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

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

AGMGPW 091 (JAPAN) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Vagrant Children (28 Oct 49)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(ATTN: Public Health & Welfare Section)

1. The problem of vagrant children does not appear to be as serious as it has been in the past. As pointed up in basic communication, however, most of the children who continue in this status are those with whom present methods have proved ineffectual.

2. This headquarters recommends the following as palliative measures:

a. Establishment of a system of continuous referral in place of the "round-up" system now being used. Actually this only means that responsible individuals will exert their authority continuously rather than during only designated hours.

b. When children are known to have records of repeated runaways, placement should be made in institutions of moderate restraint.

c. Enforcement of the Child Welfare Law. Article 34 of the Law as amended by the Bill for Partial Revision of Child Welfare Law (Law No. 211, 15 Jun 49) provides authority for action against the oya-bun (bosses) whose control of gangs of children is notorious.

d. Establishment of a system for exchange among prefectures of information pertaining to such children and provision for return to parents or relatives when feasible.

3. As with vagrant adults, this problem is national in scope. Metropolitan areas such as Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Fukuoka are able to cope with the problem only with national assistance.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

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

Ltr. Hqs. Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, subj: Vagrant Children, 28 Oct 49

AG 091.4 (28 Oct 49)PH 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
5 Dec 49

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Recommendations proposed in basic communication and indorsement have been discussed with the Children's Bureau officials concerned.

2. Continuous referral is now practiced in several centers, successful operation usually depending on the degree to which police and child welfare personnel cooperate.

3. Child Welfare Centers and institutions have now been authorized to set up mild restrictive measures in order to offer better control over "absconders".

4. An attempt was made this year by the Children's Bureau to secure funds for inter-prefecture travel to return children to legal residence, however, they were not successful. The Bureau will encourage exchange of information and will propose methods by which such exchange of information and return of children can be accomplished.

5. Enforcement of Article 34 of the Child Welfare Law as amended (para 2c 1st Ind) is a matter for local authority. Welfare Officers should, through Team Legal Officers, encourage procurators and law enforcement agencies to carry out the intent of the law.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

C. D. CONLEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AGMGFW 091.4 3d Ind 12 Dec 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 201
(ATTN: Public Welfare Officer)

J. A. O'B

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

RESTRICTED

Civil Correspondence

Ltr, Hqs. Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, subj: Day Laborers, 16 Aug 49

AG 004.06 (16 Aug 49)PH 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500

29 OCT 49

3858

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Information contained in basic report and Indorsement has been of assistance in determining action concerning the specific and related problems.

2. As pointed out in para 2 of 1st Indorsement, lack of knowledge concerning basic principles both by the public officials, including many on the higher levels, and the general public often defeats the purposes of the program. Continued effort on the part of all levels of the Occupation Forces is required in this respect.

3. The recommendations contained in para 4b of the 1st Indorsement appear feasible and are within the scope of the Daily Life Security Law.

4. The information contained in para 5 of the basic communication has been called to the attention of the concerned Section of SCAP.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

C. D. CONLEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

NOV 3 1949

AGMGPW 230.145 3rd Ind NOV 5 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Chief, Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, APO 500
(ATTN: Public Welfare Officer)

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

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Ltr, Hqs. Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, subj: Day Laborers, 16 Aug 49

AG 004.06 (16 Aug 49)FH 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
29 Oct 49

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

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BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

C. D. CONLEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AGMGFW 230.145 3rd Ind NOV 5 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Chief, Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, APO 500
(ATTN: Public Welfare Officer)

J. A. O'B

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

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

16 August 1949

7986

SUBJECT: Day Laborers

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
Attention: Civil Affairs Section

1. Since the early record of Japanese history, there has been a group of unemployed warriors who were not connected with any particular Daimyō. These people were known as "ronin" and numbered about 400,000 throughout Japan during the Tokugawa Era. Some became outlaws of the Robin Hood type. Others drifted into larger cities and developed into or joined lawless groups and became the prototype of the modern sōshi, or thugs. These groups were tractable under unscrupulous leadership and eager to sponsor any newly discovered cause. They were easily dominated and led by various people throughout the years and their backing and support has been used for or against first one cause, and then another. These societies and their membership were constantly changing their alliances. They had none of the ideal stability so desired among good citizens. In general, they have been anti-capitalist and anti-foreign. During wartime when well-organized patriotic societies were operating on a national basis, many reactionary "patriotic" societies composed of the descendants of the "ronin" came into being and stressed "The Imperial Way" and the "Japanese Spirit". Their leadership slogans had a strong appeal to various middle-class "forgotten men" who found it easy to put the blame for their difficulties on big business and machinations of foreign nations. It is understandable that these groups are stronger in urban areas.

2. It is felt that the majority of day laborers of the present are at least spiritual descendants of the "ronin" group and the problems which they are creating follow a somewhat similar pattern. The day laborers for some 150 years have been those persons who preferred not to be regularly employed. They worked one day, were paid, spent the night gambling or carousing and then were obliged to

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appeal to their "bosses" for rice the next day. Their ranks always increased during times of depression. Day laborers reached their "hey-day" during the War when armament projects supplied an over-abundance of piece jobs. At that time, they were under the domination of bosses but since the effort has been made to do away with this system they have become easy prey for organizers such as Communists who promise them a fight for security.

3. While a public works unemployment relief system was initiated in the spring of 1946 in Tokyo-To, it did not begin operation until September of that year. The program was expanded in October 1947 in an effort to care for the gradually increasing number of unemployed day laborers and the situation was very well controlled until April of this year, at which time a stricter enforcement of economic laws prevented many persons from continuing to derive their livelihood through small blackmarketing activities.

4. At present there are many day laborers' organizations in Tokyo-To. Some are known to the officials and others are of a secret nature. There are no regulations which provide for registration of the "mushroom associations". Therefore, the number of members and their stipulated functions are usually unknown. The most outstanding of the known groups in Tokyo-To at present are as follows.

a. Tokyo Branch, All Japan Construction Day Laborers' Union. Leaders are Communists Aota, Chiba, Inouye, Kokubu, Mamiya, and Ito Kiyoshi. There are branches in every Ward and the total membership is felt to be approximately 1600. It is said that the aforementioned leaders receive no salary from the Union but are on the payroll of the Communist Headquarters.

b. The League of Unemployed. Originally organized in May 1949 by discharged employees of the Oki and Nihon Denki Companies. Their initial demonstrations "hauled into" their ranks many day laborers and vagrants who were at the time onlookers. This League claims a chapter of Ueno Vagrants totaling 30 members, but their representatives have informed the Welfare Bureau that several hundred more will be recruited in the near future. (An interesting bit of information has been submitted to the effect that this group of 30 vagrants was referred by the Union to a factory, given work and won over by the factory officials to the extent that there is much satisfaction on the part of all concerned except the Union.)

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c. Tokyo Doken Sangyo Kumiai. (Tokyo Land and Construction Projects Co-operative) Leaders are Socialists Kato and Okita. This group has a membership of about 800 members. It is considered to be a "quiet organization".

d. Occupation Forces Out-door Day Laborers' Union. Operates in district near Toshima Employment Security Office. Group is considered to be quiet but very much "bossed".

e. Atago Laborers' Union. "Quiet".

f. Shibaura Heavy Industry Day Laborers' Union. "Quiet".

g. The Jinmin Taikai. (Citizens Convention) This group has a somewhat heterogeneous membership. Approximately 50% are Koreans and the other half is composed of day laborers and repatriates. This is the group that is causing the trouble in local communities by staging "Kangaroo Courts" and "Yokose Undo" (Give-us Campaigns) and demanding emergency rice, D.D.T., desks and chairs for children, diapers for babies etc.

5. In July 1948 there were about 15,000 unemployed in Tokyo but the number has been substantially increased by the recent personnel cuts. The unemployed are urged to register at the Employment Security Offices so that day jobs can be supplied to them as expediently as possible. About 200 or 300 registrants are turned away daily due to lack of jobs. This is said to be a comparatively small number and should not cause any great amount of confusion since assignments are made on a stagger system enabling all to get some work. However, we are advised that the offices have been refusing to accept new applications because there are not enough jobs to employ many more than the present registered number. Some of the Employment Security Offices are definitely over-powered by Communists who choose to reject new registrations and make use of the situation to recruit more members into the Communist ranks.

6. In answer to demands for employment or public assistance, the Welfare Officials have presented a plan which they feel might alleviate the situation. The plan most definitely would set up the Day Laborers as a special group to be given preferential treatment. Due to the fact that some of the day laborers are heavy industry workers and have been accustomed to "earning and spending more" than the ordinary class of workers, an additional ¥830 was planned to compute the minimum standard grant to meet "their living standards". An additional amount was to be added for

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transportation in an effort to encourage repeated trips to the employment offices. In accordance with the increased budget, plans were made to pay daily assistance and when reviewed it became evident that in some instances workers would receive ¥230 for working and ¥249 when not working.

7. The proposed plan was opposed by the Civil Affairs Welfare Officer inasmuch as it is in direct violation of the Daily Life Security Law. Furthermore, it is felt, after careful consideration of the basic facts involved, that the situation does not present an emergency which cannot be met by the already existing public assistance program. Any attempt to yield to the unjustified demands of a highly excitable group would appear to be an admission of weakness in the present public assistance program and would herald the way for further and more erratic changes, thus contributing substantially to the general confusion and the psychiatric strategy employed by those who would attack and tear down the principles of decent social structure. This viewpoint is shared by the Tokyo-To Governor and Officials of the Welfare Bureau and no further effort on their part will be made at this time to participate in a revised program for day laborers unless they are specifically directed to do so by higher Japanese authorities.

FOR THE CHIEF:

Clyde C. Duncan

CLYDE C. DUNCAN
WOJG USA
Adjutant

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

RESTRICTED

AGMGPW 230.145 1st Ind AUG 29 1949
SUBJECT: Day Laborers (16 Aug 49)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(ATTN: Public Health & Welfare Section)

1. This headquarters concurs with the opinion stated in paragraph 7 of basic communication to the effect that the existing public assistance program can meet, as it was specifically designed to do, the immediate needs of any Japanese citizens. Historical and moral factors aside, three central issues are involved:

a. The existence of certifiable individual need.

b. The adequacy of grants made to eligibles.

c. The implementation of the existing assistance law.

2. Generally, the principle of establishing need for public assistance on an individual basis has been accepted by Japanese officials where sick or handicapped, aged and children are concerned. It has been stated also, as a guiding principle in the instance of employed but unpaid persons. Beyond that, however, there has been reported repeatedly a general reluctance to even examine the need of employables. Consequently, this group, whether day-laborers or skilled artisans is extremely susceptible to the promises of those whose interests are in fact confusion and disaffection. Thus, if misguided, it becomes a disaffected and difficult group to control. But there is nothing in the existing law or regulations which makes group action or pressure necessary: the only thing necessary is that public officials take action before pressure is applied, and to require conformance with the rules established. Public officials must be impressed with the right of any individual to apply for public aid and to receive an expeditious review of his situation. Recognition of this concomitant of the principle of establishing need on an individual basis answers attempted group pressure. What the social status or morality of the applicant happens to be is of no moment in public assistance administration.

3. Because the existing law is non-categorical, attempts to establish either different standards of eligibility or different standards of grants for any group defeats the principle stated in the law of non-preferential treatment for those in need. That the Ministry is proposing special allowances for this group indicates recognition that allowances for others are inadequate. If this is indeed the case, then present allowances require review and revision.

AGO RECD SEP 1 1949 004.06

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AGMGPW 230.145 subject: Day Laborers (16 Aug 49) cont'd 29 AUG 1949

4. a. As was indicated in paragraph 2 above the administrative weakness which has resulted in an attempt to meet the situation on an emergency basis is simply failure to implement the existing law. (It should be noted here also that despite the requirements of SCAPIN 775 and constant prodding by welfare officers in the industrial areas, welfare officials have met only partially the housing needs of the unattached day-laborers). The problems of the day-laborers group will increase as unemployment increases and more individuals are forced into it.

b. There are a number of administrative devices which can be utilized to implement the existing law, given first, verfied individual eligibility for aid. This headquarters recommends the following; and if approved by your headquarters, will direct the teams to encourage development of these procedures:

(1) In situations where families are concerned, the amount of grant be based on the difference between the previous months' income and resources and the standards established by regulation. The Ministry's proposed card system could be utilized for verifying income. If at the end of the month it was found that over or under-payments had been made, adjustment could be made in the next grant. Establishment of a regular payment date each month would expedite the procedure.

(2) In situations where individuals are concerned who are presumed to live on a day-to-day basis, a system of ticket-equivalents could be issued for food and shelter. Such a device would be preferable to daily cash grants with their administrative difficulties. In this instance also, a card system for establishing income can be utilized. With existing public facilities for shelter known to be inadequate local agencies may find it necessary to contract for space in privately-owned facilities.

(3) To combat the actually unfounded contentions of pressure groups that the government has had no concern for the casual laborer, welfare officials must publicize the availability of aid under the Daily Life Security Law, and act with alacrity on applications.

5. In regard to paragraph 5 of the basic communication, rejection of applications for employment if correct, would be evidence of maladministration in the Public Employment Security Offices.

