

The longest time any boy has ever been detained here was 1½ years. Of the present population, the longest period any boy has been here is five months. Mr. Nagai stated that the boys stay here for an average of three months.

The average population during 1947 has been twenty. In 1946 the average was around forty and in 1945 and previous years the average number detained here was 100. The largest population ever here was in 1945 when there were 150 boys detained here. The fewest number ever here was 15 boys, this year.

(*Note: The investigator questioned Mr. Nagai in reference to the large number of boys being detained during previous years and a decrease during the past year. Mr. Nagai stated that in previous years, especially during the war, there was a great shortage of manpower for the ship-building company and boys were detained here to relieve this situation. The main purpose of building this institution was to get boys to relieve the labor shortage.)

Work Program for Boys: On the day of inspection, all fifteen boys in the reformatory were working at the ship-building company in Ishinomaki, Japan. The ship yard is located within twenty minutes walk by the boys from the reformatory. It was a ten minute jeep ride from the institution. The boys were observed at work by the investigator. They were engaged in cleaning up scraps of lumber and other material around a ship to be launched on the following day. They were also observed lifting heavy timbers and doing other similar work in the ship yards. The boys appeared very healthy and satisfactorily clothed.

Mr. Nagai stated that usually ten of the boys work at the ship yards. The others farm, 800 tsubo of land, near the institution. Vegetables are grown and they are all used to feed the boys in the institution. No farm products are sold. The boys likewise engage in carpentry work making chairs and other items of furniture for private individuals in the community. Upon visiting the carpentry shop, the investigator noted that there were several wooden geta's recently made. The manager stated that this was not contract work but they were sold to individual citizens in the community. When the weather or season is not favorable to farming, the boys normally working on the farm are either sent to the ship-building company or work in the carpentry shop. On the day of inspection the weather was dark, cold, with a slight drizzle of rain and all boys were working at the ship yard.

The boys work from 7½ to eight hours a day, six days a week. Boys work at ship yards from 0800 to 1530. The reformatory receives 12¥ a day per each boy for wages earned at the ship yards. The only pay received by the juveniles is 100¥ at the time they leave the reformatory. The manager added that boys usually only stay here for three months. Data concerning revenue and expenditures are appended to this report.

Recreation: Boys get twenty minute rest periods each morning and afternoon while at work. They have one hour off for lunch time. Mr. Nagai stated that the institution has ping-pong and baseball facilities available for the boys' recreation each Sunday. The investigator noticed a very crude ping-pong table but did not see any location suitable for baseball near the institution. (This actually consists of tossing a ball-playing pitch and catch.) The boys get to see a movie in the community twice a month (boys substantiated this upon interview.)

Medical Care: A community physician is called when boys become ill. Ten days ago, the community physician treated a boy who injured his foot at the shipyards. Two or three boys per month receive injuries while working at the shipyards. No deaths in the institution during the past year.

Bathing: Boys are allowed to bathe every four days - no pressure put upon boys to bathe at stated times. The fuel for bath is furnished by ship-building company.

Education: The manager stated that there was no education except on rainy days when that was all they could do with the boys. However, he stated that in the summertime they sometimes give schooling for 1 hour a night. The manager stated that he gives the boys ten or 15 minutes religious services before breakfast each day. There were no books for teaching.

Physical Installation: Two old, dilapidated, two-story buildings constructed of scrap lumber four years ago. One other single story building used as a combined kitchen, mess hall and auditorium (this was the best building in the institution). One of the two story buildings mentioned above is used to house families, who lost their homes during the war. The other two story building is used to house all the boys detained here. The boys live on the first floor. This room was not clean and the floor appeared rotten and flimsy. The floor would yield several inches as the inspector walked across it. A few holes were seen in the floor of the building. Mr. Nagai was questioned regarding the presence of rodents and he stated that there were a few but they did not bother the boys. The futons appeared fairly clean.

In the rear of the barracks, there were two huts - one of these contained eight latrines and the other the bath. The doors on the latrines were ready to fall off their hinges. Human excrement was on the floor next to the benjo's, obviously carelessness of the users. Benjo's in extremely filthy condition, also foul odors. The bath was a large steel kettle which was rusty and contained dirty, slimy water. The bath was in a hut which was actually crudely constructed lean-to and about 50 yards distant from the main building offering no protection from the elements. No flooring in bath house except a few boards.

The investigator issued the following directions to the manager of the private reformatory:

1. That the benjo's and living quarters of the boys be cleaned and repaired. That hereafter they be kept clean and adequate for use at all times.

2. That steps be taken to either build a new bath house offering protection from the elements or move it into a building nearby. Boys should not be made to endure such deleterious conditions. Improvements would be made at once.

MORRIS E. FOIST
1st Lt., F.A.
Prison Investigator

Enclosure #7

SEIJI-RYO, Private Juvenile reformatory
Miyagi Prefecture, Ishinomaki, Japan.

Revenue And Expenditure for 1946 Fiscal Year

Total revenue	73,402.65 yen
Total expenditure	73,402.65 "

Revenue

Donation from the Imperial Household	100	yen
Subsidy from the Justice Ministry	2,000	"
Subsidy for the public organization	400	"
Other subsidies	5,744.50	"
Interest of bank dposite	7.08	"
Wage for the work	47,254.	"
Indemnity	7,211.25	"
Balance brought forward from previous year	7,835.82	"
Miscellaneous income	2,850	"

Expenditure

Wage	27,901	yen
Travelling expenses	493.65	"
Communication and transportation	178.95	"
Reception expenses	1,783	"
Furniture	259	"
Perishable goods	675.43	"
Travelling expenses for staff personnel	776	"
Food	24,216.33	"
Clothing	5,893.43	"
Travelling expenses for inmates	726.10	"
Sanitation expenses	1,202.25	"
Subsidy	1,873.90	"
Educational expenses	1,237.70	"
Educational necessities	769	"
Propagation	330	"
Miscellaneous	260	"
Balance brought forward	4,791.91	"

