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

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 346

(2) Folder title/number: (27)
Prisons, Proposed

(3) Date: Oct. 1948 - Jan. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
424	c, p, r

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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Parsons Prepared

January 24, 1950

Subject: Materials for Branch Prisons raised to the status of Main Prisons.

Name of prison.	Regular number of officials.	Inmates population.	Regular capacity of inmates.	Number of Branch Prison under jurisdiction, in the case of raised to main prisons.
Kushiro Branch Prison.	59	376	480	0
Fukushima Branch Prison.	22	66	480	4
Fukui Branch Prison.	72	299	127	0
Fumoto Branch Prison.	50	253	155	0

1. In all main prisons, the fewest regular number of officials of main prison is 82 of Kitakata Prison.

2. The small sizes of inmates population of main prisons are as 492 of Tochigi Prison, 356 of Kawagoe Juvenile Prison, 262 of Kitakata Prison and 406 of Obihiro Prison etc., but there are main prisons now being constructed which have fewer inmates population than above written.

3. Reasons for raising status to main prisons.

a. According to the line of policy of the authorities, one main prison is necessary in one prefecture at least. Kushiro, Fukui and Fukushima Branch Prison should be raised to the status of main prisons, and then, they have now many dificulties in business transaction under the status of branch prisons, because they are on large scale and organization.

b. In order to replete the operation of female prison in Fukuoka District, Fumoto Branch Prison should be raised to the status of main prison.

4. In the future of them, number of inmates population of completed Fumoto Prison will be over 300 as an ideal female prison. Number of inmates population of Fukui Prison will be over 500 readily, confining the convicted prisoners who are now nearly all transferred to other prisons. Number of Kushiro Prison will be increased, being used as a pool prison of overcrowded inmates population in the district of Kanto, after the completion of institution facilities.

5. In Fukushima Prefecture, there are five(5) branch prisons and they are now under the jurisdiction of Miyagi Prison. As Miyagi Prison has not sufficient control of administration of them actually, Fukushima Branch Prison should be raised to the status of main prison. And then,

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the warden in charge should be set up and appointed to Fukushima Prison, in order to control the administration of other four(4) branch prisons actually, and further then, to devote himself to construction business of bad conditions of Fukushima Prison as prison institution and repairing construction business of old institution facilities of Fukushima Prison.

6. Number of prison officials must be increased , and in our opinion the increased number of prison officials of them will be furnished with the amount of budget in this fiscal year.

7. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Fukui and Fumoto Branch Prison are now constructing in expansion of their scale, and the others are scheduled to be completed at the budget in next fiscal year.

Prepared by C. & R. Bureau.

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Attached Sheet.

Matsuyama Prison
November 5, 1949

To: Saneyoshi KATO, Supervisor of Takamatsu C. & R. District.

From: Chiyokichi ORYU, Warden of Matsuyama Prison.

Subject: Answer information report on changing use of former military institution to correction and rehabilitation institution.

On above subject matter, we had reported in detail, in the document, Matsu-Shu No. 513 on March 5, 1949 that disposing of 25,000 tsubo of former military base, Yoshidahama, Matsuyama City had been agreed by the District Finance Bureau. After that, we received no direction concerning this matter from central authority. This time, we were ordered to investigate this matter again and investigating result was as follows: District Finance Bureau had disposed of above-mentioned former military base to farmer in Matsuyama City and neighbourhood, and this time he was sorry to be unable to agree to our request.

Chiyokichi ORYU
Warden of Matsuyama Prison.

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Takamatsu C. & R. District
November 10, 1949

(Delivered to P. B. on
November 28, 1949)

Ex 59.

To: Urashiro FURUHASHI, Director of C. & R. Bureau, A. G. Office.

From: Saneyoshi KATO, Supervisor of Takamatsu C. & R. District.

Subject: Changing Use of Former Military Institution to C. & R. Institution.

When Mr. White, P. B., P. S. D., G. H. Q. came to our Takamatsu C. & R. District Headquarter on October 17, 1949. We said to Mr. White that we wished to establish new juvenile prison of about 600 inmates capacity in the jurisdiction of this Takamatsu D. Mr. White asked us a question, was there former military institution near here. We answered there was Yoshidahama, former Matsuyama Air-port Base in Matsuyama City. Mr. White ~~ordered~~ recommended to us that this matter should be reported to C. & R. Bureau, A. G. Office, and he would make effort to co-operate with this matter. So, we directed immediatry to Matsuyama Prison that this matter should be investigate and the result should be reported to us. And we received information report from Matsuyama Prison as attached sheet saying that to their regret the former Matsuyama Air-port Base had been already disposed to farmers of Matsuyama City and near.

Saneyoshi KATO
Supervisor of Takamatsu C. & R. D.

Dr. Lewis
The above
17 Oct. recommendation
Unfortunately, no action
had been taken on
contemplated prison or
my suggestion. The
result: "Too little
and too late"
LWW

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Location		Acquisition		Construction Work		
Name of Reformatory	Prefecture District	Purchase or Lease	Date of Actual or Scheduled Acq.	New Bldgs or Re-construction	% completed Sep. 30	Est. Date of contemplated
(1) Aichi Re.	Aichi	Purchase	Nov. '48	Repair	0	Mar. '49
(2) Toyoura Branch	"	"	"	Partly built partly repaired	0	"
(3) Keitoku Br.	"	"	"	"	0	"
(4) Seifu Br.	"	Lease	"	Repair	0	"
(5) Chiba-Seika-gakuin	Chiba	Purchase	Dec. '48	Partly built partly repaired	0	"
(6) Nokata Br.	Fukuoka	"	"	"	0	"
(7) Noma Br.	"	Donation	"	"	0	"
(8) Gifu-Re.	Gifu	Purchase	"	"	0	"
(9) Kobe-shofu-ryo	Hyogo	Partly purchase partly donation	Partly Dec. '48. Partly 10 June 1948	"	20%	"
(10) Ibaragi-nogei-gakuin	Ibaragi	Purchase	Dec. 1948	"	0	"
(11) Ishikawa Re.	Ishikawa	"	"	"	0	"
(12) Kyoto Re.	Kyoto	"	20 Aug. 1948	Repaired	10	"
(13) Hitoyoshi-nogei-gakuin	Kumamoto		Dec. 1948	"	0	"
(14) Mie Re.	Mie	Purchase	"	Partly built partly repaired	0	"
(15) Matsumoto-kogen-ryo	Nagano	"	"	"	0	"
(16) Katano-shojo-en	Osaka	"	30 June 1948	"	30%	"
(17) Oita Re.	Oita	Donation	Dec. '48	"	0	"
(18) Urawa Br.	Saitama	Lease	Nov. '48	"	0	"
(19) Chichibu Br.	"	Partly purchase partly lease	"	"	0	"
(20) Tokai-no-gei-gakuin	Shizuoka	Donation	20 July 1948	"	0	"
(21) Musashino-joshi-gakuen	Tokyo	Purchase	25 Oct. 1948	"	0	"
(22) Toyama Br.	Toyama	"	Mar. '49			
(23) Yamagata Br.	Yamagata	"	Jan. 1949	Partly built partly repaired	0	Mar. 1949

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Construction Work			Occupation			Expenditure		
ew dgs Re- nst- c- on	% com- pleted Sep. 30	Est. Date of con- templated	Initial no. of Inmates	Ulti- mate Occu- pancy (Nos)	Est. Date of full Occu- pancy	Purchase or Lease	Construc- tion and Repair	Exist Budg
pair	0	Mar. '49	100	100	Jan.'49	5,000,000	900,000	5,
rtly ilt rtly paired	0	"	0	50	Mar. 1949	1,049,660	1,300,000	2,
"	0	"	40	70	"	500,000	1,250,000	1,
pair	0	"	25	25	"	30,000	800,000	
rtly ilt rtly paired	0	"	30	100	"	1,884,250	5,065,000	6,
"	0	"	30	40	"	1,080,000	888,000	1,
"	0	"	20	30	"		1,100,000	1,
"	0	"	30	50	"	1,500,000	4,000,000	5,
"	20%	"	30	100	"	450,000	4,393,000	4,
"	0	"	50	100	"	1,713,400	3,000,000	4,
	0	"	30	50	"	1,300,000	2,638,000	3,
paired	10%	"	30	100	"	4,855,000	2,435,200	7,
"	0	"	0	100	"		3,600,000	3,
rtly ilt rtly paired	0	"	40	50	"	1,500,000	500,000	2,
	0	"	40	50	Feb. 1949	800,000	2,000,000	2,
	30%	"	30	100	"	3,350,000	1,022,000	4,
	0	"	40	50	"		1,000,000	1,
"	0	"	40	50	"	30,000	654,000	
	0	"	20	30	"	280,000	500,000	
	0	"	80	150	"		3,640,000	3
	0	"	30	50	"	2,300,000	2,000,000	4
			40	70	Mar.'49	2,533,000	0	2
tly lt tly aired	0	Mar. 1949	30	50	"	700,000	1,000,000	1

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Expenditure		Total	Budget cost		
			Items of Expected Supplementary Budget R		
ase e	Construction and Repair	Existing Budget	Purchase for Land and Building	Purchase for Machinary Equipment	Repair
,000	900,000	5,900,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	0
,660	1,300,000	2,349,660	300,000	0	0
,000	1,250,000	1,750,000	400,000	0	0
,000	800,000	830,000	0	0	0
,250	5,965,000	6,949,250	0	500,000	0
,000	888,000	1,968,000	0	2,000,000	0
	1,100,000	1,100,000	0	0	0
,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	0	0	0
,000	4,393,000	4,843,000	0	0	0
,400	3,000,000	4,713,400	0	300,000	0
,000	2,638,000	3,938,000	0	1,000,000	0
,000	2,435,200	7,290,200	3,000,000	0	0
	3,600,000	3,600,000	0	0	2,000,000
,000	500,000	2,000,000	0	0	0
,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	0	400,000	0
,000	1,032,000	4,382,000	400,000	0	0
	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	500,000
,000	654,000	684,000	0	0	0
,000	500,000	780,000	0	0	0
	3,640,000	3,640,000	380,000	0	0
,000	2,000,000	4,300,000	600,000	0	0
,000	0	2,533,000	0	400,000	0
,000	1,000,000	1,700,000	900,000	500,000	0

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mentary Budget Request		Approximate Total Estimate	Paid	Balance
Repair	Total			
0	3,000,000	8,900,000	0	8,900,000
0	300,000	2,649,660	0	2,649,660
0	400,000	2,150,000	0	2,150,000
0	0	830,000	0	830,000
0	500,000	7,449,250	0	7,449,250
0	2,000,000	3,968,000	0	3,968,000
0	0	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
0	0	5,500,000	0	5,500,000
0	0	4,843,000	0	4,843,000
0	300,000	5,013,400	0	5,013,400
0	1,000,000	4,938,000	0	4,938,000
0	3,000,000	10,290,200	4,855,000	5,435,200
2,000,000	2,000,000	5,500,000	0	5,500,000
0	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
0	400,000	3,200,000	0	3,200,000
0	400,000	4,782,100	3,350,000	1,432,100
500,000	500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
0	0	684,000	0	684,000
0	0	780,000	0	780,000
0	380,000	4,020,000	0	4,020,000
0	600,000	4,900,000	2,300,000	2,600,000
0	400,000	2,933,000	0	2,933,000
0	1,400,000	3,100,000	0	3,100,000

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		partly lease			0	"
(20) Tokai-no-gei-gakuin	Shizuoka	Donation	20 July 1948	"	0	"
(21) Musashino-joshi-gakuen	Tokyo	Purchase	25 Oct. 1948	"	0	"
(22) Toyama Br.	Toyama	"	Mar.'49			
(23) Yamagata Br.	Yamagata	"	Jan. 1949	Partly built partly repaired	0	Mar. 1949
(24) Hokei-Branch	Hokkaido	"	"	"	0	"
(25) Marugame Br.	Kagawa		Feb.'49	"	0	"
(26) Kanagawa Re.	Kanagawa	Purchase	Dec.'48	"	0	"
(27) Matsue Br.	Shimane		"	Built	0	"
(28) Kumamoto ※ Shucchojo	Kumamoto			"	0	"
(29) Osaka ※ Shucchojo	Osaka	Purchase	Dec. 1948	"	0	"
Total						
(30) Akita Branch	Akita	Lease	Jan. 1949	Partly built partly repaired	0	Mar. 1949
(31) Suzurandai Branch	Hyogo	"	"	Repaired	0	"
(32) Aioi Re.	"	Purchase	"	Partly built partly repaired	0	"
(33) Kisenbara Br.	Hiroshima	Lease	"	"	0	"
(34) Asahikawa Br.	Hokkaido	Purchase	"	"	0	"
(35) Sasebo Re.	Nagasaki		"	"	0	"
(36) Nagaoka Re.	Niigata	Donation	"	"	0	"
(37) Kakogawa Re.	Hyogo	Purchase	"	Repaired	0	"
(38) Shimei Br.	Hokkaido	Lease (Free of charge)	"		0	"
(39) Tohoku Re.	Miyagi	Purchase	"	Built	0	"
(40) Seikai Branch	"	Lease	"	Partly built partly repaired	0	"
(41) Kayo Br.	Osaka	"	"	Repaired	0	"
(42) Edogawa Re.	Tokyo	Purchase	"	"	0	"
(43) Tokyo Re.	"		"	Partly built partly repaired	0	"
(44) Futaba Br.	"	Lease	"	Repaired	0	"
(45) Tokyo ※ Shucchojo	"	Purchase	"			
Reserved						
Total						
Sum Total						
Existing Reformatory (11)						
Grand Total						

