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嘆願書

今般新宿地區露店撤廃に対する、換地として、御提案の別紙添附の空地に就ては吾々地主人全業者として最も希望す個處であります。

従来吾々の採り来る撤廃絶体反対の方針も端的に申せば、希側の態度の諒解致し難き為めに生じたるものにて、今回の如く明瞭なる御指示を得て、茲に始めて、吾々業者の更生の路に照かに打開されし事と深く進駐軍御当局及希側の御厚情を感謝いたす次第でございます。

勿論吾々業者は御業知の如く絵て零細資本に依る営業のため都々一朝一夕には経済的に換地への発足に連営し速やかには運びかねる実何卒御諒解と御同情を斡旋委員の諸賢及び者側の絶大なる御配慮を賜り交存じます。元より目的遂行に就ては吾々業者も一致日取善の努力を尽し弁協力も惜しまぬもので御住います。が撤廃期限たる三月末日までに移動不可能の場合は現位置に於て営業継続の出来得るよう斡旋委員各位の御同情と者側の御理解を切望する次第で御座います。

右下記地一過業者連名を以て嘆願申上ます。

以上

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右下記地一過業者連名を以て嘆願申上ます。

以上

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

新宿東口商業協同組合
理事長 安藤直之助
新宿西口商業協同組合
理事長 小林重育
新宿西口親商会
会長 遠藤巖
四谷商業協同組合
理事長 比留間重蔵
昭和廿五年二月 日
新宿地區
幹旋委員會
御中

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新宿三丁目舊車庫跡替地計画書

一、敷地　新宿三丁目旧車庫跡
貳千貳百七拾壱坪七合六勺

一、收容店舗數　四百八拾五店舗

内譯
新宿商業協同組合　壱百七拾貳名
新宿東口商業協同組合　壱百七拾　名
新宿西口新西会　壱百拾参名
新宿西口親商会　大拾　名
合計　五百拾五名
（内三拾名　戸山原アパート街へ收容）

