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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2852

(2) Folder title/number: (10)
Welfare Institutions - Chiba Prefecture

(3) Date: Feb. 1948 - Aug. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9760	Z

(5) Item description and comment:
Chiba

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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AUGUST 1960

Key Personnel Mr. Stennis - Chief Public Assistance Disaster	1 Total Working Hours	2 Total Hours in Field	3 % of Total in Field	4 Total Contact Hours	5 % of Time Contact	6 % of Contact Time in Field
Sub-Total	184	42:25	.229	29:05	.1579	.687
Mr. Saffney Insurance	184	51:15	.277	25:10	.136	.497
Miss Breinoff Public Assistance	184	28:40	.154	21:35	.116	.751
Mrs. Gallow Child Welfare	184	25:30	.136	10:30	.056	.407
Total	736	147:50	.20	86:20	.111	.564

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WDJ 10/1/49

WELFARE INSTITUTION IN CHIBA PREFECTURE

Gun	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Tokatsu-Gun	Dormitory	Tomise Welfare Dormitory	Tomise-Mura	Pref.	227 Families Individuals	Public	A
	"	Kashiwa Mother & Child Welfare Dormitory	Tanaka-Mura	"	8 Families 37 Individuals	"	"
	Reformatory Hospital	Minato Gakuen	Fusa-Machi	Gotei Akita	50	Private	"
	Hospital	Kashiwa National Hospital	Tanaka-Mura	National	250	Public	"
		Chisei Gakuen	Kogane-Machi	Kazumichi Oki	20	Private	
Imba-Gun	Orphanage	Narita Gakuen	Narita-Machi	Terusada Araki	30	Private	A
	Institution for Vagrant Child	Seijuji Gekuen	Toyama-Mura	Yoshitaka Ishokawa	50	"	"
	"	Tokyo-To Yachimata Gakuen	Yachimata-Machi	Tajiro Shimanuki	150	Public	B
	Dormitory	Sakura Welfare Dormitory	Sakura-Machi	Pref.	200 Families 895 Individuals	"	"
	School for Blind	Seishu Gakuen	Narita-Machi	Heijiro Yamaguchi	60	Private	A

Gun	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Imba-Gun	Hospital	Shimoshizu National Hospital	Asahi-Mura		400	Public	B
	"	Sakura National Hospital	Sakura-Machi		150	"	"
Katori-Gun	Juvenile Retormatory Orphanage	Seika Gakko	Tako-Machi	Dosetsu Takeuchi	50	Public	B
	Orphanage	Katori Gakuen	Sasagawa-Machi	Mamoru Yoshida	30	Private	A
	Nursery	Ogawa Hoikuen	Yamakura-Mura	Gyoko Jijima	100	"	
Chiba-Gun	Welfare Dormitory for War Refuge Repatriats	Minomi Welfares Dormitory	Makuhari-Machi	Pref.	207 Families 943 Individuals	Public	B
	"	Okubo Welfare Dormitory	Tsudanuma-Machi	"	106 Families 477 Individuals	"	"
	Orphanage	Grace Orphanage	Nonomiya-Machi	Sumiko Ohama	30	Private	"
	Educating Vagent Child	Prefectual Oyumi School	Oihama-Machi	Banji Tsukamoto	48	Public	"
	Nursery	Okubo Hoikuen	Tsudanuma-Machi	Major of Tsudanuma-Machi	120	"	"

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Gun	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Chiba-gun	Hospital	Narashino National Hospital	Tsudanuma-Machi		400	Public	B
	Hospital Mental Disodet's Dep't	Shimofusa National Sanitorium	Honda-Mura			"	"
		Ninomiya Welfare Dormitory	Ninomiya-Machi	Pref.	50 Families 203 Individuals	"	
		Mother & Child Dormitory		"	17 Families	"	
	Nursery	Kukuba Hoikuen	Tsudanuma-Machi	Shisaburo Shiratori	95	Private	
	"	Maria Hoikuen	Nimomiya-Machi	Mikimaru Sugi	30	"	
	"	Minomi Hoikuen	Makuhari-Machi	Dobo Engo Kai	50	"	
Sosa-Gun	Hospital (T.B.)	Kujukuri Home	Toyosaka-Mura		26	Private	B
Kaijo-Gun	Welfare Dormitory	Iioka Welfare Dormitory	Iioka-Machi	Pref.	80 Families 360 Individuals	Public	B
	"	Kaijo Ryo	Yazashi-Mura		90	Private	B

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Gun	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Sambu-Gun	Welfare Dormitory	Yokoshiba Welfare Dormitory	Yokoshiba-Machi	Pref.	22 Families 95 Individuals	Public	B
	Nursery	Midoriumi Aijien	Midoriumi-Mura	Ae Yoshino	60	Private	B
	"	Futaba Hoikuen	Yokoshiba-Machi	Kazuo Namiki	50	"	
		Hasunuma Hoikuen	Hasunuma-Mura	Kei Ito	60	"	
	"	Togane Hoikuen	Togane-Machi	Go Nose	40	Public	
Ichihara-Gun	Nursery	Heiwaen for Infants Orphans & Nursery	Goi-Machi	Suekichi Hoshi	30	Private	B
	"	Sodegaura Hoikuen	Yawata-Machi	Teru Gukuta	100	"	B
	"	Goi Hoikuen	Goi-Machi	Suekichi Hoshi	150	"	
Chosei-Gun	Welfare Dormitory	Shirakata Welfare Dormitory	Shirakata-Machi	Pref.	13 Families 60 Individuals	Public	C
	Institution for Weak Child	Ichinomiya Gakuen	Ichinomiya-Machi	Chushiro Uchiyama	90	Private	"
	Juvenile Reformitory	Tokyo Shishiku-en Chiba Branch	Toyota-Mura	Nichigen Otsuka	20	"	"

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Gun	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Chosei-Gun	Nursery	Asahonomori Hoikuen	Mobara-Machi	Norikiyo Otsuka	400	Private	C
Kimitsu-Gun	Welfare Dormitory	Futsu Welfare Dormitory	Futsu-Machi	Pref.	40 Families 180 Individuals	Public	C
	Old People's Home	Nakayama Yorokyorakuen	Nagara-Mura	Tori Iwasaki	10	Private	"
	Institution for Mentaly Weak Child	Tokyo-To Nagaura Kosei Nojo	Nagaura-Mura	Shozo Takahashi	60	"	"
	Jurvenile Reformitory	Oyumi Gakko	"	Banji Tsukamoto	15	Public	"
	Nursery	Minato Hoikuen	Minato-Machi	Misao Matsu	50	Private	"
	"	Onuki Hoikuen	Onuki-Machi	Goro Enomoto	100	"	
	"	Kanaya Hoikuen	Kanaya-Mura	Tadashi Yoshimoto	120	"	
	"	Kimitsu-machi Hoikuen	Kimitsu-Machi	Kei Kurokawa	150	"	
Awa-Gun	Institution for Weak Child	Tomiura Kaihin Gakko	Tomiura-Machi	Japanese Red Cross Head of Chiba Branch Sakura	90	Public	D
	"	Hota Jido Gakuen	Hota-Machi	Seiko Shoji	80	"	"

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City & Gun	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Awa-gun	Nursery	Hota Hoikuen	Hota-Machi	Daigaku Kawakita	30	Private	D
	"	Kamogawa Hoikuen	Kamogawa-Machi	Tatsuo Kuto	120	"	"
	"	Tachibana Hoiku-en	Kominato-Machi	Nichigi Kato	50	"	"
	"	Amatsu Kindergaten	Amatsu-Machi	Kohaku Kumuro	60	"	"
	"	Shirahama Hoikuen	Shirahama-Machi	Ryozen Okumura	100	"	"
	"	Motono Kodomo-kai Kindergaten	Hota-Machi	Waka Ando	40	"	"
Chiba-City	Welfare Dormitory	Todoroki Welfare Dormitory	Todoroki-cho	City	92 Families 840 Individuals	Public	B
	"	Sakusabe Welfare Dormitory	Sakusabe-cho	"	23 Families 80 Individuals	"	"
	"	Shin-machi Welfare Dormitory	Shin-Machi	"	30 Families	"	"
	Old Peoples Home	Chiba Yōrō-in	Inohana-cho	Kosei Shimizu	20	Private	"
	Educating Handcapped Children Deat, Dumb, Dlind.	Chiba Mōa Rōa Gakko	Inohana-cho			Public	"

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City	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Chiba-City	Nursery	Hanazono Hoikuen	Hanazono-Machi	Tomeo Koshiro	60	Private	B
	Welfare Maternity	Chiba Kosei Sanin	Minato-Machi	Chiba Welfare Work Association	15 (BED)	Public	"
	T.B. Hospital	Chishiro-en	Nitona	National	640	"	"
	Reformetory General Public	Chiba Ken Kiseikai	Kaizuka-cho	Juridical Person	50	Private	"
	Sanatorium Internal Pediatrics Obsletrics	Chiba National Sanitorium	Nitona-Machi	National	600	Public	"
	"	Kenkohoken Chiba Ryōyō Jo	Nitona-Machi	"	500	"	"
Hospital		Kokuritsu Chiba Hospital	Sakusabe-cho	"	600	"	"
	"	Chiba National Medical University Hospital	Inohana-cho	"	645	"	"
	" (T.B.)	Chishiro En	Nitona-Machi	"	640	"	"
	" (Mental Dep't)	Nakamura Kokyo Sanitorium	Chiba Dera			Private	"
Nursery		Airin Hoikuen	Todoroki-cho	Hiroto Kinoshita	60	"	"

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City	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Chiba-City	Nursery	Innai Hoikuen	Innai-Machi	Yoshi Hidaka	100	Private	B
	"	Asahigaoka Hoikuen	Harano-Machi	Powlas.	50	"	"
	"	Shirahata Hoikuen	Imai-cho	Kinsuke Kano	50	Public (Chiba City)	"
Ichikawa-City	Mother & Child Dormitory	Ichikawa Boshi Ryo	Konodai	Pref.	23 Families 104 Individuals	Public	A
	Welfare Dormitory	Ichikawa Daiichi Welfare Dormitory	"	"	88 Families 390 Individuals	"	"
	"	Ichikawa Daini Welfare Dormitory	"	"	23 Families 80 Individuals	"	"
	"	Ichikawa Daisan Welfare Dormitory	"	"	50 Families 220 Individuals	"	"
	Nursery	Betaniya Home	"	Earny Palas	140	Private	"
		Jizoyama Hoikuen	Ichikawa-City	Shime Ishida	100	"	"
	Protecting Mental Weakness Child	Yawata Gakuen	Bokke	Hisamitsu Kubodera	40	"	"

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City	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Ichikawa-City	Hospital Mental, Nerve, Internal, Surgery, Epidemics	Konodai National Hospital	Konodai	National		Public	A
	Hospital (Mental)	Nakayama Mental Desease Hospital	Nakayama			Private	"
	Nursery	Ichikawa Daiichi Hoikuen	City	Takejiro Ukiya	50	Public	"
	"	Ichikawa Daini Hoikuen	"	"	50	"	"
	"	Konodai Hoikuen	"	Powlas	100	Private	"
	"	Azumadai Hoikuen	"	"	50	"	"
Funabashi-City	Reformetory	Funabashi Gijitsu Koin Kunrenjo	Miyamoto-cho	Sakae Otani	50	Private	B
	Hospital	Saiseikai Funabashi Branch	Katsushika-cho	Coopera-tion	20	"	"
	Nursery	Funabashi Bunka Hoikuen	Miyamoto-cho	Maki Kagawa	30	"	"
Choshi-City	Nursery	Choshi Hoikuen	Wakamiya-cho	Sumiyoshi Ueno	110	Private	B

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City	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Choshi-City	Nursery	Togawa Hoikuen	Togawa-Cho	Nobu Ooki	120	Private	B
	Hospital	Saiseikai Choshi Branch	Gohan-Cho	Cooperation	30 (BED)	Public	"
	"	Choshi Jealth Center	Gohan-Cho				"
Matsudo-City	Welfare Dormitory	Matsudo Kosei Kan	Hirakata	Pref.	45 Families 202 Individuals	Public	A
	"	Korokudai Koseiryo	Korokudai	"	72 Families 320 Individuals	"	"
	Reformetory	Yurin Gakuen	Koyama	Sato Takeuchi	30	Private	"
	Nursery	Nemoto Hoikuen	Nemoto	Kokei Yamazaki	100	"	"
	Sanitorium	Matsudo Sanitorium	City	National	408	Public	"
	Nursery	Koitsuji Hoikuen	Yagiri	Sato Takebuchi	40	Private	"
Kisarazu-City	Dormitory	Kisarazu Koshiryo	Takayagi-Cho	Pref.	48 Families 216 Individuals	Public	C
	Nursery	Kisarazu Shakaikan Hoikuen	Kisarazu	Nao Yamazaki	150	Private	"

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City	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Kisarazu-City	Nursery	Iwane Hoikuen	Takayagi Iwane Middle School	Yo Hirano	150	Private	C
	"	Kisarazu Kindergaten	Yamato-Machi	Honda Shigeru	100	"	"
	"	Kisarazu Girls High School Hoikuen	Kisarazu Nagasuka	Isamu Murasaki	100	"	"
	"	Nagasuka Hoikuen	Nagasuka	Isa Horiguchi	100	"	"
	Dormitory	Kisarazu Koseiryo	Hama	Pref.	20 Families 85 Individuals	Public	"
Tateyama-City	Dormitory	Tateyama Boshi Ryo	Kasana-cho	Pref.	45 Families 202 Individuals	Public	D
	Institution for Weakness Child	Tokyo-To Awa Rinkai Gakuen	Funakata	Kinbei Hasegawa	180	Public (Tokyo City)	"
	Dormitory	Tateyama Koseiryo	Numa	Pref.	24 Families 100 Individuals	Puolic	"
	Nursery	Awa Girls High School Hoikuen	Hojo	Koichi Inagaki	50 Individuals	Private	"
	"	Funakata Hoikuen	Funakata	Kimbei Hasegawa	100	"	"
	"	Jyunshin Hoikuen	Nako	Chiyo Aoki	100	"	"

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Gun	Classification	Name	Location	Director	Capacity	Public or Private	Zone
Isumi-Gun	Nursery	Choja Hoikuen	Choja-Machi	Toyo Omori	60	Private	
	"	Azuma Hoikuen	Katsuura-Machi	Kozo Tomita	80	Public	

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To: P.W Section

WELFARE DORMITORY
REGULATIONS

Aug. 31, 1949

To: Commanding Officer, Chiba C. A. T.

