DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 726.7 (21 Jan 46)PH

21 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE, TOKYO.

SUBJECT : Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan.

1. The maintenance of licensed prostitution in Japan is in contravention of the ideals of democracy and inconsistent with the development of individual freedom throughout the nation.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to forthwith abrogate and annul all laws, ordinances and other enactments which directly or indirectly authorize or permit the existence of licensed prostitution in Japan, and to nullify all contracts and agreements which have for their object the binding or committing, directly or indirectly, of any woman to the practice of prostitution.

3. English translations of the enactments issued in compliance with this Memorandum will be submitted in duplicate to this Headquarters immediately upon their final preparation and prior to publication.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H.W. Allen,
/t/ H.W. ALLEN,
Colonel,AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

NBN/MG/yo
21 November 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Request for Import License by Sancta Bernadette Charity Association

1. Miss Scott, ESS, Foreign Trade, Import-Export, requested concurrence of PH&W on the granting of an import license to be issued by ESS, FT, to Madame Fouquet, Director of Sancta Bernadette Charity Association in Tokyo. Madame Fouquet has imported a large quantity of cloth and wool to be processed by her organization, which she claims is a legitimate recognized private welfare organization, and the proceeds from the sale of the imported goods to be used for charitable purposes.

2. The undersigned contacted Mrs. Edna Callow for information concerning Madame Fouquet's organization. Mrs. Callow stated that Madame Fouquet and her group were not recognized, either by SCAP or the Japanese Government as a legitimate welfare agency and this organization has been under investigation by both Tokyo-to Welfare Department and the Tokyo Provost Marshal's office for alleged misuse of donated relief supplies.

3. Miss Scott was contacted by telephone and given above information and advised that on the basis of this information PH&W recommended no license should be granted to Madame Fouquet's organization as a Welfare Institution.

MARTA GREEN
Welfare Services Advisor

Info Copy to:
Miss Scott, ESS
Mrs. Callow, Tokyo-to

MRS. EDNA CALLOW, Tokyo-to

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

NEN/MG/yo
23 November 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Staff Visit by Marta Green, Welfare Services Advisor, Accompanied by Mr. T. Sano, Rehabilitation Section, Ministry of Welfare

1. Visit was made to Nagoya City, 31 Oct through 3 Nov 1949.

2. This was an approved trip for the purpose of conferring with Regional Civil Affairs Welfare Officers, Prefectural and City officials and inspecting rehabilitation homes for prostitutes.

3. Persons interviewed or contacted:

Col. Calter - C.O. Tokai-Hokuriku Regional CAT
Mr. James - Chief Welfare Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku Region CAT
Mrs. Mealing - Welfare Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku Region CAT
Mrs. Baker - Welfare Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku Region CAT
Mr. Kaname Tanaka - Interpreter, Regional CAT
Mr. Yaseki Ikai - Interpreter, Regional CAT
Mr. S. Iwase - Chief, Prefectural Welfare Dept.
Mr. Tadao Ousuka - Chief, Child Welfare, Prefectural Office
Mr. S. Susuki - Prefectural Medical Dept.
Mr. Y. Kanabe - Nagoya City Public Health Dept.
Miss Inoye - Prefectural Chief of Public Health Nurses
Miss A. Contane - Chief of Nagoya City Public Health Nurses
Mr. Yashisuke Ishida - Nagoya Police Superintendent
Mr. Ichikawa Shotaro - Chief of Nagoya Restaurant Cooperative Assn. & Vice-Chief of National Japanese Restaurant & Tea House Assn.
Mr. Toji Noda - Chief, Aichi-ken V.D. Prevention Federation (Prostitutes Assn).

4. Results and recommendations:

On the morning of 8 Nov 49 the undersigned, with Mr. Sano and officials of the Prefectural and City Welfare Bureaus visited Asoka Gakuen, an institution for the rehabilitation of prostitutes, and Kusanagi-Ryo, property formerly used as a

MRS. CALLOW

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rehabilitation center for prostitutes and administered by the Prefectural Welfare Dept. but now being used as a public health nurse training school and dormitory.

Asoka Gakuen is a large 2 story barrack type building in good condition with 11 rooms - 7½ tatamis per room. At present there are 6 on the staff - the director Mr. Jotai Kimura, a Buddhist monk; Mrs. Haruko Hyose, head matron; 2 teachers (f); 1 clerk and 1 cook. One of the teachers is a graduate nurse. The head matron looks after the general welfare of the girls and gives instructions in flower arrangement, tea ceremony and Japanese etiquette. One of the teachers gives instructions in foreign sewing and one gives instructions in Japanese Sewing. All three women do follow-up case work on the girls after they leave the institution.

The institution is supported and operated with national and prefectural funds. ¥42 per day per girl is alloted, ¥24 of which goes for care of the girl and ¥18 for administration.

At present there are 19 girls living in the institution; of this number 17 work outside, 4 in an ironworks, 8 in a textile factory, 4 in a trade school and one works as a domestic; 2 girls assist with the maintenance chores of the institution. Maximum earnings of girls is ¥4,000 per month - minimum ¥2,000. In the past year the institution has processed 116 girls of which 2 had V.D. and 48 ran away before receiving much assistance. The girls remain an average of about a year and then return to relatives, marry or live in other quarters.

The clothing needs of the girls are met by donations from LARA and the Social Section of the Prefectural government and by personal purchases. No vocational or academic training is received in the institution, none is planned.

The girls receive an average of 2280 calories per day. Head matron plans the meals and cook does purchasing. Fish every other day, meat twice a month. The institution receives a supplementary ration for the girls because of the work they do.

This institution gives excellent shelter and food to its inmates, being what approximates a well supervised working girls' home providing supervised recreation and moral guidance. It is not operating to capacity. The Chief of Police stated that no girls are picked up on the streets on suspicion of being prostitutes or vagrants because it is a violation of the "Human Rights" Law to do so and that candidates for the home came from the Provost Court and the hospitals where they were

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treated for V.D. and then contacted by a social worker. None comes from the regular houses of prostitution.

After leaving Asoka Gakuen the undersigned, with the same officials, visited Kusanagi-Ryo. This institution, formerly operated by the Welfare Department as a rehabilitation home, is now being used by the Public Health Dept. for a dormitory and class rooms for public health nurses. (See attached report of transfer of property.)

The plant consists of two large barrack like buildings, is in excellent condition. One building is used for the class rooms and girls dormitory - one building for storage and food service and living quarters for the nurses. At present there are 34 in training, 13 live in as well as 3 of the staff. 8 public health nurses are also living in the dormitory.

P.M.

At 1330 a conference was held in the Welfare Office of Regional Civil Affairs Team with undersigned and prefectural welfare officials to discuss present conditions in the rehabilitation home for girls and general condition of street walkers and prostitutes.

Undersigned commended the Prefectural Welfare Dept. for its excellent supervision of Asoka Gakuen. Recommended, however, that a change in directors be made. Present incumbent is an elderly Buddhist priest with no special training or post experience in this type of institution. He is merely a figure head. The real director of the institution, and well qualified to be so in actuality, is the chief matron Mrs. Haruko Hyose. Undersigned also recommended more educational and leisure time occupations and materials for the girls and more stress on skills and facilities that will fit the girls for a place in modern society such as classes in cooking, child care, sewing, music and current events rather than tea ceremony, flower arrangement and classic rules of behavior. Undersigned pointed out that present institution is running far from capacity and more effort should be made to do so. That there was no need for another institution of this kind in Nagoya City. That it would be well to use Kusanagi Ryo when Welfare Department regained possesion of it for other more needed welfare purposes.

It was brought out in the conference that there are 4 recognized prostitution areas in Nagoya City. Total number of regular houses 150. 79 of these are in the Nakamura Area:

Area	No. of Professional Prostitute
Nakamura Heirakuen	895

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Area	No. of Professional Prostitutes
Nakagawa Yawataen	220
Kita Jotoh En	436
Minato Koyoen	198
Total	1,749

These women are not street walkers but inmates of so-called regular houses and all members of the Prostitutes Association. It was stated by Mr. Noda, that the earnings of the women are apportioned so:- 20% of monthly gross income to house operator for food and quarters (of this 20%, 12% goes for food 8% for quarters). Of the remaining sum, 50% goes to girl as her net income. Out of this net she must pay her hair dresser and other personal needs and if she owes the house operator for clothing or personal loans, 10% per month of her net is deducted as payment there on. The other half of the gross sum after the first 20% is deducted is used to cover fees to the Prostitutes' Association, which include annuity fund, doctors fees for V.D. examination, medicines for treatment and hospitalization costs, dues and miscellaneous taxes and assessments. The average gross earnings of a woman in the houses in listed four areas is ¥15,000 to 25,000 per month. Fees are on a per hour basis from 8 p.m. to midnight - midnight to 8 a.m. - a lump sum, fees varying as to quality of house. Inmates of houses go to doctor designated by Aichi-ken V.D. Prevention Federation (Prostitutes Association) for V.D. check every 5 days. If woman is found to have V.D. she supposedly is sent to nearest hospital for treatment. Mr. Noda of the V.D. Prevention Association stated his association had paid ¥4 million to the prefecture in the past year for medical fees for members (prostitutes). It was apparent to undersigned that controlled prostitution is a big business, closely supervised by local officials and business men in Nagoya.

Mr. Ichikawa of the Restaurant and Tea Houses Co-operative Association of Japan stated that girls working in restaurants and tea houses were also controlled and supervised but had more freedom of movement than those in "Houses" and paid a smaller percent of their "take" for dues and operational costs.

It was brought to undersigned's attention that no recruits for the rehabilitation centers come from the houses, but only from the lower type tea house or restaurant and sources mentioned earlier in this report.

After the conference undersigned, accompanied by Mr. Ishida, Police Superintendant, Mr. Ichikawa, Chief of Nagoya Restaurant Association, Mr. Noda, Chief of Aichiken V. D. Prevention Association (Prostitutes Assn.) and members of the

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CAT Welfare Office and Prefectural Welfare Dept., visited several houses of prostitution and made physical inspection of premises in the Nakamura Area. Facts given to undersigned during conference were verified by owners of houses and women interviewed. Needless to say due to the lisited time allotted, undersigned only saw the "best Houses". The Nakamura Hospital, which treats V.D. cases was also visited. At present 10 girls from the houses in the area are in the hospital for V.D. treatment.

Several night clubs and cafés were visited in which girls are employed as waitresses and entertainers. These girls receive wages and pay a percentage of their tips to the association. All live out in housing provided by themselves. Several tea houses and small restaurants were visited. In these waitresses supposedly only serve customers. Girls from outside come in and entertain guests. These entertainers in several places, were living in rooms on the premises or in dormitories adjacent thereto provided by owners of the restaurant or tea house. For this accommodation they pay a stipulated sum plus a percent of their tips or "gratuities" to the owner of the establishment they work.

It was obvious to undersigned that women in the houses were 18 or over while girls in therrestaurants, tea houses, and night clubs were younger. Several seen, appeared 15 or 16, and most not over 20. During entire inspection trip questions by undersigned were answered freely and unhesitatingly by operators of establishments and women therein.

From 1630 to 1730 a conference was held in the office of the CAT Welfare to arbitrate and settle the Kusanagi Ryo situation. Present were: Mr. Sano of the Welfare Ministry; Mr. James, Regional CAT Welfare Chief; undersigned and concerned representatives of the Prefectural Public Health and Welfare Dept. (See attached report as to past procedure used to allocate Kusanagi Ryo from Public Welfare to Public Health use.) It was agreed by Mr. James and undersigned that transfer of jurisdiction of the property in question by Capt. Davis, was highly irregular and beyond his sphere of influence and that he was acting beyond his authority; that the matter was definitely one in which the prefecture and the Ministry were solely concerned. Mr. James informed Mr. Sano of the Ministry, Mr. Iwase, Chief of the Prefectural Welfare Dept., Mr. Susuki, Prefectural Medical Dept., and Miss Inouye, Supervisor of Public Health Nurses, that the previous actions and decisions of Capt. Davis regarding the disposition of Kusanagi Ryo were wrong and beyond his authority and that in as much as none of the transaction appeared in writing all of Capt. Davis' orders were declared null and void and as far as the present Civil

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Affairs Team was concerned the property still belonged to the Prefectural Welfare Dept. It was up to the Prefectural Depts. of Public Health and Welfare with the Welfare Ministry to resolve the difficulty of occupancy among themselves. This decision was approved by all present and Mr. James and undersigned turned the meeting over to Mr. Sano of the Ministry to discuss the business. A report of the final decision as to the use of the property will be made to Mr. James.

5. All conferences, meetings and inspections were coordinated with Mr. James, Chief of Tokai-Hokuriku Region Civil Affairs Team.

MARTA GREEN
Welfare Services Advisor

Copy to:
Mr. James
Dr. Nieda
Mrs. Callow

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COPY

COPY

Kusanagi Ryo Being Used for Dormitory and Class Rooms for Public Health Nurses

Kusanagi Ryo was used as prostitution rehabilitation center, but was closed on 11 May 1949 in order to make use of it as a dormitory and class rooms of public health nurses.

The reason why it was closed was as follows:

Captain Davis, public health officer in Aichi Military Government Team, asked Ken Welfare Chief Mr. Iwase and City Welfare and Public Health Chief Mr. Yamaguchi to empty the Kusanagi Ryo in May 1949, explaining that there were 2 prostitute rehabilitation centers in Nagoya and number of inmates were so little that one institution Asoka Gakuen could accomodate inmates of both institutions, and Captain Davis told officials that Kusanagi Ryo would be used for dormitory and class rooms of public health nurses.

But the officials refused explaining that Kusanagi Ryo was established with 100% national subsidy and the reason why these institutions were not full, was the police could not dare to pick up prostitutes by a certain regulation, while there were many women in the city who needed rehabilitation. They told that they could agree with Capt. Davis only after getting approval of Welfare Ministry.

And Ken sent an enquiry to W.M. Answer was "No".

In the meantime, Mr. Aoyagi Aichi Governor was called by Col. Kelly and Capt. Davis to M.G. Team, and after some talks the governor agreed to evacuate Kusanagi Ryo. Miss Beachem of Aichi M.G. Public Health Section who returned back from Tokyo told that she had succeeded to get approval about this matter at G.H.Q.

Then Kusanagi Ryo was closed on 11 May 1949.

Mr. Osuga Aichi Child Welfare Chief requested Capt. Davis to issue an official statement of M.G. which required evacuation of Kusanagi Ryo. Capt. Davis told Ken officials that he would issue it. But he did not issue it and returned back to the state.

Ken sent a letter to Welfare Ministry and asked an agreement on the evacuation explaining all negotiations taken between M.G. in the past. But no answer has come yet.