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	0	"	20	30	"	200,000	800,000					
"	0	"	80	150	"		3,640,000	3				
"	0	"	30	50	"	2,300,000	2,000,000	4				
			40	70	Mar. '49	2,533,000	0	2				
rtly. lt rtly paired	0	Mar. 1949	30	50	"	700,000	1,000,000					
	0	"	20	30	"	800,000	800,000					
	0	"	20	30	"		2,000,000					
	0	"	150	150	Feb '49	900,000	1,800,000	1				
lt	0	"	1	30	Mar '49		2,928,200					
	0	"					1,446,700					
	0	"				320,000	3,328,900					
			5	1,805		40,975,310	55,706,100	9				
tly lt tly paired	0	Mar. 1949	99	40	Mar. 1949	30,000	400,000					
			30									
paired	0	"	100	100	Feb. 1949	60,000	1,800,000					
tly lt tly paired	0	"	100	100	Mar. 1949	2,114,690	5,000,000					
	0	"	0	50	"	30,000	2,847,000					
	0	"	30	50	"		1,000,000					
	0	"	0	100	"		6,123,000					
	0	"	30	100	"		1,018,000					
paired	0	"	50	100	"	6,000,000	2,000,000					
	0	"	30	30	"		0					
lt	0	"	0	50	"	1,000,000	8,065,570					
tly lt tly paired	0	"	50	70	"	60,000	700,000					
paired	0	"	50	50	"	60,000	600,000					
	0	"	50	100	"	0						
tly lt tly paired	0	"	20	100	"	0	5,000,000					
paired	0	"	40	50	"	60,000	900,000					
						0	0					
						210,000	0					
			20	1,090		9,624,690	35,453,570	48				
			5 15	2,895		50,600,000	91,159,670	141				
			1, 00	2,120			29,752,690	29				
			1, 15	5,015		50,600,000	120,912,360	171				
			2,									

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	200,000	200,000	400,000	0	0	
		3,640,000	3,640,000	380,000	0	
	2,300,000	2,000,000	4,300,000	600,000	0	
'49	2,533,000	0	2,533,000	0	400,000	
	700,000	1,000,000	1,700,000	900,000	500,000	
	800,000	800,000	1,300,000	0	0	
		2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	
'49	9000,000	1,800,000	10,800,000	284,000	1,510,820	
'49		2,935,200	2,935,200	0	0	
		1,446,700	1,446,700	0	0	
	320,000	3,328,900	3,648,900	400,000	0	
	40,975,310	55,706,100	96,681,410	8,664,000	7,610,820	2,
9	30,000	400,000	430,000	0	0	
9	60,000	1,800,000	1,860,000	0	0	
9	2,114,690	5,000,000	7,114,690	0	0	
	30,000	2,847,000	2,877,000	0	0	
		1,000,000	1,000,000	2,272,000	0	
		6,123,000	6,123,000	0	0	
		1,018,000	1,018,000	750,000	0	
	6,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	
	1,000,000	8,065,570	9,065,570	0	0	
	60,000	700,000	760,000	0	0	
	60,000	600,000	660,000	0	0	
	0	0	0	8,000,000	0	
	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	
	60,000	900,000	960,000	0	0	
	0	0	0			
				1,124,000	0	
	210,000	0	210,000			
	9,624,690	35,453,570	45,078,260	12,146,000	0	
	50,600,000	91,159,670	141,759,670			
		29,752,690	29,752,690			
	50,600,000	120,912,360	171,512,360	20,810,000	7,610,820	

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0	0	0	0	760,000	
380,000	0	0	380,000	4,020,000	
600,000	0	0	600,000	4,900,000	2,300
0	400,000	0	400,000	2,933,000	
900,000	500,000	0	1,400,000	3,100,000	
0	0	0	0	1,300,000	
0	0	0	0	2,000,000	
284,000	1,510,820	211,000	2,005,820	12,805,820	
0	0	0	0	2,935,200	
0	0	0	0	1,446,700	
400,000	0	0	400,000	4,048,900	
8,664,000	7,610,820	2,711,000	18,985,820	115,667,230	10,5
0	0	0	0	430,000	
				1,[illegible],000	
0	0	0	0	1,860,000	
0	0	0	0	7,114,690	
0	0	0	0	2,877,000	
2,272,000	0	0	2,272,000	3,272,000	
0	0	0	0	6,123,000	
750,000	0	0	750,000	1,768,000	
0	0	0	0	8,000,000	
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	9,065,570	
0	0	0	0	760,000	
0	0	0	0	660,000	
8,000,000	0	3,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	
0	0	0	0	5,000,000	
0	0	0	0	960,000	
1,124,000	0	0	1,124,000	1,124,000	
				210,000	
12,146,000	0	3,000,000	15,146,000	60,234,260	
				175,891,490	10,5
				29,752,690	
20,810,000	7,610,820	5,711,000	34,131,820	205,644,180	10,5

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	0	760,000	0	760,000
	380,000	4,020,000	0	4,020,000
	600,000	4,900,000	2,300,000	2,600,000
	400,000	2,933,000	0	2,933,000
	1,400,000	3,100,000	0	3,100,000
	0	1,300,000	0	1,300,000
	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
00	2,005,820	12,805,820	0	12,805,820
	0	2,935,200	0	2,935,200
	0	1,446,700	0	1,446,700
	400,000	4,048,900	0	4,048,900
00	18,985,820	115,667,230	10,505,000	105,162,230
	0	430,000	0	430,000
		[illegible]		
	0	1,860,000	0	1,860,000
	0	7,114,690	0	7,114,690
	0	2,877,000	0	2,877,000
	2,272,000	3,272,000	0	3,272,000
	0	6,123,000	0	6,123,000
	750,000	1,768,000	0	1,768,000
	0	8,000,000	0	8,000,000
	0	0	0	0
	0	9,065,570	0	9,065,570
	0	760,000	0	760,000
	0	660,000	0	660,000
00	11,000,000	11,000,000	0	11,000,000
	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
	0	960,000	0	960,000
	1,124,000	1,124,000	0	1,124,000
		210,000	0	210,000
00	15,146,000	60,224,260	0	60,224,260
		175,891,490	10,505,000	165,386,490
		29,752,690	0	29,752,690
00	34,131,820	205,644,180	10,505,000	195,139,180

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File

PRISON BRANCH
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: BZL DATE 22 Sept 64
TO:

LEWIS
REED
WHITE
CORNELIUS
VAN BUSKIRK
GRAVES
EKSTROM
BLAMEY
HANABURY

Better keep with other Kurihama papers
BZ

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(Delivered to P.B. on September 12, 1949)

24 Hiki-Shi No.709
Dated on August 24, 1949

From. Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.

To: Director of C. & R. Bureau, Attorney General.

Subject: Answer for the request from C. & R. Bureau about the land of Kurihama, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ which is beside the Kurihama Prison.

From the result of the investigations about the land which is beside the Kurihama Prison, it is a reasonable thing that the land shall be used for the public purpose under the responsibility of Yokosuka-Mayor.

The utilization of the land is ~~the~~ considered for the completion of Fishing Habour which shall be used for the persons, connected to the development of Yokosuka Industry.

Therefore, the request of C. &R. Bureau for the ~~the~~ land can not be performed.

Moreover, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ we want to tell you that the Kanagawa Civil Affairs Team has same opinion about this point.

Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.

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Yachimata

APO 500
19 Oct. '48.

John Cranar: Proposed Agri. Reformatory Chiba

1. The attached report, The Projected Establishment of a Reformatory in Yachimata Town, received from Umeda, Chief Education Section CINCAF, 19 Oct '48, was submitted to meet the request of R.S Hardie, Head Economic Branch Agricultural Division, Natural Resources Section, SCAP. This request for information was passed on to Director Saito, Jiichi, of Att'y-Gen'l's Office on or about Labor Day, 1948 by the Chief Prison Administrator P.S.D. The interest in the problem was explained by Hardie at that time.

1. It was advising the the land settlement Branch of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and generally that Branch of the MS/A&F was against demonstrations and experiment stations in agriculture since Japan already had over 3,000,000 of such. The favor breaking up acreage and its allotment to small acreage owners

2. If the Agricultural Reformatory were to be developed in Chiba to serve as a demonstration center and experiment Farm for the benefit and guidance of local farmers in diversified agricultural production it still would be required that the products must be to feed the inmates of the Reformatory first and then other institutions.

B

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3. Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, Hardie said, is opposed to having inmates of institutions or students on agricultural experiment lands produce products for sale in the open market.

4. How will the proposed Reformatory might perform a dual role could only be judged by studying the cropping plans to be used and if not right or in need of revision such changes would have to agreed upon before the properties should go to the proposed agricultural Demonstration Reformatory? Therefore Hardie would ask the CPC to hold up the final recommendations for 3 weeks so the exploitation plan proposed to be followed by the proposed new Reformatory could be submitted.

5. As soon as the Ally Gen submits the above plan Hardie would like to receive from Prison Bureau a check sheet setting forth the plan of action the cropping plan, and how many products could be consumed by those prisoners or by other prisoners. At any event the products should not be sold in the open market.

6. Before preparing the check sheet will you please discuss these matters with Hardie, showing him the attached report and getting any suggestions from him.

(2) BGL

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Check on leased land — Subject to sale

SCA 1868

Ag. Land Department

Togane

11.8912 cho.
19.0122 cho Imp.

Yachima Station

Yamada-dai

Chiba

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The Projected Establishment of a
Reformatory in Yachimata Town.

(1) Basic Policy:

a. The present site is exceedingly fit for a reformatory.

1. Geographical Features: extensive area and enjoyable climate.

2. Traffic: situated at a convenient distance both from the contemplated Family Court in Chiba City and from Yachimata Town, Chiba Pref., to be covered by an automobile in 50 and 30 minutes respectively, and therefore favorable for operation of a reformatory.

b. The site, covering a little over 75.705 acres (30 chō 9 tan), is large enough to enable us to build an ideal reformatory.

The Attorney General's Office has decided to proceed with the reformatory-establishment program as divided into the following three stages:

i. The early stage: intended chiefly for construction work, basic to promotion of agriculture, and relating, for instance, to dormitories for juveniles, roads and water-supply.

ii. The middle stage: referring mainly to operation of agriculture with proper regard to the soil, such as adjustment and fostering of farming and stock-raising.

iii. The last stage: characterized by the fruition of the early and the middle stages as seen in full and lasting, operation of agriculture and manufacturing of agricultural and stock-raising products.

The Attorney General's Office is designing to get through the foregoing stages in 3 to 5 years.

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c. The contemplated reformatory with its model farm has for its principal object agriculture, especially, stock-raising, gardening and manufacturing, to ensure the self-support of its inmates.

The neighbouring acid soil belongs to the Third Period Stratum (alluvial). Rumor has it, therefore, that farmers who hold comparatively extensive but unproductive lands nearly, are raising crops like peanuts in abundance for black marketing. Should the inmates of the reformatory engage in land-improvement and the production in large quantities of staple foods under proper guidance available with the execution of the plan under consider-ation, it would mean no small contribution to the progress of agriculture in adjoining districts.

d. The Farm Running Policy: In order to make the best use of 25 acres of land which is considered most appropriate to farming, it is necessary to place it constantly under the best possible conditions attainable through supply of stable-manure, heaped vegetable manure (best of all kinds, including green manure) and chemical manure. Above all, stable-manure is deemed fittest for improvement of the farm soil.

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A List of Manure Supply per Tan (245 acres)

Variety	Amount	Remark
phosphate	7 - 8 Kan (A kan=3.75 kg.	6 % of superphosplate included
vegetable & stable manures	250-300 Kan	Those under the most perfect conditions are in use
Lime	12-18 Kan	used in a year
sulphurate	7.5-8 Kan	3 Kan of sulphurate may be reduced if 250 Kan of vegetable manure is added
silkworms' excrement	10-15 Kan	bought from farmers, replaceable by hens' excrement

Note: Potassic manure is not particularly needed.

Amount of stable manure produced:

1 animal one year	1,800 Kan
30 animals "	54,000 Kan

Cultivated lands (25 acres) can yield 540 Kan of stable manure per tan, exceeding the estimated amount of (300 Kan per tan) by 240 Kan a condition most favorable to us. Generally, therefore, 17 animals is enough for our purpose.

While our cultivation program is shown on the following list, in regard to farming by machinery (hand tractors) and rotation of crops, we should like to proceed with the Right-Farming-on-the-Right-Land Policy to meet the existing state of things.

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In addition, with agriculture developed, the extraction of oils from peanuts, soy beans and rice-bran, and the extensive manufacture flour, starch, bean paste ("miso") and soy ("shoyu") for domestic use are in contemplation.

AEsthetic consideration shall be given to the raising of pasania mushrooms ("shiitake") in the woods and floriculture and growing of tea and fruit trees (persimmon, grapes and chestnuts) around or on the boundary of the farm.

25 acres of pasture shall be reserved for dairy where appropriate varieties of grass like clover and timothy are raised.

We have also laid the following plan relating to livestock fodder.

