The fundamental principles of the Progressive Grade System are as follows:

- a) Emphasis on the promotion of self-help attitude for prisoners by providing them opportunities for earning promotion.
- b) Respect for the humanity of prisoners.
- c) Assuring the prisoners that they are still valuable citizens of society.
- d) Provision of privileges to enjoy liberty as much as possible in proportion to the capacity of assuming the responsibility.
- e) Exemption of incapable prisoners from this system; degrading of capable but unwilling prisoners.

The main feature of the Progressive Grade System lies in its relation to the parole system, and it can be said that the latter is really vitalized by the former. For those who reach higher grades, parole is recommended.

Annual number of parolees and their rates to the total persons released are given below:

Parole Release Compared to Other Types of Release

Year	Total Releases (persons)	Type of Release			Percentage for Parole of the Total
		Parole (persons)	Expiration of Sentence Term (persons)	Others (persons)	
1965	35,488	19,432	14,543	1,513	54.8
1966	35,570	18,956	15,001	1,613	53.3
1967	36,380	19,877	15,032	1,471	54.6
1968	34,437	19,523	13,723	1,191	56.7
1969	32,183	19,173	11,915	1,095	59.5
1970	29,831	17,855	11,015	961	59.8
1971	29,021	17,462	10,639	920	60.1

Classification System (The Treatment of Prisoners Based on Classification)

The classification of prisoners aims at the better utilization of the correctional institutions by determining the most appropriate institutional allocation and the best available program of treatment for each prisoner on the basis of scientific investigation, so that his reformation and rehabilitation may be promoted. For the purpose of attaining this objective, Directive No. 557 dated 1 April 1972, containing the "Prisoner Classification Rules," was issued. The Directive completely revised the former "Compendium of Prisoner Classification Rules" issued in 1948, and introduced the recent developments in the techniques of treatment and scientific investigation, paying due attention to the characteristics of present-day prisoners, so that the classification system would be employed more effectively, with the criteria standardized throughout the country.

In regard to the manner of investigation, the following principles are embodied in the Directive:-

1. Investigation shall be based on medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological, and other professional knowledge and techniques;
2. Investigation shall be accompanied by psychological consultation, psychotherapy, orientation, and other suitable treatment;
3. Investigation shall consist of intake investigation (during the first two months after conviction) and review investigation (periodical as well as special);
4. In each Regional Correction Headquarters, there shall be a designated institution where a classification center is located and scientific investigation for treatment planning, orientation and therapeutic treatment are thoroughly carried out.

The number of classification specialists in penal institutions is inadequate at present, and so measures such as the concurrent appointment of the specialists in neighboring Juvenile Classification Homes are adopted for the performance of classification work as required.

As for psychological testing, which is one of the important procedures in

classification, various questionnaires, projective techniques and aptitude tests are adopted, and among them are the Ministry of Justice Form Sentence Completion Test, Personality Inventory and Attitude Test which were specially designed for prisoners and employed in the institutions since 1965. Furthermore, in order to cope with the increase of prisoners convicted of traffic offenses, the standardization of classification methods for traffic offenders is now under deliberation.

Prisoners are classified into the following categories and allocated to the corresponding institutions for their treatment:-

Allocation Categories (criterion categories for the separation of institutions or sections within institutions)

1. Categories by Sex, Nationality, Kind of Penalty, Age, and Term of Sentence
 - Class W : Females
 - Class F : Foreigners who need different treatment from that for Japanese
 - Class I : Those who were sentenced to imprisonment without forced labour
 - Class J : Juveniles
 - Class L : Those who are to serve imprisonment for more than eight years
 - Class Y : Young adults under 26 years of age
2. Categories by Degree of Criminal Tendency
 - Class A : Those who do not have an advanced criminal tendency
 - Class B : Those who have an advanced criminal tendency
3. Categories by Physical and Mental Disorder
 - Class Mx : Those who are mentally retarded or who need the same treatment as that for mentally retarded
 - Class My : Those who are psychopathic or who are recognized as having a considerable psychopathic tendency
 - Class Mz : Those who are psychotic or who are recognized as having a considerable psychotic tendency, those who are seriously neurotic, those who are suffering from confinement reaction, and those who are addicted to a drug or alcohol
 - Class Px : Those who are physically disordered, pregnant or after childbirth and in need of medical treatment or care for a considerable period of time
 - Class Py : Those who are physically handicapped and in need of special treatment and those who are blind, deaf or dumb
 - Class Pz : Those who are above 60 years of age and generally recognized as having considerable senile symptoms and those who need special treatment due to weak constitution

Treatment Categories (criterion categories for the ascertainment of treatment priorities)

- Class V : Those who need vocational training
- Class E : Those who need academic training
- Class G : Those who need social education
- Class T : Those who need professional therapeutic treatment
- Class S : Those who need special protective treatment

Class O : Those for whom open treatment is recommended

Class N : Those for whom some kind of prison maintenance work is recommended

Concrete treatment standards are provided specifically for each of the above allocation and treatment categories, and the most appropriate treatment program is organized for each prisoner in the order of priority of corresponding categories.

Classification centers are located at eight institutions throughout the country (for example, at Nakano Prison in Tokyo Correction Region), and their functions are as follows):-

1. To confine collectively all the newly convicted prisoners who meet certain criteria for two months and to carry out a thorough intake investigation according to the following program,

Initiation Stage (about 15 days)	Orientation for institutional adjustment and investigation
Intermediate Stage (about 30 days)	Work for aptitude evaluation and disciplinary training
Final Stage (about 10 days)	Psychological consultation, orientation for the will for rehabilitation on own initiative and orientation for transfer
2. Upon the completion of intake investigation, each prisoner being transferred to the institution corresponding to his allocation category,
2. To confine collectively those prisoners whose treatment in other institutions was found to be unusually difficult due to probable mental disorders or unstable emotional states, and to carry out a thorough review investigation and therapeutic treatment,
3. To afford professional advice, staff training service and research cooperation facilities to other institutions.

Table 1. Number of Institutions by Class

Type	Male Adult Institutions								Male Youth and Juvenile Institutions			Female Institutions	Medical Institutions		
	A	B	L	LA	LB	IA	YA	YB	J.Y	Y	J.Y.A	W	M	P	M.P
as of Dec. 31, 1972	12	14	4	1	3	4	4	5	13	2	3	5	2	1	1

Foreigners' Institutions	Confinement without Forced Labour	Total
F	I	
1	3	78

Table 2. Prisoners by Class (as at Dec. 31, 1972)

Class	W	F	I	J	L	Y	M	P	A	B	Total
Number	815	41	1,340	129	3,088	9,622	613	531	6,037	16,913	39,129
% of Total	2.1	0.1	3.4	0.3	7.9	24.6	1.6	1.4	15.4	43.2	100.0

Table 3. Mental Condition of Prisoners (as of 20 Dec. of every year)

Diagnosis	1969		1970		1971		1972		
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total Sample	41,531	100	38,911	100	38,410	100	39,129	100	
Normal and quasi-normal	35,820	86.3	33,289	85.5	32,636	85.0	33,834	86.5	
Mental Disorders	5,711	13.7	5,622	14.5	5,774	15.0	5,295	13.5	
Breakdown of Mental Disorders	Feeble-minded	(2,368)	(5.7)	(2,184)	(5.6)	(2,097)	(5.4)	(2,118)	(5.4)
	Psychopathy and Neurosis	(2,935)	(7.0)	(3,013)	(7.8)	(3,220)	(8.4)	(2,697)	(6.9)
	Psychosis	(408)	(1.0)	(425)	(1.1)	(457)	(1.2)	(480)	(1.2)

Table 4. (Reference) Distribution of Mentally Disordered Persons in Japanese Population

Diagnosis	% of Total Population	
Mentally Disordered Persons	1.29	
Breakdown of Mental Disorders	Feeble-minded	(0.42)
	Psychopathy and Neurosis	(0.28)
	Psychosis	(0.59)

(The above data is extracted from the official report by the Ministry of Health & Welfare issued in July, 1963.)