All records about this matter are kept at Ken Welfare and Child Section.

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28 Public Assistance Widows

Suggestions on how to promote rehabilitation of wido .

Extracted from letters sent to Yomiuri Press Contest, May 21, 1949

		Writers
1.	Better workshops	46
2.	Remarriage	43
3.	Employment relief	24
4.	Religion, recreation, public understanding	23
5.	Widows' mutual-aid federations	23
6.	Better day nurseries	19
7.	Better Boshi Ryos	16
8.	Special laws & projects for relief and protection of widows	13
9.	Vocational guidance	9
10.	Social insurance for widows	9
11.	Increase in D.L.S. aid	7
12.	Marriage consultation bureau	7
13.	Housing aid	5
14.	Enterprise loans.	5
15.	Educational aid for widows' children	3
16.	More food distributions	2
17.	Tax reduction and exemption	2
18.	Enforce repatriation	1
19.	Allocation of community chest fund	1
20.	Decrease in Gov't assessment of crops.	1
21.	Oppose Yoshida Cabinet	1
22	Rather be a mistress	1

155 Male writers, age range 16-70

77 female writers, age range 21-58

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How to rehabilitate widows

Yominri Press

assistance for finding job	17+7=24
consideration of public for re-marriage	19
Establish Boshi-Ryo	12
" Day nursery	14
" Workshop	11
social insurance for widow	9
understanding of public	9
special law for widow	5
association & town of widow	10
improvement of working condition	2

special tax from single person over 35 yrs, or couple with no child, for the tuition & nursery fund of children under 15 yrs

Range of age

M. 30 (20 ~ 60 yrs.)

F. 9 (24 ~ 40 yrs.)

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Sadako Yoshizawa	F	Tokyo	Remarriage
Tabes Sabano	M	"	workshop for widows only
Michiko Matsuyama	F	Shizuoka	Haha no kai
Katsuiye Tsurumi	M	"	vocational guidance
Ai Yahima	F	Ibaragi	Decrease of crop allocation
Kan Kobora	M	Tokyo	Remarriage
Kenoshita	F	"	Vocational training
Otani Haketu	F	Saitama	remarriage
Yoshida Toshino	M	Tokyo	increase child welf. assitance.
Shimizu Iwao	M	"	remarriage
Sano Takeshi	M	"	"
Oshima Makato	M	Nagano	"
Oshima Katsu	F	Todigi	widows' association to promote widows interests only
Murakami Kie	F	Tokyo	widows clubs
Sato Koichi	M	"	Boshingo with goats and chicken
Watanabe Kimiko	F	Fukushima	Day Nursery & marriage Bureau
Kaneko Takao	M	Tokyo	remarriage.
Yamamori Kazuko	F	Nagano	Enterprise fund.
Nitobe Ichisabuo	M	Tokyo	Community chest fund
Sakamoto Masao	M	Fukushima	enterprise loan
Aoyama Tomyoshi	M	Tokyo	workshop.
Ito Fusako	F	Ibaragi	public understanding needed
Kawaai Yoshitaka	M	Chiba	enterprise fund
Teramoto Masao	M	Tokyo	remarriage.

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Takahashi Midori	F	Sabata	Enterprise loan
Toyobawa	F	Aomori	consultation office at family court
Matsuno Sumijo	M	Tokyo	work shop
Ashihara Seikichi	M	Kanagawa	educational aid for children.
Takeuchi Jiro	M	Tokyo	widows cooperative
Ohara Tatsuo	M	Saitama	more sympathy & spiritual aid from public
Fujisawa Hisako	F	Tokyo	remarriage
Furuta Masayoshi	M	"	widows mutual-aid corp.
Ebie Gentaro	M	Niigata	vocational guidance remarriage
Takashima Jiro	M	Tokyo	loan for enterprise
Kuwahara Ryosatsu	M	"	childrens' dormitories
Nakajima Misao	F	Osaka	remarriage
Suzuki Shigeyoshi	M	Tokyo	housing aid
Tamura Tetsuo	M	Iwate	larger D.L.S aid.
Koshizumi Yoshio	M	Tokyo	steady jobs
Hayashi Toichi	M	Fukushima	workshops.
Morita Takao	F	Nagano	medical and educational aid for children.
Suzuki Takeo	M	Gunma	Widow's club.
Oshima Tsutomu	M	Aomori	mutual aid ass.
Yokouchi Akira	M	Saitama	more understanding from public.
Umezawa Matsuo	M	~~Shizuoka~~ Iwate	adequate D.L.S. aid.
Nagano Moisao	F	Shizuoka	remarriage.

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Mrs	Ono Kayo	Shriner	57	Raise of Public assistance
mr	Kida Kenzo	Official	30	Boshi Ryo
mr	Umezawa Kichio	Massage	45	Establishing Sewing machine Corporations
mr	Kawashiro Akira	Dry goods	40	Do not take War widow as a mistress.
mr	Ichikawa Tomoaki	Allied force employee	43	Simplification of applying Public assistance & more recreations for them
miss	Susuki Koh	Non	30	More public allowance & aid.
mr	Takahashi Kiichi			Raise of Public assistance
mr	Watanabe Kenichi	?	36	More food distribution & Prevention of crimes toward War widows.
mrs	Funatsu Chiyo	Non	30	Work shop Re-marrying
mr	Ishii Kiyokatsu	Company employee	37	More Supply of food.
mr	Yajima Fumio	Hair dresser	36	Second marriage
mr	Takahashi Takashi	Student	22	Neighbour sympathy
mrs	Asai Kayo		38	Belief in God
mr	Ohrui Ichiro			Assisting Vocational works.
mr	Enomoto Kōshō	Priest Nursery chief	40	Day nursery
mr	Itō Kanshi	Teacher	28	Neighbours guidance
mr	Aoyagi Tosaku	Farmer	70	Exemption of Taxes.
mrs	Ohshima Miyoko	Post office employee	33	Raise of Public assistance
miss	Nagano Hisako	Non	40	Finding Rooms
mr	Okaji Naoji	Farmer	29	Opposing Yoshida cabinet
mr	Wada Hideo		20	Work shop
mr	Yamaguchi Tetsuro	student	23	Second marriage
mr	Hirano Ryōhei	Contracter	50	Encouraging Opening small shops.

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mr Maeda yoshimatsu	Factory Worker	38	Good surroundings
miss Negishi kinuyo	non	23	Second marriage
mr Aida Masayoshi	Factory Worker	31	Marriage Sodanjo
mrs Ito Yuki		32	Vocational guidance
mr Ohto Haruo	student	16	Second marriage.
miss Karaki Katsuko	Home worker	28	Widows relief work
mr Fujita Shigeyuki	Company employee	30	Day nurseries.
miss Minami mine			Protection on miserable widows
mrs Iseyama Hanako		35	Boshi Ryo
mr Sugimura Yoshio		53	Actual event "Rather be a mistress"
mrs Takehana Toyo	Farmer	35	Day nurseries & Work shops
mr Ogawa Yasuo	student	25	Second marriage
mr Tadokoro shoji	Cobler	56	"
mr Morotomi Tetsuo			Work shop
mr Ohtsuka Kinichiro	Vocational director	47	Boshi Ryo
mr Sasaki Shiro	Student	19	Widows Relief work
mr Kaise Kojiro	Justice officer	25	Marriage Sodanjo
mr Jigu Takashi	Student		More construction of houses.
mr Yoshizawa Hideaki	Post office man		Assisting employment & second marriage
mrs Terada Misae		38	Vocational agency
mr Koyama Shigeyuki			Rabit breeding
mr Ohshima Chotaro	Clothes dealer		Home work & second marriage
mr Shinoda Kazuo	Official	36	Employment agent
mr Katsuragawa Misao		21	Work shop & second marriage
mr Yamamoto Sukei	Student	27	Second marriage Sodanjo
Okada Hisako	non	35	Belief in God

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mr	Kaneda Shigero	Laborer	19	Protection Home
mr	Muro Jiro	Company employee	38	Encorreging home works.
	A widow			Enforcing repatriation
mr	Nunokawa Tomoaki	British Embassy employee	43	Relief & Protection
mr	Koiwai Kiyoshi	Company employee	37	Assisting employment
mrs	Nakagawa Shizuko		52	Second Marriage
mr	MidoriKawa Seikichi			Neighboring affection & Work shop
mrs	Nagata Také		39	Help of National promotion Corp
mr	Aoki Shigeru	Student	21	General information & help employment
mr	Sakai Sumi	Farmer	33	Advising recreations & meetings.
mr	Yoshida Takéo	»	27	Assisting Employments.
mr	Takahashi Kenji	Teacher	35	Vocational guidance
mrs	Sakai Sumi	Farmer	33	Meetings & recreations
mr	Yamaga Seishichi	R.R. Employee	26	Marriage Sodanjo
mr	Inayama Fujio	Demobilized	30	Second marriage
mrs	Ito Fumi		42	Reducing tax
mr	Kakidani Sanji		36	Second marriage
mr	Noguchi Tadashi			» & new homes.
mr	Aoki Seichi	Woven dealer	20	» & Day nurseries
mr	Suzuki Sabro	Workman	27	Protecting & more assistance (fund)
mrs	Furusé Yasu	Home worker	58	Work shop
mr	Mitsuhashi Kokmin	commerce	30	Assisteng employment & giving jobs.
mr	Shinozuka Hito		33	Vocational help & new houses
miss	Ono Kayo	shriner	57	Second maniage

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1 ISAO YAZAWA INSTITUTIONS, WORK SHOPS SHOULD GIVE THEM PRIORITY

2. KAN KOBAYASHI PROTECTION LAW TO BE ESTABLISHED

3. AYAKO SHIMIZU CONSULTATION OFFICES TO BE OPENED

4 HAJIME KOGA REGISTER BOOK TO BE MADE FOR REMARRIAGE & VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5 SHIGERU SATOYOSHI OPENING OF CONSULTATION IN LOCAL OFFICES THROUGHOUT JAPAN.

6 KAZUO YAMAMOTO IF GOVERNMENT STUDIED ENOUGH ABOUT THEM ADEQUATE ASSISTANCE WILL BE FOUND AS THE RESULT

7.

7 RYUKO MATSUYAMA GOVERNMENT SHOULD GIVE THEM SPIRITUAL ASSISTANCE AS WELL AS AID IN KIND AND MONEY

8. YOSHITATSU FUKUDA FOR THEIR REMARRIAGE, NEWS PAPERS AND LOCAL OFFICES SHOULD BE COOPERATED FOR ASSISTANCE OF ACQUAINTANCES.

9 KAORU MITSUI OPENING OF BOARDING HOUSE AND TEACHING OF FLOWER ARRANGEMENT.

10. TAKEKO MASUDA OPENING MARRIAGE BUREAU

11. KUNITARO HASEGAWA REMARRIAGE IS ONLY THE WAY OF SOLUTION

12. ONOKICHI MIURA REMARRIAGE SHALL NOT BE A BAD IDEA

13. KINNOSUKE YUASA I PREFER THEM TO READ BIBLE.

14 JOZO HIRANO GIVE THEM STRONG RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

15. MASAO ISHIDA LET RED CROSS SOCIETY TAKE AN INITIATIVE FOR NEW RELIEF WORK

16 ★ TOKUMITSU ODERA PUBLIC SHOULD UNDERSTAND THEM WELL AND GOVERNMENT SHOULD GIVE ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE

17 YOSHIO KUMAGAI GIVE THEM PEACE AND CODE

18 SHIZUO YAMADA OPENING OF MARRIAGE BUREAU AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OFFICE.

19 TAKETO IWASAWA ORGANIZE A STRONG BODY OF WAR WIDOWS

20 HARUO ITO GIVE THEM SPECIAL FOOD RATION FOR SECURITY OF MINIMUM LIVING STANDARD

21 FUSAJI INO PUBLIC SHOULD EXTEND THEIR HELP FOR THE SECURITY OF SUITABLE WORK INSTEAD OF DEPEND ON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

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22	SETSU YAMADA	GIVE THEM SPIRITUAL ENCOURAGEMENT AS WELL AS OTHER MATERIALISTIC AID.
23	SUMI IRIE	WAR WIDOWS EARNINGS SHOULD ~~NOT~~ NOT BE DEDUCTED FROM THE ~~GRANT BASED ON U.C.L.A.~~ PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ~~STANDARD~~
24	JUSUMU FUJIMOTO	THEIR CHILDREN'S HEALTHY GROWTH SHOULD BE GUARANTEED BY NOT (GOT) ALSO PROVIDE THEIR WIDOW PENSION
25.	SADAO SETO	GIVE THEM SOME WORK ~~NEED~~ INSTEAD OF ~~GIVING MONEY BENEFIT GRANTED.~~
26	MASAJI YAMAGUCHI	GOVERNMENT MEASURE IS NOT SUFFICIENT SO PUBLIC SHOULD GET COOPERATED FOR EMPLOYMENT OF WAR WIDOWS
27	KAZUO KANEKO	IF THEY WAIT ~~ASSISTANCE~~ REQUEST BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT THEY WILL DIE THEY ~~HAND~~ SHOULD GET MARRY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
28	SACHIKO HAYASAKA	REQUEST WELL UNDERSTANDING OF COMMUNITY PEOPLE ABOUT THEM.
29	SATO KAWAGUCHI	GIVE THEM PRIORITY ~~FOR~~ THEIR EMPLOYMENT
30	SHOZO TAKAHASHI	PREFER THEM TO ESTABLISH SUITABLE FACTORY BY THEMSELVES
31	ITASAKO WATANABE	GUARANTEE THEM THEIR MINIMUM LIVING STANDARD AND PROVIDE THEIR CHILDREN SCHOOL EXPENSE.
32	TERUKO OTSUKA	WANTS UNDERSTANDABLE NEIGHBOR
33	YUKO OZAKI	PREFER THEM TO LEARN TYPING
34	MITSUKO MIHETA	ESTABLISH~~MENT~~MENT OF MORE ITOMERS AND CHILDREN'S HOME
35	WATARU KUNII	OPENING OF ~~RENT~~ A BOOK STORE FOR RENT
36	YUSAKU SHIMOJO	OFFER THEM TO RAISE ~~RABBIT~~ ANGORA RABBIT
37.	YASUO MUKAI	A BOOK STORE FOR RENT
38	MASAKO KOMORI	ESTABLISH~~MENT~~ STORE HOME FOR WAR WIDOWS AND
39	MIYOKO HOSOYA	REMARRIAGE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NURSERY WILL SOLVE THE QUESTION.
40	FUSAKO YASUNAGA	ESTABLISH KINDERGARTEN THROUGHOUT JAPAN AND GIVE THEM JOB AS DRY NURSES
41	MIKI TAKESHITA	DON'T NEGLECT WAR WIDOW GIVE THEM HELP BY ESTABLISHING BOSHI RYO
42	ICHI KOIKE	GIVE THEM MORE FINANCIAL AID AND ASSIST ~~FOR~~ THEIR REMARRIAGE
43	SHINROKU NAGAI	PUBLIC MUST EXTEND THEY WARM HANDS
44	EIKO SUGAWARA	LEARN (A TRADE) HEALTH ~~NEED~~ ADJUSTMENT TREAT
45.	KAZUO ITO	GIVE THEM ADEQUATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
46	YOSHIHISA KOTAGAWA	GIVE THEM SUITABLE WORK FOR THEM
47	SEIICHI ASADA	AMPLIFICATION OF INFANT HOME AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