8

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

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File Correspondence

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

October 31, 1949

SUBJECT: Health Insurance

TO: Commanding General,
Eighth Army
APO 343
Attn: Civil Affairs Section

1. At the present time the personnel of the Tokyo-To Insurance Section is devoting all possible efforts to the collection of arrearages in an endeavor to obtain as much money as possible prior to the year-end. Statistics show that 1/3 of all insurance groups are in arrears in their payments to Tokyo-To. Only 20% of the groups make an effort to pay any amount by the monthly designated dates.

2. A survey made during the early part of October 1949 revealed the fact that total amount of contributions to the To should have amounted to approximately ¥ 943,256,280 from April 1949 through September 1949. However, the actual amount collected was only ¥ 662,433,282, leaving an arrearage of ¥ 280,822,998. In other words, only 0.702% of the estimated contributions have actually been collected by Tokyo-To.

3. On the other side of the ledger, the actual expenditures covering approximately the same period exceeded the collections by ¥ 37,000,000. In order to make these payments it was necessary for Tokyo-To to borrow from the Finance Ministry.

4. It is said that there is no way in which groups which are in arrears may be cancelled since the Government is directly responsible for the individual insured's benefits and also is burdened with the responsibility of collecting from the Groups. Two plans have been suggested as a means of coping with the situation, both of which seem to condone the present system of permitting arrearages to continue. These plans are for larger Government subsidy or an increase of per capita contributions to 6.5% of the basic wage. The latter seems rather inadvisable inasmuch as the present rate of 5.5% cannot be collected. It is understood that the Cabinet has set up a Committee for the study of the Social Security System, which has already advised the Government to increase subsidies rather than per capita contributions.

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5. The foregoing information concerns Government Insurance Associations only and is submitted for whatever value it may have in consideration of the over-all situation.

FOR THE CHIEF :

CLYDE C. DUNCAN
WCHG USA
Adjutant

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

秘

July 1949

日雇労仂者紹介状況（7月分）

Dates

区分 / 日別	A 既登録者数	B 新規登録者数	C 登録抹消数	D 登録制限並抑制数	E 有効登録数	F 求職者数	G 輪番による不就労者数	H 紹 失業対策事業	公共事業
1（晴）	17.043	3.357	8.100	255	12.300	8.795	0	4.380	261
2（曇）	12.300	172	37	286 (541)	12.435	9.112	45	5.117	27[illegible]
3（雨）	12.435	4	0	23 (564)	12.439	2.490	0	217	261
4（曇）	12.439	210	8	262 (826)	12.641	8.784	38	4.875	291
5（晴）	12.641	257	120	286 (1.112)	12.778	8.626	0	4.723	264
6（雨）	12.778	55	34	165 (1.277)	12.799	5.666	0	2.202	115
7（晴）	12.799	99	345	221 (1.498)	12.553	9.768	0	4.873	182
8（晴）	12.553	85	175	304 (1.802)	12.463	9.512	0	4.853	216
9（晴）	12.463	66	0	279 (2.081)	12.529	9.416	0	5.438	327
10（晴）	12.529	0	0	2 (2.083)	12.529	3.527	0	474	289
11（晴）	12.529	83	4	295 (2.378)	12.608	9.426	0	4.964	305
12（晴）	12.608	93	226	328 (2.706)	12.475	9.597	0	4.961	390
13（晴）	12.475	48	5	312 (3.018)	12.518	9.776	30	5.137	364
14（晴）	12.518	58	0	239 (3.257)	12.5[illegible]	9.724	25	5.097	356
15（晴）	12.5[illegible]	44	1	177 (3.436)	12.619	8.848	25	5.405	479
16（晴）	12.619	27	1	267 (3.703)	12.645	8.620	30	5.451	282
17（晴）	12.645	12	0	29 (3.732)	12.657	2.923	0	411	274
18（晴）	12.657	117	35	334 (4.066)	12.739	9.468	60	5.321	374

no of registrations

Daily new registrations

Cancellations of registration (illness, jobs, leaginers etc)

rejected at registration because of job quotas

no. whose employment are assured

actual job

actual applications

no actual applicants

those who are on rotation rests because of employment office quota

aided by relief propagan

aided by public works

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紹介状況（7月分）

東京都

	F 求職者数	G 輪番による不就労者数	H 紹介数 失業対策事業	公共事業	連合軍	民間	その他	計	I (F+G)+11	J I+D
00	8.785	0	4.380	261	227	3.257	386	8.511	284	538
35	7.112	45	5.117	279	82	2.981	418	8.877	280	566 (821)
34	2.447	0	217	261	80	1.136	77	1.771	718	742 (285)
41	8.784	38	4.875	291	85	2.787	396	8.434	387	650 (1214)
28	8.626	0	4.728	274	327	2.522	453	8.819	307	583 (1418)
12	5.686	0	2.202	114	205	2.577	266	5.365	301	466 (1578)
50	7.768	0	4873	182	284	3.824	384	9.552	216	437 (1714)
64	9.512	0	4.855	216	336	3.293	408	9.101	411	715 (2213)
22	9.416	0	6.438	327	211	2.659	392	9.027	387	668 (2470)
22	3.527	0	474	281	121	1.583	82	2.544	278	980 (3061)
28	9.426	0	4964	305	260	3.076	393	8.998	428	723 (2806)
25	9.097	0	4961	390	284	3.124	408	9.167	430	758 (3136)
18	9.776	30	5.137	364	266	3.112	405	9.284	522	834 (3540)
7	9724	25	5.097	356	261	3.268	402	9.384	365	604 (3622)
1	3.548	25	5.405	479	90	2.261	294	8.527	344	523 (3780)
45	9.620	90	5.451	282	61	2.240	275	8.309	341	600 (4044)
57	2.925	0	411	274	20	1.502	160	2.367	356	585 (4288)
3	9.465	60	5.321	374	296	2.783	442	9.216	312	646 (4378)

紹介状況（7月分）
there who are on rotation roster because of employment office guidance
may actual applicants
aided by relief program
aided by public works
aided by allied forces jobs
aided by private firms
aided by other
Total employed.
those who will be called by the employment office
actual registrations

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区分 日別	A 既登録者数	B 新規登録者数	C 登録抹消数	D 当初紹介件数 並に制数	E 有効登録数	F 求職者数	G 輪番による不就労者数	H 紹介 失業対策事業	公共事業	連
19(晴)	12.139	90	49	301 (4.367)	12.780	10.585	60	5.683	406	3
20(晴)	12.780	144	1	276 (4.643)	12.923	10.019	40	5.108	646	2
21(晴)	12.923	81	4	307 (4.950)	13.000	10.453	10	5.100	595	2
22(晴)	13.000	123		313 (5.263)	13.119	10.358	10	4.752	708	3
23(晴)	13.119	103	0	334 (5.597)	13.222	10.841	20	5.384	603	2
24(晴)	13.222	11	0	1 (5.[illegible])	13.233	2.992	0	213	297	
25(晴)	13.233	85	0	306 (5.924)	13.318	9.982	20	4.782	682	2
26(曇)	13.318	01	0	345 (6.269)	13.329	10.480	20	4.701	736	3
27(曇)	13.399	48	0	347 (6.616)	13.447	10.648	20	4.944	721	2
28(曇)	13.[illegible]	51	0	350 (6.95[illegible])	13.536	10.[illegible]	20	4707	652	2
29(晴)	13.536	45	0	396 (7355)	13.581	10.[illegible]	20	4727	753	2
30(晴)	13.581	42	173	357 (7.712)	13.450	11.156	-	5.857	825	1
31(晴)	13.450	211	48	17 (7.729)	13.613	2.955	0	[illegible]5	350	
計		5.940	9.370	7.729		264.928	513	130.202	13.313	6

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

	F	G	H 紹介数						I	
数	求職者数	輪番による不就労者数	失業対策事業	公共事業	連合軍	民間	その他	計	(F+G)−H	I + D
0	10.585	60	5.683	406	392	3.085	421	10.287	358	659 (4.725)
3	10.019	40	5.108	646	248	3.084	568	9.664	395	671 (5.038)
0	10.453	10	5.100	595	275	3.381	737	10.088	375	682 (5.325)
9	10.358	10	4.952	708	303	3.289	667	9.919	449	762 (5.712)
2	10.841	20	5.384	603	261	3.530	649	10.427	434	768 (6.031)
3	2.992	0	273	297	25	1.658	154	2.407	585	606 (6.203)
8	9.982	20	4.782	682	258	3.177	787	9.686	316	622 (6.240)
9	10.480	20	4.701	736	309	3.189	816	10.251	249	594 (6.518)
1	10.643	20	4.944	721	229	3.737	790	10.423	240	587 (6.856)
6	[illegible]	20	4.707	652	256	3.490	757	9.862	367	710 (7.326)
51	[illegible]	20	4.727	753	277	3.368	803	9.928	269	665 (7.604)
50	11.156	—	5.887	825	105	3.315	780	10.912	264	621 (7.976)
13	2.955	0	375	350	0	1.656	86	2.147	808	825 (8.537)
	264.928	513	130.202	13.313	6.434	88.761	14.051	252.761	12.680	20.409

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

Assistance for employment of Day Laborers

July 30, 1949

日雇労働者紹介状況 (24.7.30)

name of employment agency	安定所名	registered 登録者	no. who came to agency 来所並に実場集合者数	assisted for 紹介数 simple public work 簡易公共事業	public work 公共事業	occupation 連合軍	private other 民その他	Total 計	no. who did not register 来所集合相談者で登録しなかった者	unemployed because of turns 輪番制による不就労者数(登録者)	failed to find out job あるいは
Iidabashi	飯田橋	595	492	272	26	0	194	492	12	0	0
Kandabashi	神田橋	604	461	248	3	17	179	447	10	0	14
[illegible]	上野	534	435	184	0	0	250	434	5	0	1
Shibazakashi	芝園橋	2.339	2.388	837	0	8	1.492	2.337	10	0	51
Gotanda	五反田	463	325	257	0	0	68	325	20	0	0
Omori	〃森	664	449	314	82	0	53	449	25	0	0
Shibuya	渋谷	733	731	486	94	80	20	680	21	0	51
Shinjiku	新宿	564	404	301	49	0	54	404	83	0	0
Ikebukuro	池袋	1.413	1.255	697	109	0	449	1.255	28	0	0
							東京都労働局				
Oji	王子	556	498	188	102	0	208	498	6	0	0
Adachi	足立	1.150	947	440	119	0	355	914	18	20	33
Honden	本田	601	520	265	57	0	198	520	24	0	0
Kameido	亀戸	1.577	1.346	792	93	0	429	1.314	33	0	32
Hachi[illegible]	八王子	467	184	73	88	0	23	184	0	0	0

Setagaya											
Gotanda	豊園橋	2.339	2.388	837	0	8	1.492	2.337	10	0	51
Omori	五反田	463	325	257	0	0	68	325	20	0	0
Shibuya	大森	664	449	314	82	0	53	449	25	0	0
Shinjuku	渋谷	733	731	486	94	80	20	680	21	0	51
Ikebukuro	新宿	564	404	301	49	0	54	404	83	0	0
	池袋	1.413	1.255	697	109	0	449	1.255	28	0	0
							最低賃銀適用				
Oji	王子	556	498	188	102	0	208	498	6	0	0
Adachi	足立	1.150	947	440	119	0	355	914	18	20	33
Horiden	本田	601	520	265	57	0	198	520	24	0	0
Kameido	亀戸	1.577	1.346	792	93	0	429	1.314	33	0	32
Hachioji	八王子	467	184	73	88	0	23	184	0	0	0
Tachikawa	立川	338	366	277	2	0	40	319	47	0	47
Ome	青梅	291	38	17	1	0	20	38	0	0	0
Mitaka	三鷹	558	317	239	0	0	63	302	15	0	15
Total	計	13.447	11.156	5.887	825	105	4.095	10.912	357	20	244

(Remark) "Failed to find out job" is the no. deducting "no. assisted for job" from "no. came to agency"

(註) あぶ小数は「来所並に寄場集合者数」より「紹介数」を差引いたものである。「来所集合相談者で登録しなかった者」及び「輪番制による不就労者数」は含まない。

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

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

File Correspondence

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

19 July 1949

SUBJECT: Paid Social Workers Study Conference

TO: Commanding General
Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Civil Affairs Public Welfare Section

On 27 June 1949, the second regular study conference of the paid social workers employed in Tokyo and Kanagawa was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Welfare Ministry. The subjects discussed pertained to the present Minsei-iin system. Nine questions were submitted by the Ministry. The following are the answers that were given by the paid workers from Motogi and Nogata Minsei Kan, Tokyo-to Guidance and Inspection Division and representatives from Kanagawa.

a. Question: What is the individual Minsei-iin caseload?

Answers:

	Motogi	Nogata	Tokyo-to	Yokohama
Minimum	4	4		0
Average	22	12	11	11
Maximum	35	21		22

b. Question: What is your opinion about the actual work done by M.I.?

Answers:

Motogi
1st class (Competent-Excellent job) 10%
2nd class (Consider D.L.S.L. & C.W.L. only) 80%
3rd class (Doing their own way) 10%

Tokyo-to
D.L.S.L. & C.W.L. only 80%
Minsei-iin law only 5%
Distribution of Commodities only 10%
Collection of Donations only 5%

c. Question: How many hours a day do Minsei-iin spend on official business and how much money do they spend?