Variety	Remark
eaten raw	For summer (May-Oct.) soy beans, corn, green grass and oats
ensilage	For winter (Nov-Apr.) those raised in silos
compound	Bean-cake (35%), rice-bran and oil cake (15%) wheat bran (50%)
salt calcium	Moderately supplied

In order to have ensilage provided for five months of winter (assuming that each animal consumes 5 kan a day), 750 kan thereof would have to be prepared and in case of 30 animals, 2,250 kan. The number of siids needed for this

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purpose would be as follows because each silo (6 feet across and 7 feet deep, i.e. 230.4 cubic feet, a cubic foot or "shaku" holding 5 kan) is capable of 1152 kan but in practice, its 75 % (864 kan).

2250/864= 2.5 --- 3

As to compound fodder, 2,920 to 3,000 kilograms would be needed for one year (8 klog. per day), and 90,000 kilogrames for 30 animals.

From stock-raising we shall have albumen and fat like condensed milk powdered milk, butter and cheese which are to be included in the feeding program intended for physical improvement of juveniles under correction for whose soundness both mental and physical we are praying for. A list of outputs will be given below :

a. Milk. Assuming that 20 out of 30 head are milch cows, each cow yields 5 "shō" (one " shō"= 1.588 quart, or 0.48 standard gallon) of milk every day and there are 100 milking days in a year, the yearly out put would be shō 5 X 20 X 100 = 10000 shō .

1.588 / 4) 7.940 / 1.98 gal

In casw each of 200 persons drinks 0.1 shō of milk per day, the necessary amount would be 0.1 shō X 200 X 360 = 7200 shō. Hence the amount of milk each person can drink per day would be 0. 13 shō ($\frac{100}{72}$).

b. Butter. 7 shō of milk is required for 1 pound of butter. Hence the amount of butter each person can take per day would be 0.02 pound ($\frac{10000 \text{ shō}}{7}$ = 1444 pound, $\frac{1444}{200 \times 360}$)

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c. Cheese. 4 shō of milk is required for 1 pound of cheese. Hence the amount of cheese each person can take per day would be 0.034 pound ($\frac{10000 \text{ shō}}{4}$ = 2500 pound, $\frac{2500}{200 \times 360}$)

Every item of the foregoing program intended for juveniles' enjoyment of life shall be carried out for certain so that they may prove producers conducive to society.

To ensure their farms being built of brick in future, we should like to have brick work done by themselves with a dream of perfect brick farms to be built some day.

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The Contemplated Farm for Juveniles in Yachimata.

Situation: Takidai, Yachimata Town, Inba County, Chiba Pref.

Weather : Rainfall---1,000 mm. or so yearly, i.e. 250 mm. on an average monthly.

Wind---the north-west or north monsoon from the Continent during the months of February to May at a speedy of 10m. a second, necessitating wind-break.

Temperature---17°- 18°c on an average, 0.2°c at the lowest (in February). Caution shall be given to frost on the crops, 27°- 28°c at the highest (in July)

Water-supply: The environs of Yachimata are irrigated by rain (75%), rivers (20%) and wells (5%), the projected from finds no other way whatever to prevent drought than wells and rain. To dig a reservoir for water-supply has three advantages; irrigation, fire-extingnishing and fish-breeding 1,000 tsubo (a tsubo= six feet square)of land is to be reserved for this purpose. At least five reservoirs, 12 to 15 ken (a ken= six feet) deep, are needed.

Agricultural operation.

Agricultural Area: 30 chō 9 tan 1 se 04 bu
(a chō=2.45 acres, a tan= $\frac{chō}{10}$, a se= $\frac{tan}{10}$, a bu= $\frac{se}{30}$

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Items	Projected Area	Actual Area	Remark
Building site Arable land Pasture	30 chō 10 chō 10 chō	11 chō 8 tan 9 se 12 bu	See annexed paper
Reservoir	3 tan		Jamp Zone used for fish-breeding
Forest	6 chō 6 tan 1 se 4 bu	19 chō 1 se 22 bu	30-year-old cryptomerias, pasānia mushroom raised, good for wind-break.
Recreation ground	1 chō		Base-ball, basket-ball
Fruit and tea gardens			Vacant surrounding & bordering land
Total	30 chō 9 tan 1 se o4 bu		

Cultivation: Farms. 10 chō

Roughly classified according to the kinds of crops raised.

Rotation of crops considered.

Item	Allocated area	Details
Grass	10 chō	Clover, timothy, harvested every three years, 5 kan per tan (a kan =3.75 kilograms)
Cereals	3 chō 5 tan	Upland rice plants, corn, soya beans red beans, Indian millet, German millet, millet,
Fodder	1 chō	Flat beans, buckwheat.
Fodder	1 chō	Rich fodder rye harvest while green.
Barley & Wheat	10 chō	Barley and wheat
Potatoes & sweet po.	2 chō	Taroes included
Vegetable	5 tan	Stone-leeks, burdocks and radishes with their seeds available.

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Vegetable	5 tan	"Hakusai" (white leafy vegetable)
"	5 tan	Water-melons, egg-apples, cucumbers.
Specialcrops	2 chō	Peanuts
Tea		Surrounding and bordering lands seeded
Fruit trees		Chestnut-trees, vines and persimmon-trees grown on suitable vacant lots.
Total	20 chō	

Farm Machines and Implements (for Cultivation and Manufacture)

Item	Quantity	Unit price		Total price	
Major implements					
Hand tractor	1			118,700	00
Chassis	1	75,700	00	75,700	00
Plough	1	7,010	00	7,010	00
Harrow	1	8,810	00	8,810	00
Cultivator	1	5,110	00	5,110	00
Trailer	1	17,530	00	17,530	00
Road rugs	1	3,690	00	3,690	00
Bench	1	850	00	850	00
1000 ton truck	2	480,000	00	960,000	00
Rearcar	10	4,000	00	40,000	00
Cart	5	20,000	00	100,000	00
Hand outrooting machine	1	2,000	00	2,000	00
Sower	3	1,000	00	3,000	00
Spray	1	4,000	00	4,000	00
Hand thrashing machine	1	3,200	00	3,200	00
Power machine	1	30,000	00	30,000	00
Rice huller	1	30,000	00	30,000	00
Wheat huller	1	15,000	00	15,000	00
Wheat refiner	1	50,000	00	50,000	00
Flour mill	1	70,000	00	70,000	00
Baker	1	19,500	00	19,500	00
High-speed pulverizer	1	10,500	00	10,500	00
Electric motor	3	10,000	00	30,000	00

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Oil engine	2	50,000	00	100,000	00
Oil extractor	2	20,000	00	40,000	00
Manufacturing implements	1			300,000	00
Cart	5	4,000	00	20,000	00
Beam balance	5	2,214	00	11,070	00
Platform scale	3	7,020	00	21,060	00
Maintenance & repair cost				100,000	00
Minor implements					
Mattock	30	350	00	10,500	00
Ax	10	350	00	3,500	00
Saw	10	300	00	3,000	00
Sickle	50	300	00	15,000	00
Hatchet	10	220	00	2,200	00
Fork	10	200	00	2,000	00
Shovel	30	200	00	6,000	00
Hoe	10	200	00	2,000	00
Manure tub	20	500	00	10,000	00
Dredge	10	250	00	2,500	00
Transplanter	30	50	00	1,500	00
Winnower	1	6,000	00	6,000	00
Roper	1	4,000	00	4,000	00
Potato cutter	1	1,000	00	1,000	00
Mat maker	1	6,000	00	6,000	00
Macaroni maker	1	10,000	00	10,000	00
Fodder cutter	1	16,000	00	16,000	00
Scissors	30	70	00	2,100	00
Bamboo rake	30	150	00	4,500	00
Winnow	60	200	00	12,000	00
Manure tank	1	6,000	00	6,000	00
Pickax	30	240	00	7,200	00
Minor implement maintenance & repair cost					
Total				2,331,730	00

Stock breeding

Item	Quantity	Unit price		Total price	
Cow's milk	30	100,000	00	3,000,000	00
Young pig	50	5,000	00	25,000	00
Rabbit	200	300 300	00	60,000	00
Hen	30	400	00	12,000	00
Goat	15	3,000	00	45,000	00
Total				3,142,000	00

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Accessories

Furnishing	30	5,000	00	150,000	00
Fodder implement				50,000	00
Repair implement				10,000	00
Medicines				50,000	00
Water pail	2	5,000	00	10,000	00
Fodder pot	10	24,000	00	240,000	00
Ensillage cutter	3	9,000	00	27,000	00
Limed straw tank	2	10,000	00	20,000	00
Fodder (ensillage compound)				250,000	00
Maintenance and repair cost				400,000	00
Total				1,207,000	00

Stock-breeding machines and implements

Item	Quantity	Unit price		Total price	
Cream separator	2	18,000	00	36,000	00
Cream cooler	1	25,000	00	25,000	00
Churn	1	13,000	00	13,000	00
Vacuum pot	1	60,000	00	60,000	00
Electric refrigerator	1	60,000	00	60,000	00
Manufacturing implements	1	50,000	00	50,000	00
Dairy-farm maintanance and repair cost					
Total				274,000	00
Grand Total				4,623,000	00

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16 Nov. 1948

To: Chief Prison Branch

Activity, 15 November 1948

Yachimata Site.

Following your assignment of 19 October several conferences with Mr. Hardie of Economics Section, NRS and Col. Mcnaldson of Forestry NRS.

Effort was made to have Japanese officials work out an agreement between A/g Office and M/agriculture. It was evident from the start that a compromise would have to be accepted - allowing the farmers to have the farm land and A/g office take forest land for reparations - approximately 30 acres.

Conversations between Japanese officials were not satisfactory. Consequently a conference was called for 1000 hours, 15 Nov. Present at conference:

Col. Mcnaldson, Forestry, N.R.S.
Mr. Hardie, Economics, NRS
Furuhashi, A/g + Interpreter
Yamagoe, M/Ag + Forestry.
Plus interpreters.
Observer.

After conference, which reached no conclusion, Mr. Hardie and I returned to Mr. Leonard's office (Chief of Ag) It had developed that ~~Ag~~ Forestry was not interested at the site is primarily agricultural land, and at the disposal of M/Ag. Mr Leonard agreed that A/g should have the forest land involved. I returned to office as I was duty officer. Mr. Leonard and Mr Hardie returned to conference room. Result: A/g is to have the forest land plus or minus some arable land which the farmers may be willing to trade for forest. A definite chart will be prepared as soon as negotiations are complete.

End result telephoned by Mr. Hardie.

John R Crouch

No mention for [illegible] been found?

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...have plans been completed for the establishment of all 26 reformatories; if so, what will be the capacity and location of each; will agricultural land be required for the development of each site, and if so, in what amounts; how is the amount of any agricultural land required for the establishment of such institutions to be determined; how much agricultural land is required for the proposed reformatory in Chiba Prefecture; what is the general plan for operation for the Chiba site. ....

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Yachimata Farm and Forest.

Date	Area	Owner
During the war.	about 139 acres(55 che 8 tan)	Nogyo Hokoku Kai.
*8. Nov. 1946.	about 62 " (24 che 9 tan)	disposed of.
14. May 1947.	Nogyo Hokoku Kai (then called "Noji Shinko Kai")	disposed of by the Government order.
New	77 acres	under the custody of A.G.

According to the explanation by Mr.Toshio Orite, official of the Adjustment Section, General Affairs Department, Chiba Prefectural Office.

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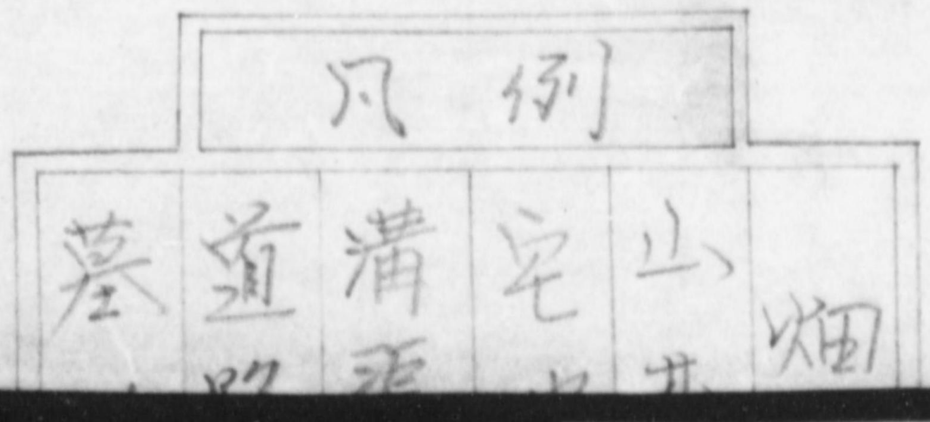