一、店舗型式　別紙青寫眞ノ通リ
鉄筋二階建（アーケード式

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一、店舗業態　露店ノ特徴ヲ活カシ専門店ヲ集中

一階ヲ分割店舗（境界ヲ設ケズ

二階モ同ジ

旧市電建物ヲ改装共同経営ニ依ル

例ヘバ衣料品ノ専門店等

一、建築物建設費

一階　壱千参百参拾参坪七合五勺

二階　壱千壱百参拾七坪二合五勺

計　貳千四百七拾壱坪

坪当リ建設費　参萬五千圓

附帯設備工事一式　壱千貳百萬圓

總工費　九千八百四拾八萬五千圓

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一、施設費及運転資金　五千萬圓

一、資金調達計画

各種金融機関ノ斡旋ヲ都委嘱一店舗當リ約參拾萬圓

註　本計画實現ノ暁ハ尚学識経験者ノ意見ヲ參酌シ経営方針ヲ変更スル事アリ

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戸山ヶ原アパート街替地計画書

一、收容店舗數　　參拾店舗

一、店舗型式　　住宅付二階建防火建築

一階　店二間及三疊一室

二階　六疊一室

總建坪　　拾貳坪

一、店舗業態別

野菜、果実、鮮魚、肉商、雜貨、小間物、

衣料品、蔬菜、乾物食料品、靴修理、下駄、

寿司加工、麺麭、そば加工　菓子類、飲食、

洋服洋裁、　其他アパート街ヲ対照トスル業態

一、店舗建築費　　一店舗貳拾萬圓

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一、資金調達計画

A案　建築及設備一切ヲ都営住宅方式トシ業者ニ月額家賃ヲ以テ貸與

商品ハ自己資本

B案　建築資金貳拾萬圓ヲ住宅金融公庫及都ノ生業資金等貸出斡旋ニ依ル

商品ハ自己資本

一、特殊施設　三拾店舗ノ共同ニテ浴場経営此ノ資金ハ都ノ斡旋ニ依リ一部業者ノ出資ヲ以テスル

註　此處ニ收容スル業者ハ比較的経済ニ恵マレタル者ヲ以テ充ツル予定

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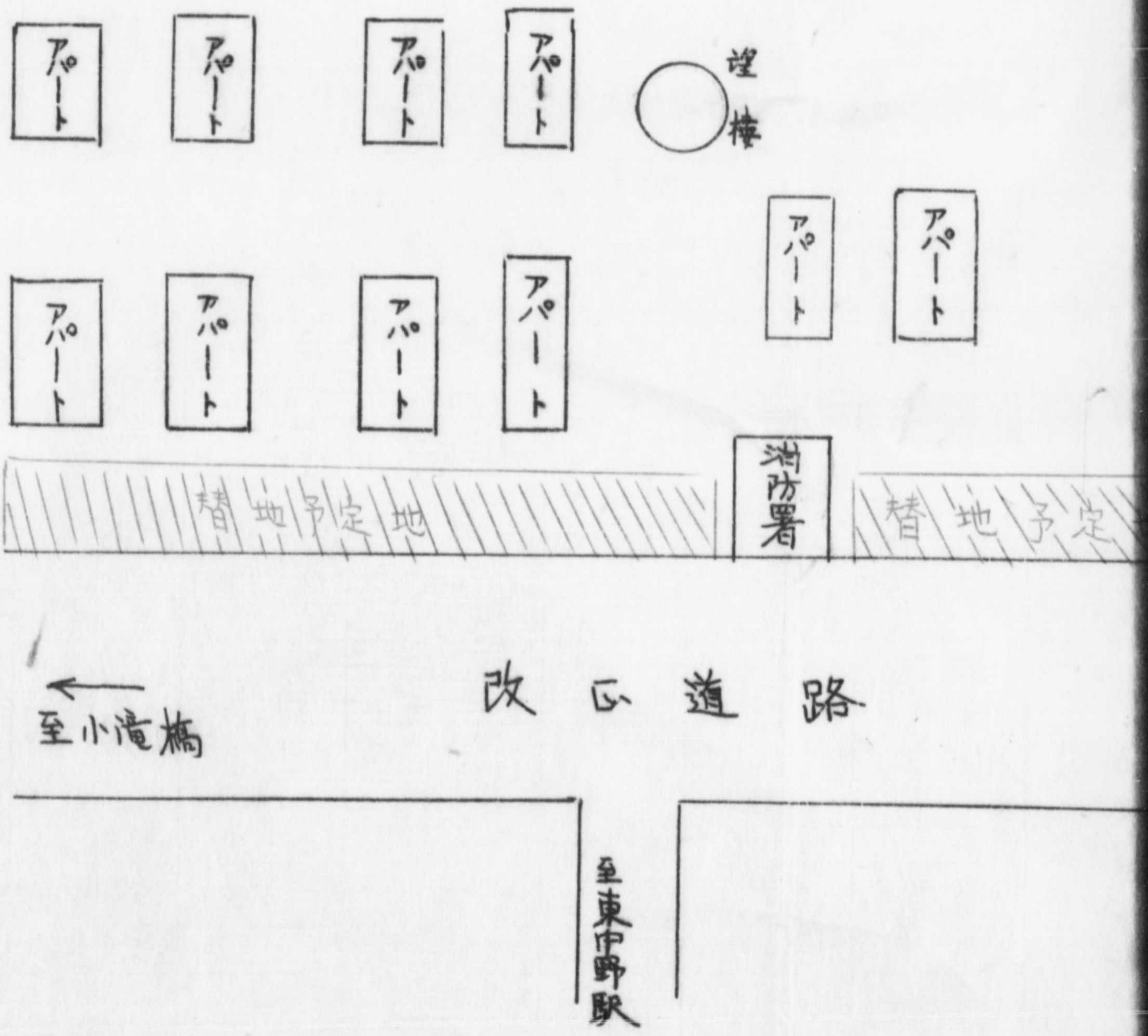

