

HOSPITALS

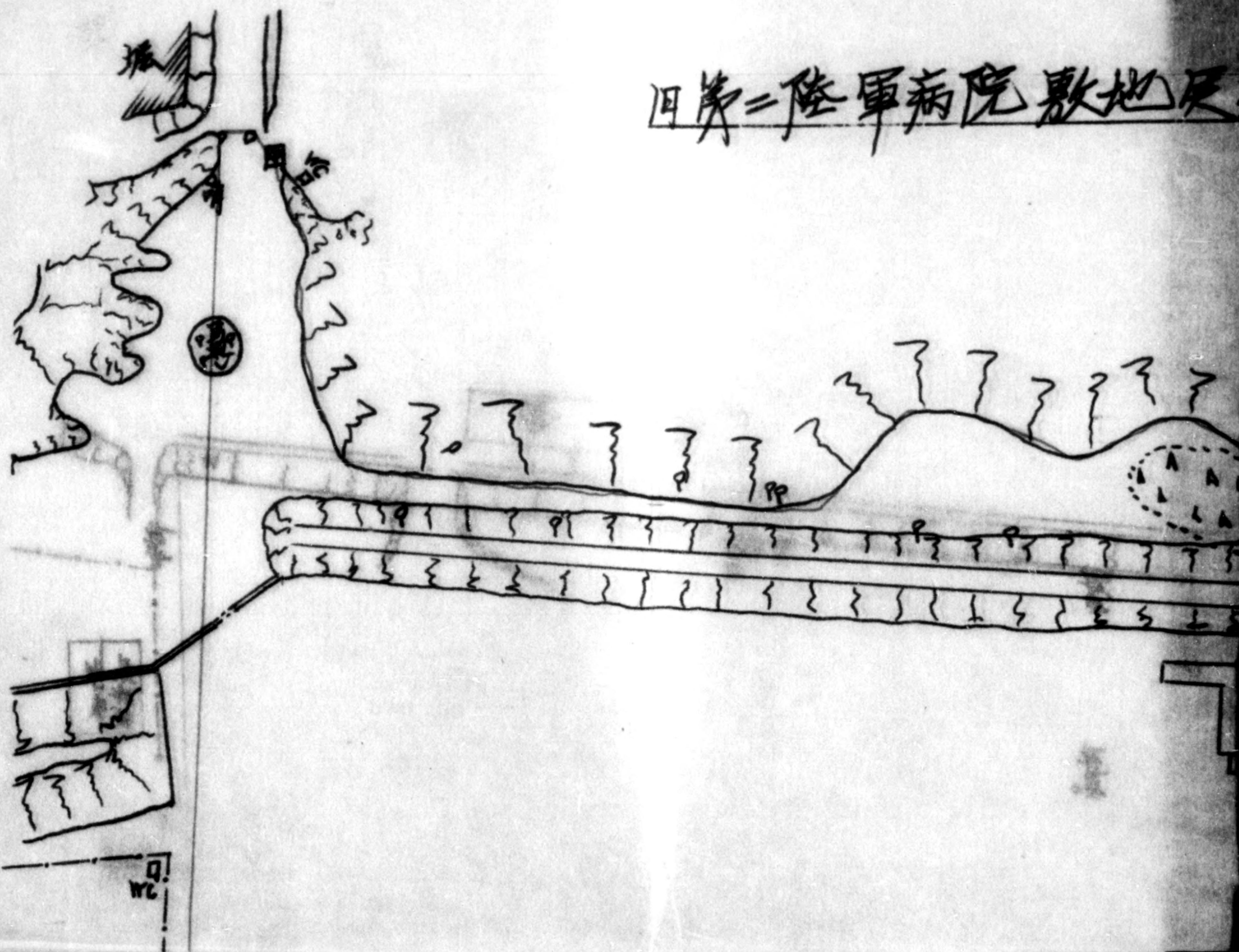
SUBJECT: Some informations on new Medical Treatment Corp. Hospital Building

1. Cost of the new building: ¥1,803,230
2. Whole expenditures are • charged upon this Corporation only.
3. Bed Capacity: 125 beds (31 rooms)  
Capacity for out-patients: 600 patients a day

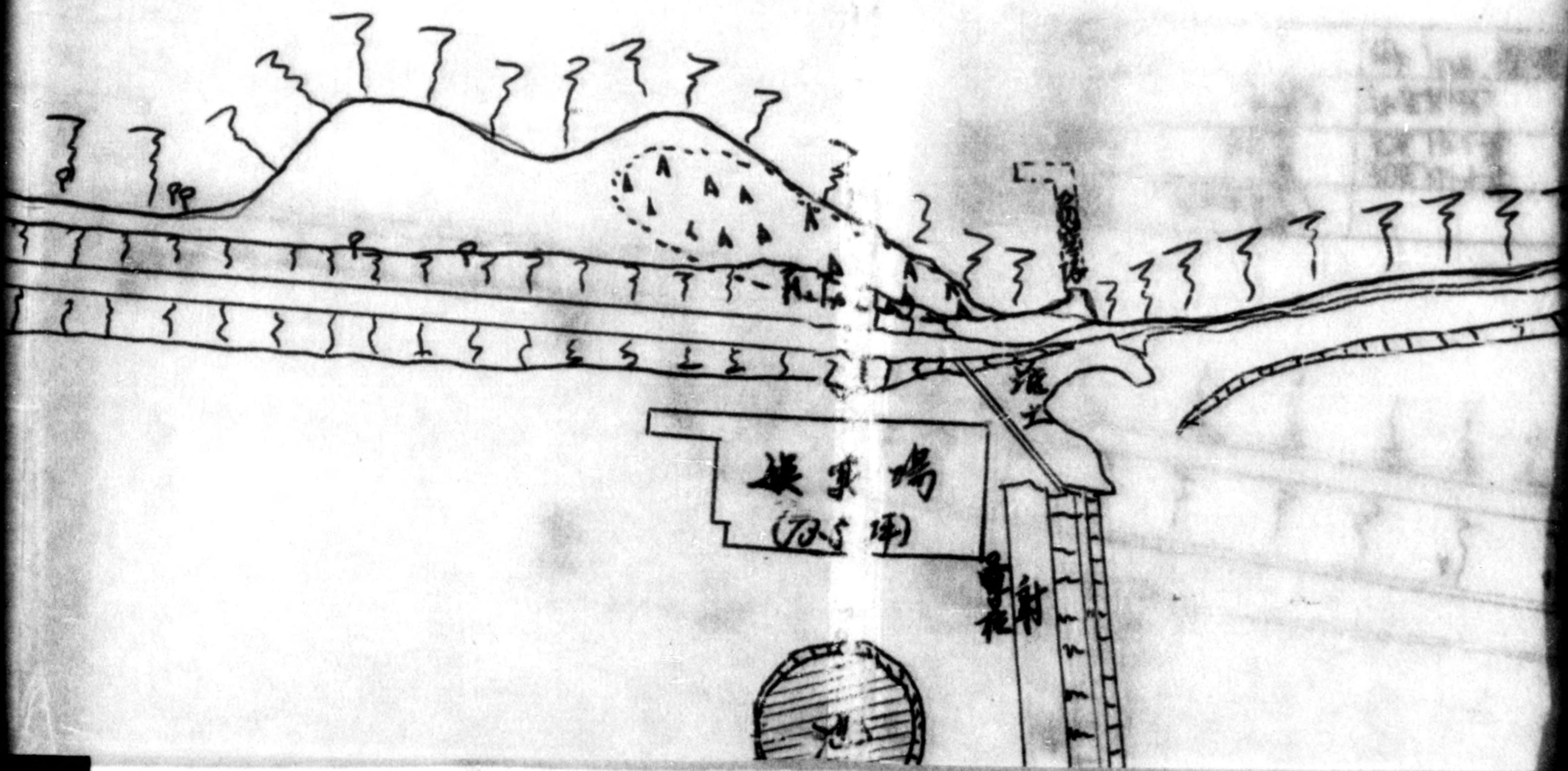
Remarks:

Internal treatment:	2	doctors
Surgery	: 3	"
Gynecology	: 1	"
Otorhinology	: 1	"
Pediatrics	: 1	"
Ophthalmology		
treatment:	1	"
Dental surgery		
treatment:	1	"
Dermatology	: 1	"