A majority of trouble-making prisoners are found to have a mental defect or such a tendency. As for their treatment, attention is being paid to various scientific methods such as psychiatric and pharmacological therapy, group or individual psychotherapy and counselling.

NAKANO Prison as a reception and classification centre in Tokyo Correction Region, has been dedicated to the establishment of a technical standard for classification with a view to the improvement of the treatment programmes through the best use of scientific methods in correctional services.

The NAKANO Prison is operating,

- i) as a reception centre for new committals, an intensive classification survey, and
- ii) with selected prisoners of Y Class, experimental treatment programmes using scientific methods.

The results of these tentative treatments are subject to analysis and deliberation for further expansion of the use of the methods.

Correctional Education

Educational services in correctional institutions aim ultimately toward respecting prisoners' humanity, and their rehabilitation through helping them in overcoming the anti-social attitudes and behaviour, and building up the character so that they keep themselves away from a criminal career. The correctional embodies various types of activities as follows:

1. Admission Orientation and Pre-release Orientation

a. Orientation for new admissions

This orientation is the first step of correctional education, and aims at alleviating the tension of prisoners, acquainting them with the purpose and practices of correctional service so that they may prepare themselves to lead a purposeful life in prison. Main items to be imparted to the prisoners are: i) general instruction concerning institutional life and attitudes, and ii) institutional organization, functions, and programmes.

b. Pre-release orientation

For prisoners whose release date is drawing near, up-to-date information about social circumstances and formalities required for release is indispensable as the final phase of educational service in the correctional institution. It is particularly true of long-termers. Main subjects dealt with are: i) current social situations, ii) functions of parole and rehabilitation aid systems, iii) mental and physical adjustment, and iv) formalities of release procedure, in relation to prisoner's belongings including money and their duty of reporting to the Parole Office.

2. Academic Training

There are prisoners who have not completed the compulsory educational requirements and whose academic ability is so poor that special training is necessary. For juvenile prisoners, academic training is given 4 hours a day, in accordance with the provisions of the Prison Law and the Prison Law Enforcement Regulations. If it is deemed

necessary, more than 4 hours may be spent on such educational programmes.

MATSUMOTO Juvenile Prison, in MATSUMOTO City, NAGANO Prefecture, has within the prison a branch junior high school, which is attached to ASAHIMACHI Municipal Junior High School, and was set-up in April 1955 to provide authorized junior high school courses. Juvenile prisoners who have not completed the compulsory educational requirements are transferred to the prison from other prisons in the country. The certificate of completion is issued by the Principal of the Municipal Junior High School. Some of the graduates have entered higher schools to prove the good achievement of the system.

3. Social Education

Most of the prisoners are drop-outs from social life. Therefore, the major tasks of prison programmes should be to cultivate their will-to-work, to accustom them to an orderly life and to train them toward acquiring such attitudes, habit, knowledge and skills as are required for normal social life. All correctional programmes in a prison involve social education, which embodies practical guidance in the daily life of prisoners. In addition, lectures on vocational knowledge and common social topics, and group activities for the purpose of cultivating character are organized in the evenings and on holidays. In guiding inmates in these activities, distinguished persons in various walks of life are invited from outside to complement the endeavour of institutional staff.

4. Correspondence Courses

Correspondence courses were introduced, at first on an experimental basis, in Juvenile Prisons and Women's Prisons in 1949. In 1952, it was applied to all correctional institutions.

It is unquestionably a great privilege for those who are serving a prison sentence to be able to study while in prison. The number of applicants who spend most of their free hours in study with a fervent desire to make a new life shows an annual increase. Encouragement as well as facilities for study are given to inmates to gain more profit from the courses.

The number of prisoners who were engaged in correspondence courses in 1971 was 4,670 inclusive of 664 juveniles and 4,006 adults.

5. Religious Guidance

For those serving prison sentences, mental and moral support through cultivation of religious sentiments is especially important. Thus, since 1872, religious guidance had been given to all prisoners, by the chaplains appointed by the government. However, since the new Constitution of 1947 prohibited any governmental agencies to conduct or support any religious service, the system of official chaplains was abolished. Since then, religious services in correctional institutions have been held only by voluntary priests for those prisoners who desire to attend. accordingly, a committee of those voluntary chaplains was established in the Japanese Federation of Religions, an association of various religious groups. When a prisoner wishes to have his own religious service the administrative head of the institution asks the committee to send a voluntary chaplain.

The total number of voluntary chaplains serving in correctional institutions was 1,183 at the end of 1971.

6. Physical Training and Recreational Activity

a. Physical Training

Physical training at correctional institutions should not aim merely at maintenance of physical health, but also at training of body and spirit, especially for tolerance and endurance. Physical training is also practised as a sport or a part of the recreational programme.

b. Recreational Activity

Recreational programmes in prisons embody sports, movies, shows, music, "Go"-play, chess and other games, reading, hobbies, etc. Recreational activities at correctional institutions are encouraged not only for a refreshment of inmates' vigour and minds but also for constructive use of their free time. Prisoners are likely to be influenced by evil ways of conduct, if they are left without a constructive recreational programme outside work hours. This can easily spoil the whole correctional effects of work-hours.

7. Voluntary Prison Visitor System

This system was introduced to prisons in 1953. The system is to provide prisoners with opportunities of contact with outside persons of learning and experience. Prisoners may consult with them about personal problems, such as troubles at home, planning for future life, etc. or learn from them about hobbies, arts, etc.

Prisoners as well as inmates of juvenile training schools are apt to be hostile toward the institutional staff for the authority which they carry with their position, and reject their advice. Often, prisoners are prepared to accept advice given by persons from outside. Voluntary Prison Visitors are contributing greatly to the mitigation of authoritative atmosphere of institutions as well as to the solution of the problems arising from prisoners' discomfort caused by confinement.

At the end of 1971, a total of 1,008 Voluntary Visitors were engaged in the service, and their visits to prisons during 1971 numbered 10,215.

8. Correctional Activities through Mass Communication Media

It is natural that the mass communication media such as T.V., radio and periodicals have been widely used in correctional institutions. In the past, however, broadcasting was used mainly to convey notices from the authorities or, at the most, to give brief explanations on current topics. Since 1953, radio programmes have been specially organized by the Ministry of Justice to be broadcast for all correctional institutions on the short-wave. Every institution can relay the transcription of them to inmates. Broadcasting systems within institutions have also been developed, and many institutions are organizing excellent programmes of their own.

Regarding periodicals, "HITO" (Man), "KOKORO" (Mind), and "MINATO" (Harbour) are the main issues at present.