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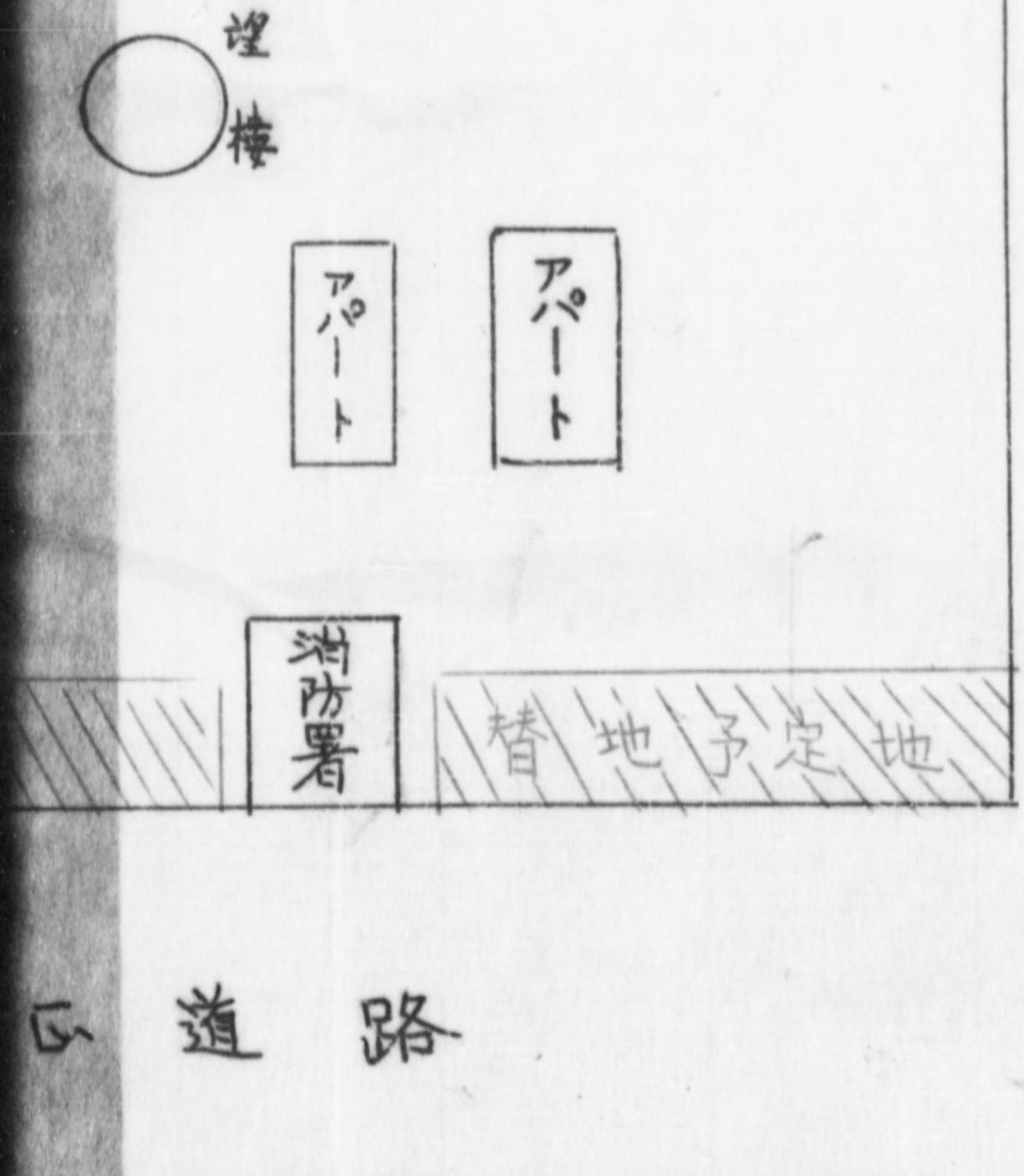
別紙附図



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日本辯護士協會常任理事
辯護士 大塚春富
東京都千代田區霞ヶ關一丁目一番地
電話 銀座(57)二八六〇番
東京都中央區日本橋蠣殼町一ノ一東武ビル二階
電話茅場町(66)一五七四番
一〇七五一番

日本辯護士協會理事
辯護士 尾中勝也
東京都台東區仲御徒町四丁目二六番地
電話下谷(83)三四〇〇番
(省線御徒町驛東)