旧美二陸軍病院敷地及



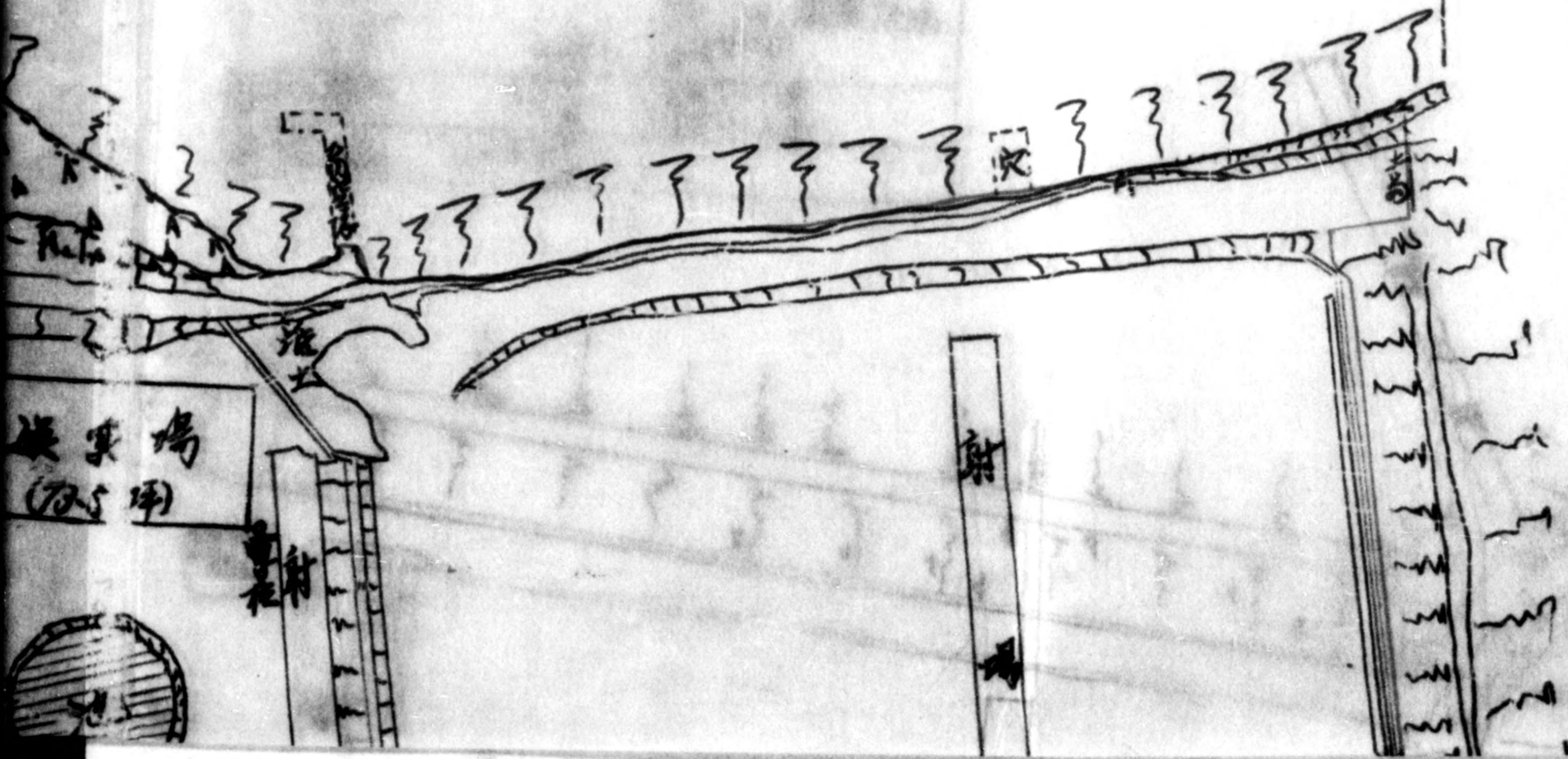
日英二陸軍病院敷地及測圖 5/600 23.5.22



頭圖 5/100 23.5.22



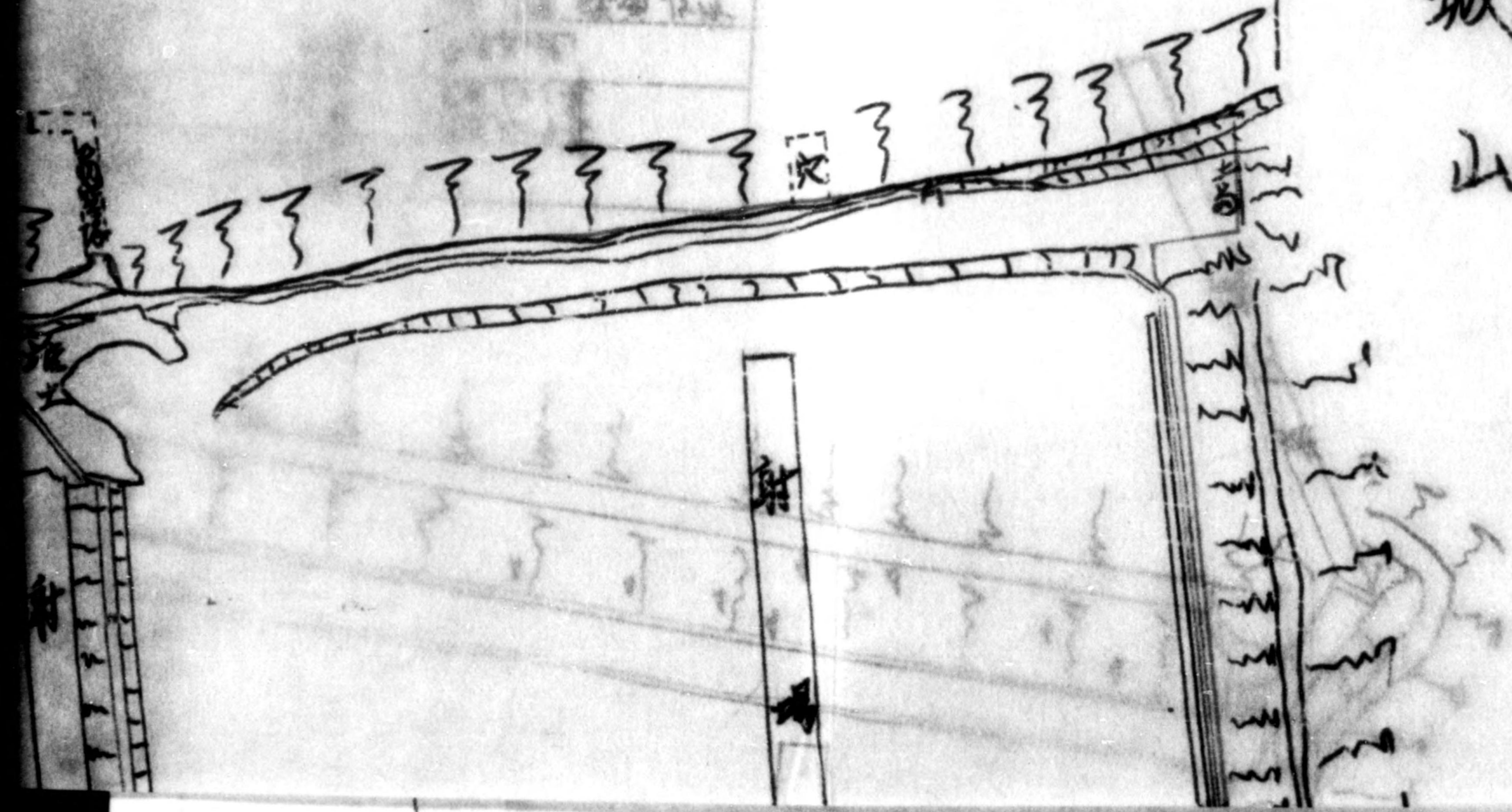
城山

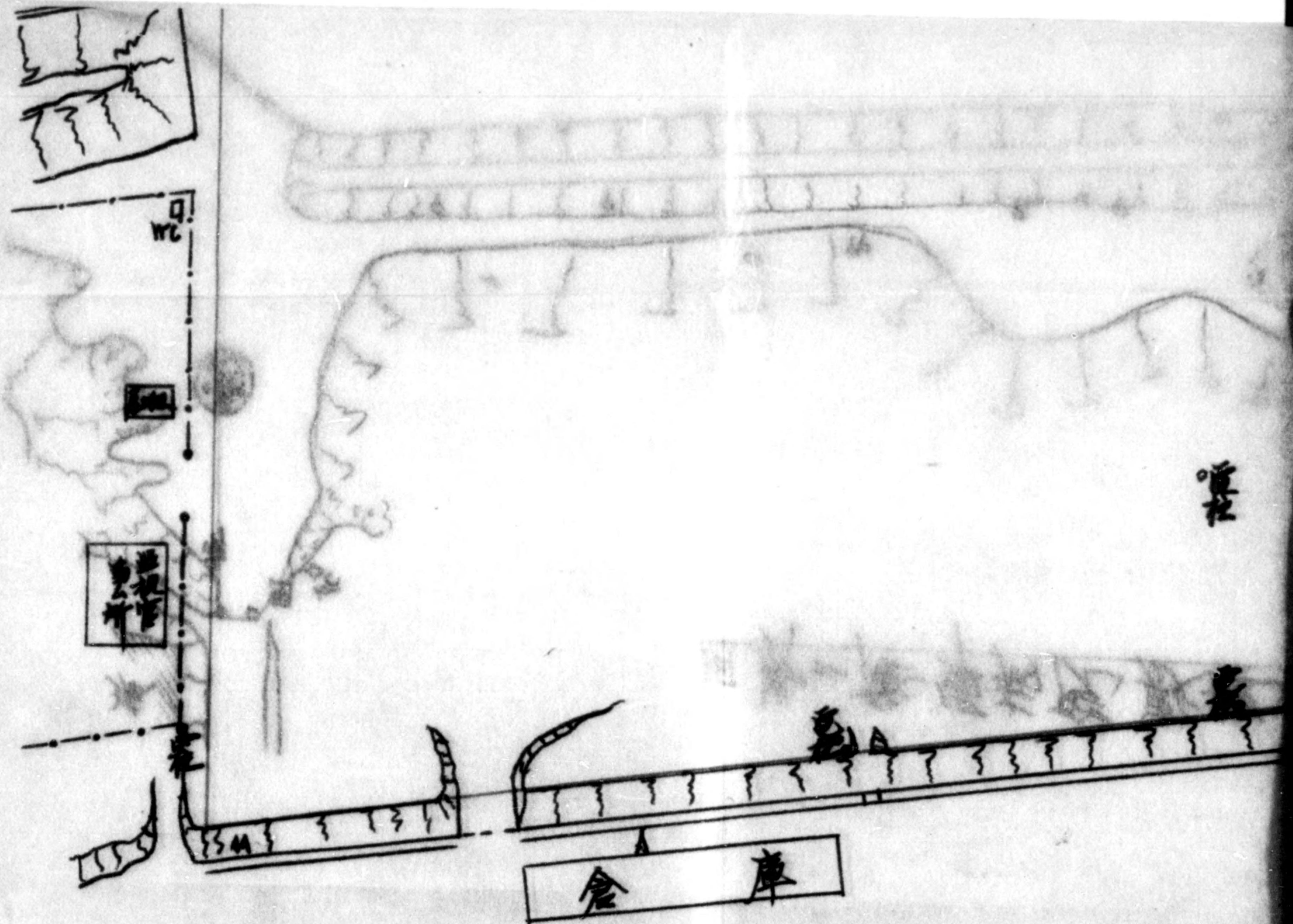


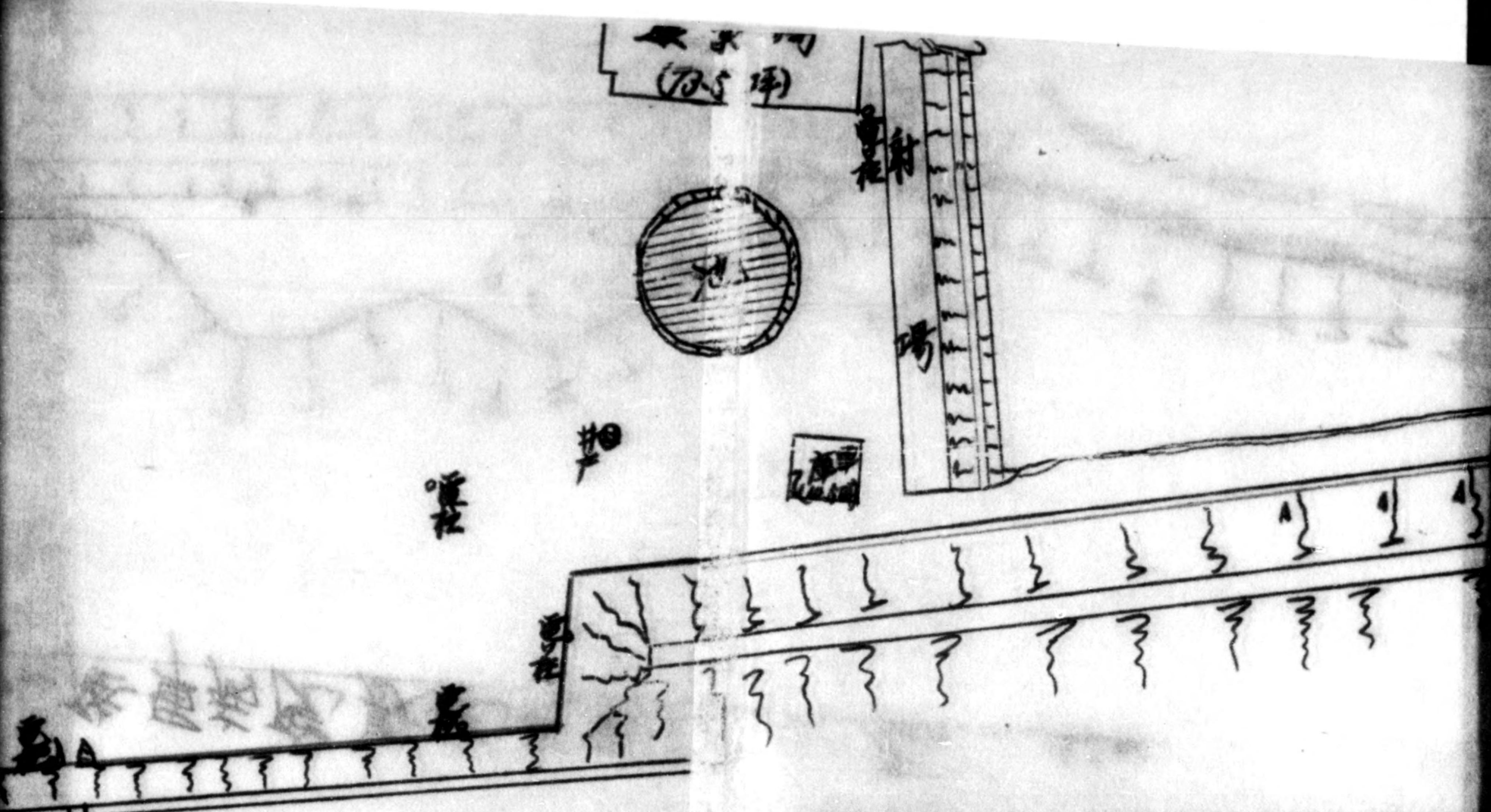
600 23.5.22



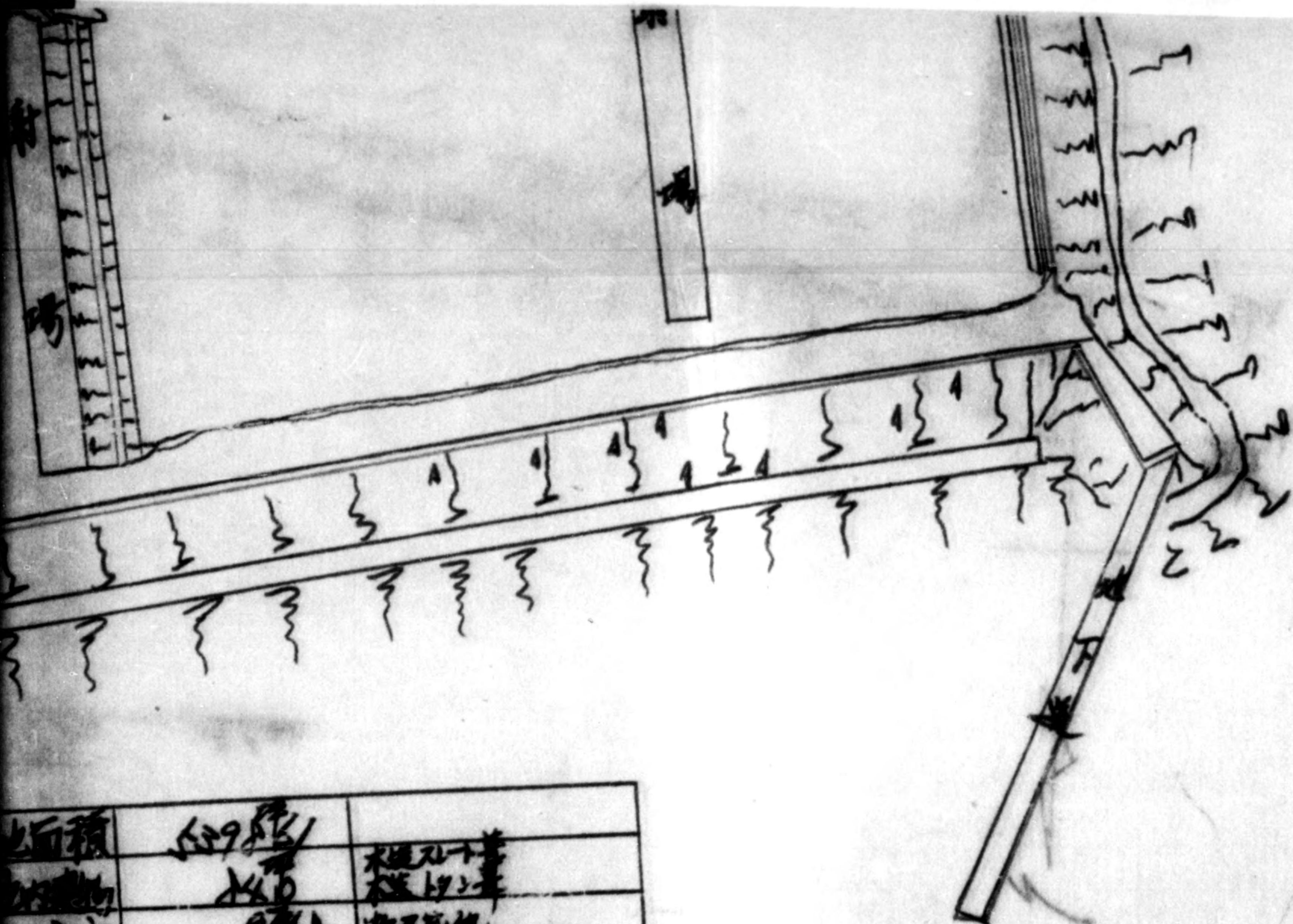
城  
山







地積	559.85	
建物	140	木造瓦葺 木造土葺
水	9.8	池
其他		井 11所 庭園 15所



上面積	529.85	木造瓦葺
材料物	木造	木造
主木	9.5	木造
その他		木造 1.5



Report on the hospital-dispute. (1)

First, we inspected the old site of the isolation hospital.

The building materials had already been carried over to the present site of the hospital, and ~~there~~ the provisional hospital was built up at the old site.

As Capt. Bond pointed out, it was a very gloomy and damp place.

The hospital is surrounded by many brooks, and according to the town headman, when the rainfall lasts for about three hours, the hospital is in water.

However, a well dug there is apt to dry up. We appreciate the absolute necessity of removing the hospital to another place.

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The present site of the hospital;

the building stationed on the river bank is now under construction. (The building itself is

almost completed.) The bank is about eight meters in width. A big river named ~~Nakayama~~ Nakayama-Gawa <sup>flows</sup> ~~streams~~ just under the hospital. Just <sup>to</sup> in the north of the hospital, there <sup>flows</sup> ~~streams~~ <sup>the</sup> brook, <sup>which is</sup> at issue.

This brook <sup>flows</sup> ~~streams~~ into a river, ~~from~~ which the inhabitants get the water supply.

I appreciate that in Shinbei-Mura the patients' excrements disposal place is stationed at the edge of the bank.

The patients' night soil and other excrements will be put into a big kettle, and thus sterilized. However, our detailed investigation reveals that when a rainfall lasts for about a couple of days, the ground will be in water. The dirty water sweeping over the hospital will stream into <sup>the said</sup> ~~the~~ brook. ~~at issue~~. And the inhabitants in the down-stream <sup>area</sup> get the water supply from the brook.

Actual state of Shinbei Village. ③

The current dispute originates from the bitter objection on the side of the Shinbei village-inhabitants. The delegate of the inhabitants set forth the following view as to why they bitterly oppose.

~~1. The decision of the present site as the~~  
1. The construction of the hospital at the present site is tantamount to death sentence.

Because they get the water-supply from the river which ~~is~~ has its source from the brook just in the north of the hospital. Every possible exertion to dig a wells there came to failure.

2. The delegate emphasized that the Komatsu town authorities ~~did~~ <sup>kept</sup> ~~keep~~ that serious fact, <sup>secret</sup> when Captain Bond ~~was~~ inspected there in order

to find out the best possible site for building the hospital. He declared that he had ~~no~~ evidence that the town authorities had known that ~~the setting up of the construction~~ it would be dangerous to the inhabitants to set up the hospital at such a site.

Some of the assembly men advised the town-headman that the inhabitants would oppose ~~to~~

---

Following is ~~below~~ shows the summary of the utterance declared by the town-headman of Komatsu.

The present site of the isolation hospital was decided in the presence of Capt. Bond. There was much trouble before Capt. Bond came down to Komatsu in order to settle the trouble. But

Even though the inhabitants of the Shinbei village oppose to the construction of the building, there remains no financial power to remove to another place. (It costs about

\* J. Meat ~~Meat~~ Corp ~~Corp~~ ~~On~~ ~~Hospital~~ -  
 Matsuyama  
 Mishima  
 Iken  
 Ono  
 Chikayama - under construction  
 ? Kuma (Public Health) ~~Ono~~  
 Municipal Hospital  
 Utsunomiya -  
 Yawatabama  
 National Hosp -  
 Matsuyama  
 Yokogawa (T.B.)  
 Agricultural Assoc  
 Niigawa (Shussa Hosp)  
 Industrial -  
 Red Cross  
 Matsumoto

Sea Water -

Negative - acid pepton 20cc  
 " " " (1 cc)

No intestinal organisms - 10cc  
 used Jodi's media -  
 1:10 2+1 colonies (2 B. coli)  
 1:100 5 and 8 " (2 B. coli)

No gas  
 Inds - negative  
 gram negative } Not B. coli  
 1740

1/28  
 1/28

Health Center -

waiting for allotment from  
Welfare Ministry -  
waiting for permit to  
begin building →

Application for funds for Notsu-  
yama Health Center first made  
~~April 1947~~ no appropriation  
has been made - also  
for acquisition of

- Imabara
- Mikano
- Nyugawa
- Matsuyama

April 1947

Health Center operating V.D. clinics

- ① Uwajima
- ② Yawotabama
- ③ Mikano
- ④ Mishima
- ⑤ Nyugawa (?)

(5)

Hospitals operating V.D. clinics

- ① Uwajima Municipal Hosp.
- ② Imabara " "
- ③ Besshi
- ④ Yawotabama Muni. Hosp.
- ⑤ Mishima Med. Inst. Corp -
- ⑥ Matsuyama R.C. (9)
- " National
- " M.T.C.
- ⑦ Itohin M.T.C.

Medical Supply — 0

Central govt has not given  
direction for distribution by  
new plan. Private whole-  
sellers are (to give report)

Hospital that for surplus vehicles

TB. Hosp - ambulances

Furniture - ambulances (?) Truck

Pal. Hosp - ambulance

Ken Health Sect -  $\frac{3}{4}$  truck (?)

Dr. Abiyana would  
like me to send word  
to Rehabilitation Committee  
for decision to be made —

Rehabilitation Committee

Public Health Area Hosp -

Oyo

Kenya

Uyojira

Print in

Report on Hospitals and Patients  
in the Prefecture

Dated 19 April.

From Prefectural Health Dept.

No of Patients	1328
No. of Hospitals	42
No of Out Patients	5188
Capacity of Hospitals	2557



Regulation.

Service Regulation for Personnel of M. R. C. Hosp. amended march '48.

Preface.

Japanese Red Cross Society, being conscious of its important duty, demands you, Administrator and Personnel that you, on principle of democracy, collaborate with each other, <sup>+</sup>respecting individual originality and responsibility on both side.

In this way we are going to contribute to rehabilitation of Peaceful Japan, ultimately to philanthropic Humanism of the world.

Here we set up Service Regulation according to Labour Standard Law. We respect your personality and autonomy (freedom, independence), care for your welfare, hope your social, economic and cultural improvement and expect you to exert yourselves with perfect understanding of <sup>your</sup> duty and responsibility.

By the principle of its establishment, you are solemnly responsible to follow this Service Regulation.

\* to realize the task of R.C.S. in accordance with International R.C. Society Treaty and its memorandum.

## Chapter 4. Attendance

## Text No 42

When one is absent <sup>with</sup> by inevitable reason, he must tender an information to his senior in advance.

If one could not do that with inevitable reason, an ex-post-facto information will do.

## Chapter 10

## Regulation of Disciplinary Punishment

## Text No 88

The Personnel of the M. R. C. Hospital will be punished disciplinary by nothing but this regulation.

Formalities of Disciplinary Punishment are given by this regulation and by the regulation of D.P. of salaried personnel of the Japanese R.C. Society.

## Text No 89

There are three kind of D.P.: They are Rebuke, Reduction of Salary and Disciplinary Dismissal.

But in case of minor offence or sincere repentance is shown, disciplinary punishment might be replaced by Admonition.

I) By Rebuke, one must tender a written apology and his future conduct will be restricted.

II) By Reduction of Salary, one must tender a written apology and his salary will be reduced by less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of his daily payment, and his future conduct will be restricted.

But even in the case repeated more than two times in a month, it will not be reduced more than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of monthly pay.

III) By Disciplinary Dismissal, one will be dismissed on the spot without prediction.

( in this case a retiring allowance is not paid.)

### Text No 90

Each case which falls under one of following items will be punished by Rebuke or Reduction of Salary.

- 1) When one is absent without information, having no comprehensible reason.
- 2) When one is absent by false information.
- 3) When one's conduct is vicious, disorganizing or against public morality.
- 4) When one invites visible or invisible damage of the hospital consciously or by negligence.
- 5) When one do not obey to the order of his senior without reason.
- 6) When one acts ultra-vires or arbitrarily.
- 7) When one impairs his dignity or lose his reputation.

### Text.No 91

Each case which falls under one of following items, one will be punished by Disciplinary Dismissal.

But it might be replaced by Rebuke or Reduction of Salary in consideration of extenuating circumstances.

- 1) When one's attendance is irregular and when one is not enthusiastic on his duty.
- 2) When one commit illegal sabotage or conflict.
- 3) When one consciously disturb performance of duty of other people.
- 4) When one resorts to violence or threatening.
- 5) When one is punished disciplinary more than two times without any actual effect of repentance.
- 6) When one oppose to the order or indication in relation with his duty, without reason, and disorganize the hospital.

- 7) When one gets or give unjustifiable profits in relation of his duty.
- 8) When one is punished more severely than by monetary penalty.
- 9) When one's offence falls under each of the item No 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the foregoing ~~the~~ Text and nothing can extenuate his guilt.

Text No 92.

Disciplinary Punishment is carried out by the person who has the right of appointment and dismissal (President of Jap. R.C. Society in Tokyo or Governor) with reference to the conclusion of the Personnel Committee.

*Red Cross Organization -*

昭和二十四年度一般會計歲入歲出豫算書

日本赤十字社愛媛支部

昭和二十四年度一般會計歲入歲出豫算書

歲 入 經 常 部		
科 目	目 項	金 額
事 業 收 入		<del>5,900,000</del> 4,900,000
	年 酬 金	800,000
	寄 附 金	<del>5,000,000</del> 4,000,000
	厚生福祉事業收入	50,000
	刊行出版收入	50,000
資 金 收 入		27,540
	資 金 收 入	27,540
雜 收 入		4,200
	雜 收 入	4,200
前年度繰越金		¥215,000
	前年度繰越金	¥215,000
歲 入	合 計	6,146,740

	厚 生 福 社 費	90.000	
	援 護 費	3.000	
	事 業 補 助 費	919.600	
	赤十字思想普及費	296.949	
	社 章 費	265.000	
	會 議 費	45.000	
資 金 積 立 金		<del>899.000</del> <sup>835.000</sup>	
	資 金 積 立 金	<del>899.000</del> <sup>835.000</sup>	
財 產 管 理 費		21.500	
	財 產 管 理 費	21.500	
諸 負 担 金		26.784	
	諸 負 担 金	26.784	
本 社 社 業 費		<del>768.000</del> <sup>928.000</sup>	
	本 社 社 業 費	<del>768.000</del> <sup>928.000</sup>	
豫 備 費		96.518	
	豫 備 費	96.518	
歲 出	合 計	6146.740	



**CORRECTION**

**THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

部 常 經 出 歲		
科 目	項 目	金 額
事 務 費	諸 給 與	638.102
	需 要 費	579.102
事 業 費		59.000
		3600.836
	災 害 救 護 費	334.902
	看 護 婦 養 成 費	367.810
	衛 生 豫 防 費	59.000
	診 療 費	245.165
	兒 童 保 護 費	27.950
	妊 產 婦 保 護 費	1.200
	家 庭 看 護 費	230.528
	應 急 救 護 費	48.000
	奉 仕 團 費	509.652
青 少 年 赤 十 字 團 費	157.080	

	厚 生 福 社 費	90.000
	援 護 費	3.000
	事 業 補 助 費	919.600
	赤 十 字 思 想 普 及 費	296.949
	社 章 費	265.000
	會 議 費	45.000
資 金 積 立 金		<del>835.000</del> 999.000
	資 金 積 立 金	<del>835.000</del> 995.000
財 產 管 理 費		21.500
	財 產 管 理 費	21.500
諸 負 担 金		26.784
	諸 負 担 金	26.784
本 社 社 業 費		<del>928.000</del> 768.000
	本 社 社 業 費	<del>928.000</del> 768.000
豫 備 費		96.518
	豫 備 費	96.518
歲 出	合 計	6146.740

昭和二十四年度一般會計歲入豫算明細書

科		目		常		部		備	考
款	項	目	本年度豫算	前年度豫算	比	較			
					增	減			
1. 事業收入			<del>5700.000</del> 4900.000	3972.500	927.500				
	1. 年 酬 金		800.000	922.600		122.500			
		1. 年 酬 金	800.000	922.500		122.500			
	2. 寄 附 金		<del>5700.000</del> 4000.000	3000.000	1000.000				
		1. 寄 附 金	<del>5700.000</del> 4000.000	3000.000	1000.000				
	3. 厚生福祉 事業收入		50.000	50.000					
		1. 厚生福祉 事業收入	50.000	50.000			醫藥品代其他		
	4. 刊行出版 收 入		50.000	-	50.000				
		1. 刊行出版 收 入	50.000	-	50.000		雜誌代其他		
2. 資金收入			27.540	10.100	17.440				
	1. 資金收入		27.540	10.100	17.440				
		1. 災害資金 收 入	22.750	10.100	16.250		利子其他收入		