48	KIKU SHIOBA	IF ANY ONE WANTS GET MARRY TRY TO TOUCH WITH WOMEN ASSOCIATION. AND IF IT HARD TO STAY IN CITY ON THE GROUNDOF FOOD GO OUT COUNTRY AND HELP FARMERS
49	UNKNOWN	SIMPLY APPEALED TO WELFARE COMMITTEE OF UPPER HOUSE.
50	HYO MARUYAMA	GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE TO AID THEIR WELFARE
51	KIMI SAKURAI	WISHES TO OPEN A RELIEF MOVEMENT FOR WAR WIDOW.
52	CHIYOKO KYUBA	WOULD LIKE TO LIVE STRONGLY FOR BRIGHT FUTURE
53	TOSHIHIKO ITO	GIVE THEM SOCIAL, SPIRITUAL AID
54	MINORU SAITO	LET PUBLIC ~~EXTEND~~ THEIR WARM HANDS ~~FOR AID~~
55	SUMIE TSUKITA	APPLICATION OF ISOSHI RYO
56	TOSHIKO SOTOZAKI	REMARRIAGE, (AND) SPECIAL PRIVILEDGE TO BE GIVEN
57	SHIGENO KITAZAWA	~~WAR WIDOWS~~ (THEY) TO BE EXEMPTED ~~FOR RENT~~
58	YASUKO ICHIKAWA	WORK PLACES TO BE OPENED COMBINED WITH NURSERIES
59	TOKUJI MASUDA	EXTEND WARM HANDS
60	MICHIO MIZUMOTO	REARRANGE IS THE ONLY WAY ~~TO SOLVE THIS QUESTION~~
61	KAZUO BABA	GIVE THEM MORE ASSISTANCE
62	KAZUO OKUDERA	DEPEND ON GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE
63	SAKU SUYAMA	ORGANIZE THEMSELVES AND OPEN UP SOME BUSINESS
64	MASAKO YAMAMOTO	GOVERNMENT SHOULD WORK ON THIS MORE ACTIVELY
65	TERUYUKI ITANI	ONLY SOLUTION OF THIS QUESTION IS THEIR REMARRIAGE
66	IRIZO MATSUI	GIVE THEM TAX, FINANCIAL AID, RECREATION, AND EDUCATE PUBLIC.
67	SEIICHI KUBOTA	GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROMOTE PUBLIC SENTIMENT ~~TO SOLVE THIS QUESTION~~
68	YOSHIKO SATO	PUBLIC SHOULD PAY MORE ATTENTION ~~ABOUT IT~~
69	KEN MIURA	RELIEF GOODS TO BE DISTRIBUTED FAIRLY LET US (THEM) WORK AT WORK SHOPS (IMPROVED)
70	TETSUO ISHITOBI	EMPLOYERS HAVE TO HAVE UNDERSTANDING WITH US
71	SUZUE HIRATSUKA	BOSHIRYO TO BE AMPLIFIED
72	TOSHIKO SHIBATA	GIVE THEM WORK, HELP THEIR REMARRIAGE
73	SHOICHI YUASA	HELP THEM WITH DEEP HUMANISTIC LOVE
74	FUMIO MITSUI	GIVE THEIR CHILDREN BRIGHTER EDUCATION, FIRST. ~~AFTER~~ THEN, IT WOULD NOT BE TOO LATE TO GET MARRY
75	SADAICHI SAKURAI	GIVE THEM SUITABLE VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Protection of Women

Inspector: Woodrow

Interpreter: Arima

Date: 15 Sept 49

SCHEDULE FOR SPOT CHECK

NAME: Taira, Shizuko

ADDRESS: Tamamura Kaitoi Minamitama Gun

MEMBERS OF FAMILY GROUP:

Name	Sex	Age	Income	Employer	Employer's Add.	Verification
Ryosuke	M	59	food [redacted]	daily workers.		
Shizuko	F	54	4,240			
Son missing						

Minsei-iin:

Date of last visit of Minsei-iin:

Amount of grant for preceding month:

Remarks: Repatriated in March. Never applied for Public assistance. Living with relatives.

Sells ice candy Shoji Candy Co. Nakaokachimachi #42. Usually buys 80 candies for 240. (¥3) sells for 160 (¥2 each. ¥2. profit) Usually sells about 60 a day. She takes loss. # bought is up to her own discression. This Co (Mr. Amashita) belongs to association of wholesale dealers. Doesn't know about Co. belonging to any welfare association.

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She belongs to Hikiyaze Dome Kai (Repatriates friendship association) — pays no dues — Receives favors of ~~for~~ R.R. pass. at lower cost. (780 for 2400 pass) — Is under no obligation for this favor.

Income — highest 2,000/mo. lowest. ±1200./mo. Sell during summer months. No plans for winter

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Inspector: Woodrow

Interpreter: Arima

Date: 15 Sept 49

SCHEDULE FOR SPOT CHECK

NAME: Matsubara Ko

ADDRESS: #238 Yotsuzimachi Katsushika Ku

MEMBERS OF FAMILY GROUP: 7

Name	Sex	Age	Income	Employer	Employer's Add.	Verification
Yonekichi	M	48	¥3,000. Home work (mental case + also nutritional trouble)			
Ko	F	40	Housewife - receives M.P.	receives M.P. (monthly)		
Kiyoshi	M	15				
Takashi	M	13				
Takeshi	M	11	School			
Shino	M	9				
Masayuki	M	4	Children go to school ½ days so they take care of 4 yr old			

Minsei-iin: Tō Shibuya Minsei Jimusho

~~Date of last visit of Minsei iin~~: does not know Minsei iin

~~Amount of grant for preceding month~~: ¥2220.

Remarks: Sells ice candy for Kikunoya Co. (near Kusama Saka Police) 1½ months. Pays ¥100. for 50 ice candies - sells each for ¥5. Nets ¥74/day. (car fare deducted) Takes less sensei's.

Applied for assistance 3 years ago. Has been receiving aid ever since. Jimusho never insisted on her getting a job

She does not belong to any associations

Plans to sell bread when cold weather starts. operating on own. buys black market flour has baker bake it. sells it in Ueno.

Rents ¥40./mo 2 rooms 9 mats

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Inspector: Woodrow

Interpreter: Arima

Date: 15 Sept 49

SCHEDULE FOR SPOT CHECK

NAME: Ito Maki

ADDRESS: ~~55~~ 5 chome 1746 - Aoki cho Saitama Pref.
c/o Mr. Tanabe

MEMBERS OF FAMILY GROUP:

Name	Sex	Age	Income	Employer	Employer's Add.	Verification
Suiji	M	53		sells ice candy	for Kosei Remme.	
Maki	F	35				
Nobuo	M	5	(c mother at stand in Ueno)			

Minsei-iin: Naobayashi, (Priest)

~~Date of last visit of Minsei-iin~~:

~~Amount of grant for preceding month~~:

Remarks: Sells ice candy for Mibojin Kosei Remme - started, Sept 49. She buys candy at ¥2.50/piece and sells it for ¥5. Her selling range has been 10 - 30 pieces per day with an average loss of 10 pieces. The loss is taken by the seller as she determines the number she wants to sell in one day.

The husband also sells ice candy for the same place. Obtained

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permission with little difficulty. ~~Money~~ except
widows are supposed to seek for them.
Husband worked on black market
before. Last month wife was ill
and he was not able to work as
he had to care for her. (bed patient with
nerve disease). Family applied for
relief but were turned down as
head of house was healthy. Wife
is still weak. Family sold out
to meet expenses.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND
FAR EAST COMMAND

file Protestant Women

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: ~~PH & W~~ DATE: 26 SEP 1949
TO: Tokyo MGT attn: Mrs. Callow

Commander-in-Chief	Ordnance
Aide-de-Camp	PM
Chief of Staff	PIO
D C of S FEC	Ryukyus Mil Govt
D C of S SCAP	QM
SGS	Signal
G-1	Sp Services
G-2	Trans
G-3	TI&E
G-4	Civ Comm
JSPOG	CI&E
AG	Civ Int
Antiaircraft	Civil Property Custodian
Central Purchasing O	Civ Trans
Chaplain	Diplomatic
Chemical	ESS
Civ Personnel	Gen Acctg
Engineer	Gen Proc
Fiscal	Government
Hq Comdt	Legal
IG	NRS
JA	PH&W
Medical	Statistics & Report Sec

FOR:

Approval	Note and Return
Comment or Concurrence	Distribution Desired
Information	Signature
Initials	Dispatch
Issuance of Orders	Attachment of Reference
Necessary Action	File

FEC AGO Form No. 14 (1 Jan 49)

6643—FEC Printing Plant—8/49—75M

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

NBH/MC/mr
21 September 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Paper by Mr. Kimiji Sato Reporting His Findings Concerning Rape and Prostitution and the Handling of Female Delinquents by the Police and VD Control Officials.

1. On 20 September 1949 Dr. Nieda brought Mr. Sato to the undersigned. Dr. Nieda stated the allegations in Mr. Sato's paper were of interest to the PHW Section. Dr. Nieda requested undersigned to read Mr. Sato's paper, note contents of interest to Welfare Section and discuss same with Mr. Sato.

2. After careful perusal of Mr. Sato's paper (see attached copy) the undersigned feels that allegations concerning malpractice and handling procedures are matters to be taken up with Dr. Nieda and the police authorities both Military and Civil.

3. The undersigned questioned Mr. Sato as to his interest in prostitutes and why, and what his proposals for remedying the situation are. Mr. Sato claims he became interested in the plight of raped girls and prostitutes in November 1948 during his contacts with them in his work of preaching Christianity and selling Bibles and Christian literature in the various railroad stations and VD hospitals. Mr. Sato states he has two objectives; the first being to seek out girls who have been raped and are in the custody of the police or in a VD hospital. By preaching the Bible and Christianity to them, showing them the evils of prostitution and lax morals, thereby strengthening their character, then seeing that they go back to their relatives or finding a job for them as soon as possible upon their release from custody. Secondly, Mr. Sato wishes to establish a shelter home for prostitutes, who by his preaching, have been convinced of the error of their ways but who need longer protection and instruction so that they may not backslide. While they are inmates of his home he wishes to provide them with work whereby they may earn some money for their support and for themselves under his supervision and guidance.

4. Upon further questioning Mr. Sato stated that he had a friend who had a large home and that he was willing for Mr. Sato to use a part of it for his project. The materials for the girls to work with would be obtained from donations, processed and sold.

5. Mr. Sato claimed he had contacted Mrs. Gauntlet, W.C.T.U. Chairman of the Japanese Women's Welfare and Rehabilitation Committee, requesting that she take girls into her rehabilitation home (Jiai Kyo) located at 1660, 10-Chome Ogu-machi, Arakawa-ku-Tokyo) who were in trouble due to rape or sex delinquency in which he was interested. Mrs. Gauntlet informed him that due to the

MRS. CALLOW

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

present high costs of living and maintenance and the fact that the financial income she received to run her home was inadequate, and that it was filled to capacity, she could not accept any of his cases.

6. The undersigned explained to Mr. Sato that since he wished to operate and have his shelter home in the Tokyo area, he should contact the Welfare Department of Tokyo-to for facts and guidance. However, the undersigned told Mr. Sato that both she and Dr. Nieda would look into those statements of his paper which concerned Public Health and Welfare and if violations of the law or SCAP directives and policy were found to exist, steps would be taken to correct same.

MARTA GREEN
Welfare Services Advisor

Copy to:
Dr. Nieda

Mrs. Callow

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Fwd Rehabilitation of Women

Hatsu Sha #62 Aug. 1 1949

Social Affairs Bureau Chief
Welfare Ministry

To the Governor of Tokyo—To

National Subsidy for Street Girls Protection Work in 1949

Pertaining to the above title, for 1st and 2nd quarter in 1949, ¥ 1,460,000 is allocated today, so at the operation of protective work, be sure to be complete referring to Sha Hatsu #914, June 2 1949. Defray ¥35 for administrative cost, and defray the cost within estimated subsidy for care cost.

Hatsu Sha #62,

We approve your application for National Subsidy for street girls protective work by Mei ji Hatsu #1065, June 25, 1949, and subsidize ¥ 1,460,000 for 1st and 2nd quarter. Pay your attention to following condition

June 13, 1949

Minister of Welfare Jōji Hayashi

1. If $\frac{1}{10}$ of all expenses doesn't exceed National Subsidy as the result of liquidation, pay back the ballance.
2. We may collect necessary documents as Financial & Accounting record or Enforcement of projet record, or audit the enforcement of projet

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

「寫」

厚生省發社第六二號
昭和二十四年八月一日

厚生省社會局長

東京都知事殿

昭和二十四年度特殊婦人保護事業費國庫補助に關する件

標記の件に關し本年度第一、四半期及び第二、四半期分として金一、四六〇、〇〇〇圓本日別途指令になつたが、事業實施に當つては六月二日社發第九一四號を了知の上事業運營に遺憾のないよう期されたい。

尙收容費については三五圓事務費については配賦見込額範圍内に於て支給されたい。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

厚生省發社第六二號

昭和二十四年六月二十五日民兒發第一〇六五號で申請の特殊婦人保護事業費國庫補助の件をきき届け本年度第一、四半及び第三、四半期分として金壹百四拾六万圓を補助する。

但し左の通り心得られたい。

一　本補助金は本事業經費精算の結果支出額の十分の八が國庫補助額に達しないときは差額を返還すること。

六　本補助金に係る經費の支出については、

昭和二十四年六月十三日

厚生大臣　林　讓　治

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(八)監査に関する事項

二、事業執行状況、会計経理状況その他に関し必要な書類を徴し又は実施について監査することがあること。

昭和二十四年六月十三日　　洋　　朔

昭和二十四年六月十三日　　大蔵大臣

(九)その他必要な事項

登百四十六号を以て本県知事より許可

昭和二十四年六月二十五日　　埼玉県知事

埼玉県県令第一〇六号

昭和二十四年六月二十五日

埼玉県知事　　六二

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO. 773 013

National Supporting Women's Association (Main Office)

婦人会 — Dōbō-Engo-Fujin Renmei Hombu 同胞援護婦人連盟本部

welfare Jofoday

(Tax.)