From: Director, Pref. Public Welfare Dept.

Subj: Re items observed by the inmates of the welfare institutions.

I hereby make a report to you on the subject matter as possible efforts have been making to maintain order in the institutions by making all the inmates observe the following items, which were established by Prefecture for the purpose of protection of those people including repatriates, warsufferers and the needy who needed living aid:

Extracts from Chiba Pref. Welfare Institutions Management Rules.

Art. 13: The manager shall, in an effort to maintain the order of the dormitory, post the following notices in the manager's room, the meeting room and at other places easy to be looked at:

a. The dormitory being a place for collective life by a lots of people, all the inmates shall display the exquisitnesses of collective life aiming at maintenance of order, friendship and mutual aid.

b. The inmates shall always keep the dormitory clean trying to get a better ventilation and lighting and also try to make the living of a pleasant and Healthy life.

c. The dormitory being public-owned, all the inmates shall carefully handle fire traps against any accidental fire and also be careful of destruction and theft.

d. The management of the dormitory shall be done according to the management regulations enacted by the Pref. Authorities, so the inmates shall strictly observe the items of the regulations and obey the directions of the manager without acting on their authority.
Especially, the following items shall be submitted to the manager's decision:

1. To newly enter the dormitory.

2. To remove to another room.

3. To let a stranger stay overnight.

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4. To let the other person use the living room.

5. To reconstruct or to change the living room and the other equipments.

6. To begin business or to establish an office in the dormitory.

7. Other matters specially indicated.

e. If an inmate should happen to damage a part of the dormitory, he shall make a report to the manager and compensate a loss according to the direction of the manager.

f. In case of the outbreak of an epidemic disease, it shall be reported without delay to the manager for his direction.

g. If an inmate does not obey the warning given by the manager when the former violated the management regulations or other rules, he shall be ordered to quit the dormitory. So, all the inmates are requested to bear in mind the facts above.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHIBA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

25 January 1949.

SUBJECT: Inspection of Konodai #2 Welfare Dormitory, Ichikawa.

1. Konodai #2 Welfare Dormitory, Ichikawa City, inspected this date.

2. Dormitory is under jurisdiction of the Ichikawa Welfare Office. Opened on 15 May 1947. One building only.

3. Present number of occupants:

a. 32 families (77 individuals)

b. All are repatriates and demobilized.

c. No change of occupants recently.

d. No DLSL clients.

4. Rent:

¥55 per month per family for the south side of the dormitory.

¥50 per month per family for the north side of the dormitory.

b. ¥50 per family per month for electricity.

c. Cost of water (which is city water) not as yet determined.

d. Person interviewed (wife of the manager) did not know what her husband does with these funds.

5. No reports are submitted.

6. Five families received LARA goods during December.

7. Dormitory has two communal kitchens and cooking in rooms is prohibited.

8. No bathing facilities. Must use public bath in Ichikawa.

9. Have barrels of water in hallway for fire prevention.

10. No DDT has been received recently. There is no rodent control.

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BASIC: Konodai #2 Welfare Dormitory (25 Jan 49)

11. Regulations posted at main entrance:

a. Must not disturb other residents.
Must cooperate with all.
Must keep rooms clean, well ventilated, and maintain a happy and healthy atmosphere.
Must not damage any part of the building.

12. Found one bad drain on south side of building. Requested that it be cleaned.

FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER:

M. C. Wyckoff

Roy Green
DAC

Next visit

1. Check ☆ Ochikawa Welf. office re: Management of funds rec'd for rent. ☆ Rodent control. Mares
2. Date last visited by city office
3. # employed - occupations.

E.T./sk

Nov. 24, 1948.

About the disposition of the late Military Engineer School.

(Matsudo City)

With our pamphlet, we requested your favour to sign your name about the problem of the disposition of the late Military-Engineer-School. By the cooperation of P.T.A of the Primary and Middle Schools, the signs are completing steadily. But as it seems that the pruport of the question is not throughgoing yet, we appeal your consent and we intend to explain the matter to your Satisfaction in 'question-and-answer'-form, as follows :

A- Why you make the movement for entire disposition ?

B- The City applied for the whole disposition in the end of September of 1945 and negotiated with the Technical-College during past two years, but we did not found the room for compromise. We, this time, wish to settle the problem in the equal footing with the college, according to the Major opinion of our citizen. For the sake of the establishment of the Autonomy of Matsudo-city, we are making the application for the whole disposition.

A- Is it not too late to make movement, now ?

B- The Technical College is trying to make application to get the Engineer-School, just now. It is not late to seize the opportunity against the College.

A- Why we must make efforts for the disposition ?

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wish to settle the problem in the equal footing with the college, according to the Major opinion of our citizen. For the sake of the establishment of the Autonomy of Matsudo-city, we are making the application for the whole disposition.

A- Is it not too late to make movement, now ?

B- The Technical College is trying to make application to get the Engineer-School, just now. It is not late to seize the opportunity against the College.

A- Why we must make efforts for the disposition ?

B- We are in the straits of double-shift system to educate the children in the Primary Schools next year. We, by all means, must settle the question to get the school-house and at the same time must lighten the heavy burden of our citizens. It is natural that we attract our attention to the late Military-Engineer-School.

A- What is the circumstances by which the Technical-College got license to use the school-house ?

B- We leanred that the high officers of the Engineer-school and the master of the Technical-college with the authorities concerned talked together to get the license and the army, unilaterally, permitted to use the school-house, without any consultation with our city and having no approval of our city. The Finance-Department succeeded the establishment as it was.

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A - If it is so, it must be quite anti-democratic. Is there any precedent about the disposition of the military equipment ?

B - In Ichikawa City, by the zeal of citizens the authorities disposed the Military-establishments, consulting with the city, to utilize the houses as the class-rooms of several schools. In Tsudanuma town, the Railway-Training-School used temporally the establishment, but recently, the town got it, in stead of the Training-School, for the school-house of the New-system-Middle-School.

A - How is your forecast about the disposition ?

B - We believe firmly that we can settle favorably by your citizens' enthusiasm, because the Finance-Department as well as the Education-Department expressed us that they never disregard the citizens' intention and their Zeal.

A - There is talk about the Newsystem-Middle-School that the city will rent temporally the establishment from the Technical-College till the middle-School should be constructed ?

B - The School-house was transfered to the administration of the Education Department and we payed already a big effort to get the house for our citizens' utilization but we did not get any compromise; so we do not think that we can accomplish our purpose by the negotiation with the Technical-College. We are thinking about the means of radical and fundamental settlement of the military establishment. If we could rent the house, it should not lighten our heavy burden

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the Railway-Training-School used temporally the establishment, but recently, the town got it, in stead of the Training-School, for the school-house of the New-system-Middle-School.

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A - There is talk about the Newsystem-Middle-School that the city will rent temporally the establishment from the Technical-College till the middle-School should be constructed ?

B - The School-house was transfered to the administration of the Education Department and we payed already a big effort to get the house for our citizens' utilization but we did not get any compromise; so we do not think that we can accomplish our purpose by the negotiation with the Technical-College. We are thinking about the means of radical and fundamental settlement of the military establishment. If we could rent the house, it should not lighten our heavy burden of taxation; so we have no intention to try any negotiation with the college again but to compete against.

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11.9.48

松戸市 23.11.12 日以 發行の予定 No 2

本件については掃下対策委員会において今一度検討したいと思ふ

(月曜 廿二)

椎名宗藏

Pamphlet from Nakamura Mayor

旧工兵学校払下げ問題について

市民の皆様へ

!! やめよ

昭和廿三年十一月八日 会議

市民の皆様

さきに新聞折込のパンフレットを以て旧工兵学校払下げについて皆様の署名を御願ひ致しましたが、その後各小中学校PTA役員會によりこの運動の趣旨を説明し絶大なる御協力を得て着々署名も經りつゝあることを深く感謝致します。

然し未だこの趣旨の不徹底な点が認められますので更に皆様の御納得を得る為左のように質疑応答の形でこの趣旨を御知らせ致します。

何卒重情御賢察の上市民挙つて御協賛の上絶大な御支援御協力を重ねて御願ひ致します。

問 なぜ全面的払下運動をするのか。

答 本市は昭和十年の九月末に全面的な払下を申請し、又過去二年間工事側に対して紳士的に交渉したが妥結に至らなかつたので今回申請するに当つて対等の立場と同等の資格を持つて、この問題の解決に当らなければならなかつた為である。

私共は市民の輿論がどうであるかを克く存じてありますので輿論を尊重して、この問題解決に当るつもりです。

即ち全面的払下げとは松戸市の自主権の確立を達成する為のものです。

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問　今この運動を展開するには遅くないか、

答　工事は現在正式払下の申請中であるので、この機会を促えて運動することは遅くはない。

問　払下運動をしなければならなかった理由については？

答　来年度は小学校では大年まで二部教育の止むなき至って終ひどうしても一挙に校舎の解決を図らなければならない実状である。又、一方戦政的な面で市民の過重な負担を経験しないと云ふ所にある。そこで本市に最も歴史的な申請の深い旧工兵学校に着目することは当然のことゝ云へませう。

問　工事が一時使用を許可されたに経緯については？

答　終戦直後工兵学校の最高幹部と工事の現校長並びに一部完係官との話合で単なる戦災校と云ふ理由で本市に何等の承認を得ずして単の一方的な措置によって許可されたものである。その後大蔵省がその儘引継いだに過ぎない。

と聞いてゐる

問　それは全く非民主的であると思ふが各市町村の旧章用施設払下の例はどうか？

答　市川市では市役の重用施設の処分について正式に諮問され現在では旧工兵学校と同単位の建物を数校で利用してゐる現状である。津田沼町では鉄道教習所が全施設を利用してゐたが町民の熱意により

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見通しは
ありますか

最近新制中学校舎として相当獲得した事例もある。それが其の在り方でないでせうか。

問 それでは私下の見通についてはどうか。

答 大蔵省文部省では正式私下については地元民の意嚮を無視しないと言明してありますので市民の熱意によって必ず解決できると確信します。

問 新制中学建設まで工専の建物を一時借りると云ふ説もあるが、

答 それは文部省に移管されて終つたと云ふことがあつたので私共相当その運動をしたことがあるが何等妥結の道が完かれなかつたので今更工専との交渉によつてその様なことが出来るとは考へられない。尚そうしたことは結果的に見て市民の負担は何等軽減されないので根本的な校舎の解決にはならないでせう。

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Questions:

1. What are the expenses of the committee?

2. Obtain copy of regulations set down by welfare office.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHIBA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

9 November 1948

SUBJECT: Inspection of Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories, Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture

1. Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories (public) inspected and conference held with dormitory representatives, city welfare officials, and a representative of the special committee appointed by Matsudo mayor to study the Sagamidai Dormitory property controversy.

2. Administrative organization:

Prefecture Welfare Department
|
General Affairs Matsudo City
|
City Welfare Dept. ——— Vice mayor or Mayor
|
Head of Social Affairs Section
|
Dormitory Committee Representative

b. Mayor is director of the dormitories and in charge of administration.

(1) City has two other welfare dormitories also.

c. Residents in each dormitory are divided into groups (those on one side of the hall of each building constituting a group).

(1) Each group selects one member to represent them (for one year) on the Dormitory Committee, which is composed of these representatives only.

(2) The Dormitory Committee selects one of its members to be a representative for the dormitory.

(3) Dormitory Committee meets once every ten days to discuss dormitory matters.

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(4) Committee receives no pay.

a Each family contributes ¥5 to ¥10 per month to cover incidental costs of committee.

d. Dormitories have no staffs.

e. Set of regulations made by welfare office.

(1) Copy of regulations given each Committee member, who is responsible for explaining them to respective groups.

(2) In case of violations, which have been few, Dormitory Committee decides the action to be taken.

f. One minsei-iin (living in one of the dormitories) in charge of minsei-iin responsibilities

3. Capacity:

a. Sagamidai Dormitory

109 families
543 individuals

b. Korokudai Dormitory

74 families
704 individuals

c. Filled to capacity at present.

4. Houses war refugees and repatriates

a. Procedure of admission in event of vacancy -

(1) Refugee or repatriate submits request for housing to city welfare office and fills out form.

a Must have certificate showing that he is a refugee or repatriate.

(2) Head of Social Affairs Section (Welfare Department) investigates the expressed need.

(3) Application must be approved by Mayor

(4) When assigned to dormitory, given certificate showing that he is resident of dormitory.

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BASIC: Inspection of Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories. (9 Nov 1948)

5. Living facilities:

a. Each dormitory has several buildings with small, crude, crowded rooms.

(1) One family per room.

(2) Hallways used for additional storage, cooking space, etc.

a Hallways very dark. Electricity off during the day.

(3) Each room has an electric light, and can use radios - but hot-hot-plates.

(4) Few rooms have ceilings

(5) Some inside walls made of boxes or furniture.

(6) Rooms dirty and cluttered.

(7) Rooms have very little ventilation - few windows in buildings.

(8) Each family must cook and laundry in own space, and provide own fuel.

b. Water for Sagamidai Dormitory supplied by city. Korokudai Dormitory depends on wells.