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Answers:

Hours	Motogi 1 to 2	Nogata 2 to 3	Tokyo-to Aver. 1 1/2	Yokohama 4 to 5 hrs a day 7 to 10 days a mo.
Official Money	¥464 mo	¥464 mo	¥5571 yr	¥400 mo
Private Money	¥500-1000 mo	¥300-500 mo	¥100-300 yr	¥200 mo

d. Question: If Ministry should propose to transfer home visiting responsibility from Minsei-iin to local office clerks,
(1) How many families would be a suitable caseload for one clerk?

Answers:

Motogi	Nogata	Tokyo-to	Yokohama
100-120 fam	50 fam	50-80 fam	

(2) Proportion of Business Clerks to Home Visitors

Answers:

Motogi	Nogata	Tokyo-to	Yokohama
1 to 1	1 to 1 1/2	1 to 1 1/2 For 250 fam 3H.V.-2B.C.- 20M.I.	1 to 2 For 100 fam 1B.C. 50 fam 1H.V.

e. Question: What should be the job responsibilities of B.C.-H.V. and M.I.?

Answers: Motogi, Nogata, Tokyo-to and Yokohama

Business Clerk - Keep all records, including handbook - accept applications - prepare demands for grants - adjustment of income certificates and other documents - investigate legal responsibility.

Home Visitors - Inspection of recipient families - casework guidance and collection of data for business clerks - liaison between Institutions and Minsei-iin.

Minsei-iin - Volunteer services for programs which do not come under D.L.S.L. or C.W.L. - recommend and obtain gifts from banking associations or advance money in case of emergency - discover needy cases - discover instances of exploitation of the needy - reflect opinion of general public toward welfare activities.

f. Question: How many recipient families should compose a Minsei-iin Conference Area?

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Answers: Motogi 400 Nogata 300 Tokyo-to 200-250

Yokohama did not answer this question because their areas are still classified according to the Cho-Koi system.

g. Question: Should Business Clerks and Home Visitors attend Minsei-iin conferences?

Answers: Motogi - For conferences under Minsei-iin law only, it would be desirable but not necessary for all to attend. Would like, however, to invite Minsei-iin to always attend conferences of Business Clerks and Home Visitors.

Nogata - All should attend with same status.

Tokyo-to - Attend as in past, although character of meetings might be changed.

Yokohama - May attend if problems of particular interest are to be discussed.

h. Question: What is your opinion regarding duty hours, salaries and supervisory connections for Business Clerks and Home Visitors?

Answers: All felt they should be given the same salary consideration Tokyo-to feels there should be some flexibility as to whether or not they may be 2nd or 3rd class officials.

Supervision: Motogi Welfare Ministry Nogata Tokyo-to Tokyo-to City, Town or Village

Yokohama felt they should be under the supervision of the Ward Chief and that they should have free transportation.

i. Question: Is there any necessity for the establishment of a surveillance organ at Prefecture or Ward level?

Answers: Motogi - Suitable time - good means of appeal - would be necessary to think over construction and system very carefully.

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

Nagata - Absolutely necessary for training and guidance.

Tokyo-to - Necessary - both on a Ward or Local Office level and on a Prefectural level.

Yokohama - Unnecessary.

FOR THE CHIEF:

CLYDE C. DUNCAN
GCOJG USA
Adjutant

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

GHQ, SCAP
JUL 12 1949
AGO RECORDS
091 (Japan)

JUL 12 1949

AGMGPW 091 (Japan) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Welfare Trends Pertaining to the Unemployment Situation (1 Jul 49)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(ATTN: Public Health & Welfare Section)

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. The attempt on the part of Tokyo-to officials to anticipate increased need for public assistance is commendable. It is apparent from their plans, however, that they require direction. As the problem of increasing need for public assistance in the future probably will be nationwide, it is recommended that the Welfare Ministry be urged to formulate definite plans on its own part, and in conjunction with other ministries, for meeting the problem. Concrete prior planning on a national scale and concrete additional suggestions to the prefectures would assist in preventing dissipation of funds in such locally conceived projects as welfare sponsored factories and workshops.

3. An inference from the type of planning being done in Tokyo-to is that there remains considerable reluctance in Japanese public welfare agencies to grant assistance to employable persons. With rising unemployment, it may be impossible for Public Employment Security Offices to make sufficient placements in private industry, or even on public works, to absorb the numbers anticipated. To refuse public assistance to otherwise eligible persons merely on the basis of employability may have serious repercussions.

8

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

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

File Correspondence

Ltr, Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, (091.4), subject: Welfare Trends Pertaining to the Unemployment Situation, 1 Jul 49

7099 AG 091.4 (1 Jul 49)PH 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
4 August 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Information contained in basic communication has been used in a series of conferences now currently being held between Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP and the Ministry of Welfare. The problem is being discussed with the view of developing a long range program and implementing present programs to take care of any exigencies.

2. When a definite program concerning subject matter has been submitted by the Ministry of Welfare, the information will be forwarded to the field through the medium of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

a J Rehe

A J REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AUG 10 1949

AGMGPW 091 (Japan) 3d Ind AUG 9 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

8

TO: Chief, Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, APO 181
(ATTN: CA Welfare Officer)

J. A. O'D.

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

928

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 181

AG-PW 1 July 1949

Subject: Welfare Trends Pertaining to the Unemployment Situation

4686

To : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
(Attention: Military Government Section)

1. The Research Division of Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau has been doing some prior planning in connection with the anticipated public assistance demands which will result from the proposed economic changes with their resultant unemployment.

2. According to available statistics, in March 1948 there were more jobs than applicants. The levels crossed in May 1948 and now show the widest variance since the end of the war. This variance is constantly increasing and it is expected that the number of unemployed persons in Tokyo at the present year end may reach 1,500,000. This total was arrived at after consideration of government personnel reduction, reorganization of private enterprize, incoming Repatriates, unemployment in home industries and persons to be graduated from schools.

3. Through revisions in the Unemployment Insurance Law a larger number will receive benefits for a short period but it is felt that the majority of workers are not covered by unemployment insurance since 90% of local industries employ less than 5 persons. Others will be absorbed in an expanded export program, and special projects for the relief of unemployment have already been inaugurated whereby temporary workers are being employed in government offices. This appears to vitiate the value of the government personnel curtailment. It simply changes the status of many of the employees from permanent to temporary. Expanded occupational training facilities are being planned and an extensive National Public Utilities Program at an expense of approximately ¥500,000,000,000. The Japanese who are concerned with the public assistance program are not inclined to whole-heartedly support the Public Utilities Program, but rather lean toward expansion of the Government subsidized welfare sponsored factories, workshops and so-called vocational training projects. It is anticipated that the number of persons requiring public assistance at the end of 1949 in Tokyo-To may be increased to approximately 300,000 or 400,000. The Officials seem to feel that it

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

will be impossible to grant public assistance to this number, but lose sight of the fact that actually as much, if not more, will be expended in the operation of workshops, the actual benefits from which will be divided among non-needy as well as public assistance recipients.

4. Further suggestions have been made for expansion of Government operated bathhouses, pawn-shops and other facilities directly related to daily life. Also, it is suggested that a nation-wide effort should be made to curtail the expenditures for wedding and funeral ceremonies in order to reduce the "Keeping-Up-With-The-Joneses" attitude which now prevails.

5. It should be realized that the statistics used in this report are only approximate and the results are more or less unofficial, to be used only as a guide in the tentative Welfare Bureau planning. This report is submitted as an index to the present thinking in Japanese welfare circles as it appears from surveillance and for whatever value it may have in the over-all consideration of the problems involved.

FOR THE CHIEF:

William J. Streetman

WILLIAM J. STREETMAN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

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

File under letter to 8th Army in Correspondence

May 1949

Unemployment Problem and Welfare Work

Welfare Bureau

Seperate from the argument whether unemployment problem is included in Welfare Administration, those unemployed person request the protection for their daily living and those who have job also request the application to the Public assistance because of delayed payment of salary. This is the vital present problem to think over for the person who is in charge of welfare work. Therefore we'd like to illustrate the present situation of unemployment problem frankly, indicate the considerable counter-move to urge the interest of persons concerned and devote ourselves for the possible best effort. This draft is the first step to struggle with this problem and we hope those who have interest might make it perfect by their high knowledge and eagerness.

1. At first, in what type the unemployment is appearing at present? According to the statement regarding labor situation in at white paper, the ratio of labor and economic index to that of pre-war time are follows (Jan. '48, Jiji Correspondence)

Production	60%
Employee'	133
Productive Capacity by Labor	45
Working Hour	80
Actual Wage	47
Actual Housekeeping	42

and it's noticable that the connection between Production and employment is unballance.

2. Through Occupational Security Office, since July last year, no. of applicant excess the no. of employment post in all over Japan, while in Tokyo this trend can be seen since May last year.

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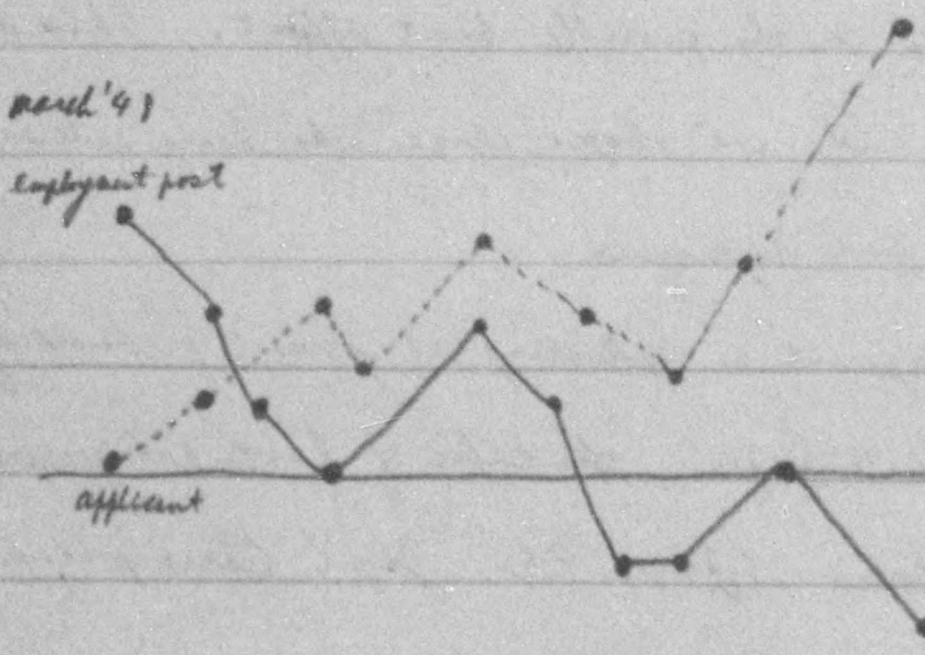
	employment post	applicant	employed
April '48	35,136	32,304	6,765
May	30,599	33,905	7,629
June	28,802	29,967	6,370
Oct.	31,047	35,377	8,227
Dec.	23,290	26,877	5,968
Feb. '49	26,054	48,500	8,943



This shows in May last year, both line crossed and gradually the difference increased until it shows extreme difference in Feb. this year

3. Discontinuance and reduction of enterprise increase gradually

(No. in To during Jan. ~ Feb. 28. 1949)

Reduction	office 19	no. cut off	1,554 (27% for all no.)
Discontinuance	13	613	197%)

The characteristic of this re-organization is that each enterprise fold ramied and mostly in small scale enterprise

4. It's estimated that many unemployment might occur from such small scale job which is not the object of unemployment insurance. 15,000 are the object of that insurance at present which represents only 10% of all enterprises. Also mostly these 90% of all enterprises are feared to become insolvent which occur tremendous unemployment.

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5. Farm village are over- populated and also the discontinuance of office shall primarily be done in the office locate in county, so in the farm village there occurs many unemployment and these will concentrate to the big cities to seek for job

6. Then, how many will those unemployed person be ? Some person estimate 2 410.000, in which, unemployed by 9 principle and farm depression. (are not included) Adding 1.700,000 check the Government estimates, to the above makes 4.000,000, but Government prepare unemployment insurance for 420,000 for the 6 months period, so after the period, in total, there might be 5,000,000 unemployed. Suppose the 30% is in Tokyo, that is 1.500.000

7. Etimated no. of unemployed by the Government

by cutting of Government post	400,000
by reorganization of enterprise	300,00 ~ 100,000
repatriates	200,000
unemployed who are dormant	200,000 ~ 400,000
graduates of school	100 000
Total	1.200,000 — 1.700,000

and estimate those who seek for job among above, is 1,000,000 — 1,400,000

8 The counter-move for this

by unemployment insurance	420.000
" " " for daily laborer	130.000
Expansion of export private industry	400,000
project for the counter-move of unemployment	50.000
occupational training facility	50,000
	1,050,000

and expect to help the rest by Public Utility Project.

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The above counter-move is guranteed by following 3 laws

(1) Revision of Unemployment Insurance Law

A. Expend the scope of application to unemployment insurance (add construction, hotel, movie, theatre etc.)

B. revise the ratio of allowance to 60% for all, (max before 80%, min. 40%, average 60%) wage for the basis of calculation from ¥120 to ¥300 and adopt sliding method for calculation. revise ratio of fee from ~~1000~~ to ~~100~~ and newly establish the insurance for daily laborers.

(2) Emergent Unemployment Counter-move Law

Beside Unemployment Counter-move Project, (under Labour Ministry) absorb unemployed into general public utility work preferentially.

