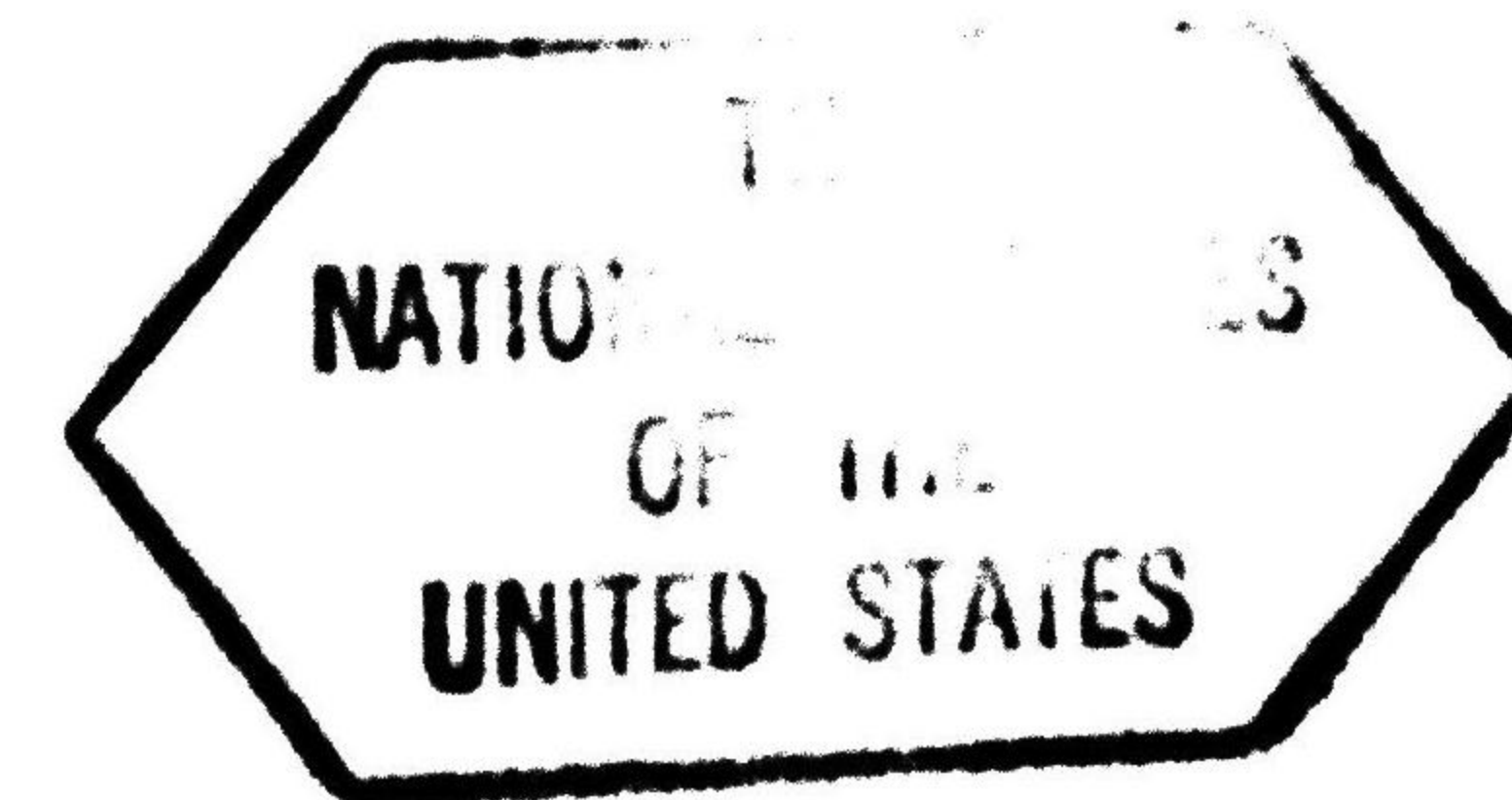


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2278
- (2) Folder title/number : (22)
(31) Dobo Engo Kai
- (3) Date : Apr.1947 - Oct. 1948

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
9722 (Tochigi,...)	c, d

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction :

Yes

No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

EXTRACT (22 Oct 48)

HEADQUARTERS
TOCHIGI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

4 October 1948

1 / P/B
2 / [initials]
3 / [signature]

SUBJECT: Report on Tochigi Chapter, Dobo Engo Kai

TO: Commanding Officer, Kanto MG Region, APO 201, ATTN: Welfare Officer

1. The following information report on Tochigi Chapter, Dobo Engo Kai, is hereby submitted.

REPORT ON THE TOCHIGI PREFECTURAL BRANCH
OF THE NATIONAL REFUGEES RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A. Main enterprise and schedule

1. Set up of the Consultation Point for the repatriates.

The Consultation Point was set up in front of Utsunomiya Railroad Station with the object of corresponding to consultations from the refugees as well as of consoling them with tea service.