辯護士 小池義一
事務所 東京都千代田區丸ノ內(三菱仲十四號館六號三階)
電話丸ノ內(23)〇八二六番
自宅 東京都港區麻布市兵衛町二ノ一二
電話赤坂(48)三八三九番

辯護士 辯理士 法學士 岡野伊三雄
事務所 東京都中央區日本橋兩國三〇(岡野ビル本館)
(都電淺草橋交叉点際)
電話茅場町(66)五三〇・一五一一番

RYOSAKU TAKIZAWA
COUNSELOR AT LAW
&
PATENT ATTORNEY
TEL. KUNITACHI 110
NO. 877 TOKURA
KOKUBUNJI-MACHI TOKYO.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Katsuya Onaka,
Director
Nippon Bar Association

Haruto Ohtsuka
Director
Nippon Bar Association

Giichi Koike,
Director
Nippon Bar Association

Isao Okano
Director
Nippon Bar Association

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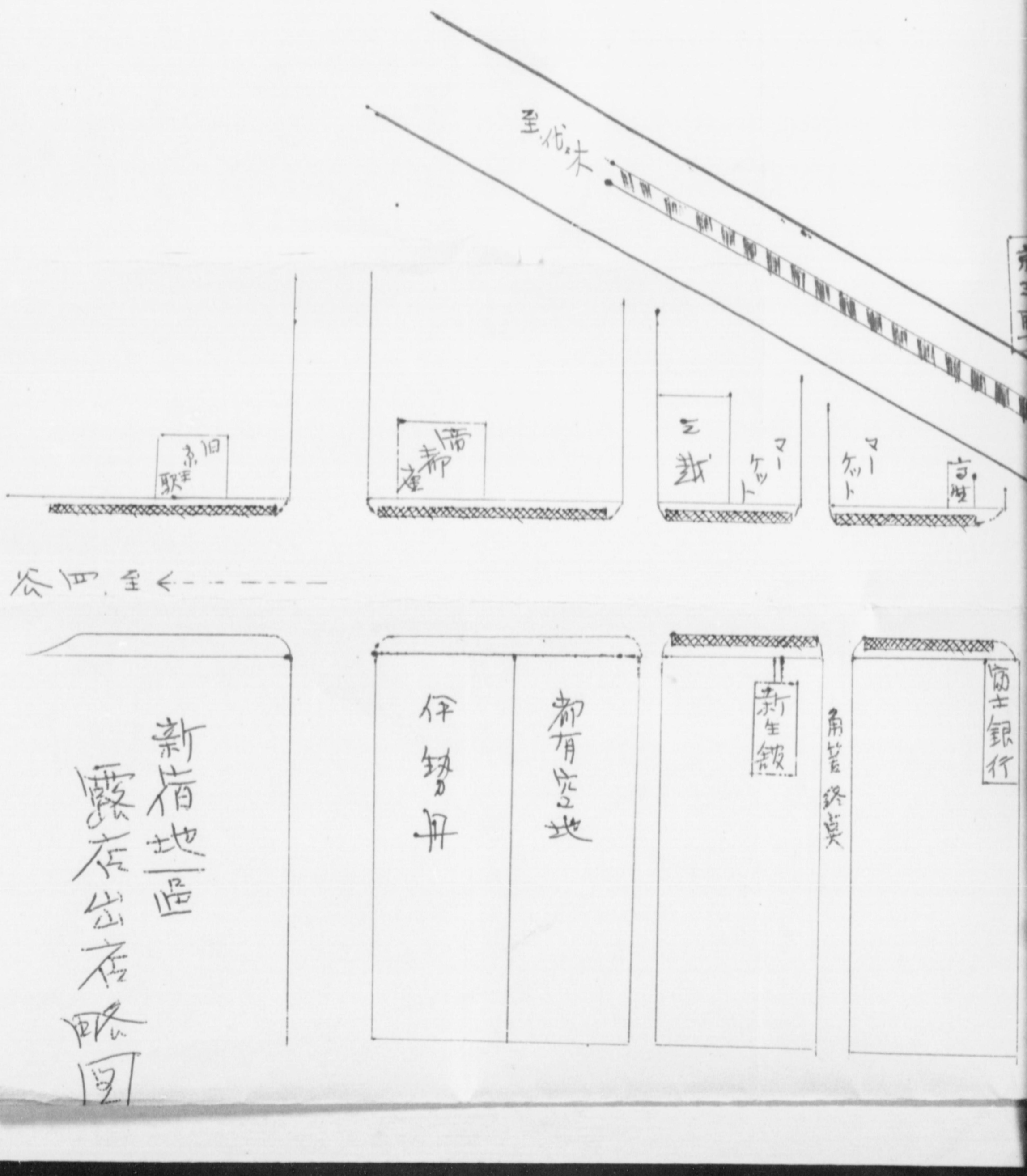