(3) By the revision of occupational Stabilization Law, restricted so as to exclude boss. give convenience for students part time work (arbeit)

9 Above are the counter-move by Government, but can they relieve all unemployed? 70% of Public Utility Work was done at farm or mountaneous district and also the effect of this work can only be expected after several years. If we outlay 500,000,000,000 for this, it increases inflation and whole nation shall suffer from depression

10. Then, what's the counter-move which has direct connection with welfare?

It's necessary to establish the counter-move not only to relieve unemployed, but to use labor power for production. With the responsibility of the Government, establish the factory, joint workshop, for the production with vocational training to absorb those who are omitted from above Governmental Counter-move, and those who are omitted still shall be the object of DLSL

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

11. As for the facility, utilize the facilities not effected by reparation and earmark ¥2,700,000,000 for the administration for those facilities.

12 Provided the no. of unemployed in Tokyo as 150,000, its pretty difficult to estimate the number of those who might be the recipient under DLSL, but at least the no. shall be three or four times of present no, 300,000 — 400,000.

13. But we can't cover all those by DLSL only, and we should try to cover the shortage by workshop, enterprise by indueing foreign capital

14. At the same time, adjust the economic protection work related directly to daily life, and enforce low price-commodity policy. Operate workshop, bathhouse, pawnshop etc which is related directly to daily life under public control or keep the benefit of enterprises at the lowest and prevent the increase of living cost for unemployed.

15. make funeral & wedding, etc. such as daily performance of people as simple as possible and under so-called new life movement, all nation should bear in hardship

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

P. W.
Correspondence

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

NBN/yo
24 May 1949

Matsue Negishi
Tsunohazu 1-1, Shinjuku Ku,
Tokyo To
c/o Wada Gumi Market

Mrs. Negishi:

In reply to your recent letter to General MacArthur regarding your current situation and need for assistance, the Japanese Government has developed a public assistance program broad enough to meet the minimum needs of all individuals who are not able to meet their requirements for daily living.

Therefore, if you find that it is not possible to meet your own household needs without public assistance, it is suggested that you communicate with your local Welfare Commissioner, (Minsei-iin), who should be aware of the various program in operation including public assistance in kind and in cash, as well as work opportunities for able-bodied persons including dormitories for mothers with small children.

Sincerely yours,

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Note: Welfare Officer for your info

R-467 MAY 27 1949

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

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 201

6 May 1949

353

SUBJECT: Survey Japanese Welfare Personnel

TO: Commanding Officer
All Teams

ATTENTION: Welfare Officer

1. Team Welfare Officers are asked to complete the information called for on the inclosed attachments and forward to this Headquarters, Attention Welfare Section, by 10 June 1949.

2. The attachments call for an analysis of prefectural, district and local welfare personnel. Instructions on the attachments are self explanatory.

3. The information requested will assist both the Teams and this Headquarters in obtaining a necessary understanding of the personnel engaged in the welfare program in anticipation of certain important developments summarized in brief as follows:

a. Austerity Program

Eventual reduction in welfare personnel can be anticipated in proportion to the general reduction of essential government personnel. It is hoped, however, that reductions in the present active employee force may not be necessary but may be absorbed in the present gap between the approved Table of Organization and actual persons on the payroll. A careful analysis of the distribution of personnel by important functions should indicate the extent to which personnel can be reduced without serious impairment of the welfare function.

b. Revision in Prefectural and Local Government Personnel System

Before the end of the year it is expected that certain basic changes will be made in the local Civil Service Code by which a

note!
From old Kanto Region file
filed 2074-50.

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

modern personnel selection and classification system will be established at prefectural levels of government and possibly, also, at city, town and village levels. Such a system can reasonably be expected to require the classification of all welfare positions in relation to functions required by law of prefectural and local units of government.

c. Possible Amendments to National Minsei-iin Law

Increasing awareness of the problems inherent in the National Minsei-iin system makes it evident that the National Minsei-iin Law and other pertinent welfare statutes must be amended to permit local units of government to accept direct responsibility for services to needy people the costs of which are borne in whole or in part from public funds. In many instances, particularly in larger towns and cities, paid welfare employees are already duplicating many of the functions of the Minsei-iin in connection with public assistance cases. The extent to which present welfare personnel can take over Minsei-iin functions needs to be carefully studied as does the need for additional personnel should the present Minsei-iin system be drastically changed.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DAYTON:

Inclosures:
1. Attachment 1, pages 1, 2 and 3, Analysis of Prefectural Welfare Personnel
2. Attachment II, Analysis of Welfare Personnel for Principal Cities
3. Attachment III, Analysis of Welfare Personnel by Districts and Local Units of Government

KENNETH G. SEE
1st Lt., QMC
Adjutant

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

ANALYSIS OF PREFECTURAL WELFARE PERSONNEL, 31 March 1949

(1) Sections - Major Functions	(2) Total Employees on Payroll 31 March 1949	(3) Total Table of Organization 31 March 1949	(4) Total Payroll	
			(5) Total Salaries	(6) Total Other Renumeration
WELFARE DEPARTMENT TOTAL (Exclusive of Department Chief)				
A. Protection Section - Total 1. Enforcement Daily Life Security Law. 2. Protection Institutions under DLS Law. 3. Relief of Repatriates. 4. Disaster Relief 5. Enforcement Minseiin Commissioner Law 6. Relief Materials 7. Foreign Nationals 8. Protection of Persons Injured in Accidents Caused by Occupation Personnel. 9. Workshops for Home Employment 10. The Japanese Red Cross 11. Matters not Falling Under Jurisdiction of other Sections 12. Staff Functions 13.	(Instructions for Completing Information Column (1) - Lists the organization break-down of the Welfare Department into Sections and Major Functions. The bread-down is identical with the outline of prefectural welfare functions listed in the Saitama Welfare Report, pages 2, 3, 4 and 5, distributed in English and Japanese at the Nikko Conference. Insofar as possible, all personnel are to be reported by the program functions listed. However, an item "Staff Functions" is provided under each section for entry of personnel whose duties cannot be fairly proportioned to listed program functions. Column (2) - Total employees on payroll, 31 March 1949, by units and functions listed in column (1). Column (3) - Total Table of Organization, 31 March 1949, distributed over units and functions listed in column (1). Columns (4), (5) and (6) - Payroll broken down between total base salaries and total other renumeration for personnel listed under column (2) for month of March.) (Note: The Table of Organization for the Welfare Department does not include the Department Chief and is established by sections rather than for the Department as a whole. Information is desired for all personnel in the prefectural department regardless of source of funds.)			
B. Social Affairs Section - Total 1. Enforcement Social Work Law 2. Enhancement and Supervision of Social Work 3. Survey, Research and Planning on Social Work 4. Training of Persons Concerned with Social Work 5. Leadership and Supervision over Community Chest				

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

Sections - Major Functions	Total Employees on Payroll 31 March 1949	Total Table of Organization 31 March 1949	Total Yen Salaries for March 1949
6. Enforcement of Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Association Law 7. Public Pawn Shops 8. Planning for Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped 9. Workshop and Vocational Guidance for Physically Handicapped 10. Artificial Limbs 11. Protection Post-War Street Girls 12. Work for Denunciating Social Discrimination of the So-Called Eta Caste 13. Protection and Rehabilitation of Adult Vagrants 14. Protection of Sick or Dead Wayfarers 15. Lara Relief Materials 16. Supervision and Leadership over Social Work Agencies and Institutions 17. Matters not Falling under Jurisdiction of Other Sections 18. Staff Functions			
C. Child Welfare Section - Total			
1. Comprehensive Planning for Welfare of Children 2. Enforcement of Child Welfare Law 3. Child Welfare Worker (including Child Welfare Center) 4. Diffusion and Enlightenment of Thought of Child Welfare 5. Children Culture Prevention of Delinquency			

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

Sections - Major Functions	Total Employees on Payroll 31 March 1949	Total Table of Organization 31 March 1949	Total Yen Salaries for March 1949
7. Materials necessary for Protecting Children			
8. Survey and Statistics on Children			
9. Protection of Mothers and Children			
10. Guidance and supervision of Child Protection Work Agencies			
11. Other Child Welfare Programs Not Falling Under Jurisdiction of Other Sections			
12. Staff Functions			
D. Social Insurance Section - Total			
1. Welfare Insurance Special Accounts Law			
2. Enforcement of Health Insurance Law			
3. Enforcement of Welfare Pension Law			
4. Enforcement of Seaman's Insurance Law			
5. Enforcement of National Health Insurance Law			
6. Retirement Reserve Fund and Retirement Allowances			
7. Staff Functions			
E. Demobilization Section - Total			
1. Demobilization of ex service men and civilians			
2. Investigations on ex service men and civilians			
3. Ashes and Property of Ex-Servicemen and Civilians			
4. Allowances to the Demobilized and Deceased			
5. Undemobilized ex-servicemen and Civilians Salaries to Families			
6. Pensions for Wounded and Sick Ex-servicemen			
7. Allowances for Special Undemobilized Personnel			
8. Staff Functions			

Attachment II

ANALYSIS OF WELFARE PERSONNEL FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES, _____ PREFECTURE

31 MARCH 1949

(1) CITY	(2) POPULATION	(3) TOTAL CASE LOAD	(4) MINSEI-IIN	(5) NUMBER WELFARE EMPLOYEES	PAYROLL TOTALS (6) (7) TOTAL BASE SALARIES	(8) TOTAL OTHER REMUNERATION
(List cities by name which are established as districts and report directly to prefecture)	(Give population figures, 1948 national census for each city)	(Enter DLS case load reported to prefecture for month of March Statistical Report to Welfare Ministry)	(Enter total Minsei-iin regularly appointed as of 31 March 1949. If assistant Minsei-iin have been duly appointed, add another column and enter totals as of 31 March 1949)	(Enter total paid welfare employees as of 31 March 1949)	(Enter total base yen salaries exclusive of family allowances, cost of living differential or other salary subsidy)	(Enter total yen remunerations exclusive of base salaries listed in col. 7)

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Attachment III

ANALYSIS OF WELFARE PERSONNEL BY DISTRICTS AND LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT, _____ PREFECTURE

31 MARCH 1949

(1) DISTRICTS CITIES TOWNS AND VILLAGES	(2) POPULATION	(3) TOTAL CASE LOAD	(4) MINSEI-IIN	(5) NUMBER WELFARE EMPLOYEES	(6) PAYROLL TOTALS	
					(7) TOTAL BASE SALARIES	(8) TOTAL OTHER REMUNERATION
(1. Enter name of district and complete columns (5) and (6) for employees in district office. 2. Following each district entry enter names of cities, towns and villages in the district and complete columns (2) through (6) for each)	(Give population figures, 1948 census)	(Enter case load reported to district offices for March 1949 Statistical Report to Welfare Ministry)	(Enter total Minsei-iin regularly appointed, 31 March 1949. If assistant Minsei-iin have been duly appointed, add another column and enter totals as of 31 March 1949)	(Enter total paid employees assigned to welfare functions as of 31 March 1949. Where employees are performing additional non-welfare functions but are devoting part time to welfare, count as a full welfare employee)	(Enter total yen base salaries exclusive of living differential, etc.)	(Epter total yen remuneration exclusive of base salaries listed in col. (7))

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File-Correspondence

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

18 May 1949

Cpl. Richard Murphy 15249859
Co. A 45th Armd. Med. Bn.
Third Armored Division
Fort Knox, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

After receipt of your letter dated 23 April 1949 to Mrs. Callow, a representative from this office contacted Yukie's family and found that she is at present at the Sasaki Maternity Hospital, where she was delivered of a baby boy on 13 May 1949.

Both Yukie and the child are in good health. They will be considered as members of Yukie's parents' family and cannot in anyway be considered public charges. As additional money will be needed to care for the baby, the family is considering the sale of the house in Mikawashima and applying the proceeds to this purpose. It is our understanding that Yukie has already advised you of this plan.

Mrs. Sugimoto assured this office that the members of the family are taking care of Yukie and the boy at present and will continue to do so. You may rest assurred that they have Yukie's interests at heart and that she will never be without their protection.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. STREETMAN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

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

Cpl Richard Murphy 15249859
Co A 45th Armd Med Bn
Third Armored Division
Fort Knox, Kentucky
USA

VIA AIR MAIL

Tokyo Military Govt. Team
Tokyo, Japan

Attn: Miss Callow.

T M G T

APO-181.

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

April 22, 49

Tokyo Military Government Team
Tokyo, Japan.
Attn: Miss Callow

Dear Miss Callow:

I have a letter from my Japanese wife in Tokyo saying that the Red Cross had referred her to you. We are asking assistance in providing for her during the near future when our child will be born. There seems to be no means by which I may provide necessities for her during this critical period. I am not familiar with the functions of your

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office; but I must find some solution to this problem. I have initiated an allotment to her, but that will not take effect until sometime after the child is born. We are desperately in need of assistance now. Is your office authorized to provide any care for her at all; she being the wife of an American? If it were possible for you to make her a loan of any sort for her immediate subsistence - it would mean so much and would of course be repaid by me immediately.

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My lawyer tells me that our child will be an American citizen. He feels that the bill now in Congress providing for her immigration will very probably be approved in a short time..... and definitely will be approved eventually. I have received similar opinions from Congressmen and other persons who are following the bill - H.R. 199.