The "HITO" was first issued in 1922 with 8 pages of tabloid. It is issued three times a month, and contains mainly commentaries on current topics. The "KOKORO" was

brought out in 1947, as a special edition of the "HITO" for juvenile inmates, and has been continued to date, issued monthly with 64 pages of A5 size, made up of digests of noted fiction, scientific articles, articles on employment, etc. "MINATO" was first published in 1956 for young adult offenders (20-30 years of age). It is a quarterly with 72 pages of A5 size. In addition, periodicals issued in institutions with the participation of the inmates in their edition, number 67 at present.

9. Library

Library service is another important means of correctional education. Special consideration has been given to the selection and acquisition of good books for inmates. The "Advisory Council on Selection of Books for Inmates" was established in 1951. The inmate libraries at the Detention Houses, Prisons and Juvenile Prisons had a total of 451,361 volumes of books in March 1972.

10. Open Treatment of Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment without Forced Labour

The Law requires that prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment without forced labour should be accommodated in a section separate from those under sentence of imprisonment with forced labour. However, due to the small number of such prisoners in the past, their treatment was not always satisfactory. Recently, prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without forced labour have greatly increased in number, reflecting the striking increase in negligent driving cases, and a strong desire has been voiced that such prisoners should be grouped for more proper treatment.

Prisoners under a sentence of imprisonment without forced labour had been gathered in the TOYOHASHI Branch Prison (since October, 1961), NARASHINO Branch Prison (since March, 1968), and KAKOGAWA Prison (since June, 1963). In view of the good results observed in those prisons, three more prisons, i.e. SAGA Juvenile Prison, YAMAGATA Prison and SAIJO Branch Prison were additionally designated, in December, 1964, as the same type of institutions as the above-mentioned prisons. In these prisons, living guidance, vocational training and other educational programmes necessary for the rehabilitation of prisoners are intensively carried out in an open institutional setting, that is, the dormitories, dining halls, and work shops were unlocked, and inmates are allowed to commute without escort within the specified area, and are allowed to have interviews with visitors without an attending officer. These are pilot projects for open institutional treatment of prisoners. Recently, the NARASHINO Branch Prison changed its site to ICHIHARA, in CHIBA Prefecture. The ICHIHARA Branch Prison then had its status raised and became an independent prison, in November, 1969. The ICHIHARA Prison, as it is now named, is the first independent open institution in Japan, accommodating exclusively prisoners convicted of negligent offences in traffic accidents who are sentenced to imprisonment without forced labour.

Security

The extremely overcrowded conditions of penal institutions shortly after World War II, were accompanied by serious food shortage almost endangering prison security.

Riots, escapes, murders and bodily injuries even against officers were not rare. However, the overcrowdedness was gradually mitigated after 1950. This, together with the improvement in classification and security methods, contributed to bringing about stabilized discipline and order. Major incidents in prisons for the past five years are given in the following table.

Prison Accidents	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Escape	14	18	12	9	12
Suicide	9	13	11	8	16
Murder and Bodily Injury Against Officers	57	54	40	28	36
Murder and Bodily Injury Against Inmates	223	169	155	148	114
Accidental Death and Injury During Work	1	3	1	1	0
Negligent Accidental Death and Injury	1	1	0	0	0
Fire Incurred	1	0	2	2	0
Miscellaneous	36	34	43	16	13
Total	342	292	264	212	191

A post-war feature about prisoners is that the proportion of felonious offenders such as the murderer, the robber, the rapist, the arsonist and the like in the total prison population has ascended, and in regard to their age distribution, those ranging between 20 and 30 years of age are of late comprising approximately 49 percent of total prisoners as compared to 33 percent in 1943. Also prisoners belonging to under-world organizations are on the increase. This accounts for the recent high incidence of murder and bodily injury in prisons, in spite of the decrease in total prison population. Measures specially taken for the security of prisons after the War are as follows:

a) Establishment of mobile security force in Regional Correction Headquarters

The mobile security force was established in each Regional Correctional Headquarters. The forces serve for the general reinforcement of security in each prison, as well as for preparation against emergent incidents.

b) Mechanization of security operation

Metal detectors, transceivers, phono-recorders, close circuit T.V. sets, etc. are used more and more extensively for purposes of security.

c) Dispersed accommodation of syndicated criminals

For the purpose of preventing conflicts and struggles in prison among criminal syndicates, members of criminal organizations are dispersed to different prisons.

Prison Industry

The prison industries in Japan employ 38,000 prisoners on daily average, their annual input amounting to 3,000 million yen, and output, 7,715 million yen. There are 24 kinds of work, including woodcrafts, printing, tailoring, moulding, shoe-making, outside construction works, etc. The purpose of the industry is to give inmates systematic training in vocational skill and will-to-work which are indispensable for their rehabilitation, and at the same time, to contribute to the national economy by redeeming the cost of prisons.

The prison industry consists of the following three types of operation.

a) Manufacturing and selling of goods

All raw materials and facilities necessary for work are provided by the State and the products therefrom are sold in the open market.

b) Processing and repairing on contract

Parts of raw materials and facilities necessary for work are provided by the contractor, who pays the State the cost for labour and part of material on piece-rate basis. Repairing of commodities follows essentially the same procedure.

c) Provision of labour

All raw materials and facilities for work are provided by contractors, who pay the State for the labour on daily wage basis.

1. Outline of Operation

a. Employment of prisoners

At the end of 1972, a total of 37,313 prisoners were employed in prison industries. The number comprised 77.4 percent of the total prison population on that day. An analysis of the percentage by categories of prisoners reveals that 91.5 percent of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with forced labour were employed; rates for those sentenced to imprisonment without forced labour and those awaiting trial were 93.3 percent and 2.2 percent respectively.

b. Employment and Revenue

Breakdown of the prisoners employed by category of industry and the annual revenue for 1969 are given below:

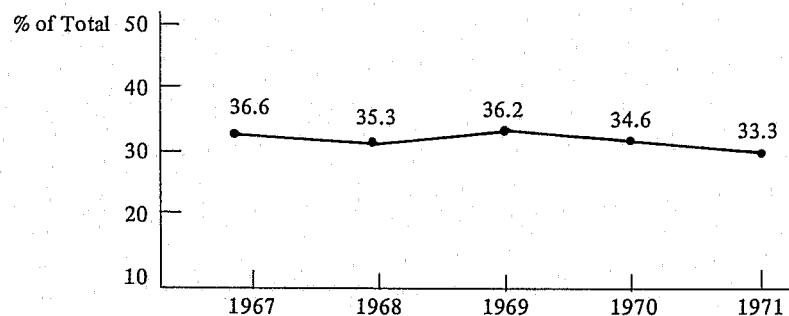
Category of Industry	Prisoners Employed	Percentage of Total	Annual Revenue	Percentage of Total
			(million yen)	
Wood-craft	2,941	8.1	1,876	24.3
Printing	2,431	6.8	1,184	15.3
Tailoring	3,439	9.4	783	10.2
Moulding	6,692	18.4	2,039	26.5
Vocational Training	1,270	3.5	84	1.1
Others	10,824	29.6	1,746	22.6
Maintenances Works	8,821	24.2	—	—

An analysis of the annual revenue for 1971 by source of order reveals that 9.5 percent was on orders from government offices, 89.0 percent from general public, and 1.5 percent was for the maintenance of prisons.