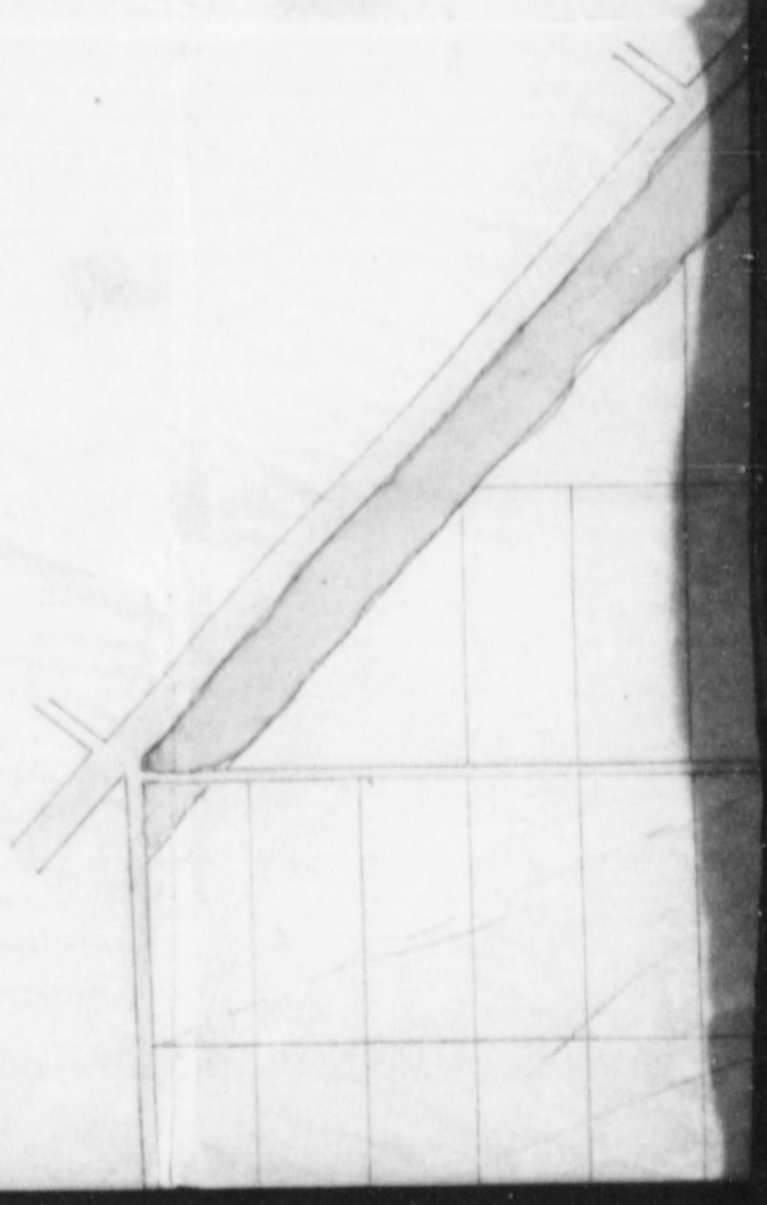

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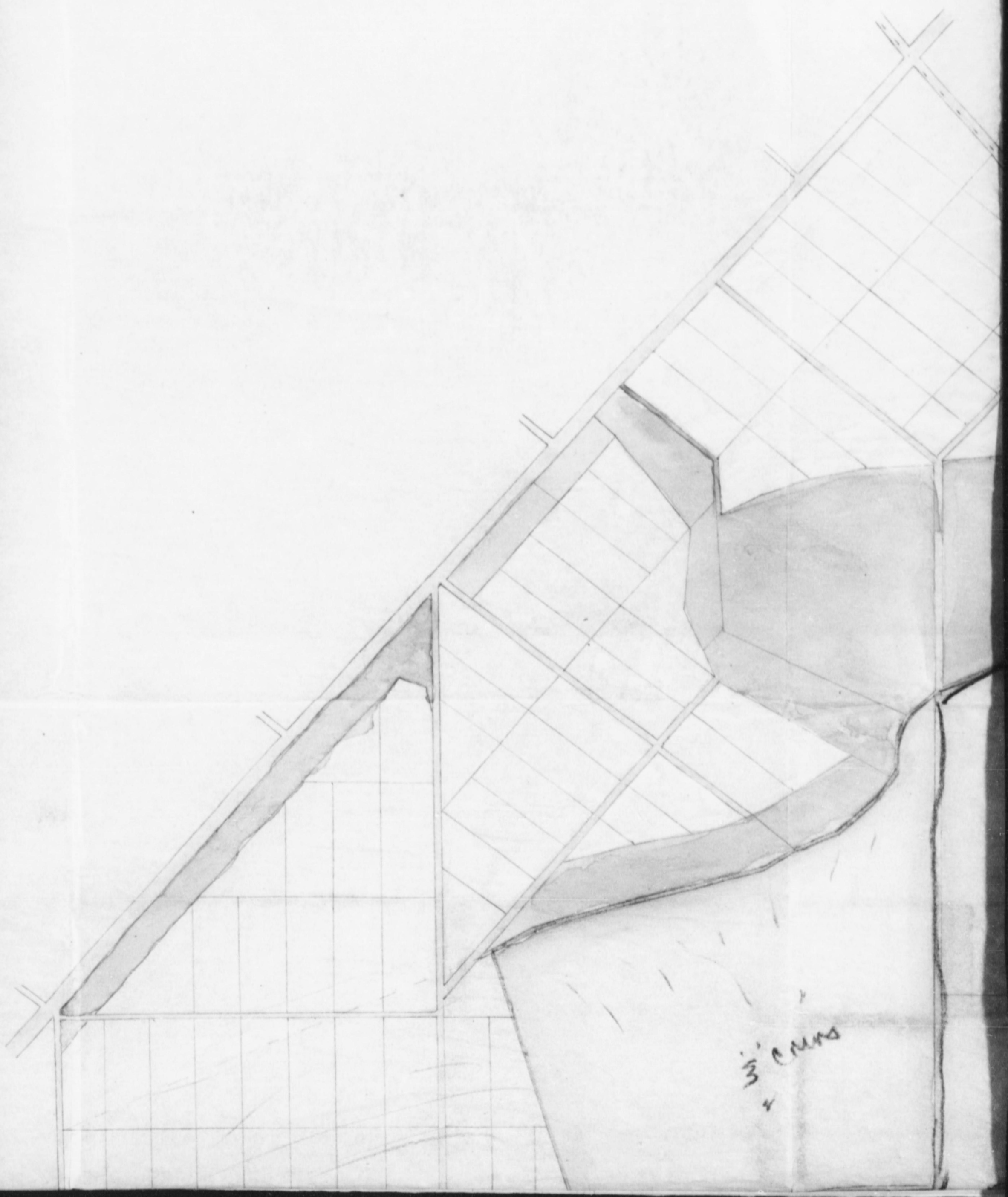

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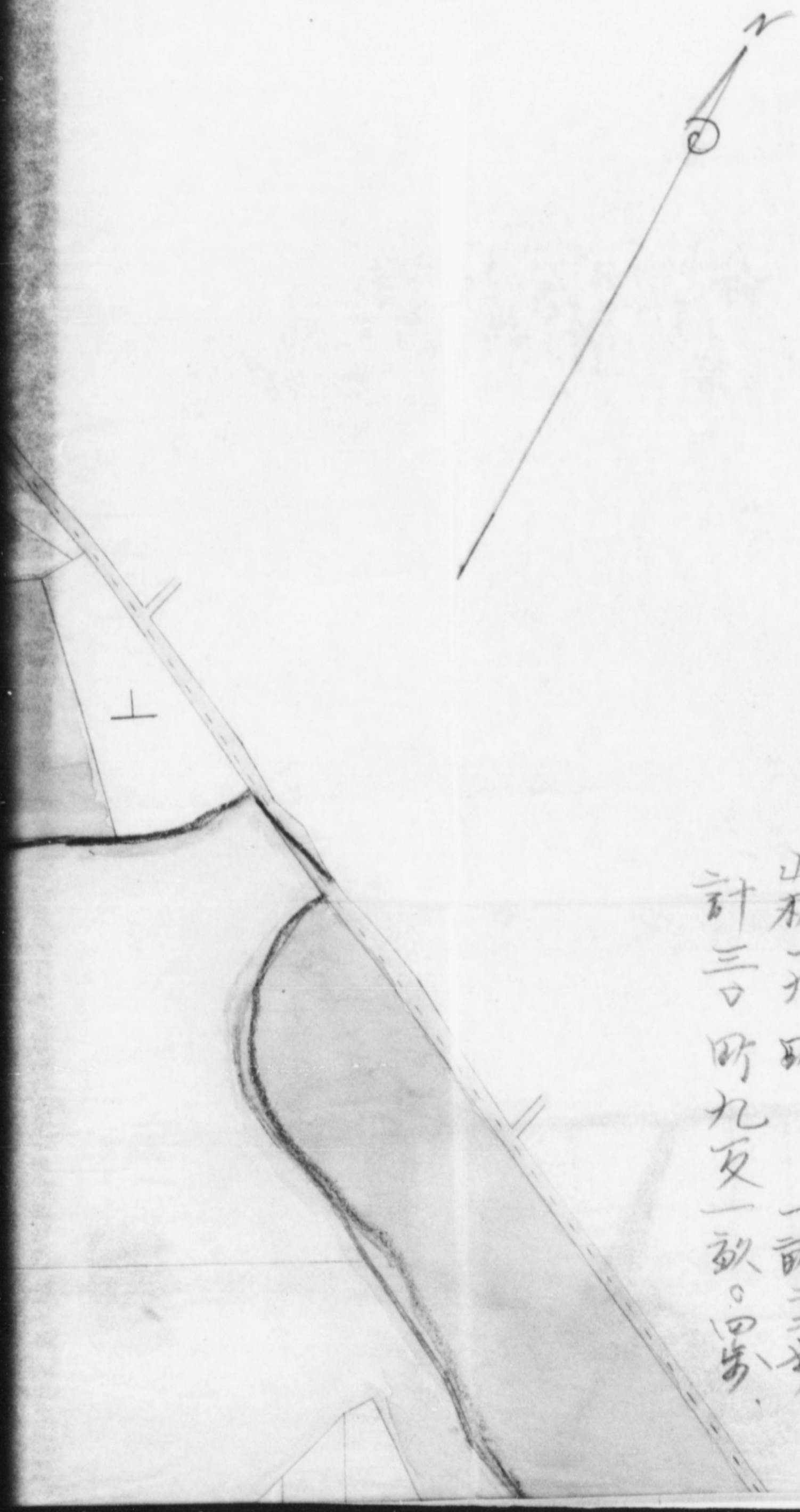

第一次測量面積

畑一二町五反三畝〇六歩

山林一二町四反三畝二一歩

計二四町九反六畝二七歩

荒收賦課面積

畑一一町八反九畝一二歩

山林一九町　一畝二二歩

計三〇町九反一畝〇四歩

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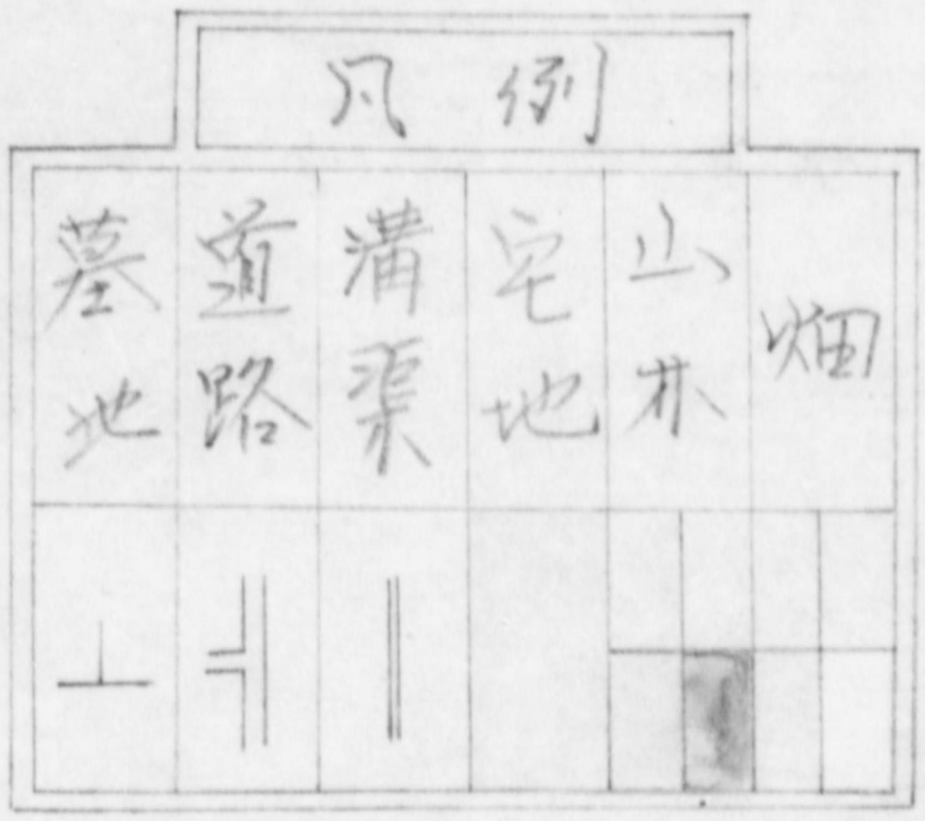