		退職死亡 給與資金 收入	1.190	-	1.190	利子其他收入
		3. 普通資金 收入	3.600	3.600		"
3. 雜收入			4.200	1.200	3.000	
	1. 雜收入		4.200	1.200	3.000	
		1. 利子配當 金收入	1.000	1.000		預金利子
		2. 貸地貸家料	3.000	-	3.000	貸家料
		3. 物品賣却代	100	100		
		4. 雜收	100	100		
4. 前年度 繰越金			¥215.000	-	1215.000	
	1. 前年度 繰越金		¥215.000	-	1215.000	
		1. 前年度 繰越金	¥215.000	-	1215.000	
歲入合		計	6146.740	3983.800	2162.940	



2. 事業費	1. 災害救護費	4. 印刷費	5.000	15.000	10.000	{計表類 其他雜件	2.000圓 3.000圓
		5. 雜費	8.000	16.000	8.000	{官報新聞代 廣告料其他	1.000圓 7.000圓
			3600.836	2669.488	931.348		
			334.902	221.400	113.502		
		1. 救護費	172.602	69.100	103.502	{諸給與 旅費 人夫費 治療費 設備費 運搬費其他	112.702圓 37.900圓 3.000圓 10.000圓 6.000圓 3.000圓
	2. 看護婦養成費	2. 資材費	159.300	149.300	1.000	{材料新調費 保存費 人夫費 荷造運搬費其他	127.600圓 23.400圓 7.300圓 1.000圓
		3. 雜費	3.000	3.000			
			367.810	284.540	83.270		
		1. 生徒養成費	367.810	284.540	83.270	{看護婦生徒手当 全寄宿料 全治療費 被服教科書類 其他雜費	84.600圓 176.400圓 6.210圓 90.250圓 10.350圓
			59.000	45.600	13.400		
3. 衛生豫防費	1. 指導費	54.000	43.000	11.000	{旅費 雜給	40.000圓 14.000圓	

	2.需用費	5.000	2.600	2.400	(備品消耗品 500圓 通信運輸費 1.500圓 設備費 1.000圓 廣告料其他雜費 2.000圓)
4.診療費		245.165	241.700	3.465	
	1.巡迴診療費	245.165	241.700	3.465	(諸給與 219.265圓 需用費 21.000圓 雜費 4.900圓)
5.兒童保護費		27.950	23.000	4.950	
	1.兒童健康相談所費	21.950	17.000	4.950	(諸給與 17.350圓 需用費 3.600圓 雜費 1.000圓)
	2.夏季兒童保養所費	6.000	6.000		補助金
6.妊產婦保護費		1.200	1.200		
	1.妊產婦保養所費	1.200	1.200		患者費其他
7.家庭看護費		230.528	55.000	175.528	
	1.指導費	226.328	52.000	174.328	(俸給給料 82.781圓 旅費雜給 143.547圓)
	2.需用費	4.200	3.000	1.200	(消耗品費 1.000圓 通信運輸費 1.500圓 設備費 1.100圓 其他雜費 600圓)
8.應急救護費		48.000	40.000	8.000	



		1.指導費	40.000	34.260	5.740	{旅費 雜費	36.000圓 4.000圓
		2.需用費	8.000	5.740	2.260	{消耗品費 通信費 設備費 其他雜費	1.000圓 2.000圓 3.000圓 2.000圓
	9.奉仕團費		509.652	119.400	390.252		
		1.指導費	187.002	108.000	79.002	{俸給給料 諸手当 旅費雜給	47.160圓 28.262圓 84.580圓
		2.需用費	322.650	11.400	311.250	{消耗品費 通信運輸費 設備費 其他雜費	3.000圓 5.700圓 307.700圓 6.250圓
	10.青少年赤十字團費		157.080	25.200	131.880		
		1.指導費	37.080	16.800	20.280	{旅費 雜給	31.960圓 5.120圓
		2.需用費	120.000	8.400	111.600	{消耗品費 通信運輸費 設備費 其他雜給	1.000圓 2.000圓 115.000圓 2.000圓
	11.厚生費		90.000	83.520	6.480		
		1.福利費	8.000	8.000		{諸給與 需用費	5.000圓 3.000圓
		2.幹旋費	31.000	31.000		{雜誌代 其他	30.000圓 1.000圓

	3.慰問費	20.000	20.000		{慰問費 10.000圓 映畫費 5.000圓 其他 5.000圓
	4.醫藥品費	31.000	24.520	6.480	{藥代 30.000圓 其他 1.000圓
12	援護費	3.000	3.000		引揚者援護費其他
	1.援護費	3.000	3.000		
13	事業補助費	919.600	919.428	172	{委員部分區交付金 480.000圓 參集費 240.000圓 補助金 125.000圓 團體補助金 69.377圓 其他雜件 5.223圓
	1.事業補助費	919.600	919.428	172	
14	赤十字思想普及費	296.949	296.800	149	{指導費 224.739圓 需用費 10.210圓 雜費 2.000圓
	1.普及費	296.649	296.800	149	
15	社章費	265.000	264.700	300	{社員章代 60.000圓 門牌代 145.000圓 用紙類 20.000圓 荷造運搬費 30.000圓 其他雜件 10.000圓
	1.社章費	265.000	264.700	300	
16	會議費	45.000	45.000		{評議員會費 20.000圓 其他會議諸費 10.000圓
	1.會議費	30.000	30.000		
	2.式典費	15.000	15.000		
3. 資積立金		<del>995.000</del> <sup>135.000</sup>	505.000	<del>490.000</del> <sup>330.000</sup>	
1. 資積立金		<del>995.000</del> <sup>135.000</sup>	505.000	<del>490.000</del> <sup>130.000</sup>	

4. 財產費	1. 財產費	1. 災害資金積立金	<del>969,000</del> <sup>800,000</sup>	500,000	<del>460,000</del> <sup>300,000</sup>	{年醱金寄附金收入480万圓 /百分ノ二十 {給與計算ノ基礎豫算額68万圓 /百分ノ五
		2. 退職死亡給與金積立金	34,000	—	34,000	
		3. 普通資金積立金	1,000	5,000	4,000	
5. 諸負担金	1. 諸負担金	1. 修繕費	21,500	82,000	60,500	{建物修繕 10,000圓 {雜作 5,000圓 火災保險料 {証券保管料 500圓 {造林管理費 5,000圓
		2. 火災及損害保險料	1,000	1,500	500	
		3. 保管料	5,500	40,500	35,000	
6. 本業社費	1. 本業社費	1. 諸負担金	26,784	14,000	12,784	{健康保險料 11,664圓 {厚生年金 8,748圓 {失業保險料 6,372圓
		1. 保險料負担金	26,784	14,000	12,784	
		1. 本業社費	<del>768,000</del> <sup>928,000</sup>	1307,500	<del>539,500</del> <sup>379,500</sup>	
7. 豫備費	1. 豫備費	1. 本業社費	<del>768,000</del> <sup>928,000</sup>	1307,500	<del>539,500</del> <sup>379,500</sup>	年醱金寄附金收入 <sup>580</sup> 480万圓 /100分ノ16
		1. 本業社費	<del>768,000</del> <sup>928,000</sup>	1307,500	<del>539,500</del> <sup>379,500</sup>	
		1. 豫備費	96,518	68,780	27,738	
歲出合計			6146,740	5756,300	390,440	

財 產 目 錄				備 考
種 別	金 額			
有 價 証 券	809.657 00	圓		
銀 行 預 金	3.214 70			
據 置 貯 金	434 00			
綠 善 貯 金	9.045 00			
振 替 貯 金	3.667 07			
現 金	19.513 82			
小 計	845.531 59			
建 物	588 00			
建 物 使 用 權	27.000 00			
救 護 材 料	78.353 44			
備 品	7.443 72			
圖 書	123 60			
基 本 財 產 林	765.950 00			
小 計	879.458 76			
合 計	1724.990 35			

25 February 1949

**SUBJECT:** Petition requesting the stay of the  
Hospital Director

**TO:** Commanding Officer  
Kochi Military Government Team

**FROM:** All members of the Kochi Red Cross  
Hospital Employees League

Just recently a letter urging resignation was sent from Japan Red Cross Society to Kochi Red Cross Hospital Director Zenzo Kasai, in regards to the improper handling of LARA goods. The hospital director, since the original assignment as Chief of the ENT Dept., has been promoted to Chief of Nurses Training Dept., Assistant Director and Hospital Director. Especially since his promotion to director, he has been truly working day and night to further develop the hospital by working on the general rehabilitation of the institution, medical relief work, establishment of a model ward and etc.

We, the league members cannot understand resignation in concern with the hospital director whom we rely upon so much.

Just the other day a league representative went to Japan Red Cross Society in Tokyo to petition for the directors remaining in office, but no sincere answer was received. A similar petition was made to the Director of the Kochi Branch, Japan Red Cross Society, but no answer has been received as yet.

Today, when utmost effort is being exerted for betterment of the ever corrupted field of medical care, for rehabilitation of the war and earthquake damaged hospital, and for realization of the philanthropic principles of Red Cross Service, losing of Director Kasai in the midst of these major programs is same as losing a light in the dark of the night.

We, the members of the League, herewith sincerely request the remaining of the director with a joint signature.

Joint Signature

Members of the Kochi Red Cross Hospital Employees League

<u>Job Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Job Title</u>	<u>Name</u>
Asst Dept Chief	Chigashira Teruo	Nurse	Masuoka Toyoki
" " "	Yokoyama Sachie	"	Nakauchi Hanae
Clerical Officer	Yamada Tomizo	"	Befu Hisae
" " "	Okamoto Hiroki	"	Tsuhita Yasuko
" " "	Kanzaki Masao	"	Hamaguchi Misako
" " "	Okamoto Yukitsugu	"	Hamasaki Toyoki
Technician	Taniwaki Masashige	"	Masaki Masako
"	Ishimoto Kumaharu	"	Toda Masami
"	Tanaka Sadae	"	Yamaoka Hisako
"	Myojin Haruma	"	Hirota Masako
Med Staff	Shimasaki Susumu	"	Yamakawa Shizuko
"	Ichihara Michiho	"	Takamasa Takami
"	Kubota Kiyoshi	"	Ono Harui
"	Ioroi Monoru	"	Matsumoto Misa
Pharmacist	Kawamura Kazuyo	"	Hirata Shun
"	Nakahira Yuriko	"	Maeda Misachi
Unclassified	Takeichi Wakako	"	Nakazawa Keiko
"	Oka Kaoru	"	Yamanaka Kai
"	Kawamura Mitsue	"	Okazaki Hiroko
"	Tani Sumiko	Odd Job	Yoshioka Kamekihi
"	Ishikawa Tomo	"	Unemoto Bunjiro
"	Ikeda Michiko	"	Osaki Manzo
"	Sakamoto Kayoko	"	Hamada Ushie
"	Yoshimoto Masanori	Janitor	Rissen Kusui
"	Motoyoshi Masako	"	Nakauchi Kikue
"	Kono Masako	"	Nakahira Fukuo
Nurse	Tsutsui Asako	Guard	Tabe Inako
"	Nakata Kiyo	Cook	Hamada Kikuo
"	Kawamura Akiko	"	Yamada Yukiko
"	Kubo Kiniko	"	Nishioka Kyui
"	Tani Yone	"	Takahashi Kameki
"	Okada Kiyoko	Odd Job	Hamada Yuki
"	Suzuki Kusue	"	Tauchi Kamei
"	Kawata Kotoki	Clerical Officer	Okada Masue
"	Yamawaki Aiko	Dietitian	Chikamoti Atsuko
"	Hiraoka Keiko	Clerical Officer	Nakasawa Jinkei
"	Onishi Masue	"	Takeuchi Naoji
"	Yamasaki Marumi	Nurse	Umehara Ruriko
"	Takahashi Kimiko	Guard	Nishiuchi Kikuo
"	Takeuchi Masako	Technician	Yasuoka Tsuneki
"	Nishiuchi Sadae	"	Fujimoto Kameki
"	Kawamura Kikuko	Janitor	Kawamura Kikumi
"	Nishioka Wakai		
"	Morimitsu Sachie		
"	Yamamoto Sachiko		
"	Suginoto Tsubomi		
"	Miyoshi Keiko		

EHIME MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 1050, U. S. ARMY

14 June 1949

Chief of Shikoku Railway Division  
Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken, Shikoku

Dear Sir:

The Matsuyama Branch of the Railway Hospital Division is now constructing a modern hospital in Matsuyama for the convenience of the railway employees.

The site of the hospital is well chosen and the services planned will be most adequate, but, without a central heating plant being installed while the building is being constructed, you may find that many of the benefits hoped for will not be forthcoming.

It is strongly recommended that you install the necessary equipment for central heating while the building is being constructed. This will eliminate inconveniences that will arise in the future when installing such a system.

Considerable money will be saved if the installation is made now. Costs are rising and the sooner arrangements are made for a central heating system the greater will be the potential savings.

Sincerely yours,

WELLINGTON B. SEARLS  
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD.  
Commanding

EHIME MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 1050, U. S. ARMY

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WELLINGTON B. SEARLS  
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD.  
Commanding



<u>Ehime Prefectural Hospital</u>		Training	Age
1. Kazuko Tanabe Prefectural Hospital	Uwajima Grammar School	Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital (3 years). 9 years in Red Cross Hospital. Hospital in <del>Osa</del> ka. 6 years. <del>Osaka</del> Red Cross 2 years.	47
2. Tsuyuko Ishikawa	Kushu Grammar School	Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital 3 years, 11 years of Hospital experience.	43
3. Kiyomi Takata Matsuyama National Hospital	Kawakami Grammar School	Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital (3 years), 18 years experience	40
4. Toshiko Sugio Ehime National Sanitorium	Matsuyama Grammar School	Osa Red Cross Hospital (3 years) 15 years experience in hospitals.	53
5. Tamako Kikuda Nomura Hospital	Nomura Grammar School	Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital 3 years, 13 years experience as nurse.	40
6. Toyo Imai Municipal Hospital	Yahatahama Grammar	Yahatahama Municipal Hospital (2 years), 21 years experience as nurse.	37
7. Koharu Satomura Kuma Hospital	Shinagawa Grammar School	Matsuyama Nurse Training School (1 years). 5 years experience as school nurse. 6 years experience as hospital nurse.	33
8. Mitsuko Watanabe Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital	Ehime Girls High School	Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital (3 years). 3 years experience as field nurse. 1½ years training as school nurse.	24
9. Miyako Akechi Ehime National Sanitorium	Ishii Grammar School	Ehime National Hospital (2 years) 5 years experience as nurse.	27
10. Tsutomu Matsuoka	Izumi-mura Grammar School	Yoshida Hospital (2 years) 12 years experience as nurse.	27
11. Tone Inoue	Osan-gun Grammar School	<del>Osaka</del> Nurse. Training School (6 month) <del>Osaka</del> gata Hospital (1 year) traing as midwife). 1 month course for Health Nurse given by Prefecture. 4 years experience as nurse.	40

管内病院療養所一覽

# 國立病院所在地要圖

□ 立療養所

凡 ● 國立病院

例 ○ 國立療養所

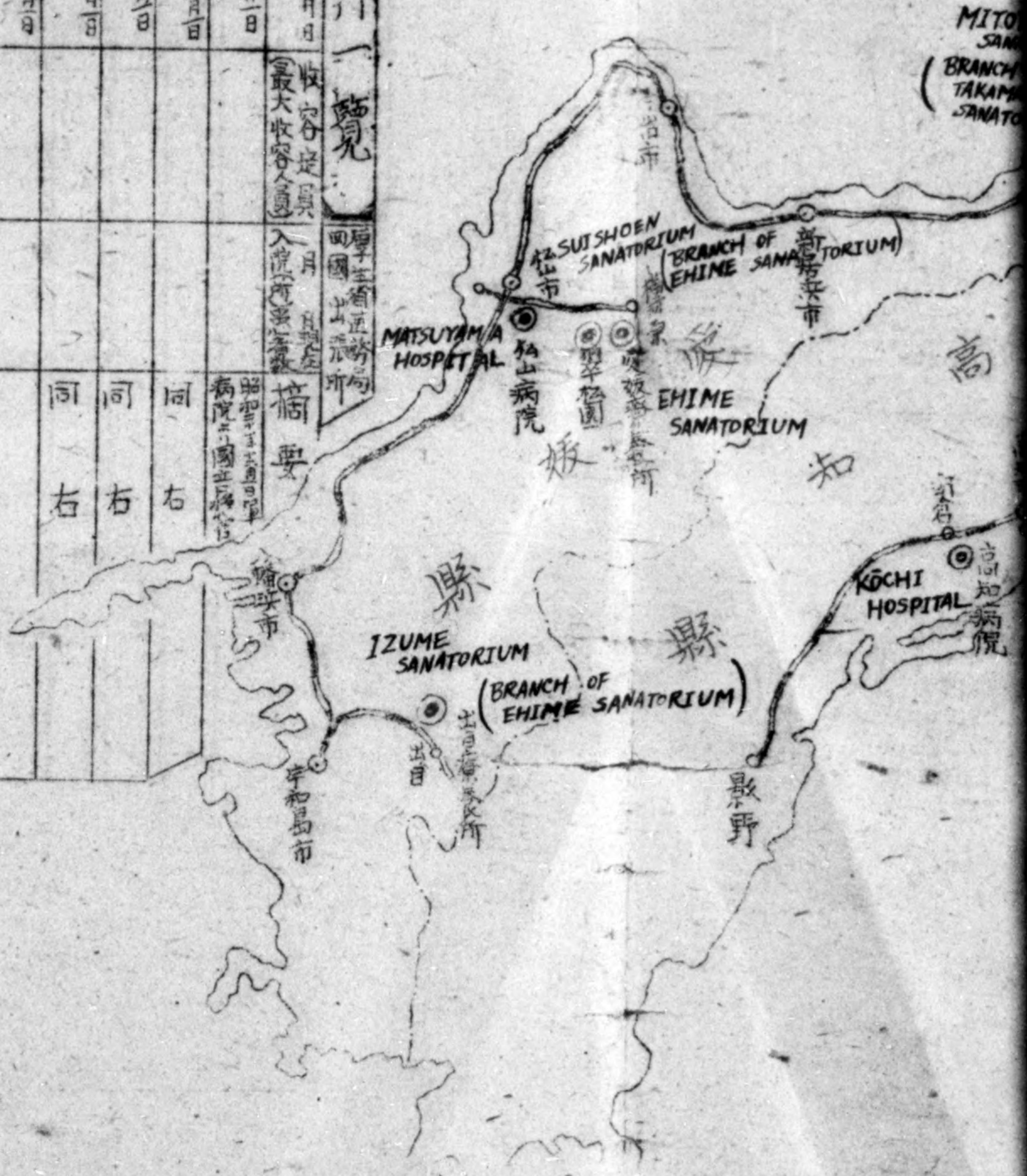


厚生省医務局  
四国出張所

病療養所名	所在地	開設年月日	收容定員	最大收容人員	入院費	摘要
善通寺病院	香川縣伊予郡善通寺町	昭和三年十月一日				昭和三年十月一日日本三藩國立療養所
德島病院	德島市藏本町	昭和三年十月一日				昭和三年十月一日日本三藩國立療養所
松山病院	松山市道後湯崎	昭和三年十月一日				昭和三年十月一日日本三藩國立療養所
高知病院	高知市朝倉城山	昭和三年十月一日				昭和三年十月一日日本三藩國立療養所
德島療養所	德島縣吹上郡西尾町大字東地	昭和四年十月一日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
板西療養所	德島縣板野郡板西町	昭和三年四月一日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
愛媛療養所	愛媛縣喜多郡北吉井村	昭和十四年八月一日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
翠松園	愛媛縣喜多郡南吉井村	昭和十七年四月七日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
出目療養所	愛媛縣北宇和郡泉村	昭和十六年二月一日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
高知療養所	高知縣高知市	昭和三年四月十四日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
高松療養所	香川縣高松市	昭和三年三月十日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
高松療養所	香川縣三豐郡新田町	昭和九年四月一日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
三國分療養所	香川縣三豐郡北地町	昭和九年四月一日				昭和三年四月十日日本三藩國立療養所
大島青松園	香川縣水田郡庵治村	明治四十二年四月一日				昭和六年五月十日日本三藩國立療養所

管內病院療養所一覽

凡 ● 國立病院  
例 ○ 國立療養所



MITO SANATORIUM (BRANCH TAKAMOTO SANATORIUM)

Notes: Numbers Indicate OD's.