Revenue And Expenditure During The Period from April to Nov., 1947

<u>April</u>	Total Revenue	12,908.91	yen
	Total expenditure	7,038.96	"
	Balance carried forward	5,869.95	"
<u>May</u>	Total revenue	9,781.95	"
	Total expenditure	7,806	"
	Balance carried forward	1,975.95	"
<u>June</u>	Total revenue	8,620.95	"
	Total expenditure	6,289.23	"
	Balance carried forward	2,331.72	"
<u>July</u>	Total revenue	12,130.72	"
	Total expenditure	10,594.94	"
	Balance carried forward	1,535.78	"
<u>August</u>	Total revenue	17,008.78	"
	Total expenditure	12,356.36	"
	Balance carried forward	4,652.42	"
<u>September</u>	Total revenue	10,699.83	"
	Total expenditure	8,382.54	"
	Balance carried forward	2,317.29	"
<u>October</u>	Total revenue	9,781.29	"
	Total expenditure	8,911.36	"
	Balance carried forward	869.93	"
<u>November</u>	Total revenue	10,795.93	"
	Total expenditure	8,968.98	"
	Balance carried forward	1,826.95	"

Detailed Account

<u>Revenue</u>	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Subsidy	4,397		1,245	2,784	1,488	1,425	1,260	
Wage	3,720	2,652	2,760	2,535	6,240	1,476	2,484	3,126
Grant-in-aid		1,260	2,640	2,480	2,170	2,100	3,720	4,800
Price for manufactured goods					5,575			
Indemnity				2,000		1,000		
Owner's subsidy						46.41		
Interest								869.93
Balance carried from previous month	4,791.91	5,869.95	1,975.95	2,331.72	1,535.78	4,652.42	2,317.29	
<u>Total</u>	12,908.91	9,781.95	8,620.95	1,213.72	17,008.78	10,699.83	9,781.29	10,795.93

Expenditure

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Wage	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	3,900	2,900
Miscellaneous wage	564		600	500	2,650	700	900	900
Travelling expenses	300	195				500	76	76
Furniture	150					140		
Writing materials		10						
Communication & transportaion	145	30	40.50	60	20.80	56		10
Reception expenses		1,156.70	330		705.20			150
Propagation expenses	600							
(Above listed are office expenses)								
Furniture	89				270			
Consumable goods	111.60					597.15		
Travel expenses (staff)	97		150		114	94	246	360
Food	2,078.36	2,488.36	2,578.23	6,799.94	4,737.62	3,158.64	3,231.36	3,400.98
Clothing	536	1,227.34			174.74			
Sanitation expenses		6	38	700	580	240.75	216	290
Educational expenses	33	170	85		50		70	100
Books & printing	52	50	50	50	93	456	112	192
Articles for educational use	99	150		135	450	50	40	
Travelling expenses (inmate)	34	36	91.50		161	40		40
Miscellaneous expenses							120	
Bounty		136.60	176	200	200	200		550
<u>Total</u>	7,038.96	7,806	6,289.23	10,594.94	12,356.36	8,382.54	8,911.36	8,968.98

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

APO 500
24 October 1946

NAGANO BRANCH SCHOOL OF SHIN NIPPON GAKUIN (PRIVATE REFORMATORY)

Ueda Shi Nagano ken

Saw Mill school

Tokeda Mati Ueda shi

Mr. Komajiro Uchida - head.

Feb. 1944 he started the reformatory with 10 boys from Kawasaki reformatory.
Aug. 1945 recognized under juvenile court not under Ministry of Welfare,
only recognized by local juvenile court. Head has a wife, 4 children,
2 maids, and spends ¥10,000 monthly. In Feb. 1944 he had to borrow money
to start.

Boys live at old airport. Housing conditions were bad. 32 boys in 30
mat room - all over 14 years old. Conditions have somewhat improved.

¥741,000 for $\frac{1}{2}$ year, 1945 income
3,000 government allowance
¥ 16,610 salary and running expense $\frac{1}{2}$ year
728,000 foodstuff and clothing for boys

Estimated income for 1946 ¥2,940,760

August 1946

18 hours of study - no qualified teacher
240 hours of work
8 hours of recreation

Payment to boys average is 28 yen per month.

No tax - extra foodstuff - charity. School gets large orders from Tokyo.
No supervising authority - no real controlling committee.

Shin Nippon Isakuin
Kizuki Kawasaki City.
Near Nakahara Police Station

4 1 Chome Kobiki cho
Kobashi-ku, Tokyo

Tel 56-2489

¹¹⁵
3779

1:45 Newton
capt. ~~Newton~~
maj. Kimmel

Shunichi Soke

3789

中野(317)
Yabakara 221
Police Station

24 houses all over Japan.

Two
distinct
classes
of boys.

1. Crime against Japanese.
More criminally inclined.

2. Crime against Occ. Fes.

Placed at first in 1 school.

More often not criminally inclined.

Reform & recreational activities needed.
350 boys in 2 schools near each
other.

Rec'd 3 boys a month ago, had
32 by 25 June.

80-20 - Jan.

29/1, 29/2

Printing shop in Tokyo Stock
Exchange bldg. taken over by
SCAP. Need suitable place.

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

APO 500
 29 November 1947

SUBJECT: Inspection of Shonen Shokugyo Gakuin, Private Reformatory,
 Matsudo, Japan. (Chiba Prefecture)

TO: Chief Administrator, Prison Branch

Shonen Shokugyo Gakuin, Matsudo, Japan. (Inspected 25 November 1947) Inspectors: 1st Lt. M. E. Foist, Dr. G. F. Fitzgibbon. A private reformatory for boys, established in 1925 by the present owner, Mr. Keiichiro Ishii, of Tokyo, who also owns a private hospital in Sendagaya. He was not at the reform school when we made our visit. We interviewed Mr. Matsumoto who is in active charge; he began work here in January, 1947.

Population this day = 15 boys; all committed here by juvenile court.
 Maximum number of boys ever here = 35
 Minimum number of boys ever here = 15
 Average length of incarceration here = 6 months

Work program for boys

All boys work 7½ hours per day, six days per week. They work on contract work:

- (a) making insulation on wires. (for Toko Shokai, a manufacturing establishment) (about half of the total number of boys employed on this work.) The business firm supplies the raw materials.
- (b) the remaining half of the inmate population engaged in making straw rope, which is sold to the prefectural (Chiba) Agricultural Association, which supplies the raw material.