(1) Wells have not been tested for purification of water

c. Outdoor toilets provided

(1) Pits not sufficiently enclosed.

d. One city bathhouse at Sagamidai Dormitory for use of both dormitories only.

(1) Children ¥3 per bath
Adults ¥5 per bath

(2) Bathing not required.

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e. Garbage is used on individual gardens as fertilizer

f. Each family disposes of own rubbish.

g. Dormitories receive rat poison from city health department twice annually

(1) Distributed by dormitory to each family for use

h. DDT last received in August 1948 from city

(1) Distributed by dormitory to each family for use

i. No fire prevention facilities

6. Medical:

a. Health nurse, who lives in Sagamidai Dormitory, is responsible for medical care in both dormitories

b. No physical examinations

c. Disease incidence believed to be high

(1) TB and eye diseases high

d. In case of communicable disease patients sent to city isolation hospital

e. Immunizations required and obtained at city health office.

(1) Given free until last August - charged ¥45 each.

7. Education:

a. Children of Sagamidai Dormitory attend public school in Matsudo City

b. Children of Korokudai Dormitory attend public school near the dormitory.

c. All children of age attend school except two - reason unknown

d. School attendance regular

e. No occupational therapy for adults who cannot work

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BASIC: Inspection of Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories. (9 Nov 1948)

8. Recreation:

a. No facilities

b. Plan to build two playgrounds before end of year

(1) Budget set aside by welfare office for this purpose

9. Economic:

a. DLSL

(1) Sagamidai Dormitory

4 families and 6 individuals

Medical Aid - 2
Sick - 1
Old Age - 1
Refugee - 1
Widow - 1

(2) Korokudai Dormitory

5 families and 8 individuals

Medical Aid - 2
Widows - 2
Old Age - 1
Families of Men Overseas - 1
Sick - 1

(3) Medical Aid is for individuals - all others for assistance for families (they stated - which is incorrect according to foregoing breakdown).

(4) Payments on time - no complaints

b. No other assistance

c. Number employed unknown

d. Institutions receive no part of inmates' earnings

e. No rent charged - no fees

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BASIC; Inspection of Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories.
(9 Nov 1948)

10. Budget:

a. City set aside ¥100,000.00 to be spent for repairs and reconstruction during fiscal year.

(1) Have used ¥35,000.00

b. No other source of finance

11. Relief in Kind:

a. Received a supply of socks, mosquito nets, and children's clothing from Prefecture in February 1948 for war refugees.

b. Received 94 pairs of shoes from LARA in April.

c. Both shipments distributed to families in dormitories

12. Korokudai Dormitory is owned and operated by Matsudo City at present.

a. Prefecture to let contract 10 November 1948 for reconstruction of dormitory.

b. Upon completion of remodeling Prefecture will take over the dormitory.

(1) Will be under direction of Prefecture Welfare Department with Matsudo office doing local supervision.

13. Sagamidai Dormitory:

a. Land was property of Matsudo City prior to war.

(1) Used as race track and farm lands.

b. During war land leased to War Ministry

(1) Buildings for military school constructed by Ministry

c. About 20 October 1945, Col. Kinbara (Sizuoka Pref.), Commanding Officer of the military school, offered the property to his friend, Kyohei Suzaki, whose industrial college in Tokyo had been destroyed.

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BASIC: Inspection of Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories. (9 Nov 1948)

(1) The gift was accepted and Suzaki's Tokyo Industrial College moved to the Matsudo military school site.

d. About the same time a Mr. Sasamori took possession of several of the buildings for the purpose of housing war refugees (largely his friends).

(1) Also published notice in Tokyo paper of the available housing

(2) Sasamori also took possession of the buildings now the Korokudai Dormitory

e. Kyohei being afraid of Sasamori, because of certain of his affiliations, did not attempt to seize the buildings being used by the latter.

f. A short time later some Matsudo citizens asked Kyohei about returning the property to the city.

(1) Kyohei insisted on using it for his college

g. About 20 September 1945 the Mayor requested Finance Ministry to have property returned to city.

(1) No reply.

h. In April 1948 Matsudo City assumed direction of the Sagamidai Dormitory

(1) Sasamori was imprisoned

i. In view of establishing new educational system Matsudo City is confronted with housing problem for the junior high school

(1) Because of inadequate city funds, officials desire the return of the property now being used as an industrial college to the city so that buildings can be used for the junior high school, which is considered more important at present than the college.

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BASIC: Inspection of Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories. (9 Nov 1948)

(2) City officials propose to use the property for the Matsudo junior high school, the college (if willing to cooperate), and the welfare dormitory.

a School would be under Matsudo Social Education Section

b Welfare dormitory would be under Matsudo welfare office

c College would be under Education Ministry

(3) At present the college, under the Education Ministry, has control of the property being used by the Matsudo welfare office.

j. At City Assembly meeting 12 October 1948 the Mayor appointed a special committee to study the matter.

(1) Munegasu Shuna is chairman of committee

k. Committee prepared a pamphlet on the matter - stating facts gathered - and distributed same to citizens of Matsudo about 15th of October.

l. Committee representative talked with college officials, who accused Matsudo officials of failure to cooperate and promised to fight the issue.

m. Representative went to Finance Ministry for aid. Ministry promised to see what could be done

(1) Has taken no action

n. Representative went to Prefecture General Affairs for aid on 20 October and again 2 November, but Prefecture did not know what could be done.

o. Made request to Education Ministry 23 October 1948 for assistance.

(1) Explained that city needed the junior high school worse than the college and that even though the city would like to have a college, it is felt that the high school should be given preference at this time. Also, that college came in unofficially and that the city has no property for a high school. Ministry promised to discuss matter with the college director.

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BASIC: Inspection of Sagamidai and Korokudai Welfare Dormitories. (9 Nov 1948)

(2) A second request was submitted 2 November 1948

a Ministry agreed to listen to the opinion of the Matsudo people

p. College has 1200 students

(1) Four-year institution

(2) Teaches metal craft, wood craft, electricity, and electronics

(3) Under national government, which is said to be one reason for difficulty of action

(4) College director has no legal proof of control over property

q. Matsudo City needs housing facilities for 3,200 junior high school students (classrooms etc.)

r. City officials desire to settle matter locally, but may if necessary transfer it to the National Property Committee (composed of all prefecture General Affairs Heads)

s. Second edition of pamphlet being prepared for distribution, and a mass meeting of Matsudo citizens being planned to determine the majority opinion.

t. Welfare section has had no conflict with the college director

(1) Welfare chief asked Kyohei about repairing the buildings of Sagamidai Dormitory

(2) Kyohei granted permission, but stated that buildings were not to be changed since the college would want them back as they are.

(3) In view of situation welfare office handicapped, and hesitant to make repairs.

(4) Sagamidai Dormitory Committee meeting held 8 November 1948 and decision reached that in view of the controversy residents will have to make repairs themselves.

FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER:

Roy Green
DAC

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHIBA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

24 September 1948

SUBJECT: Sagamida Welfare Dormitory, Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture.

1. Sagamida Welfare Dormitory, housing 115 families as of 24 September, is under the direction of the mayor of Matsudo City, and supervised by Mr. Akiba.

a. Dormitory is now owned by the city.

(1) A request for ¥3,650,000.00 to repair the dormitory was approved by the Prefecture Welfare Department on September 2. The repairs are to begin in early October.

(2) Upon completion of repairs it will be taken over by the Prefecture. now under city control.

b. Most of the occupants are war sufferers and repatriates.

c. The majority of the occupants have employment outside the dormitory.

(1) Occupants are not required to work.

d. There is no rent for the dormitory, but each family contributes ¥5 per month to a dormitory fund, handled by the dormitory committee.

(1) This money is used for repairs, meetings, etc.

(2) After the dormitory is taken over by the Prefecture, occupants may have to pay rent.

2. A set of regulations has been completed and posted in the dormitory.

a. A committee, made-up of occupants, has been organized to enforce the regulations.

b. A new and more complete set of regulations is now under preparation, a copy of which will be sent to CMGT.

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

BASIC: Sagamidai Welfare Dormitory, Matsudo City.

3. Survey of present facilities -

a. One registered nurse lives in the dormitory and is paid by the city for going out on emergency calls.

b. There is a primary school nearby attended by all the children of the dormitory.

c. Occupants unable to pay for needed medical attention, are given aid under DLSL.

d. DDT is obtained from the Health Center and used when necessary.

(1) This is not adequate.

e. There is a large bath tub in the area where occupants may bath.

(1) Tub is located in a building which is open four times weekly.

(2) Charge for bathing is ¥5 per adult and ¥3 per child.

f. Holes dug beside the dormitory are used for garbage.

g. Ditches have been cleaned and are satisfactory.

—h. There are no fire prevention facilities.

4. Plans -

a. To open a nursery to accommodate 50 children

b. To begin a Jusan-jo, where clothes will be repaired by machine, and where flowers will be made for export.

(1) Salaries not yet known

c. To set-up three playgrounds around the dormitories since there are no recreational facilities at present.

5. Officials state that there are no juvenile problems in the dormitory area.

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BASIC: Sagamida Welfare Dormitory, Matsudo City.

6. There are three other dormitories in the vicinity.

a. 1. Korokudai Dormitory
2. Hiradata Dormitory No. 1
3. Hiradata Dormitory No. 2

b. These dormitories are unsanitary

(1) Area covered with garbage

(2) Drainage ditches dirty

(3) No lights in hallways

7. DLSL aid -

a. Sagamida Dormitory

(1) 3 families (7 individuals)- Living Aid

(2) 2 individuals receiving medical aid

b. Korokudai Dormitory

(1) 6 families (19 individuals)- Living Aid

(2) 3 individuals receiving medical aid

8. Several occupants were questioned but no complaints were made, except that the dormitories are very cold in the winter.

9. Immediate corrective action for the discrepancies noted was requested of the supervisor.

FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER:

Sgt. Roy Olsen

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

6/28/48

INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

WELFARE AND ~~PENAL INSTITUTIONS~~

NAME OF INSTITUTION: Kyoan-no Dormitory

ADDRESS Chuo-Ichi - Chuo Gumi

TYPE OF INSTITUTION: Public X Private ____
(Indicate type, such as Orphanage, Home for Aged, Institution for Handicapped:)
Welfare Dormitory - (Repatriates & War Sufferers)

Name of Director 1 Director each Bldg. Total Staff Members 11

~~Capacity of Institution~~ Number of Bldgs: 19 Present No. of Inmates 320 families / 1200 individuals

1. Is segregation satisfactory? ____
2. Is there evidence of physical punishment? ____
3. Are sanitary conditions satisfactory? Fair (see remarks)
4. Are bathing facilities adequate? See remarks
5. Condition of clothing: Poor ____ Fair ____ Good ____
6. How often is medical attention received? ____
   a. Is it adequate? ____
7. Physical condition of inmates: Poor ____ Fair ____ Good ____
8. Is there a fire prevention program? No
   a. Is it adequate? ____
   b. What equipment is on hand? 4 water buckets per Bldg.
   c. Is it sufficient? no
9. Are inmates required to work? ____
   (If so, describe. Also, do inmates benefit from such work?)
   How much? ____
10. Are there provisions for parole? ____
11. What is maximum length of time inmate may be kept? ____

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12. Is there an educational program? Grammar school bldg.
(If so, describe.)
for children of this age is located in dormitory area. School rooms inadequate for number of children. Requests have been made through Prof. Education Section for more space.

13. Whon were LARA supplies last received? Date None received

a. What did it consist of? ———

b. Has this been distributed? Date ———

14. Remarks:
10 Families on Public Assistance
Plans to open a Jusan - Jo have been submitted to Prefecture. On this Jusan - Jo they hope to employ 100 individuals. Comparing other dormitories sanitary conditions good, however bathrooms unsanitary. Garbage dumped in one central ditch and of each bldg. Jokes should sprayed once per mo. (Only outside area). DDT last year done once. "Night soil" collected only once per week. Public bath 5 minutes walk from dormitory area

15. Recommendations:
Obtain more fire buckets.
Place water buckets on latrines to flush "urinals".
Burn garbage
Request more DDT to spray inside of bldgs.
Use empty bldgs. for community recreation center.
Request branch library for dormitory area.

Date Inspected ———— Signed ————
(Inspector)

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

June 14, 1948

YOKOSHIBA WELFARE DORMITORY:

As of this date there are 110 families (war ref., repatriates and widows with children). 12 are receiving living aid, 5 families headed by former Army officers.

None of the occupants of this dormitory are paying for their quarters. The five former army officers are negotiating to purchase the dormitory area, and no provisions have been made to house those individuals that will be unable to pay rent, such as those on public assistance.

Negotiations with the Prefecture commenced May 7, 1947. Mr. Suziki Tsuneaki, Director of the dormitory (former Navy Officer) is one of the five who wishes to purchase the dormitory area.

Plan is for all occupants to provide funds to purchase the dormitory. Those who cannot pay will have to move. Cost will be Y500,00 yen. Each family will be asked to furnish from 4-5,000 yen. Amount contributed will vary according to the size of the room.

Foregoing information obtained from a committee of individuals who are living in the dormitory and are on public assistance.

6/17/48

Foregoing committee again in office and reported that approval was received from the Ministry through the Prefecture to purchase the dormitory. It will be necessary for 1/3 of the total purchase price to be paid by the end of this month.

Committee members did not know whether any plans had been made for the individuals who will be unable to furnish the purchase price to rent housing.

Matter referred to Mr. Hara, Chief of the Social Affairs section who has been investigating the situation. He is making arrangements to find housing for those who will have to move. As of this date no funds have been paid to the Prefecture.

6/18/49

Another committe in office from the Yokoshiba dormitory. Approval received from the Finance Ministry to purchase bldg. on 6/13/48.