Operating Schedule of Economic Section for Week 14 to 19 June

Name		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Mann	Place	Niihau	Niihau	Office	Yamatabana	Office	Office
	Business	OD 27 HQ, 12 FV, 3 FC 55BR, 2 EF	27HQ 19PT 36HM 2EP 39CD	Report Routine	12FV 70TC 220P 28P 27HQ 300OP 55BR	Routine	Sect. H. Off. H. Routine
George	Place	Kaunooe	Niihau	Office	Yamatabana	Masaki, Gunchu	Office
	Business	12FV 55FV 27FV	12FV 55FV 27FV 70PT	Report 70, 12	HI CONF 27 70	12 55FV 70	Sect. H. Off. H. Routine
Brewley	Place	Office	Inabari	Office	Yamatabana	Yamatabana	Office
	Business	31CM 1,70 Labor Procurement	1,20 Labor 31CA	Report Routine	1,20 Labor 31CA	1,30 Labor 31CA	Sect. H. Off. H. Routine
Frieb	Place	Office	Office	Office	Office	Office	Office
	Business	Study OD's	Study OD's	Study OD's	Study OD's	Study OD's	Study OD's
Roussignol	Place	Inland Sea	Inland Sea	Inland Sea	Inland Sea	Inland Sea	Inland Sea
	Business	Inabari Marine Patrol- ling Fish & Veg.	Inabari Marine Pa- trolling Fish & Veg.	Inabari Marine Patrol- ling Fish & Veg.	Inabari Marine Pa- trolling Fish & Veg.	Inabari Marine Pa- trolling Fish & Veg.	Inabari Marine Pa- trolling Fish & Veg.
Lemon	Place	Kure	Inabari	Inabari	Inabari	Office	Office
	Business	Fish & Veg. Marine Patrolling	12FC 63TC 70	12FC 63TC 70	12FC 63TC 70	Report	Report
Crawley	Place	Kure	Office	Office	Kure	Kure	Office
	Business	Physical Inspection	1 Labor	31CA	31CA	BOOF Ration	Report
Johnson	Place	Kaunooe	Niihau	Huigana	Yamatabana	Gunchu	Office
	Business	27HQ	27HQ	27HQ	27HQ	27HQ	Routine
Cobb	Place	Office	Office	Yoshida	Yamatabana	Matsuyama	Office
	Business	12FV 27HQ	Routine	12FV	12FV	12FV	Routine Meetings

Ekime Mil. Gov't Plan  
Matsuyama city.  
Jan. 15, 1949.

Kiwame Tamaoka:-

Shikoku Branch Office, Medical  
Treatment Board Welfare Ministry  
Zentsujicho, Nakatada Gun,  
Kagawa Pref.

Dear Sir:-

Upon a visit to the Izume Sanatorium located in Izume, Ekime prefecture, it was found that the facilities were far below the amount needed in the area for which the Sanatorium is responsible.

Statistics show that in the past year there has been six hundred deaths due to Tuberculosis.

The Sanatorium as it now stands can only provide care for 34 bed patients, and these with only fair facilities, and facilities for 75 out patient per week.

The picture presented thus, is that a number of people out in the community with tuberculosis are spreading the disease to many others due to a lack of hospital facilities to accommodate them.

May it be suggested that an appeal be made to the proper authorities for the providing of facilities for 250 patients and at least 150 out patients? Only with such a hospital can we attempt to ~~win~~ attack the fight of extirpating tuberculosis.

Sincerely Yours

REPORT (3235)

12 April 1949

TO : Dr. Howard Cadwell, Ehime M.G. Team

FROM : Kakuzo Tamaki, Director of the  
Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital

SUBJECT: Report on Dr. Hori's Resignation Problem

Forwarded below a report on the subject above according to your request on 8 April.

Reasons why he was requested to retire:

1. His disobedience to the hospital service regulations.
2. His immoral behaviours in the hospital.
3. His undesirable personality -- full of intrigues and not at all cooperative with other hospital members.

Owing to the reasons stated above, he was judged as a doctor running contrary to the progress of smooth hospital management. In obedience to a directive of Shigetomi Aoki (Governor of Ehime Ken), Chief of the Red Cross Society Ehime Branch, I demanded of him his resignation or removal as I am the Director of this Branch Hospital.

I will tell you the details of the situation in the following statement. First of all, however, I must tell you that Dr. Hori is the top-most chief doctor in our hospital, and that he should hold a leading position as a model doctor here in our hospital.

I. Disobedience to the Hospital Service Regulations.

A. Habitually leaves his post without the director's approval. - He was ordered to the Red Cross Society Head Office in Tokyo from 22 to 31 January this year. He did not return on the appointed day, travelling on private affairs without getting the director's approval by means of telegram etc. It was as late as 11 February that he returned to the hospital.

B. He made three private sick calls to Minamiuwa-gun in two years from the days of the former director to the days after his retirement. He made these three trips without the director's leave, absenting himself from the hospital for several days each time. Strange to tell, he made no apology or formal address after his returns from his illegal trips. To make the matter worse, he took with him a hospital nurse without getting the director's authorization in these three journeys. We are still more regrettable to say that he accompanied Nurse Okinaga in two out of these three calls with whom he had been rumoured to be ~~or~~ illicitly intimate terms.

C. In the days of the former Director Sakai, he often went up to Tokyo without his authorization, being absent from the hospital for ten and odd days each time. He is so ungentleman-like -- impolite and insolent -- as to say to others, "No need of getting the director's permission. I go up to Tokyo every year of my own free will".

D. In the days of the former director, he used to stay more than 10 days longer than he was allowed to stay without leave every time he went up to Tokyo to attend a medical conference held there often. Such kind of illegal absence from the hospital was habitual of him, very sorry to say.

E. Dr. Hori sometimes was absent or left hospital earlier than usual, but he has never got the director's leave, nor has he reported or apologized of his absence or early-leaving to the director afterward. He used to act independently as if he were an exception to the service regulations of the hospital.

F. Some part of the hospital back farm yard is open to hospital staff members for their private cultivation, but it is strictly prohibited by the hospital service regulations not to spare their office hours to this cultivation. More than often this prohibition provision has been made generally known to each member. Dr. Hori, however, utterly ignoring these service regulations, has devoted his office hours habitually to this cultivation and gave a very undesirable influence upon other employees from an administration point of view.

In an institution such as a hospital where many staff-members are working, strict observance of the service regulations is the only best way to maintain order so that hospital service efficiency may be improved and the patients may receive kind and satisfactory treatment. In case some one of the leading members of the hospital should be neglecting these significant service regulations, it would be detrimental to our maintenance of hospital discipline. How can we control general discipline of all the other members with Dr. Hori, the top-most leader in our hospital, being thus dishonest?

## II. His Corruption of Hospital Morals.

A. During the war, Dr. Hori loved Miyoko Ochi, a student of the Nurse School attached to the hospital, and caused many undesirable rumours run abroad and brought about frequent troubles among the nurses.

B. For more than two and a half years beginning April 1946 until the end of September 1948, he was continually rumoured to have been on illicitly intimate terms with Nurse Okinaga, one of the Surgical Department nurses under his command. She ill-informed or told him tales of other fellow nurses, who were naturally severely scolded by him. That was the cause of their troubles. In this way he became so unfair and partial that Chief Nurse Sasaki (concurrently chief surgery nurse of Dr. Hori) retired from her post being unable to bear his unreasonable accusation based on his favorite nurse Okinaga's misinformation. Nurse Kutsuma, a nurse ranking next to Sasaki, succeeded her as the chief surgery nurse, but she had not

been long in her service before she too retired for the same reason. Since then, no hospital nurse has ever wished to work in the surgery department under such situation, and he could not find any other alternative than to re-employ a nurse of older graduation from outside the hospital.

C. Beginning last summer another immoral rumour has been prevalent between him and Mutsuko Watanabe, chief nurse in the otorhinology department. Just at that time Physician Yoneda, an assistant surgeon under Dr. Hori in his department, was in hospital suffering from a slight lung trouble and was so kindly attended on by Nurse Watanabe that they fell in love with each other and made promise to get married. Physician Yoneda reported their engagement to Dr. Hori, his supervisor doctor in the department.

On the fourth day after that report, Dr. Hori advised Yoneda to resign his post quite unexpectedly on the ground that his lung trouble was unfit for him to work in the surgery department. Thus he was discharged, probably much against his private wishes.

Since then undesirable rumours between Dr. Hori and Nurse Watanabe were often brought to Yoneda and gave him great worry. "This unhappy rumour and my still more unlucky disappointment caused by my hospital dismissal drove me to an attempted suicide three times with prussic acid potassium", he confessed to the director.

D. On Saturday, 8 January this year, Dr. Hori accompanied Nurse Watanabe Mutsuko, a nurse of other department, to Yawatahama on his private sick call. Previously arranged, they left the hospital separately to join on the way. They went to Yawatahama in company, completed his private medical consultation at a certain household, and lodged there together in the same detached room. Nurse Watanabe obtained a stop-over permission from Chief Nurse Miyamoto on the pretext that she was going to Yawatahama to inquire after her aunt, but on the other hand she asked her fellow nurses not to tell her supervisor doctor Kubota, the otorhinology department chief doctor, of her trip to Yawatahama. Thus she took pains to keep her trip (together with Dr. Hori) in dead secret. Dr. Hori, on his part, accompanied Nurse Watanabe without getting an authorization of doctor Kubota under whose control she was.

The above event became generally known among the hospital staff members, the nurses and the Nurse School students, who were excited over this immoral affair which, needless to say, grew into an object of general accusation. An inquiry was afterward made by chief doctor Kubota himself, the details of which follow:

Question: (to nurse Watanabe) Where have you been on 8 and 9 of January, Saturday and Sunday?

Answer: I have been to Yawatahama City to inquire after my aunt who was ill then.



- Q: Who accompanied you?
- A: No one accompanied me.
- Q: Some one did accompany you; you must not have been alone. You must be honest, if you please.
- A: To tell you the truth, I met Dr. Hori in the train and I accompanied him as far as Yawatahama station where I parted from him to go to my aunt's.
- Q: You are telling a lie, aren't you? You must have accompanied Dr. Hori to a certain house and stayed overnight with him there, haven't you?
- A: To be frank with you, being requested by Dr. Hori to accompany him in order to assist his medical operation, I accompanied him to Yawatahama. The patient's house was very far away from the station. It was very late at night when the surgical operation was completed (Dr. Hori says that he performed no surgical operation), so I could not go to my aunt's which was so far away from the patient's as above mentioned. Such being the case, there was no other alternative than for me to stay overnight at the patient's.
- Q: In what manner did you stay overnight there?
- A: There were two beds prepared in one room. I was surprised to see them, and I was quite at a loss how to do at first, but the house having been small and there having been presumably few rooms in it, I dared not request them to prepare my bed in a different room as it would, I was afraid, give them much trouble. I could not help sleeping in the same room with Dr. Hori.
- Q: You don't belong to the Surgical Department; you are a nurse belonging to my department. Whereas, prearranged with Dr. Hori, you stole out of the hospital without my permission, cleverly cheating the chief nurse. You were thoughtless enough to sleep in the same room with the doctor and in this way you invited deep public suspicion. Think that you are already engaged to Mr. Yoneda. Are you still going to marry Mr. Yoneda in spite of this fault of yours?
- A: Yes, I am going to get married with him.

Owing to this case Nurse Watanabe resigned her post.

The doctor at Yawatahama who had sent for Dr. Hori was suffering from fever of unknown origin with a slight injury in his foot. He only wished to have Dr. Hori discover any possible relations between the injury and the fever, and least expected Dr. Hori to accompany a nurse. There was utterly no need of accompanying a nurse with him. The patient doctor disclosed to the director and his profession in Matsuyama that it was a surprise to him to see Dr. Hori accompany a nurse then.

Nurse Watanabe did not visit her aunt the following day as she should have done if she had really had gone to Yawatahama to inquire after her aunt. She returned to Matsuyama directly from her patient's, in a detached room of which she passed the night with Dr. Hori. She accompanied Dr. Hori to Matsuyama by the noon train.

Judging from the circumstances stated above, it is too clear that she had planned a trip to Yawatahama with Dr. Hori pretending that she would inquire after her aunt who was or was not suffering from illness.

It is very suspicious of Dr. Hori to accompany a nurse belonging to other department in a sick call whose object was not an operation but a mere consultation and which naturally needed no attendance of a nurse. The nurse was to inquire after her sick aunt there according to her profession, and yet the doctor did not take any steps to let her accomplish her primary purpose.

If Nurse Watanabe truly intended to visit her aunt, the doctor should have used the car he used from the railway station to the patient's, bidding it wait until the consultation was over, when she would be set free from nurse service to go a-inquiring after her aunt by the same car.

Granted the patient's house was far away from the station, an hour's car drive would have been more than enough for them to reach. The consultation would not have taken more than half an hour. An hour and a half after their arrival at Yawatahama Station would not have been too late for her to go a-visiting her aunt. There must have been enough time (daylight) for Dr. Hori to send the nurse to her sick aunt. There are cars and other vehicles in Yawatahama to be used if necessary.

Accompanying a girl who was already engaged to his subordinate doctor, Dr. Hori is undoubtedly held responsible, as the department chief doctor, to send her to her aunt's. If he had been anxious about her safety on her un-accompanied drive, he should have taken her to her aunt's himself or should have got some of the patient's family members or neighbours accompany her there. He did not do so much. On the contrary he let her lodge at the patient's -- and in the same room with him to excite suspicion. If she had to stop overnight on account of unavoidable circumstances, it must have been Dr. Hori, the chief doctor's duty and responsibility to sleep in a different room from her's who was a nurse and a fiancee in order to prevent public suspicion, I believe.

Dr. Hori has made the following excuses in this respect:

"We have already been suspected of late, and so I thought it more proper for us to start from the hospital separately in order not to invite further suspicion".

But from our fair viewpoint, it was not right of him to do so. He should have refrained himself from doing any conduct whatever which might be open to suspicion now that he was already conscious of general suspicion entertained about him and Nurse Watanabe. Whereas he dared to commit such misconducts again and ruined a girl with her marriage day coming in the near future.

One of the patient's relatives who witnessed Dr. Hori's medical examination that day is reported to have said as follows;

"It was our surprise to see Dr. Hori accompany a nurse, because we expected a mere consultation of him. We took it for granted that she was

a nurse at first, but they spoke in so familiar a way that we began to suspect they were a couple - she talked too free. We thought that the doctor had accompanied his wife on his sick call trip. But in that case, we thought, she was too young for his wife. All the family members and others who happened to be there were puzzled as to what she was.

Dr. Hori's bed was prepared in a detached room, and that of the nurse was prepared in a different room. But the nurse entered the doctor's bed-room and stayed there talking till so late in the evening that the family members became aware of their inconsiderate blunder in preparing her bed in a different room. And so they removed her bed to the doctor's room and prepared it alongside his bed".

Suspecting the relations between Dr. Hori and the nurse in connection with the situation that night, the relative told the above story to Matsuyama citizens, which, too, circulated among the hospital people and the citizens at large as the saying is: "Ill news runs apace" ~~is~~.

E. Mr. Yoneda says:

After the case, Mr. Yoneda (the young doctor who proposed and was engaged to Nurse Watanabe) and Mrs. Hori had an interview, when Dr. Hori was away in Tokyo on official trip. Their dialogue was reported to me (the director) as follows:

Mrs. Hori: My husband Dr. Hori confessed me that he could not and would not part with Nurse Watanabe.

Yoneda: Will you part with your husband, then?

Mrs. Hori: No.

Yoneda: Will you allow her to live with you in your household?

Mrs. Hori: No, I will not, because it will give undesirable influence upon my children. But now that my husband is already on very intimate terms with her, I have no objection to their meeting outside my house. I have been aware of his attitude at home much altered of late, and have been very anxious about him. Considering his uncommon personality, I have often advised him to believe in God, but he paid least attention to religion. But with this case as a starting point, I am resolved to make him believe in religion.

Now to conclude --

An immoral case repeatedly committed at such a workshop as a hospital where are working many nurses and woman clerks, committed by a married man with wife and children, a man who is holding the topmost high position as a department chief doctor, means, I am very regrettable to say, the following:

- a. The hospital credit and population will be adversely affected.
- b. In case the highest chief doctor be reputed to be habitually on illicitly intimate terms with his nurse-students or nurses all the year round, how can the director hold himself responsible to their parents

- who fully trust the hospital and leave their girls entirely to its care?
- c. Their distrust in and the unpopularity of the hospital will bring about a decrease of nurse and woman clerk applicants to the hospital, and the management of the hospital will grow more and more difficult.
  - d. The Nurse School's new students collection progress will also be adversely affected.
  - e. Dr. Hori is the topmost department chief doctor, who should naturally be the leader member of the hospital, a model hospital staff member. Such being his post, his misconduct should be all the more blamable. Should his misconduct be overlooked un-reproved, no discipline nor order in the hospital could be hoped to prevail. "The higher a post is, the heavier becomes his responsibility". Dr. Hori, therefore, should be subjected to proper censure.

Outlined above are our troubles over which we are worrying from the hospital management point of view.

### III. His Intrigues and Treachery Impede Our Cooperation.

#### A. Dr. Hori's personality:

1. Extremely self-willed and never obeys other's opinion.
2. Very clever in discussions and has un-rivalled tact in persuading people.
3. He indulges in sophistry. He is particularly clever in sophistry when his misconduct is pointed out and is sure to win over the opposite side even though he is in the wrong.
4. He is always disobedient or rather defiant to his superiors -- and this undesirable attitude of his is raising in the hospital an atmosphere running against the hospital service regulations, and a distrustful and defiant attitude of general employees and nurse students too. On the other hand, he is taking pains to make them evaluate his ability more than it is worth and is eager to secure his popularity in the hospital.
5. He has a tendency to enlarge his sphere of influence, and is prone to give unreasonable suppression on those who are unfriendly with or disadvantageous to him and his interests.
6. He is always pulling the wire behind the scene. He is cunning enough to hide himself behind the screen and tries to be exempted from any responsibility or blame which may otherwise be imposed upon him.
7. He is always strict toward others and requests severe comment upon them, while on the contrary he is extremely generous to himself and indulges in sophistry in his defence.

8. He is utterly indifferent to telling a falsehood in cases where his interests are concerned.

9. He lacks a sense of responsibility. He neglects duties and obligations.

10. He preaches idealism and sage opinions to men of culture and to those who are advantageously familiar with him outside the hospital and tries to get their support; on the other hand he speaks unreasonably ill of the director and his conducts before them so that the director may gradually lose their trust in him and his popularity. In this way he has an excellent ability to make general public respect him more than anybody else.

11. He is very clever to use others to his advantage. Honest people are often made a cat's paw of.

12. In case of a clash of interests, his former friendship and kindness are instantly thrown away, and, turning an enemy, he lays his possible plans for their ruin.