Overnight staying facilities were set up for enabling them to sleep is, if necessary.

2. Relief for Orphans

(a) Orphans' photographs are exhibited so that the unidentified orphans may be introduced widely to the public, and in addition efforts have been made to find out their relatives by means of continuing the contacts with other prefectural branches of the association.

(b) Suitable orphans, will be given through our medium to those willing to have them.

3. Entertainment

Entertainment such as movie pictures and so on will be held for the unfortunate people in the concentration camps.

4. Console for refugees

In case of disaster, such relief materials as clothing, bedding, daily necessities and cooking utensils will be distributed to the refugees.

5. Management of the welfare facilities

(a) It manages 41 buildings with 1,075 rooms for the homeless people of repatriates and refugees from the war-torn areas.

(b) It manages the public baths.

(c) Sanatorium was set up at Shiobara-machi for those of the relief need, who desire to have recreation after disease. In other words, it has the special contract with the hotels in connection with those who will be placed under their care.

6. Supplies of materials

Daily necessities, cooking utensils and so forth will be sold at cheap prices to those who are in need of the relief.

B. Names of facilities:

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of buildings</u>	<u>No. of rooms</u>	<u>Location</u>
Esojima-ryo Dormitory	7	147	Esojima, Yokokawa-mura
Inanaki-ryo Dormitory	6	198	Inanaki, Yokokawa-mura
Fujimi-ryo Dormitory	4	36	Utsunomiya City
Nishikawada ryo Dormitory	5	145	Nishikawada, Sugatagawa-mura
Shokaku-ryo Dormitory	8	160	"
Takaragi-ryo Dormitory	7	285	Takaragi, Kunimoto-mura
Nishihara-ryo Dormitory	2	72	Utsunomiya City
Shinsei-ryo Dormitory	<u>2</u>	<u>32</u>	Omiya-mura, Shimotsuga-gun
Total	41	1075	
Public bath house	1		Takaragi, Kunimoto-mura

C. Membership

Collection of members of the Association was made before in some villages of Kamitsuga, Nasu and Shioya-gun obtaining 428 members, but synchronized with the enforcement of the joint contribution in last year they became the personnel benefited. No collection of members has been made thence forward accordingly.

D. Omit

Tochigi Branch, National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

Location: 948, 6-chome, Imaizumi, Utsunomiya

Membership: Those who agree with the enterprise and the purpose of the National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai) and donated over 100 yen for this association shall get the membership.

Owner of Institutions:

<u>Name of Institutions</u>	<u>Name of Owner</u>
Esojima-Ryo Repatriate Dormitory	Fuji Ind. Co., Ltd.
Inanaki-Ryo " "	" " " "
Fujimi-Ryo " "	" " " "
Nishikawada-Ryo Repatriate Dormitory	" " " "
Shokaku-Ryo " "	" " " "
Takaragi-Ryo " "	State ownership
Nishihara-Ryo " "	" "
Shinsei-Ryo " "	Fuji Ind Co Ltd.

Payment: All directors get no pay except a regular director. Because the regular director manages office business, only clerks receive regular salary.

Institutions which are operated by Dobo Engo ~~Kai~~, (and are owned by the prefecture)
are done so by agreement with prefectural government.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ William F. James, Jr.
WILLIAM F. JAMES, Jr.
Capt., CMP
Asst. Adjutant

Not forwarded to SCAP - no new info.

29 June, 1948

file
DEK

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Doho Engo Kai Membership Drive - Fukushima Prefecture.

Called Mr. Evans, SCAP, regarding the membership drive for Doho Engo Kai in Fukushima. Mr. Evans had met with the National Chairman of the Doho Engo Kai in Tokyo and at this meeting Mr. Tanaka of the Doho Engo Kai branch in Fukushima was present. The results of the meetings can be summarized as follows:

- a. Fukushima drive is in preparatory stage only - is not underway.
- b. National Doho Engo Kai Headquarters will send a letter to all branches informing them that they can have 60 days to make their decision as to being in the community chest or having separate drives for funds and membership. In this 60-day period no drives are to be conducted unless the local branch has already made the decision to stay out of the community chest drive this fall.
- c. Mr. Evans will send us a copy of the letter sent to all Doho Engo Kai branches on this procedure. He also will summarize the information on the Doho Engo Kai membership drive vs. community chest participation in a future issue of SCAP Weekly Bulletin.
- d. Mr. Evans was appreciative of the help we had given him in getting information on the Fukushima Doho Engo Kai activities.

Truax
Truax.