2. Vocational Training

Unemployment is one of the important factors of criminality. Surveys reveal that, about 35.2 percent of all prisoners admitted during the last five years from 1967 had no occupation. * In this circumstance, it is most necessary to give vocational knowledge and occupational skill to such prisoners. The "Rules for Vocational Training of Prisoners" was issued in March 1956, for the purpose of providing standards corresponding to the Vocational Training Law.

* Trends in the rate of prisoners who had no occupation.



There are three types of vocational training programmes, as follows:

a) General Vocational Training

There are five prisons in which the programmes consist mainly of general vocational training courses. These are NAKANO Prison, KAWAGOE Juvenile

Prison, NARA Juvenile Prison, YAMAGUCHI Prison, and HAKODATE Juvenile Prison.

b) Concentrated Vocational Training

This is a specific vocational training course organized in a prison, concentrating on prisoners suited to the programme. There are 24 prisons which regularly operate such a course.

c) Vocational Training programmes under the auspices of an institution

Courses are occasionally organized in each prison, selecting trainees from among the prisoners of that prison.

Main vocational training courses operated in 1971 are as follows:

Category of Work	Prisons Running a Course	Total Number of Trainees
Wood-craft	12	108
Wood-carving	1	4
Architecture	7	74
Plastering	10	112
Printing	9	84
Mimeographing	7	91
Western-style tailoring	1	7
Knitting	1	8
Electricity wiring	6	64
Auto driving	3	297
Auto repairing	10	102
Moulding	1	7
Sheet metal work	2	14
Welding	15	248
Machinery	8	102
Paper-making	1	21
Shoe-making	1	2
Cooking	3	10
Boiler-operation	9	106
Hair-dressing	6	59
Cosmetology	3	12
Operation of wireless telegraph	1	11
Accounting	1	9
Laundry	4	34
Mat making	3	16
Farming	5	45
Gardening	1	5
Seamanship	1	11

Others	-	181
Total		1,844

Through the vocational training, prisoners are encouraged to obtain a license or certification, which is of much help for their rehabilitation. The numbers of prisoners who took public examinations and who were qualified in various fields of work during 1971 are given below:

Kind of License	Prisoners Who Took Exams.	Prisoners Qualified
Boiler-Operator	142	123
Auto Driver	125	110
Auto Repairer	144	132
Welder	351	330
Barber	69	69
Cosmetologist	13	13
Cook	58	51
Laundryman	38	34
Ship Captain	6	6
Maritime Engineer	4	4
Telephone Operator	21	16
Electric Winer	78	73
Certification of Skill	Wood-craft	6
	Metal Filing	1
	Sheet Metal Work	1
	Plumbing	3
	Plastering	1
Miscellaneous Others	3,204	2,013
Total	4,265	2,985

3. Prison Camps

The rehabilitative goal of prisons is often bottlenecked by the closed atmosphere of the institution. Prison camps which are characteristically for outside work programmes, provide inmates with an environment of minimum security or an open institutional treatment, which are conducive to their rehabilitation.

Many camps are for public works, such as conservation of forests or rivers and construction of roads, air-ports, etc.

Some other camps are for prisoners who are employed in an outside factory or company. Examples are OI Dockyard Camp of MATSUYAMA Prison, KAGAMIHARA Metal Industry Group Camp of GIFU Prison, KOBE Steel Industry Group Camp of KAKOGAWA Prison, IZUMI Home (western-style tailoring) of WAKAYAMA Women's

Prison and ARII Dockyard Camp of ONOMICHI Branch Prison.

There are also minimum security camps and branch prisons which are dedicated to vocational training programmes in agriculture. Examples are MOGAMI Agricultural School attached to YAMAGATA Prison, KITSUREGAWA Agricultural School (a branch prison) of KUROBANE Prison, KIRISHIMA FARM Camp of KAGOSHIMA Prison, MASUKAWA Dairy Prison Camp which has training programmes in agriculture and the operation of construction machines.

4. Remuneration for Prison Labour

Prisoners employed in a prison industry are rewarded with money. The nature of the payment is regarded as a gratuity, not a wage, from the State to working prisoners, for the purpose of encouraging prisoners toward work, and at the same time, providing them upon release with some amount of money.

The money is paid to the prisoners at the time of release, in principle, but prisoners are allowed to use a portion of it for justifiable purposes, such as assisting the family, restitution for the victim and purchasing books. The amount of the reward money on the average is determined by the standard that prisoners should be given, upon discharge, an amount of money that is equal to one and half months' allowance provided by the Livelihood Protection Law.

5. Solatium for Accidental Death or Injury while engaged in Prison Work

Dependants of prisoners who die, or the prisoners themselves who get injured, while engaged in prison work are granted a solatium. The amount is determined, with due regard to the degree of suffering, cause of the accident, and the living conditions of the prisoner or his family.

Feeding, Medical Care and Hygiene

1. Feeding

a. Feeding for General Prisoners

Staple food for inmates at penal institutions consists of 50 percent rice and 50 percent wheat. The quantity of staple food varies with sex, age, and type of work they are engaged in. There are five grades of ration: 3,000 Calories per day (1st grade), 2,700 Calories (2nd grade), 2,400 Calories (3rd grade), 2,000 Calories (4th grade) and 1,800 Calories (5th grade), and the proportional amounts of rice and wheat is determined by the Calories.

The standards for nutritional amounts to be contained in side-dishes are as follows:

Item	Adult	Juvenile
Total amount of Protein (Animal Protein)	40g. (20g.)	45g. (25g.)
Fats	20g.	20g.
Calories	over 600 Cal.	over 600 Cal.

Calcium	600 mg.	700 mg.
Vitamin A	pure 2,500 I.U.	pure 3,000 I.U.
Vitamin B ₂	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Vitamin C	130 mg	180 mg

b. Feeding for Special Prisoners

For patients of tubercular diseases, special side-dishes are added to the regular ones. Patients suffering from other diseases and pregnant women may also have special diet. Further, when any inmate is engaged in over-time work or special outside prison labour, additional food may be given to him. Foreign prisoners who are accustomed to different menu, are supplied with special foods in accordance with the "Regulations Concerning Food Supply for Foreign Prisoners." Prisoners awaiting trial are permitted to have any meal sent in by outsiders or to purchase it at their own expense. Liquor and cigarettes are legally prohibited to any prisoner.

2. Medical Care and Hygiene

a. Present State

The service of medical care and hygiene at correctional institutions primarily aims at, i) prevention of undesirable influences of confinement upon inmates' health, ii) securing of minimum standards with respect to clothing, food and housing, iii) prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries; and iv) conducting research on the causes of crime and the method of correction from the medical point of view. For instance, the psychiatric diagnosis and treatment of mentally disordered prisoners, the removal of tattoo marks from the body of prisoners, orthopedic treatment for deformities, and the cure of tubercular and venereal diseases are main contributions of medical service to correction.