#### B. Dr. Hori's Behavior:

##### 1. Surgical Department Chief Problem.

In December 1937, when the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital became the Army Hospital on account of the China Accident, the Hospital was systematized as follows:

Director	{	Surgical Dept. Chief --- Surgery Chief Doctor --- doctors
	{	Medicine Dept. Chief --- Medicine Chief Doctor --- doctors

Now Dr. Asada, Vice-Director (obstetrician) was going to be administratively appointed Surgical Department Chief under whom Surgery chief doctor Hori was scheduled to be posted. Now a grievance was complained of by Dr. Hori who declined to be placed under Dr. Asada, an obstetrician, because, he said, he was a surgical specialist. He insisted that he should be appointed Surgical Department Chief instead of Dr. Asada, and that the latter should obey him, vice-director as he was, as far as surgery matters were concerned. In this way, there occurred a trouble between them two. Dr. Asada, Vice-Director, much disappointed and dissatisfied with Hori's selfishness and insolence to ignore his superiority, gave up participating in surgical operation and treatment and became the chief of general affairs. In this way he could prevent an undesirable internal trouble.

##### 2. Agitation against the Former Director Dr. Sakai.

In January and March 1947, Dr. Hori, taking advantage of his familiar relationship between him and Governor Toshima, Red Cross Branch

Chief, and Fujii, Ken Health Section Chief, plotted agitation against Director Sakai. First of all he requested Tamaki (the then Vice-Director) to suggest the Branch Chief to discharge Dr. Sakai, the director, several times, but Tamaki flatly rejected his request because he thought it was impolite to agitate against his superior. Upon Tamaki's refusal, Dr. Hori declared that he would conduct the agitation himself. As good as his word, he started a movement against Director Sakai. Availing himself of his familiar relations with the Governor and the Ken Health Section Chief, he succeeded in persuading them to discharge the director. He suggested to them over and over again that the director should be discharged because he was drastically lacking in efficiency, and the hospital could never hope for any improvement with such an incompetent person as its director. The Branch Chief Governor Toshima, thus led astray by Hori's misinformation, and being persuaded with his repeated suggestions, told Branch Assistant Chief Omori, Ken Home Department Chief, to advise Dr. Sakai to retire from the hospital directorship at last.

Now Dr. Hori was naturally overjoyed, and taking much pride in his dishonest but successful effort of treachery which resulted in the resignation advice to Director Sakai, spoke proudly of his merit among hospital members especially to chief doctors. In this way he expected that his credit, popularity and influence would naturally be increased in the hospital. Contrary to his expectation, however, the situation changed for the worse for him. His success in the agitation against the Director affected him adversely -- there unexpectedly sprang up an agitation against him himself. Surprised at the change of the situation, he immediately began declaring that he had had nothing to do with the director's resignation advice problem, strange to say. He began to make in dead earnest explanations quite contradictory to those which he had been making at first. What dishonesty! It is always the case with him to be so faithless.

### 3. Agitation against Chief Doctor Hori.

Upon the Branch Chief's resignation advice to Director Sakai, Kuwabara, the then Obstetrician Department chief doctor, started an agitation against Dr. Hori, because he believed that the resignation advice had originated in Dr. Hori's treachery. Dr. Hori, however, cunningly tried to evade this accusation insisting strongly that he did not agitate against the director at all. He made door-to-door visit to department chief doctors, doctors and pharmacists in order to prevail upon them to believe his innocence. In this way Dr. Hori's expulsion agitation problem was fruitlessly closed. Even after this, Dr. Hori often invited Tamaki to join the Director Sakai's expulsion movement, but Tamaki resolutely rejected his invitation as before needless to say.

### 4. His treachery to agitate against vice-director and to become the director himself.

About the end of October 1947, Director Sakai pronounced his resignation, when Dr. Hori manoeuvred to become the director, taking into confidence two department chief doctors, two doctors and one clerk, he

himself pulling the wire behind the scene.

"Vice-president Tamaki will resign and commence practice in the near future, while Dr. Hori will remain in the hospital and work for it for many years to come. Whom will it be better for the hospital to elect its director, one who is going to resign in the near future or one who will honestly continue to work for the hospital for many years? You must not be influenced by personal feeling this time. You must be fair and honest in the selection of your director. Taking into consideration the future prosperity of the hospital, you should all recommend Dr. Hori as its director".

Without ascertaining Tamaki, the Vice-director's intention, based upon his one-sided selfish opinion, he secretly propagated Dr. Tamaki's supposed retire from the hospital in the near future. In this way he half compulsorily got the agreement of majority hospital members, and made them forward to the present Ken Governor Aoki, the Red Cross Branch Chief on 5 January 1948 a recommendation of Hori, stating in it the above quoted opinion and emphasized on the priority to be given to Dr. Hori in the appointment of the director.

Earlier the Branch Chief Governor Aoki was requested by his predecessor, former Governor Toshima (particularly intimate with Dr. Hori) on the occasion of business transfer to make the director Dr. Sakai retire voluntarily at an earliest possible opportunity and let Dr. Hori succeed him. Governor Aoki, however, feeling very strange at his predecessor's such a request, had the hospital's inner situation secretly investigated and discovered, to his astonishment, the above mentioned agitation activities against the director Dr. Sakai. Thus he already knew of Hori's nature, personality and behavior. When he received the recommendation of Dr. Hori by a majority of the hospital members as above mentioned, therefore, he immediately detected Hori's treacherous activities behind the scene, and left their recommendation un-touched.

Upon this Dr. Hori and his party thought of another plot. On about 20 February, Vice-Director Tamaki went up to the Tokyo Head Office to attend a directors' conference. He got ill on his way back, and had long been ill in bed. Taking advantage of his long absence, they had the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Employees Labour Union organized. They elected one of Hori's partisan chief doctors the union chief (Hori himself becoming a union officer) and started an agitation against the vice-director and a recommendation speech campaign in favor of Dr. Hori, repeating the above quoted reasons and citing vice-director Tamaki's meritorious services just as if they were Hori's. At the same time, meeting every one of the union members, they prevailed upon them to join a movement to support Dr. Hori as the best director candidate and completed a joint letter of recommending petition addressed to the Branch Chief, Vice-President and the Red Cross Society Tokyo Head Office so that Dr. Hori might be appointed the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital director.

N.B. Dr. Hori, being the top-most chief doctor of the hospital, is qualified to take the place of the director in case of his absence, and so he is naturally disqualified, according to the Labor Union Law, to join a labor union or to become its officer. Still Dr. Hori, neglecting this labor regulation, is a union member and, further, he is leading the union behind the scene by appointing one of his partisans the union president, strange to say.

Now Dr. Tamaki had often been requested to become the hospital director by the Branch Chief, the Governor, but he declined to accept the offer, because, he said, it was very difficult for him to become the director under such undesirable circumstances. The Branch Chief, on his part, had continued to persuade Tamaki to accept the offer, because he believed that no one whoever could serve as the director so long as Dr. Hori would stay in the hospital. The Branch Chief earnestly requested Dr. Tamaki to become the director until at last he complied with his request on 31 July when the situation had become a little quiet.

All the while the Branch Chief had tried his best to transfer Hori to some hospital. He talked his transfer issue over with the Red Cross Society Head Office more than often, but there could be found no post for him to remove into. Negotiations, however, were once well under way with the Fukui Red Cross Hospital as its vice-director, but unfortunately the Employees Union of that hospital opposed to invite him and so the only way for him was again blocked.

In his early manoeuvring period to become the director to the exclusion of the vice-director i.e. from December 1947 to mid-January 1948, Hori was hidden behind the scene and took pains to pretend as if he had been supported and recommended by a majority of his fellow hospital employees. But ever since the middle of January, he ~~only~~ discussed this problem half openly in the hospital or at his home with his so-called partisan hospital employees. These kind of activities had been conducted so openly and briskly that his ambitious manoeuvring was known throughout.

Camouflaging his base treacherous activities behind the scene, Hori still persists "I was recommended by popular wishes. I often declined to accept their recommendation, still they would recommend me. I should have told the Director of this situation and had him understand the circumstances more early, but I could not catch the chance until at last he misunderstood the situation and believes that I am his enemy. He is so angry with me that he is going to drive me out of the hospital".

About in the last ten days of December 1947, Dr. Hori made a blunder in his treachery program. Believing a certain former department chief doctor as one of his friend-supporters, he disclosed to him his agitation treachery against Tamaki, the vice-director. Contrary to his expectations, he did not agree with Hori, and on the contrary advised him not to be so immoral as to agitate against the present vice-director Tamaki. Upon his refusal of his assistance, Dr. Hori said, "If Tamaki be appointed director, and and be so much satisfied with his new post to stay there long, when shall I be able to be appointed director? I shall never have an opportunity to become the director. Such being the situation, I should like



to become the director first-hand without letting Tamaki appointed director even temporarily".

The above episode was disclosed to the Director by the above person himself.

C. Dr. Hori's Conducts and Plots after the Case Stated Above:

His immoral trip to Yawatahama with Nurse Watanabe was widely rumoured throughout the hospital and far out among the citizens. On 30 January or so, the Director and the Chief-secretary were summoned by the Branch Assistant-Chief through phone, and were asked about Dr. Hori's immorality case, the truth of which were then duly reported to him in detail.

The Branch Chief was waiting for Dr. Hori to return who was due on 31 January, but the doctor, prolonging his stay selfishly without any notice, nor authorization of his private journey, did not return until 11 February, when the negotiations started. For your information, the director has an administrative power over the hospital, but he has no personnel affairs authority, which is held by our Head Office and the Branch Chief so that the director is always subject to the Branch Chief in this point whose directives and instructions he must always obey. Therefore the following negotiations with Hori were conducted through the directives of the Branch Chief or Assistant Branch Chief.

The 1st Talk (11 February):-

In obedience to the Branch Chief, the Director told Dr. Hori as follows:

"The immoral affair centering around a woman this time may not be blamable in case it is a true love affair between young unmarried people who are going to get married. But you, who have wife and children and are the topmost chief doctor held responsible for the control of the hospital discipline, accompanied and lodged in the same room with a nurse working in the hospital at other department and who is engaged to a former doctor of this hospital who was once under your control. This affair is now generally discussed in and out of the hospital.

Your repeated disobedience to service regulations is also undesirable for you who are a leading member of the hospital staff. From your personality and from your behaviors hitherto, this case shall be subject to discipline as ordinary government office cases go. But in order to reach an amicable solution, we should like to advice you to retire amicably".

Dr. Hori declined to retire insisting that he could not see any reason why he should retire.

The 2nd Talk (13 February):-

When Mrs. Hori visited the director's, he touched on her husband's transfer problem. She was deeply gratified and requested the director to make possible effort to have the plan realized. So he suggested her to

present his resignation for the present on condition that his resignation should be announced a month later, during which period a new post was to be looked for. To this suggestion Dr. Hori replied: "I agree with a transfer suggestion. I myself applied for a transfer at the Red Cross Head Office and the Tokyo University (Honorary Professor Shiota) when I went up to Tokyo the other day. I expect I can transfer in the near future, but the time is not to be limited. As to a resignation, I will not present it now".

The 3rd Talk (24 or 25 February):-

A resignation was suggested to be submitted which was not to be announced immediately. In two months after he submitted the resignation, he should be transferred. Dr. Hori, neglecting his former wish of transfer, declined the suggestion and said, "I will not be transferred, neither will I present a resignation. I will remain in the hospital. If you don't agree with this, do as you please".

The 4th Talk (End of February):-

A suggestion was given him to present his resignation for the present and be transferred in three months. But Dr. Hori again declined to obey this suggestion and asked us to take whatever measures we would like to.

The 5th Talk:-

The Director invited Dr. Hori to his house and talked over the matter with him. On this occasion too, Dr. Hori declined to listen to his suggestions whatever and requested the Director to do with him as he liked. No presentation of a resignation and no intention of changing his post, he promised.

The 6th Talk (5 March):-

The suggestion of the presentation of a written apology and a solemn pledge without sending in a resignation was also rejected.

During all the while, Hori kept close contact with every quarter such as pressmen, teachers union, Ken office workers union, House of Representatives members, City assembly members, civil works contractors, iron works enterprisers, Japan Red Cross South West Block workers union chief at Hiroshima etc. and spread misinformations in order to agitate against the Director. He said, "It is too natural for a doctor to accompany a nurse and stay overnight in order to complete a medical operation. The director hoards ill feeling against me, so he is trying to revenge himself on me by forcing upon me unreasonable resignation on the pretext of my trip".

Some of those who had listened to or rather been misled by Hori's onesided self-defence full of prejudices, visited the Director and threatened to attack him in newspapers, or to blame the Branch Chief and the assistant chief at a citizens rally, or to expel the director from his

office by appealing to the National Union of the Red Cross Hospitals workers, or to deprive the Governor and the Vice-governor of their political lives and so on. But the director, without yielding to this kind of intimidation, honestly explained in detail the situation -- Hori's misconducts, his personality etc. -- that they had been foolishly misled by Hori's one-sided false information. Now that the true situation was made clear by the director's honest explanations, those poor supporters of Hori who had been so much prejudiced against the director as to call on him for intimidation purposes were made to understand the true situation and admitted the wrong of Hori, though of course some of them are still working underground admitting as they are the misconducts of the doctor. Some of them gave up their support of Hori to hear of his misdeeds, and some of them went so far as to support and encourage the director, their former enemy, fully approving the steps hitherto taken by him.

Then the Director went up to Tokyo early 6 March to attend a conference into which the directors throughout Japan were called.

The 7th Talk:-

After the Director left for Tokyo, Assistant Branch Chief called the Red Cross Society Ehime Branch councillors into a meeting, and discussed Hori's issue. The meeting concluded that Hori's resignation was proper. The Ken Health Section Chief, one of the councillors, representing the others, advised Dr. Hori to resign, but he rejected the advice. Upon this the Branch Chief completed a report thereof (a discipline request) and sent it to the Director then in Tokyo telling him to forward it to the Red Cross Society Head Office.

The 8th Talk (10 March):-

Directly after this, some citizens supporting Hori had a talk with him, and decided to submit a resignation.

The Assistant Branch Chief met these people at the vice-governor room on 10 March and accepted the resignation, and an agreement was concluded between the Assistant Branch Chief and those who witnessed the interview to the effect that the resignation was to be kept in the Assistant Branch Chief's hands, that Dr. Hori should be transferred willingly when a proper new hospital would be found for him to serve in, and that the above agreement or promise should be handed in a form of memorandum afterwards.

The Assistant Branch Chief then kindly allowed trip expenses to Dr. Hori to go up to Tokyo to look for an hospital for him to work in. The Assistant Branch Chief handed the following memorandum to one of the witnesses.

MEMORANDUM TO: Kyoichi Hori

10 March 1949

FROM: Wataru Miyauchi (Assistant RCS Branch Chief)

You have presented your resignation today which I shall retain in

my hands, and I shall do my best for your transfer. If a post be found for your transfer, you are willing to be transferred, needless to say. You are also requested to try your best to find one for yourself.

Treacherous Manoeuvre toward Nisseki Employees Union by Hori's Partisans.

On 10 March when the compromise was concluded with the presentation of Hori's resignation and the delivery of the memorandum, the Matsuyama Nisseki Labor Union convention was held. The situation follows:

1. Prior to the convention, the union president Okada (a Hori supporter) called a committee meeting and explained to them the necessity of reaching, at the convention, a resolution of a petition to put off the announcement of Hori's resignation until the doctor could find a proper post to be transferred to now that the doctor already submitted his resignation to the Assistant Branch Chief. He told the committee that the witnesses had requested him this petition and that the Assistant Branch Chief also wished to get the petition as his wish was clearly known by his kindness shown in lending him his car. "I am going to call a union convention today and sound popular opinion. Much obliged if you will kindly agree with me". Thus he attained the committee approbation and opened the union convention.

2. At the convention, union president Okada explained the situation to the members and a resolution was reached to petition for lenient postponement of Hori's resignation announcement. The 6 draft committeemen were elected including the union president and the vice-president.

3. The resolution or petition completed by the draft committee was submitted to the Assistant Branch Chief in haste without referring it to the union convention again for approval as it should have been done. Very strange to say, the petition was not of a postponement of his resignation announcement but of his remaining in office and the purport of the petition was secretly altered from the original one reached at the union assembly, very regrettable to relate.

In this respect the Vice-Governor states as follows:

1. As to the car problem:- I don't know anything whatever about the use of my car by Union President Okada. My secretary may have offered it to him without my leave. I never thought of lending it him nor have I given any permission thereof.

2. I have never spoken to the Union of the necessity of a union petition to retain Hori's resignation un-announced, nor have I thought of its necessity.

Judging from Vice-Governor's statement above which is quite different

from the union president Okada's words, even the union members themselves are now quite puzzled why the convention was held and why the petition the purport of which was secretly changed from the original one reached at the meeting was presented to the Assistant Branch Chief. It is suspected with good reason that the Hori group had presented the petition of his remaining in office through the union in order to develop some profitable turn for his sake.

The Director received in Tokyo a discipline request from the Branch Chief covering Dr. Hori's case and lost no time in forwarding it to the Head Office.

On the following day, however, he received a telegram from the Branch Chief as follows:

"Dr. Hori submitted his resignation. Withdraw the discipline request and talk over his transfer".

In obedience to this instruction, the director went to the Head Office and begged of them the turning down of the discipline request, and requested their kind consideration about his transfer problem. But the R C Society Vice-President, General Affairs Dept. Chief and the Personnel Affairs Section Chief were of an opinion that such a doctor as Hori was so troublesome a being in the RC Society that they could not agree with his transfer to any hospital wherever within the Society jurisdiction, and that since he had already submitted his resignation, its announcement was requested to be made as early as possible, but if it had been accompanied with some conditions, the disposition thereof was to be entrusted to the Director.

The director therefore visited the Tokyo University Medical Department (his alma mater) and met Honorary Professor Shiota and asked for his help. There was found a vacancy at the Numazu Hospital - its Directorship, and so the director begged the professor to recommend Dr. Hori to the hospital and came back to Matsuyama on 16 March.

The 9th Talk (25 March):-

Dr. Hori, in obedience to the above mentioned Memorandum, and through the kind consideration of the Assistant Branch Chief, went up to Tokyo via Hiroshima in order to find a proper post. He left on 14 and returned on 25 March. His report was naturally requested on his return.

Despite the fact that Hori had already agreed to his transfer, and went up to Tokyo to find a post at public expenses thanks to the Assistant Branch Chief's kindness, he was very dishonest in the execution of his mission. He only met the Health Section Chief Sato of the Head Office (he has no personnel affairs right nor does he know the true situation of the Hori's resignation case) and conducted self-protecting measures.

He declined Prof. Shiota's recommendation to the Numazu Hospital director and tendered no effort at all toward his transfer problem.

Thus he wasted ten days (two days more than he was authorized) in his fruitless journey.

To make the matter still worse, he was so dishonest as to eat his word in the following way.

1. The resignation I submitted to the Assistant Branch Chief was not written out of my own free will, and which was not to be forwarded to the Head Office, and so it is invalid.
2. So I shall decidedly decline any recommendation wherever except a study abroad in America of which the Health Section Chief of the Head Office was speaking of or other RCS hospitals. I request you therefore to tell the Assistant Branch Chief not to recommend me hereafter to any other hospital.

In this way he broke his promise to the Assistant Branch Chief on the pretended pretext that it was made not out of his own free will but owing to one-sided request of the Assistant Branch Chief. It is common of Dr. Hori to become dishonest or sophistic in case he is placed in a disadvantageous situation through his misdeed or accusation.

The 10th Talk (31 March):-

The Assistant Branch Chief, upon hearing of Hori's dishonest break of his promise and neglect of the memorandum, summoned to his room, Hori and those who were concerned with his resignation presentation on 31 March in the afternoon and asked Hori's opinion.

Hori: The resignation I presented to you before was not written out of my own free will, and it was promised not to be forwarded to the Head Office. So it is invalid. I have no intention of being transferred to any other hospital.

Sub-Chief: Then how do you think of the memorandum given to you before?

Hori: It was given me afterward, and so it is one-sided. I cannot approve of it.

Sub-Chief: There is entered into that memorandum nothing more than what was agreed upon among those people here. Will you still think it one sided?

Hori: Yes, I think it one-sided.