Military Government Section
WELFARE DIVISION

date

FROM:

TO :

SUBJECT:

Military Government Section
WELFARE DIVISION

date

FROM:

TO:

SUBJECT:

Yomiuri Newspaper; Kanagawa Section

Subject: Without operation of the "Dobo-engokai Work Shop

There arose a movement among the repatriats and War-sufferers dormitory residents of Hisaki, Numama, Kinugasa, Kanazawa, Kamakura, Hodogaya and Samukawa which are administered by "Dobo-engokai" Branch, to secede the dormitory and work shop from the Branch.

The annexed work shop aimed the lead of occupation and relief for repatriats and war-sufferers, so it provided thirty lathes, millings and presses with 1,000,000 yen, the expense for the institution in Sep. 1946 and began to produce the implements of machine and parts of radio. But, though Hisaki work shop factory took suitable amounts of national assistance, at last, it was forced to stop its operation for lack of funds and difficulty of maintenance. Kinugasa wood working plant also took the assistance but closed soon. Machine were sold and a few big boilers of Numama, Nandai, and Okinawa dormitory were carried away and two chimneies, 50 feet in height, made by iron, of Hisaki dormitory also vanished.

Work shop institution is limited under direct management of prefectures, cities, towns and villages and it can take national assistance, so it plans to transfer the control from the Branch to each town and village, and also plans all trust operations at the autonomous operation committee in each dormitory.

file
Doko Gungo Kai - 11/7

DEK

23 JUN 48

BROTHERHOOD RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Imperial Founded Legal Person)

FROM: Permanent Director - Sakurai, Yasuemon

TO:

I want to express my delight to know that you are enjoying great prosperity.

I want to express my deepest appreciation for your tedious efforts concerning the undertakings of this association.

Enclosed separately is the outline of the 1946 undertakings. Please, upon inspection of it, we ask your further cooperation.

Yours very truly,

(1) HISTORY.

This association, when first formed, was called the Wartime National Cooperative Association, later the War Relief Association, and once again changed to the Brotherhood Relief Association as it is called today.

Along with the transition of war, and as a result of gradual increase of repatriates from Okinawa, and the Southwest Pacific Islands from the early part of 1944, the Wartime National Cooperative Association was formed on the 1st of October 1944 in order to carry out the relief work harmoniously. The office was located in Tokyo-te, Shiba-ku, Minami Bunkyo, Nishi-machi, 2 Banchi and at the same time branches were established in the various prefectures of Kumamoto, Oita, Miyagi and Kagoshima to act as an outside group to assist repatriates. Later as air-raids gradually intensified and as air-raid victims increased the government decided to be in charge of one portion of this Association's relief undertakings.

The name of this Association was changed to the War Relief Association on the 24th of March 1945. Reformed the organization of this Association, and transferred the office to the Kyocho-Kaikan No. 6 lot of Shiba Park in Shiba-ku Tokyo. Furthermore, expanded the branch offices to all the prefectures in Japan and carried out a nation-wide assistance to victims of war disaster.

On the 17th of April of the same year the government received 3 ten million yen from the Emperor as fund to be used for relief of victims of war disaster. Since the government entrusted this Association with the use of this contribution, this Association was reorganized and appointed Prince Takamatsu as the President, and immediately attended to the accomplishment of relief work.

On the 18th of May with the approval of the Imperial Legal Person changed the name to the War Disaster Relief Association. By cooperating with the government, this Association always endeavored to maintain the stability of the people, and to regain the strength of repatriates and victims of war disaster by assisting them in all ways. To carry out their share of the government plan, however, the internal condition of the country was such that the government was unable to restrict the person to receive relief to victims of war disaster and repatriates, and the condition was such that history making relief program was necessary with the increase of the general public being distressed in living, therefore, the government conducted a careful study of the past relief aim and agreed on the following points:

1. To guarantee minimum livelihood of those having difficulty with livelihood without restricting relief to such class as repatriates and victims of war disaster.
2. To establish livelihood protective law by unifying the various relief laws of the past.
3. To establish a Civil Relief Organization by combining the various relief groups in order to supplement the relief program of the government.

Furthermore, this Association will prepare for the sudden change in social conditions and will take active part in spreading their sphere of influence based on the relief aim of the government, and on 13 March 1946 re-named the association to the Brotherhood Relief Association by continuing a portion of the former soldiers' relief undertaking which was the relief organization for wounded soldiers and the families of soldiers with the sound basis of caring for those that require relief irrespective of what the reason may be. The president, formerly the Minister of Welfare, is being fulfilled by the common people, and by reorganizing the organization have supplemented the government's program and gave necessary aid to those suffering from livelihood and furthermore, have started as a pure civil organization with the purpose of promotion of the welfare of the people by performing necessary relief undertaking.

This association devoted extraordinary efforts by forming headquarters and branch office and performing the relief undertakings swiftly and appropriately, however, because the government relief undertakings cannot attain perfection by itself, in view of the violent social conditions, the necessity arose to require the aid of the general public; it necessitated the cooperation of the people in the relief undertakings. Therefore, the government, in order to distinguish itself as a relief organization, has decided to have the branch office under a Juridical person, and at the present time is promoting to prepare for the establishment of the juridical person.