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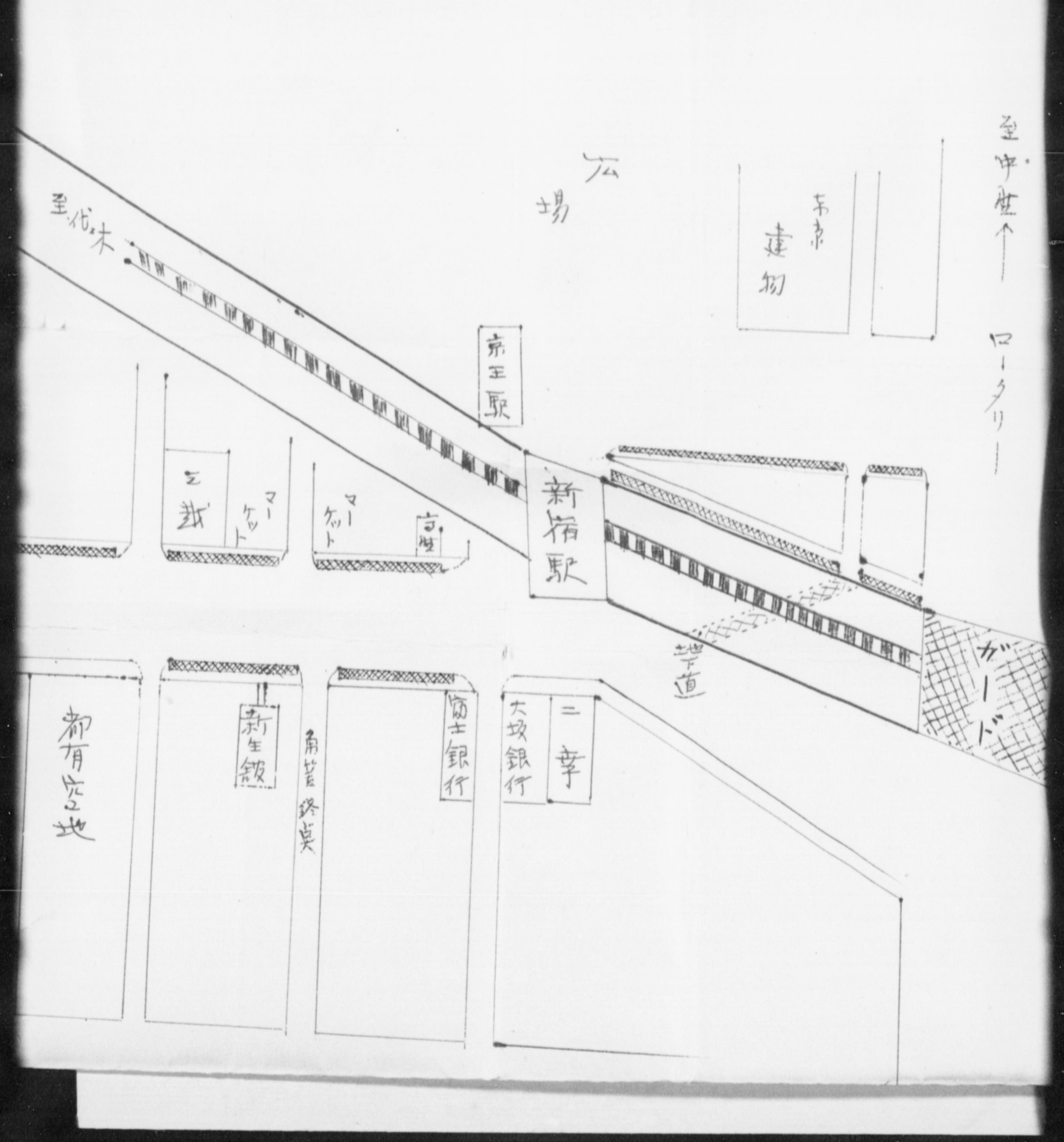