Sub-Chief: If you disagree with the memorandum, why didn't you return it then? You acknowledged the memorandum and went up to Tokyo at Public Expenses to look for a post, didn't you? It's very strange of you to protest against it now after 20 days' silence. Return me the memorandum and I will return you the resignation. (Here the memorandum and the resignation were returned to each).

**CORRECTION**

**THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

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Sub-Chief: If you disagree with the memorandum, why didn't you return it then? You acknowledged the memorandum and went up to Tokyo at Public Expenses to look for a post, didn't you? It's very strange of you to protest against it now after 20 days' silence. Return me the memorandum and I will return you the resignation. (Here the memorandum and the resignation were returned to each).



Now present me a resignation together with a solemn pledge that you will never object to its being announced in a month -- that is dated 30 April, or I will submit to the Head Office your discipline request myself. Choose any one of the two alternatives and answer me by 6 p.m. 2 April.

The 11th Talk (2 April):-

Morita, committee chairman of the Hiroshima Japan Red Cross Hospital and Japan Red Cross South-West Block Employees Labor Union comes to Matsuyama.

On 14 March Hori stopped at Hiroshima on his way to Tokyo and met Morita, Committee Chairman, and told him of this case in a way very much profitable to him. He came all the way from Hiroshima with the intention of completing due investigation and solution.

He arrived at Matsuyama on the evening of 1 April. He was welcomed at Takahama by Okada, our hospital employees union head. They went directly to the director's and there was held an interview of four men there -- Morita, Okada, the director and Kuriyama, the hospital chief secretary.

1. Mr. Morita, as a third person, wished to hear from the director the detailed story of the case. And so the case was precisely explained to him for about three and a half hours.

2. Mr. Morita called on Dr. Hori in the morning the next day (2 April).

3. In the afternoon the same day, he listened to the opinions of the committee chairman, assistant chairman and other common committeemen of our hospital employees labor union.

4. Mr. Morita's conclusion:

- a. Now I have understood Dept. Chief Doctor Hori's personality, conducts, activities and character.
- b. Since the case has come to such a complicated pass, and since the director has declared that it is utterly impossible to carry on good hospital management with Dr. Hori staying in the hospital, as top-most dept. chief doctor, who violates service regulations, commits immoralities, and is very treacherous, I have reached a conclusion that Dr. Hori should retire from his service.
- c. His discipline request was already sent to the Head Office, and even if it was withdrawn, his demerits were deeply impressed among RCS authorities. A doctor with such undesirable personality as Dr. Hori will be disliked and vetoed.

in any other Red Cross hospital. I myself cannot receive him. He may not be selected a student to study abroad in America to be despatched by the Red Cross Society in Japan.

- d. I think it common sense to give him 3 months notice at the longest before his amicable retirement though it should be solved in 2 months from the practical point of view.
- e. If in case, after having tendered his resignation, Dr. Hori should manoeuvre during these notice period of three months for his remaining in office, or if after these 3 months he should not practically retire, the South-West Block RAC Employees Union will, whether or not his discipline request may be presented from Matsuyama, discipline him, and I myself will fight against Dr. Hori at the cost of my position.
- f. I have reached the above conclusion, but for caution's sake
  - I will listen to free and fair opinions of the Matsuyama R C Hospital Employees Union.

As above mentioned, Mr. Morita who had probably come all the way from Hiroshima to support Dr. Hori, having probably been prejudiced against the director through Hori's partial propagation, turned an enemy and arrived at a conclusion that Hori himself should leave the hospital from a fair viewpoint.

5. Mr. Morita's interview with the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Employees Union;

Beginning at about 1 p.m. on 2 April, a union committee meeting was called under the presidency of committee chairman Okada, when heated but honest discussions were conducted in earnest with the following conclusion.

The Conclusion Reached.

2 April 1949

TO: Dr. Tamaki, Director of the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital  
 FROM: Yoshio Okada, Committee Chairman of the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Employees Union  
 SUBJECT: Union Committee Resolution

We have held today a committee meeting of our employees union in relation to Dr. Hori's issue. We Union Members have long been expecting this problem to be amicably solved at an earliest possible opportunity, but to our great worry, it has been left unsolved, leaving all the hospital workers in an atmosphere dark and unhappy. From the viewpoints of reconstructing our hospital and making it more bright, all of us committee-men have reached a conclusion to get Dr. Hori retired from the hospital service.

As to the time of his retirement we think three months is the most proper term judging from the current social viewpoint.

Taking the above into your honourable consideration, your honest disposition thereof is earnestly requested.

The 12th Talk (2 April):-

According to the meeting decision, committee chief Okada and Assistant Chief Yamazaki called on the director at 6:30 that evening and showing him the resolution said: "We handed Dr. Hori a copy of this paper at his home, who requested us to tell you that he had unconditionally approved it. So we request you to approve it too."

The Director;

1. This paper alone is not enough for me to forward it to the Branch Chief.

2. Dr. Hori's resignation should be accompanied with a solemn pledge to the effect that he will have no objection to his resignation announcement at the end of the 3 months notice -- on 30 June -- whether he has found a new post or not.

If the above condition be answered, I will gladly forward the case to the Branch Chief and try my level best to comply with your request.

Committee Chief Okada, immediately visiting Dr. Hori again, returned to the director with the following necessary documents.

Resignation Request

2 April 1949

TO : Tadauke Shimazu, President of the Nippon Red Cross Society  
 FROM : Kyoichi Hori, Surgery Dept. Chief Doctor concurrently  
 Business Dept. Chief  
 SUBJECT: Resignation requested

I beg to inform you of my resignation request for personal reasons.

Solemn Pledge

2 April 1949

TO : Shigetomi Aoki, Ehime Branch Chief of the Japan Red Cross Society  
 FROM: Kyoichi Hori, Surgery Chief Doctor & the Business Dept. Chief  
 of the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital

SUBJECT: A Promise

Heroby I submit to you my resignation on condition that it shall not be forwarded to the Head Office for 3 months. I will unfailingly resign on 30 June whether I can find a new post or not.

D. The Solution:

Upon this, the Branch Chief whole-heartedly agreed with the solution program and on 4 April he had the following notification handed down to Dr. Hori, thus solving the long-pending troublesome problem.

Branch-Chief's Notification

4 April 1949

TO : Kyoichi Hori  
 FROM : Kakuzo Tamaki, the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Director  
 SUBJECT: Branch Chief's Notification forwarded

Hereby I forward to you the notification of our Branch Chief.

1. I have accepted and approved your resignation and a written promise dated 2 April.
2. You are placed under no necessity of attending the hospital hereafter. You are requested to wait at home until further notice. You are, however, quite free to go on private trips.
3. Even during the 3 month's waiting period, the Branch chief is authorized to forward your resignation any time through the consultation with the director, chief doctors and the hospital employees union chief in case there be any conduct on your part running contrary to the purport of your resignation.

E. The Director's Viewpoints:

- a. The Japan Red Cross Society, with its head office in Tokyo, has its branches in To-Do-Fu-Ken throughout Japan in order to execute its business. The hospital management is part of the business to be executed by a branch.
- b. Therefore the personnel rights covering the hospital employees is possessed by the Head Office and partly by the branch chief. The director has only the right to administer the hospital. He states his opinions about personnel affairs, but he has no authority to decide on them.
- c. In the treatment of this case of Dr. Hori, I completed the investigation and report in obedience to the Branch Chief's directive.

I stated my opinion thereof as the competent director should have done, and it is my firm belief that I have been placed under no personal feelings or grudge. The investigation and report have been complete from a purely fair and unprejudiced viewpoint worthy of the director, the faithful fulfilment of whose duties have been my primary object, I swear you.

d. It is needless to say that public trust is the first prerequisite of the successful management of the hospital, and in order to secure public trust it is of dire necessity to have among its staff such desirable members who respect service regulations, violate no order nor moral laws, who are courteous, kind and cooperative so that they may promote smooth and bright activities of the hospital worthy of creditable international members of the Red Cross Society.

e. While Dr. Hori, we are extremely sorry to say, is a doctor drastically wanting in the above mentioned requisites. He neglects order and regulations, commits immoralities and is un-cooperative and treacherous, always bringing about troubles in the hospital. On his account our hospital has long suffered a dark and unclarified character.

What he is -- his undesirable personality -- is too well known to all, not only to me, but also to a majority of my hospital members, the Branch Chief, the Personnel Affairs Section Chief of the Head Office, etc. Besides, those who had had something to do with him around some matters of interests have discovered to their great disappointment, and dismay what Dr. Hori really is.

f. Thanks to the kind and excellent leadership of the Ehime Military Government Team, we have hitherto rendered our humble efforts to the elevation of the status of nurses and their character with, I am happy to say, with tolerable success. We have been encouraging them to improve themselves.

It is an unhappy case indeed that the top-most department chief doctor who should be the principal leader in nurse education, at the same time teacher of the nurse school has brought about immoral cases with students and nurses. It is a very regrettable affair from an education point of view.

g. Such being the conclusion, I believe that Dr. Hori is a big obstacle in our hospital management, who, as was already explained in details above, defies hospital service regulations, violates morals and is full of intrigues. With him staying in our hospital, we cannot hope for future improvement of this hospital. From a purely unprejudiced love of the hospital, and from a fair public desire to fulfil its original mission, I have completed this report according to the Branch Chief's directive, based upon square facts. I shall be very much obliged to you if you and the Commander will kindly pay your honourable attention to this case.

I wish you every happiness and prosperity.

REPORT (3235)

12 April 1949

TO : Dr. Howard Cadwell, Ehime M.G. Team

FROM : Kakuzo Tamaki, Director of the  
Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital

SUBJECT: Report on Dr. Hori's Resignation Problem

Forwarded below a report on the subject above according to your request on 8 April.

Reasons why he was requested to retire:

1. His disobedience to the hospital service regulations.
2. His immoral behaviours in the hospital.
3. His undesirable personality -- full of intrigues and not at all cooperative with other hospital members.

Owing to the reasons stated above, he was judged as a doctor running contrary to the progress of smooth hospital management. In obedience to a directive of Shigetomi Aoki (Governor of Ehime Ken), Chief of the Red Cross Society Ehime Branch, I demanded of him his resignation or removal as I am the Director of this Branch Hospital.

I will tell you the details of the situation in the following statement. First of all, however, I must tell you that Dr. Hori is the top-most chief doctor in our hospital, and that he should hold a leading position as a model doctor here in our hospital.

I. Disobedience to the Hospital Service Regulations.

A. Habitually leaves his post without the director's approval. - He was ordered to the Red Cross Society Head Office in Tokyo from 22 to 31 January this year. He did not return on the appointed day, travelling on private affairs without getting the director's approval by means of telegram etc. It was as late as 11 February that he returned to the hospital.

B. He made three private sick calls to Minamiuwa-gun in two years from the days of the former director to the days after his retirement. He made these three trips without the director's leave, absenting himself from the hospital for several days each time. Strange to tell, he made no apology or formal address after his returns from his illegal trips. To make the matter worse, he took with him a hospital nurse without getting the director's authorization in these three journeys. We are still more regrettable to say that he accompanied Nurse Okinaga in two out of these three calls with whom he had been rumoured to be on illicitly intimate terms.

C. In the days of the former Director Sakai, he often went up to Tokyo without his authorization, being absent from the hospital for ten and odd days each time. He is so ungentleman-like -- impolite and insolent -- as to say to others, "No need of getting the director's permission. I go up to Tokyo every year of my own free will".

D. In the days of the former director, he used to stay more than 10 days longer than he was allowed to stay without leave every time he went up to Tokyo to attend a medical conference held there often. Such kind of illegal absence from the hospital was habitual of him, very sorry to say.

E. Dr. Hori sometimes was absent or left hospital earlier than usual, but he has never got the director's leave, nor has he reported or apologized of his absence or early-leaving to the director afterward. He used to act independently as if he were an exception to the service regulations of the hospital.

F. Some part of the hospital back farm yard is open to hospital staff members for their private cultivation, but it is strictly prohibited by the hospital service regulations not to spare their office hours to this cultivation. More than often this prohibition provision has been made generally known to each member. Dr. Hori, however, utterly ignoring these service regulations, has devoted his office hours habitually to this cultivation and gave a very undesirable influence upon other employees from an administration point of view.

In an institution such as a hospital where many staff-members are working, strict observance of the service regulations is the only best way to maintain order so that hospital service efficiency may be improved and the patients may receive kind and satisfactory treatment. In case some one of the leading members of the hospital should be neglecting these significant service regulations, it would be detrimental to our maintenance of hospital discipline. How can we control general discipline of all the other members with Dr. Hori, the top-most leader in our hospital, being thus dishonest?

## II. His Corruption of Hospital Morals.

A. During the war, Dr. Hori loved Miyoko Ochi, a student of the Nurse School attached to the hospital, and caused many undesirable rumours run abroad and brought about frequent troubles among the nurses.

B. For more than two and a half years beginning April 1946 until the end of September 1948, he was continually rumoured to have been on illicitly intimate terms with Nurse Okinaga, one of the Surgical Department nurses under his command. She ill-informed or told him tales of other fellow nurses, who were naturally severely scolded by him. That was the cause of their troubles. In this way he became so unfair and partial that Chief Nurse Sasaki (concurrently chief surgery nurse of Dr. Hori) retired from her post being unable to bear his unreasonable accusation based on his favorite nurse Okinaga's misinformation. Nurse Kutsuna, a nurse ranking next to Sasaki, succeeded her as the chief surgery nurse, but she had not

been long in her service before she too retired for the same reason. Since then, no hospital nurse has ever wished to work in the surgery department under such situation, and he could not find any other alternative than to re-employ a nurse of older graduation from outside the hospital.

C. Beginning last summer another immoral rumour has been prevalent between him and Mutsuko Watanabe, chief nurse in the otorhinology department. Just at that time Physician Yoneda, an assistant surgeon under Dr. Hori in his department, was in hospital suffering from a slight lung trouble and was so kindly attended on by Nurse Watanabe that they fell in love with each other and made promise to get married. Physician Yoneda reported their engagement to Dr. Hori, his supervisor doctor in the department.

On the fourth day after that report, Dr. Hori advised Yoneda to resign his post quite unexpectedly on the ground that his lung trouble was unfit for him to work in the surgery department. Thus he was discharged, probably much against his private wishes.

Since then undesirable rumours between Dr. Hori and Nurse Watanabe were often brought to Yoneda and gave him great worry. "This unhappy rumour and my still more unlucky disappointment caused by my hospital dismissal drove me to an attempted suicide three times with prussic acid potassium", he confessed to the director.

D. On Saturday, 8 January this year, Dr. Hori accompanied Nurse Watanabe Mutsuko, a nurse of other department, to Yawatahama on his private sick call. Previously arranged, they left the hospital separately to join on the way. They went to Yawatahama in company, completed his private medical consultation at a certain household, and lodged there together in the same detached room. Nurse Watanabe obtained a stop-over permission from Chief Nurse Miyamoto on the pretext that she was going to Yawatahama to inquire after her aunt, but on the other hand she asked her fellow nurses not to tell her supervisor doctor Kubota, the otorhinology department chief doctor, of her trip to Yawatahama. Thus she took pains to keep her trip (together with Dr. Hori) in dead secret. Dr. Hori, on his part, accompanied Nurse Watanabe without getting an authorization of doctor Kubota under whose control she was.

The above event became generally known among the hospital staff members, the nurses and the Nurse School students, who were excited over this immoral affair which, needless to say, grew into an object of general accusation. An inquiry was afterward made by chief doctor Kubota himself, the details of which follow:

Question: (to nurse Watanabe) Where have you been on 8 and 9 of January, Saturday and Sunday?

Answer: I have been to Yawatahama City to inquire after my aunt who was ill then.



- Q: Who accompanied you?  
A: No one accompanied me.  
Q: Some one did accompany you; you must not have been alone. You must be honest, if you please.  
A: To tell you the truth, I met Dr. Hori in the train and I accompanied him as far as Yawatahama station where I parted from him to go to my aunt's.  
Q: You are telling a lie, aren't you? You must have accompanied Dr. Hori to a certain house and stayed overnight with him there, haven't you?  
A: To be frank with you, being requested by Dr. Hori to accompany him in order to assist his medical operation, I accompanied him to Yawatahama. The patient's house was very far away from the station. It was very late at night when the surgical operation was completed (Dr. Hori says that he performed no surgical operation), so I could not go to my aunt's which was so far away from the patient's as above mentioned. Such being the case, there was no other alternative than for me to stay overnight at the patient's.  
Q: In what manner did you stay overnight there?  
A: There were two beds prepared in one room. I was surprised to see them, and I was quite at a loss how to do at first, but the house having been small and there having been presumably few rooms in it, I dared not request them to prepare my bed in a different room as it would, I was afraid, give them much trouble. I could not help sleeping in the same room with Dr. Hori.  
Q: You don't belong to the Surgical Department; you are a nurse belonging to my department. Whereas, prearranged with Dr. Hori, you stole out of the hospital without my permission, cleverly cheating the chief nurse. You were thoughtless enough to sleep in the same room with the doctor and in this way you invited deep public suspicion. Think that you are already engaged to Mr. Yoneda. Are you still going to marry Mr. Yoneda inspite of this fault of yours?  
A: Yes, I am going to get married with him.

Owing to this case Nurse Watanabe resigned her post.

The doctor at Yawatahama who had sent for Dr. Hori was suffering from fever of unknown origin with a slight injury ~~in~~ his foot. He only wished to have Dr. Hori discover any possible relations between the injury and the fever, and least expected Dr. Hori to accompany a nurse. There was utterly no need of accompanying a nurse with him. The patient doctor disclosed to the director and his profession in Matsuyama that it was a surprise to him to see Dr. Hori accompany a nurse then.

Nurse Watanabe did not visit her aunt the following day as she should have done if she had really had gone to Yawatahama to inquire after her aunt. She returned to Matsuyama directly from her patient's, in a detached room of which she passed the night with Dr. Hori. She accompanied Dr. Hori to Matsuyama by the noon train.

Judging from the circumstances stated above, it is too clear that she had planned a trip to Yawatahama with Dr. Hori pretending that she would inquire after her aunt who was or was not suffering from illness.

It is very suspicious of Dr. Hori to accompany a nurse belonging to other department in a sick call whose object was not an operation but a mere consultation and which naturally needed no attendance of a nurse. The nurse was to inquire after her sick aunt there according to her profession, and yet the doctor did not take any steps to let her accomplish her primary purpose.

If Nurse Watanabe truly intended to visit her aunt, the doctor should have used the car he used from the railway station to the patient's, bidding it wait until the consultation was over, when she would be set free from nurse service to go a-inquiring after her aunt by the same car.

Granted the patient's house was far away from the station, an hour's car drive would have been more than enough for them to reach. The consultation would not have taken more than half an hour. An hour and a half after their arrival at Yawatahama Station would not have been too late for her to go a-visiting her aunt. There must have been enough time (daylight) for Dr. Hori to send the nurse to her sick aunt. There are cars and other vehicles in Yawatahama to be used if necessary.

Accompanying a girl who was already engaged to his subordinate doctor, Dr. Hori is undoubtedly held responsible, as the department chief doctor, to send her to her aunt's. If he had been anxious about her safety on her un-accompanied drive, he should have taken her to her aunt's himself or should have got some of the patient's family members or neighbours accompany her there. He did not do so much. On the contrary he let her lodge at the patient's -- and in the same room with him to excite suspicion. If she had to stop overnight on account of unavoidable circumstances, it must have been Dr. Hori, the chief doctor's duty and responsibility to sleep in a different room from her's who was a nurse and a fiancée in order to prevent public suspicion, I believe.

Dr. Hori has made the following excuses in this respect:

"We have already been suspected of late, and so I thought it more proper for us to start from the hospital separately in order not to invite further suspicion".

But from our fair viewpoint, it was not right of him to do so. He should have refrained himself from doing any conduct whatever which might be open to suspicion now that he was already conscious of general suspicion entertained about him and Nurse Watanabe. Whereas he dared to commit such misconducts again and ruined a girl with her marriage day coming in the near future.