同胞援護婦人連盟本部収入調

種別＼月別	4 April 月	5 May 月	6 June 月
Donation 寄附金	36,183,55	33,356,00	62,349,78
Miscellaneous Income 雑収入	5,016,45 (Running Dog Fiches for the Business enterprise)	19,568,00	16,771,00
Commissioner 繰越金	9,00	17,126,52	44,762,37
Foods Co. Commission 食堂繰入金	58,000,00 (Higher School Bread Sale)	58,091,00	101,253,60
Loaned 借入金	31,600,00	20,000,00	0,—
未拂金 not paid yet (税金)	0,00	0,—	146,513,52
計 Total	130,809,00	148,141,52	371,650,27

April	4 月	130,809,00
May	5 月	148,141,52
June.	6 月	371,650,27
	Total	~~649,796,79~~ 650,591,79

不用

Dale ; Ito.
Shitaya (83) 3821 –
4779.

Extract from the Doho. Engo-Fujin-kyoryoku Hombu.

同胞援護婦人連盟本部收入調

種別 ＼ 月別	4 April 月	5 May 月	6 June 月
寄附金 Donation		33,356.00	62,347.78
雜收入 Miscellaneous Income		19,568.00	16,771.00
繰越金 carrier over.		17,126.52	44,762.37
食堂繰入金 Dining-Room Income carrier over		58,091.00	101,253.60
借入金 Loaned		20,000.00	0.–
繰越金 Balance brought forward		1,920.–	146,513.52
計 Total	650	148,141.52	371,650.27

	April 4 月		
650	May 5 月	148,141.52	July 5488
1,920			
3,508	June 6 月	371,650.27	
6,078	Total	519,791.79	

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Women's Association

Dobo-Engo-Fujin-Renmei Honbu.

同胞援護婦人連盟本部支出調

種別＼月別	4月	5月	6月
Temporary hand 假雇金	〃	24,510.00	9,008.00
Taxes. 税金		3,600.00	0.—
Rent of the Land 借地料		0.—	2,988.00
Interest paid 支拂利息		0.—	17,207.52
Insurance 保険料		0.—	7,000.00
Office expense. 事務費		961.25	6,696.25
Transportation 交通費		2,015.00	705.00
Routing expens. 旅費		0.—	0.—
Portage 通信費		2,524.00	2,270.00
Social Expens. 交際費		1,576.00	3,721.60
Salaries 給與		27,400.00	48,700.00

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消耗品費	Miscellaneous	1,540.00	7,434.00
運搬費	Forwarding Expenditure	0.—	0.—
電氣瓦斯水道料	Gas. Elec. water bill	1,124.00	1,064.00
燃料費	Fuels.	0.—	0.—
雜費	Mellaneous Ex.	13,353.90	111,431.10
食糧費	Foods Supply	2,099.00	0.—
雜損	all others Ex.	0.—	10.00
繰越金	Carried over	44,762.37	45,723.23
返済金	Loans Returned	21,661.00	112,941.62
未拂金支拂	Not paid yet	1,015.00	0.—
什器費	Consumption Ex.	0.—	650.00
計 Total		148,141.62	371,650.27

H O A

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

April 4 月

May 5 月 148.141.52

June 6 月 371.650.27

Total ... 519.791.79

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

同記援護婦人連盟本部支出調

種別 ＼ 月別	4 April 月	5 May 月	6 June 月
假拂金 Temporary paid	26,262.00	24,510.00	9,000.00
稅金 Tax.	6,541.02	3,600.00	0.—
借地料 Land Bill	3,912.00	0.—	2,988.00
支拂利息 Interest paid	1,000.00	0.—	11,207.52
保險料 Insurance	2.00	0.—	7,000.00
事務費 Office Expenditure	7,022.50	961.25	6,696.25
交通費 Transportation	2,799.00	2,015.00	205.00
旅費 Traveling Exp.	9.00	0.—	0.—
郵便費 Postage	1,506.00	2,524.00	2,270.00
交際費 Social Expense	2,054.00	1,576.00	3,721.50
給與 Salaries	30,700.00	27,400.00	48,700.00

消耗品費	220.00	1,540.00	7,434.00
退職費	0.00	0.—	0.—
電気瓦斯水道料	1,862.00	1,124.00	1,014.00
燃料費	1,624.00	0.—	0.—
雑費	5,035.10	13,353.90	111,431.10
営繕費	2,540.00	2,099.00	0.—
雑損	15.00	0.—	10.00
繰越金	3,010.65	44,762.37	45,723.23
返済金	24,000.00	21,661.00	112,941.62
未収金又は	2,217.00	1,015.00	0.—
休業手当	0.50	0.—	650.00
雑支出	5,979.50	0.—	0.—
計	¥30,500.00	¥48,141.12	371,650.27

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

April	4 月	130, 800, 00
May	5 月	148. 141. 52
June	6 月	371. 650. 27
	Total	~~519. 791. 79~~
		650, 591; 79

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 773 013

Community Chest = 260,000 (Tokio) dec. 1948
20,000 (Chiba) March '49

"こどものうち" 収入調 Children's Income

種別 ＼ 月別	4 April 月	5 May 月	6 June 月
委託費 Money entrust Labour Goods Supply Expenditure	70,724.72 円	70,333.35 円	71,453.35 円
学校給食費	~~18,100.00~~	490.00	490.00
繰入金 Carried over from Fujin Premises	18,100.00	43,352.25	13,245.76
共同募金 Community Chest	0.00	0.00	0.00
前年度より繰越 Carried over from last year	15,291.44	20,244.14	31,081.69
農園繰入金 Farming Income carried over		1,200.00	439.80
森林繰入金 Forest Income carried over		1,760.00	500.00
寄附金(現金) Donation (cash)	6,350.00	2,220.00	3,860.00
寄附金(現物) Donation (cash)	1,523.15	8,511.10	500.00
雑収入 Miscellaneous Income	51,204.59	8,766.00	15,450.00
計 Total	163,193.90	156,876.84	137,020.60

4 月	163,193.90 (April)	
5 月	156,896.84 (May)	
6 月	137,020.60 (June)	
Total	457,091.34	

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Out Expenditure こどものうちよ出調

種別 ＼ 月別	4 April月	5 May月	6 June月
Salary 俸給諸給	40,359.20円	28,500.00	31,300.00
Traveling Expense 旅費	3,603.00	3,062.00	1,848.00
Furniture 備品費	1,923.00	6,209.00	18,581.00
Consumption Ex. 消耗品費	1,569.00	1,958.20	1,614.10
Printing Ex 図書印刷費	45.00	139.50	0.—
Transportation 通信運搬費	320.00	168.00	416.00
Elec. Oil. Fuel Ex. 光熱費	867.50	441.50	881.50
Meeting Expense 会議費	0.—	85.00	0.—
Food Supply Ex. 賄費	361.00	8248.0	140.00
Food Staffs Ex 給食費	49,436.50	36,591.25	48,527.71
Teaching Expenditure 雑費	8,139.58	8,876.10	9,154.30

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燃料水道費	1,647.00	5,546.50	3,847.00
教具食器費	180.00	4,692.00	2,214.00
教育教化費	9,782.55	10,469.20	490.5.10
被服履物費	1,208.60	7,558.10	1,328.50
衛生費	3,187.00	2,440.00	492410
日用品費	450.00	1,040.00	262.00
学校給食費	490.00	490.00	580.00
雑費	4278.39	6,704.00	1,268.00
本郷へ還金	15,101.74	0.—	0.—
次期へ繰越	20,244.14	31,081.69	5,249.29
計	163,493.90	156,876.84	134,020.60

HOF

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 715013

Out Expenditure Total

April	4	月	163,193.90 円
May	5	月	156,876.84
June	6	月	137,020,60
	Total		457,091,34

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File CCD

An attempt at taking a census of mother and child families (Boshi-shotai) in Tokyo area.

The census will be of the boshi population up to midnight of Aug 1st. 1949.

Count will take in the following classes.

1. fatherless homes (includes homes where fathers have not returned from demobilized areas, homes forgotten by their fathers, homes of illigitimate children etc.)

Those in the boshi ryo will not be counted.

Age limit of children — 18.

2. Children who need to be placed in protection institution (does not include those who are in ~~the~~ institutions now)

(a) children who do not have guardians

children whose guardians are considered incompetent as guardians.

(b) delinquent and borderline delinquent children.

(c) mentally abnormal children — morons.

children who do not seem to get along normally in school because of mental abnormality

(d) deaf, dumb and blind — including those who are near deaf, dumb and blind.

(e) children who need to be placed in day nurseries — (children whose mothers must work and children whose mothers are chronically ill and can not take charge of them.) ... does not include those in nurseries now.

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Investigator – the jurisdiction.

Investigations will be made according to a form which will be issued.

Results of investigation -- to be in by 31st of Aug. 1944.

This is part of program for a Nation-wide census of the basic families.

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児童又は母子校に行くことが困難な
ことが無理なものをいう

(二) 肢体不自由児 先天的又は後天的原因(奇形又は四肢や身体の変形
小児麻痺、外傷、切断(かり文、関節炎等)のため肢体が不自由で
日常の動作にさしつかえのある児童

(ホ) 盲ろう あ児 めくらおし、つんぼに近いものも含む

(ヘ) 保育所に入所するもの 両親の労働のため或は親の長い病
気等のため保育所に入所することが必要であると思われる児童(現に
保育所に入所中のものを含まず)

五 調査事項 別紙調査票による事

六 調査員 児童委員

七、調査方法

イ、児童委員はその担当区域内に第一、第二票により
各戸の児童を逐一収容保護の要否は附近に利用し得る施設の有無
に拘らず調査者が諸般の事情を判断して収容保護を必要と認める
ものは仮に"要"として集計すること

ロ、児童委員は必要な場合事前に担当区域内関係世帯につき準備
調査を行うこと

八 報告

区、市町村は児童委員の調査結果を調査票第二票の一及び会二に
より市町村担当事務所、支庁を通して八月三十一日迄に東京都民生
局児童課に報告すること

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母子世帯と要保護児童の一斉調査要綱

一、趣旨　母子世帯及び各種の保護を要する児童のうち特に下記の対象につきその実数並びに概況を全国的に調査し児童福祉対策のための基礎資料を得ようとするものである。

二、調査の時期　昭和三十四年八月一日現在

三、調査地域　東京都全地域

四、調査の対象

イ、母子世帯（子を extant する寡婦又は寡婦に準ずるもの（夫の未復員、生死不明のもの、夫と生別したもの、正式の結婚によらないで母となったもの）であって、子供が十八才未満のもの

ロ、要保護児童（現に施設に収容されている児童を除く）満十八才未満の児童で左記に該当するもの

(1) 適切な養護を欠く児童―保護者のない児童、或は保護者があっても（家族と共にあるもの、親戚知人におつけられてるもの等）いじめられたり、ほったらかしにされている児童、

(2) 不良化児童―素行が悪いため近所に迷惑をかけるもの、家庭で全くもてあましているものを云う

(3) いわゆる日蔭―知能がおくれているために

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千代田区丸の内
アメリカン倶楽部
キャセー殿

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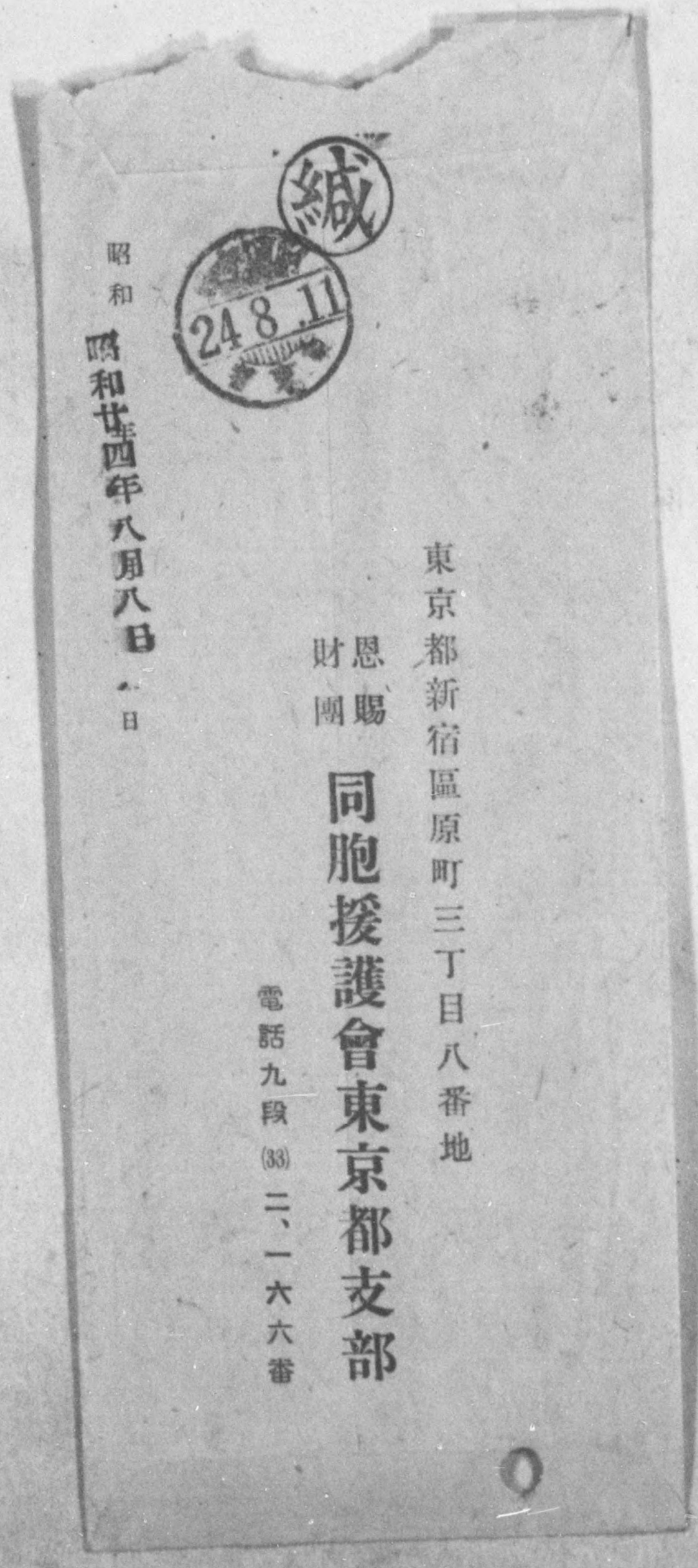

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2b

Inspection of 4 institution for rehabilitation of street girls

Income received since under W.B. funds:

Total Amount paid by Welfare Bureau ¥ 2,453,725.80
Donations 73,037.80
Community chest
Income from girls work 746,942.80

Intake & discharged:

# of girls taken care of	1,014	½ + not from Tokyo
ran away	476	
married	27	
found homes	185	
found jobs	101	Longest 2 years
deaths	4	shortest ½ day
transferred	45	# not from Tokyo 70
Present number	157	
unclassfied	11	
hospitalized	9	

Remarks:

Impression received from inspecting the four institution does not lead one to think they accomplish more than house, feed, and provide low paying work for inmates over a short period of time. There was no obvious appearance of much individual case work being done. Case records consisted of initial recording of information on entering — name, address, date, where picked up, previous occupation, reason for vagrancy, comment on health condition & character. No further notations is made to locate parents beyond initial interview. Little effort was made over to the police stations

A friendly contact between the staff was not evident. On talking with a few of the inmates many stated the atmosphere in the institutions was generally cold. On the other hand some of the girls have become very dependent on the institution & wish to remain for an indefinate period of time. The length of stay is determined by the chief. In one of the institutions two girls, according to the chief, were ready for discharge, but suitable jobs chief hasn't been able to find them suitable jobs. *2

Vocational work is on the same level as the Welfare operated Jusanjo. Only one offers regular classes in machine & Japanese sewing that appears

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to be of any value. Work consists of spinning, pasting lables, envelopes, & paper bags, knitting, and making paper flowers. One enstitution offers no vocational work; however, an opportunity to sew on U.S.A. clothes for themselves is given — this does not amount to much. Wages for the 3 institutions offering work ranges from ¥ 50.75 to 1,000. per month (average month) The average wage is ¥400-500. A 7 hour day 6-7 day week is used. — 2 to 4 days off per month. Twenty-five girls work outside the institutions in private companies Their wages range from ¥1500 - 3,600/mo. Girls who work outside are of higher intelligence & prefer working outside because they can earn more money.