Revenues: 3 ¥ per boy per day (from Ministry of Justice)

from the	1947
manufacture	Jan. - 12,850.40 ¥
and sale of	Feb. - 22,734.59
contract	Mar. - 26,253.91
products	Apr. - 26,319.80
	May - 22,660.99
	June - 27,880.00
	July - 34,886.20
	Aug - 31,946.99
	Sept. - 27,075.30
	Oct. - 33,709.40
	266,317¥ 58sen = Total revenue, contract work, 1 Jan-31 Oct, 1947.

Employees and their wages

Mr. Matsumoto	-	1000 ¥	per month (plus found)
Work supervisor	-	700 ¥	per month (plus found)
Mr. Ishii's daughter	-	1000 ¥	per month (plus found)
Mrs. Matsumoto	-	500 ¥	per month (plus found)
Work supervisor	-	500 ¥	per month (plus found)
		3700 ¥	per month

The juvenile inmates receive no wages. Each boy is given a "present" of 200 ¥ when he is released from the institution. Mrs. Matsumoto serves as housekeeper; Mr. Ishii's daughter serves as general overseer.

Age range of inmates on this date - 12 - 17 years (American calculation)

Schooling - one hour daily, from 0700 - 0800. Mr. Matsumoto is the teacher. They have no books. Mr. Matsumoto gives lectures on English conversation, Japanese literature, and arithmetic.

Food rations - for the inmates are secured through usual ration channels. They have received two allotments of clothing from LARA; and they have also received some rationed clothing from prefectural authorities.

Recreation - boys are taken to local "shows" twice monthly. Boys with good records are permitted to go home for week-ends. One small radio in evidence, but no other recreational materials available in the institution.

Health and medical care - if boy becomes seriously ill, local physician is called. If hospitalization is needed, inmate is sent to Mr. Ishii's private hospital. Doctor from this hospital gives boys physical examination once monthly. Minor ailments taken care of by institutional staff. (During inspection we saw boy ill in bed, had been sick two days, and no doctor had seen him. Lt. Foist directed doctor be called immediately.) No deaths here since establishment. (Interviewed 12 year old boy who had cut his fingers on a machine earlier this day. He had received first aid in the institution, and had fingers bandaged.)

Bathing - boys allowed to go to nearby public bath daily if the desire to do so-no pressure put upon boys to bathe at stated times.

Sanitation - Benjes in extremely filthy condition. Also very foul odor. Human excrement on attic floor (Matsumoto said, "A cat must have done it") Room in which boys sleep very dirty. Lt. Foist ordered a cleanup at once. Kitchen facilities poor and unclean.

Fire menace - building a wooden frame affair - boys sleeping room on second floor. Beneath is workshop, with a great amount of dry straw all around. Only means of egress for boys is narrow wooden stairway. No expertness in knowledge of fire, and its results is necessary for me to come to the conclusion that if a fire broke out at night, the boys would likely be burned to death.

Rating - Completely unsatisfactory

Morris E. Foist.

MORRIS E. FOIST
1st Lt., F. A.
Prison Investigator

George F. Fitzgibbon

GEORGE F. FITZGIBBON, Ph.D.
Prison Administrator

TAYAMA-NOJO (Private Reformatory) Kagawa Pref.

Capt. Knight and Mr. Dowd visited on 12 Dec 47.

The population is 1 and capacity about 5. The farm is owned by Mr. & Mrs. Tayama, who are Christians and formerly lived in Brazil. They have no children and keep the boys in their home. The boys work on the farm.

Their daily schedule is:

0600	Arise
0700	Breakfast
0700-0800	Recreation
0800-1130	Work on farm
1130-1300	Lunch
1300-1600	Work
1600-2000	Recreation, supper and go to bed.

The boy at present time was sent in Oct 47 for 3 months. There were 3 other boys but Mr. Tayama allowed them to go to the village and when there, they robbed a man of some money so were sent to the National Reformatory.

Boys said they had never been mistreated. The food was good and the work was not too hard. Only punishment was a lecture.

Investigators suggested there should be some definite hours for schooling even though boys were leaving from time to time. The overall rating of the physical institution was satisfactory.

Juvenile Court judge was interviewed and stated he had none awaiting trial at present. About 8% are sent to the reformatory. The rest are sent to parents and probation officers. There are 132 voluntary probation officers in Shikoku.

TAISHO GAKUEN
(Private Reformatory for Boys)

Visited by Capt. Fomenko on 13 Jan 48. This reformatory was established 20 years ago and is located in Kyoto in a temple compound. It is operated by Hosoi Shodo, head of the Ryo-shoin Temple, which is located in another section of the city. The "school" is managed by the son of the priest. He is assisted by 1 instructor (male), 2 part-time instructors and supervisors (male) who are university students, 1 music teacher and seamstress (female), and one cook (female).

Capacity is 30, population 23. Ages range from 11 to 18. Average length of confinement is 4 months. All boys are referred here by the juvenile court. Monthly intake averages 12, releases 8 and escapes between 4 and 5.

Daily Schedule:

0700 - 0800 Arise, cleaning exercise
0800 - 0830 Breakfast
0830-0930 School
0930 - 1130 Work
1130 - 1200 Maintenance
1200 - 1230 Lunch
1230 - 1330 Rest
1330 - 1530 Work
1530 - 1600 Maintenance
1600 - 1700 School
1700 - 1800 Supper
1800 - 2000 Free time

The school subjects taught were said to be equivalent to the 5th and 6th grade level. When asked if the 11 year old boy was capable of understanding or comprehending these subjects, statement was made that he "sits in class and watches".

Work consists of packaging sugar for the Rakuyo Kugaku Kogyo Co. under supervision of a few company employees. Earnings from Dec. 15 to 31 were said to be ¥7,500. This work was recently started. Previously, the boys manufactured envelopes.

Ten (10%) percent of the earnings were said to be reserved for the children to be used to send them to theatres and to defray expenses of transportation and small spending allowances when the boy visits home which is done bi-monthly.

Because of the limited area, outside recreational activities are practically non-existent. The boys play games in the quarters and listen to radio programs.

This institution's supplies are supplemented by LARA goods.