One of the patient's relatives who witnessed Dr. Hori's medical examination that day is reported to have said as follows:

"It was our surprise to see Dr. Hori accompany a nurse, because we expected a mere consultation of him. We took it for granted that she was

a nurse at first, but they spoke in so familiar a way that we began to suspect they were a couple - she talked too free. We thought that the doctor had accompanied his wife on his sick call trip. But in that case, we thought, she was too young for his wife. All the family members and others who happened to be there were puzzled as to what she was.

Dr. Hori's bed was prepared in a detached room, and that of the nurse was prepared in a different room. But the nurse entered the doctor's bed-room and stayed there talking till so late in the evening that the family members became aware of their inconsiderate blunder in preparing her bed in a different room. And so they removed her bed to the doctor's room and prepared it alongside his bed".

Suspecting the relations between Dr. Hori and the nurse in connection with the situation that night, the relative told the above story to Matsuyama citizens, which, too, circulated among the hospital people and the citizens at large as the saying is: "Ill news runs space" ~~good~~.

E. Mr. Yoneda says:

After the case, Mr. Yoneda (the young doctor who proposed and was engaged to Nurse Watanabe) and Mrs. Hori had an interview, when Dr. Hori was away in Tokyo on official trip. Their dialogue was reported to me (the director) as follows:

Mrs. Hori: My husband Dr. Hori confessed me that he could not and ~~would~~ <sup>would</sup> not part with Nurse Watanabe.

Yoneda: Will you part with your husband, then?

Mrs. Hori: No.

Yoneda: Will you allow her to live with you in your household?

Mrs. Hori: No, I will not, because it will give undesirable influence upon my children. But now that my husband is already on very intimate terms with her, I have no objection to their meeting outside my house. I have been aware of his attitude at home much altered of late, and have been very anxious about him. Considering his uncommon personality, I have often advised him to believe in God, but he paid least attention to religion. But with this case as a starting point, I am resolved to make him believe in religion.

Now to conclude --

An immoral case repeatedly committed at such a workshop as a hospital where are working many nurses and woman clerks, committed by a married man with wife and children, a man who is holding the topmost high position as a department chief doctor, means, I am very regrettable to say, the followings:

- a. The hospital credit and population will be adversely affected.
- b. In case the highest chief doctor be reputed to be habitually on illicitly intimate terms with his nurse-students or nurses all the year round, how can the director hold himself responsible to their parents

who fully trust the hospital and leave their girls entirely to its care?

c. Their distrust in and the unpopularity of the hospital will bring about a decrease of nurse and woman clerk applicants to the hospital, and the management of the hospital will grow more and more difficult.

d. The Nurse School's new students collection progress will also be adversely affected.

e. Dr. Hori is the topmost department chief doctor, who should naturally be the leader member of the hospital, a model hospital staff member. Such being his post, his misconduct should be all the more blamable. Should his misconduct be overlooked un-reproved, no discipline nor order in the hospital could be hoped to prevail. "The higher a post is, the heavier becomes his responsibility". Dr. Hori, therefore, should be subjected to proper censure.

Outlined above are our troubles over which we are worrying from the hospital management point of view.

### III. His Intrigues and Treachery Impede Our Cooperation.

#### A. Dr. Hori's personality:

1. Extremely self-willed and never obeys other's opinion.
2. Very clever in discussions and has un-rivalled tact in persuading people.
3. He indulges in sophistry. He is particularly clever in sophistry when his misconduct is pointed out and is sure to win over the opposite side even though he is in the wrong.
4. He is always disobedient or rather defiant to his superiors -- and this undesirable attitude of his is raising in the hospital an atmosphere running against the hospital service regulations, and a distrustful and defiant attitude of general employees and nurse students too. On the other hand, he is taking pains to make them evaluate his ability more than it is worth and is eager to secure his popularity in the hospital.
5. He has a tendency to enlarge his sphere of influence, and is prone to give unreasonable suppression on those who are unfriendly with or disadvantageous to him and his interests.
6. He is always pulling the wire behind the scene. He is cunning enough to hide himself behind the screen and tries to be exempted from any responsibility or blame which may otherwise be imposed upon him.
7. He is always strict toward others and requests severe comment upon them, while on the contrary he is extremely generous to himself and indulges in sophistry in his defence.

8. He is utterly indifferent to telling a falsehood in cases where his interests are concerned.

9. He lacks a sense of responsibility. He neglects duties and obligations.

10. He preaches idealism and sage opinions to men of culture and to those who are advantageously familiar with him outside the hospital and tries to get their support; on the other hand he speaks unreasonably ill of the director and his conducts before them so that the director may gradually lose their trust in him and his popularity. In this way he has an excellent ability to make general public respect him more than anybody else.

11. He is very clever to use others to his advantage. Honest people are often made a cat's paw of.

12. In case of a clash of interests, his former friendship and kindness are instantly thrown away, and, turning an enemy, he lays his possible plans for their ruin.

#### B. Dr. Hori's Behavior:

##### 1. Surgical Department Chief Problem.

In December 1937, when the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital became the Army Hospital on account of the China Accident, the Hospital was systematized as follows:

Director	—	[	Surgical Dept. Chief --- Surgery Chief Doctor --- doctors
		]	Medicine Dept. Chief --- Medicine Chief Doctor --- doctors

Now Dr. Asada, Vice-Director (obstetrician) was going to be administratively appointed Surgical Department Chief under whom Surgery chief doctor Hori was scheduled to be posted. Now a grievance was complained of by Dr. Hori who declined to be placed under Dr. Asada, an obstetrician, because, he said, he was a surgical specialist. He insisted that he should be appointed Surgical Department Chief instead of Dr. Asada, and that the latter should obey him, vice-director as he was, as far as surgery matters were concerned. In this way, there occurred a trouble between them two. Dr. Asada, Vice-Director, much disappointed and dissatisfied with Hori's selfishness and insolence to ignore his superiority, gave up participating in surgical operation and treatment and became the chief of general affairs. In this way he could prevent an undesirable internal trouble.

##### 2. Agitation against the Former Director Dr. Sakai.

In January and March 1947, Dr. Hori, taking advantage of his familiar relationship between him and Governor Toshima, Red Cross Branch

Chief, and Fujii, Ken Health Section Chief, plotted agitation against Director Sakai. First of all he requested Tamaki (the then Vice-Director) to suggest the Branch Chief to discharge Dr. Sakai, the director, several times, but Tamaki flatly rejected his request because he thought it was impolite to agitate against his superior. Upon Tamaki's refusal, Dr. Hori declared that he would conduct the agitation himself. As good as his word, he started a movement against Director Sakai. Availing himself of his familiar relations with the Governor and the Ken Health Section Chief, he succeeded in persuading them to discharge the director. He suggested to them over and over again that the director should be discharged because he was drastically lacking in efficiency, and the hospital could never hope for any improvement with such an incompetent person as its director. The Branch Chief Governor Toshima, thus led astray by Hori's misinformation, and being persuaded with his repeated suggestions, told Branch Assistant Chief Omori, Ken Home Department Chief, to advise Dr. Sakai to retire from the hospital directorship at last.

Now Dr. Hori was naturally overjoyed, and taking much pride in his dishonest but successful effort of treachery which resulted in the resignation advice to Director Sakai, spoke proudly of his merit among hospital members especially to chief doctors. In this way he expected that his credit, popularity and influence would naturally be increased in the hospital. Contrary to his expectation, however, the situation changed for the worse for him. His success in the agitation against the Director affected him adversely -- there unexpectedly sprang up an agitation against him himself. Surprised at the change of the situation, he immediately began declaring that he had had nothing to do with the director's resignation advice problem, strange to say. He began to make in dead earnest explanations quite contradictory to those which he had been making at first. What dishonesty! It is always the case with him to be so faithless.

### 3. Agitation against Chief Doctor Hori.

Upon the Branch Chief's resignation advice to Director Sakai, Kuwabara, the then Obstetrician Department chief doctor, started an agitation against Dr. Hori, because he believed that the resignation advice had originated in Dr. Hori's treachery. Dr. Hori, however, cunningly tried to evade this accusation insisting strongly that he did not agitate against the director at all. He made door-to-door visit to department chief doctors, doctors and pharmacists in order to prevail upon them to believe his innocence. In this way Dr. Hori's expulsion agitation problem was fruitlessly closed. Even after this, Dr. Hori often invited Tamaki to join the Director Sakai's expulsion movement, but Tamaki resolutely rejected his invitation as before needless to say.

### 4. His treachery to agitate against vice-director and to become the director himself.

About the end of October 1947, Director Sakai pronounced his resignation, when Dr. Hori manoeuvred to become the director, taking into confidence two department chief doctors, two doctors and one clerk, he

himself pulling the wire behind the scene.

"Vice-president Tamaki will resign and commence practice in the near future, while Dr. Hori will remain in the hospital and work for it for many years to come. Whom will it be better for the hospital to elect its director, one who is going to resign in the near future or one who will honestly continue to work for the hospital for many years? You must not be influenced by personal feeling this time. You must be fair and honest in the selection of your director. Taking into consideration the future prosperity of the hospital, you should all recommend Dr. Hori as its director".

Without ascertaining Tamaki, the Vice-director's intention, based upon his one-sided selfish opinion, he secretly propagated Dr. Tamaki's supposed retire from the hospital in the near future. In this way he half compulsorily got the agreement of majority hospital members, and made them forward to the present Ken Governor Aoki, the Red Cross Branch Chief on 5 January 1948 a recommendation of Hori, stating in it the above quoted opinion and emphasized on the priority to be given to Dr. Hori in the appointment of the director.

Earlier the Branch Chief Governor Aoki was requested by his predecessor, former Governor Toshima (particularly intimate with Dr. Hori) on the occasion of business transfer to make the director Dr. Sakai retire voluntarily at an earliest possible opportunity and let Dr. Hori succeed him. Governor Aoki, however, feeling very strange at his predecessor's such a request, had the hospital's inner situation secretly investigated and discovered, to his astonishment, the above mentioned agitation activities against the director Dr. Sakai. Thus he already knew of Hori's nature, personality and behavior. When he received the recommendation of Dr. Hori by a majority of the hospital members as above mentioned, therefore, he immediately detected Hori's treacherous activities behind the scene, and left their recommendation un-touched.

Upon this Dr. Hori and his party thought of another plot. On about 20 February, Vice-Director Tamaki went up to the Tokyo Head Office to attend a directors' conference. He got ill on his way back, and had long been ill in bed. Taking advantage of his long absence, they had the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Employees Labour Union organized. They elected one of Hori's partisan chief doctors the union chief (Hori himself becoming a union officer) and started an agitation against the vice-director and a recommendation speech campaign in favor of Dr. Hori, repeating the above quoted reasons and citing vice-director Tamaki's meritorious services just as if they were Hori's. At the same time, meeting every one of the union members, they prevailed upon them to join a movement to support Dr. Hori as the best director candidate and completed a joint letter of recommending petition addressed to the Branch Chief, Vice-President and the Red Cross Society Tokyo Head Office so that Dr. Hori might be appointed the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital director.

N.B. Dr. Hori, being the top-most chief doctor of the hospital, is qualified to take the place of the director in case of his absence, and so he is naturally disqualified, according to the Labor Union Law, to join a labor union or to become its officer. Still Dr. Hori, neglecting this labor regulation, is a union member and, further, he is leading the union behind the scene by appointing one of his partisans the union president, strange to say.

Now Dr. Tamaki had often been requested to become the hospital director by the Branch Chief, the Governor, but he declined to accept the offer, because, he said, it was very difficult for him to become the director under such undesirable circumstances. The Branch Chief, on his part, had continued to persuade Tamaki to accept the offer, because he believed that no one whoever could serve as the director so long as Dr. Hori would stay in the hospital. The Branch Chief earnestly requested Dr. Tamaki to become the director until at last he complied with his request on 31 July when the situation had become a little quiet.

All the while the Branch Chief had tried his best to transfer Hori to some hospital. He talked his transfer issue over with the Red Cross Society Head Office more than often, but there could be found no post for him to remove into. Negotiations, however, were once well under way with the Fukui Red Cross Hospital as its vice-director, but unfortunately the Employees Union of that hospital opposed to invite him and so the only way for him was again blocked.

In his early manoeuvring period to become the director to the exclusion of the vice-director i.e. from December 1947 to mid-January 1948, Hori was hidden behind the scene and took pains to pretend as if he had been supported and recommended by a majority of his fellow hospital employees. But ever since the middle of January, he openly discussed this problem half openly in the hospital or at his home with his so-called partisan hospital employees. These kind of activities had been conducted so openly and briskly that his ambitious manoeuvring was known throughout.

Camouflaging his base treacherous activities behind the scene, Hori still persists "I was recommended by popular wishes. I often declined to accept their recommendation, still they would recommend me. I should have told the Director of this situation and had him understand the circumstances more early, but I could not catch the chance until at last he misunderstood the situation and believes that I am his enemy. He is so angry with me that he is going to drive me out of the hospital".

About in the last ten days of December 1947, Dr. Hori made a blunder in his treachery program. Believing a certain former department chief doctor as one of his friend-supporters, he disclosed to him his agitation treachery against Tamaki, the vice-director. Contrary to his expectations, he did not agree with Hori, and on the contrary advised him not to be so unmoral as to agitate against the present vice-director Tamaki. Upon his refusal of his assistance, Dr. Hori said, "If Tamaki be appointed director, and be so much satisfied with his new post to stay there long, when shall I be able to be appointed director? I shall never have an opportunity to become the director. Such being the situation, I should like



to become the director first-hand without letting Tamaki appointed director even temporarily".

The above episode was disclosed to the Director by the above person himself.

C. Dr. Hori's Conducts and Plots after the Case Stated Above:

His immoral trip to Yawatahama with Nurse Watanabe was widely rumoured throughout the hospital and far out among the citizens. On 30 January or so, the Director and the Chief-secretary were summoned by the Branch Assistant-Chief through phone, and were asked about Dr. Hori's immorality case, the truth of which were then duly reported to him in detail.

The Branch Chief was waiting for Dr. Hori to return who was due on 31 January, but the doctor, prolonging his stay selfishly without any notice nor authorization of his private journey, did not return until 11 February, when the negotiations started. For your information, the director has an administrative power over the hospital, but he has no personnel affairs authority, which is held by our Head Office and the Branch Chief so that the director is always subject to the Branch Chief in this point whose directives and instructions he must always obey. Therefore the following negotiations with Hori were conducted through the directives of the Branch Chief or Assistant Branch Chief.

The 1st Talk (11 February):-

In obedience to the Branch Chief, the Director told Dr. Hori as follows:

"The immoral affair centering around a woman this time may not be blamable in case it is a true love affair between young unmarried people who are going to get married. But you, who have wife and children and are the topmost chief doctor held responsible for the control of the hospital discipline, accompanied and lodged in the same room with a nurse working in the hospital at other department and who is engaged to a former doctor of this hospital who was once under your control. This affair is now generally discussed in and out of the hospital.

Your repeated disobedience to service regulations is also undesirable for you who are a leading member of the hospital staff. From your personality and from your behaviors hitherto, this case shall be subject to discipline as ordinary government office cases go. But in order to reach an amicable solution, we should like to advise you to retire amicably".

Dr. Hori declined to retire insisting that he could not see any reason why he should retire.

The 2nd Talk (13 February):-

When Mrs. Hori visited the director's, he touched on her husband's transfer problem. She was deeply gratified and requested the director to make possible effort to have the plan realized. So he suggested her to

present his resignation for the present on condition that his resignation should be announced a month later, during which period a new post was to be looked for. To this suggestion Dr. Hori replied: "I agree with a transfer suggestion. I myself applied for a transfer at the Red Cross Head Office and the Tokyo University (Honorary Professor Shiota) when I went up to Tokyo the other day. I expect I can transfer in the near future, but the time is not to be limited. As to a resignation, I will not present it now".

The 3rd Talk (24 or 25 February):-

A resignation was suggested to be submitted which was not to be announced immediately. In two months after he submitted the resignation, he should be transferred. Dr. Hori, neglecting his former wish of transfer, declined the suggestion and said, "I will not be transferred, neither will I present a resignation. I will remain in the hospital. If you don't agree with this, do as you please".

The 4th Talk (End of February):-

A suggestion was given him to present his resignation for the present and be transferred in three months. But Dr. Hori again declined to obey this suggestion and asked us to take whatever measures we would like to.

The 5th Talk:-

The Director invited Dr. Hori to his house and talked over the matter with him. On this occasion too, Dr. Hori declined to listen to his suggestions whatever and requested the Director to do with him as he liked. No presentation of a resignation and no intention of changing his post, he promised.

The 6th Talk (5 March):-

The suggestion of the presentation of a written apology and a solemn pledge without sending in a resignation was also rejected.

During all the while, Hori kept close contact with every quarter such as pressmen, teachers union, Ken office workers union, House of Representatives members, City assembly members, civil works contractors, iron works enterprisers, Japan Red Cross South West Block workers union chief at Hiroshima etc. and spread misinformations in order to agitate against the Director. He said, "It is too natural for a doctor to accompany a nurse and stay overnight in order to complete a medical operation. The director hoards ill feeling against me, so he is trying to revenge himself on me by forcing upon me unreasonable resignation on the pretext of my trip".

Some of those who had listened to or rather been misled by Hori's onesided self-defence full of prejudices, visited the Director and threatened to attack him in newspapers, or to blame the Branch Chief and the assistant chief at a citizens rally, or to expel the director from his

office by appealing to the National Union of the Red Cross Hospitals workers, or to deprive the Governor and the Vice-governor of their political lives and so on. But the director, without yielding to this kind of intimidation, honestly explained in detail the situation -- Hori's misconducts, his personality etc. -- that they had been foolishly misled by Hori's one-sided false information. Now that the true situation was made clear by the director's honest explanations, those poor supporters of Hori who had been so much prejudiced against the director as to call on him for intimidation purposes were made to understand the true situation and admitted the wrong of Hori, though of course some of them are still working underground admitting as they are the misconducts of the doctor. Some of them gave up their support of Hori to hear of his misdeeds, and some of them went so far as to support and encourage the director, their former enemy, fully approving the steps hitherto taken by him.

Then the Director went up to Tokyo early 6 March to attend a conference into which the directors throughout Japan were called.

The 7th Talk:-

After the Director left for Tokyo, Assistant Branch Chief called the Red Cross Society Ehime Branch councillors into a meeting, and discussed Hori's issue. The meeting concluded that Hori's resignation was proper. The Ken Health Section Chief, one of the councillors, representing the others, advised Dr. Hori to resign, but he rejected the advice. Upon this the Branch Chief completed a report thereof (a discipline request) and sent it to the Director then in Tokyo telling him to forward it to the Red Cross Society Head Office.

The 8th Talk (10 March):-

Directly after this, some citizens supporting Hori had a talk with him, and decided to submit a resignation.

The Assistant Branch Chief met these people at the vice-governor room on 10 March and accepted the resignation, and an agreement was concluded between the Assistant Branch Chief and those who witnessed the interview to the effect that the resignation was to be kept in the Assistant Branch Chief's hands, that Dr. Hori should be transferred willingly when a proper new hospital would be found for him to serve in, and that the above agreement or promise should be handed in a form of memorandum afterwards.

The Assistant Branch Chief then kindly allowed trip expenses to Dr. Hori to go up to Tokyo to look for an hospital for him to work in. The Assistant Branch Chief handed the following memorandum to one of the witnesses.

MEMORANDUM TO: Kyoichi Hori

10 March 1949

FROM: Wataru Miyauchi (Assistant RCS Branch Chief)

You have presented your resignation today which I shall retain in

my hands, and I shall do my best for your transfer. If a post be found for your transfer, you are willing to be transferred, needless to say. You are also requested to try your best to find one for yourself.

Treacherous Manoeuvre toward Nisseki Employees Union by Hori's Partisans.