Committee stated that Major Ulmer (former Welfare Officer) gave approval to the plans to purchase the building, but apparently no consideration was given to the individuals who would be unable to pay their share of the purchase price.

80% of the people they stated will be able to furnish the purchase price. Attempts to borrow money from repatriate organizations for the families unable to pay are now being made, also loans from Agricultural Ministry. Also application has been made to establish a Jusan-Jo in the dormitory area, and from the earnings of the individuals working in the Jusan - Jo they may repay the loan if obtained. Jusan-Jo plans to manufacture bamboo and wooden articles.

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

Monthly earnings per person in the Jusan-Jo would average about 2,500 - 3,00 0. Out of each months earnings they plan to deduct 100 yen per month towards the purchase price , at this rate it would take about two years for one individual to pay the purchase price.

Welfare Officer again stated that those individuals who will be unable to pay must not be evicted until other housing is found for them.

Matter again discussed with the Prefecture, requesting that close surveillance be made of the entire situation.

M.C. W.

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

5/25/48

INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

WELFARE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

E OF INSTITUTION: Chiba Welfare Dorm - Dept War Pop.

DDRESS Todoroki-cho Dorm.

YPE OF INSTITUTION: Public ✓ Private

(Indicate type, such as Orphanage, Home for Aged, Institution for Handicapped:) Prog Bleeding pd. Dorm for Japanese families (civilians) Dorm for Japanese women

ame of Director Yonemoto - Japanese Total Staff Members

apacity of Institution 2 000 Rms. 22 families 26 - units Present No. of Inmates

4. Is segregation satisfactory?

5. Is there evidence of physical punishment?

6. Are sanitary conditions satisfactory?

7. Are bathing facilities adequate?

8. Condition of clothing: Poor Fair Good

9. How often is medical attention received?
   a. Is it adequate?

10. Physical condition of inmates: Poor Fair Good

11. Is there a fire prevention program? do
   a. Is it adequate?
   b. What equipment is on hand?
   c. Is it sufficient?

12. Are inmates required to work? Majority office workers,
   (If so, describe. Also, do inmates benefit from such work?)
   How much?

13. Are there provisions for parole? —

14. What is maximum length of time inmate may be kept? —

Day - Nursery - for those in Dorm - Jap Rep. center. Will have expenses. DDT - mec per wk. supply once wk.

9 families (Army land) 17 individuals
Veg. garden space from Prof. (military land)
water barrels - get by June 1st
Post regulations for occupants.

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

12. Is there an educational program?_____
(If so, describe.)

13. When were LARA supplies last received? Date_____

a. What did it consist of?_____

b. Has this been distributed? Date_____

14. Remarks:

15. Recommendations:

Date Inspected_____ Signed_____
(Inspector)

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

5/25/48

INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

WELFARE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION: Shimaichi Keifu Dorm. (Prefecture)

ADDRESS ("red-light" district)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION: Public _____ Private _____
(Indicate type, such as Orphanage, Home for Aged, Institution for Handicapped:)

300 yen
Name of Director Kameyama - apr '47 Total Staff Members _____

Capacity of Institution 28 families Present No. of Inmates _____
110 individuals

1. Is segregation satisfactory? _____

2. Is there evidence of physical punishment? _____

3. Are sanitary conditions satisfactory? _____

4. Are bathing facilities adequate? _____

Condition of clothing: Poor _____ Fair _____ Good _____

5. How often is medical attention received? _____
a. Is it adequate? _____

6. Physical condition of inmates: Poor _____ Fair _____ Good _____

7. Is there a fire prevention program? water buckets outback
a. Is it adequate? _____
b. What equipment is on hand? _____
c. Is it sufficient? _____

8. Are inmates required to work? _____
(If so, describe. Also, do inmates benefit from such work?)
How much? _____

9. Are there provisions for parole? _____

10. What is maximum length of time inmate may be kept? _____

None on Pub assistance
Average part 80 yen mo.
March 1947 - present.

DDT. once per mo. 76 lbs.
Most men to Mayo

4-5 in each family.

Cooking
Wood fire hazard -

Post regulations.

Clean out pool.

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

12. Is there an educational program?_____
(If so, describe.)

13. When were LARA supplies last received? Date_____

a. What did it consist of?_____

b. Has this been distributed? Date_____

14. Remarks:

15. Recommendations:

Matter of moving location of welfare dormitory from the "out-light" of town district of Requires of Welfare officials.

Date Inspected_____ Signed_____
(Inspector)

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

3/33/66

Jmaica - dormitory - city

290 families 1300 ~~residents~~

~~12~~ families =625 - 0252

Jordan - about - Prof.

23 families 100

Mwandiazi + pure kazi

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHIBA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

18 September 1948

SUBJECT: Shinmachi-Kosei Ryo (Welfare Dormitory)

1. In reference to the undesirable location of this dormitory which had been previously discussed with the Prefecture Welfare officials, the Welfare Officer, CMGT, was informed that a gate was being constructed at the front entrance (which faces the houses of prostitution).

a. Gate will be locked at all times and occupants of the dormitory will use a side gate.

b. Gate to be completed 20 Sept 1948.

c. Welfare Officer stated that this was not a solution to the problem of location.

d. Prefecture officials stated that the houses of prostitution are to be closed under Law shortly. (Could not give definite date.)

MARY C. WYCKOFF
Public Welfare Officer

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

No. 3 Doho Eigo 15i

INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

WELFARE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION: Shinmachi welfare Dormetory

ADDRESS Chiba City Shinmachi 88

TYPE OF INSTITUTION: Public Relectural Private /
(Indicate type, such as Orphanage, Home for Aged, Institution for Handicapped:)

Name of Director Kaneyama Tei Total Staff Members 2.

Capacity of Institution 30 famalies 202 person. Present No. of Inmates 30 famalies

1. Is segregation satisfactory?

X Is there evidence of physical punishment?

3. Are sanitary conditions satisfactory? Poor

4. Are bathing facilities adequate? No

5. Condition of clothing: Poor Fair ✓ Good

6. How often is medical attention received?
   a. Is it adequate?

7. Physical condition of inmates: Poor Fair Good

8. Is there a fire prevention program? No
   a. Is it adequate? no
   b. What equipment is on hand? none
   c. Is it sufficient? no

X Are inmates required to work?
(If so, describe. Also, do inmates benefit from such work?)
How much?

X. Are there provisions for parole?

X. What is maximum length of time inmate may be kept?

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Is there an educational program? _____
(If so, describe.)

13. When were LARA supplies last received? Date None

a. What did it consist of? _____

b. Has this been distributed? Date _____

14. Remarks:

Spraying D.D.T. Twice a month
Receiving from the prefecture
No fire equipments very poor

15. Recommendations:

Ford fire equipment
clean up the halls

Date Inspected 27/2.'48 Signed Cpl. Weldon
(Inspector)

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No. 2 18 32

INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

WELFARE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION: Todoroki welfare Dormetory

ADDRESS Chiba City Todoroki cho 3

TYPE OF INSTITUTION: Public City Private ~~Private~~
(Indicate type, such as Orphanage, Home for Aged, Institution for Handicapped:)

Name of Director Yonemoto Yoneso Total Staff Members 1

Capacity of Institution 90 families Present No. of Inmates 92 families 350 persons

1. Is segregation satisfactory?

2. Is there evidence of physical punishment?

3. Are sanitary conditions satisfactory? Fair

4. Are bathing facilities adequate? very Poor

5. Condition of clothing: Poor Fair V Good

6. How often is medical attention received?
   a. Is it adequate?

Physical condition of ~~inmates~~: Poor Fair Good

8. Is there a fire prevention program? None at all
   a. Is it adequate?
   b. What equipment is on hand? Ky
   c. Is it sufficient?

Are inmates required to work?
(If so, describe. Also, do inmates benefit from such work?)
How much?

Are there provisions for parole?

What is maximum length of time inmate may be kept?

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X Is there an educational program?_____
(If so, describe.)

X. When were LARA supplies last received? Date_____

a. What did it consist of?_____

b. Has this been distributed? Date_____

4. Remarks:

Spraying D.D.T. once a month.
Receiveing from City Hall

5. Recommendations:

For Fire equipment

Date Inspected 27/2 '48 Signed Cpl. Weldon.
(Inspector)

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

千葉縣松戸市役所

松厚第四七六号

昭和二十三年八月十日

松戸市長恩田明

千葉軍政部厚生課長殿

證明願ひ

松戸市胡録台、相模台にある戦災者住宅は現在二百世帯の戦災者、引揚者が居住して居りますが同施設は衛生上頗る悪環境にあり病人續出の状況にして速かに修理改修する様、千葉軍政部として強く要望して居るものであることを御證明下さい

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

千葉縣松戸市役所

Application
Welfare Dept. of Chiba M. G.

Dear Sirs;— August 10. 1948.

We beg you to acknowledge the strict demand and order ~~~~ issued by the Chiba M. G. of Japan Occupation Army to repair and reconstruct as ~~soon~~ as possible the dormitories of Saganidai and Korokuda of Matsudo where about 200 families of War Sufferers are living, because of their too bad and too unhealthy condition and their extremely infernal environement.

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千葉縣松戸市役所

松戸市
[illegible]

Akira Onda
the Mayor of Matsuda

8/11/48

Note: Conference held with Prefecture Welfare Officials re: repair on dormitory thos date. Request has been submitted to Welfare Ministry for additional funds to repair dormitories - expect to receive by end of the month (August).

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

7/28/48

INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

WELFARE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION: Shinsei - Jaukuen

ADDRESS 83 Kamei-cho Chiba shi

TYPE OF INSTITUTION: Public _____ Private ✓ Operating since Aug. 1947
(Indicate type, such as Orphanage, Home for Aged, Institution for Handicapped:)
Street Girls Institution

Name of Director Yoshiki Adachi Total Staff Members 4

Capacity of Institution 8 Present No. of Inmates 8 Chiba 15 - Tomiura-machi
ages - 15 to 22 (2 are orphans)

1. Is segregation satisfactory? all women

2. Is there evidence of physical punishment? none

3. Are sanitary conditions satisfactory? no

4. Are bathing facilities adequate? Yes

5. Condition of clothing: Poor ✓ Fair _____ Good _____

6. How often is medical attention received? once per month (general exam)
a. Is it adequate? V.D. check once per mo. Total 8 hospitalized for 2 weeks

. Physical condition of inmates: Poor ✓ Fair _____ Good _____

8. Is there a fire prevention program? No
a. Is it adequate? _____
b. What equipment is on hand? none
c. Is it sufficient? _____

9. Are inmates required to work? Yes
(If so, describe. Also, do inmates benefit from such work?)
How much? _____

10. Are there provisions for parole? Varied length stay. After 3 mos if conduct okay may leave

11. What is maximum length of time inmate may be kept? _____

9 cont - Repair mosquito nets for Pref. (8 women in Chiba)
25 apas - used for work 1,000 yen per mo.
15 girls sent to Sect Factory at Tomiura-machi - Awa Gun (Katapa-shoji) owned by Tsugio Katano who also manages factory Sect factory branch of St. Girls Reform in Chiba
2/3 salary kept by institution & 1/3 put in savings acct. for each girl.

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12 Is there an educational program? (If so, describe.) All inmates have completed school.

13. When were LARA supplies last received? Date 5/28/48

a. What did it consist of? 6 prs. mens shoes - 30 prs. womens shoes

b. Has this been distributed? Date Director stated upon inmates and Staff.

14. Remarks:

LARA - Apr 26 - rec'd food - skimmed milk, pwd chocolate, sugar, raisins, seasoning, macaroni, soy bean powder, salt & soap. Total 183 lbs.
Apr 26 - clothing - 2 blkts, 1 set Japanese futons, 3 bras, 10 shirts, 2 hats, 1 brief case, 5 pc. boys clothing, 60 pcs girls clothing, 5 neckties, 1 bath mat, 2 handkerchiefs scrap material.

5. ~~Recommendations:~~ Director stated mens clothing remodeled for girls. Stated mens shoes not marked upon receipt for Staff members.

Questioned 2 inmates whether they had received shoes & they stated yes. Director stated girl not here at time. Stories did not agree.

Date Inspected _____ Signed _____ (Inspector)

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

BASIC: Shinsei-Gankuen, Chiba City (7 July 1948)

15. Finance:

a. Cost of operating institution per month - ¥60,000

(1) ¥20,000 contributed per month by two staff members (Mr. Adachi and Mr. Hideo Kaneda)

(2) ¥30,000 per month received from earnings of girls' in salt factory

(3) ¥4,200 per month received from Chiba City Welfare Office. This money is received through application for public assistance for each inmate under DLSL. ¥300 per month per person. First money under DLSL was received in January 1948.

16. Committment:

a. Staff members obtain girls by going to Chiba rail station, Ueno station, Tokyo. When they notice a girl who is obviously a "street girl" they approach her and inform the girl they will shelter her, give her a steady job and help her to regain her health. When the girl agrees to come to the institution they report her name to the Chiba Prefecture police and to the Prefecture Welfare Department. Majority of girls are brought to the institution from Ueno Station.

b. This method of committment is a violation of the Child Welfare Law.

17. Staff:

a. Director: Mr. Honshiki Adachi, a Buddhist priest, and director of Shin Nippon Gaukuen (Boys Reformatory), Kanagawa Prefecture. Also owns a Buddhist temple.

(1) Mr. Adachi returned in April from a public welfare conference held on religion in Singapore. Was in Singapore one year.

(2) Mr. Adachi receives no salary

b. Assistant Director: Mr. Hideo Kaneda.

(1) Receives no salary.

(2) Income: Wife owns a dress-making shop in Tokyo-To. (Mr. Kaneda and his wife live in Chiba City - #11 Benten-cho.