Whether or not you are able to help her materially, won't you please explain this to her and give her a little faith. It seems that there is no one else in Japan who will do that.

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Believe me, she is really deserving of all the love and help in the world. It isn't right for everyone to be against her, only because she is Japanese.

Won't you please contact her and help her in whatever way you can to give birth to our child and preserve her faith.

Her address:

Yukie Suginoto
(Mrs Richard Ottaway)
1-94-6 Nekawashima
Arakawa-ku
Tokyo-to, Japan

I know I no one else to ask. Your help is vital and our indebtedness would be everlasting.

Sincerely,
Richard Ottaway

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

AJ 5-14/1949

Report on Yukie Sugimoto
1 of 94, 6 chome, Nikawashima
Arakawa ku.

Sugimoto san lives in a very small, new house in the center of block 94 - a bombed area where many houses are now under construction. This means the house is close up. There is no locks on the door. It is fastened with a string.

According to neighbors the house was built about 2½ months ago. An American soldier visited the place once, when it was still unfinished. Yukie and her aged (65 yrs) father moved into the house about 5 or 6 weeks ago. Apparently they made no friends and did not take part in community affairs. The neighbors do not know where they come from -- generally knew very little about them.

Yukie left the house two days ago without giving information to anyone in regard to where she was going.

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Father left early this morning. On his way out he remarked to a neighbor that he was expecting a grandchild today. He did not seem too eager to give any details and the neighbor asked no questions.

Yukie always appeared in rags and gave the impression of being in need, at least in things to wear. The father has no occupation. He appears too old for steady labor.

The missionaries of 5th ward Mikawashima, Mr Hoskins Minnie, had no info. about the family. He will contact Yukie's father and let me know where Yukie has gone for her delivery.

Left word for father to contact me either in person or by telphone early Monday a.m.

(At Arakawa Ward office there is no marriage registration of Yukie to anyone.)

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Yukie Sugimoto ... Age 24

Address: 1 of 94, 6 chome Mikawashima, Arakawa ku.

The above address is in a bombed area, which is being rapidly reclaimed and at present many new houses are under construction. The Sugimoto house is in the center of block 94 on leased land. It is registered in the name of Yukie's father whose residence is at #8-4 chome Kojimachi, Chiyoda ku. Her father is now 75 years old and physically well but not too strong. Her mother is 57 years old. She is healthy and still very energetic. She keeps house for several grown children. Two boys and a girl are employed. Their total income averages 15 000 yen a month but this barely keeps the family together. They have been war-sufferers and have no savings account or any kind of surplus which may meet extra needs.

Yukie is the third child of this Sugimoto family. (Her 2 elder sisters are married). She was employed in a street sales stand on the Ginza when she met "Dick" simply a year ago. She has changed her occupation several times since then, but has always supported herself. Her mother says that Dick, who was "just a soldier typist stationed at the 49th general hospital", did not give Yukie so much in money and clothes, but the two saved up enough to build the little house at Mikawashima. In February they applied for marriage

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license at the Kojimachi ward office. But their applicatin was not favorably consided because of Murphy's connection with the occupational forces. Murphy was advised to apply at army headquarters at Yokohama. Whether he made that application or not is uncertain but apparently Murphy could not make further plans for his home. In March the couple attempted double suicide and caused much embarrassment for the parents. To avoid further embarrassment the parents agreed on an informal marriage ceremony at their home according to Japanese fashion. But soon afterwards Murphy was placed under investigation and the M.P. visited the family many times to question Yukie's relation to Murphy. A few days later Murphy was sent back to the U. S.

Murphy has been writing to Yukie faithfully and has sent her 2 CARE packages and one special box of baby's things such as talcum, towels and powdered milk. The last package came 3 weeks ago. A few days ago a letter which promised baby's clothes and diapers was received.

Last week Yukie asked her father to come to stay at her house because she knew that she was nearing the critical time. On Friday morning she went to Sasuki Maternity Hospital at Ichigaya, Shinjiku. A baby boy was born that evening (10th). Yukie sold all her best dresses to prepare for the new arrival. If Murphy will

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agree to selling the little house at Nikawashima, her father may do so and apply the money to the care of her baby. She does not wish to give up the child and her mother is at present not able to pass jindgement of any sort, but feels that it is going to be a big financial burden. However, she is going to do everything she can to help her daughter carry through until some suitable arrangement can be made for the mother and child.

Sincerely.

P.S. The mother was not certain of dates concerned in this report.

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File Correspondence

AGMGPH 091 Japan 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Payment of Government Funds to Japan Medical Treatment Association, 23 March 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 1 APR 1949

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokyo MG Team, APO 181

1. The Japan Treatment Corporation is undergoing liquidation under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare. As the assets of this corporation were very extensive, this process will continue for some time.

2. Inasmuch as Tokyo-To apparently gave the ground in question without any reservations, it must be considered as a part of the assets of that corporation.

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

IR 251 / APR 4 1949.

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

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

ORDER
MONROE M. KINNEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

AG-PW

23 March 1949

Subject: Payment of Government Funds to Japan Medical Treatment Association

To : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
(Attention: Military Government Section)

5677

1. The Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau has been seeking a new location for the Alms House, as the land presently occupied has been designated for other purposes under the new zoning plan. One of the locations considered suitable is a plot of land which was allocated without charge by Tokyo-To to the Japan Medical Treatment Association. This land has never been cleared nor used in any way by the Associati on. However, it is claimed that the Association has an equitable or legal right to the land as a marketable possession which may be either rented or sold.

2. In order to use this land, it is claimed that the sum of ¥3,000,000 must be paid by Tokyo-To to the Association. It is not the present intention of Tokyo-To Officials to make this payment and another suitable location is being sought.

3. Inasmuch as the Japan Medical Treatment Association was ordered to dissolve in November 1947, with no specified target date, this information is submitted as indicative of the fact that it is still functioning to some extent.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

William J Streetman

WILLIAM J STREETMAN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

CC - Economic Section
CC - Health Section

20131

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

About Japan Medical Treatment Association

Japan Medical Treatment Association (shall be simply called as "association" herein after) is the foundation organized by art. 29 of National Medical Treatment Law (Promulgated on Feb. 25, 1942, Law #70) and by art. 31 and 33 of the Law, investor is limited only within Government and Prefecture. The name of investor and amount of investment is shown in seperate figure and the investment of the Association is amounted to ¥144,831,100 (Regulation art. 5). By art. 6 of the Law, investor have right to participate in the management of institution operated by their investment and by art. 34, investment security is issued to the investor. The association was ordered to dissolve on Nov. 1, by Law #128, dissolving the Japan Medical Treatment Association issued on Oct. 31, 1947 and since that date, they continue liquidation business as Liquidated Foundation up to now. Following are the keypoint concerning the investing condition and distribution of remained property etc.

(1) In those days, Tokyo-Fu made spot-investment with direct managed Kiyose Hospital and received the investment seccurity of ¥2,621,622, converted value of spot-investment and amount paid up was ¥2,621,622.

1944
3,000,000

(2) According to art. 15 of Law for dissolving, Government will preferentially purchase the land, building and facility owned by the association and estimated necessary for medical treatment work which Nation operates. Among those, most of spot- investment is included. In other word, nation will purchase almost of spot-investment of prefecture, so fundamentally, it's provided in the Law that spot-investment shall not be returned to the investor.

(3) In the art. 16 of the Law for dissolving, the regulation for the distribution of remained property is provided. According to this, investor shall get distribution in accordance with the portion of invested amount he paid up, but they should not pay the amount excessing the invested amount the person paid up.

(4) Debt of the Association

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(a) By the art. 53 of National Medical Treatment Law, they are allowed to issue medical treatment bond within five times of governmental investment, and in those days, the association issued the bond amount to ¥500,000,000 and it's not repaid yet.

(b) There are 2,500 staff who are engaging in liquidation business and the sum of salary and retirement allowance will be immense.

(c) Other all debt in their business

As shown above, in case of (1), if the person made spot-investment, he already paid up, in case of (2), Nation is to purchase necessary facility, and in case of (3) within the limitation of amount paid up, the remained property shall be distributed, so Tokyo-Fu who made spot-investment can't request repayment of investment.

We presume the legitimate reason of above exist on purpose of medical treatment and financial matter.

(A) Purpose of medical treatment.

Purpose to operate National T.B. sanatorium and expect proper medical treatment.

(B) Financial reason

If they repay the invested things to the investor as it is, the Prefecture who made spot-investment might not get any loss (although there is some damage in building etc.) but the government might get a loss of ¥100,000,000 and also the owner of medical treatment bond and 2,500 staff and other creditor might get remarkable loss more than bankruptcy and it's against the basis mission of liquidated Foundation. To prevent above damage and to expect equal protection of creditor for the association, they intend to sell all the positive property of the association including property by spot-investment to repay the debt for creditor. This is

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obvious also from the character of Liquidated Foundation to be conditioned to fulfill repayment of debt with their property. With above reason Tokyo-Fu can't request the repayment of spot-investment, Kiyose Hospital and it's land (46,869 tsubo supposed to be used as land of Yoiku In now) But the Government is expected to purchase Kiyose Hospital & it's land with current price, and because there is no building or facility on the land, the association can dispose of the land on their free will. Thus the association proposed to Tokyo-to to sell with current price. Upon inspection by Tokyo-to about this land concerning surroundings & whatnot, it's rather cheaper than average price and condition apply to their desire, so they decided to purchase the land with the cost proposed by the association. So Tokyo-to has obligation to pay that cost to the association.

Breakdown of investment for Japan Medical Treatment Association

Investor	Amount of investment	invested thing	Remark
Government	¥100,000,000.00	Cash (National Bond)	
Hokkaido	502,100.00	Obihiro Sanatorium	
Sapporo City	502,500.00	Sapporo "	
Hakodate City	250,600.00	Hakodate "	
Otaru City	515,400.00	Otaru "	
Asahikawa City	208,100.00	Asahikawa "	
Tokyo-Fu	2,621,622.00	Kiyose Hospital	(land, 46,869tsubo estimated as ¥228,602.22)
Tokyo-City	7,265,310.00	Nakano Sanatorium	
" "	2,182,606.00	Matsudo "	
Kyoto City	1,329,731.00	Utano "	
Osaka Fu	1,354,220.00	Fukusen En	

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Osaka City	3,032,866.00	Kaizuka Sengoku Hospital
" "	5,006,320.00	Kataneyama Hospital
Kanagawa Pref.	804,500.00	Kofu En
Yokohama City	754,100.00	Yokohama Municipal Sanatorium
Hyogo Pref.	894.240.77	Shunka En
Kobe City	2,033.213.33	Taihata Sanatorium
" "	58,193.67	Tonda
Nagasaki City	183,200.00	Nagasaki Municipal Sanatorium
Niigata	114,548.00	Ariake Sanatorium
Gunma Pref.	418.961.75	Choju En
Chiba	192,376.10	Senjo En
Tochigi	348,531.00	Shoju En
Utsunomiya City	134,875.00	Municipal Sanatorium
Ibaraki Pref.	63,000.00	Muramatsu TB Sanatorium
Nara	301,200.00	Shorai So
Mie	514.572.00	Seicho En
Aichi	1,019,800.00	Ofu So
Nagoya City	539,323.94	Hachiji Sanatorium
" "	1,778,744.06	Umemori Kofu En
Toyohashi	250,438.29	Takayama Hospital
Shizuoka Pref.	278,467.00	Prefectural TB Sanatorium
Shizuoka City	236,800.00	Shizuoka Sanatorium
Yamanashi Pref.	270.500.00	Prefectual TB sanatorium
Shiga	174.548.00	Hira En
"	267,252.00	Kumoi Sanatorium
Gifu	234,690.00	Hino Hospital

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Gifu City	72,941.00	Municipal TB sanatorium
Nagano Pref.	266,123.79	Hachisei In
Miyagi	266,884.00	Prefectural TB sanatorium
Sendai City	255,943.00	Municipal Nishitaga Hospital
Fukushima Pref.	121,852.30	Midorigacka Hospital
Aomori	363,523.00	Rinpo En
Hachinohe City	141,782.00	Municipal Sanatorium
Yamagata Pref	244,234.00	Hidarisawa Kofu En
Fukui	323,414.00	Kitagata Rinko En
Tsuruga City	40,128.00	Tsuruga Sanatorium
Ishikawa Pref.	428,760.00	Io En
Kanazawa City	300,252.00	Wakamatsu Sanatorium
Toyama Pref.	462,000.00	Furuta Hoyo In
Okayama Pref.	510,900.00	Hayashima Kofu En
Hiroshima City	275,058.00	Hataga Hospital
Yamaguchi Pref.	390,024.00	Ogushi Sanatorium
Ehime	195,000.00	Prefectural TB sanatorium
Fukuoka	1,476,832.00	Seiko En
Fukuoka City	619,201.00	Yakatahara Hospital
" "	159,731.00	Kosei Hospital
Oita Pref.	299,410.00	Niho So
Kumamoto	236,659.00	Toyofuku En
Kumamoto City	223,914.00	Tobashiri Sanatorium

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につきその要点を左に述べる

(1) 當時東京府は府直營の清瀬病院を日本医療團へ現物出資し清瀬病院の經營に參與して来たものであり、亦現物出資のため之を金残に換價し、その評價額金二、六二一、六二二円の出資証券を受領して、拂込出資金額は金二、六二一、六二二円となっている