Recreation, ~~offered~~ opportunities are limited to ping pong, catch ball, & radios↑ One institution has a library - 100 books* magazines↑ and a tennis court. Each institution has one Sunday a month also. girls are allowed to leave institution and do as they please. During this day most of the runaways occur.

Physical examinations: if not given in referring agency and inmate showed no sign of VD or TB no effort is made to have physical taken. One institution has 2 VD cases who have not been receiving medical attention since April because Yoshiwara hospital refuses to accommodate them under the free ticket program. The reason being the hospital loses money on each case.

Calories none of the four institution records daily diet or calorie intake. Chiefs state 1700 - 2200 cal./day.

Staffs: include 30 full time & 2 part time One institution operating ~~own~~ home↑ private maternity hospital within institution uses ¥ pays total staff (22) for services in all aspects of institution with welfare funds.

*1 One institution does not have records on total intake because many inmates run away before information is recorded. Chief of this same institution could not tell us if he had ever had any repeaters because girls give alias names. One institution that takes only pregnant girls said a few girls have run away before their babies were born.

*2. One inmate in one inst. was referred in 1947 by a hospital. She is a repatriate. ~~They bother~~ The inmate pays ¥400./mo. for board for child — Chief said it did not cover

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worst of food. In this same institution one family (mother & daughter) who lived in same building when it was a Yoshi Ryo are still living there & refuse to leave. They also refuse to pay for water and electricity they use.

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Ref. Welfare for Girls — Rehabilitation of Women

Open Letter to the Metropolitan Police Chief
From 'Angel of the Night' at Ueno Park
Blue Pencil, June Issue

By Miss Hisaye Koizumi

(Part III)

Almost nightly roundups are launched in the park. Going through the meashes of the hunt, hundreds of women swarm in alleys in Ueno Park. Widows joining our group have greatly increased. "Panpan girls with children" are the new appellation given to them by our group. When taken to police stations they invariably and hysterically shriek, "What are you going to do with my children? If mother and child would live in this world without stealing, this is the only way for us to live." When life is threatened, who can tell that even women will not commit burglary and murder? I can quite understand the sad cry of those widows who are trying hard not to go worse.

After I've written all these selfish words my heart sinks with sorrow and grief. That is because we are not walking the broad and bright highway but are walking the narrow and dark back ways. I suppose you understand the sad expression on the faces of the angels of the night when they/ arrested. Please permit me to add that there is a power in this world that does not let us disappear from this world - I mean the society sought by men.

Perhaps I am one of those women who are still in the grip of the feudal family customs, although Japan is now liberated from the yoke of the family system. I still remember the warm helping hand that was stretched to us by my step-father in times of our need. Now that his physical capital is crumbling I cannot think of seeking own happiness alone in Tokyo in complete disregard of past benevolence. I remit Yen 10,000 to my step-father

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every month out of the Yen 25,000 I earn. The amount sounds big but I have to buy everything, including foods on the black market, and the black market is very costly and I can hardly make both ends meet. I want to see my sister marry in the way other happy girls marry and lead a happy life. I also remit a certain amount of money to her to be saved for her trousseau. I have no desire to recover my health, but I wish to tell you honestly that I am doomed to continue my present way of living.

The Quagmire

On no account please do not think that I am pursuing my present business because I like it. Oh, no. I know I live in a quagmire. Some little time ago I shook up my courage. I wondered how many ordinary girls met in the city. I wanted to run away from my present pursuit if I can make a living by joining them. At the beginning of February I found a job in a Chinese restaurant on the Ginza street. I worked there for two months. By working there for six hours a day I could get only Yen

I found that some of my fellow workers there had a monthly income of about Yen 20,000. I suppose, Superintendent, you understand why there was a difference of Yen 15,000.00 between the income of those girls and that of mine. We were all waitresses after all. Needless to say, they were selling their flesh. My boss told me that this applied to every waitress working in restaurants on the Ginza street, who had high incomes. Outwardly, waitresses or shop girls, but in the Back Room panpan girls! So, you see behind the curtain the world is just the same.

For a short time my past life was not bared, but

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I was absent on the day the oublic hearing on the proposed prohibition took place. To make matters worse, my name appeared in the evening papers of that day, and my past life was exposed to the boss and public. I was dismissed instantly. This is a diffic and meddlesome world. Ever since my name was reporte in newspapers a daily stream of journalists began to flow to my hotel. Some of them, heartless ones, would stay until night asking me many questions. On those nights I could not do any business at all, because journalists filled my room.

I am doing my business to make a living. It may be a bad business, but it is not a crime. I think you policemen think that you are chasing after summer ..ies when you do the rounding up. If you want to wipe out undesirable buds, you must strike at the root. A roundup means to us being chased after like pigs, throw onto trucks like stones and then finally landed into a hospital., Policemen seem to enjoy roundups and wear very vulgar expressions on their faces and use vulgar language when rounding up angels of the night.

I am given to understand that in foreign countries they control street walkers for the purpose of preventing the spread of social diseases and that street walkers are given license to do their business in red light districts, if they pass the medi.. examinations. I earnestly hope that you will show some such consideration to us.

(The E

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91

no. of women come to contact with guest

都下に於ける接客婦調査

(昭和23年7月調) as of July, 1948

種類 Kind	軒数 house or Hall	人員 person	収入 Income	備考 Remark
芸者 Geisha	1408	2.719	不明 unknown	九段、神田、数寄、日本橋、新橋、野毛、深草、向島 他の地 (Kudan, Kanda, Kasumi-cho, Nihonbashi, Shimbashi, Shintomi-cho, Asakusa, Mukojima)
ダンサー Dancer (カフエー街)	28	2.400	不明 unknown	ダンサー Dancer 2 計 28 Total 芝、上野、池袋、銀座、新宿、渋谷、目黒、品川、千住、洲崎、吉原 (蒲の園)(玉の井)、立石 (Shiba, Ueno, Ikebukuro, Ginza, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Meguro, Shinagawa, Senju, Susaki, Yoshiwara (Gamano-sono)(Tamanoi), Tateishi) 物品、特殊喫茶 Kanda, Kamari 1 1
私娼 女 Street Walker	597	1.800	不明 unknown	新小岩、亀戸、曳舟 400 200 200
闇の女		5.000	10.000～50.000	性病罹病者 Ratio of having VD 30% 東京都衛生局性病係調 VD Division, Health Bureau

↑ 警視庁保安課調 Inspected by Public Safety Section MPB

Distribution of Community Chest to 4 street girls' dormitory

特殊婦人寮共同募金受配者調

立川特生寮 Tachikawa Tokusei Ryo.	慈愛寮 Jiai Ryo.	幡谷女子学園 Hatagaya Joshi Gakuen	聖愛ホーム Seiai Home
100,000.00	70,000.00	60,000.00	10,000.00

April '48 — March '49

Result at Street Girls Dormitory

特殊婦人寮事業実績表 (昭和23年度)

1949

種別 / 施設名	入寮 taken in	退寮 discharged: 更生 regenerated: 帰宅 returned home	就職 employed	結婚 married	逃亡 runaway	移管 transfer	入院 hospitalized	死亡 died		計 total	三月末現在員 end of month present
Hatagaya Joshi Gakuen 幡ヶ谷女子学口	92	14	6	1	38	5		1		65	27
Jiai Ryo 慈愛寮	109	23	16	1	20	6				66	43
Shinsei Ryo 新生寮	333	68	33	2	133	19	1	1		257	76
Seiyu Fujin Ryo 聖友婦人寮	50	9	1		11	4	14			39	11
計 Total	584	114	56	4	202	34	15	2		427	157

cause of fall

previous occupation

種別 / 施設名		Hatagaya 幡ヶ谷女子学口	Jiai Ryo 慈愛寮	Shinsei Ryo 新生寮	Seiyu 聖友婦人寮	Total 計
転落の動機	生活苦 easy living	19	54	39	25	137
	家庭不和 disharmony of family	24	29	89	3	145
	好奇心 result of curiosity		3	14	6	23
	誘惑 temptation	4	2	21		27
	強姦 attack	3		5	2	10
	淫浪性 vagrancy	30	17	148	7	202
	その他 other	12	4	17	7	40
	計 total	92	109	333	50	584
前職	無職 no occupation	70	98	207	10	385
	芸妓 geisha girl	1	1	6	1	9
	女給 waitress	3		6	2	11
	ダンサー dancer			2	5	7
	進駐軍雇人 employed of occupation forces	1		2		3
	タイピスト typist			1	7	8
	事務員 clerk girl	2	2	8	8	20
	女工 women laborer	3	3	39	6	51
	商業従事 shop girl	2		17		19
	農業 〃 farmer			4	4	8
	女中 maid	9	4	36	2	51
	その他 other	1	1	5	5	12

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fall	の動機	誘惑 temptation	4	2	21		27
		強姦 attack	3		5	2	10
		浮浪性 vagrancy	30	17	148	7	202
		其の他 other	12	4	17	7	40
		計 total	92	109	333	50	584
previous occupation	前職	無職 no occupation	70	98	207	10	385
		芸妓 geisha girl	1	1	6	1	9
		女給 waitress	3		6	2	11
		ダンサー dancer			2	5	7
		進駐軍雇人 employe of occupation forces			2		3
		タイピスト typist			1	7	8
		事務員 clerk girl	2	2	8	8	20
		女工 women laborer	3	3	39	6	51
		商業従事 shop girl	2		17		19
		農業 〃 farmer			4	4	8
		女中 maid	9	4	36	2	51
		その他 other	1	1	5	5	12
		計 total	92	109	333	50	584
Educational History	學歷	専門卒 graduate of higher school	2		5		7
		高女卒 graduate of girls high school	17	6	39	18	80
		高女中退 ended girls high school	8	18	44	4	74
		小学卒 graduate of prim. school	54	72	175	23	324
		小学中退 dropout prim. school	6	13	57		76
		未就学 no education	5		13	3	21
		その他 other				2	2
		計 total	92	109	333	50	584
range of age	年令	18才迄 younger than 18 yrs	46	30	100	1	177
		19～20	14	24	41	1	80
		21～25	24	28	123	28	203
		26～30	6	19	26	10	61
		over 31才以上	2	8	43	10	63
		計 Total	92	109	333	50	584
family condition	家庭の状況	両親あり with parent	24	31	68	9	132
		両親なし no parent	40	33	153	23	249
		養父母 adoptive parent	3	8	8	4	23
		継父母 step-parent	9	14	30		53
		父のみ father only	12	11	42	6	71
		母のみ mother only	4	12	32	8	56
		計 total	92	109	333	50	584

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6 May 1949

31

3000-5000

{Pan-pan - soldiers
{pan-pake - higher class - stays overnight at Doss House, Inn or own
pan-pake - lower class - operate on streets
jap. laborers or lower class people

1. Rent paid - hero
vagrant adults
" chil
" pan-pake - ref to 4 street girls' dormitory in Tokyo-To

Due to capacity population at Yoshiwara Hospital, now referred directly.

Should be cared for under Health Ctr., but they don't function.

Dormitories refer them to private or public hospitals, expenses are paid out of D.L.S.L. Med. Aid.

2 Picked up by individuals or policemen - referred same.

3. Very few come of own volition and ask to be rehabilitated.

Welfare Ba-pays ¥50 per day per girl in addition to Med. Aid.
Earn ¥30-50 per day wage while learning a trade.
70% of pick-ups have V.D.