The staff of the Medical Affairs Division consists of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nutritionists, X-ray operators, bacteria and poison investigators, nurses, nursing officers (appointed from among the guards) and clerical workers. To assist the chief of the Medical Affairs Division in the administrative work, a Captain or an Assistant Captain is attached to the Division. The officer often plays a role as a medical social worker in interviewing patients.

b. Measures for Recruiting Medical Staff

The demand for medical personnel exceeds the supply not only in correctional institutions but also in outside hospitals and clinics. As an expedient for supplementation of medical staff in correctional institutions, the system of Correctional Medicine Scholarship was established in 1961. Also an Assistant Nurse Training Institute under the auspices of Correctional Bureau was opened in 1966.

i) Correctional Medicine Scholarship

The Scholarship may be granted to any medical student who promises to work for a correctional institution upon completion of the regular medical training. The Scholarship embodies 6,000 yen per month allowance on loan

without interest for 4 years. The loan debt is forgone, if the recipient works for a correctional institution for a specified period.

ii) Assistant Nurse Training Institute Attached to HACHIOJI Medical Prison

In order to meet the shortage of assistant nurses in the prisons, twenty trainees are selected annually from among correctional officers to pursue a two-year training course, which has authorized curricula, both theoretical and practical, for the training of assistant nurses. All the trainees have been qualified, upon completion of the courses, passing the National Examination for Assistant Nurses.

c. Inmate's Death and Temporary Suspension of Servitude

The number of prisoners who died in prisons and those for whom the prison servitude was temporarily suspended due to serious illness are given in the following table.

Year	Prisoners who Died in Prisons	Prisoners for Whom Servitude was Suspended	Total Prison Population
1967	115	164	60,837
1968	74	144	56,257
1969	87	144	52,737
1970	64	126	49,209
1971	65	125	48,131

Note: The general incidence of death per 1,000 of total national population was 6.8 in 1969; the same rate for prisoners was 1.6.

The number of prisoners who died in prisons does not include those whose death sentences executed.

III. THE JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL

History and Background

The juvenile justice and correction system in Japan was established for the first time in 1922 with the promulgation of the old Juvenile Law and the old Reformatory (Kyōsei-in) Law. In 1948, the Juvenile Law was revised and, at the same time, the Reformatory (Kyōsei-in) Law was renamed "Juvenile Training School Law." Thus, a new system started on the basis of new ideas. Both of the new Laws came into force on January 1, 1949.

The Juvenile Training School is a national institution receiving those juveniles who are committed thereto by the Family Court as a re-educative measure to give them correctional training. The Juvenile Training School Law reflects deep interest in the positive correctional training of juveniles and complete guarantee of their human rights. These are main features of that Law, which opened a way for new development in correctional service for juveniles. The Juvenile Training School is classified into four types; primary, middle, advanced and medical, with a view to more effective and appropriate treatment of juveniles.

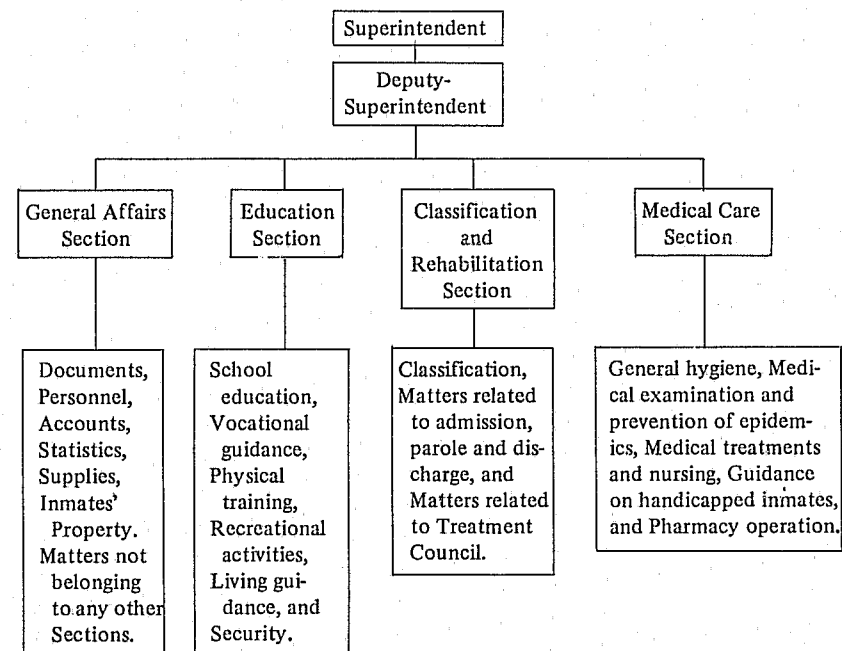
Institutional Organization

A Juvenile Training School has four Sections: General Affairs, Education, Classification and Rehabilitation, and Medical Care, each of which is headed by a chief who is under the supervision of the superintendent. In each of the 40 larger Schools, a deputy-superintendent is assigned to assist the Superintendent. The Education Section is in charge of operating various correctional programmes and daily care of juveniles. The programme for an individual juvenile is worked out by the Classification & Rehabilitation Section according to the results of the investigation and the diagnosis made by the Medical Care Section, etc. Every Juvenile Training School has a Treatment Council consisting of the main staff, which is an advisory committee for the superintendent, and is intended to ensure appropriate treatment of juveniles. All important matters concerning the treatment of juveniles are determined by the superintendent after due deliberation with the Treatment Council.

The annual budget for 1972 of the Juvenile Training Schools amounted to 5,749,334,000 yen and the expenses for the maintenance of the juveniles calculated per head per day were about 3,029 yen.

The staff consists of 2,896 persons, including 138 executives, 84 medical staff, 2,316 instructors and 308 miscellaneous employees. The medical staff consists of 69 physicians, 6 psychiatrists, 7 pharmacists and 2 nurses.

The organization chart of a Juvenile Training School is given below:



Types of School

The standard for classification of the Juvenile Training Schools is as follows:

- a) Primary Juvenile Training School
Those aged 14 or over but generally under 16, who have no significant defect, either physical or mental.
- b) Middle Juvenile Training School
Those aged approximately 16 or over but under 20, who have no significant defect, either physical or mental.
- c) Advanced Juvenile Training School
Those aged approximately 16 or over but under 23, who have no significant defect, either mental or physical, but have an advanced criminal tendency.
- d) Medical Juvenile Training School
Those aged 14 or over but under 26, who have a serious defect, either mental or physical.
Girls are accommodated in the schools separate from those for boys, except in the Medical Schools.

Number of Schools and State of the Accommodation

At the end of 1972 there were 62 main schools and 2 branch schools, including 11 schools for girls and 3 medical schools for both sexes. Thirty-five of the schools were of single type; the others were of multiple type, consisting of two or three types.

At the time of the reorganization of juvenile justice and correction system, the scope of juveniles admissible to Juvenile Training Schools was greatly extended both in the age range and nature of delinquency. In 1948 there were only 12 Juvenile Training Schools in the country and the capacity was so limited that efforts had to be made for rapid expansion of the schools' capacity. The capacity as well as the quality of accommodation have been improved year after year. The present conditions, however, are not satisfactory. There are still many improvements that need to be done in order to establish an ideal Juvenile Training School System.

Trends in Population

1. Number of Juveniles Admitted

The total school populations for the past years are given in the following table.