(2) 解散の法律第十五条に依れば日本医療團の所有する土地、建物その他の施設及び物件にして國の行ふ医療事業に必要なものは他に優先して政府が買い取ることになってをり、この中には現物出資の施設の大部分が包含せられている。即政府は道府縣市の現物出資の施設の大半を買取ることになっているから、原則として現物出資の施設は出資者に返還せられないことが法律に依り定められている譯である

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日本医療團について

日本医療團は国民医療法（昭和十六年四月五日公布法律第六十号）第三十九条に依り設立せられた法人であつて、全国第三十一条、第三十三条に依り出資者は政府及道府縣市に限定せられをつて、その出資者及出資額は別表の通りで、全国の資本金は金一億四千四百八拾参萬壹千壹百圓（定款第五条）となつている。

右出資者は、全法第九条に依り出資に係る施設の經營參與權を有し、全法第三十四条に依り出資者には出資証券が交付せられている。

然るに昭和二十二年十月三十一日法律第一二八号日本医療團等解散に依る法律第九条に依り日本医療團は昭和二十二年十一月一日解散せられ現在清算法人として清算を継續し、今日に至つている。

右の次第にして其の間に於ける出資状況及残余財産の分配等

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となってをる。(2)に依り必要なる施設は国が買い取ることになってをり、(3)に依り拂込金額の限度を以って、残余財産は分配せられることになっているから、現物出資者たる東京府はその出資に係る出資物の返還を請求することは出来ないのである。

以上の通りであるが右法律の立法理由を推定するに、之は医療目的及財政的理由の両面にあると思考せられる

(A) 医療目的

国に於て結核療養所を経営して、医療の適正を期せんとする目的である

(B) 財政的理由

若し出資した出資物を其の儘、出資者に返還するとせば現物出資した、道府縣市は何等の損失(建物等の旧廃はあるが)を来たさないが、政府は一億円の損失となり、

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(3) 解散の法律第十六条に於て残余財産の分配の規定がある
これに依ると残余財産は拂込んだ出資金額の割合に應じて
これを出資者に分配することになっている。然し其の者の拂込
みたる出資金額を越えて支拂ってはならないことに定め
られている

(4) 日本医療團の債務

(a) 国民医療法第五十三条に依り政府出資員の五倍を限度
として医療債券を発行することが許されてをつたから
當時合團は五億円の医療債券を発行してをり、
之を未だに償還していない

(b) 現在清算に從事している二五〇〇人の職員があり、此の
俸給及退職手當は相當の額に達する

(c) 其の他一般の取引債務

右の次第にして(1)の通り現物出資したとき既に金額の拂込み

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出来ないのである

然し清瀬病院の建物及使用中の敷地等は時價で政府が買い取ることになっているが、その敷地予定地たりし土地（四六八六九坪）（美しき日院敷地隣地）には建物等所謂病院施設がないから之は日本医療團に於いて自由に處分することが出来ることになっている。從って日本医療團では旧所有者たる東京（府）都に時價で賣却する申出があったので都に於て之を調査した處、近隣其の他の條件を勘案した ところ、時價としては相當低廉であり、且要求せる諸條件に適合するので日本医療團申出の金額で買い取ることにしたものである。

從ってその金額を東京都は日本医療團に支拂小義務がある。

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亦五億円の医療債券所持者は勿論、職員二五〇〇人の俸給、
及び退職手當等即日本医療團に対する債权者は分當
の損害を蒙り、破産以上の損失を及ぼすことになって、
解散法人本来の使命に反することになる
従って右の様な弊害を防止すると共に、日本医療團の
債者保護の公平を期する觀念よりして、現物出資の
係る財産は勿論一切の日本医療團の積極財産を時價
で賣却して、之を以って債权者に債務の履行を為さんと
するものである。
之れ実に解散せんとする法人は、その法人所有の財産を以って
法人の債務を完済することが條件となっている解散
法人の性質より見ても明らかな事である
右の理由よりして東京府は現物出資したる清瀬病院は勿論
その敷地予定地たる土地（四六、八六九坪）の返還を請求することは

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Breakdown of investment for Japan Medical Treatment Association
日本医療團出資内譯

Investor 出資者	amount of investment 出資價額		invested thing 出資物件	Remark 摘要
Government 政府	¥100.000.000	円 00	Cash (national bond) (現金)=国債證券	
Hokkaido 北海道	502.100	00	Obihiro Sanatorium 帯廣療養所	
Sapporo City 札幌市	502.500	00	Sapporo 札幌 〃 〃	
Hakodate City 函館市	250.600	00	Hakodate 函館 〃 〃	
Otaru City 小樽市	515.400	00	Otaru 小樽 〃 〃	
Asahikawa City 旭川市	208.100	00	Asahikawa 旭川 〃 〃	
Tokyo-Fu 東京府	2.621.622	00	Kiyose Hospital 清瀬病院	land, 46.869-tsubo estimated as (土地 46.869 坪は ¥228.602.22)
Tokyo-City 東京市	7.265.310	00	Nakano Sanatorium 中野療養所	
〃 〃	2.182.606	00	Matsudo 松戸療養所	
Kyoto City 京都市	1.320.731	00	Utano 宇多野療養所	
Osaka Fu 大阪府	1.354.220	00	Fukusen En 福泉園	

116.723.189.-

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Osaka City 大阪市	3.032.866	00	Kaizuka Sengoku Hospital 貝塚千石莊病院	
" "	5.006.320	00	Katanoyama Hospital 刀根山病院	
Kanagawa Pref 神奈川縣	804.500	00	Kofu En 浩風園	
Yokohama City 横濱市	754.100	00	Yokohama municipal Sanatorium 横濱市療養院	
Hyogo Pref 兵庫縣	894.240	99	Shunka En 春霞園	
Kobe City 神戸市	2.033.213	33	Taiheta Sanatorium 多井畑療養所	
"	58.193	67	Tonda 比田 " "	
Nagasaki City 長崎市	183.200	00	Nagasaki municipal sanatorium 長崎市療養所	
Niigata 新潟市	114.548	00	Ariake sanatorium 有明療養所	
Gunma Pref 群馬縣	418.961	75	Choju En 長壽園	
Chiba 千葉縣	192.376	10	Sengo En 千城園	
Tochigi 栃木縣	348.531	00	Shoju En 松壽園	
Utsunomiya City 宇都宮市	134.875	00	municipal Sanatorium 市立療養所	13.975.919.62

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Ibaraki Pref 茨城縣	63.000	00	Muremathu TB Sanatorium 村松結核療養所	
Nara 奈良縣	301.200	00	Shorai Sho 松籟莊	
Mie 三重縣	514.572	00	Seicho En 靜澄園	
Aichi 愛知縣	1.019.800	00	Ofu So 大府莊	
Nagoya City 名古屋市	539.323	94	Hachiji Sanatorium 八事療養所	
"	1.779.744	06	Unemori Kofu En 梅森光風園	
Toyohashi 豊橋市	250.438	29	Takayama Hospital 高山病院	
Shizuoka Pref 靜岡縣	278.467	00	Prefectural TB Sanatorium 靜岡結核療養所(縣立)	
Shizuoka City 靜岡市	236.800	00	Shizuoka Sanatorium 靜岡療養所	
Yamanashi Pref 山梨縣	270.500	00	Prefectural TB sanatorium 縣立結核療養所	
Shiga 滋賀縣	174.548	00	Hira En 比良園	
"	267.252	00	Kumoi Sanatorium 雲井療養所	
Gifu 岐阜縣	234.690	00	Hino Hospital 日野病院	5.929.335.29

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Gifu City 岐阜市	72.941	00	Municipal TB sanatorium 市立結核療養所	
Nagano Pref 長野縣	266.123	79	Hachisei In 八盛院	
Miyagi 宮城縣	266.884	00	Prefectural TB sanatorium 縣立結核療養所	
Sendai City 仙台市	255.943	00	Municipal Nishitaga Hospital 市立西多(賀)賀病院	
Fukushima Pref 福島縣	121.852	30	Midorigaoka Hospital 翠ヶ丘病院	
Aomori 青森縣	363.523	00	Rinpo En 臨浦園	
Hachinohe City 八戸市	141.782	00	Municipal Sanatorium 八戸市療養所	
Yamagata Pref 山形縣	244.234	00	Hidarisawa Kofu En 左澤光風園	
Fukui 福井縣	323.414	00	Kitagata Rinko En 北潟臨湖園	
Tsuruga City 敦賀市	40.128	00	Tsuruga Sanatorium 敦賀療養所	
Ishikawa Pref 石川縣	428.760	00	Io En 鷗王園	
Kanazawa City 金澤市	300.252	00	Wakamatsu Sanatorium 若松療養所	
Toyama Pref 富山縣	462.000	00	Furuta Hoyo In 古田保養院	3.287.837.09

Okayama Pref 岡山縣	510.900	00	Hayashima Kofu En 早島光風園	
Hiroshima city 廣島市	275.058	00	Hataga Hospital 畑賀療院	
Yamaguchi Pref 山口縣	390.024	00	Oguchi Sanatorium 小串療養所	
Ehime 愛媛縣	195.000	00	Prefectural TB Sanatorium 縣立結核療養所	
Fukuoka 福岡縣	1.476.832	00	Seiko En 清光園	
Fukuoka City 福岡市	619.201	00	Yakatake Hospital 屋形原療院	
" "	159.731	00	Kosei Hospital 厚生療院	
Oita Pref 大分縣	299.410	00	Niko So 二豈荘	
Kumamoto 熊本縣	236.659	00	Toyofuku En 豊福園	
Kumamoto city 熊本市	223.914	00	Tobashiri Sanatorium 戸馳療養所.	4.386.729.00
計	14.998.106	00		144.303.010,-

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Bus. Affairs
File Correspondence

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
APO 343

AGMGX 333 E X T R A C T

SUBJECT: Report of Inspection of Tokyo Military Government Team.

PUBLIC WELFARE - Approximately one and a half hours were spent with this section.

(1) The following subjects were discussed:

(a) Public assistance.
(b) Administrative review.
(c) Relief supplies.
(d) Child welfare.
(e) Welfare and penal institutions.
(f) Homeless persons.
(g) Community Chest.
(h) Japan Red Cross.
(i) Social Insurance.
(j) Disaster operations.

(2) The members of the section appeared well-informed on the above programs. Of the 111 public welfare items discussed with the section, all were considered to be receiving normal and satisfactory treatment. The following subjects present problems to the team or are noteworthy:

(a) The section chief is making a study of the feasibility of establishing a system of accounts and payments for medical aid rendered under the daily life security law. At present confusion and duplication of effort exist due to the fact that a number of agencies are attempting an operation that could be done better by a single qualified agency.

(b) It was stated that there is a lack of specific information as to the functions and alleged benefits claimed to be embodied in the new consumers cooperative law. The section will continue observation and report its conclusions.

(c) The section in coordination with the economics section and under close guidance of the team commander is in conjunction with prefectural authorities sponsoring housing projects to resettle families from the city's war devastated areas. Several thousand units are contemplated. The first thousand units are nearing completion. Considerable use is being made of released U.S.A. prefabricated building material.

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(d) The section is backing a drive on local baby brokers.

(e) It is estimated 200,000 "hovels" are still in use as human shelter in Tokyo. Correction is had as fast as funds and materials are found.

(3) Conclusions: - (Rating scale - unsatisfactory, satisfactory, excellent, superior.)

Public Welfare - Excellent.

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

AG-PW

9 March 1949

Subject: Tokyo-To Juvenile Technical Guidance Association

To : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
(Attention: Military Government Section)

1. Ten members of the Ota Ku Factory Owner's Association under the guidance of a Mrs. Nakata, who is a Tokyo-To Assembly Woman and also the wife of one of the owners, have organized the Tokyo-To Juvenile Technical Guidance Association. The purpose of this association is said to be the assisting of unfortunate children to obtain technical skills which will enable them to become self-supporting.

2. The plan is to select 50 boys from orphanages who have completed compulsory schooling and are a full 15 years of age, or are a full 16 years of age. The children will be selected by the Children's Section, Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. An empty building centrally located has been obtained for a dormitory. Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau plans to provide a staff of 8 persons and will subsidize the dormitory on the same basis as other Welfare institutions.

3. An apprenticeship of three years will be required of each child. It will be divided into two periods, the first three months being the classification and the remaining thirty-three months will be the training period.

4. A graduated minimum wage scale has been set up whereby ¥30 a day will be paid and increased each 6 months to ¥50, ¥70, ¥100, ¥130 and ¥170 per day. At the end of the apprenticeship, the child will have the option of remaining with the factory or obtaining outside employment. However, the entire earnings will be paid directly to Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. Presumably, a certain amount will be placed in a savings account for each boy and the remainder will be used to defray his living expenses. The Welfare Bureau Claims this system is necessary because the boys do not know how to handle money and neither do the institution staff members.

5. The boys will work 7 hours a day, 6 days a week. Operations are to be ready to begin on 1 April 1949 with five boys assigned to each of the 10 factories. Extensive expansion is anticipated by the association which will also include employment of girls.

6. It appears that this system could very easily be considered government subsidized slave labor. The factories that are going to reap the benefit from the employment should at least furnish their own dormitories. It is definitely felt that the work produced by one of these boys should cover his living expenses. The collection of salaries by the Welfare Bureau is believed to be in violation of the Labor Standard Law. It is further felt that the establishment of these new welfare dormitories will absorb many of the employees of the Welfare Bureau who would otherwise be removed from the payroll in the present economic re-organi-

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sation.