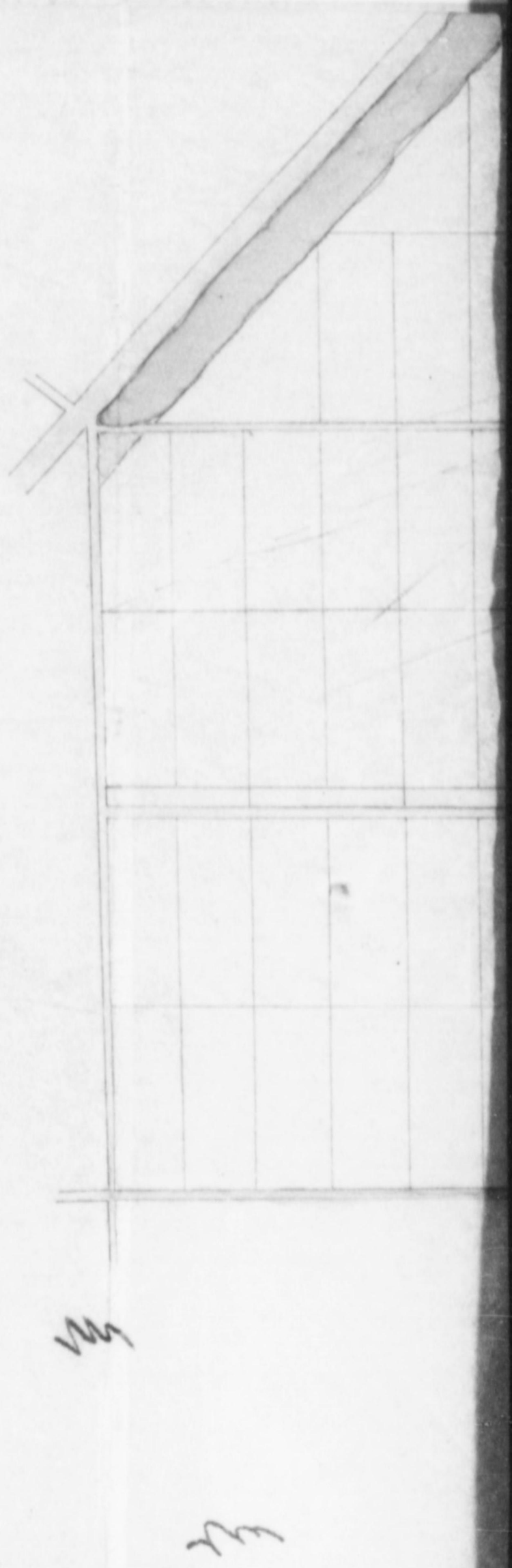

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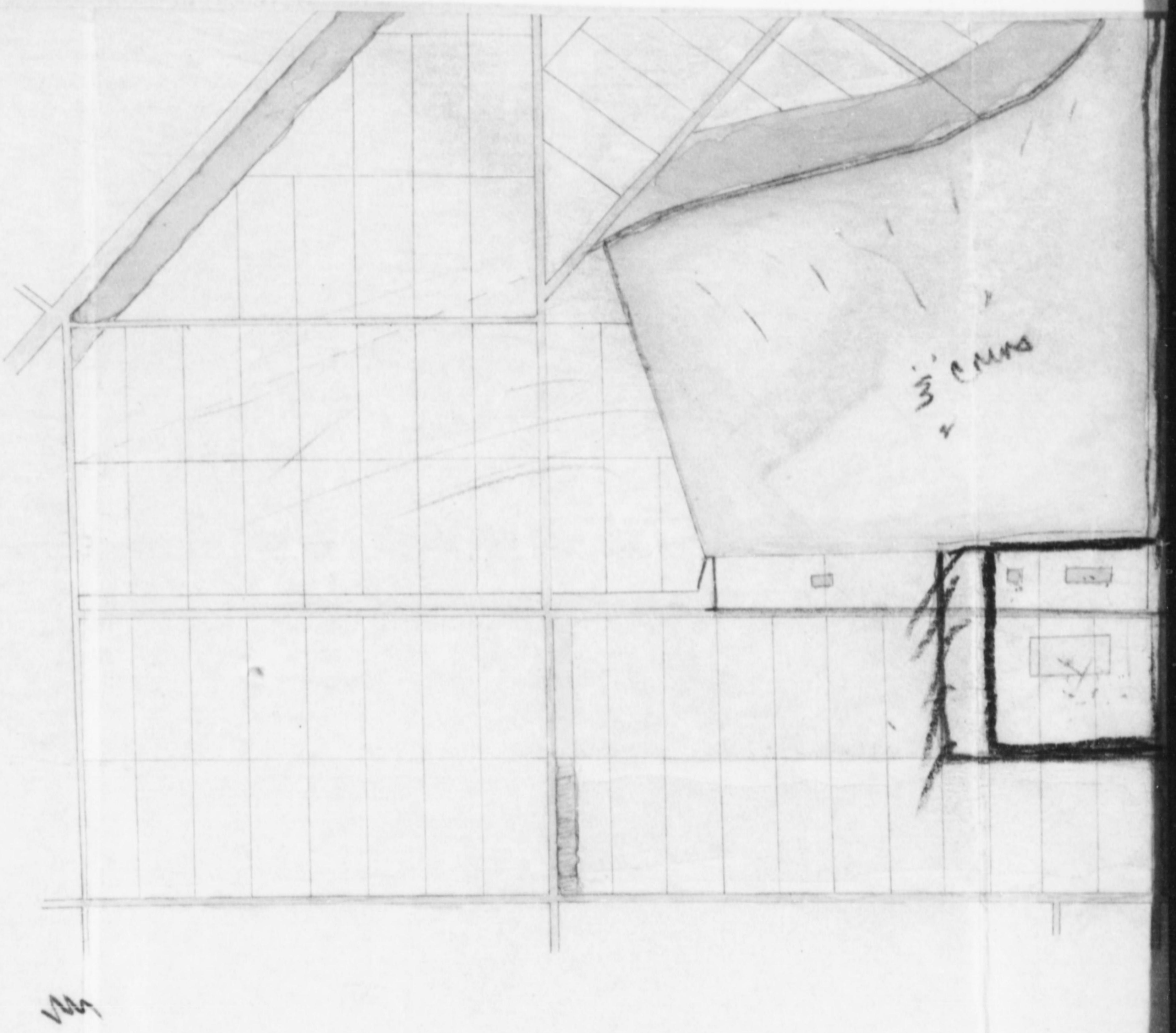

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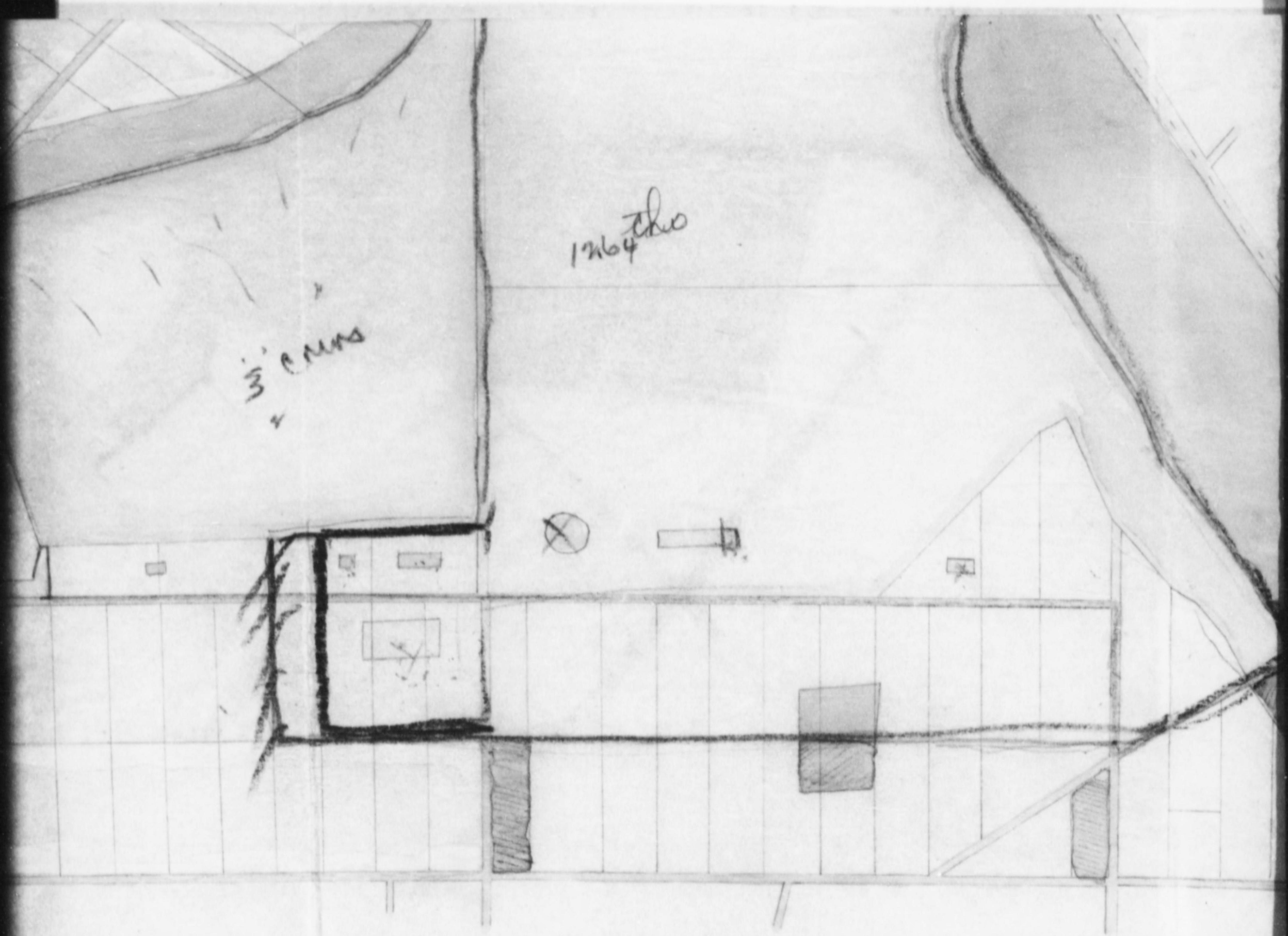

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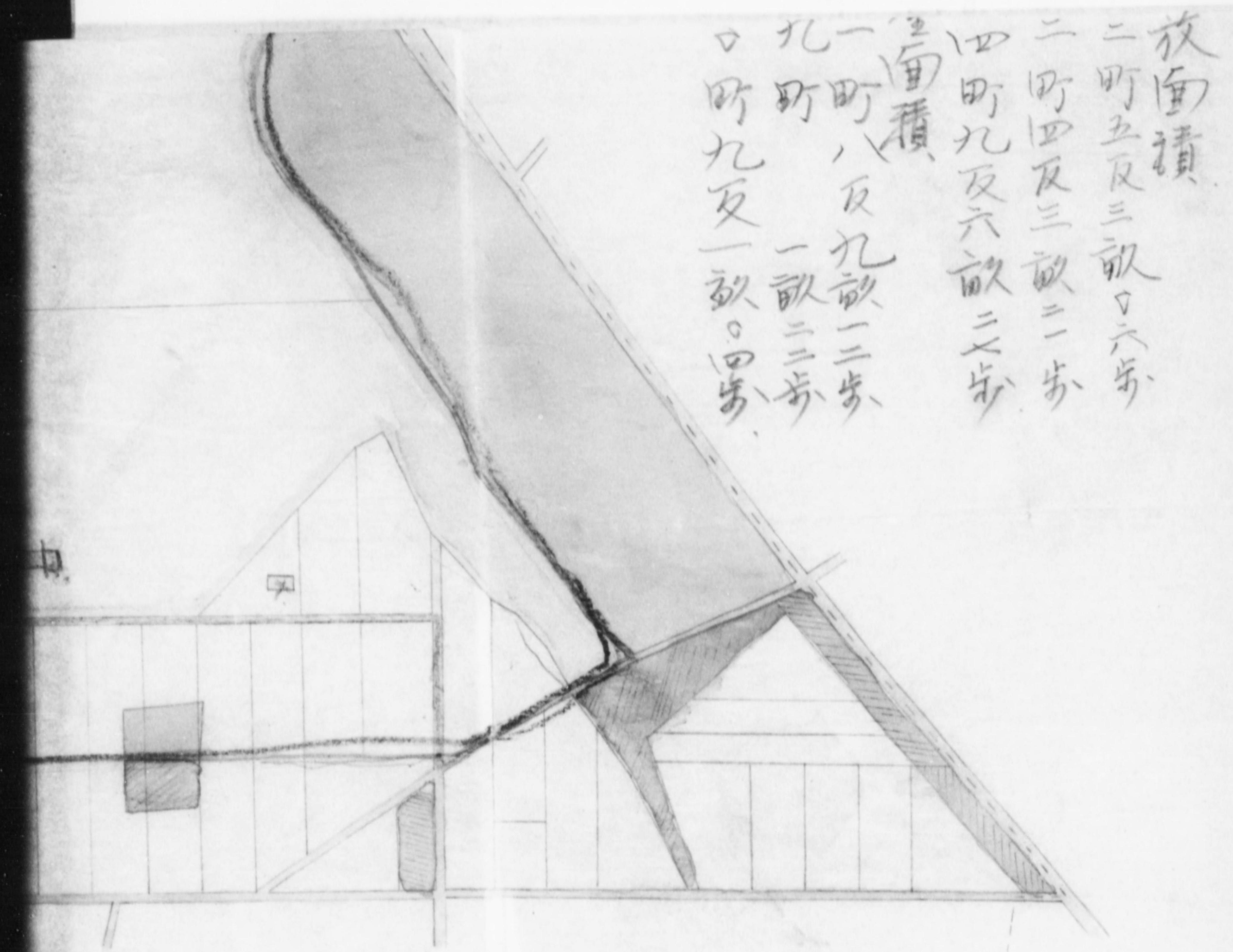

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Total Budgeted Costs

Use	Existing Budget	Expected Supplementary Budget Request	Approximate Total Estimate Expected through 31 Mar.1949
Pur-chase	50,000,000	11,627,770	61,627,770
Lease	600,000	0	600,000
Works	111,903,360	0	111,903,360
Reparing	9,000,000	0	9,000,000
Total	171,503,360	11,627,770	183,131,130

Remarks:

1. Of ¥ 50,000,000 included in the existing budget as purchase expenses, the sum of ¥ 8,405,000 has been paid already.
2. Expected supplementary purchase budget is to be requested for purchase of working equipments, mainly machinery, in reformatories.
3. Measures are being taken by the Finance Ministry for free transfer of control of the old military establishments for the Saseho and the Kumamoto Reformatories.
4. The Chiba and the Kobe Reformatories are now in use as branches.
5. As stated in our Second Report of last August 31, we are making preparations for the Third Program in order to put the building of National Reformatories in operation smoothly and promptly at the given budgeted costs.