Retain in hospital or as daily outpatients

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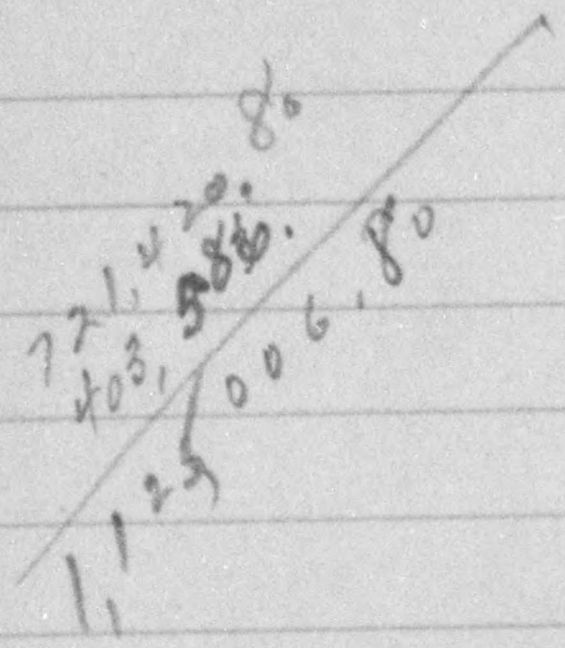
care cost for 4 Shut girl's Dormitory (april – November '48)

april	₹ 63.224 70
may	₹ 68.079.90
June	₹ 76.041.00
July	₹ 94.827.20
Aug.	₹ 109.632.00
Sept.	₹ 109.152.00
Oct.	₹ 111.168.00
Nov.	₹ 109.296.00
Total	721,420,80



Adm cost

april	₹ 18.200
may	₹ 18.200
June	₹ 18.800
July	₹ 18.800
Aug.	₹ 82.224
Sept.	₹ 81.864
Oct.	₹ 83.376
Nov.	₹ 81.972
Total	403,586

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6 May 1949

Health Examinations

month	Prostitutes	Geishas	Dancers	Street walkers	Others (H.t & V.D. clin.)	Total	Positive
1948 1	9,792	5,713	2,763	601	198	20,067	3084
2	4,832	7,454	2,274	875	211	16,246	3370
3	7,264	4,947	2,720	842	250	15,963	5042
4	6,567	9,167	3,349	1450	413	20,946	2,219
5	7,393	6,096	2,409	1,377	311	17,586	2,170
6	9,173	7,656	3,059	1,994	324	22,206	2,686
7	7,405	6,170	2,455	1,389	535	17,954	1,949
8	0	0	3,100	1,584	1,629	6,313	2,383
9	0	0	2,433	1,424	1,318	5,175	2,646
10	0	0	2,505	1,282	1,300	5,087	2,488
11	0	0	2,198	1,090	?	3,288	2,458
12	0	0	2,190	993	4,476	7,665	2,114
1949 1	0	0	1,905	896	4,592	7,393	2,481
2	0	0	2,097	718	4,580	7,395	3,165
3							
4							

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Feb '48 — april '49 Occupation Contacts

1,436 cases

237 (Feb. — April 30 '49)

187 (aug. — Dec. '48)

558 Dec 30 1944 — Mar 1949

243 (Feb — Oct. '48)

211 (June — Sept '48)

1436

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Kent 296.

SENSHU UNIVERSITY
Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

file Rehabilitation of Women

22 April 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Brig. General C. F. Sams, Chief
Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, F.E.C.

Colonel F. W. Reese, Chief
Criminal Investigation Division, GHQ, F.E.C.

Lt. Colonel D. R. Crocker, Executive Officer
Provost Marshal Section, GHQ, F.E.C.

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Repression of Commercialized Prostitution

On the basis of a survey conducted by Y. Watanabe, professor of sociology in Senshu University, and his several assistants during the past eight months--in an endeavor to throw the light of science on the prevailing situation of street walkers in Japan, and especially in Tokyo--this University respectfully urges that the following methods be adopted for the repression of commercialized prostitution. The data which were collected and analyzed on this subject are available upon request.

1. We recommend that street walkers who have families be placed in the custody of their parents, for protection according to economic and social considerations. In this case, the parents should be called in and be made to assume responsibility for protection and guidance before the arrested girls are released by the police authorities. The welfare institutions concerned, such as Jiai-ryo at Ogumachi Arakawa-ku, Shinsei-ryo at Tachikawa, and several other similar institutions, should not be permitted, as a general rule, to accommodate any girl who has a protectable family--if we take the serious financial conditions of national and especially of municipal governments into our fair consideration, together with the poor results which such institutions have shown so far. Immediate steps should be taken to evacuate all girls now in such institutions who have protectable families. Thereafter, these institutions should be open exclusively for the reformation of girls without families of their own. This would also assist in bringing to a close the narrow legitimate way of "double registration" of food rations now prevalent.

Our statistics disclose that 75 percent of the street girls have father or mother, or both, including step- or foster-parents; that 63 percent of the girls' families have no idea that their daughters are practicing prostitution.

2. As to preventive measures, it is absolutely necessary to make efforts to check all girls coming alone to the big cities without definite plans by every possible means. Widespread publicity should be directed especially to those families who have marriageable daughters throughout the country, as to the real situation in the big cities--where no unskilled girl can live on her own salary without additional aid from her family or resort to prostitution. For this purpose, we can make use of the radio network of N.H.K., newspapers, any trustworthy publications, and so on. The need for publicity is revealed by our statistics which show that 51 ~~75~~ percent of the girls investigated came to Tokyo from other cities, towns, or rural districts, and especially from the north-eastern part of Japan proper, after the termination of the war. And most of them came to the city without any financial reliance, any idea of a house in which to live, or plan for supporting themselves in Tokyo; others came with no particular purpose, and some simply with the long-cherished desire to see the capital city. But the big mouth of evil awaited these girls with hungry stomachs.

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Recommendation for Repression of Commercialized Prostitution, Cont'd)

3. Both men and women should be educated to fullest knowledge of veneral diseases and the miserable results consequent to them. And the percentage of street walkers who have veneral diseases should be made public. Such publicity would serve to reduce the demand for and supply of prostitutes, and as a consequence the number of them. To illustrate the need for publicity on veneral diseases, our statistics disclose that 59 percent of the girls whom we investigated entered the life of prostitution with almost no idea of veneral diseases. On the other hand, it is said that approximately 60 percent of the so-called pampan girls and nearly one-tenth of the men and women of Japan are sufferers of these dishonorable social diseases at present. We therefore propose that Japan's youth be given the necessary scientific knowledge regarding the full scope of veneral diseases under appropriate courses in social hygiene in the last course of compulsory education.

4. We further recommend that severe punishment, long imprisonment, or an exorbitant suppressive fine be inflicted upon any person who furnishes a commercialized prostitute with a room for the obvious purpose; that the doors of all parks and similar convenient places for sexual intercourse, now within the range of ten minutes' walk from the places of solicitation, be closed from sunset to sunrise. In consequence of these measures, the price of room rental would rise to the extent that few prostitutes would be able to continue their trade. It seems effective for this purpose to adopt a system whereby an informer of such dishonorable houses could receive some financial consideration.

5. As to short-time prostitution, our data as of October 1948 show that approximately 60 percent of the foreign customers and 30 percent of the Japanese customers satisfy their evil desires at open-air grounds. The ratio of short-time to all-night prostitution is 72 to 28. We have been unable to find any street walkers serving Japanese customers anywhere in the open in Tokyo besides the site of Ueno Park. There, a considerable number of girls were counted prior to 10 December 1948, when the regulation for closing the doors of the park from 1800 hours to 0600 hours went into effect. Since then the street walkers in the Ueno area have decreased gradually in number. It must be emphisized, however, that the doors of hotels and other houses of prostitution have not been closed.

In Tokyo and other big cities there are a good number of hotels which are used exclusively for prostitution. And to make the situation worse, there are hotels of this category now under construction--with prospereous expectations.

6. As far as the unemployment problem is threatening our Japanese people in the near future, and so far as there seems to be no expectation of substantial wage or salary increases for women, we hold a strong fear that the gap between the earnings of prostitutes and other working women will be widened. If we take up the matter of those girls who entered prostitution immediately after resignation from previous occupation from the investigated street walkers, and compare the incomes of both at that time, we find a great difference; i.e. the ratio of 8 to 1 in average.

Drastic measures should be taken at once to check prostitution throughout Japan. Needless to say, the standard of living, average age of first marriage, home education, and other important issues must also be taken into our deep consideration, together with the undeniable and fundamental nature of human beings in connection with prostitution--although we do not mention all such phases herein.

Even though it may be argued that violent and sudden suppression of open prostitution is apt to be followed by an increase in the communication of veneral diseases, the corruption of the family system, and a diminution of social morality, even so--in all conscience --we must strive to reduce our segment of mankind's oldest evil to its least destructive form! to its least extent!

Y. Watanabe

Y. Watanabe

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Yoji Watanabe.
963 Sakurayama, Zushimachi
Yokosuka City Kanagawa
Prefecture,
Tel. Zushi 545.

Dr.
Senshu University
Tel. 33-1440.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

DISPOSITION FORM

FILE No.

SUBJECT LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

TO MRS. CALLOW
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FROM LT. COL. CROCKER
D.P.M. P.M.O. MTA

DATE 23 April 1949

COMMENT No. 1

1. The bearer, Mr. Y. Watanabe, professor of Senshu University, has been conducting a survey and study on prostitution in the Tokyo Area. He has worked with this office and with the Provost Courts in accumulating data for this survyy. We find that his figures and ours tally to an amazing degree.

2. The survey being complete, he has submitted to this office and various other offices some very good recommendations for the repression of prostitution.

3. Several of his recommendation are in the sphere of Military Government. For that reason I am recommending to him that he contact you and submit a copy of his recommendations to you.

Crocker
Crocker

DA AGO FORM 1 OCT 47 897 Replaces WD AGO Form 897, 1 May 46, which may be used.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1947 O-785366

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

To: Chief, Foreign Division, Economic & Scientific Section, General Headquarters, S.C.A.P., Forestry Building, Tokyo, Japan.

From: Mrs. C. Tsune Gauntlett; President, "Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union", known as "Nihon Kirisutokyo-Fujin-Kyofukai".

Headquarters: The "Japan Christian Building", No. 6 Nishiki-cho, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Subject: Release of non-exportable Silk Fabrics for Procuring and Sale in Japan for Charity.

Activities: The Japan Branch of the World Christian Temperance Union, founded in 1886 by the late Madam Kaji Yajima, has been carrying on a very vigorous and untiring movement for nearly forty years for the abolition of licensed prostitution. For the purpose of liberating these white slaves from a life of bondage, we have had "Women's Homes" established in different parts of the country, while we have also carried on movements concerning "World Peace", "World Purity" and "World Prohibition". However, when, through the Abolition Directive issued by General Douglas MacArthur on 24 January 1946, the Licensed System was done away with, we straightway saw a great need for opening "Homes" for street girls who are known to be the "by-products" of war in all ages. Since all the eight buildings of "Kyofukai" in Tokyo, including the Headquarters, were destroyed by fire during the war, we had to resort to the use of buildings allotted to us by the Government; but the subsidy received from the Welfare Ministry via the Welfare Department of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, far from meets the necessary outlay required for the support and education of these unfortunate girls. At present there are about thirty such girls in the Setagaya-ryo (W.C.T.U. Rescue Home) with five teachers to look after them. The institution is capable of accomodating up to 100 girls, but it is very difficult to keep them unless we can make them see what it is to lead a decent life and to give them vocational training and fit them for better lives.

In the pre-war "Women's Homes" the girls were taken in as they were very anxious to leave their life of shame and bondage, whereas, in our present welfare institutions they are brought in much against their will. Consequently more funds are needed than required by the former "Women's Homes". These institutions aim at giving medical treatment to the inmates as well as spiritual guidance in order to give them new hope in life. At the same time, it is most urgent that they should be given vocational education by which they can experience the joy of possessing it. It is, without a shadow of doubt, the economic stress of the present times that has led the majority of the girls to their fall.

Since the J.W.C.T.U. is a national organization, having nearly 128 local unions throughout the country, it aims at helping the local unions when they are engaged in various kinds of welfare work. There are already dormitories and a clinic in Kochi city, women's homes in Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Tokushima, beside the previously mentioned one in Tokyo, and

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a vocational school recently started in Sonobe. Some of these have been in existence for many years, but most of them need to be reinstated as the buildings were destroyed by fire during the war.

Financial Project: The W.C.T.U. started, early last year, a small factory for the manufacture of "Scotch", a candy, which was sold at a price slightly higher than the regulation price by special permission of the government. This brought in quite a large income. Unfortunately, however, this factory was burned down at the end of last November due to an electrical short-circuit. We are, therefore, left without any source of income except what the government provides as a "Daily Life Security Fund" (about ¥ 16.80), Membership Fees, supporting membership fees and special donations. The amount which is paid in accordance with the "Daily Life Security Law", as mentioned above, will not even cover a third of the expenses, so that it is very necessary for us to start a special financial project.

Supervision: For the purpose of handling the fabrics released for the above-stated project, the J.W.C.T.U. had an offer of co-operation from the recently-organized "Zen-rin Club" (Good Neighbor Club) with Mr. T. Asaina as its chairman. All transactions re the goods will be carried on through this club whose duty is to see that none of the goods will find their way into the black-market. Also, all dealings will be carried on according to the regulations set by the Commerce & Industry Ministry.

The budget for the coming fiscal year attached.

Respectfully submitted,

21 January 1948
J.W.C.T.U., No. 6 Nishiki-cho
1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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J. W. C. T. U.

Budget for the Fiscal Year
1948 - 1949

Total Income:		¥ 4,963,800.00
National membership dues	¥ 48,000.00	
Supporting membership fees	30,000.00	
Interest from endowment fund	3,500.00	
Sale of "National Organ"	120,000.00	
Income from Financial Project	4,762,000.00	
Total Expenditure:		¥ 4,963,800.00
Headquarters	¥ 1,022,100.00	
Upkeep of office	309,400.00	
Meetings & conferences	140,000.00	
Activities	205,000.00	
Property (maintence of)	1,500.00	
Retirement allowance deposit	50,000.00	
Appropriations to welfare	3,093,200.00	
Emergency fund	142,600.00	

Note: For details see attached account sheets.

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1. Headquarters			¥ 1,022,100.00
Printing	¥ 150,000.00		
Wages, salaries, etc.	196,000.00		
Postage, etc.	100,000.00		
Transportation	150,000.00		
Stationery	100,000.00		
Books & magazines	50,000.00		
Social activities	20,000.00		
Incidentals	30,000.00		
Petty expenses	7,000.00		
Publishing (Women's Herald)	119,100.00		
Dpt. activities	100,000.00		
2. Upkeep of Office			¥ 309,400.00
Rent	¥ 5,000.00		
Heating	5,000.00		
Furniture, utensils	297,400.00		
Miscellaneous	2,000.00		
3. Meetings & Conferences			¥ 140,000.00
Board of Directors	¥ 30,000.00		
Board of Trustees	100,000.00		
Special meetings	10,000.00		
4. Activities			¥ 205,000.00
Travelling expenses	¥ 150,000.00		
Appropriations to district unions	45,000.00		
Co-operation with other unions	10,000.00		
5. Property (maintenance of)	¥		¥ 1,500.00
Land tax	1,000.00		
Registration fee	500.00		
6. Retirement allowance deposit			¥ 50,000.00
" " "	¥ 50,000.00		

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7. Appropriations to welfare institutions		¥ 3,093,200.00
Tokyo (Setagaya-ryo)	¥ 1,463,200.00	
Osaka	500,000.00	
Kobe	300,000.00	
Yokohama	380,000.00	
Kochi	200,000.00	
Tokushima	100,000.00	
Nagoya	100,000.00	
Sonobe	50,000.00	
8. Emergency Fund		¥ 142,600.00

------oOo------

7-a. Budget for Setagaya-ryo, Tokyo.