Total School Population

(as at the end of year)

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1967	7,323	725	8,048
1968	5,837	657	6,494
1969	4,896	502	5,398
1970	4,455	405	4,860
1971	3,708	340	4,048

2. The length of Stay in School

Annual average length of stay in the Schools for the past five years is given below:

1967	14.3 months
1968	14.3 "
1969	14.1 "
1970	14.3 "
1971	14.3 "

Background of Inmate Juveniles

1. Age

An analysis of the ages of the school population reveals that the 19-year-old group is the largest, followed by the 18-year-old group. Recent trends by age groupings show that the age groups 16 and lower are on the decrease.

2. Nature of Delinquency

An analysis of delinquent acts for which juveniles were recently committed to the schools reveals that theft accounts for the largest group followed by sex offenses i.e. rape, etc. However, an analysis of trends by offenses shows that extortion which used to comprise the second largest group as well as theft are markedly on the decrease.

3. Psychiatric Assessment

Under the present Juvenile Law, the policy of exempting juveniles, whenever possible, from criminal proceedings is observed extensively. Consequently, many of those who are sent to the Juvenile Training Schools are found to have a strong criminal tendency. This was not true of the "Kyōsei-in." or Reformatory, under the old system. The problem is one of the biggest receiving the attention of the authorities. The table below contains the psychiatric assessment of juveniles, and indicates for the relatively incorrigible nature of the juveniles.

Psychiatric Assessment of Juvenile Training School Population (As at Dec. 20 in each year)

Diagnosis	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total Sample	6,436	100	4,869	100	4,814	100	3,660	100	3,546	100	
Mentally Disordered Juveniles	1,147	17.8	857	17.6	826	17.2	583	15.9	584	16.5	
Break-down of Mental Disorder	Feeble-minded	(642)	(9.9)	(306)	(6.3)	(270)	(5.6)	(353)	(9.7)	(370)	(10.5)
	Psychopathy and Neurosis	(428)	(6.7)	(53)	(1.1)	(62)	(1.3)	(60)	(1.6)	(63)	(1.8)
	Psychosis	(77)	(1.2)	4,012	82.4	3,988	82.8	3,077	84.1	2,962	83.5
Normal and Quasi-normal	5,289	82.2									

Treatment Based on Classification

In addition to the basic classification of Juvenile Training Schools into the four types, which is provided for in the Juvenile Training School Law, each Correction Region has a system of sub-classification based on the educational capacity, character, and degree of delinquency. For instance, in the Tokyo Correction Region, the following sub-categories are used.

- a. Those who have good prospect of reformation.
- b. Those who have rather poor prospect of reformation.
- hx. The feeble-minded, or those who need the same treatment as that for the feeble-minded.
- hy. Psychopaths and those with strong tendency toward psychopathy.
- hz. Psychotics.
- kx. Those who need medical treatment or care for physical disease or are pregnant.
- ky. Blind, deaf and dumb, or physically handicapped or immature juveniles.

Correctional Education

1. Academic Training

Academic training is given mainly to those who have not completed their compulsory education. In the Primary Juvenile Training Schools which admit juveniles who are within their compulsory education age, emphasis is placed on the school education. In the Middle and Advanced Schools, the senior high school level or higher courses may be provided, in addition to the courses of the compulsory education level.

The higher education courses are provided either through correspondence courses or in conjunction with the vocational guidance. Academic training at the Medical Juvenile Training Schools includes curricula similar to those of the schools for the handicapped children or other schools for special education. Inmates are generally not interested in learning, their ability varies with individuals, and the time of admission and release is irregular. These cause difficulties for the operation and the organization of educational programmes.

The superintendent of a Juvenile Training School can issue a certificate for completion of a course. Such a certificate has the same validity as those issued by the principal of a primary or junior high school.

2. Vocational Guidance

The majority of juvenile inmates have no vocational skill, and were leading a wayward life. Therefore, it is one of the most important tasks of correctional service to develop vocational skills and the motivation of those juveniles, so that they can live a satisfactory vocational life in society. Thus, in Primary Juvenile Training Schools, emphasis is placed on the impartment of basic vocational knowledge and cultivation of motivation toward a vocational skill. In Middle and Advanced Schools, more advanced

vocational knowledge and skills necessary for an independent living are taught, as well as training in motivation and the will to apply such knowledge in practical work.

Vocational guidance has two main areas: i) vocational training which is operated in accordance with the provisions of the Vocational Training Law; and ii) vocational consultation and try-out which is intended to find a suitable job for an individual. As to the vocational training, there are about 30 courses in operation in the Schools. Included in these are courses in machinery, welding, auto repairing, etc. Juveniles are first classified for the areas, and then assigned to the most suitable course, according to individual ability, aptitude and family requirements.

Through these guidance programmes, juveniles are encouraged to attain standards for authorized licences and certifications. Those engaged in vocational guidance are entitled to a certain amount of reward money. Also, juveniles may be entrusted to an outside vocational training school or a volunteer for more intensive and practical vocational guidance, on the basis of either temporary leave from school or daily work-out.

3. Social Education

Social education in the Juvenile Training School aims at removing anti-social thought and behaviour, and developing a healthy social attitude. Social education is provided in three stages according to the length of inmates' stay in the School. During the first period, juveniles are required to reflect on their delinquency and are given orientation on daily institutional life. During the second period, emphasis is placed upon developing the social skills necessary to maintain good human relations with other inmates, which is indispensable in group life. In the last period (the pre-release period), the guidance by the staff is geared to make juveniles prepared for the social life after release.

Social education embodies individual interviews, diary guidance, group counselling, group discussions, lectures on social affairs, club activities, etc.

Also as part of social education, arrangements are made for juveniles to meet persons of distinguished character and experience, chaplains, parole officials, etc. These persons are appointed "Voluntary visitors" by the Superintendent of the Regional Correction Headquarters, and are welcomed to the School. They give advice and guidance to juveniles in vocational skills, personal problems, or future plans. Furthermore, juveniles are given opportunities of excursion outside the institution for general observation or for participation in events of the local community.

Supply and Feeding

Articles necessary for daily institutional life such as clothing, bedding etc. are lent or provided. Inmates are also permitted to use their own articles so far as they are harmless to the discipline and hygiene of the School. The food expense per head per day in 1973 was 73.88 yen for staple food, and 81.78 yen for side-dishes. A day's ration of the main dish has 2,400 calories, and the average quantity of nutrition in side-dishes per head per day is as follows:

Protein	Animal Protein	Fat	Calories	Calcium	Vitamin A	Vitamin B ₂
45 g.	25 g.	20 g.	600 Cal.	800 mg.	3,000 I.U.	0.4 mg.

Vitamin C
180 mg.

Medical Treatment

There are five independent Medical Juvenile Training Schools. Juveniles who need medical treatment are committed by the Family Court to a Medical Training School, and any inmate of a Juvenile Training School of another type who needs medical treatment may also be transferred, through administrative action, to a Medical School. In case the appropriate medical treatment is not available, a sick juvenile may be temporarily sent to an outside hospital, or allowed to receive medical treatment at his own home or some other appropriate place.

Progressive Grade System

In the Juvenile Training Schools, there are three grades of treatment: the first, Second and Third Grades. The First and Second Grades are sub-divided into two classes: the higher and the lower. New admissions are first placed in the lower class of the 2nd Grade, to be promoted step by step to the higher grades, but one who makes exceptionally good progress may be promoted two classes at a time. Conversely, one who has a particularly inferior record may be lowered by one grade, and in case there are special reasons, by two grades or more at a time.