Standards of sanitation, cleanliness and orderliness were poor in the kitchen and dining room. On the spot corrective measures were instituted.

Rating: An average private reformatory.

TOHOKU KOKUI GAKUIN
Private Juvenile Reformatory
Sendai, Japan

Inspection of Tohoku Kokui Gakuin, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture. Inspection made by Lt. Foist and Dr. Fitzgibbon (with Mr. Satow, PSD interpreter), on 8 December 1947. The first visit to this institution by representative of Prison Branch, PSD.

This institution was established 18 February 1943, by Mr. Kesaguro Yamada, who still operates it, and who was present and interviewed by us on this date.

Inmate population this date, 48 boys (ages 13 - 18 years, Japanese age). Largest number ever here, 65; smallest number ever here, 35. Capacity here "about 60", but an addition has been built, and a future capacity of about 100 is anticipated.

Average length of stay of boys here is 6 months. Of the 48 boys here on this date 34 were sent by the Juvenile Court; and 14 were sent by local police and city office.

Work - farming (the institution is situated atop a very high hill, and has farm land).

5 to 9 boys sent out to work by the day (although not every day) at the Sendai Wireless Electric Communications Co. This company pays the institution 50¥ per boy per day for their work there. The boy receives 30¥ of this, which is kept for him, and given to him upon his release.

A little less than two years ago Mr. Yamada was asked by prefectural authorities to send boys out to nearby army barracks to clean up the place prior to its use by U. S. Army occupation forces. (About 5 boys were sent there for about 21 days. Data not available concerning money received for this.)

2 boys each day are sent to Sendai City to work in poolroom owned and operated by Mr. Yamada. (Mr. Yamada told conflicting stories concerning this business enterprise. He first said that the poolroom was built, and is being run, solely as a recreational facility for the boys in his institution. Closer questioning elicited the response that it is a public poolroom, with one table available for the use of the boys. It is the Kunimi Poolroom. Mr. Yamada says he pays boys 15¥ each per day for working here. (Different boys are sent on different days, but always 2 per day are sent.)

During April and May 1947, 5 boys were sent to work at a monument works in Sendai employed as stone cutters, learning the trade. During this time the boys worked there 25 days per month. Their misbehavior there resulted in the withdrawing of the boys, and none have worked there since that time. A total of 7,000¥ was received by Mr. Yamada for the work done by the boys here. (These data given in 12 December interview mentioned later in report.)

(*At the beginning of the interview Mr. Yamada stated that no boys from his institution had ever gone outside to do remunerative work. All through the interview, Mr. Yamada was non-committal, or evasive, or was turning to his assistant, a young woman, for answers to even simple questions. As a result he was directed to appear at the Miyagi MG Headquarters at 0900 on 12 December, to confer with Lt. Foist and Dr. Fitzgibbon; and to bring with him data concerning his revenues and expenses. The results of the 12 December interview will be found at the end of this report.)

On 26 August 1947, 750¥ were paid out to 5 boys who were going home. No boys have gone home since that date, and consequently no money has been given to any boys since that date. (Mr. Yamada stated that very soon some boys will be released, and money will be given to them.)

No schooling is provided for the boys in this institution.

Paid employees:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | female; does clerical work - receives 1000¥ and food per month - she does not reside here. |
| 2 | males; overseers of boys - receive 1500¥ each monthly, plus all found. |
| 1 | male; handles financial part of the institution's business, and looks up runaways - receives 2000¥ per month, plus all found. |
| 2 | males; sons of Mr. Yamada - guard boys when boys go out to work, etc. They receive "about 500¥ each" per month, plus all found. |

Mr. Yamada, his wife, and their three children live here. Before he opened this institution, Mr. Yamada was a foreman in a mine. He has owned this property for many years and before starting the private reform school he had it occupied by persons who rented it from him for the housing of homeless persons.

This institution has never received any LARA supplies. It gets rationed clothing from the Juvenile Court (last time was on 30 October 1947 - raincoats). Clothing is bought in open market (last time was on 13 July 1947 - 20 pieces of clothing were purchased.)

Health. No boys ill at present. When illness occurs, local doctor is called. Last visit by doctor was on 25 November 1947.

Boys take baths twice per week (a cement tub).

Runaways. From 1 June - 30 November 1947, 2 escapees (neither found since escape).

Release decided on by Mr. Yamada, with approval of Juvenile Court.

Physical Plant - wood and stucco, poor condition - 3 buildings. Mr. Yamada has owned it for 18 years; remodeled it 10 years ago. There is a new wing, not quite completed, but fit for occupancy, although not occupied, because new matting for floors not available. The new wing (two storeys) cost 162,447¥. It was erected because, says Mr. Yamada, Military Government officials told him that since the other structures are in poor condition he should build a new structure. (*This story conflicts with his earlier statement that he built the new wing because he had reason to expect that in the future he could have about 100 boys if he could provide accommodations for them.)

Interview with Mr. Yamada (accompanied by his son, and the Chief Judge of the local Juvenile Court) at Miyagi MG Team headquarters, 12 December 1947. Present were Lt. Foist and Dr. Fitzgibbon (and Mr. Satow, PSD interpreter).

Mr. Yamada brought a book-keeping "statement" with him. (It has been translated and is appended to this report. It indicates that Mr. Yamada lost the sum of 166,235¥ during the period 1 April - 30 November 1947.) He explained his peculiar behavior on 8 December as due to the fact that his son (present today) was absent, and that he, the father, had left business details in the son's hands, and consequently didn't have some of the data asked for.

Lt. Foist directed that the boys in the institution be housed in the new wing as soon as possible; that living quarters be cleaned up and kept clean; that steps be taken to see that boys bathe regularly; and that Mr. Yamada should make an earnest and immediate attempt to get shoes and clothing for the boys.

This institution was rated Unsatisfactory.

(*Mr. Yamada showed a picture of Father Flanagan, taken with a large number of the boys and the staff on the day of his visit there, 22 May 1947. Preparations had been made for his coming, a program of singing, etc. was put on for him, and he remained one hour.)