7. Conferences have been planned with various Labor Sections and The Tokyo Military Government Team, Welfare Section is expressing opposition to the principles involved.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM J. STRENTMAN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

Aug 48

AG-PW

SUBJECT: Special report on war sufferer's and repatriates dormitories

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
(Attention: Military Government Section)

1. It is believed that the so-called War Sufferers and repatriates dormitories are nothing more than housing projects and should not be considered welfare institutions. Neither should they be subsidized by welfare funds either by way of lump sum grants or in the form of per capita administrative expense payments.

2. A survey of a typical example was made by this team on 14 July 1948 which disclosed the following facts:

a. Institution consists of three cheaply constructed shacks which are owned by Tokyo-To. Each shack has 16 one-room apartments. Japanese type toilets are shared by two families. No bathing facilities are available. Public baths in the neighborhood are used by the inmates.

b. Forty-eight families (150 persons) are housed at present. Only six of these families are receiving public assistance and investigation proved four of these to be ineligible.

c. Twenty-three families pay ¥40 per month rent for the front apartments. In addition, each family pays its own electric and water bill. The monthly income from rents averages ¥1,610. This income from rent is collected and retained by Dobo Engo Kai. Repairs to the buildings are negligible. The only expense to Dobo Engo Kai is the salary of the superintendent which is ¥500 per month plus two rent-free rooms. Tokyo-To has no knowledge of the manner in which the income is used. However, Tokyo-To continues to appropriate large sums for the maintainance and continuance of these dormitories.

d. The families have incomes ranging from ¥2,000 to ¥8,000 per month. Only twenty-four families have legal residence in Tokyo-To. Thirty-two families have been here since the opening of the institution on 1 Jan. 1947. According to the superintendent, the institution is primarily for repatriates. Only one family of non-repatriates resides here after having received special permission from Dobo Engo Kai.

3. There are known to be 111 dormitories of this type in Tokyo-To. As Dobo Engo Kai is withdrawing from the picture and the operation of these institutions is supposed to be taken over by Tokyo-To consideration is being given to the establishment of new private organizations of the present superintendents of the institutions. It is felt that this new organization which is to be known as the Tokyo-To Ryo Rengokai

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will prove to be another example of a private agency acting as a go-between in the disbursement of public funds and its establishment is being discouraged. If the Tokyo-To Ryo Ringokai could see its way clear to operate those dormitories on a self-supporting basis, similar to the Dining Hall Association, it might be considered feasible.

4. It is also felt that permitting Repatriates to continue to live in these welfare-supported dormitories indefinitely, without any effort on their part to become self-supporting, is an inequitable distribution of public money and an encouragement of dependency. There are many non-repatriate families whose income is much less than that of these Repatriates who are obliged to pay much higher rents. At the present time, extensive low-cost housing projects such as those under consideration by the Finance Ministry and the Construction Bureau, Tokyo-To, present an appearance of value to the public.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM J. STREETMAN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

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

File - Correspondence

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

AG-PW

23 August 1948

Subject: Survey of Juvenile Institutions (Hogo-Dontai)

To: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO343
(Attention: Military Government Welfare Section)

1. Survey of private juvenile reformatories in Tokyo-To was completed on 18 August 1948. The following facts were obtained.

a. Number of reformatories 12
b. Total capacity 405
c. Present number of inmates 235 (58% filled)
d. 5 received no funds from Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau
e. 6 received Community Chest funds
f. 10 received Attorney Gen'l
g. Ages range from 14 to 19
h. Ungraded school classes in the institutions vary from from 2 to 4 hours a day.
i. 10 offer vocational training
j. 1 cares for ill children.
k. 1 is conducting an experiment on the treatment of juvenile delinquency.
l. Inmates are referred from the Juvenile Court for indeterminate periods - usually remain from 7months to two years.
m. Total income for fiscal year 1947-1948 was ¥5,613,090.88.
n. Amount granted by Attorney General ¥ 501,521.
o. " " " Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau 570,224.87
p. " " " Community Chest 99,319.
q. Sale of shop products 2,169,771.43

2. The work performed by the children appeared to be of a vocational training nature. All shops are operated within the institutions except one. The training covers belt making, farming, flour milling, baking, box making, sewing, cooking, manufacture of artificial flowers, shoe repairing, toy making, bottling of soft drinks, blacksmithing, woodcraft, machine work, printing and manufacturing of window shades. The children earn from ¥1,200 to ¥5,000 a year which is deposited in a special fund and given to them when they leave the institution.

3. The experiment in the treatment of juvenile delinquency being conducted by one institution consists of placing a child in solitary confinement for two weeks upon arrival at the institution. He is not permitted to speak or be spoken to. Paper and pencil are provided to make his wants known. The following month the child is permitted to mingle with others and is permitted to participate in

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non-constructive tasks. He is not permitted to carry any task through to completion. The next month the child is assigned specific tasks which he must complete. At the end of the two months and two weeks they are considered "cured" of juvenile delinquency and discharged. This experiment was started in January 1948. Twenty children have received the treatment to date. The "Psychiatrist" in charge feels that ten of the 20 are actually "cured". The institution has a staff of eight. Only eight children are in the institution. The project is sponsored by the Juvenile Court.

4. The responsibility for supervision of these institutions rests with the Juvenile Court Section. At the present time, however, due to the re-organization of the juvenile Court Section, consideration is being given to the matter of transferring these institutions to the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. Investigations are now being made by the Welfare Bureau to determine the value of the institutions.

5. One of these institutions has been selected to become a national reformatory for girls. Although the capacity is 30, there are only two inmates at present. The reason given for the lack of inmates at present is the fact that they are now busy preparing for the change to a national institution. A site is being selected and plans are being made for the establishment of another national reformatory for boys.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM J. STREETMAN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

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

File with the copy of our reply f/x

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGPW 091 Japan

SUBJECT: Surveys of Juvenile Institutions (HOGO-DANTAI) 16 JUL 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokyo Military Government Team, APO 171

1. Monthly activities reports Annex B-2 and special reports from the field indicate that public assistance funds provided under the Daily Life Security Law are being used to support certain children's institutions known as HOGO-DANTAI (private reformatories) which are under the supervision of the Attorney General's Office.

2. In order to properly evaluate the need for such payments it is requested that in the future reports of inspection or survey of such institutions contain the following information:

a. Total number of such institutions in the prefecture and number of children in the institutions.

b. Age range of the children confined.

c. Amount paid into such institutions from public welfare funds of national, prefectural, or local origin showing the amount for "cost of administration" and for "cost of care".

d. Other amounts received showing source and purpose for which they were allocated.

e. Analysis of the institutions covering the following points:

(1) What is the source of referral or commitment?

(2) If work is required of the children, is such work of a purely vocational training nature?

PEPG 2 JUL 19 1948

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

BASIC: Ltr, CO Tokyo Military Government Team, APO 171, AG MG PW 091 Japan, dtd Jul 48, Subj: "Survey of Juvenile Institutions"

(3) Is the work performed in the institution or are the children sent out for such work or training.

(4) What other educational services in the way of schooling are offered?

(5) What Japanese Governmental agency is responsible for supervision?

f. Critical analysis of the effectiveness of such institutions, their administration and other pertinent comment.

3. A copy of a standardized form for institutional inspections is attached (Incl 1) which should be of assistance in securing the information requested.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R. L. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adjutant

1 Incl
As indicated above

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGPW 091 Japan

16 JUL 1948

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

BASIC: Ltr, CO Tokyo Military Government Team, APO 171, AG MG PW 091 Japan, dtd Jul 48, Subj: "Survey of Juvenile Institutions"

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3. A copy of a standardized form for institutional inspections is attached (Incl 1) which should be of assistance in securing the information requested.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

1 Incl
As indicated above

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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

File Correspondence

War Sufferers' and Repats. Dormitories

1. 23 August Welfare Sec C. O. 48

1. War Sufferers' and Repats. Dormitories - expenditures 6 Entrusted Institutions - April 1947 thru June 1948 ¥10,719,750.92

Directly Operated Institutions - fiscal year 1947-1948

5	Institutions	¥2,707,131.43	Bldg
7	" just opened	¥9,408,051.01	Bldg
2	" "Data lost"	exp. unknown	
3	" under construction	"	"
17		¥12,115,182.44	

Dobo Engo Kai Institutions

49 Institutions only ¥9,556,395.31
(these are over 100)

2. Survey of 30 of these same s institutions showed 71% of families are self-supporting and paying rent, none of which is coming back to Tokyo-To. Income is retained by private individuals or private organizations. These dormitories could and should be self-supporting. Allowance is made under D.L. S.L. for relief recipients to pay rent.

- E. K. Callow - - - - - - - - - - -

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

file

I-N-F-O-R-M-A-L

C-H-E-C-K S-H-E-E-T

FILE NO. _____

NOTE: Use this slip for notes in connection with this paper. All notes will be NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY, top to bottom, all records necessary for intelligent action should be attached. A line will be drawn the full width of the slip below each note. Both sides will be used before additional sheets are added.

SUBJECT: Inspection of Tokyo Military Government Team

No.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1	20Jul48	Adj, Adm Sect	Chief Welfare Sect	The following is an extract of report made by Lt Colonel R.S. Link and Lt Colonel R.A. Schafer, 8th Army Mil Govt Section, dtd 15 Jul 48, based on their inspection of this headquarters on 21-22 June 48. a. With the exception of office space for the public welfare, public health and economics sections, housing facilities are adequate. b. Utilization of enlisted personnel is not in accordance with letter, Hq 8th Army, file AG 300:1 (MG-X), 28 January 1948, subject: "Letter of Instructions - Mil Govt Units in Japan." While each section is staffed adequately, effort should be made to utilize enlisted personnel to greater advantage in operational positions in the various sections. c. Rating: Welfare Sect - Excellent. S -STREETMAN-

(USE BOTH SIDES)

433-D

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

AG

Table of Organization

1	14 July 48	Welfare Section	C. O.	1. The present Table of Organization calls for three Officers and three enlisted men. These spaces have never been filled. Since most of the work of this Section requires transportation facilities, which are not available, it is felt that the present members of the staff are being utilized to the utmost. We have, however, been able to cover prescribed programs by careful planning. 2. Recommendation for increase in the Table of Organization at this time is not deemed advisable.

E. K. Callow

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

AG-PW 30 June 1948

Subject: Repatriates

To: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
(Attention: Military Government Welfare Section)

1. Repatriation of Japanese Military and Civilian personnel from U. S. S. R. was resumed about 1 May 1948. Since a large number of Repatriates pass through Tokyo on their journey to other sections of Japan, considerable effort and expense on the part of Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau is involved. The total cost of the program is anticipated to approximate ¥8,000,000. The Welfare Ministry has tentatively agreed to reimburse Tokyo-To for 50% of this amount.

2. Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau has established consultation offices in all central railroad stations. Full-time employees are in attendance. All repatriates are met by official representatives of Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. Student groups from middle and higher schools voluntarily assist the Welfare Bureau in serving food and drinks. The Japan Red Cross Association co-operates in the matter of first aid treatments when necessary. During waiting periods between trains, entertainment is furnished.

3. During the period 10 May to 3 June, 7486 persons were greeted in Tokyo-To. Of this number, 913 remained.

4. This program has been very well organized. The outstanding problem has been the difficulty experienced in coping with the activities of subversive groups which have endeavored to approach the Repatriates from various angles. These groups utilize the volunteer services of sympathetic student groups. Unauthorized representatives of such groups have been boarding the trains and passing out pamphlets and publications. Others have been meeting the trains at stations and on a few occasions there have been demonstrations involving the use of flags and banners.

5. Conditions have been observed on the trains and at local stations by the Tokyo Military Government Team Welfare Officer together with officials from Civil Intelligence Corps. This report is purely informational.

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Cop'es of pamphlets and publ'cat'ons are 'nclosed.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM J. HEASER Jr
1st Lt. Infantry
Acting Adjutant

10 Inclosures
1. For the Repatriates
2. To returned persons
3. Domei Report, May 1948
4. To Greet you, the repatr'ates
5. Subject on conference concern'ng allocat'ng and aud't'ng
6. The Yom'ur' Press
7. For the Repatr'ates
8. For the Repatr'ates from U. S. S. R.
9. For the Repatr'ates
10. For the Repatr'ates

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

20 May 1948

The following Tokyo Military Government Team Badges have been issued in the Public Welfare Section.

Badge No. 1	Noboru Koyama
Badge No. 2	Hideya Isshiki
Badge No. 3	Jiro Hiraoka
Badge No. 4	Genjyu Takahashi
" " 5	Roy Tatsuo Komatsu
" " 6	Chiyo Kaida

E. K. CALLOW
Chief
Public Welfare Section

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

15 May 1948

SUBJECT: Kyobashi Children's Protection Station
No. 1 - 1 Chome, Odawaracho, Kyobashi, Chuo Ku

TO: Office of the Provost Marshall
Tokyo, Japan
APO 181

1. It has been reported that enlisted men stationed in the vicinity have been frequenting the above institution. Usually these enlisted men have partaken of alcoholic beverages and it is rather difficult for the officials to persuade them to leave. They insist upon engaging the female attendants in lengthy conversations which detain them from their work.