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1. Refer to accompanying paper.

2. Payment of ¥ 50,655,904 out of Emergency Funds as Subsidy Expenses not approved.

a. The above figure not approved excepting ~~¥8,000,000~~ 18,000,000.

b. Subsidy Expenses from April to June not to be adjusted for disapproval of the Finance Ministry.

c. ¥14.60 for each juvenile daily.

d. The Maximum ¥59, the minimum ¥46.

e. ¥ 3,700,210 (estimated)

f. ¥ 2,618,790 (estimated)

g. ¥ 6,323,000 (estimated)

h. ¥ 18,000,000 (estimated)

i. ¥ 30,647,000.

j.

Year / Month	1947	1948	1949
Jan.	2,642	2,486	1,000 (Est.)
Feb.	2,621	2,302	500 (Est.)
Mar.	2,613	2,220	500 (Est.)
Apr.	2,699	2,216	
May	2,851	2,347	
June	2,984	2,559	
July	3,362	2,507	
Aug.	3,097	2,500 (Est.)	
Sep.	2,989	2,500 (Est.)	
Oct.	2,910	2,500 (Est.)	
Nov.	2,959	2,000 (Est.)	
Dec.	2,688	1,500 (Est.)	

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Status Report on Acquisition Program for National Reformator

Location		Land Acquision		Contruction Work	
Name of Reformatory	Prefecture District	Purchase or Lease	Date of Actual or Scheduled Acq.	New Bldgs or Reconstruction	% completed on Sept. 1
Aichi Re.	Aichi	Purchase	Last decade of Oct. 1948	0	0
Toyoura Br.	ditto	ditto	First decade of Oct. 1948	Partly built partly reconstructed	0
Meitoku Br.	ditto	Purchase & Lease	First decade of Oct. 1948	ditto	0
Seifu Br.	ditto	Lease	ditto	0	0
Akita Br.	Akita	Purchase	First decade of Dec. 1948	0	0
Chiba Re.	Chiba	ditto	ditto	Partly built partly reconstructed	0
Nokata Br.	Fukuoka	ditto	Last decade of Oct. 1948	ditto	0
Noma Br.	ditto	Donation	ditto	ditto	0
Gifu Re.	Gifu	Lease	Last decade of Nov. 1948	ditto	0
Kobe Re.	Hyogo	Donation & Purchase	ditto	ditto	0
Suzurandai Re.	ditto	Lease	First decade of Nov. 1948	0	0
Aici Re.	ditto	Purchase	ditto	Partly built partly reconstructed	0
Kisenbara Br.	Hiroshima	Donation	ditto	ditto	0
Asahikawa Br.	Hokkaido	Purchase	Last decade of Oct. 1948	ditto	0
Ibaragi Re.	Ibaragi	ditto	ditto	ditto	0
Ishikawa Re.	Ishikawa	ditto	First decade of Nov. 1948	ditto	0
Kyoto Re.	Kyoto	ditto	20 Aug. 1948	ditto	0
Kumamoto Re.	Kumamoto		First decade of Nov. 1948	Reconstruction	0
Mie Br.	Mie	Purchase	Last decade of Oct. 1948	Partly Built	0
Nagano Br.	Nagano	ditto	ditto	Partly built partly reconstructed	0
Sasebo Re.	Nagasaki		First decade of Nov 1948	ditto	0

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ogram for National Reformatories as of September 1, 1948.

n	Contruction Work		Occupancy			
of or uled	New Bldgs or Recon-struction	% com-pleted on Sept. 1	Est. Date of com-pleted	Initial No. of inmates	Ultimate Occupancy (Nos.)	Est. Date of Full Occupancy
decade 1948	of 0	0		100	100	Oct. 1948
decade 1948	Partly built partly recon-structed	0	Last decade of Nov. 1948	0	50	Last decade of Dec 1948
decade 1948	ditto	0	ditto	30	70	First decade of Dec 1948
to	0	0		25	25	Last decade of Oct 1948
decade 1948	0	0		20	20	Last decade of Jan 1948
to	Partly built partly recon-structed	0	Last decade of Feb 1949	30	100	ditto
ecade 1948	ditto	0	First decade of Dec 1948	30	40	Last decade of Dec 1948
to	ditto	0	ditto	20	30	ditto
ecade 1948	ditto	0	Last decade of Jan 1949	50	50	Last decade of Feb 1949
to	ditto	0	ditto	100	100	ditto
decade 1948	0	0		100	100	Last decade of Nov 1948
to	Partly built partly recon-structed	0	First decade of Feb 1949	50	100	Last decade of Feb 1949
to	ditto	0	First decade of Jan 1949	20	50	Last decade of Jan 1949
ecade 1948	ditto	0	First decade of Dec 1948	20	50	First decade of Jan 1949
to	ditto	0	ditto	50	100	ditto
decade 1948	ditto	0	Last decade of Jan 1949	20	50	First decade of Feb 1949
g.	ditto	0	Last decade of Dec 1948	30	100	First decade of Jan 1949
decade 1948	Recon-struction	0	Last decade of Jan 1949	50	100	First decade of Feb 1949
ecade 1948	Partly Built	0	ditto	50	50	First decade of Nov 1949
to	Partly built partly recon-structed	0	ditto	30	50	First decade of Feb 1949
decade v 1948	ditto	0	Last decade of Jan 1949	50	100	First decade of Feb 1949

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r 1, 1948.

Occupat[illegible]		Expenditure		Total Budget	
Ultimate Occupancy (Nos.)	Est. Date of Full Occupancy	For Land Pur. or lease through Aug.31	For constr. or repairing through 31 Aug.	Existing Budget	Expect plemen Budget Reques
100	Oct. 1948	6,377,500	0	6,377,500	1,7
50	Last decade of Dec 1948	1,049,660	1,000,000	2,049,660	
70	First decade of Dec 1948	534,740	1,000,000	1,534,740	7
25	Last decade of Oct 1948	45,200	0	45,200	
20	Last decade of Jan 1948	274,000	0	274,000	
100	ditto	1,884,250	5,065,000	6,949,250	
40	Last decade of Dec 1948	1,080,000	888,000	1,968,000	3,
30	ditto	0	1,100,000	1,100,000	
50	Last decade of Feb 1949	48,000	1,500,000	1,548,000	2,
100	ditto	450,000	4,393,000	4,843,000	
100	Last decade of Nov 1948	80,000	0	80,000	
100	Last decade of Feb 1949	2,008,000	2,435,200	4,443,200	
50	Last decade of Jan 1949	0	1,847,000	1,847,000	
50	First decade of Jan 1949	1,272,000	1,000,000	2,272,000	
100	ditto	1,713,400	3,000,000	4,713,400	
50	First decade of Feb 1949	1,337,000	2,638,000	3,975,000	
100	First decade of Jan 1949	0	2,435,200	2,435,200	
100	First decade of Feb 1949	0	3,600,000	3,600,000	
50	First decade of Nov 1948	2,098,570	500,000	2,598,570	
50	First decade of Feb 1949	800,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	
100	First decade of Feb 1949	0	3,123,000	3,123,000	

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re	Total Budgeted Costs		
for constr. or repair- ing through 31 Aug.	Existing Budget	Expected supplementary Budget Request	Approximate Total Estimate Expected through 31, Mar. 1949
0	6,377,500	1,750,000	8,127,500
1,000,000	2,049,660	0	2,049,660
1,000,000	1,534,740	750,000	2,284,740
0	45,200	0	45,200
0	274,000	0	274,000
0			
5,065,000	6,949,250	0	6,949,250
888,000	1,968,000	3,800,000	5,768,000
1,100,000	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
1,500,000	1,548,000	2,600,000	4,148,000
4,393,000	4,843,000	0	4,843,000
0	80,000	596,770	676,770
2,435,200	4,443,200	0	4,443,200
1,847,000	1,847,000	0	1,847,000
1,000,000	2,272,000	600,000	2,872,000
3,000,000	4,713,400	0	4,713,400
2,638,000	3,975,000	0	3,975,000
2,435,200	2,435,200	0	2,435,200
3,600,000	3,600,000	0	3,600,000
500,000	2,598,570	872,000	3,470,570
2,000,000	2,800,000	0	2,800,000
3,123,000	3,123,000	0	3,123,000

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Mie Br.	Mie	Pur-chase	Last decade of Oct. 1948	Partly Built	0
Nagano Br.	Nagano	ditto	ditto	Partly built partly recon-structed	0
Sasebo Re.	Nagasaki		First decade of Nov 1948	ditto	0
Nagaoka Re.	Niigata	Dona-tion	ditto	ditto	0
Osaka Girl's Re.	Osaka	Pur-chase	30, June 1948	ditto	0
Oita Re.	Oita	Dona-tion	Last decade of Oct 1948	ditto	0
Urawa Br.	Saitama	Lease	First decade of Oct 1948	ditto	0
Chichibu Br.	ditto	Pur-chase & lease	ditto	ditto	0
Shizuoka Re.	Shizuoka	Dona-tion	20, July 1948	ditto	0
Tokyo Girl's Re.	Tokyo	Pur-chase	First decade of Oct 1948	ditto	0
Toyama Br.	Toyama	ditto	Last decade of Oct 1948	ditto	0
Yamagata Br.	Yamagata	ditto	ditto	Partly built partly recon-structed	0
Total					

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de 1948	Partly Built	0	of Jan 1949	50	100	of Feb 1949	
	partly built partly recon-structed	0	ditto	50	50	First decade of Nov 1948	2,
			ditto	30	50	First decade of Feb 1949	
ecade 1948	ditto	0	Last decade of Jan 1949	50	100	First decade of Feb 1949	
to	ditto	0	ditto	30	100	ditto	
le	ditto	0	Last decade of Dec 1948	100	100	Last decade of Dec 1948	
cade 1948	ditto	0	ditto	50	50	ditto	
ecade 1948	ditto	0	First decade of Dec 1948	40	50	ditto	
to	ditto	0	ditto	20	30	ditto	
ly	ditto	0	First decade of Dec 1948	80	150	First decade of Jan 1949	
ecade 1948	ditto	0	Last decade of Dec 1948	30	100	ditto	2,
cade 1948	~~ditto~~	0	•	70	70	Last decade of Nov 1948	2,
to	partly built partly recon-structed	0	First decade ditto of Dec, 1948	30	50	First decade of ~~Nov 1948~~ Jan. 1949	
				1,325	2,155		26,

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	of Jan 1949	50	100	of Feb 1949	0	3,600,000
0	ditto	50	50	First decade of Nov 1948	2,098,570	500,000
0	ditto	30	50	First decade of Feb 1949	800,000	2,000,000
0	Last decade of Jan 1949	50	100	First decade of Feb 1949	0	3,123,000
0	ditto	30	100	ditto	0	2,0 16,00
0	Last decade of Dec 1948	100	100	Last decade of Dec 1948	0	1,302,000
0	ditto	50	50	ditto	0	1,000,000
0	First decade of Dec 1948	40	50	ditto	40,000	654,000
0	ditto	20	30	ditto	277,000	500,000
0	First decade of Dec 1948	80	150	First decade of Jan 1949	0	3,640,000
0	Last decade of Dec 1948	30	100	ditto	2,000,000	3,716,000
0	•	70	70	Last decade of Nov 1948	2,533,000	0
0	Last decade ditto of Dec. 1948	30	50	First decade of ~~Nov 1948~~ Jan. 1949	614,700	2,704,000
		1,325	2,155		26,517,520	53,056,400 52,556,400

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0	3,600,000	3,600,000	0	3,600,000
2,098,570	500,000	2,598,570	872,000	3,470,570
800,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	0	2,800,000
0	3,123,000	3,123,000	0	3,123,000
0	2,016,000	2,016,000	0	2,016,000
0	1,302,000	1,302,000	0	1,302,000
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	659,000	1,659,000
40,000	654,000	194,000	0	694,000
277,000	500,000	777,000	0	777,000
0	3,640,000	3,640,000	0	3,640,000
2,000,000	3,716,000	5,716,000	0	5,716,000
2,533,000	0	2,533,000	0	5,716,000
614,700	2,704,000	3,318,700	0	3,318,700
5,517,520	53,016,400 52,556,400	71,573,420	11,627,770	91,201,190

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0	3,600,000	3,600,000	0	3,600,000
098,570	500,000	2,598,570	872,000	3,470,570
800,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	0	2,800,000

0	3,123,000	3,123,000	0	3,123,000
0	2,0 16,000	2,016,000	0	2,016,000
0	1,302,000	1,302,000	0	1,302,000
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	659,000	1,659,000
40,000	654,000	194,000	0	694,000
277,000	500,000	777,000	0	777,000
0	3,640,000	3,640,000	0	3,640,000
,000,000	3,716,000	5,716,000	0	5,716,000
533,000	0	5,533,000	0	5,716,000
614,700	2,704,000	3,318,700	0	3,318,700
,517,520	53,056,400 52,556,400	79,573,420	11,627,770	91,201,190

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PRISON BRANCH
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM:
TO:

DATE

DOWD
WHITMORE
CRANOR
KIMMEL
TREMPER
WHITE
BLAMEY
FOMENKO
GRAVES
HANABURY

"Narashino" re
prison site

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

January 27, 1949

Subject: Matters concerning the former Army Establishment "Narashino" to be used as prison establishment.