Promotion and demotion are determined after examining the daily records of the juvenile. Such examination is to be made at least once a month. The juveniles of the First Grade may be granted the privilege of self-government, in regard to recreation and school activities.

Extension of Commitment beyond the Age Limit

When a juvenile inmate has reached twenty years of age, he has normally to be released. If, however, his anti-social tendencies have not been corrected by that time, his commitment to the School may be extended by a decision of a competent Family Court. The maximum term of extension is until he reaches 23 years of age. An inmate with a mental disorder whose release is considered inappropriate from the viewpoint of public welfare may, through the same procedure as above, be continuously kept in custody in a Medical Juvenile Training School until he reaches 26 years of age.

Release

When a juvenile has attained the highest Grade, and his release on parole is considered to be appropriate, the Superintendent, after deliberation with the Treatment Council, makes an application for parole to the Regional Parole Board. The Superintendent may apply for the discharge of a juvenile to the Board if he deems that the correctional goal has been attained by the juvenile.

The Regional Parole Board, receiving these applications, sends one of its members for an interview with the juvenile, and decides, on the basis of the member's judgement as well as the results of environmental adjustment, whether to grant his discharge or parole.

As mentioned above, the Superintendent should, in principle, release a juvenile when he reaches 20 years of age. Juveniles released in 1971 numbered 4,033 in all, and those released on parole, 2,879.

IV. THE JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION HOME

Background and Functions

The Juvenile Classification Home is an institution established at the time of the re-organization of the juvenile justice and correction system in 1949.

There are 52 Homes (including a branch Home), in the same localities where the Family Courts are situated.

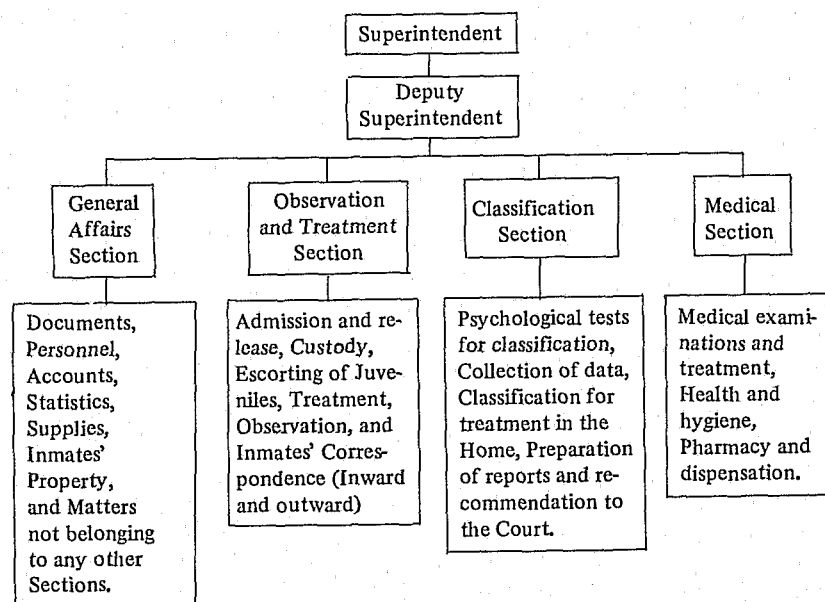
For the hearing of juvenile cases by Family Court, classification of personality (assessment of intelligence, character, attitude, aptitude, etc.), as well as information about the social environment (family, school, work place, etc.), personal history and delinquent career, is indispensable. The Juvenile Classification Home is charged with the duty of conducting the classification, while the investigation of social environment is carried out mainly by Family Courts' pre-hearing investigators.

The data obtained by the two agencies is conducive to clearer assessment of the case, and the Family Court is able to make the best disposition for the rehabilitation of the juvenile.

For this purpose, the Classification Home detains juveniles for a certain period, observes their behaviour in various treatment programmes, and carries out the classification, using scientific methods of medicine, psychiatry, psychology, sociology and pedagogy. The results thus obtained, together with the recommendation regarding the treatment of the juvenile, are reported to the Family Court.

Organization

The Organizational Chart of the Juvenile Classification Home



The Juvenile Classification Home has four sections; General Affairs, Observation and Treatment, Classification, and Medical Care. A deputy-superintendent may be assigned if necessary.

The annual budget for the Juvenile Classification Homes for 1972 amounted to 2,411,194,000 yen. The staff consisted of 1,202 persons, including 120 executives, 210 specialists, 625 instructors, and 247 miscellaneous employees as at July, 1, 1972. The 210 specialists consist of 17 physicians, 13 psychiatrists, 1 nurse and 179 classificational staff, mainly psychologists.

Trends in Admission and Population

Trends in total number of juveniles admitted and total resident population at the year-end are shown in the following table:

Year	Number of Admissions			Total Resident Population of Homes at the end of each year		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1967	30,814	27,962	2,852	1,052	984	68
1968	27,505	24,761	2,744	964	892	72
1969	23,113	21,004	2,109	615	566	49
1970	19,633	17,911	1,722	632	582	50
1971	16,451	14,845	1,606	553	503	50

Length of Inmates' Stay in the Home

The length of stay in a Juvenile Classification Home is prescribed by the Juvenile Law, which is normally 14 days with the reservation that, if necessary, the period may be renewed for a maximum of another 14 days by a ruling of the Family Court. The average length of stay is about 20 days.

Treatment in the Home

Boys and girls are accommodated in separate sections. Classification for room assignment is done according to the personality, personal history, previous history of consignment to an institution or agency, age, progress of the trial and so on. In the treatment of juveniles, emphasis is placed on securing peaceful and quiet environment to make them prepared to attend the hearing without fear. Daily guidance in regard to keeping their body, clothes and rooms clean is also emphasized. In the schedule of their daily work, special consideration is given to reading, physical exercise and recreation for the purpose of alleviating the anxiety and tension of juveniles. Radio programmes in the evening are also provided. In addition to general radio programmes, special programmes are organized for the inmates.

The food expense per head per day in 1973 was 70.91 yen for staple food and 85.51 yen for side-dishes. The calory count of staple food per head per day is 2,300 calories, and the quantities of nutrition contained in side-dishes are given below:

Protein	Animal Protein	Fat	Calories	Calcium	Vitamin A
45 g.	25 g.	20 g.	600 g.	800 mg.	3,000 I.U.

Vitamin B ₁	Vitamin B ₂	Vitamin C
- mg.	0.4 mg.	180 mg.

Classification

Major methods of classification used in the Homes are interview, analysis of case history, psychological tests to assess intelligence and character, while continuous efforts are being made for better diagnosis in terms of clinical psychology and psychiatry. The results of classification, together with those of medical examinations, behavioural observation and analysis of personal history, life-environment, etc. are considered at the classification conference in which a recommendation for the disposition of the case is decided. All data concerning his delinquency are also presented to the Family Court to be considered at the hearing. These data are also useful for the treatment of the juvenile, particularly in a case when he is committed to a Juvenile Training School. The results of the investigation and directions concerning his treatment are filed in "Juvenile Records (Shōnenbo)," which is, together with other documents concerned, sent to the Juvenile Training School.