(2) ORGANIZATION.

a. Headquarters. The Headquarters is located in Tokyo-to Chiyoda-ku Marunouchi 2 chome, 1 Banchi. The organization was revised in May 1947 in order to reduce the expense and simplify the office procedure and are as follows today:

Honorable President

President
Vice President
Managing Director

Planning Office	General Affairs Section
General Affairs Bureau	Finance Section
	Improvement Section
Relief Bureau	Protection Section
	Living Quarters Section
	Commodities Section
Various directly managed facilities	Livelihood consulting office, Dispensaries, Commodities distribution Center and Student Dormitory

b. Branch Office. Branch offices are distributed throughout all prefectures. Under the branch office we have the branch association (established in every district of Wards in To. branch office of Hokkaido, city and local

office of prefectures) Chapter (established in every district of Ward, Cho or mura of city.

c. Members. We have recently decided on (membership system) in order to collect funds for relief association from all the people.

(3) OUTLINE OF 1946 UNDERTAKINGS.

a. Undertakings concerning general relief.

1. Emergency relief

(a) This association gave emergency assistance to those repatriates and other people who arrived at repatriation ports and had difficulties in living until the arrival of government relief. The following are the actual relief work performed until March 1947 (Report from 30 branch offices from among 47 branch offices).

Emergency relief fund of repatriates:

¥ 25,961,000 840,000 persons

Consolation gift (tobacco and others)

¥ 3,382,000 697,000 persons

Death consolation money

¥ 355,000 40,000 persons

Child delivery present

¥ 15,000 480 persons

Recovery Expense

¥ 192,000 9,300 persons

Temporary livelihood relief expense

¥ 5,128,000 120,000 persons

Furthermore, gathered about 186,200 articles of clothing with the cooperation of grade school students, girls' middle school students and distributed them to students and babies.

2. Earthquake Relief

This association sent condolence money and goods to the victims of tidal waves and earthquakes of Kansai and Shikoku Area in the latter part of 1946. Moreover, this association has sent

members to the Earthquake Relief Central Liaison Committee established in the Ministry of Welfare, and cooperated with the government in the supplying of relief goods and the collection of relief funds. The actual results are as follows: ¥ 15,308,245.44. Total amount collected by the main office and branch offices of the Brotherhood Relief Association.

b. Relief Facilities.

1. The number of housing facilities managed by this Association for those who have no place to stay at the present time, for those mothers and children in distress and for other general public who require relief, and the number of people accommodated are as follows:

(refer to Chart No. A in Document, page 8)

2. Orphan Relief Plan

This Association has been taking in orphans and training them at the directly managed orphanage or at the orphanage charged to others. Moreover, we had liaison with the accommodation facilities of all Japan and have supported in looking for their relatives and their household training (general household, religious groups). However, in January 1947, a Central Orphan Relief Committee (composed of representatives from government offices concerned and various types of social organization representatives) was organized to handle this undertaking. At present there are about 3,400 persons (with pictures) listed in the orphan list of this Headquarters which is about 50% of the estimated 7,000 orphans in the whole of Japan. The actual results from January to May of 1947 are as follows:

The number of applications for orphan care received from
general household - 56 cases (recommended 22 cases)
Religious group - 34 cases (recommended 7 cases)

Application received for search of orphans - 57 cases
relatives identified (8 cases)

c. Medical treatment.

1. Tuberculosis medical examination carried out medical examination for tuberculosis (x-ray, tuberculin reaction test) of 1500 persons from among the persons in reception center (simple community dwellings) in July of 1947 within Tokyo. Moreover, those infected were hospitalized in hospitals of Japan Medical Cooperation and those not yet infected were given BCG injection.
2. Dispensaries directly managed by this Headquarters. Established a dispensary in January of 1947, directly managed by this Headquarters in Ushigane. The staff was con-

posed of two doctors, one pharmacist, few midwives, public health nurses and nurses. Number of persons treated by March of 1947 were 6,800 persons. 32 traveling treatments and 22 cases by public health nurses calls.

3. Distribution of Home Remedy.

Distributed a total of 150,000 packages of home remedy (cold medicine, stomach and intestinal medicine, ointment medicines for skin diseases) to families of 15 cities that were victims of war destruction in 6 prefectures, other than Niigata-kin in Honshu and Chubu (central) Region.

4. The present condition of facilities concerning Health.
(Refer to Chart B on page 11 of Document)

5. Loan of employment fund.

This Association is lending a maximum of ¥ 3,000 per household as employment fund. In 1946 there were 2,858 cases where loans were made totaling ¥ 17,000,000. Loan period is 5 years.

6. Loan of education fund.

This Association is extending loans to those students above middle school who are having difficulties in getting school funds. In 1946 480 persons were extended loans amounting to ¥ 550,000.