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

BASIC: Shinsei-Gankuen, Chiba City (7 July 1948)

(3) Suspect Mr. Kaneda for illegal activities. He was arrested in May for endeavoring to blackmarket coal into Tokyo. Also, see letter attached regarding selling LARA goods.

c. Director of institution in Chiba City: Mr. Kimio Mujakushi.

(1) Volunteer worker - receives no pay.

18. Sgt. Hartry, S-2 Liaison, CMGT, accompanied Welfare Officer on above inspection. He also questioned Mr. Kaneda, but neither of us were able to get any definite proof or evidence of illegal activities. Financial books were checked, and at least on the surface all seemed to be in good order.

19. Entire matter referred to Prefecture Welfare Department for investigation and action.

MARY C. WYCKOFF
Public Welfare Officer

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

ANNEX:

BASIC: Shinsei-Gankuen, Chiba City

1. Report received from Director of Prefecture Welfare Department who questioned Mr. Kaneda.

2. 1 August 1947 institution commenced operation. At this time it was not necessary for them to have a lisoense or approval from the Prefecture Welfare Department.

a. At time of operning, they did inform the Prefecture Welfare Department as a courtesy that they would admit girls who had committed crimes or who had misbehaved. Alsc, that the institution would accommodate 200 girls and 100 boys. Promised to teach inmates a trade.

3. Finance:

a. Would finance the institution through private donations, partial earnings of inmates and staff members donations.

4. Building:

a. Stated that building would cost five million yen.

b. Institution in Chiba consists of three rooms. Absolutely inadequate.

5. Staff:

a. Stated that Mr. Adachi and Mr. Kaneda received no salary; two assistants, however, do receive a salary.

6. Prefecture officials unable to find proof of illegal activities.

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ANNEX 2

BASIC: Shinsei-Gankuen, Chiba City

1. Welfare Officer called Mr. Stemple, Welfare Officer, Kanagawa Prefecture for information regarding Mr. Adachi.

a. Informed that Mr. Adachi is one of the members of the Board of Directors, Shin Nippon Reformatory. Several complaints have been received that inmates are being exploited as slave laborers. Also that books show institution yet in red to about one million yen per month. Reformatory has some boys from Chiba Prefecture.

MCW

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHIBA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

28 July 1948

SUBJECT: Inspection of Shinsei-Gankuen, 83 Kamei-cho, Chiba Shi.

1. Welfare Officer, CMGT, inspected the Shinsei-Gankuen (a street-girls' institution), 83 Kamei-cho, Chiba shi, on July 28, 1948. The inspection shows:

a. That the institution, under the direction of Honshiki Adachi, and his three assistant staff members, has been in operation since August, 1947.

b. That although the institution's capacity is eight, there are now 23 female inmates (eight at Chiba and 15 at Tomura-machi) between the ages 15 to 22. Some of these are orphans.

c. The institution has adequate facilities, but that the sanitary conditions in general are poor.

d. The inmates' clothing is poor.

e. That the inmates receive some general medical attention and a VD check once per month. The total hospitalized is eight, for periods averaging two weeks. Physical condition of the inmates is poor. There is, however, no evidence of physical punishment.

f. There is no fire prevention program.

g. The inmates are required to work. Eight of the women (in Chiba) repair mosquito nets for the prefecture. For 250 pieces of work per month ¥ 1000 is received. Fifteen girls work in a salt factory at Tomiura-machi-awa Gun (Katano-shoji) owned and managed by Tsugio Katano. This factory is a branch of the Shinsei-Gankien in Chiba. Two-thirds of the salaries are kept by the instituion and one-third is put into a savings' account for each girl.

h. That LARA supplies received on April 26, 1948 consisted of 183 pounds of: skimmed milk, powdered chocolate, sugar, raisins seasoning, macaroni, soy-bean powder, salt and soap. Also, two blankets, one set of Japanese futons, three bras, ten pairs of socks, two hats, one brief case, five pieces of boys' clothing, 60 pieces of girls' clothing, five neckties, one bath mat, and two bundles of scrap material. On May 28, 1948 the institution

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received six pairs of men's shoes and 30 pairs of women's shoes that were distributed to the inmates and staff. (This was the last supply received from LARA.) The director stated that the men's clothing was remodeled for the girls, and that the shoes were marked for the staff upon receipt. When two of the inmates were questioned about the shoes, they stated that they had not received any shoes.

i. Cost of operating the instituion is ¥ 60,000 per month.

j. Finance for operating the institution consists of:

(1) ¥ 20,000 per month contributed by two of the staff members - Mr. Adachi and Mr. Hidéo Kaneda.

(2) ¥ 30,000 per month from earnings of girls in the salt factory.

(3) ¥ 4,200 per month from the Chiba City Welfare Office. This money has been received through application for public assistance for each inmate under DLSL, at the rate of ¥ 300 per month per person. The first money under DLSL was received January, 1948. Prior to that time no public assistance funds were received.

k. Procedure of admittance to the institution: Staff members obtain girls by going to Chiba station and Ueno station in Tokyo. When they notice a girl who is obviously a "street girl", they approach her and inform the girl that they will shelter her, give her a steady job and help her to regain her health. When a girl agrees to come to the institution they report her name to the Chiba Prefecture Police and the Prefecture Welfare Department. The majority of the girls are brought to the institution from Ueno station.

l. The method of committment to the institution is a violation of the Child Welfare Law.

m. Length of stay varies. After three months the girl may leave if her health is good.

n. There is no educational program because all the inmates have completed school.

o. The staff:

(1) Mr. Honshiki Adachi, the Director, is an owner of a Buddhist temple. He is also a Buddhist priest. Furthermore, Mr. Adachi is Director of a Boys' Reformatory (Shin Nippon Gaukuan) in Kanagawa Prefecture.

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Mr. Adachi returned in April from a Public Welfare Conference, held on religion, in Singapore. His stay in Singapore was one year. The Assistant Director stated that Mr. Adachi was sent on the approval of the Occupational Forces.

The Director receives no salary.

(2) Mr. Hideo Kaneda, the Assistant Director, receives no salary. Although Mr. and Mrs. Kaneda live in Chiba, Mrs. Kaneda owns a dress-making shop in Tokyo-To Asakusa Taware-machi #24.

Suspect Mr. Kaneda for illegal activities. He was arrested in May for endeavoring to black-market charcoal into Tokyo. (SEE letter attached in regard to "selling LARA goods".

(3) Mr. Kumo Mupakushi, the Director of the Chiba institution, is a volunteer staff member - receiving no pay.

p. Sgt. Hartry, S-2 Liaison, accompanied Welfare Officer on the above inspection. Sgt. Hartry also questioned Mr. Kaneda, but neither he nor the Welfare Officer was able to get any definite proof or evidence of illegal activities.

q. The financial books were checked.

r. Outwardly this institution seems to be in proper order.

s. The entire matter was referred to the Prefecture Welfare Department for investigation and action. (SEE incl.)

MARY C. WYCKOFF
Public Welfare Officer

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

INSPECTION OF [illegible] INSTITUTIONS

Prefecture: Chiba Date: 5 April 1949

1. Name of institution Narashino Koneeha Location Narashino
   a. Type: Orphanage ____ Home for Aged ____ Other Ex-Convicts Home
   b. Classification: Public ____ Private X
   c. Total number of institutions of this type in prefecture ____ Of these, number in same classification ____

2. Capacity 50 Present total number of inmates 6
   a. Number of men 0 Receiving public assistance 0
   b. Number of women 0 Receiving public assistance 0
   c. Number of children (under 16) 0
   d. Age range of children 0

3. Personnel
   a. Name and title of person in charge Mr. M. Hosono
   b. Number of paid staff (excluding ab) 10
   c. Source of salaries and wages Teiman Auto Company, Ltd.

4. Method of referral of inmates:

5. Employment of inmates:
   a. Types of work done in institution See reverse side
   b. Types of work done outside institution None
   c. Hours inmates work per week: 44 hours
   d. Wages paid to inmate in hand See reverse side
   e. Portion of inmates' earnings retained by the institution None

6. Education:
   a. Educational program None
   b. Vocational program None

7. Financial: For the last complete quarter (dates ____) show funds received from
   a. National government None
   b. Prefectural government None
   c. Local government None
   d. Other sources (such as Doho Bagoshi, Community Chest, individual contributions, etc., specify) None
   e. Of total funds received from sources indicated, show amounts utilized to meet:
      (1) Administrative costs See reverse side
      (2) Cost of care See reverse side

8. What government agency supervises the institution?
   Tokyo Prosecutor's Office (Kensatsu-Cho)

Mary C. Wesbrook
Signature of MG Welfare Officer

Use reverse side for explanatory remarks.

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5 a. Vocational training such as pottery, furniture making, farming, livestock breeding, shoemaking and repair is given.

5 d. 2,500 yen is given monthly to the inmates as for food expense and spending money. They do not get paid for their work.

7 e. (1) & (2) - Expenses for administration and care is at present average of 100,000 per month which is borne by the Taisan Auto Company.

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INFORMATION ON "NARASHINO EX-CONVICTS HOME"

The Ishikawa Hotoku-kai (Ishikawa Institute for Social Benefit), now engaging in the ex-convict protection work at Narashino in Chiba Prefecture, was founded in June 1947 in compliance with the request of Mr. Kiuchi, the then Chief Public Prosecutor of the Tokyo Local Public Prosecutor's Officer (at present, Prosecution-Assistant to the Attorny General). Mr. Kiuchi said to me in that occasion, "The protecting work of ex-convicts in Japan is in so poor a condition that we have no institute worthy of being shown off to American visitors. Now that the Zaibatsu has been dissolved, I hope that such a man of ability and means as you will start a protection work in an exemplary way."

Since then, I have devoted myself, single-handed, for the achievement of an idealistic ex-convicts protection work, investing a great amount of my personal money without relying on any assistance from others. However, the Attorney General's Office, by the manoeuvres of Mr. Furuhashi, Director of the Administration Bureau, and in collusion with the Koai-kai, has been trying to deprive the Ishikawa institute of the said protection work. All kind of obstacles have been laid on our way and the Ishikawa Hotoku-kai now finds itself in a state in which it is almost impossible to carry on its protection work.

The Ishikawa Hotoku-kai (Ishikawa Institute for Social Benefit) was established with the personal fund of the President of the Teisan Auto Co, Ltd., and has been utilized as a partial means of welfare of the employees of the said firm. The Teisan Auto Co., is a bus company rendering services to the Occupation Forces with Headquarters and main operation branch in Tokyo and branches in Asaka (Camp Drake), Misuwa (Aomori Prefecture), Sendai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Gifu, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Kure (Hiroshima Prefecture), number of whose drivers and mechanics amounts to a sizable quantity.

With a view to accomplishing the afore-said protection work, an application for disposal of land and buildings relative to the enterprise was filed with the Ministry of Finance. The application was approved in 29th November, 1948 after authorization by the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Subsequent to the above-mentioned procedure, the company entered into a contract with the party concerned.

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

In February 1949, we were suddenly summoned to the Prison Section, GHQ and received from Mr. White, the official in charge, the instructions that the above-mentioned Institute for exconvicts protection Guidance be turned over to the Attorney General's Office.

Our opinion concerning this problem is, however, that we should do everything possible within our power to realize our lofty ideal to build up the most typical judicial protection and guidance work ever found in Japan, in compliance with the request of the Public Procurator's Office. In an effort to attain this ideal, we have, up until today, expended a considerable amount of money upon this work. In order to obtain his understanding, we talked to Mr. White in detail about these various circumstances, but he has, at last, given us an instruction to turn the said Institute over to the Attorney-General's Office.

— - — - —

Capacity at present is 50, if they complete the reconstruction which is going on now, they will be able to accomodate 100 individuals. At the very biginning they have planned to accomodate 300 individuals but the facilities were inadequate, thus they have started to reconstruct the building. At present there is only 6, these six individuals will conplete there course by the end of April. Last graduation was in August 1948, at this time 19 have graduated after one and half year in this institution.
The training course is 6 months but usualy the inmates request to remain in institution.
At time of graduation the institution presents each individual with 5000 yen in cash, 3 blankets, 2 cloths of former Japanese army uniform, 1 pair of former Japanese army shoe. They have total of 10 staffs; 1 work supervisor, 2 clerks, 2 shoe making instructor, 3 farming and live stock breeding instructor, 2 in charge of materials and also delivering goods which had been produced in this institution. There is also 10 helpers coming from outside assisting shoe making and at same time teaching how to repair shoes.
During the 6 month period they provide the ex-convicts vocational training such as pottery, furniture making, farming, live stock breeding, shoe making and repair. Monthly they give each inmates 2,500 yen as food expense and spending money. Though expense of preparing food and hiring the cook is borne by the institution. Each individual usualy saves 300 yen monthly which they deposit through the post office. All inmates are covered by Health Insurance by this institution. They do not get paid for their work
These ex-convicts are mainly from Hachioji Prison, Kosuge Prison and Chiba Prison.
In February, as stated before, Mr. White had requested to turn this institution to the Attorney General's Office for the purpose of using this building as a substitute prison due to lack

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

of prisons. These buildings were former Japanese army food and supply Narashino warehouse. Agreement of releasing this building was made with the Ministry of Finance on 29 Nov. 1948. Upkeep of this institution is done by the Teisan Auto Co.Ltd. This company is working for the occupation force in throughout Japan at the following places. Tokyo (GHQ Bus & GHQ School bus), Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Sendai, Kure (Hiroshima), Sapporo (Hokkaido), Nagoya, Gifu, Chitose (Hokkaido), Misawa (Aomori), Asaka (Saitama), Iino (Saitama), Chito (Shizuoka).

M. C. Mayhew

Welfare Section

NOTE:

Above information obtained from Mr. M Hoshino the Head man of the Narashino Ex-Convicts Home.

Office phone number: Narashino 9

Teisan Auto Co. Office Number: Tokyo 57-0088
57-0808
57-0680

Mr. Yamaguchi is the liaison man in the Tokyo office.