National Headquarter of ~~Prisonxxffairs~~ Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau, Attorney General Office had been looking for some former Army establishments which would be used for the purpose of confinement, as all the prisons had been under the overcrowded condtion.

National Headquarterx knew that there was Former Army Foods Supply Field "Narashino Warehouse" and ~~xxxxxxx~~ found that this "Narashino Warehouse" was ~~anx~~ adequate establishment for the confinement, ~~after~~ as the result of investigation. Then National Headquarter requested Chief of Tokyo ~~Finance~~ National Property Bureau of Finance Ministry that this "Narashino Warehouse" might be transferred from National Property Bureau to Prison.

But Ishikawa Hotokukai of Zaidan Hojin (A foundation) had been requesting already that "Narashino Warehouse" might be transferred to Ishikawa Hotokukai for the purpose of using to the employment office of Judicial Protection Service, to the Chief of Tokyo National Property Bureau. Therefore the proposal from National Headquarter of C. & R. General Affairs Bureau could not be acknowledged without trouble. Finally Finance Ministry decided informally that "Narashino Warehouse" would be transferred to Ishikawa Hotokukai.

Hearing that status of the Narashino Warehouse, National Headquarter of C. & R. General Affairs sent Mr. Ohi of Custody Section ~~x~~ Chief, and Mr. Matsumoto of Budget Control Section Chief to Chief of Tokyo National Property Bureau and requested them from him to get that reason why he did the decision without informing to National Headquarter of C.& R. General Affairs Bureau.

National Headquarter of C. & R. General Affairs Bureau got the agreement from the Chief of National Property Bureau that the written admission of transference for the property would be waited until the time of mutual negotiation among Ishikawa Hotokukai and National Headquarter of C.&R. General Affairs Bureau.

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From that time, these two Chief visited several times Mr. Kimura of Division Chief in Teisan Auto Company (Imperial Automobile Company) who had the authorization of using from Mr. Ishikawa of Ishikawa Hotokukai Chief. While, Mr. Kimura did not meet with them at all, saying that he was not at home.

On the other hand, Chief of National Property Bureau in Tokyo informed National Headquarter that National Property Bureau would give the permission of using "Narashino Warehouse" to Ishikawa Hotokukai, if National Headquarter could not bring any agreement among Ishikawa Hotokukai and National Headquarter. Then, the last day of final decision was settled down on January 29, 1949 (Saturday)

Lately, ~~Finance Ministry~~ National Headquarter got the information that Finance Ministry presented this subject to E. S. S. for the approval of property transference to Ishikawa Hotokukai, as Finance Ministry decided informally.

Therefore National Headquarter of C. & R. General Affairs Bureau asked Mr. Ohi, Mr. Matsumoto to come to Prison Branch and National Headquarter ~~may~~ might get the understanding about this subject and receive some assistant and help from Prison Branch in order to get that establishment.

The reasons which National Headquarter of C. & R. General Affairs Bureau should like to get the establishment and the management plans are as follows:

1. The reason which Bureau should like to get it:

The shortage of facility for confinement in prisons is about 65,000 persons' space in 1949. For the cover of this necessity, comparatively large scale of prison construction plan have been made. But if Bureau wants to build one new prison for 1500 persons facility, it will cost about 170,000,000. (if this covers the Coverment residences, the cost will be 240,000,000 yen.)

While, if Bureau can get this Narashino Warehouse property and ~~xm~~ use this for the confinement after the repairing works, this cost may be only 53,000,000 yen enough. Economically this point must be considered seriously.

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2. The plan of management for this establishment:

a. This establishment shall be used for the Adult prison of about 1500 prisoners. These prisoners shall be transferred from the prisons of Tokyo C. & R. District. The type of prisoners is repeater and the term of sentence is under 5 years.

b. Prison Industry shall cover mainly agricultures, farmings. Bamboo works, and Carpentry and ~~[illegible]~~ equipments which would be used for farmers shall be ~~[illegible]~~ expected in the works of industry.

Urashiro Furuhashi,
Director of B/CRAGA., A. G.

TT/TK

The Attorney General wishes to secure the former Chiba farm demonstration project inorder to develope a more modern and useful to all concerned Japanese a much more useful farm colony-industrial Advanced Reformatory Farm Demonstration. In Jarms of Japanese agriculture it is planned to apply the principles and methods of the higest types of secondary xxxe agricultural experiment station-farm demonstrations which are becoming more common in the USA blended with the best features of the former Philippine Iwahig Prison farm colony demonstration systems. The new Reformatory Law requires the Attorney-General to develope Advanced Reformatories and this Chiba site is ideal for the advancement of the new Reformatory system in Japan.

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Reasons Why Oyama Residence Unsuited To "Boys Town" Demonstration.

a. Location inside of metropolitan area would rob the experiment of those characteristics of exclusiveness in respect of its immediate and related authority governmentally, socially, industrially and agriculturally, which have been the chief characteristics of the original at Witzwill, Switzerland, the turn of the century George Junior Republic, Freeville, New York, and of the later Boys Town, Nebraska demonstration.

b. Location inside the metropolitan area would allow adjacent amusements, nearby activities of all sorts, and even opposing or hostile elements to so affect the environment as to set at naught the friendly forces, so to speak, upon which a successful developement of self government could be expected to materialize.

c. Location inside the metropolitan area of a "Boys Town" demonstration would make difficult or probably prohibit the easy and economical development of the multiple activities ranging from all phases of the rural, or through those of the tiny isolated village, and to the peripheral areas between villages, upon which a general and sustained appeal to interest and curiosity may be expected to become effective in holding children and youth by the bonds of self interest and loyalties rather than by compulsions of the police power.

d. By its very terms "Boys Town", which calls for exclusiveness and total sovereignity, as well as self government, within its own area would be made impossible inside the metropolitan area, and thus this "Boys Town", would be just one more open Tokyo institution, from which the wilfull boys of the streets of Tokyo would run away in droves despite any artificial pull of an environment which would have to be first imagined by each boy and be made real or synthetically instead of easy practice.

e. For reasons of experience and common sense in our opinion and experience any such important experiments as "Boys Towns" and other demonstrations of self government and inmate participation in management, should be undertaken in an isolated, and preferably in a combined mountain and plateau like area, where animal husbandry, wild life reserves, agriculture, rural village situations, if possible combined with streams and waterways as well as highways, as to establish the domination of an evironment friendly to the demonstration rather than the hostile one. Therefor the location inside a metropolitan area of a true Boys Town" should not be undertaken.

are always natural features

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TO : Director of the Civil Affairs Bureau.

FROM : Director of the Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau.

SUBJECT: Re Use of Estate of the "Oyama Mansion."

Appropriation as mentioned in Enclosure of the estate above referred to formerly in the possession of the Musashi Housing Association and making of arrangements therefor are requested herewith.

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Enclosure

1. Property desired:

(1) Location: 1076 Ōyama-machi, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to.

(2) Classes of property:

buildings, three (totalling 128 tsubo in floor area),

land, 5,874 tsubo.

(3) How to be used:

Buildings already in existence

(a) N. 1 two storied tile-roofed wooden building (84 tsubo) is to be used as it is partly as clinic for juveniles and partly as offices, and in future the entire building will be appropriated for a central fall for juveniles under medical treatment.

(b) No. 2 (A) one-storied zinc-roofed wooden building (175 tsubo) is to be used for the dwellings of officials after necessary reconstruction.

(c) No. 2 (B) one-storied zinc-roofed wooden building (8 tsubo) is to be used for a storehouse after appropriate reconstruction.

(d) No. 3 (A) one-storied zinc-roofed wooden building (11.5 tsubo) is to be used for houses for kitchen workers for the juvenile inmates after due reconstruction.

(e) No. 3 (B) one-storied zinc-roofed wooden building (7 tsubo) is to be used for a culinary department after due reconstruction.

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Land

The land, as per project plan enclosed herewith, is to be used for the sites of buildings to be constructed in future, and also for a playground, a recreation garden (chiefly a wooded area planted with low trees), and lots for horticulture, pisciculture, and domestic stock breeding.

Buildings to be constructed

Buildings as per project plan enclosed are to be constructed in due course.

(4) Users:

Attorney-General's Office

(5) Aim of appropriation:

For use as a Tokyo Juvenile Hospital.

(6) With or without compensation:

No compensation for the reason that the estate is to be used as a hospital for the treatment and nursing of deseased juveniles, a national institution under the management of the Attorney-General's Office.

It has to be added here that a document as per enclosure (reference) has been forwarded to Major Kimmel of the Public Safety Division of the Civil Intelligence Section, GHQ.

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Reasons for the Appropriation of the Ōyama Mansion in the Possession of the Musashi Housing Association to a Tokyo Medical Reformatory by the Attorney-General's Office

Among the juveniles who need protection and are put under the protective disposition by the juvenile Court, there are cases of weak-minded pulmonary tuberculosis, venereal disease, and various other diseases. In the correction and rehabilitation of these juveniles, good results are unavailable unless re-enforced by medical treatment necessary for improvement. To submit them to ordinary hospitals for treatment is accompanied by serious difficulty, as their circumstances are different from those of other citizens in general. Such being the case, the Attorney-General, who has charge of the control and management of national reformatories, sees the necessity of the establishment of a medical reformatory exclusively devoted to the treatment of such juveniles and of a hospital affiliated therewith. It is essential that such hospitals should be established in Tokyo and other large cities, where the co-operation of the university, the institute of research, or hospitals is easily available.

In Japan, as elsewhere, such facility is urgently needed, and a firm resolution having been made from the suggestions of the Public Safety Division, G.H.Q., the Attorney-General (the Ministry of Justice) decided on creating a national reformatory, the first of the kind to be established, in Tokyo in the fiscal year 1947-8, and after preparation for fixture of Budget

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appropriation and other matters was made, the Tokyo Medical Reformatory (Principal, Sadanobu Tani) was established on May, 1947. The reformatory subsequently strengthened its function by providing a farm in Ibaragi prefecture necessary for the treatment of juvenile inmates who need the correction and rehabilitation. A special hospital for juveniles, which was planned to be established in Tokyo as part of the enterprise has not yet come into existence for want of a suitable establishment. The Attorney-General's Office has made inquiries into the actual condition of the Ōyama Mansion, property of the Musashi Housing Association, 1076, Ōyama-machi, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to, which is given in the annexed list and which is at present in the custody of C.P.C., G.H.Q., and found that it is very well suited for use as a Tokyo juvenile hospital affiliated to with the Tokyo Medical Reformatory. It has also been made clear that the ground and the buildings may be put to advantageous uses. Accordingly, if the approval is given to the appropriation of the premises for the use of the Tokyo Medical Reformatory, the Attorney-General will be in a position to carry the plan into immediate practice so that the work of correction and rehabilitation, under the direct charge of the Government, of a large number of unfortunate juveniles, may be executed with greater efficiency, thereby contributing a share to the consummation, as speedy as possible, of the building up of a wholesome community in Japan.

Additional remarks:

1. Concerning the plan for the appropriation of the Ōyama Mansion, reference should be made to the sketch-map appended.

2. When the Mansion is converted to a Tokyo juvenile hospital, the initial number of inmates admitted to the buildings

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already in existence is expected to be about 30. According as the enlargement plan progresses, the number will gradually be increased until it reaches 120 or 150, which show figures estimated to be attained when the plan has reached its full development.

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My Opinion on the Establishment of the Tokyo Medical Reformatory

---By Sadanobu Tani,

Superintendent of the Tokyo Medical Reformatory (Tokyo Shōnen-in).

(Translation by M. Shidehara).

The establishment of the Tokyo Shōnen-in in accordance with the Justice Ministry Order No. 21, issued on May 1, last year, is under contemplation with a view to founding a Juvenile Hospital intended for those juveniles under protection, particularly under 16, who are mentally weak or of abnormal character or who are maimed, disabled or physically ill, including Tuberculosis and venereal patients.

In view of my 25 years' experience in dealing with juveniles under protection, approximately one thirds of those disposed of by the Juvenile Court has been found mentally or physically deficient, ill or abnormal, to whom medical treatment in conjunction with educational handling is necessary.

Otherwise, not only their improvement is past hope, but, in view of a difficult situation such as we are facing, they are in great danger of repeating offences and also spreading or disseminating a variety of malignant epidemies.

In consequence, the crying need of the hour is to establish and give full play to a Medical Reformatory.