7. Mass return to farming.

This Association by cooperating with groups concerned with agriculture carried out the following mass return to farming with the purpose of increasing food production, commencing of projects once discontinued, and because the population in cities were scattered.

Base of Yatsugataki Mt.	100 houses
Inagashiro Lake Side	200 houses
Yamanaka Lake Side	100 houses
Hokimide	3,086 houses
Kobuchimura, Ibaraki	86 houses

e. Livelihood Consultation.

1. The following are the number of cases handled by the information bureau of this Association and the Central Information Bureau (opened on November 1946) of Ushigane.

By Asst. Sec. of this Hqs.	Personal interview <u>no. of cases</u>	by means <u>of letter</u>	No. of <u>persons</u>
	3,341	567	2,613
Central Informa- tion Bureau	1,202	79	809

The import of the consultation ranges from living difficulties, financial difficulties, housing, foreign assets, medical treatment, education, commodities to other various matters.

2. The Information Bureau established by the various branch offices totals 75 as of 31 March 1946 and the number of cases handled by 30 out of 75 bureaus from whom reports were received amounted to 105,000 cases. In 1946 the main office spent over four million yen for the information bureau of the branch office.

f. Housing Construction.

This Association has decided to construct houses for 430 household (ordinary homes 355, apartment 75 rooms) to relieve the housing problem. In 1946 twenty homes were completed and at present 80 homes are under construction. Moreover, in the near future construction will begin on about 30 household.

g. Distribution of vital commodities.

1. To supply vital commodities cheaply is also an important undertaking of this Association. In other words, distributions of cooking utensils, clothing, beddings, food, fuel, medical supplies and other necessary goods are being made by the distribution center (1 place) directly managed by this Headquarters and the entrusted distribution centers (10 places). Goods are being sent by the headquarters and temporary distribution committee has been formed for branch offices close to Tokyo. Furthermore, each branch office in coping with the situation will supply various vital goods and furthermore, have constructed distribution points. There are three directly managed branch office distribution points and 33 entrusted distribution points.
Headquarters - number of delivery cases - 223, yen value - ¥ 18,018,351.56.
Branch Office - number of distribution points - 4,716,633 - yen value - ¥ 109,431,884.80.
2. Besides the aforementioned, free distribution of goods are being made (30 branch office reports) to the distressed on special occasion. For example, in 1946, 4,000 vests were distributed free of charge to the orphans accommodated in Tokyo orphanages and 1,000 various articles were distributed free of charge to those especially distressed (from among those interviewed by the information bureau (Livelihood Consultant Bureau) furthermore, candies and home remedies were sent to those victims of the recent earthquake in the south. These articles amounted in yen to approximately ¥ 700,000.

h. Improvement Propagation.

Along with promotion of brotherhood relief spirit of the nation, this Association is taking active part in the improvement propagation by means of lectures and publications in order to arouse the revival spirit of those requiring relief, however, the main

matters carried out during this year are:

- 1. Publication of organization (Brotherhood Relief Association) are being published at the rate of 30,000 per month.**
- 2. Promotion and propagation of livelihood protection laws. This Association cooperated with the Welfare Bureau when the movement to promote brotherhood relief was carried out from 1 August 1946 to 31 of the same month. Later in October this Association participated in the brotherhood relief movement, promoted by the Ministry of Welfare, along with the main office and the branch offices, by holding lectures and distributing 130,000 posters and 40,000 pamphlets.**
- 3. Furthermore, in consolidation of repatriated children of Okinawa, general victims of war disaster, repatriates, orphans and farmers, over 10 accomplishment teams were dispatched by May 1946. Funds were increased and movies, stage shows and concerts were held in the various prefectures.**

The Brotherhood Relief Association's honorable president, president, vice-president and staff officials list.

Honorable President	Prince Takamaton
President	Iemasa Tokugawa
Vice-President	
Director - Chairman of the Board of Directors	
Director - Managing Director to substitute Chairman of the Board of Directors	Yasuzon Sakurai
Director - Managing Director	Minora Kurihara
Director - Vice-chairman of Imperial Household	Suzumu Kato
Director - Chief Social Bureau, Welfare Ministry	Yoshiaki Kasai
Director - Chief of Children's Bureau Ministry of Welfare	Tsunenichi Yonezawa
Director - Chief General Affairs Section, Social Bureau, Welfare Ministry	Iwai Yasuda
Director - Chief Protection Section Social Bureau, Welfare Ministry	Kasumi Takata
Director - Vice-chairman Repatriates Relief Committee	Kinji Ono
Director - Chief General Affairs Section Repatriates Relief Com.	Tokuji Nibawa
Director - President of Federation of all Japan, Welfare Com.	Yasuharu Haru
Director	Tyochiko Nagawa
Director - Managing Director Japan Industrial Club	Gencho Nakamura
Director	Hirokichi Naga
Director - Chairman of Board of Directors Japan Public Undertaking Association	Choji Akagi
Inspector - Chief Finance Section, Secretariate to Welfare Ministry	Tokuo Kojima
Inspector -	Harin Odagiri
Councillor - Vice Minister Imperial Household	Suzumu Kato
Councillor - Chief Social Bureau, Ministry of Welfare	Yoshiaki Kasai
Councillor - Chief Children's Bureau Ministry of Welfare	Tsunenichi Yonezawa
Councillor - Chief Labor Bureau, Ministry of Welfare	Iem Ueyama
Councillor - Chief General Affairs Section Social Bureau, Ministry of Welfare	Iwai Yasuda