On 10 March when the compromise was concluded with the presentation of Hori's resignation and the delivery of the memorandum, the Matsuyama Nisseki Labor Union convention was held. The situation follows:

1. Prior to the convention, the union president Okada (a Hori supporter) called a committee meeting and explained to them the necessity of reaching, at the convention, a resolution of a petition to put off the announcement of Hori's resignation until the doctor could find a proper post to be transferred to now that the doctor already submitted his resignation to the Assistant Branch Chief. He told the committee that the witnesses had requested him this petition and that the Assistant Branch Chief also wished to get the petition as his wish was clearly known by his kindness shown in lending him his car. "I am going to call a union convention today and sound popular opinion. Much obliged if you will kindly agree with me". Thus he attained the committee approbation and opened the union convention.

2. At the convention, union president Okada explained the situation to the members and a resolution was reached to petition for lenient postponement of Hori's resignation announcement. The 6 draft committeemen were elected including the union president and the vice-president.

3. The resolution or petition completed by the draft committee was submitted to the Assistant Branch Chief in haste without referring it to the union convention again for approval as it should have been done. Very strange to say, the petition was not of a postponement of his resignation announcement but of his remaining in office and the purport of the petition was secretly altered from the original one reached at the union assembly, very regrettable to relate.

In this respect the Vice-Governor states as follows:

1. As to the car problem:- I don't know anything whatever about the use of my car by Union President Okada. My secretary may have offered it to him without my leave. I never thought of lending it him nor have I given any permission thereof.

2. I have never spoken to the Union of the necessity of a union petition to retain Hori's resignation un-announced, nor have I thought of its necessity.

Judging from Vice-Governor's statement above which is quite different

from the union president Okada's words, even the union members themselves are now quite puzzled why the convention was held and why the petition the purport of which was secretly changed from the original one reached at the meeting was presented to the Assistant Branch Chief. It is suspected with good reason that the Hori group had presented the petition of his remaining in office through the union in order to develop some profitable turn for his sake.

The Director received in Tokyo a discipline request from the Branch Chief covering Dr. Hori's case and lost no time in forwarding it to the Head Office.

On the following day, however, he received a telegram from the Branch Chief as follows:

"Dr. Hori submitted his resignation. Withdraw the discipline request and talk over his transfer".

In obedience to this instruction, the director went to the Head Office and begged of them the turning down of the discipline request, and requested their kind consideration about his transfer problem. But the R C Society Vice-President, General Affairs Dept. Chief and the Personnel Affairs Section Chief were of an opinion that such a doctor as Hori was so troublesome a being in the RC Society that they could not agree with his transfer to any hospital wherever within the Society jurisdiction, and that since he had already submitted his resignation, its announcement was requested to be made as early as possible, but if it had been accompanied with some conditions, the disposition thereof was to be entrusted to the Director.

The director therefore visited the Tokyo University Medical Department (his alma mater) and met Honorary Professor Shiota and asked for his help. There was found a vacancy at the Numazu Hospital -- its Directorship, and so the director begged the professor to recommend Dr. Hori to the hospital and came back to Matsuyama on 16 March.

The 9th Talk (25 March):-

Dr. Hori, in obedience to the above mentioned Memorandum, and through the kind consideration of the Assistant Branch Chief, went up to Tokyo via Hiroshima in order to find a proper post. He left on 14 and returned on 25 March. His report was naturally requested on his return.

Despite the fact that Hori had already agreed to his transfer, and went up to Tokyo to find a post at public expenses thanks to the Assistant Branch Chief's kindness, he was very dishonest in the execution of his mission. He only met the Health Section Chief Sato of the Head Office (he has no personnel affairs right nor does he know the true situation of the Hori's resignation case) and conducted self-protecting measures.

He declined Prof. Shiota's recommendation to the Numazu Hospital director and tendered no effort at all toward his transfer problem.

Thus he wasted ten days (two days more than he was authorized) in his fruitless journey.

To make the matter still worse, he was so dishonest as to eat his word in the following way.

1. The resignation I submitted to the Assistant Branch Chief was not written out of my own free will, and which was not to be forwarded to the Head Office, and so it is invalid.
2. So I shall decidedly decline any recommendation wherever except a study abroad in America of which the Health Section Chief of the Head Office was speaking of or other RCS hospitals. I request you therefore to tell the Assistant Branch Chief not to recommend me hereafter to any other hospital.

In this way he broke his promise to the Assistant Branch Chief on the pretended pretext that it was made not out of his own free will but owing to one-sided request of the Assistant Branch Chief. It is common of Dr. Hori to become dishonest or sophistic in case he is placed in a disadvantageous situation through his misdeed or accusation.

The 10th Talk (31 March):-

The Assistant Branch Chief, upon hearing of Hori's dishonest break of his promise and neglect of the memorandum, summoned to his room, Hori and those who were concerned with his resignation presentation on 31 March in the afternoon and asked Hori's opinion.

Hori: The resignation I presented to you before was not written out of my own free will, and it was promised not to be forwarded to the Head Office. So it is invalid. I have no intention of being transferred to any other hospital.

Sub-Chief: Then how do you think of the memorandum given to you before?

Hori: It was given me afterward, and so it is one-sided. I cannot approve of it.

Sub-Chief: There is entered into that memorandum nothing more than what was agreed upon among those people here. Will you still think it one sided?

Hori: Yes, I think it one-sided.

Sub-Chief: If you disagree with the memorandum, why didn't you return it then? You acknowledged the memorandum and went up to Tokyo at Public Expenses to look for a post, didn't you? It's very strange of you to protest against it now after 20 days' silence. Return me the memorandum and I will return you the resignation. (Here the memorandum and the resignation were returned to each).

Now present me a resignation together with a solemn pledge that you will never object to its being announced in a month -- that is dated 30 April, or I will submit to the Head Office your discipline request myself. Choose any one of the two alternatives and answer me by 6 p.m. 2 April.

The 11th Talk (2 April):-

Morita, committee chairman of the Hiroshima Japan Red Cross Hospital and Japan Red Cross South-West Block Employees Labor Union comes to Matsuyama.

On 14 March Hori stopped at Hiroshima on his way to Tokyo and met Morita, Committee Chairman, and told him of this case in a way very much profitable to him. He came all the way from Hiroshima with the intention of completing due investigation and solution.

He arrived at Matsuyama on the evening of 1 April. He was welcomed at Takahama by Okada, our hospital employees union head. They went directly to the director's and there was held an interview of four men there -- Morita, Okada, the director and Kuriyama, the hospital chief secretary.

1. Mr. Morita, as a third person, wished to hear from the director the detailed story of the case. And so the case was precisely explained to him for about three and a half hours.

2. Mr. Morita called on Dr. Hori in the morning the next day (2 April).

3. In the afternoon the same day, he listened to the opinions of the committee chairman, assistant chairman and other common committeemen of our hospital employees labor union.

4. Mr. Morita's conclusion:

- a. Now I have understood Dept. Chief Doctor Hori's personality, conducts, activities and character.
- b. Since the case has come to such a complicated pass, and since the director has declared that it is utterly impossible to carry on good hospital management with Dr. Hori staying in the hospital, as top-most dept. chief doctor, who violates service regulations, commits immoralities, and is very treacherous, I have reached a conclusion that Dr. Hori should retire from his service.
- c. His discipline request was already sent to the Head Office, and even if it was withdrawn, his demerits were deeply impressed among RCS authorities. A doctor with such undesirable personality as Dr. Hori will be disliked and vetted

in any other Red Cross hospital. I myself cannot receive him. He may not be selected a student to study abroad in America to be despatched by the Red Cross Society in Japan.

- d. I think it common sense to give him 3 months notice at the longest before his amicable retirement though it should be solved in 2 months from the practical point of view.
- e. If in case, after having tendered his resignation, Dr. Hori should manoeuvre during these notice period of three months for his remaining in office, or if after these 3 months he should not practically retire, the South-West Block RAC Employees Union will, whether or not his discipline request may be presented from Matsuyama, discipline him, and I myself will fight against Dr. Hori at the cost of my position.
- f. I have reached the above conclusion, but for caution's sake I will listen to free and fair opinions of the Matsuyama R C Hospital Employees Union.

As above mentioned, Mr. Morita who had probably come all the way from Hiroshima to support Dr. Hori, having probably been prejudiced against the director through Hori's partial propagation, turned an enemy and arrived at a conclusion that Hori himself should leave the hospital from a fair viewpoint.

5. Mr. Morita's interview with the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Employees Union:

Beginning at about 1 p.m. on 2 April, a union committee meeting was called under the presidency of committee chairman Okada, when heated but honest discussions were conducted in earnest with the following conclusion.

The Conclusion Reached.

2 April 1949

TO: Dr. Tanaki, Director of the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital

FROM: Yoshio Okada, Committee Chairman of the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Employees Union

SUBJECT: Union Committee Resolution

We have held today a committee meeting of our employees union in relation to Dr. Hori's issue. We Union Members have long been expecting this problem to be amicably solved at an earliest possible opportunity, but to our great worry, it has been left unsolved, leaving all the hospital workers in an atmosphere dark and unhappy. From the viewpoints of reconstructing our hospital and making it more bright, all of us committee-men have reached a conclusion to get Dr. Hori retired from the hospital service.



As to the time of his retirement we think three months is the most proper term judging from the current social viewpoint.

Taking the above into your honourable consideration, your honest disposition thereof is earnestly requested.

The 12th Talk (2 April):-

According to the meeting decision, committee chief Okada and Assistant Chief Yamazaki called on the director at 6:30 that evening and showing him the resolution said: "We handed Dr. Hori a copy of this paper at his home, who requested us to tell you that he had unconditionally approved it. So we request you to approve it too."

The Director:

1. This paper alone is not enough for me to forward it to the Branch Chief.

2. Dr. Hori's resignation should be accompanied with a solemn pledge to the effect that he will have no objection to his resignation announcement at the end of the 3 months notice -- on 30 June -- whether he has found a new post or not.

If the above condition be answered, I will gladly forward the case to the Branch Chief and try my level best to comply with your request.

Committee Chief Okada, immediately visiting Dr. Hori again, returned to the director with the following necessary documents.

Resignation Request

2 April 1949

TO : Tadauke Shimazu, President of the Nippon Red Cross Society  
 FROM : Kyoichi Hori, Surgery Dept. Chief Doctor concurrently  
 Business Dept. Chief  
 SUBJECT: Resignation requested

I beg to inform you of my resignation request for personal reasons.

Solemn Pledge

2 April 1949

TO : Shigetomi Aoki, Ehime Branch Chief of the Japan Red Cross Society  
 FROM: Kyoichi Hori, Surgery Chief Doctor & the Business Dept. Chief of the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital

SUBJECT: A Promise

Hereby I submit to you my resignation on condition that it shall not be forwarded to the Head Office for 3 months. I will unfailingly resign on 30 June whether I can find a new post or not.

D. The Solution:

Upon this, the Branch Chief whole-heartedly agreed with the solution program and on 4 April he had the following notification handed down to Dr. Hori, thus solving the long-pending troublesome problem.

Branch-Chief's Notification

4 April 1949

TO : Kyoichi Hori  
FROM : Kakuzo Tamaki, the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Director  
SUBJECT: Branch Chief's Notification forwarded

Hereby I forward to you the notification of our Branch Chief.

1. I have accepted and approved your resignation and a written promise dated 2 April.
2. You are placed under no necessity of attending the hospital hereafter. You are requested to wait at home until further notice. You are, however, quite free to go on private trips.
3. Even during the 3 month's waiting period, the Branch chief is authorized to forward your resignation any time through the consultation with the director, chief doctors and the hospital employees union chief in case there be any conduct on your part running contrary to the purport of your resignation.

E. The Director's Viewpoints:

- a. The Japan Red Cross Society, with its head office in Tokyo, has its branches in To-Do-Fu-Ken throughout Japan in order to execute its business. The hospital management is part of the business to be executed by a branch.
- b. Therefore the personnel rights covering the hospital employees is possessed by the Head Office and partly by the branch chief. The director has only the right to administer the hospital. He states his opinions about personnel affairs, but he has no authority to decide on them.
- c. In the treatment of this case of Dr. Hori, I completed the investigation and report in obedience to the Branch Chief's directive.

I stated my opinion thereof as the competent director should have done, and it is my firm belief that I have been placed under no personal feelings or grudge. The investigation and report have been complete from a purely fair and unprejudiced viewpoint worthy of the director, the faithful fulfilment of whose duties have been my primary object, I swear you.

d. It is needless to say that public trust is the first prerequisite of the successful management of the hospital, and in order to secure public trust it is of dire necessity to have among its staff such desirable members who respect service regulations, violate no order nor moral laws, who are courteous, kind and cooperative so that they may promote smooth and bright activities of the hospital worthy of creditable international members of the Red Cross Society.

e. While Dr. Hori, we are extremely sorry to say, is a doctor drastically wanting in the above mentioned requisites. He neglects order and regulations, commits immoralities and is un-cooperative and treacherous, always bringing about troubles in the hospital. On his account our hospital has long suffered a dark and unclarified character.

What he is -- his undesirable personality -- is too well known to all, not only to me, but also to a majority of my hospital members, the Branch Chief, the Personnel Affairs Section Chief of the Head Office, etc. Besides, those who had had something to do with him around some matters of interests have discovered to their great disappointment and dismay what Dr. Hori really is.

f. Thanks to the kind and excellent leadership of the Ehime Military Government Team, we have hitherto rendered our humble efforts to the elevation of the status of nurses and their character with, I am happy to say, with tolerable success. We have been encouraging them to improve themselves.

It is an unhappy case indeed that the top-most department chief doctor who should be the principal leader in nurse education, at the same time teacher of the nurse school has brought about immoral cases with students and nurses. It is a very regrettable affair from an education point of view.

g. Such being the conclusion, I believe that Dr. Hori is a big obstacle in our hospital management, who, as was already explained in details above, defies hospital service regulations, violates morals and is full of intrigues. With him staying in our hospital, we cannot hope for future improvement of this hospital. From a purely unprejudiced love of the hospital, and from a fair public desire to fulfil its original mission, I have completed this report according to the Branch Chief's directive, based upon square facts. I shall be very much obliged to you if you and the Commander will kindly pay your honourable attention to this case.

I wish you every happiness and prosperity.

(1) The duplicate of Report No. 69.  
5 Mar. 1949.

FILE

To President Tadanao Shimazu of Japan R. Cross Society.  
From Chairman Masumi Momoi of Nacki Chapter J.R.C.  
Subject: Recommendation for requested re-  
signation of Director Genzo Kasai of Nacki  
Red Cross Hospital.

Due to the negligence committed by  
the above mentioned person as stated in  
his written explanation which had been  
forwarded to Vice President Eto, I request  
you to announce an order, out of consider-  
ation for his long service and meritorious  
works, as follows;

Request for resignation.

I hereby submit my resignation due  
to my personal affair and beg to request  
your approval.

17 Feb. 1949.

Genzo Kasai (sealed)  
Director of Nacki R.C. Hospital

Written Explanation (Duplicate)

7 Feb. 1949.

By Genzo Kasai

I, Director Genzo Kasai of Nacki Red  
Cross Hospital, state that in spite of the  
responsible person in the hospital, I gave  
some of the relief goods of LARA to my own

relative on 15 July 1948, for which I offer an apology.

1. The person to whom the distribution is forwarded and its circumstance at the time.

Toshikatsu Kasei, my nephew (7 months old at the time) was born as the third son of my younger brother. Due to the sickness (Puerperal fever) of his mother he had not been fed on breast since two days old, barely preserving his life on artificial nutrition, which resulted to his poor and feeble development. To make it worse and to the sorrow of the family, his father met his untimely death and the family had to travel a long way in the hot summer day. The child became sick (Catarrh of large intestine) also catching a cold which caused his feeble condition to worsen, reducing his weight to five kilograms. It was pity to see him cry days and nights.

I had the responsibility to look after the family, but on consideration of the poor housing circumstance in Kashi, I could not bring the family here to support, but took them to my native place, Takenami-mura, Ena-gun, Gifu Prefecture. The place is a considerably remote region and being far out of transportation convenience, it takes a whole day to get medical treatments or ration milk. There was goat milk once in a while, but it was hardly available at that time. Fortunately as the child got better after several days' treatment, I returned to Kashi with a heavy heart.

(3) 2. How I forwarded the LARA goods.

When I told the above matter, after returning to Kachi, to the officials of the hospital, every one sympathized with me. The person in charge of the distribution of LARA goods gave me, out of sympathy with me, "Infant Food" and a suit of clothes for a child, considering the fact that I was responsible to support the child and his family, but unable to bring them to Kachi under various circumstances. I also myself made a mistake <sup>in</sup> considering it proper to accept the distribution, and sent the mentioned goods by railway express.

Since then my nephew not only has been saved of his life, but also regained his health with those LARA's relief goods, and every one of the family is very grateful to the kindness of the American people. Children of the family are planning to send a doll made by themselves to U.S.A. in remembrance of the affair and to repay the kindness of American people.

However, I regret it deeply now to have accepted the limited goods of LARA for contribution to my own relative even though in excess of difficulties and upset I were in that time. Furthermore having come to know ~~that~~ recently that the distribution of LARA goods was restricted to within the designated area, I was overwhelmed with shame and have determined to apologize with this written explanation.

Feb. 7, 1949

Zenzo Kasai (sealed)  
Director of Kochi R.C. Hospital.

Written Explanation (Duplicate)

Feb. 8, 1949.

By Tadao Nakagawa, Kochi Red Cross Hospital.

To Governor Naomi Momoi of Kochi Prefecture.

In the past, I had made it a rule to take a careful attention for the distribution of LARA goods to be in accordance with the regulation, however upon hearing the story of the unfortunate nephew of our Director, I could not help to extend my sympathy to him and considering the fact that he was responsible to support the child, but had difficulties in finance and other matters, I gave him some of the precious goods of LARA without due consideration. There is no excuse for the careless way in which I have handled the LARA goods, and I sincerely express my apology for it, submitting this written explanation.

Tadao Nakagawa (sealed)

Dr Ooka (Chief of Surgery)  
Mr. Yamada

Takamatsu met Masuda  
Instructions originating from SM 60 Regim

1. Check distributing instructions at Welfare Dept of Pref, have prisoners accompany

2. Have Capt. Winard interview prisoners before proceeding with act.

3. Capt. Winard has made preparation to make declaration to state govt. Have proforma in office at time. Designate Lawyer.

Put charges up to Chief of Welfare Dept. (Kagashi) and the papers if the information released were from furnished by the prefecture office.

5. Contact Col Anderson and have him make a declaration concerning case.

6. Explain in details the case and how it took place to the press.

(Explain also that the local Red Cross Director Nomori had made took steps to make selection of replacing district immediately following the case was made public and that he insisted on Karai submitting resignation with reasons due to personal circumstances.

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7. No matter what takes place hereafter contact and receive instructions from the local C.O. immediately

8. Mrs W. expressed her opinion that she would like very much to come to Tokyo directly and interview people concerned to do what she can & straighten the case out. but due to her work it can't be possible.

Mrs W. contacted SCRP Pursuing Sect at the time of interview SCRP stated that they had not contacted Red Cross yet. but the Representative of JORCP Agency Japan and The American Red Cross Representative stated that "both agencies had made a thorough investigation of this case but was known that Dr. Kase had not carried out any act of a criminal kind and is clear of charges.

DEPT. OF DEFENSE  
SUBPLY OFFICER

A.S.C. SUPPLIES

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(Signature)



Date of translation 30th March Translated by Jannaka

To: Captain Kinard,  
Chief of Public Health Sec,  
Kochi M. F. T.

29th, March 1949.

From: Yoshiaki Ooka,  
Chief surgeon of Kochi Red Cross Hospital.

Sir,

In accordance with your direction respecting the handling of LARA goods concerning a head physician Kasai of Kochi Red Cross Hospital of this time, I made a question to a pref. welfare dept chief Mr. Hayashi for his opinion of the matter on 28th March, of which I beg to state below.

1. There is no regulation that LARA goods should not be forwarded to the outside of pref, but see the fact that the same was sent to Gifu pref. I regret of a head physician's lack of common sense.