MORRIS E. FOIST
1st Lt., F.A.
Prison Investigator

GEORGE F. FITZGIBBON, Ph.D.
Prison Administrator

Enclosure #4

Tsuda Kogyo-Shidosho-Hiroshima

Maj. Tremper and Capt. Knight visited this private boys' reformatory on 17 Feb 48. The capacity of this school is 50 and at present there are 17.

The boys work at the factory which makes molds. They receive an average of ¥150 a month during their stay. There are 9 boys working as free laborers that used to be reformatory boys.

This plant was visited last in Sep 47 and all the suggestions of the investigator had been acted upon.

The boys schedule is as follows:

0630 Arise
0650 Exercise
0720 Breakfast
0800-0900 School
0900-1130 Work
1130-1300 Lunch
1300-1600 Work
1700 Supper
2000 Bed

Every Sunday is free and is devoted to hikes, baseball and other forms of recreation.

Boys have ample bedding, take a bath every day in a clean modern Japanese bath. The dispensary was clean, with adequate first aid material.

General Remarks: The overall rating is very satisfactory. Boys, upon spot questioning, seemed to be happy with sufficient food. Investigators suggested a better school program rather than the hap hazard one now being used.

TSUKUBA GAKOEN (Private Reformatory)

Capt Knight inspected this private reformatory on 16 March 48. It consisted of one building owned by Mr. Toyoshiro, Okano. The school was started 26 years ago and receives support of ¥3,000 per year from M/W and the same from M/J. The juvenile court pays ¥12 per day per student. The capacity is 20 and at present there are 13 boys and 4 girls. Five of these have been sent by juvenile court. The balance were sent from Tokyo by the Welfare Dep't because of no parents or relatives. The oldest one is 21 and the youngest 8. They usually stay from 7 to 8 years. The longest one stayed 20 years. The last two arrivals were in Sept. 47.

There are 3 men teachers and 2 women. The school produces sufficient vegetables for its own use. Farming is the only kind of work offered.

The schedule is:

0730 Arise
0800 Breakfast
0900-1200 School - math, reading and writing.
1200-1300 Lunch
1300-1600 Farming
2000 Bed

There were two escapes last year and when returned the juvenile court sent them to a National Reformatory. The only punishment used is sitting in a corner for 2 hours.

The kitchen was clean and the children mess in a central dining room.

The owner's brother is a town doctor and he comes when necessary.

None were sick at time of visit. The doctor examines them every 6 months.

They take a bath every other day and have two futons per child. The bedrooms were clean with straw matting.

The majority of the children are abnormal and the owner stated he had done graduate work in psychiatry. Also a psychiatrist comes from Tokyo twice a year.

General Remarks: The overall rating of this institution is good. Building and classroom were in good repair. Owner seemed to be keenly interested in helping children and not exploiting them.

Outline of Tsukuba Gakuen Reformatory (Medical treatment and enlightenment of weak-minded children)

Name: Tsukuba-Gakuen

Situation: Reformatory; #655 Aaza Kirasawa Adamura Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken (Tel. Hitachi Hojo No. 25)

Tokyo Business Branch Office; C/O Kinchi # 252 2-Chome Koiwa-machi, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo-To.

Date of Foundation: April 15, 1923 - Organization Private Management

Ground: 2,750 Tsubo Building 145 Tsubo

Staff: Chief of Reformatory, Toyoshiro Okano 7 Staffs (out of them 2 part-time staffs)

No. of persons under Protection: Fixed No. of accommodation (20) (number of persons since foundation)

Actual Number 664
Total Number 165127

(No. of persons at present) 17 (No. of persons to be admitted) 21

Systems of Culture: Considering the temperament of weak minded child, although we can not put up the limit on the terms of study, we will decide their leaving the reformatory according to the results of study.

Means of Instruction: As they are weak minded, we persist in taking instruction, chiefly, in the way of medical treatment and culture.

Education: Lesson; about the level of primary school.

Practical course; vegetable cultivation, feeding cattle, fruit gathering. Afforest mountains.

Hour; As a weak minded child is greatly affected by weather, that it is hard for us to fix a definite time.

Physical Training: A child above 6 who is ill treated by society and weak in mind and body, for the protection of him, is guided under direction of the doctor, and we do our best for the harmony of his body.

Amusement: Radio, music, magazine.

Culture of Sentiment: By moral tales concerning culture of sentiment of children which appear on news paper, and keeping a diary before going bed, we try to improve them.

OUTLINE

Chief of Reformatory, Toyoshiro Okano, since 1914, has engaged in the protection of weak minded children, advocating the relative harmony education system, and established this reformatory in 1923. In July 1936, he elected the representative and attended the great meeting of International Welfare work in Lodan, which was concerned with the counter measure against the weak minded children.

In 1924, January, established the Tokyo Business Branch and undertook the entrustment of juvenile by the Juvenile Law.

In July 1937, undertook the entrustment of juvenile by the Relief Law.

From August 1941, have been entrusted weak minded juveniles from Tokyo Prefecture.

Since 1926 money has been donated out of the Imperial Privy Purse. Received the subsidy 15 times from the Justice Ministry, 8 times from the Welfare Ministry, 16 times from the Imperial Gift KEIFUKUKAI and 16 times of conduction money from the Ibaraki Prefecture. Moreover, gives 11 times of conduction money from the MITSUI HOONKAI. In 1943 July, Prince Takamatsu gave in a sum of money one of the Prince Arisugawa's Welfare fund.

Guid of Situation:

Get off at Hitachi Hojo Station, on the Tsukuba line about one mile distance and situated half way up the Hirasawayama mountain, Since 1947 April, the goods of LARA have been given.