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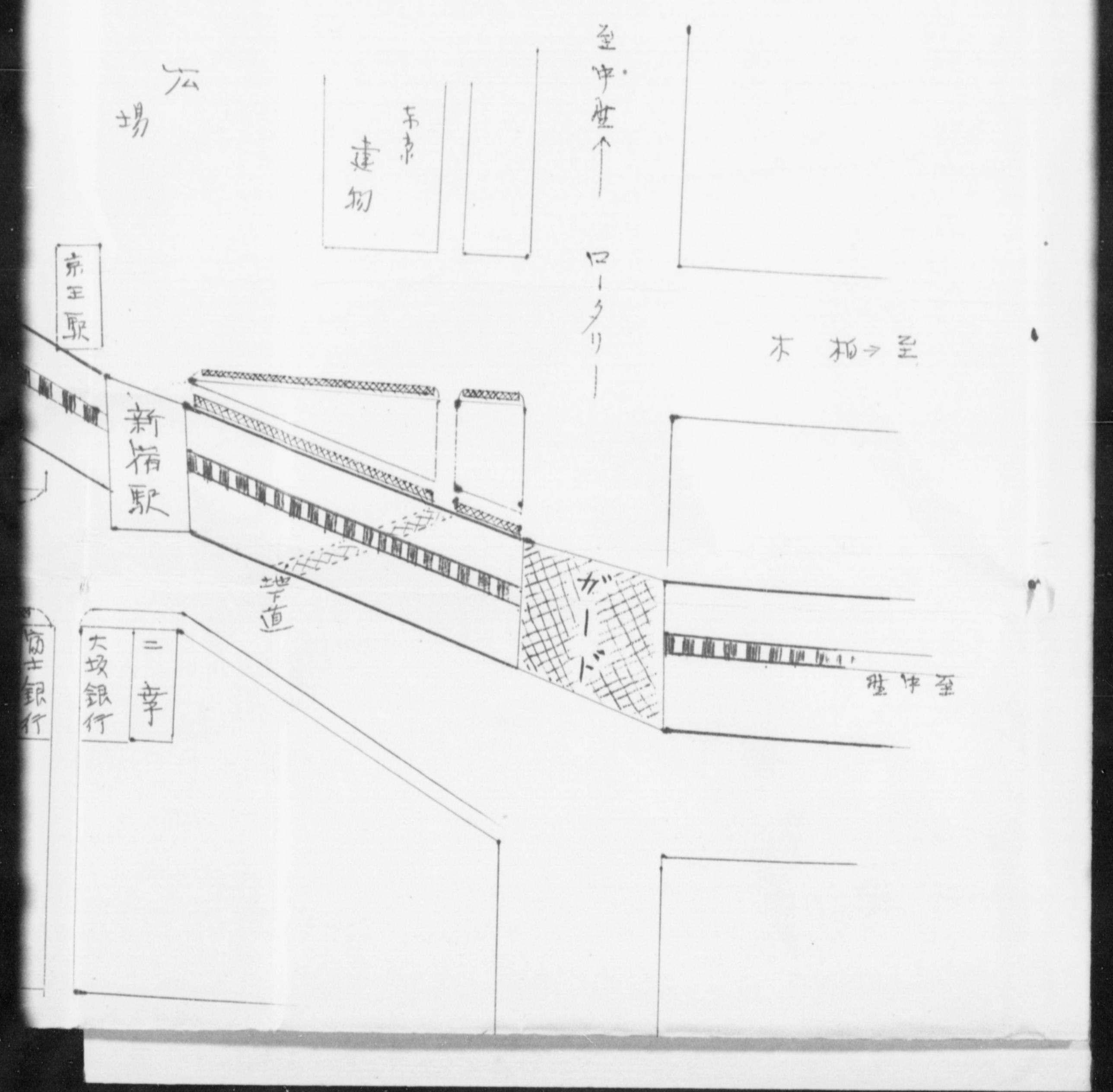