Councillor - Chief Protection Section, Social Bureau, Ministry of Welfare	Haraki Takato
Councillor - Chief Planning Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare	Kanji Nakagawa
Councillor - Vice Chairman Repatriation Relief Committee	Kenji Ono
Councillor - Chief General Affairs Section Repatriation Relief Com.	Takaki Mikawa
Councillor - Chief Material Section, Re- patriates Relief Com.	Hokuro Misuno
Councillor - Chief Construction Bureau, War Rehabilitation Com.	Masami Nakada
Councillor - Chief General Affairs Section, Construction Bureau; War Re- habilitation Committee	Kasahiro Momota
Councillor - Chief Housing Section; Con- struction Bureau; Rehabil- itation Committee	Goro Ito
Councillor - Hideo Ikeda	
Councillor - President of all Japan Feder- ation of Welfare Council	Yasukazu Hara
Councillor -	Toyohiko Kagawa
Councillor	Nosona Nakagawa
Councillor	Hirayoshi Nadeo
Councillor - Chief General Affairs Bureau; Japan Medical Cooperation	Sadato Oyakawa
Councillor - Chairman of Board of Direc- tors, Japan Social Under- taking Association	Azagi Akagi
Councillor -	Teruo Akaishi
Councillor	Foyotaro Yuki
Councillor - Chairman Board of Directors, Mother & Child Care Assn.	Shintaro Sekiya
Councillor - Director, Japan Industrial Club	Kainosuke Zo
Councillor - Chairman of Board of Directors, Imperial Charity Association	Gunshi Takei
Councillor - Managing Director, Otsuki Newspaper Tokyo Welfare under- taking group	
Councillor - Managing Director, Munichi Newspaper Tokyo Social under- taking group	Tateuma Hiroda
Councillor -	Yoshikuro Ito

Yomiuri Press

July 2nd, 1948

*Capt. Jackson
Dobo Engokai
File*

SUBJECT: The Spilt of Dobo Engo Kai

On April, 1948, Osaka Branch declared to secede off and formed a new organization of Osaka Welfare Work Association. Nomiya Branch also declared independence and applied to form a new organization. On May 21, 1948, Aichi Branch in Tokyo declared to secede off from Tokyo Branch in the meeting of heads of branches in Tokyo. The Aichi Kai is going to break up.

The Vice-president J. Satomi of Osaka Branch said the reason of split "Each gov. was become the head of each branch, but the gov. of Osaka never attended at the meeting. If the officials took their post of director as businesslike, the result can be got nothing." But the original reason is about financial problem of Engo Kai.

On March, 1948, the Dobo Engo Kai organized with Ch. Kai Kai. Since that time, its organization has spent most of its function by rise of price. Now, it needs ¥400,000 of monthly expenses of main office to take care of Eoshi-Ryo, Repatriation agencies and Working places, and its expenses are managed by petty donation. The grants to the each branch, sometime, have been left unpaid. According to the above reason, each branch wishes to independent from the main office.

Many scandals were happened in branches as follows:

1. The chief of Materials Sec of Aichi Branch and some directors used the black market of released clothing.
2. Ichinomiya Branch, belongs to Aichi branch, dispossessed of released blankets and clothing.
3. Sasebo Branch uses the black market of relief supplies.

Tom translated this from the Japanese paper - Yomiuri Press.

*For this information
The information by phone;*

30 Jun '18

Inuax:

Info covering Doto Engo Kai
— Community Chest relationships
will be included in this week's
issue of PHTW Weekly Bulletin
for the info of MG in the
field.