Diary of Tsukuba Gakuen

Date and Year:

Items date:

Put away bed
Sweep garden
Swab floor
Wash face
Morning service
Greeting
Breakfast
Study
Work
Shirk duty
Be idle
Tell a lie
Stealing
Go out without being
 given permission
Joke
Mischief

Beat other
 Quarrel
 Bully a weaker person
 Stubbornness
 Contradiction
 Answer
 Expression
 Forgetfulness
 Concealment
 Careless handling of things
 Messenger
 Help others
 Kindness
 Put in order of clothing
 Go to water closet
 Go to stool
 Bed-wetting
 Taling in bed
 Washing
 Get injured
 Blow nose
 Take nap
 Dream
 Run about passage

No. of inmates as of Mar 15, 48

1. Entrusted person by the Livelihood Protection Law - 17 persons
 (boy 6
 girl 2)
2. Entrusted person by the Juvenile Law - 3 Persons (boy 3)
3. Entrusted person by private person - 7 person (boy 5
 girl 2)

Total-17 persons

State of Children of the Teukuba Gakuen, as of Mar 15, 1948

1. Intellectual faculties

Intellectual faculties	No. of persons and distinction of sex	
	Boy	Girl
Imbecility		
Folly	9	1
Stupidity	4	3
Inferiority		
Total	13	4

2. Defect of Illness

Defect of illness		No. of persons and distinction of sex	
		Boy	Girl
Epileptic	serious		
	slight	2	
Red-wetting	serious	2	
	slight	5	1
Defect in speaking	serious	1	
	slight	4	
Defect in exercise of body	serious	1	
	slight	1	

3. Abnormal of Character

a. Kleptmania	16
b. Vagabondage	10
c. Vice of injury	2
d. Eccentric	1
e. Vice of arson	1

筑波學園ノ概要 (精神薄弱兒治療教化)

名 稱	筑波學園	
	所在地	茨城縣筑波郡小田村大字平澤六五五番地 (電話常陸北條二五番)
所在地	東京事務出張所	東京都江戸川區小岩町二丁目二五二五番地 木内方
創立年月日	大正十二年四月十五日	組織 個人經營
敷 地	二、七五〇坪	建 物 一四五坪
職 員	園長 岡野豊四郎 職員七名 (内囑託二名)	
保護人員	(收容) 二〇名 (創立以來) 實人員 五五七名 (現在) 一七名 (收容) 二一名 (定員) 五〇名 (ノ取扱) 延人員 五五七名 (人員) 五五七名 (人員) 四四名	
教養ノ制度	精神薄弱兒ノ性質上修業年限ニ制限ヲ置ク事能ハザルモ成績ノ如何ニヨリ退園ヲ決定ス	
教導ノ方法	精神薄弱兒ナルヲ以テ飽迄個別的ニ指導シ主トシテ治療的教養方法ヲ執ル	
教 科	學 科	國民學校程度
	實 科	蔬菜栽培、養畜、果樹山林
體 育	時 間	精神薄弱兒ハ氣候ノ影響ヲ受クルコト甚シキヲ以テ一定ノ時間ヲ限定シ難シ
	情 操 教 育	六歳以上ニシテ世ニ虐ゲラレツ、アル心身薄弱者ヲ保護セントスルモノニシテ兒童ノ身體ノ調和ニ力ヲ注ギ醫師ノ指導ヲ受ク ラジオ、音樂、雜誌其ノ他 朝夕ノ神佛ニ對スル禮拜、新聞紙上ニ現レタル兒童ニ關スル情操薰育資料ニヨル訓話、就寢前ノ日誌等ニヨリ向上ニ努ム
沿 革	園長岡野豊四郎ハ大正三年以來精神薄弱兒童ノ教護ニ從事聯關調和 教育法ヲ提唱シ大正十二年四月本園ヲ設立ス 昭和十一年七月精神 薄弱兒對策ニツキ倫敦ニ於ケル萬國社會事業大會ニ選バレテ日本代 表トシテ出席ス 大正十三年一月東京事務出張所ヲ設置シ少年法ニヨル少年ノ委託ヲ モナス 昭和十二年六月ヨリ救護法ニヨル少年ノ委託ヲモナス 昭和十六年八月ヨリ東京都ヨリ精神薄弱兒ノ委託ヲモナス 畏クモ大正十五年以來御内帑御下賜金ヲ引續キ拜戴スル光榮ニ浴ス 併セテ司法省ヨリ十二回ノ御獎勵金、厚生省ヨリ六回、恩賜慶福會 ヨリモ十二回、茨城縣ヨリ十四回ノ御助成補助金ヲ受ク 尙三井報恩會ヨリモ九回御助成金ヲ受ク 昭和十八年七月有栖川宮厚生資金ヲ 高松宮殿下ヨリ御下賜ノ光榮 ニ浴ス 昭和二十二年四月ヨリラレ物受テ拜戴ス	
在所 案 內	筑波鐵道常陸北條驛下車約十五丁 平澤山ノ中腹ニアリ	

(備考) 昭和十九年三月三十日現在調
昭和二十二年三月十五日現在調
茨城四五

項目	日
トヲアケ	
ニハハキ	
ソウミンカケ	
カホアラヒ	
レイハイ	
アイサツ	
ゴハン	
ベニヌマウ	
シゴト	
ズルケル	
ナマケ	
ウソゴト	
ヌスミ	
ムゲンデデル	
シマウダン	
イタヅラ	
ヒトヲタック	
ケンクワ	
ヨハモイダメ	
イダハル	
ヘンガヘシ	
ヘンダ	
フトバツカヒ	

昭和廿九年

月

日

氏名

筑波学園日誌

(D) 變人 (e) 放火癖
 (a) 盜癖 (B) 浮浪癖 (C) 傷害癖
 一、 二、

三、性格異常

病氣缺陷		人性區別	
		男	女
癲癇	重度		
	輕度	2	
遺尿	重度	2	
	輕度	5	1
言語缺陷	重度	1	
	輕度	4	
運動缺陷	重度	1	
	輕度	1	

六、病氣缺陷

智能	
白痴	1925以下
痴愚	1925-50
魯鈍	1951-70
劣等	1970-90
計	

人性	員別
	女
	1

二 癩氣缺陷

智能	人性員別	
	男	女
白痴 1925以下		
痴愚 1925-50	9	1
魯鈍 1951-70	4	3
劣等 1970-90		
計	13	4

一 智能

筑波學園兒童狀況

昭和三十三年三月十五日現在

筑波學園

昭和二十三年三月十五日現在収容人員

一、生活保護法による委託七名
(男子六名 女子二名)

二、少年法による委託三名
(男子三名)

三、個人より委託七名
(男子五名 女子二名)

合計十七名

13 January 1948

Wakejo Gakuin

Kyoto City - Inspected by Capt. Knight. Private reformatory run by a Buddhist Priest. The capacity is 50 and the present population 28. All are boys, the ages ranging from 14 to 18. The Juvenile Court pays the Priest ¥3 per day for food for the boys. Besides this amount, the Prefectural Government pays ¥14.85 per boy. This is to be raised to ¥18.50 this month.