2. Request that surveillance be exercised at this institution.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JACOB LEUCINGER
1st Lt, AGD
Adjutant

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

AG 080 (PW) 16 February 1948

SUBJECT: "Tokyo-To Usami Jido Gakuen"

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Public Welfare Officer

1. "Tokyo-To Usami Jido Gakuen", 1706 Usami Mura, Takata Gun, Shizuoka Prefecture was established in 1943 by Tokyo-To as a Tuberculosis Preventorium and Rest House for War factory workers aged 17 to 25. In September 1946 it was converted into a children's institution for the protection of those between the ages of 6 and 17 with incipient Tuberculosis or otherwise "weak" children. The Juvenile Section of the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau assumed management on 1 November 1947.

2. There are four separate buildings located about two ^blocks from the ocean. The buildings are owned by Chuo-Ku, Tokyo-To and are rented by the institution at the rate of ¥600 per month. Buildings appeared to be in good repair. They were clean, light and airy. There is also a large outdoor play area.

3. The capacity is 150 but the present population is only 90. Most of the referrals are made by Chuo Jido Sodanjo, and all of the children are the responsibility of Tokyo-To. About 2% of the admissions leave against advice during the warm weather. No attempt is made by the institution to find the run-aways. They are usually picked up by the Tokyo authorities and referred to other institutions.

4. Seventy of the children attend the local public schools. The remaining twenty are participating in a planned program at the institution. Some of these twenty children are mentally retarded but first consideration is given to their general physical weakness. Daily shedules are maintained which include health measures and examinations. There is no illness at the present time.

5. The institution is financed by Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau at an annual cost of about ¥60,000,000. LARA supplies are distributed from Tokyo-To. No financial assistance nor free distributions of any kind are made by Shizuoka Prefecture. The only need expressed was for additional bedding. This has been taken care of by Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau in the form of forty additional sets of bedding (futon). Forty sets were previously delivered in December. The institution is felt to be one of the best under Tokyo-To operation.

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BASIS: Ltr, Tokyo MG Team, dtd 13 Feb 48, subject: "Tokyo-To Usami Jido Gakuen".

6. It is felt advisable to continue the Tokyo-To institutions located outside of the To confines under the present system. The locations have been specifically chosen because of their environments and there is a continued need for such facilities away from the thickly settled urban community.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JACOB LEUCHTGER
1st Lt, AGD
Adjutant

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RECEIVED FEB 6 1948

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AG 080 (MG-PW)

SUBJECT: "Tokyo-To Usami Jido Gakuen"

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokyo Kanagawa Military Government District, APO 503

1. Inclosure forwarded for your information.

2. Particular attention is directed to 3rd Indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
Ltr Shizuoka MG Team
dated 10 Nov 1947,
subject as above.

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

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HEADQUARTERS
SHIZUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1007

10 November 1947
47/PW/WP/WPI/1

SUBJECT: "Tokyo To Usami Jido Gakuen"

THRU: Commanding Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region, APO 710

TO: Commanding General, Headquarters I Corps, AP O 301

1. On 7 November 1947, the Welfare Officer of this team inspected the "Tokyo To Usami Jido Gakuen" in Usami Village, Tagata-Gun. This institution was established by Tokyo To, 7 September 1946, as an accommodation for war orphans. No prior clearance was obtained from the prefectural welfare section, nor was the prefectural welfare section ever notified that this institution wasin operation. The capacity of the institution is 150 and at the present time it is accommodating 86 children: 56 boys and 30 girls. Inmates are referred to the institution by the Minsei-Iin of Tokyo To. The managing agency is Tokyo To Chidd Welfare Section.

2. The staff consists of OKUBO, Danjo, Director, and 15 paid assistants. All administrative and operating expenses are received from the Central Government. Since 1 April 1947 they have received ¥594,315.00 in cash. Of this amount, ¥192,790.50 waspaid out in salaries, ¥233,551.40 for food, ¥23,155.74 for utensils and furnishings, ¥29,182.90 for medical expenses and ¥36,800.00 for educational expenses. Goods in kind are also received from the central government and supplemented by LARA supplies. The administration of this institution leaves much to be desired; however, it is not under this prefecture and they are powerless to act.

3. The buildings and grounds are excellent; shelter is adequate. Fire fighting equipment is in the building. Water is obtained from an artesian well. The bathroom was filthy;one tub was filled with water that was so dirty it was scummy. The kitchen was not clean according to Japanese standards. These deficiencies were called to the attention of the director, Mr. OKUBO.

4. All of the children in this institution are of school age and 70 of them attend the Usami Village schools. The other 16 children are mentally retarded, according to the statement of the director; however, thereis no provision made for any special training for these children. They are not segregated from the other children in any way. This was brought to the attention of Mr. OKUBO.

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5. The disease incidence in this institution is high. There are 47 children with TRACHOMA, four with other eye diseases, 11 with scabies, 15 with skin diseases, and two with worms. The director stated that it was the "policy" to segregate contagious diseases but that it was not done. This fact was obvious due to the rapid spread of TRACHOMA. The Public Health Section of this team was informed of the above facts and is at present investigating this condition.

6. Although there are sufficient ex-Japanese Army-Navy blankets available, this institution has only one blanket for every two children and one sleeping quilt for every three children. The director has made no request for additional blankets or quilts.

7. The possibilities for this institution are limitless. The buildings and grounds are excellent, the location is ideal and with proper supervision it could be an ideal institution. The welfare section of this team accidentally discovered its existence on a routine inspection trip. As previously statedabove, this institution was organized by Tokyo To on 7 September 1946 but this fact was never reported to the prefectural section. Many of the deplorable conditions found could easily have been averted by this section if the existence of the institution had been known.

8. Clarification is requested as to whether this institution is to be supervisedby this prefecture or by Tokyo To. Immediate action is imperative due to the health menace to the local population and the general welfare of the inmates involved.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

FINIS B. JEFFERY,
Major TC,
Executive Officer

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DSB/pli

BASIC: Ltr, Shizuoka M G Team, dtd 10 Nov 47.
Subj: "Tokyo to Usami Jido Gakuen"

1st Ind

Hq, Tokai-Hok M G Region, APO 710, 17 Nov 47.

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301 (ATTN: Public Welfare Section)

1. Reference basic letter attached.

2. Further telephone conversation with the Shizuoka M G Welfare Officer revaaled that:

a. The Prefectural Sub-Welfare Office in Usami Village was aware of the establishment of subject institution but because the subject institution was a National Government project, did not report it to the Prefectural Welfare Office.

b. Conditions as reported in Par. 3,4, and 5 have improved.

3. It is the opinion of this headquarters that the matter of supervision and administration is a Public Relations problem between Japanese officials and agencies.

4. In addition to the problem involved in Par 8 of basic letter, information is requested as to the future authority of one Prefecture establishing an institution in another prefecture without consent or prior consultation with that prefecture.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

FRANK M. WILKINS
Major, FA
Adjutant

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

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Tokyo To Usami Jido Gakuen", dtd 10 Nov 47.

AG 014 - BA 2nd Ind CAB/tn

Hq I Corps, APO 301 21 Nov 1947

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attention is invited to basic letter and 1st indorsement thereto.

2. It is requested that this headquarters be advised as to what authority Tokyo To had for the establishment of an institution in another prefecture without the approval of that prefecture.

3. It is the opinion of this headquarters that the operation of any type of institution in a prefecture by an outside governmental agency is poor practice. It is requested that action be taken to have the ownership and operational responsibility of this institution transferred to Shizuoka prefecture.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

WILDER A. JOHNSON
Capt, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AG 080 (MG-X) 3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

To: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. This headquarters does not concur in recommendations made in paragraph 3 of 2d indorsement because the practice of a city or prefecture establishing and maintaining welfare institutions outside urban areas is not unusual or contrary to existing directives.

2. In the case of the institution referred to in basic letter, arrangements have been made for Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau to provide adequate supervision. It is desired that Shizuoka MG team continue surveillance, reporting inadequacies which cannot be corrected locally to Tokyo MG team. Direct communication for this purpose is authorized. There is no objection to inspections by Tokyo MG team after coordination with Shizuoka MG team.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AG 080 (MG-PR)

SUBJECT: "Tokyo-To Usami Jido Gakuen" 6 FEB 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokyo Kanagawa Military Government District, APO 503

1. Inclosure forwarded for your information.

2. Particular attention is directed to 3rd Indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R SUHAFER
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl.
Ltr Shizuoka MG Team
dated 10 Nov 1947.
subject as above.

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

23 Dec 1947

Welfare Program for the
Rehabilitation of Prostitutes

Commanding Officer
TAMGD, Tokyo Det.

Commanding Officer
TAMGD

During December 1946 a special program for the rehabilitation of prostitutes was inaugurated throughout Japan. Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau selected four private institutions as rehabilitation centers. ¥2,300,000 was expended for repairs and expansion of buildings and the purchase of vocational training equipment. Programs were established for the teaching of sewing, beauty culture, cooking and typing. Employment consultation and marriage consultation services are provided. The women are provided with food, clothing and shelter at the expense of Tokyo-To.

While the Program has been well planned and the centers may be considered adequate, it has been rather ineffective due to the lack of referrals and attractiveness of the financial gain derived from prostitution. There is no formal sentencing system. Girls are referred from the hospitals after treatment for Venereal Disease, from Ward Offices or other welfare agencies. They are not compelled to remain any particular length of time. Although the combined capacity of the four centers is 330, only 330 girls have been referred since January 1947. Of these 330 girls that have been accomodated, 186 have left against advice, 65 have been rehabilitated and only 79 are presently accomodated in the 4 centers. From January 1947 through September 1947, a total of ¥193,872.00 has been contributed by Tokyo-To for the maintenance of this program.

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

MF File

AGIA

29 October 1947

Special Report on
Vagrant Problems

Chief, Internal Affairs
Tokyo Det

Chief, Internal Affairs
TKMGD

1. Reference is made to par 3, Annex B-2 of the August Monthly Activities Report of the Tokyo Detachment relative to Homeless Persons in which the interference by Military Police and military personnel with Japanese officials is cited.

2. Because of the interference by Military Police and occupation personnel Japanese Welfare officials have been reticent about picking up vagrant children. At the request of the Tokyo-To Child Welfare Section the Chief, Internal Affairs and Welfare Officer of theTokyo Detachment agreed to observe a concerted pickup of vagrants in front of the Hattori P.X. Snack Bar the evening of the 24 October 1947. Detachment officers arrived on the scene prior to the Japanese Welfare officials and mixed with the crowd. Many vagrant children were observed begging for popcorn, drinks, etc. Some were shining shoes obviously under the control of an adult. An older boy on crutches appeared to exercise some control over the vagrant boys and also acted as a 'pimp' for many rather obvious streetwalkers who were loitering about the area. Shortly after the Japanese officials arrived and had taken the crippled youth and one vagrant boy into custody an M.P. stopped the officials and demanded evidence of their authority. When the Welfare Official presented his credentials the M.P. examined them and in a surly tone granted permission to proceed making some aside remarks indicating his disapproval of the vagrant pickup. Major Fellhauer witnessed this episode at close hand and then saw the officials continue on about ten feet when they were stopped by two enlisted men who demanded to know why they were taking the youths away. One of the Welfare officials handed his identification pass to one of the soldiers who proceeded to examine it. When it was apparent that the M.P.s were going to take no action in the matter, Major Fellhauer moved up and asked the soldier holding the pass, what right he had to stop a Japanese official in the performance of his duty. The enlisted man gave a confused reply to the effect that he thought the officials were acting without authority. Major Fellhauer noted the names of the enlisted men involved as follows: Pvt. Ralph Wright ASN 1116432 72nd Signal Battalion

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and Pvt. Richard Smythe ASN (unknown) E2 Troop, 1st Cavalry. The soldiers were informed that their actions were improper and that report would be made for proper action. It is recommended that appropriate disciplinary action be taken. When Major Fellhauer had dismissed the enlisted personnel, Pvt. Joseph Coffey, the same M.P. who had originally stopped the Japanese officials, came forward and requested that Major Fellhauer show his AGO pass. Major Fellhauer showed his pass and informed Pvt. Coffey that he would be pleased to have a report made of the situation. Pvt. Coffey stated he was questioning Major Fellhauer because some of the enlisted bystanders were raising questions regarding the officer's authority to restrain the cited enlisted personnel, but made no report notations. It appears significant that neither Pvt. Coffey nor any other M.P. present saw fit to restrain the enlisted men from interfering with Japanese officials but was very prompt to question a field grade officer's right to intervene. It is the opinion of Major Fellhauer that this M.P. action was intended to impress the bystanders, Japanese and American, and to cause the officer to lose face in the situation. At all events, the effectiveness of the planned roundup of the vagrants was nullified since the vagrants, except the two apprehended, had vanished by the time this scene was enacted. Mrs. Edna Callow, Welfare Officer, Tokyo Detachment was present and observed the scene from the background. She overheard several derogatory remarks by enlisted personnel against the action taken by the officer, evidencing resentment over any action against vagrants.

3. This incident is graphically indicative of the obstacles being encountered by Japanese officials in the performance of their duties through misguided interference by occupation personnel. The need is apparent for some adequate orientation to Military Police as well as all enlisted personnel relative to the implications of the vagrant problem. There is also a need for effective reprimand and punishment of occupation personnel who interfere with duly constituted Japanese officials in the performance of their duties.

- FELLHAUER - - - - - -