Total Income		¥ 1,463,200.00
Government subsidy	¥ 613,200.00	
Appropriation from head-quarters	550,000.00	
Donations	300,000.00	
Total Expenditure		¥ 1,463,200.00
Salaries	¥ 224,000.00	
Meetings, conferences	72,000.00	
Desk expenses	100,000.00	
Board & lodging	960,000.00	
Vocational guidance	100,000.00	
Emergency expenses	7,200.00	

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"I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinne th repenteth more than over ninety nine just persons, which need no repentance".

Past-war Japan W.C.T.U. facing many different phaces of activities which the country stands in need of. Among them we realize that our organization must take up the work of caring for poor wayward girls who are a real menace to society at large while the prevention and eliminat of VD is very urgent. It is a well known fact that our organization has been carrying on a very persistant movement for fortyn years for th abolition of "Licensed Prostitution", and had the "Rescue Homes" established in different parts of the country for the purpose of liberating those white slaves from a life of bondage. Hoever, when, through the "Abolition Directive" issued by Gen. MacArthur on January 2[illegible]th, 1946, Licensed System ceased to exist, we immediately saw a need of openning "Homes" for "Street Girls who are known to be the "By-products" of war in all ages. Since all the eight Buildings in Tokyo including ~~N~~ National Headquarters were burnt down during the War we had to resort to the use of buildings alloted to us by the Government, but the subsi[illegible] from the Welfare Ministry is by no means sufficient to cover the expens of supporting and educating the inmates. At present there are 46 girls with five teachers to look after them.

Now we find it difficult to keep these girls unless we make them see what it is to lead a decent life while we give them vocational training and fit them for a better life. We are in dire need of finding some material to provide work for the inmates. For this purpose we thought of asking our sympathetic friends to give us their old wornout stocling and socks (Silk, Cotton, Rayon, Nylon) which can be made into all kinds of mats. The process of making mats is very simple yet variety in shap and colour combination help to keep them steady at work. It is most difficult ~~to~~ to keep them interested in any kind of work for any length of time since they are practically all diseased and therefore very indolent and restless, and physically exhausted.

::::::::::::::::::::::

Important Notes: 1 Packing: Contents should be packed in carton boxes.
2 Weight: Minimum weight should be 22 lbs.
3 Number of boxes sent: To one person not more than one box a week.
4 Mark: "Gift Parcel"

::::::::::::::::::::

The above is an appeal to all interested in Christian Rescue work. We shall be most grateful for your co-operation in this urgent and important work.

Yours in His Name,

C. T. Gauntlett

Mrs. C.T. Gauntlett
National President

February 27th, 1948
1733 Fukazawa-machi, 4Chome
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

List of Addressees for Gift Parcels
Japan Woman's Christian Union

c/o "Setagayaryo", Megurizawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Miss K. Fukuda	Miss Hide Otabe	Miss Maseye Otabe
Miss Asa Watanabe	Miss Kiyo Yamakawa	Miss masa Fyrukawa
Miss Kaoru Kuroda	Miss Kei Kobayashi	Miss Masa Hasegawa
Miss Tami Ikeda	Miss Kimi Yoshikawa	Miss Moto Kobayashi
Miss Kiku Nozawa	Miss Masa Kobayashi	Miss Asa Takahashi
Miss Teru Takazawa	Miss Ko Hasegawa	Miss J. Egashira
Miss Michi Shinoda	Miss Miyo Asano	Miss Taka Masuda
Miss Aya Aoki	Miss Tsuya Takahashi	Miss Sachi Tsujimoto
Miss Mitsu Shonozaki	Miss Yae Imai	Miss Michi Hashimoto

c/o Mrs. C.T.Gauntlett, 1733 Fukazawa-machi, 4chome Setagaya-ku

Tokyo, Japan.

Miss Kiku Hashimoto	Miss Ai Ibuki	Miss Iwai Kawabori
Miss Ume Sasaki	Miss Tomi Ito	Miss Teru Ono
Miss Shizu Mimori	Miss Tami Hirai	Miss Misa Kagawa
Miss Kiku Ota	Miss Masa Koide	Miss Miyo Nakamura
Miss Toshi Kojima	Miss Kazue Aoki	Miss Tagagi
Mrs. Shiraishi	Mrs. Fukuda	Mrs. R. Momoki
Mrs. Mitsu Sugimoto	Miss Masae Enomoto	Miss Ei Tsutsumi
Miss Masa Hayakawa	Miss Haru Kawakami	Miss Hisa Iida
Miss Tomo Obata	Miss Kimi Kobayashi	Miss Shizue Torikoe
Miss Kei Enokura	Miss Toyo Kono	Miss Shizue Koide
Miss Setsu Hachisuka	Miss Misao Nakashima	
Miss Shizue Nakamizo		

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Tokyo, December 11, 1947

Colonel Crawford F. Sams, Chief
Public Health and Welfare Section,
Scap

Dear Colonel,

Re Fallen Women'sRehabilitation & Welfare

The Central Co-ordinating Committee for Women's Welfare, Founded last March, at your suggestion , by 52 Japanese Governmental officials and civilians, has since then held several General and Sub-Committee meetings respectively for the deliberation and study of fallen women's rehabilitation and welfare as well as measures for the prevention of women from falling.

The Committee has just reached the conclution that in order to settle this vital problem, in view of actual condition, it is imperative for Japan to put into force the measures mentioned in the report herewith attached.

Consequently,it was agreed among all Committee members that they should do from their respective position every thing within their power to solve this problem.

In addition, the Committee is going to address petitions to that effect to the Diet members and State Ministers concerned.

The Committee begs to submit this report given here-with for your consideration, asking you for your help and assistance in materializing this program.

The Committee is proud to state that it will continue its study on this matter, with its ceaseless and untiring efforts, until necessary measures have been taken by the competent authorities.

Deeply grateful to you for your sympathy and encouragement, and desiring your further sympathy andhelp in our program for women's welfare,

We remain,
Yours very respectfully,

C.Tsune Gauntlett,
Chairman,
Central Co-ordinating Committee
for Women's Welfare

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL CO)ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN'S WELFARE

The more deeply we look into the present state of street-girls the more urgently do we realize the necessity of doing our utmost to restore them to a sane life.

Under such circumstances , we have frequently and minutely studied and discussed this subject and finally have come to the conclution that we should by all means carry out some remedial measurers, of which the following are particularly and urgently needed to put into operation as early as possible.

1. The social evil created by such fallen women should most strictly be controlled by the competentauthorities, but under the law now in force relative to this evil, the officials in charge are neither allowed to question any suspected character nor to inspect any house of questionable repute.
Such being the case, it is quite impossible to exervise any control over the social evil and, therefore, the Government is now most urgently requested to empower the officials concerned to carry out their duties as adequately as possible.
2. In order to rescue these girls from their present deplorable condition it is also necessary to look after any married men who may have been infected by venereal disease and enlighten them in the matter. The rescue work and the prevention of the spread of venereal disease should unquestionably go side by side, but these works are being carried out independently of each other our activities can hardly be carried on as well as they might.
It is therefore inconbent upon Gvernment to see that these two kinds of work go in close connection with each other--one for medical treatment and the other for protection
3. The Law for the Prevention of Social Diseases should be amended as early as possible, while at is particularly necessary that regulations governing compulsory medical examination of suspected characters should be added.

::::::::::::::::

A comcrete form of policy relative to the Regeneration and Welfare of Fallen Women

The existance of fallen women is, obviously, the outcome of the economic distress resulted from the late world war, common to all belligerant countries, but we,having now embarked upon the building up of New Japan, should give more earnest attention to this serious problem confronting us today and should use our influence and exert ourselves to the utmost in co-operation with the general public in the task ofmaking these unfortunate girls regenerate and for the prevention of the spread of venereal disease.

In order to carry out these aims we suggest the following three policies:-

1. A policy relative to the enlightement of those fallen women.
2. A policy relative to the control and protectionof these fallen women.
3. A policy relative to the prevention and treatment of social disease.

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To put these policies into concrete form, the following measures are recommended:-

1

Measure relative to the enlightment of the public as to the true condition of these fallen women

(1) Nation-wide Campaign:

1. To attract attention, far and wide, through the channels of news-papers, magazines, lectures, round-table talkings, radio broadcast and the like, to the real situation of their livesas well as the real reason for their fall.

2. To give purity and sex education at home and at shcool and to the general public.

3. To co-operate with other religious, educational and social organizations to carry out these activities.

(2) To give education to these women who are exposed to the danger of being led astray.

1. To give moral and religious education to build up their character.
2. To give purity and sex education.
3. Togive natural and physical education.to young people.
4. To give vocational training to young people.
5. To provide youth with facilities for recreation.

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Measures fortthe Control and Protection
of Fallen Women

(1) Enforcement of measures for the Control of Fallen Women.

With regard to the measures for the control of fallen women, the proper Japanese authorities should make such regulations as are given below:-

1. To invest authorities concerned to question and, if necessary, arrest suspicious characters and have them compulsorily examined.

2. To grant the authorities the right to enter and inspect those houses of doubtful reputation.

3. A tap must be kept on the residence and movements of confirmed street-girls.

(2) The enforcement of the Protective Detention of Fallen Women.

1. Since most of women naturally are unwilling to be taken into Welfare Homes, it is urgently necessary to enact a law governing the prevention of social disease as well as the control over any person whose conduct is offensive to public morals, by which such women can be forcibly detained.

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2. It is more advantageous to avail ourselves of the opportunity to give moral or spiritual help while these girls are undergoing physical treatment, therefore it is advisable to combine Women 's Institute and Clinic.

3. Urgent improvement must be solicited in providing satisfactory facilities in all such institutions as absence of such retards or even hinders the work which is so necessary in giving adequate care and guidance to the inmates.

4. To provide these girls with honest employment is an absolute necessity, and with this end in view the facilities for giving industrial and professional training should be promoted.

5. In order to give them such a training it is necessary to take their mental test and then to give them education suitable to each individual cases.

111

Measures for prevention and Treatment of Venereal Disease

(1) Anti-Venereal Disease Measures.

1. A Central Institution for the Prevention of Social Disease be established in co-operation with competant authorities.

2. The following measures shall be instituted as early as possible for the prevention ofvenereal disease:-

   a. When a medical examination is given to the general public in groups, it is also necessary to make concurrenly a medical test to find out whether or not the examinees are infected.
   b. All cases infected by venereal disease should be reported to the proper authorities.
   c. The source of contagion should be investigated.
   d. Prenatal mothers should be examined.
   e. Exchange of health certificates before marriage should be maintained.

(2)Measures for the Treatment of Patients infected by Venereal Disease.

1. To provide adequate facilities for treatment of venereal disease patients and for that purpose an official medical center should be established in every prefecture.

2. To institute a standard for the medical examination and treatment of venereal disease patients so that the prevention of the disease may be thorough.

3. The medical education of venereal disease should be given to all physicians.

4. To enforce medical examination to those who are suspected of being unlicensed prostitutes and give them treatment if necessary.

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5. All expenses incurred for the treatment of those persons infected by venereal disease should be met respectively by the National Treasury and by the Prefectural Treasury.

6. The manufacture of venereal disease medicine should be encouraged.

7. To have regulations by which only qualified physicians should be allowed to use venereal disease medicine.

8. To pay special attention and give unstinted exersion in exterminating venereal disease.

Central Co-ordinating Committee

for Women's Welfare

Dec. 11th 1947

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File
Re-habilitation
of Women

Tokyo-To 1/13/48

Tokyo, December, 11, 1947.

Colonel Crawford F. Sams,
Chief, Public Health and
Welfare Section,
SCAP

Dear Colonel,

Re: Fallen Women's Rehabilitation & Welfare

The Central Co-ordinating Committee for Women's Welfare, founded last March, at your suggestion, by 52 Japanese Governmental Officials and civilians, has since then held several General and Sub-Committee meetings respectively for the deliberation and study of fallen women's rehabilitation and welfare as well as measures for the prevention of women from falling.

The Committee has just reached the conclusion that in order to settle this vital problem, in view of actual conditions, it is imperative for Japan to put into force the measures mentioned in the report herewith attached.

Consequently, it was agreed among all Committee members that they should do from their respective positions everything within their power to solve this problem.

In addition, the Committee is going to address petitions to that effect to the Diet members and State Ministers concerned.

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The Committee begs to submit its report given herewith for your consideration, asking you for your help and assistance in materializing this program.

The Committee is proud to state that it will continue its study on this matter, with its ceaseless and untiring efforts, until necessary measures have been taken by the competent authorities.

Deeply grateful to you for your sympathy and encouragement, and desiring your further sympathy and help in our program for women's welfare,

We remain,

Yours very respectfully,

C. Tsune Gauntlet,
Chairman,
Central Co-ordinating Committee
for Women's Welfare

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN'S WELFARE

The more deeply we look into the present state of street-girls the more urgently do we realize the necessity of doing our utmost to restore them to a sane life.

Under such circumstances, we have frequently and minutely studied and discussed this subject and finally have come to the conclusion that we should by all means carry out some remedial measures, of which the following are particularly and urgently needed to put into operation as early as possible:-

1. The social evil created by such fallen women should most strictly be controlled by the competent authorities, but under the law now in force relative to this evil, the officials in charge are neither allowed to question any suspected character nor to inspect any house of questionable repute.

   Such being the case, it is quite impossible to exercise any control over the social evil and, therefore, the Government is now most urgently requested to empower the officials concerned to carry out their duties as adequately as possible.

2. In order to rescue these girls from their present deplorable condition it is also necessary to look after any married men who may have been infected by venereal disease and to enlighten them in the matter. The rescue work and the prevention of the spread of

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venereal disease should unquestionably go side by side, but these works are being carried out independently of each other our activities can hardly be carried on as well as they might.

It is therefore incumbent upon Government to see that these two kinds of work go in close connection with each other--one for medical treatment and the other for protection.

3. The Law for the Prevention of Social Diseases should be amended as early as possible, while it is particularly necessary that regulations governing compulsory medical examination of suspected characters should be added.

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A Concrete form of Policy relative to the Regeneration and Welfare of Fallen Women

The existence of fallen women is, obviously, the outcome of the economic distress resulted from the late world war, common to all belligerent countries, but we, having now embarked upon the building up of New Japan, should give more earnest attention to this serious problem confronting us today and should use our influence and exert ourselves to the utmost in co-operation with the general public in the task of making these unfortunate girls regenerate and for the prevention of the spread of venereal disease.

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In order to carry out these aims we suggest the following three policies:-

1. A policy relative to the enlightenment of those fallen women.
2. A policy relative to the control and protection of those fallen women.
3. A policy relative to the prevention and treatment of social disease.