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

March 5th 1949

Mr. K 11

This institution is under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Prosecutor's office (Kensatsu-cho)
Shiho-Hogo-Renogo-kai gives work supervision such as training in vocational work, & the Tokyo Auto Co. gives financial assistance.
Kōai-Kai has started this work in 1946 (Spring). but did not have in money for operation so Mr. Inoue gave 1,280,000 yen to this institution, and took over the institution & while he was present he made false applications for repairing goods, and added it to cover up the deficite. Mr Ishikawa (the president of the Auto Co.) having a friend in the Attorney Generals office and have been told by him to help the Juvenile protection work at Nanchino. Mr Ishikawa agreed, and has contributed 400,000 yen up to date.
But up to March 31st they were claiming that this institution belongs to the Kodi-Kai and tried to take it back.
But this work was transfered to Mr. Ishikawa by the Prosecutors office so he had the wright to do the work & the Kodi-Kai did not have any say as in it.
But if you claim as, you Prosecution official said take the work over you can you pay Mr. Inoue the money you have borrowed the answer was yes. well then I want you to give it up and have Mr Ishikawa run the work they agreed, and the transfer was on Mar 31 1949.

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One wood house. 270 Tsubo.

1 One shoe repair shop.

2 One wood house with misc material such as bamboo, lumber etc.

3 One wood house used as a barn. 10 goats. 20-30 rabbits. Food expence born by Mr Takikawa

4 One warehouse used as a pottery shop. The raw material comes from Nagoya not sold.

5 One wood house is used for the furnace for pottery.

6 One empty wood house

7 One wood house used as furniture work shop. The goods make here are not sold, instead they are sent at the office in Tokyo.
One chair couch, cup board, drawer Table Machine; 1 saw, 1 rather electric

8 One building as sleeping quarter 6 room using 6 rooms wood construction

9 One building with one Natori = both room. 2 staff room.

10 One vacant building used as a guest

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Since then, I have devoted myself, single-handed, for the achievement of an idealistic ex-convicts protection work, investing a great amount of my personal money without relying on any assistance from others. However, the Attorney General's Office, by the manoeuvres of Mr. Furuhashi, Director of the Administration Bureau, and in collusion with the Koai-kai, has been trying to deprive the Ishikawa institute of the said protection work. All kind of obstacles have been laid on our way and the Ishikawa Hotoku-kai now finds itself in a state in which it is almost impossible to carry on its protection work.

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With a view to accomplishing the afore-said protection work, an application for disposal of land and buildings relative to the enterprise was filed with the Ministry of Finance. The application was approved in 29th November, 1948 after authorization by the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Subsequent to the above-mentioned procedure, the company entered into a contract with the party concerned.

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

In February 1949, we were suddenly summoned to the Prison Section, GHQ and received from Mr. White, the official in charge, the instructions that the above-mentioned Institute for exconvicts protection Guidance be turned over to the Attorney General's Office.

Our opinion concerning this problem is, however, that we should do everything possible within our power to realize our lofty ideal to build up the most typical judicial protection and guidance work ever found in Japan, in compliance with the request of the Public Procurator's Office. In an effort to attain this ideal, we have, up until today, expended a considerable amount of money upon this work. In order to obtain his understanding, we talked to Mr. White in detail about these various circumstances, but he has, at last, given us an instruction to turn the said Institute over to the Attorney-General's Office.

Capacity at present is 50, if they complete the reconstruction which is going on now, they will be able to accomodate 100 individuals. At the very biginning they have planned to accomodate 300 individuals but the facilities were inadequate, thus they have started to reconstruct the building. At present there is only 6, these six individuals will conplete there course by the end of April. Last graduation was in August 1948, at this time 19 have graduated after one and half year in this institution.
The training course is 6 months but usualy the inmates request to remain in institution.
At time of graduation the institution presents each individual with 5000 yen in cash, 3 blankets, 2 cloths of former Japanese army uniform, 1 pair of former Japanese army shoe. They have total of 10 staffs; 1 work supervisor, 2 clerks, 2 shoe making instructor, 3 farming and live stock breeding instructor, 2 in charge of materials and also delivering goods which had been produced in this institution. There is also 10 helpers coming from outside assisting shoe making and at same time teaching how to repair shoes.
During the 6 month period they provide the ex-convicts vocational training such as pottery, furniture making, farming, live stock breeding, shoe making and repair. Monthly they give each inmates 2,500 yen as food expense and spending money. Though expense of preparing food and hiring the cook is borne by the institution. Each individual usualy saves 300 yen monthly which they deposit through the post office. All inmates are covered by Health Insurance by this institution.
These ex-convicts are mainly from Hachioji Prison, Kosuge Prison and Chiba Prison.
In February, as stated before, Mr. White had requested to turn this institution to the Attorney General's Office for the purpose of using this building as a substitute prison due to lack

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of prisons. These buildings were former Japanese army food and supply Narashino warehouse. Agreement of releasing this building was made with the Ministry of Finance on 29 Nov. 1948. Upkeep of this institution is done by the Teisan Auto Co.Ltd. This company is working for the occupation force in throughout Japan at the following places. Tokyo (GHQ Bus & GHQ School but), Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Sendai, Kure (Hiroshima), Sapporo (Hokkaido), Nagoya, Gife, Chitose (Hokkaido), Misawa (Aomori), Asaka (Saitama), Iino (Saitama), Chito (Shizuoka).

Goods are received from Attorney General's office
Good on hand 74 cloths 23 pairs of Japanese shoe. 192 blanket.
Insurance premium per person per year is Health Insurance 158.60 to 356.60, Welfare Pension-Insurance 108.60 to 243.00
Staff are pd monthly 6000 to 10,000 yen

Phone number for Tokyo office 57-0088
-0808
-0680
Mr. Yamaguchi
Horono
Kimura
Konishi

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Mr Ishikawa is the highest responsible person for this setup.

INFORMATION ON "NARASHINO EX-CONVICTS HOME"

The Ishikawa Hotoku-kai (Ishikawa Institute for Social Benefit), now engaging in the ex-convict protection work at Narashino in Chiba Prefecture, was founded in ~~March~~ JUNE, 1947 in compliance with the request of Mr. Kiuchi, the then Chief Public Prosecutor of the Tokyo Local Public Prosecutor's Office (at present, Prosecution-Assistant to the Attorney General). Mr. Kiuchi said to me in that occasion, "The protecting work of ex-convicts in Japan is in so poor a condition that we have no institute worthy of being shown off to American visitors. Now that the Zaibatsu has been dissolved, I hope that such a man of ability and means as you will start a protection work in an exemplary way."

Since then, I have devoted myself, single-handed, for the achievement of an idealistic ex-convicts protection work, investing a great amount of my personal money without relying on any assistance from others. However, the Attorney General's Office, by the manoeuvres of Mr. Furuhashi, Director of the Administration Bureau, and in collusion with the Koai-kai, has been trying to deprive the Ishikawa Institute of the said protection work. All kind of obstacles have been laid on our way and the Ishikawa Hotoku-kai now finds itself in a state in which it is almost impossible to carry on its protection work.

The Ishikawa Hotokukai (Ishikawa Institute for Social Benefit) was established with the personal fund of the President of the Teisan Auto Co., Ltd., and has been utilized as a partial means of welfare of the employees of the said firm.
The Teisan Auto Co., is a bus company rendering services to the Occupation Forces with Headquarters and main operation branch in Tokyo and branches in Asaka (Camp Drake), Misawa (Aomori Prefecture), Sendai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Gifu, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Kure (Hiroshima Prefecture), number of whose drivers and mechanics amounts to a sizable quantity.

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With a view to accomplishing the afore-said protection work, an application for disposal of land and buildings relative to the enterprise was filed with the Ministry of Finance. The application was approved in 29th November, 1948 after authorization by the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Subsequent to the above-mentioned procedure, the Company entered into a contract with the party concerned.

In February 1949, we were suddenly summoned to the Prison Section, GHQ and received from Mr. White, the official in charge, the instructions that the above-mentioned Institute for ex-convicts protection Guidance be turned over to the Attorney General's Office.

Our opinion concerning this problem is, however, that we should do everything possible within our power to realize our lofty ideal to build up the most typical judicial protection and guidance work ever found in Japan, in compliance with the request of the Public Procurator's Office. In an effort to attain this ideal, we have, up until today, expended a considerable amount of money upon this work. In order to obtain his understanding, we talked to Mr. White in detail about these various circumstances, but he has, at last, given us an instruction to turn the said Institute over to the Attorney-General's Office.

M. Hosono

MUMEO HOSONO
Manager,
Teisan Narashino Kono-sha.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHIBA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

15 December 1948

SUBJECT: Zaidan Hojin, Chiba Prefecture Kiseikai, Chiba City.

1. Inspection of Zaidan Hojin, Chiba Prefecture Kiseikai, Chiba City made this date. Mr. Daisuke Katsu, Superintendent of the institution, interviewed.

2. Purpose of Institution: Rehabilitation of Ex-prisoners.

a. Services offered:

(1) Liaison between prisoner and his relatives

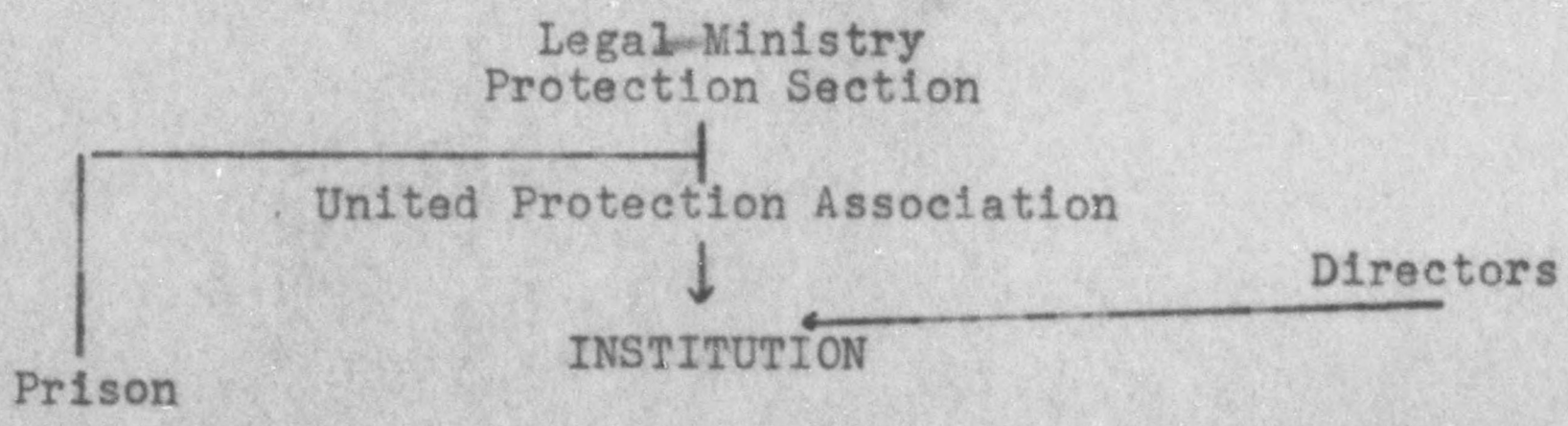
(2) Lodging for ex-prisoner at time of his release

(3) Transportation for ex-prisoner to his home

(4) Job-finding and placement for ex-prisoners

b. Institution established about 32 years ago

3. Administrative Structure:



b. Reported that there is a Protection Association in each prefecture, falling under the Legal Ministry, Protection Section.

(1) Members of the Protection Association are the members of the Legal Protection Committee. Procurator is automatically the president of the Association, and the Institution.

(2) In charge of seeing that the Institution abides by legal directives and regulations

a. Directives come direct from Legal Ministry to prison.

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c. Board of Directors

Chiba Prison Warden, President
Chiba Prison Education Director
Chiba Prison Physican
Assistant Director of Chiba Bank
Mayor, Chiba City
Priest of Sonenn Temple, Chiba City
Assistant to Procurator
Priest of Narita Temple, Narita
President of Yoshikawa Contractors

(1) In charge of the institution
(2) Directors receive no pay.

4. Staff of Institution:

Name	Sex	Age	Duties	Length Service	Qualifi-cations	Salary (mo.)
Daisuke Katsu	M	33	Supt.*	3 yrs.	Supt. of Kaseikai	¥6,000
Hanako Katsu	F	29	Cook. Handles goods for prisoners	3 yrs.	(wife of Supt.)	¥3,000
Yasuji Muramatsu	F	36	"	6 mos..	Laborer	¥3,000

* Member of prison staff.

5. Institution is stock owned. Institution is holder of all stock, valued at ¥60,000.00. All dividends go to Institution. Stock are kept in a vault at the prison. (Manchurian K.K. Stock- up dividends 35,000 - Japanese 5% int. bonds 1420 - 3000 - 150 yen pa yr. dividends — 40 yen per yr. Sport Club Bonds - int. 3.6 pa yr (360.00 yr)

6. Administration.

a. No policy or regulations.

b. Two reports are made by the Institution -

(1) "Operational Report", quarterly to Association

(2) "Budgetary Report", annually to Board of Directors

c. Committment of ex-prisoner:

(1) Prisoner makes initial request, for aid by the institution upon dismissal from prison, to the Director of Education in the prison. Matter is then discussed with Superintendent of the institution, who may accept or refuse care for the ex-prisoner.

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d. Dismissal of ex-prisoner:

(1) Suppose to stay in institution until he has a definite place to go. No regulations however.