Erasmus

7

130-A-6

FUKUSHIMA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 547

3 April 1947

SUBJECT: Report on the Fukushima Branch of the Doho Engo Kai

TO : Tohoku Military Government Region, APO 309
Attn: Capt. Dow

1. In compliance with a verbal request from Capt. Dow, Public Welfare Officer, Tohoku Military Government Region, the following report on the Fukushima Branch of the Doho Engo Kai is submitted:

2. Organization and administration of the Association.

- a. The Fukushima Branch is headed by Mr. Yoshitsugu Tanagi and has its headquarters in the Social Welfare Section of the Prefectural Government.
- b. The Association executes its activities in accordance with policies set forth by the Tokyo Headquarters and after consultation with that central organization. Subsidies are also received from the Headquarters.
- c. The Association has 55 paid workers stationed at the following places:

Fukushima Branch Headquarters	13
Municipal Office of the four cities (Fukushima, Koriyama, Wakamatsu and Taira)	4
15 District Offices (shiho jimusho)	15
Temporary Housing ("ryo") in Fukushima City*	6
Temporary Housing ("ryo") in Osaka*	7
Bamboo-craft shop in Senoue **	5
Sewing-craft shop in Fukushima **	5

d. In order to administer the various functions of the association the headmen of towns and villages take the responsibilities of referring cases of distressed people to the Engo Kai officials of the district office, who in turn relay this information to the prefectural headquarters. Whenever aid is money or kind is given, the procedure works in reverse.

3. Aims of the organization: "With our fellow (doho) needy in mind, the Association purports to co-operate with the government in its various assistance programs and to render proper assistance (through its various activities) to the needy so as to aid them regain their livelihood." The term "Doho" or brethren does not restrict its definition to any group of

* See 4g

** See (3) of 4f

people, such as repatriates or demobilized soldiers, but those Japanese who have returned from overseas areas seem to constitute the largest group requiring aid. War sufferers (sensaisha), bereaved families, and the needy-in-general are other groups receiving aid.

4. Activities.

- a. Temporary subsistence aid (maximum of 100 yen per household). A great porportion of temporary aid goes to repatriates who need immediate assistance. The Repatriates' Alliance Office reports cases to the Association. Subsistence aids as well as overnight billets are provided.
- b. Relief in kinds (kitchen utensils, clothing, etc. to the needy who cannot afford to buy them).
- c. Medical aid.
 - (1) Temporary aid for repatriates on their way home and the needy-in-general who are not eligible for governmental assistance.
 - (2) Mobile medical aid station. Working together with the Fukushima Branch of Saiseikai (medical Society), mobile units are formed to visit villages having no doctors. In actual execution of programs, the project is assisted by the National Health Insurance League.
 - (3) Distribution of medication to the needy families.
- d. Hot spring clinics. Convalescent patients are admitted for a period not exceeding 20 days.
- e. Livelihood consultation offices. These, established at the Municipal office of the four cities of Fukushima Prefecture, give guidance of all kinds in the realm of employment, housing, subsistence, etc.
- f. Vocational training
 - (1) Life work training. Sometimes apprenticeship is offered.
 - (2) Vocational Training conferences.
 - (3) Home-craft training. Workshops are established to enable people to earn supplementary money as well as to train them in various craftwork.
- g. Temporary housing. Public or private buildings are remodeled to provide housing for the homeless.
- h. Condolence and comfort gifts ("imon"). Proper measures of condolence are meted out to patients of national hospitals and clinics, and condolence gifts are offered to bereaved families and certain repatriates.

- i. **Schooling subsidy.** Money and school supplies are given to those who cannot qualify for governmental school assistance.
- j. **Loans to the needy-in-general, repatriates, war-sufferers, injured veterans and bereaved families of the war-dead** of 200 yen per household (or 400 yen in special cases) for medical, education, employment or other emergent reasons.
- k. **Livelihood and unemployment loans to repatriates, war-sufferers who show promise of developing a means of livelihood.** 3,000 yen per household is loaned for a 5 year period.
- l. **Fund-raising activities.**

NOTE: "a" and "b" above constituted the major activities of the period April 1946 to March 1947. More emphasis will probably be given to "f" and "g" this year.

5. **Finance:** During the period April 1946 to March 1947, the association raised 1,000,000 yen through contributions. It received a grant of 260,000 yen from the Tokyo Headquarters, and 100,000 yen from the prefectural government. Complete figures cannot be reported at this time because the association is in the midst of closing its books for the year.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Louis N. Rodgers
Capt., FA
Adjutant

**BASIC: Rpt, Fukushima Mil Govt Tm, Subj: "Report on the Fukushima Branch
of the Doho Engo Kai," dtd 3 Apr 47.**

MIL GOVT 353.81

1st Ind

HED/sy

HEADQUARTERS TOHOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 309, 8 April 1947

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

**EDWIN W. REYNOLDS
Major, Infantry
Adjutant**

MIL GOVT 353.81

2nd Ind

HED/sy

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS, APO 309, 8 April 1947

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

For your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL,

**W. H. SHEARD
Lt Col AGD 353.81
Asst Adj Gen**

Ltr. Headquarters Fukushima Military Government Team, Subj: "Report on Fukushima Branch of the Doho Engo Kai, Fukushima Prefecture", dtd 3 April 1947.