The Tokyo Shōnen-in is one of the institutions to meet requirement and since the issuance of the Order for its establishment, for over one year, we have done whatever we

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found fit to find a suitable site for its operation, with a result that, at present, nothing would surpass in location and otherwise the house and ground of the Ōyama Jūtaku at No. 1076, Ōyama-chō, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ward, Tokyo Pref, owned formerly by the Musashi Housing Association (Musashi Jūtaku Kyokai).

The reason is that the place is easy of access, being conveniently distanced from the National Hospitals as well as those attached to the Tokyo and the Keio Universities----the location favorable enough to meet any rugent juvenile problems arising in Tokyo and its envirous.

This is the time of all times to establish and start activities of the Tokyo Shōnen-in, with a permit for the use of the said House.

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My Opinion on the Establishment of the Uyama Juvenile Hospital

By Miss Tamayo Miyagi,

(Translation by M. Shidehara)

Here I am offering for your information my humble opinion concerning a pressing necessity of establishing a hospital in view of the present situation of juveniles in detention in the Metropolis. If you could follow our intention and favor us with generous aid in this connection, nothing would please us more.

The old saying, "A sound mind in a sound body" is most pertinent to juveniles requiring protection.

According to recent investigations made between January and July this year, quasi-healthy juveniles, or those who were healthy but in need of some medical treatment or other, account for 31 % of the total population of those juveniles requiring diagnosis who were committed to the Tokyo Juvenile Court; those seriously ill, as, for example, with chest trouble and veneral diseases, 37 %. This is to say that 68 % of juveniles requiring diagnosis are physically defective. In a certain institution receiving girls exclusively, 12 of its 36 inmates in detention are found sufferers from consumption, 16, from veneral diseases, 18, from scabies and only 9 in perfect health. Again, we are informed that some 20 % of the inmates of the Branch of the Tama Shōnen-in

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(Tama Reformatory) are veneral cases. All this fact seems to tell how mind and body are closely related to each other.

Properly speaking, cases of epidemic should be transferred to isolation wards to prevent infection. No such particular equipments are, however, to be found in any private reformatory, with the only exception of the Yūrin-in, an institution for juveniles afflicted with chest complaint, which under the existing circumstances, I regret to say, admits of only a small number ---less than 30 --- of cases.

To leave medical equipments as a necessary for juvenile protection non-existent as they are, would evidently produce a grievous consequence never to be slighted for the cause of humanity.

In addition, Ōyama at Hatagaya in Shibuya Ward where the construction of a juvenile hospital is under contemplation, is a quiet beauty shot, extensive and easy of access, whih provides an ideal site for building of a hospital for the sick.

While the establishment of a special institution for juvenile patients within the jurisdiction of each High Court is our long-cherished desire, we are for the present particularly anxious, in view of the current situation, for the building of a model hospital as the first trial of the kind in Tokyo. We firmly believe that the building of a hospital under discussion, if fortunately decided upon through the good offices of GHQ, will ensure epochal happiness to juvenile protection. This is why I present my brief humble opinion to your inspection.

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My Opinion upon the Establishment of The Uyama Juvenile Hospital

By Miss Etsu Udaira,

Probation Officer,
The Tokyo Juvenile Court.

(Translation by M. Shidehara)

Despite a marked fall of the health level of juveniles under protection after the War and particularly a violent in number of boys and girls afflicted with veneral and chest diseases in more recent months, the only extant medical institution among 30 private reformatories under the control of the Tokyo Juvenile Court is the Yūrin Ryōgo-in, filled to capacity with its 22 boys and 25 girls, all suffering from diseases requiring protected treatment, such as tuberculosis and veneral diseases, which make frequent renewal or replacement of inmates quite difficult so that a majority of parients are inevitably kept scattered in ordinary reformatories.

Formerly --- not only before but even during the War --- an exceedingly small number of protected juvenile under 18 were found victims of veneral diseases, but, after the War and especially in recent months, it should be noted, the largest percentage of sufferers were those from those diseases.

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Above all, as an example of a marked increase in number of protected girls suffering from veneral diseases, I shall take the Dōshin-en in the city of Tsuchiura, an ordinary private reformatory for girls, whose inmates were found for the most part victims of the diseases on examination by some staff members of the Juvenile Diagnosis Division of the Tokyo Juvenile Court sent on July 23.

The classification and percentage of patients among 36 inmates then examined were as follows:

Veneral diseases	44.5 %	(16 girls)
Tuberculosis	30.6 %	(11 girls)
Scabies	44.5 %	(16 girls)
Amenorrhea (over 6 months)	41.7 %	(15 girls)
Other diseases (chiefly Ozena)	28.0 %	(1 girl)

Note: Girls afflicted with two or three diseases at the same time being counted under separate items, the grand total of these numbers of patients exceeds the real number of inmates examined.

The Juvenile Court, on receipt of cases, is committing the sick and the quasi-sick to the Yurin Ryōgo-in to the utmost, whose small capacity is, however, responsible for what we have seen in the foregoing list.

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For lack of any medical equipments in the Dōshin-en, the treatment of its sick inmates is entrusted to city physicians and the Tsuchiura Municipal Hospital. Inconvenience and economic burden accompanying these circumstances is a matter of course by no means to be overlooked from the standpoint of national health because of its influence upon the welfare of girls involved and also of their future motherhood.

The same is true of boys. The following list shows those juveniles received by the Tokyo Juvenile Court during the first halves of 1947 and 1948, examined by its Diagnosis Division and classified according as they were provisionally detained in the Nakano Branch or investigated directly by the said Court.

A classified List of Diseases of Juvenile under Protection.

ITEM / PLACE	THE FIRST HALF	THE TOTAL NUMBER	TUBERCULOSIS	VENERAL DISEASES	SCABIES
JUVENILES IN PROVISIONAL DETENTION IN THE BRANCH	1947	381	46	7	81
	1948	512	42	43	36
JUVENILES EXAMINED BY THE TOKYO JUVENILE COURT	1947	304	28	5	62
	1948	972	40	33	73
TOTAL	1947	685	74	12	143
	1948	1,484	82	76	111

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The reader may easily imagine from this list a noteworthy violent increase in number of cases in the first half of 1948 as compared with the corresponding period of 1947 --- as, in case of veneral diseases, 12 to 76 --- and how victims of other diseases are scattered ordinary private reformatories.

Further, the health condition of juveniles referred to may be inferred from the following:

A Survey of the State of Health
of the Foregoing Juvenile under Protection

PLACE / YEAR / ITEM	JUVENILE IN PROVISIONAL DETENTION		JUVENILES EXAMINED BY THE TOKYO JUVENILE COURT		TOTAL	
	THE FIRST HALF OF 1947	THE FIRST HALF OF 1948	THE FIRST HALF OF 1947	THE FIRST HALF OF 1948	THE FIRST HALF OF 1947	THE FIRST HALF OF 1948
HEALTHY	208	311	171	711	379	1,022
QUASI-HEALTHY	117	137	94	208	211	345
QUASI-SICK	49	59	29	48	78	107
SICK	7	5	10	5	17	10

Now, the question we come to face under these circumstances is that only a little over 40 among 82 tuberculosis 76 veneral and 111 scabies cases are sent to the Yurin Ryōgo-in, a medical institution, the rest being recklessly allocated to private reformatories with no medical equipments for these foul diseases, and a few to the Shin Nippon Gakuin, where

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medical treatment is possible.

This involves a great danger not only to the sick themselves but also to their community where other healthy juveniles are afforded every opportunity of being infected.

In addition, in spite of comparatively perfect medical equipment of the Tama Shōnen-in, a national reformatory, those juveniles deemed sick from the start are committed, pursuing Disposition No. 5 and avoiding Disposition No.8 as provided for in the Juvenile Law, to the Yūrin Ryogo-in and the Shin Nippon Gakuin as far as circumstances may permit.

On the other hand, no small number of ordinary private reformatories, in disposing of their sick inmates harmful to a group life, are handing over them to their guardians in pursuance of Disposition No. 6 after making application for alteration of disposition even when the correction of their depravity is not complete.

Now is the time, I believe, to give consideration to the fact that Disposition No. 9 as provided in the Juvenile Law has remained up to date a dead letter even for the Tokyo Juvenile Court with its history of 26 years.

I am anxious for the realization of the Uyama Juvenile Hospital whose establishment is a pressing need of the day in view of a recent increase in number of sick juveniles under protection as above referred to.

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In conclusion, in connection with sick juveniles, a question necessarily arise as to juveniles under protection and those of low intelligence or abnormal character. Of all protective institutions under the control of the Tokyo Juvenile Court, the Tsukuba Gakuen and the Fujikura Gakuen of the Oshima Island had been available to juveniles of weak intellect up to the War with their extremely small capacity. At present, the Tsukuba Gakuen is the only one of the kind in use and, pertaining to the Welfare Ministry, it leaves no more room for juveniles from the said Court, besides those only 3 of its present 17 inmates sent therefrom, while boys and girls of low intelligence staying mixed with others in an ordinary private reformatory average, in the existing circumstances, 7 % and 20 % of its total population respectively, proving a serious encumbrance to sucessful protective education. Considering that students of low intelligence average 3 % of the total population of a New Middle School, a far greater percentage may be expected of private reformatories. As this state of things is having a bad effect upon the feeble-minded themselves, it would be most necessary to commit them to special institutions like sick juveniles.

Further, it is clear from materials presented by the Juvenile Diagnosis Division of the Tokyo Juvenile Court that over 60 % of juveniles in detention are considerably abnormal in character.

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My 13 years' experience has shown that the more depraved of all juveniles under protection, requiring continued disposition of detention, have in most cases mental or physical deficiencies of some kind or other.

Above all, the speediest possible realization of our dreams of the Uyama Juvenile Hospital is, I believe, a crying need of the day for the re-establishment of our country as well as for those poor delinquent juveniles--- victims of the War, so to speak --- and especially those afflicted mentally or physically, who are facing the worst social environment in the Court' history of juvenile protection extending over 26 years.

I should like to make an earnest appeal to Dr. Lewis for sympathetic aid and co-operation.

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My Opinion on the Establishment of the Uyama Medical Hospital (the Tokyo Medical Reformatory)

By Mrs. Masa Azuma.

The Juvenile Correction Bureau of the Attorney General's Office.

(Translation by M. Shidehara)

A considerable number of juveniles under protection are found deficient either mentally or physically, as you will see from the fact that among 31, 389 cases accepted by the Juvenile Courts all over the country last year, invalids are to be classified roughly as follows:

Skin diseases	710
Chest complaint	518
Venereal diseases	384
Indigestion	244
Bed-wetting	286
Cerebral nerve disease	169
Nose, ear and eye diseases	596
Other diseases	323
Total	3,230

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In other words, a little over 10 per cent of the aggregate need medical treatment of some kind or other, while juvenile protective institutions with medical equipment are:

1. National Reformatories, with medical equipment barely sufficing to give sick inmates emergency treatment and sometimes with no such equipment at all in Reformatories built after the War.

2. Private Juvenile Sanitariums.

There are several unsatisfactory institutions of this sort throughout the land, each equipped with less than 50 beds.

3. In addition to the above, a small number of juveniles receive charitable treatment from specific hospitals (the Red Cross, for example) through the good offices of judges and probation officers, or from individual benevolent doctors.

As affairs now stand, Art. 4, Par. 9 of the old Juvenile Law providing for the disposition of commitment to hospital, remains, except in few cases, a dead letter.

Even when it is deemed absolutely necessary to keep juveniles in Reformatories for their correction, they are sent back home by reason of sickness, so that no small number go on to repeat offences for lack of proper correctional education.

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In cases where diseases are not markedly apparent, sick juveniles share a room with the healthy, no particular nutrition, no special program of daily life, or proper treatment for the former being in most cases taken into consideration with a dangerous effect not only upon the sick but upon the healthy as well.

In particular, tuberculosis and venereal patients have been on the violent increase after the War, the latter reported three times as many as their pre-War number.

According to statistics taken last year, mentally deficient juveniles account for 13 per cent of the grand total---that figure likely to increase on closer examination. Like those physically deficient, they are receiving no adequate treatment.

Such being the case, it is beyond question that we have need of hospitals for correction and medical treatment of juveniles. Physical diseases call for treatment in preference to the mental.

The Uyama Juvenile Hospital under contemplation is most favorably situated with its quiet and charming lawn, trees and pond which make an excellent site of a hospital.

It is my firm belief that society bears the responsibility for the speedy realization of the present program as one of the greatest desires of hundreds of poor juveniles.

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How do I think of the establishment of the Tokyo Medical Reformatory?

--By Dr.Tsuneo Muramatsu,

Director of the Komodai Hospital.

(Translation by Michitaro Shidehara).

Juveniles under protection comprise no small number of those mentally weak or of abnormal character, besides those afflicted with foul diseases such as tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The necessity of receiving and subjecting to adequate medical treatment those who are mentally definient or physically ill has, therefore, been felt keenly for years as an urgent unnegligible matter both for relief of juveniles involved and for maintenance of public peace, whose mistaken disposal would prove a serious menace to society ~~in respect~~ because of refetition of offences and dissemination of disease-germs.

It is really a matter for regret that in spite of a loud cry raised, from national standpoint, for speedy opening of the Tokyo Medical Reformatory with the announcement of its establishment in May, last year, it remains unheard even now.

This is why I am most anxious that the Tokyo Medical Reformatory should be rapidly established to display its functions to the full in Tokyo Pref. - one which is richest of all prefectures of Japan in problems relating to juveniles under protection.