Psychological tests are an important means of classification. Up-to-date theories and techniques of projective methods, inventory, aptitude tests are used. Special versions of the Sentence Completion Test and Personality inventory were formulated under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice. These are suitable for application to delinquent juveniles. Also, to cope with the recent increase of traffic offenders, major Homes are equipped with instruments for driving aptitude tests and an electroencephalogram recorder which are particularly useful for the classification of traffic offenders. Regarding treatment, various types of psychotherapy and psychological counselling have been introduced to the Home.

The Juvenile Classification Home may render the classification services to any outsider, upon request, provided that it does not disturb the main function of the Home. The number of such clients is on the increase. The role of Juvenile Classification Home in the community's endeavour to cope with the problem of juvenile delinquency is of great importance.

Number of Persons Classified

Year	Grand Total		Juveniles sent from Family Court				Clients referred from	
	Total	Juveniles con- signed to Juve- nile Classifi- cation Homes	Juveniles staying at home	Others	Agencies or Institutions in the Ministry of Justice	Outside Agencies or Individuals		
1960	65,944	40,400	38,851	1,523	26	1,127	24,417	
1965	78,008	41,698	36,680	4,809	209	4,671	31,639	
1970	64,349	29,310	20,228	9,061	21	2,627	32,412	
1971	59,291	27,199	17,088	10,097	14	3,209	28,883	

V. THE WOMEN'S GUIDANCE HOME

Background and Functions

The Women's Guidance Home is a national correctional institution established as a result of the partial revision in 1958 of the Anti-Prostitution Law. There are three Homes at present located in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka.

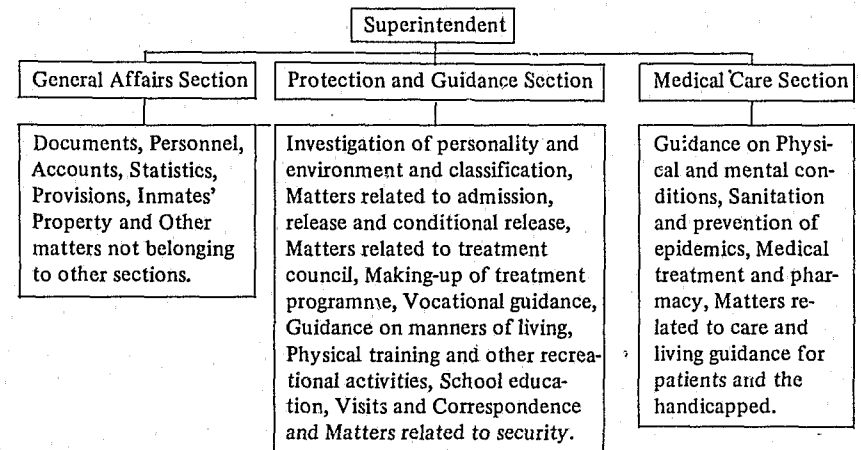
The Women's Guidance Home aims at housing those adult women who have been sentenced to "Guidance Disposition" by the criminal court for solicitation and other crimes provided for in Article 5 of the Anti-Prostitution Law and at giving them protection and guidance necessary for their resocialization (Art. 1, the Women's Guidance Home Law). "Guidance Disposition" is, therefore, not so much a penalty as it is a kind of security measure, and moreover, it can be said, judging from the nature of the system, that it is rather for protection and correction of those women than for social protection. For open solicitation, etc., short term imprisonment or fine may be imposed as an alternative measure. This new measure of Women's Guidance Home, however, characteristically aims at withholding prison servitude, whenever possible, by conditionally suspending the sentence of imprisonment. In other words, this is an entirely new institutional protective measure for for adults, although it is granted to those who are found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment.

Accommodation

This work of protection and guidance for women had been previously performed in specifically designated wards within three female prisons (in Tochigi, Wakayama and Fumoto) until the completion of three main institutions in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka, which were established in 1958 and 1960. The authorized capacities are 99,92 and 24 respectively.

Organization

The authorized strength of the staff in these three Homes is 53, consisting of 4 executives, 4 specialists, 39 instructors and 6 miscellaneous employees. The organizational chart of the Women's Guidance Home is given below:



Admission and Release

The total number of women admitted to and released from the three institutions from May 1958 (the time of inauguration of the system) to December 1971 are given below.

Admission:	
New Commitments	2,943
Revocation of Parole.....	1
Others	81
Release:	
Discharge	2,400
Release on Parole.....	471
Others.....	132
Population (as at end of December 1971).....	22

Length of Inmates' Stay in the Home

It is provided that women may be detained at the Women's Guidance Home for a maximum of six months, subject to earlier release on parole. In 1971, parole accounted for only 5 of 50 total releases.

Background of Inmate Women

1. Age

Regarding the age distribution of new admissions in 1971, 28 percent of the total fell

into the age group of under 30 years, 35 percent between 30 and 40, and 37 percent above 40.

Chronological trends by age groups show that each group is decreasing, and also total admission is on the decrease

Age Distribution of New Committals

Age Year	Total	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	over 50
1967	150	21	29	35	25	26	5	9
1968	123	21	26	23	24	15	8	6
1969	86	8	25	16	18	5	11	3
1970	49	3	7	10	12	10	6	1
1971	46	5	8	8	8	8	4	5

2. Physical and Mental Conditions

Those who were assessed as normal and quasi-normal account for less than 50 percent of the total and about 40 percent were diagnosed as feeble-minded.

Mental Condition of the Inmates

Item Year	Total	Normal	Quasi-normal	Psychopathic tendency	Psychopa- thy	Psy- chosis	Feeble- minded	Unclassifiable
1967	150	3	65	6	3		73	
1968	123	1	59	7	4		51	1
1969	86	1	42	2	2	3	36	
1970	49		22	5	1		21	
1971	46		20	4	4		18	

Physically, approximately 70 percent of the total were suffering from some kind of diseases. Especially, 37 percent of them in 1971 had venereal diseases.

Treatment

Since the "Guidance Disposition" aims at women's resocialization by correcting the habit of prostitution, the treatment at Women's Guidance Home embodies, a) social education b) vocational guidance and c) medical care for mental and physical illness which may hinder their rehabilitation. These treatment are given to the inmates according

to their individual need, not only by the staff members of the Home but also with various assistance from the community.

As for social education, every aspect of their daily life is guided and geared to moral training and cultivation of finer sentiments.

Vocational training is given mainly in needlework and handicraft. The inmates are also engaged in the maintenance work of the institution. Those under vocational guidance are paid some remuneration, which is comparatively higher than that paid at other correctional institutions.

Regarding medical care, emphasis is necessarily placed on the treatment of venereal disease. The inmates physical condition in general is also much improved during their stay in the Home, as a result of a well-regulated life and a balanced diet.

Aftercare

An analysis of the way of living with the total of 50 women released from the three Homes during 1971 revealed that those who stayed at their home as the housewife numbered 5, those staying with the family 7, those getting a job 9, those requesting help of rehabilitation aid agencies in finding a job 25, those in need of medical care 2, and miscellaneous others 2.

For the rehabilitation of those women, the assistance and understanding of not only the agencies concerned but also municipal offices, work-places and the general public are indispensable. All the Homes are endeavouring to obtain active cooperation from the community in this respect.

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