The buildings are in excellent condition being in the heart of Kyoto city. Since this city was not bombed the buildings and surroundings are exceptionally clean and beautiful. Property is owned by the Buddhist Temple.

The schedule for the boys is as follows:

0630.....Arise
 0715.....Breakfast
 0800-1000.....School (English, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading, Composition)
 1000-1130.....Toy Making
 1130-1300.....Lunch
 1300-1600.....Toy Making
 1700.....Dinner
 2000.....Bed

For recreation there is ping-pong, football, go, radio, and books. They have all day Sunday as a holiday. Receive a bath twice a week.

The longest time they stay is 8 months and the shortest 10 days. Students from the medical college come once a month and will come anytime they are called. The Women's League make a visit once a month and serve sweets.

There were 24 escaped last year. For punishment they are sent to National Reformatory. For slight punishment they miss a meal or sit in the corner for one hour.

If they are good they are taken on a sightseeing tour once a month.

From the profit of the industry 50% goes for maintenance; 15% for teachers' bonus and 35% to the boys when they leave.

Clothing was not in good condition but some boys had some sent from home. The school room was in excellent shape.

General Remarks: This institution could be rated as excellent in comparison with other private institutions. The priest showed us his own and
 to wash dishes only once a
 vegetables for own use.

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

APC 500
7 November 1947

Subject: Inspection of Yoshima Private Reformatory for
Boys. (San Shu Bara Shonen Noen).

To: Chief, Prison Branch.

1. Visited by Captain Femenke on 28 October 1947. It is located in Yoshima Cho in a rural area on the outskirts of Kagoshima Ken. Total area covered is 2 cho 6 tan, most of which is under cultivation. Staff consists of the following, all of whom live on the premises:

- 1 - Director (plus wife and child)
- 2 - Supervisors (plus their wives)
- 1 - Cook (female)

2. Mr. Chikashi Abematsu is the director. Wives of the director and supervisors assist in maintenance and other duties. At present there are 11 boys confined here, ages ranging from 15 to 19. They are referred here by the Kumamoto Juvenile Court. The boys are all from the Kagoshima area. Average length of confinement is 8 months. The boys are housed in one small cottage. A new cottage or dormitory is now under construction to which they will move upon completion. Rated capacity will be 20.

3. The site, in a quiet farm area, is suitable in every respect. Facilities for bathing, dining and cooking are adequate but in need of more orderliness and cleanliness. Suggestions for improvement in this department were made. A representative from the Kagoshima Military Government Team Welfare office accompanied the inspecting officer, and a follow-up inspection will be made by him in two weeks.

4. The average work day amounts to 7 hours Monday through Friday and 3½ hours on Saturday morning, or a total of 38½ hours per week. The boys are engaged in farm and maintenance work. The daily schedule Monday through Friday and including Saturday morning is as follows:

- 0530 - 0550 - Arise and calisthenics
- 0600 - 0650 - Cleaning

0650 - 0700 - Lecture
0700 - 0800 - Breakfast
0800 - 1200 - Work with 30 minute "break" or
rest period at 1000.
1200 - 1300 - Lunch
1300 - 1730 - Work with 30 minute "break" or
rest period at 1500.
1730 - 1900 - Cleaning, washing, etc.
1900 - 2000 - Supper
2000 - 2100 - Prayers, lecture, meditation period.

5. Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays are free time when the boys either rest or are engaged in some form of recreation. No organized recreational program exists and there is no educational program whatever, except for the "lecture" periods listed above. However, this is not in variance with what exists in other private reformatories.

LEO J. FOMENKO
Captain, FA

YOSHIMIZU-KYOEN
(Private Reformatory For Girls)

Visited by Capt. Fomenko on 13 January 1948. This reformatory was established about 22 years ago by a Buddhist Church. For the past 12 years it has been directed by Benshin Edayoshi, a female priest. She is assisted by two other women, one acting as an instructor in domestic science and the other in dress-making, sewing and needlework. All three live on the premises and act as supervisors and guidance workers.

The school is located in Kyoto City, in an old structure that is rather poorly equipped but in a neat and orderly condition. The only deficiency noted was disorderliness in the kitchen which was corrected on the spot.

Capacity is 20; population 18; ages ranging from 14 to 19 years. Average length of confinement is 8 months. Intake last year was 44; releases 21; escapes 18 and referrals to other institutions, 4.

All the girls appeared to be neat, clean, healthy and satisfied with their environment. They are all engaged in painting and assembling clay dolls for a factory in Kyoto under supervision of a factory representative.

Daily Schedule Monday Through Saturday:

0630-0730	Arise, Cleaning
0730-0800	Breakfast
0800-0900	Religious Services
0900-1200	Work
1200-1230	Lunch
1230-1330	Free Time
1330-1500	Work
1500-1700	School
1700-1800	Free Time
1800-1830	Supper
1830-2000	Free Time

School Schedule:

Monday:	English
Tuesday:	Domestic Science
Wednesday:	Japanese Literature
Thursday:	Japanese Literature
Friday:	Science and Social Subjects
Saturday:	Arithmetic

Classes are conducted by volunteer workers from the Juvenile Court (3) and from university students (3) in subjects of English, Japanese Literature, Science, and Arithmetic. These subjects are approximately on the 5th grade level. Domestic

Science courses are instructed by one of the staff personnel. During many periods of "free time" the girls are given instruction in sewing and needlework by one of the staff.

The recreational program consists of ping pong, games, sewing, radio programs, etc. The "well behaved" girls are permitted to visit their friends or relatives or attend a theater in the city on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month. Once per month a welfare group or one of the Juvenile Court workers takes the girls on a sight seeing tour.

The girls alternate in assuming charge of cooking and kitchen duties.

Rating: Very Satisfactory

991
REC
AFO

To Prison Branch, PSD, CIS, GHQ.

March 27, 1948.

Dear Sirs.