(2) Reasons given for dismissals from institution during past three quarters. (Apr - Dec)

Apr-Je: Guardians found - 3
Good conduct - 2
Non-qualified - 5
Runaways - 3
Recidivists - 3
16

Jl-Sept: Guardians found - 1
Runaways - 2
Recidivists - 2
5

Oct-Dec: Guardians found - 3
Runaways - 1
Death - 1
Non-qualified - 3
Recidivists - 2
10

Note: These figures do not correspond with those in par. 7.

a. Guardians found (families reaccepting ex-prisoners)

b. Non-qualified according to present necessary limitations regarding accommodations.

c. Death due to old age.

d. Runaways are reported to local police. No penalities however.

e. Recidivists are arrested, a new trial held, and new sentence given according to regular legal procedure. Institution has nothing to do with this. Recidivists in institution committed another crime while there & confined once again in prison.

7. Capacity of Institution: 50
Present number of ex-prisoners: 2

(a) Record for last three quarters of 1948 (first three quarters of present fiscal year):

	Total Ex-prisoners First of Quarter	No. Admitted	No. Dismissed	Average per Day
1st Quarter	8	14	21	2
2nd "	1	4	3	2
3rd "	2	11	11	3

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Total days spent by ex-prisoners in Institution per quarter: (one person - one day) 758, 186, and 258.

b. Fifteen members of the prison staff are living in the Institution. They eat at the prison. Pay no rent to Institution. This arrangement was made at the direction of the warden.

c. Four families (11 individuals) of prison staff members are living in the Institution. These do not pay rent, but a fee of ¥50 per month.

d. Two school students are living in one room. These are relatives of a staff member of the Institution, and a member of the prison staff.

e. The three members of the Institution staff live in the building.

8. Present functions of Institution:

a. Since relatives of prisoners cannot go into the prison, they bring gifts for prisoner to the Institution for delivery to the prison. Although these items are not delivered directly to the prisoner, he signs a receipt when he gets the gift. This receipt is sent to Institution. The Institution does not deliver anything, to outside persons, from prisoners. Fees charged relatives for the above service are:

(Carrying Fee
Transportation - ¥15).

Change rate for prisoners for whom leaves is decided not for poor prisoners.

Extra - Food to be cooked by member of Institution at the prison for prisoner - Rice ¥15 per meal
Other foodstuff ¥15 - 50 per meal

No directions existing to change fees - set by Bd. Directors

(1) These fees are used to operate the Institution.

Reason charge fee is to help support institution & help ex-prisoners installed

b. Providing temporary lodging for certain prisoners. Since the Institution is not large enough, and does not have sufficient funds, this service has to be limited to special cases such as those who have no homes or families.

c. Attempts to promote better cooperation and understanding on part of families who resent the prisoner.

d. Aid in job-finding and placement by referring men to Labor Exchange.

e. For all released prisoners the Institution provides rail transportation to their homes.

(1) Provide local transportation to rail station

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(2) For "weak" ex-prisoners special transportation may be provided to their place of residence.

f. Also provide temporary lodging for apprehended persons who have been found innocent and cannot return to place of residence immediately.

g. Did at one time provide temporary lodging for vagrants. But at present the Institution does not have space for them nor sufficient funds to provide bedding or food. May in some cases, however, give money to vagrant.

h. All services to ex-prisoners free.

(1) Have bedding for only two persons.

(2) Each of the two ex-prisoners now in the Institution has a private room.

(3) Lectures on social affairs are sometimes given inmates.

9. Living facilities:

a. One fairly large building. (10-14 rooms) 10 rms for bedrooms

b. Food: rations only.

c. Clothing: From prisoners who have died, or bought at ration price.

d. Fuel: Ration, and wood from prison work shops.

e. Medical care provided by prison physician.

f. None on DLSL

g. No LARA goods

h. Occasionally goods have been received from the Association.

i. None of inmates employed

j. No recreational facilities

k. Other matters:

Water - obtained from wells. Have not been inspected.
Baths provided once a week in Institution
All laundry is done individually.
Ten yen is taken from budget for each meal. for ex-prisoners
Garbage is used for fertilizer
Two toilets in building
DDT received once quarterly from Association

5

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10. Finance:

a. Source -

From Legal Ministry - ¥2,000 annually
From Imperial Household Gift - ¥500 annually
Fees for services to relatives of prisoners
Fees from families living in Institution
~~Supplements from prison~~

b. All money of the Institution is kept in the prison. The prison, however, cannot use any of it.

c. A charity show was held by the Association and the Institution to help raise money for the Institution.

d. Financial statement for 1948:

1948

Month	~~Supplements~~ Withdrawals from Prison vault of Money collected from service fee	Month	Balance (Assets)
Jan	0	Jan 1	¥3,529.98 (carried from Dec 47)
Feb	¥1,000.00	Feb 1	¥2,761.38
Mar	¥1,000.00	Mar 1	¥3,085.19
Apr*	¥1,000.00	Apr 1	¥3,311.69
May	¥1,000.00	May 1	¥2,953.69
June	¥2,000.00	June 1	¥2,589.19
July	¥3,000.00	July 1	¥2,788.69
Aug	¥3,000.00	Aug 1	¥2,845,50
Sept	¥4,000.00	Sept 1	¥2,870.50
Oct	¥100.00	* Oct 1	¥3,497.30

* Funds from Legal Ministry and Imperial Household Gift received also.

Actually a petty cash fund of cash in hand at Institution. *Balance shown is only balance of cash in hand & not deposition to balance in Trust.

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Financial statement for October, 1948:

Date	Source	Amount	Date	Expense	Amount
Oct 10	Fees from families	¥100	Oct 1	Postage	¥100.
			Oct 5	Letter	35.
			Oct 8	Transportation	142.
			Oct 8	Repairs	50.
			Oct 18	Transportation	20.
			Oct 18	Postage	80.
			Oct 21	Medical	115.
			Oct 27	Transportation	150.
			Oct 29	Transportation	50.
Total		¥100			¥742.00

Balance in Cash ¥227,516.14 as of 12/22/48. (income from service charges Nov 1, 1946 - to date. Use money for materials & salaries. Stamps

Yearly income (profit) 500 yen paid by for service charge

11. Institution has never made use of minsei-iin or hogo-iin.

12. Superintendent expressed a desire for the Institution to be under the Welfare Ministry. Felt that Welfare would provide more interest and support than the Legal Ministry.

13. Some potential aspects of subject Institution are:

a. Promotion of individualized approach to prisoners

b. Use of case histories as basis for individualized diagnosis, classification, and treatment.

(1) Study of social background

(2) Assembling all material from all departments on prisoner

(3) Promotion of classification on material assembled

(4) Means of attempting to break stereotyped treatment

c. Material available if needed in the future by other social work agencies

d. Material as basis of future analysis of criminology for promotion of better public understanding of crime

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e. Means of assisting prisoner with personal and family problems.

f. Means of effecting better social adjustment of man to his family and community

(1) Better cooperation and understanding of man by his family

(2) Efforts to break public stigma

g. Job-finding and placement, through Labor Exchanges, and contacts with industrial plants, etc. for the ex-prisoner, essential to successful social adjustment.

h. Efforts to promote realignment of ex-prisoner with constructive forces of his community.

i. Basis for promotion of parole and <u>probation</u>.

14. Some problems:

a. Local administrative conditions

(1) General ignorance and indifference

(2) Spoils system of appointments and danger of political quacks

(3) Lack of trained personnel

(4) Too many cases for number of personnel that could be provided

b. Problem of using what is available in both the prison and community

c. Faulty program would tend to preclude constructive department and future service (as well as faulty department the program)

d. The sharp break between public concepts and penal methods with social service approach.

15. Suggest further investigation and attention to probability of establishing subject institution as a social service department of the prison as an initial start toward the type of program suggested in paragraph 13.

M C Wyckoff - Welfare Officer

ROY GREEN
DAC

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ANNEX:

Board of Directors, Zaidan Hojin, Chiba Prefecture Kiseikai,
Chiba City.

President: Mr. Miyoji Tanaka
Chief Procurator of Local Court

Head Director: Mr. Toyoji Iino
Warden of Chiba Prison

Standing Director: Mr. Kaun Komuro
Chief of Education Affairs Section
Chiba Prison

Director: Mr. Minoru Nishimura, M.D.
Chief of Medical Affairs Section
Chiba Prison

Director: Mr. Shirohiko Koso
President of Chiba Bank

Director: Mr. Kinsuke Kano
Mayor of Chiba City

Director: Mr. Eiichi Kodama
Chief Priest of Sonenji Temple
Chiba City

Director: Mr. Yokoyama
Lt. Procurator
Chiba City

Director: Clerk of Shnshoji Temple
Narita Machi
Chiba Ken

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To be checked upon next investigation

1. Payroll & probation system
2. Question the legality of the service charge to Trustees &c. of premises.
3. Questionnaire whether too much room should be used by prison staff rather than ~~by prisoners~~. Should be made use of other staff house or quarters for ~~by~~ prisoners
4. Question as to owner of house & property of asst.
5. Amt. obtained from service charge & proper used kept.
6. Amt- raised from Charity Ball.
7. Discussion of forming in the prison a board composed of Warden - Educator - Engineer institution Chapp & rep. Welf Dept + Psychologist or Psychiatrist which would review case

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histories of persons to be released. (Type errors, potentialities of ~~of~~ readjustment in a community, work experience & skill, physical ~~susceptibilities~~ & S.S.) Upon review of foregoing matter of persons has no relatives ~~of relation to~~ this Committee would have made a decision ~~to~~ made ~~to place~~ to find suitable employment for ~~the prisoner~~ prior to his release from prison.

1. Community Chest Campaign:

Although the drive officially closed October 31st, the collection of funds is still being made. Progress reports have been submitted to Kanto Region. Last report received as of 1 December was 74% of goal. Each is only 6% of the goal. The villages have been extremely slow in getting started. Each of the ten teams has sent out ten teams, who are endeavoring to boost up the amount made in the pledges. On June 30 the calculated deadline to be 28 February 1949. The Prefecture is making a concentrated effort on reaching their goal - as may be seen by the amount collected. They have attributed the failure to collect the total goal to several factors, as the large damages to citizens in Chiba Prefecture due to typhoon "Ione", the education elections, crop collection of sweet potatoes and overlapping of the Helen Keller Drive. However, it is felt that the campaign had not been the complete responsibility of the Prefecture Welfare Department, but by a committee completely separate from the Prefecture with a paid executive that collections would have been far better. Of course, cost of damages by the typhoon did have great bearing on contributions.

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PREFECTURE OPINION REGARDING WORKSHOPS:

1. The entire matter of Jusan Jos was discussed with the director of the Prefecture Welfare Department and the chief of the Social Affairs Section, with particular relation to the two Jusan Jos inspected.

2. According to the Prefecture, the Social Work Law has reference to welfare institutions, in which workshops are included. However, this law does not go into detail regarding workshops. Three months ago, the Prefecture received a directive from the Ministry in reference to workshops, which stated that the workshops were to give employment for individuals on DLSL and to teach them a trade, this had reference to both public and private workshops.

3. In Chiba Prefecture there are also about 8-9 community workshops (Kyodo Sagyosho), which differ from the welfare workshops, as they are for any individual unemployed, no priorities, and fall under the supervision of the Labor Ministry, however, operated and established by the Prefectures and budget received from the Labor Ministry. Actually, however, the community workshops and Jusan Jos are quite similar as they both give employment and teach a trade. Main method of distinguishing between the two is by the sponsor. DLSL clients may also work in the community workshop.

4. In reference to the workshop in Narita, the Prefecture had the following opinion: They agreed that the main purpose of the workshop would be to teach an individual a trade in order that they may secure full-time private employment, and also to supplement their income. In relation to limiting employees, only to DLSL clients, they did not feel it was wise as there are many other individuals who are in need of additional income, and who at the present time as a result of their work and earnings in the workshop are remaining off public assistance rolls. It was pointed out how few individuals were on public assistance in the Narita and Chiba shops). It appears that the Narita workshop is endeavoring to make profits as a private concern.

5. In reference to the Chiba workshop, Prefecture officials stated that it was the companies aim to give work to the unemployed and yet on the other hand, making profit for the Fish Net Company in Sendai.

6. Prefecture officials stated that the purpose of workshops are as follows:

a. Give employment to those on public assistance and thus cut down public assistance rolls and payments.

b. Also an opportunity for clients to improve their living condition by supplemental income.

c. Enlightening the community as to the need of helping those on public assistance and removing the "black mark" on the community of having so many individuals on public assistance.

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PREFECTURE OPINION REGARDING WORKSHOPS - continued

d. Possibility of cutting down blackmarket activities. As individuals prior to employment mainly dealt in the blackmarket.

e. Teaching a trade.

7. Officials stated that public Jusan Jos have been taken advantage of by certain individuals in order to make personal profit.

8. If all the workshops were closed, the Prefecture stated that every effort would be made to secure employment for the individuals released as a result of the discontinuation of the workshops. Efforts would be made to secure employment for them first in private industry, and in some cases "occupational aid" might be given, others would be referred to community workshops and labor exchanges.

9. As to public or private resources available, there are the community workshops, and labor exchanges as mentioned and a few individuals might be absorbed in Prefecture construction projects.

10. The Prefecture felt that the Jusan Jos are important at the present time due to the present economic condition of Japan. For the lower classes are increasing gradually and will still increase due to the economic breakdown, which will also effect the other two classes of people, who may drop to the lower classes, thus the work of the Jusan Jos is very important at the present time. The lower class are having difficulty in raising themselves to the middle income bracket by themselves and without public help they will be unable to do so. Reviewing the public welfare work in the past four years temporary emergency measures have been taken for the needy, however, these plans have only been temporary, not permanent, it is time the Prefecture officials stated for the Government to take concrete steps and measures to meet the growing needs of the needy, so that they may become self sustaining. This should be done not only by giving aid in the form of cash and goods, but give them the type of help that will allow them to become self sufficient. Consequently along with this opinion, Prefecture officials felt that the Jusan Jos should be improved which in part would meet one of the present needs, and that private Jusan Jos should be abolished.