To put these policies into concrete form, the following measures are recommended:-

I

Measures relative to the enlightenment of the public as to the true condition of these fallen women

(1) Nation-wide Campaign:

1. To attract attention, far and wide, through the channels of news-papers, magazines, lectures, round table talkings, radio broadcast and the like, to the real situation of their lives as well as the real reason for their fall.
2. To give purity and sex education at home and at school and to the general public.
3. To cooperate with other religious, educational and social organizations to carry out these activities.

(2) To give education to those women who are exposed to the danger of being led astray.

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1. To give moral and religious education to build up their character.
2. To give purity and sex education.
3. To give natural and physical education to young people.
4. To give vocational training to young people.
5. To provide youths with facilities for recreation.

II

Measures for the Control and Protection of the Fallen Women

(1) Enforcement of Measures for the Control of Fallen Women.

With regard to the measures for the control of fallen women, the proper Japanese authorities should make such regulations as are given below:-

1. To invest the authorities concerned to question and, if necessary, arrest suspicious characters and have them compulsorily examined.
2. To grant the authorities the right to enter and inspect those houses of doubtful reputation.
3. A tap must be kept on the residence and movements of confirmed street-girls.

(2) The enforcement of the Protective Detention of Fallen Women.

1. Since most of women naturally are unwilling to be taken into Welfare Homes, it is urgently

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necessary to enact a law governing the prevention of social disease as well as the control over any person whose conduct is offensive to public morals, by which such women can be forcibly detained.

2. It is more advantageous to avail ourselves of the opportunity to give moral or spiritual help while these girls are undergoing physical treatment, therefore it is advisable to combine Women's Institute and Clinic.
3. Urgent improvement must be solicited in providing satisfactory facilities in all such institutions as absence of such retards or even hinders the work which is so necessary in giving adequate care and guidance to the inmates.
4. To provide these girls with honest employment is an absolute necessity, and with this end in view the facilities for giving industrial and professional training should be promoted.
5. In order to give them such a training it is necessary to take their mental test and then to give them education suitable to each individual case.

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III

Measures for the Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Disease

(1) Anti-Venereal Disease Measures.

1. A Central Institution for the Prevention of Social Disease be established in co-operation with competent authorities.

2. The following measures shall be instituted as early as possible for the prevention of venereal disease:

   a. When a medical examination is given to the general public in groups, it is also necessary to make concurrently a medical test to find out whether or not the examinees are infected.

   b. All cases infected by venereal disease should be reported to the proper authorities.

   c. The source of contagion should be investigated.

   d. Prenatal mothers should be examined.

   e. Exchange of health certificates before marriage should be maintained.

(2) Measures for the Treatment of Patients infected by Venereal Disease.

1. To provide adequate facilities for treatment of venereal disease patients and for that purpose an official medical center should be established in every prefecture.

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2. To institute a standard for the medical examination and treatment of venereal disease patients so that the prevention of the disease may be thorough.
3. The medical education of venereal disease should be given to all physicians.
4. To enforce medical examination to those who are suspected of being unlicensed prostitutes and give them treatment if necessary.
5. All expenses incurred for the treatment of those persons infected by venereal disease should be met respectively by the National Treasury and by the Prefectural Treasury.
6. The manufacture of venereal disease medicine should be encouraged.
7. To have regulations by which only qualified physicians should be allowed to use venereal disease medicine.
8. To pay special attention and give unstinted exersion in exterminating venereal disease.

Central Co-ordinating Committee

for Women's Welfare

Dec. 11th 1947

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PROTECTION OF WOMEN

キャロウ フレサー

1. Institutions

	Name of Institution	Capacity	Location	Director
a.	Seiyu Home	100	6-179 Asagaya Suginami-ku	Mr. K. Tokonami
Setagaya b.	Woman's Christian Association	100	471 Setagaya-ku Megurisawa	Mr. Moriya
Tachikawa c.	Salvation Army	100	Tachikawa-shi	Mr. Uemura (Segawa)
Hatagaya d.	Protecting Mothers' Association	30	870 Hatagaya Shibuya-ku	Mrs. W. Yamada
		TRW 330		79

2. Activities planned

a. Teaching of sewing, beauty culture, cooking etc.
b. Job consultation
c. Marriage consultation

3. Estimated Expense - Bldg & repair

Institution	Expenses
Seiyu Home	560,000
WCTU	630,000
Salvation Army	640,000
Protecting Mothers' Association	120,000

Total - 1,950,000 yen

¥2,600,000. appropriated
2,300,000 spent

4. Expense paid for inmates - DLSL chief allowance

~~8 yen per persons per day~~ ~~¥240 per mo.~~

Repeal by Hdqrs Mess & Police from hospitals - Yoshiwara - Direct

330 admitted — Present Tokyo - To allow - ¥21.80 per day
186 escaped Apx thru Sept ¥193,872.00
65 removed
79 at present not Nationalized

Oct. 15. 1947

Report on present condition of institutions for street girls during Sep. 1 – Sep. 20

1. Present condition of institution

a. Hatagaya Joshi-Gakuen

Location = no 890, Hatagaya Haramachi, Shibuya-Ku

Classification / Monthly	no. of end of last month	Received	Left: Escaped	Left: Revived	no. of end of inst.	Total no.	Remarks
Apr.		4			4.	59	started business, 11th
May	4.	1	1		4	131	
Jun.	4	6			10.	210	
Jul.	10	2	1		11.	310	
Aug.	11	6		2	15	448	
Sep	15	8	2	3	18.	491	
Total		27	4	5	18	1649	

b. Hatagaya Fujin-Ryo

Location = no 491, Nagurisawa, Shibuya-Ku

Classification / Monthly	no. of end of last month	Received	Left: Escaped	Left: Revival	no. of end of inst.	Total no.	Remarks
Apr.		6.	5		4	59	started business, 23rd
May.	1.	2.			4	131	
Jun.	3	2.			10.	210	
Jul.	4	9		1	11	310	

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Aug.	11	6		2	15	448	
Sep	15	8	2	3	18	471	
Total		27	4	6	18	1649	

b. Setagaya Fujin - Ryo

Location = No 471, Nagurisawa, Setagaya-Ku

Classification / Monthly	no. of end of last month	Received	Left: Escaped	Left: Revived	no. of end of inst.	Total no.	Remarks
Apr.		6.	5		4	59	started business 24th
May.	1.	2.			4	121	
Jun.	3	2.			10	210	
Jul.	5	7.		1	11	210	
Aug.	12.	11.	4	1	15.	448	
Sep.	19	4.	4	2.	16	491	
Total		34	13	4	16	1649	

c. Tachikawa Shinsei - Ryo

Location = No 24, 4-chome, Ishigaki-cho, Tachikawa City

Classification / Monthly	no. of end of last month	Received	Left: Escaped	Left: Revived	no. of end of inst.	Total no.	Remarks
Apr.		52	19	4	29	241	started business 14th
May.	29	98	25	21	21	525	

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jun.	21.	62.	37.	15	21	680
jul.	21.	17	10.	2	25	694
Aug.	21.	20.	10	7.	26	771
Sep.	26.	20	6	2	28.	918
Total		269	167	44	28	3.869

d. Seizū Fujin - Ryo

Location = no. 179, 6- Home, Asagaya, Suginami - Ku

Classification / Monthly	no. of end of last month	Received	Left: Escaped	Left: Removed	no. of end of inst.	Total no.	Remarks
Apr.		2.		1.	1	31.	
May.	1.	2		1.	3.	92.	
Jun.	3.	1.	1.		3	90.	
Jul.	3.	1.	1.		3.	119	
Aug.	3.				3.	73.	
Sep.	3	3			6.	127.	
Total		10.	2.	2.	6	542.	

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e. Total of four institutions above mentioned.

Classification / Monthly	no. of end of last month	Received	Left: Escaped	Left: Removed	no. of end of inst.	Total no.	Remarks
Apr.	2	6	211	5	35	246	

May.	1.	2.		1.	3.	72.
Jun.	2.	1.	1.		2.	90.
Jul.	2.	1.	1.		2.	119
Aug.	2.				2.	73.
Sep.	2	3			6.	127.
Total		10.	3.	2	6	634.

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2. Total of four, Hatagaya, Fuchu, Gakuen, and Tachikawa of last month. Received, Escaped, Returned, End of this month, Total No., Remarks

Monthly classification	End of last month	Received	Escaped	Returned	End of this month	Total No.	Remarks
Apr.	2	63	31	4	36	116	
May.	36	104	46	22	31	163	
Jun.	31	61	38	15	29	114	11½ 6 79 3 30
Jul.	29	27	12	4	42	134	
Aug.	42	37	11	12	63	186	
Sep.	63	26	12	7	77	209	
Total		358	186	56		760	

2. Expence ((

(1) Entrusted money. (National expence not based on the Daily Security Law)

a. Classification Monthly	Hatagaya operational expence	Fuchu protective expence	Gakuen Total	Remarks

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Apr.	2.900 00	295 00	2.995 00	
May.	2.790 00	655 00	3.445 00	
Jun.	2.700 00	1.050 00	3.750 00	
Jul.	2.790 00	1.550 00	4.340 00	
Aug.	2.688 00	7.078 40	9.766 40	
Sep.	2.946 00	7.757 80	10.703 80	
Total	16.614 00	18.386	20 35.000 00	

b. Setagaya Fujin-kyo

Classification / monthly	Operational expence	Protective expence	Total	Remarks
Apr.	7.200 00	60 00	7.260 00	
May.	7.440 00	375 00	7.815 00	
Jun.	7.200 00	675 00	7.875 00	
Jul.	7.440 00	1.090 00	8.530 00	
Aug.	3.228 00	8.500 00	11.728 00	
Sep.	3.312 00	8.721 60	12.033 60	
Total	35.820 00	19.422 00	55.242 00	

c. Tachikawa Shinsei-kyo

Classification / Monthly	Operational expence	Protective expence	Total	Remarks
Apr.	8.100 00	1.205 00	9.305 00	

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Monthly	expence	expence	Total	
Apr.	7.200.00	60.00	7.260.00	
May	7.440.00	375.00	7.815.00	
Jun.	7.200.00	675.00	7.875.00	
Jul.	7.440.00	1.090.00	8.530.00	
Aug.	3.228.00	8.500.00	11.728.00	
Sep.	3.312.00	8.721.60	12.033.60	
Total	35.820.00	19.422.00	55.242.00	

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c. Taki-gawa Shinsei-nyo

Classification / Monthly	Operational expence	Protective expence	Total	Remarks
Apr.	8.100.00	1.205.00	9.305.00	
May	8.370.00	2.925.00	11.295.00	
Jun	8.100.00	3.400.00	11.500.00	
Jul.	8.370.00	3.470.00	11.840.00	
Aug	4.626.00	12.181.80	16.807.80	
Sep	5.508.00	14.504.40	20.012.40	
Total	43.074.00	37.686.20	80.760.20	

d. Seiyu Fujin-nyo

Classification / Monthly	Operational expence	Protective expence	Total	Remarks
Apr.	4.050.00	1.55.00	4.205.00	

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	May	4.185	00	360	00	4.545 00
	Jun.	4.050	00	450	00	4500 00
	Jul.	4.185	00	595	00	4780 00
	Aug.	558	00	1.469	40	2.027 40
	Sep.	774	00	2.038	20	2.812 20
	Total	19.802	00	5.067	60	22.869 60

e. Total of 4. institutions above mentioned.

Monthly \ Classification	Operational expence		Protective expence		Total	
Apr.	22.050	00	1.715	00	23.765	00
May	22.785	00	4.315	00	27.100	00
Jun.	22.050	00	5.575	00	27.625	00
Jul.	22.785	00	6.705	00	29.490	00
Aug.	11.100	00	29.230	00	40.330	00
Sep.	12.540	00	33.022	00	45.562	00
Total	113.310	00	80.562	00	193.872	00

Remarks:

Entrusted money granted under the Daily Security Law is as follows,

	May	22,780 00	4,215 00	29,600 00
	Jun.	22,050 00	5,575 00	29,625 00
	Jul.	22,785 00	6,705 00	29,490 00
	Aug.	11,100 00	29,230 00	40,330 00
	Sep.	12,540 00	33,022 00	45,562 00
	Total	113,310 00	80,562 00	193,872 00

Remarks:

Entrusted money granted under the Daily Security Law is as follows,

1. From Apr. 1st '47 to Jul. 31st '47
operational expence; ¥3.00 for one person a day according to those capacities
protective expence; ¥5.00 for one person a day according to those actual numbers
2. From Aug. 1st '47 to Sep. 30th '47
operational expence; ¥6.00 for one person a day according to those capacities
protective expence; ¥15.80 for one person a day according to those actual numbers.

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(2) Construction Expence

Name of institutions	Capacity	General description of the whole building	Construction expence
Hatagaya		94 stubo of	
Joshi-Gakuen Setagaya	20	Wooden one storied bild 203 stubo of	80.000 00
Fujin-Kyo Tachikawa	100	Wooden one storied bild 258 stubo of	622.468 00
Shinsei-Kyo Seiyu	100	Wooden 2 storied bild	671.200 00
Fujin-Kyo	100	Wooden one storied bild	600.000 00
Total	220		1.872.668 00

3. Utensils

Kinds	Number Hatagaya	Setagaya	Tachikawa	Seiyu
machines Permanent	3	7	7	6
wave machines	1	1	1	1
Type writers			1	
Desks	4	2	7	4
Chairs	10	8	7	7
Radios	1	1	1	1
Safes	1	1	1	1

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INSPECTION OF WELFARE INSTITUTION

Inspector. Ebe Date. Dec. 5, '47.

Interpreter. Hamabuna

1. General Information

1. Name of institution. Tachikawa Shinsei Ryo
2. Address. 96-4 Chome, Shibazaki-Cho, Tachikawa city
3. Type of institution. Home for Wayward girls
4. Date established. April 14 '47 by Tokyo To (entrusted to Salvation Army)
5. Building (owned - rented) by Tokyo-To
6. Name and Title of person in charge. Yasuwo Shigawa
   a. Experience in Social work. 37 yrs. in Salvation Army, Sanitariums, Hospitals, Etc
   b. Does he act as Minsei-iin. 0
   c. Does he collect monthly grants for recipients Yes. ¥15.80 per pers. per day, 6 " 1 " Business
   d. If so, does he turn over total amount recipient. Yes
7. Managing Agency. Salvation Army
8. Number and Type of employees. 1 Supt, 1 Secretary, 1 Matron, 2 asst
9. How are inmates referred to institution. By Police, from Hospitals

10. Number of Inmates

	Present	Estimated Capacity
Total		
Families		
Men		
Women	40	80
Children		