AG 080 (MG-I)

3rd Ind

17 April 1947

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. For your information.
2. Reference is made to report concerning the Doho Engo Kai from Aichi Prefecture, subject: "Violation of SCAPIN 775", dtd 8 Feb 1947. This report was transmitted to your headquarters on 17 Mar 1947.
3. Since the Doho Engo Kai is a national organization and its policy has been established by the national headquarters, it is recommended that action be taken on a national level to determine if the national policy of the Doho Engo Kai violates directives issued by SCAP (reference Information of General Application to SCAPIN 775, dtd 7 Nov 1946).

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R. SCAFFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Dobo Enog Kai

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
APO 343

10 October 1947

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RADIO D99780

Answered by telephone to Lt Col Charlie Brock, Welfare Officer I Corps, 7 August. In which SCAP (Mr Milton Evans) recommendation was given namely that we continue the investigation pending establishment of National policy regarding Dobo Enog Kai.

The communication in question was forwarded to SCAP (27 September 47) as an inclosure to a transmittal of 12 special reports on Dobo Enog Kai.

UNCLASSIFIED

10 October 1967

CG I CORPS

MB-1A

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ATL/TA

D99700

CITE ICBA HYPHEN FIVE FIVE ONE URGENT MATTERS IN COMMUNICATION
WERE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO SCAP AND YOUR HEADQUARTERS
NOTIFIED SEVEN AUGUST PD COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTED TO SCAP
TWENTY SEVEN SEPTEMBER ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN PD PAREN DOG
NINE NINE SEVEN EIGHTH NAUGHT PAREN END

NYER

H. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGO
Asst Adj Gen

UNCLASSIFIED

Basic: Excerpt from Fukuoka Military Government Activities Report, Annex B-2,
for June 1947

h. Dobo Engo Kai

(1) Organization

- (a) Where is the prefecture office located?
Welfare Section, Prefectural Building.
- (b) What communities have branch offices?
There are branch offices in every city; public offices in villages are responsible.
- (c) How many people are employed by the prefecture society:
Administrative positions: 3 persons not on payroll.
Clerk-typist: 10 persons on payroll.
Institutional managers: 2 managers on payroll.
Institutional workers
(maids, cooks, etc) 12 on payroll.
Inspectors: No special inspectors.
Others: (Specify)

(2) Operations

- (a) Specify number of institutions operated by Dobo Engo Kai:
Orphanages: Seishoen, Wajiro
Mothers' and Childrens' Homes:
Repatriates' Dormitories: Kyoeiryō, Zasshonokuma.
Hospitals:
Others (Specify) : Consulting office, near the Hakata Station (for repatriates)
- (b) What type of services are provided to persons not in institutions?
No special services are provided for, with exception of Hakata Station Consulting Office. The problems taken up by the office are housing project, employment and people are also housed for the night who are waiting for the train leaving the following day.

(3) Financing

- (a) What is the total annual budget of the prefecture society?
(Attach the Annual Budget to this report as Annex 1) Estimated budget for year 1947: ¥ 1,710,134.
- (b) Indicate source of funds.
1. Rec'd from National Society of Dobo Engo Kai
¥ 141,640
 2. Rec'd from local contributions
¥ 300,000
 3. Rec'd from prefecture govt
¥ 343,994
 - a. For administration
 - b. For care of relief

4. Rec'd from Japanese Ministry of Welfare
5. Other sources (specify)
- | | |
|--|------------------|
| Rent from Kyoseiryō Apts | <u>¥ 24,000</u> |
| Membership fees | <u>¥ 500,000</u> |
| Fees (income from no-taxables, shows, etc & distribution of goods) | <u>¥ 400,000</u> |
- (Attach the Annual Financial Statement of the prefecture society to this report as Annex 2)

(4) Relief in Kind

- (a) Does the Society receive relief supplies from IANA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)
Yes
- (b) Does the Society receive relief supplies from the Prefecture:
Yes, special ration.
- (c) Does the Society have any other source of relief supplies:
Yes, from the Women Society, Young Men Association and Schools.

(5) Relation to prefecture government

- (a) Do inmates of institutions receive aid under the Daily Life Security Act: Yes
- (b) If so, is this money given to the individual or to the institution:
The money is given to the institution
- (c) Are prefecture officials on the payroll of the society? •
All except 3 administrative officials are on the payroll.
- (d) Are bonuses paid to prefecture officials?
Members on the payroll receive bonuses.

(6) Who receives assistance from the Society? Needy

- (a) What are the eligibility requirements for receiving aid?
No special requirements requested except need.
- (b) Does the Society provide assistance to the following groups:
- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Repatriates | <u>Yes</u> |
| Demobilized soldiers | <u>Yes</u> |
| War sufferers | <u>Yes</u> |
| Other | <u>Yes</u> |
- (c) Total number of persons in the prefecture receiving aid from the Society: 6 families in Kyoseiryō Apartments who are not able to pay the rent.