As you are aware, we have already given the staff of Prison Branch, PSD, CIS, GHQ information of an emergency remedy we have in contemplation for the shortcomings of the Wakei Gakuen, the Yoshimizu Kyoten and the Taisho Gakuen, private reformatories of Kyoto. Now, in consequence of our recent field inspection of these, we have decided to order fundamental reform thereof to be put into operation. In this connection, we are presenting to your criticism our program as you will see enclosed herewith.

Respectfully yours,

Saburo Saito.

Director of the Juvenile
Correction Bureau, the
Attorney-General's Office.

Program

As a result of investigations made by an officer in charge who was despatched to the Wakai Gakuen, the Yoshimizu Kyoen and the Taisho Gakuen, Kyoto private reformatories, in accordance with our emergency remedy, which we have reported to you before, for the defects thereof, we have determined on having the following reform put in practice in the nearest future.

(1) Equipments.

- (a) Separation of a workroom, a dining-room and a bedroom from one another.

This was already in full operation.

- (b) Repair of matting.

Nothing was left to be desired on this score.

- (c) Sanitary arrangements.

- 1) Appointment of a sick-room.

The establishment of an independent room, something like a resting-room, was decided upon and put into operation without delay.

Note.

Juveniles requiring hospital treatment appear in no needs of well-equipped sick-rooms, as they are sent to the Kyoto Shonen Hojin, a private reformatory established with the object

of subjecting them to medical treatment.

2) Arrangement of emergency medicines.

We have sworn the staff of the Reformatory to the prompt execution thereof.

3) Circulating medical examination and treatment

by Mr. Hayashi, a part-time physician attached to the Kyoto Juvenile Court. This scarcely remains in operation owing to the existence of another part-time physician in close proximity. However, we shall have it practised once a month without fail beginning with this month.

4) Circulating medical examination and treatment by

the medical Corps of the Kyoto Students' League. This is in operation twice a month for certain.

(d) Heating plant.

The workroom is furnished with a stove which is in use.

(B) School-course education.

This hardly remains in operation. From early March, however, school-course education corresponding to "compulsory education" will go into operation for not less than 3 hours a day in pursuance of new school-course program fixed by the Kyoto Juvenile Court. It remains unsettled whether teaching is to be entrusted to competent part-time officers invited from the outside or to the members of the foregoing Students' League.

This will be decided after due consultation with the Juvenile Court.

(C) Work.

(a) nature of work.

Half-finished canary toys fit for export are in making. Any alteration of the work item is administratively difficult.

(b) Working hours.

Working for full six hours each day has been strictly observed heretofore.

(II) The Yoshimizu Kyoen.

(A) Equipments.

(a) Separation of a workroom, a dining-room and a bedroom from one another.

The dining-room was found already separated.

The bedroom and the workroom having been the same, the latter was removed to another place (the main temple).

(b) Repair of matting.

The filthy matting is in urgent need of repair.

The Juvenile Correction Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office, as previously reported, will look after the ration of amount required.

(c) Sanitary arrangements.

1) Appointment of a sick-room.

The establishment of an independent room, something like a resting-room, was decided upon and put

into operation without delay.

Note.

Juveniles requiring hospital treatment are to be sent to the foregoing Kyoto Shonen Hojo.

2) Arrangement of emergency medicines.

These were already furnished with.

3) Circulating medical examination and treatment by Mr. Hayashi, a part-time physician attached to the Kyoto Juvenile Court.

This will continue in operation once a month without fail as it has been before.

4) Circulating medical examination and treatment by the medical Corps of the Kyoto Students' League.

This is in operation twice a month for certain.

(d) Heating plant.

Small-sized braziers for working use are distributed at the ratio of one for each juvenile.

(B) School-course education.

Instruction in such subjects as the National Language, social studies, music, the art of flower arrangement, natural science, mathematics and sewing is being given for 2 hours every day on the basis of a fixed schedule by an officer sent twice a week from the Kyoto Juvenile Court and two or three students of the Kyoto Women's College sent on other days of the week from the Kyoto Students' League.

From early March, education will be conducted along the line of the new school-course education program as fixed by the Kyoto Juvenile Court.

(C) Work.

(a) Nature of work.

The inmates of the Reformatory engage primarily in coloring the original forms of dolls. We are, however, proceeding with the program of giving them more consistent work from the making to the coloring and finishing of dolls.

Any alteration of the work item is administratively difficult.

(b) Working hours.

Working for full five hours each day has been strictly observed heretofore.

(III) The Taisho Gakuen.

(A) Equipments.

(a) Separation of a workroom, a dining-room and a bedroom from one another.

The dining-room was found already separated.

We have sworn the staff of the Reformatory to the immediate conversion of the office-room into the bedroom in order to separate the latter from the workroom.

(b) Repair of matting.

Matting, if not filthy, should be more preferably

repaired. We have ordered the amount required for this purpose to be reported to the Juvenile Correction Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office right away.

The foregoing Bureau will look after the ration thereof as previously stated.

As emergency measures, a carpet, if available, will be spread over the matting.

(c) Sanitary arrangements.

1) Appointment of a sick-room.

The establishment of an independent room, something like a resting-room, was decided upon and put into operation without delay.

Note.

Juveniles requiring hospital treatment and to be sent to the foregoing Kyoto Shonen Hojin.

2) Arrangement of emergency medicines.

Medicines in need will be replenished with dispatch.

3) Circulating medical examination and treatment by Mr. Hayashi, a part-time physician attached to the Kyoto Juvenile Court.

This will continue in operation once a month without fail as it has been before.

4) Circulating medical examination and treatment by the Medical Corps of the Kyoto Students' League. This is in operation twice a month for certain.

(d) Heating plant.

The workroom is furnished with a stove which is in use.

(B) School-course education.

Instruction in such subjects as the National Language, English, mathematics and history is being given for 2 hours a day on the basis of a fixed schedule by three officers of the said reformatory (qualified as teachers) and an officer sent twice a week from the Juvenile Court. From early March, education will be conducted as per the new school-course education program as fixed by the Kyoto Juvenile Court.

(C) Work.

(a) Nature of work.

Paper-bag making has been superseded by the ^rwrapping and boxing of condiments.

Any alteration of the work item is administratively difficult.

(b) Working hours.

Working for full four hours each day has been strictly observed heretofore.