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QPH-(OT)-05

WORKSHOP INSPECTION REPORT "A"

Note: Check two (2) Workshops: 1 Government Operated, 1 Privately Operated (specify if a work training shop).

1. NAME - Chiba Prefecture Dobo Engo Kai Narita-machi Jusan-Jo Daini Sagyosho (2d Workshop)

   OWNER - Dobo Engo Kai, Chiba City Head Office

   LOCATION - Narita-machi, Chiba Prefecture

   ADDRESS - Narita-machi 302

2. MANAGEMENT - Chiba City Head Office

   ARE PUBLIC OFFICERS OFFICIALS? None

3. NAME OF DIRECTOR - Dr. Haru Tanabe

   NAME OF SHOP MANAGER - Kikuji Koshikawa (If different from Director)

4. NUMBER OF STAFF - 2

   DESCRIPTION OF STAFF FUNCTION - See attached paper

   DATE ESTABLISHED - 10 May 1949

   ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SUBSIDY TO ESTABLISH SHOP - None

   DATE LICENSED - 2 May 1949

   NATIONAL, PREFECTURAL OF LOCAL WELFARE FUNDS - None

5. ON WHAT PAYROLL ARE ABOVE STAFF PERSONNEL CARRIED:

   WELFARE DEPT_____ WORKSHOP _____ OTHER (SPECIFY) Mr. Koshikawa, owner and manager

6. TYPE OF WORK THIS SHOP IS ENGAGED IN (describe) Shoes (leather & cloth), slippers, hats (new), and repairing shoes.

7. NUMBER OF WORKERS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED IN SHOP - 18 plus 2 part-time (no wage)

   NUMBER OF WORKERS SHOWN IN LOCAL WELFARE SECTION RECORDS AS EMPLOYED IN SHOP - 3 (2 aid discontinued and 1 still on P.A.)

   WHAT IS CAPACITY OF SHOP? 30 (Reason not more employed (1) Not sufficient money; (2) Unable to sell sufficient manufactured goods

   STATUS: 8 Male 3 Single 5 Married
   10 Female 7 Single 1 Married 2 Widows

   WHAT PROVISIONS MADE FOR CHILDREN OF WORKERS: No day nursery attached to shop, or any in Narita. Children stay at home.

   WIVES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED - None HUSBANDS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED - None

   NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED - None AGE RANGE - 19 - 53

8. WORK HOURS: MONTHLY MINIMUM - 216 MONTHLY MAXIMUM - 216
   48 hours per week, 27 days per month

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WAGES: MONTHLY MINIMUM (gross) ¥2,404.00 MONTHLY MAXIMUM (gross) ¥10,000
(net) ¥2,294.00 (net) ¥ 8,655.0

9. NUMBER OF HOME WORKERS EMPLOYED: None

WAGES: MONTHLY MINIMUM (gross) None MONTHLY MAXIMUM (gross) None
(net) None (net) None

10. WHO RECEIVES THE DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN THE GROSS AND NET WAGE - For income tax only.

WHY?

11. AVERAGE RATE OF PERSONNEL TURNOVER: 2½ MO - None 6MO - Not Operating
ANNUAL - None

Does not expect any turnover of present workers.

12. SOURCE OF RAW MATERIALS-Personal friends in same type manufacture

USE OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLE (specific) - Sell locally and by private orders

PRIVATE - 70%

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES - 30%

MINISTRY OF WELFARE - None

OTHER (specify) - None

To date, has not received any ration through regular channel, however, has applied.

13. BUDGET (last fiscal year):

SOURCE OF INCOME	AMOUNT	PURPOSE OF EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT
NATIONAL, PREFECTURAL & LOCAL SUBSIDIES	None	None	None
ADMINISTRATIVE ALLOWANCE UNDER D.S.L.	None	None	None
COMMUNITY CHEST	None	None	None
INCOME FROM SHOP	See attached paper		
OTHER (specify)	See attached paper		

14. NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: SHOP - 1

HOME - None

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QPH-(OT)-05

WORKSHOP REPORT "B"
Summary

1. What benefits do each of the following groups derive from the Welfare Workshop Program:

a. Workers - Learn a trade, wages and temporary employment.

b. Workshop Staff - 2 Owner war refugee. Pleasure working with the needy and giving work to war refugees. Steady job for secretary.

c. Workshop Operator - Steady job for 5 instructors.

d. Other (specify) - 2 St. Cross Institution. To teach a trade. No salary.

e. How many welfare workshops are operated by or have any involvement with the Minsei-iin? Minsei-iin refer individuals to workshop if vacancy.

2. What are the eligibility requirements for employment in a welfare workshop? Approval and certificate from Welfare Office. Priority (1) war refugees; (2) repatriates.

3. How is the worker referred to workshop? Clients referred by certificate from Welfare Office and direct contact with shop.

4. Are the workers required to register with Public Employment Security Office? Yes_x_ All now working were unemployed prior to obtaining work in Jusan Jo.

No_____ If no, why not?

5. What relationship exists between the workshop and the Prefectural or local Welfare Department, i.e., supervision, reports, etc.? See attached paper

6. If the Welfare Workshop Program in your Prefecture were discontinued what would happen to the workers? See attached paper

7. What resources (public and private) are available in your Prefecture for meeting the demands resulting from the closing of the Welfare Workshops? (i.e., industry, public works, labor department workshops.) See attached paper

8. What is the opinion of the Chief of Social Affairs of the Prefectural Welfare Department concerning the value of the Welfare Workshop Program (briefly)?

See attached paper

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Dobo Engo Kai Narita-machi Jusan Jo Daini Sacryoho

1. At the suggestion of the Prefecture Welfare Department, the Dobo Engo Kai contacted the present manager regarding establishing a Jusan Jo. The present manager formerly operated a shoe manufacturing concern but due to lack of funds to secure materials and outlet for manufactured goods. Manufacturing ceased for 5 months.

2. When the shop commenced operating in May 1949, the Dobo Engo Kai did not advance any money, as the present workshop is owned by the manager. A written contract was made with Dobo Engo Kai, whereby he agreed to abide by their regulations and would cooperative in hiring those individuals on public assistance and other needy persons. He may, however, hire others but those on public assistance have the first priority. The contract does not stipulate any length of time. Contract became effective 30 May 1949. Contract also states that the Dobo Engo Kai will receive 10% of all profits. To date there have been no profits.

3. In view of the fact that the Dobo Engo Kai has not assisted financially, it has been necessary for the manager to make up any deficit out of his own personal funds or borrow the money from the bank. The manager stated that the reason he originally made the contract with the Dobo Engo Kai was in the hopes that then he would be assured of securing raw materials through them. To date, however, the Dobo Engo Kai has been unable to secure any materials for the shop, consequently he has obtained his own material.

4. Mr. Koshikawa, the manager, endeavored to secure ¥500,000.00 to commence operating, which he requested from the Dobo Engo Kai. They were unable to give financial aid, therefore, he secured a personal loan from a bank of ¥100,000.00. Mr. Koshikawa is held personally responsible for repayment of the loan. Interest rate was 2.8%. Loan was for a two month period, which was paid back within one month. A second loan on the same basis was made of ¥300,000.00. To date he has not paid anything back on this loan, loan expires on 31 August. Had he secured the original amount of 500 thousand he had planned to open a day nursery as there is none in Narita.

5. Regarding question four. The shop manager is also the owner. He supervises the workers in the shop, secures raw materials, and acts as the liaison person between the Prefecture and the workshop and Dobo Engo Kai. The secretary compiles all reports, bookkeeping, and also does shoe repair work in the shop. The other shop employees are classed as follows:

5 (W) sewing machine operators
5 (W) sewing machine operators (Assistant)
4 (M) make soles for shoes
1 (M) cutter
1 (M) embroidery work
2 (M) inmates of St. Cross Institute who come to learn the trade. Average number of times at shop per week is twice. No wages.

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6. At the present time, there are no home workers, however, plans are being made to hire home workers, who will be under the supervision of this Jusan Jo. They will make artificial flowers for export, cut tinsel rolls for Christmas decoration. Those who they plan to employ are those widows with children who are on public assistance and are unable to leave their homes. Pay will be on a piece basis. This project is being promoted by the Narita Women's Association and the Minsei-in.

7. At the present time, all the employees are covered by workmens compensation. Only deductions from their wages are for income tax. By the end of July, manager stated that all will be insured by Health and Welfare Pension Insurance.

8. Source of materials at the present time is through the managers personal contact with friends in the shoe manufacturing business in Tokyo. Manager is unable to purchase from wholesalers as does not have the capital on hand, and also cost from wholesalers higher, and as a result would have to raise the price of manufactured goods, and therefore, would lower the sale of goods. The rubber for the shoes and slippers is obtained from the Araki Rubber Wholesalers in Tokyo. All other materials as stated obtained through personal friends.

9. The budget for the period 1 May to 1 June 1949 is as follows:

Income: 100,000.00 (bank loan) No sales.

Expenses:	Tools	3,780.00	
	Salaries	34,830.00	
	Repair expense	90,000.00	
	Transportation	180,000.00	
	Water	200,000.00	
	Workmens Comp.	777.77	
	Stationery	410.00	
	Bank interest	1,800.00	
	Misc. expenses	200.00	
	Materials	4,735.00	
	TOTAL	47,002.77	

Period 1 June - 1 July 1949

Income:	Amount forwarded	52,997.23	
	Sales	18,900.00	
	TOTAL	71,897.23	
Expenses:	Tools	1,000.00	
	Salaries	54,444.00	
	Repair expense	7,960.00	(Sewing Machines)
	Water	200.00	
	Stationery	1,893.00	
	Material	26,122.00	
	Electricity	1,458.00	
	TOTAL	93,079.00	

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Dobo Engo Kai Narita-machi Jusan Jo Daini Sagyosho - continued

10. Deficit of 21,179.77, which the manager borrowed from a private individual. Estimated monthly budget need is 100,000.00. He anticipates a minimum income of 15,000.00 and maximum of 160,000.00

11. The director, secretary and 5 instructors have no other business interest or employment.

12. None of the present employees had ever done this type of work before except the director and 5 instructors.

13. The Minsei-iin do not operate a workshop. On the second floor of the Narita Welfare Office the town manages a training school to teach sewing on sewing machines. Those employed are clients on DLSL, and other needy persons. Wages are paid on a piece work basis according to skill. The Minsei-iin assist occassionally in this shop.

14. The present relationship between the Prefecture Welfare Department and the workshop according to the Social Work Law, Prefecture is to give supervision and requests reports which are sent through the local welfare office regarding the number employed, salaries, and new employees. There is no set time for the reports.

15. The Jusan Jo is inspected by the Prefecture Welfare Department, and local welfare office, Dobo Engo Kai and Labor Standards Bureau.

16. The wages now being paid to the employees is approximately the same as is being paid in private industry for the same type of manufacturing.

17. As to the training period. Manager stated it takes approximately 6 months. After the training period, the individual may continue working in the shop or leave and seek other employment, and the workshop manager will endeavor to help them secure private employment.

18. The following is the salary range according to the job classifications:

	Payment Gross Maximum	Payment Gross Minimum	Payment Net Maximum	Payment Net Minimum	Remarks	
Staff	10,000.00	7,000.00	8,655.00	6,501.00	Male	2
Sole Patcher	5,000.00	3,500.00	4,758.00	3,225.00	Male	4
Cutting	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	Male	1
Embroidery	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,908.00	4,908.00	Male	1
Sewing Machine Workers	3,500.00	3,000.00	3,225.00	2,800.00	Female	5
Assistant Sewing Machine Workers	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,375.00	Female	5

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Dobo Engo Kai Narita-machi Jusan Jo Daini Sagyosho - continued

19. This Jusan-Jo although supervised by the Prefecture and local welfare office, and Dobo Engo Kai, and has a rather strange contract agreement with the Dobo Engo Kai, and hires some individuals on public assistance, actually as may be seen above is privately financed and is more of a private manufacturing industry than a Jusan-Jo.

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SALARY BREAKDOWN ACCORDING TO JOB CLASSIFICATION.

(2) 職種別最高最低賃金表

	支拂最高 PAYMENT GROSS MAX	支拂最低 PAYMENT GROSS MIN.	手取最高 PAYMENT NET MAX	手取最低 PAYMENT NET MIN.	備考 REMARKS
職 STAFF 員	10,000.00	7,000.00	8,655.00	6,501.00	男子 MEN 2名
SALE ATTACHER 底附 工	5,000.00	3,500.00	4,758.00	3,225.00	〃 4名
CUTTING 裁斷 工	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	〃 1名
EMBROIDERY 綱繡 工	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,908.00	4,908.00	〃 1名
SEWING MACHINE WORKER ミシン 工	3,500.00	3,000.00	3,225.00	2,800.00	女子 WOMAN 5名
SEWING MACHINE 仝助手 ASSIST WORKER	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,375.00	〃 5名

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昭和二十四年七月十九日

状況報告書

財団
千葉縣同胞援護會
成田町授産場第二作業所

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

第一概況

當授産場は昭和二十四年三月七日附恩賜財團千葉縣同胞援護會と現場長越川連久壽との間に取交された覺書に依つて設置の基本的事務を終り約一ヶ月の準備を以て五月一日より作業を開始、五月三十日千葉縣知事に依り社會事業法第一條第四項に該當する施設であるとの認承を受け兩來社會事業法に基く社會施設であるとの責任と抱負を以て運營致して來たものであります。

光が基幹人員としての技術を有する者を各職場に配置し町役場より紹介された要保護者、本人自身が就職を希望する要保護者、海外引揚者、戰災者、未亡人、戰災孤兒等を就業させて各技術者指導の下に平和にして自由なる社會人としての權利を享有する反面正當なる勞働に對する報酬に依り經濟的に自立出來得る確信を與へ又其の結果として彼等の生活に希望と幸福をもたらすべく努力致して居ります。