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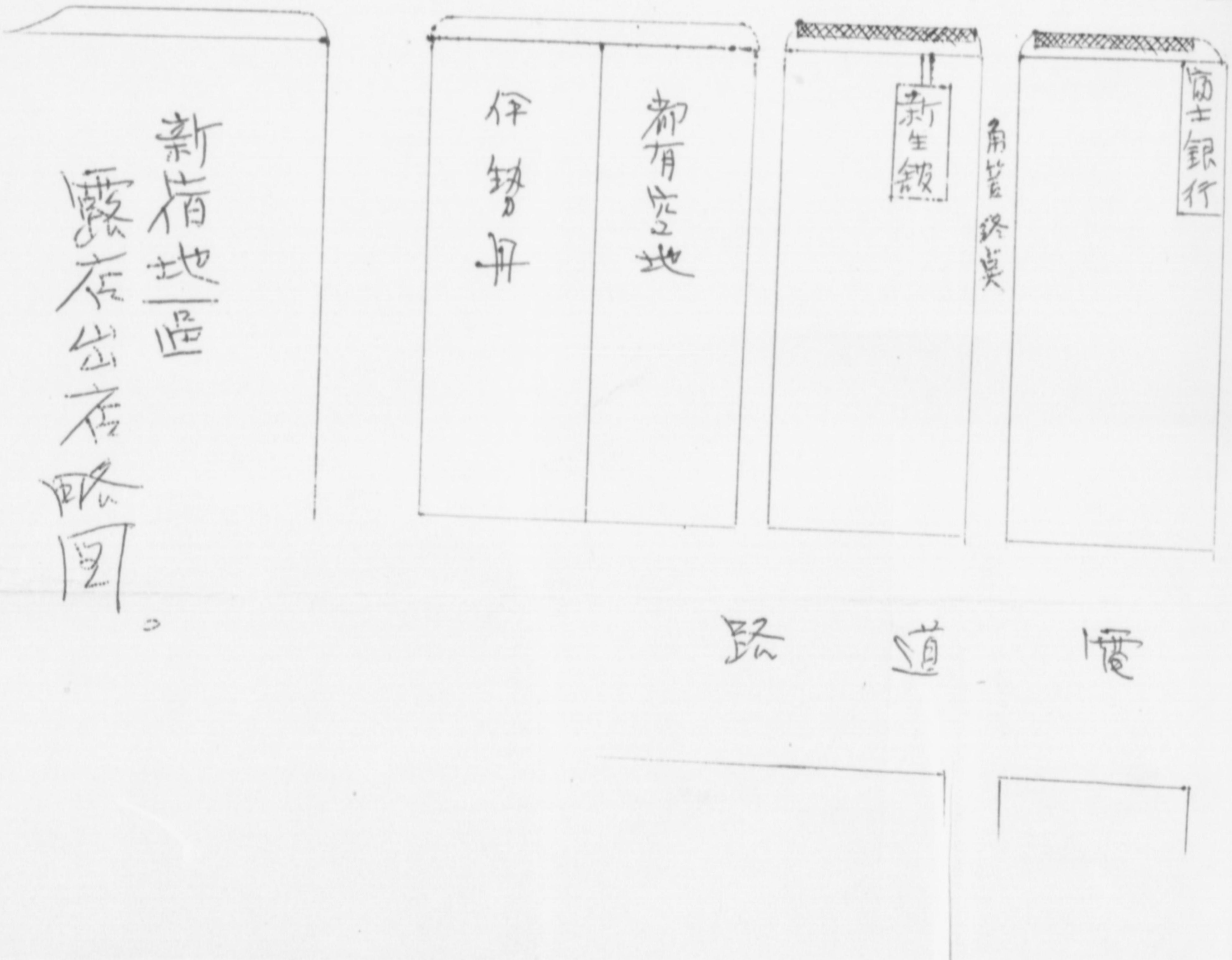

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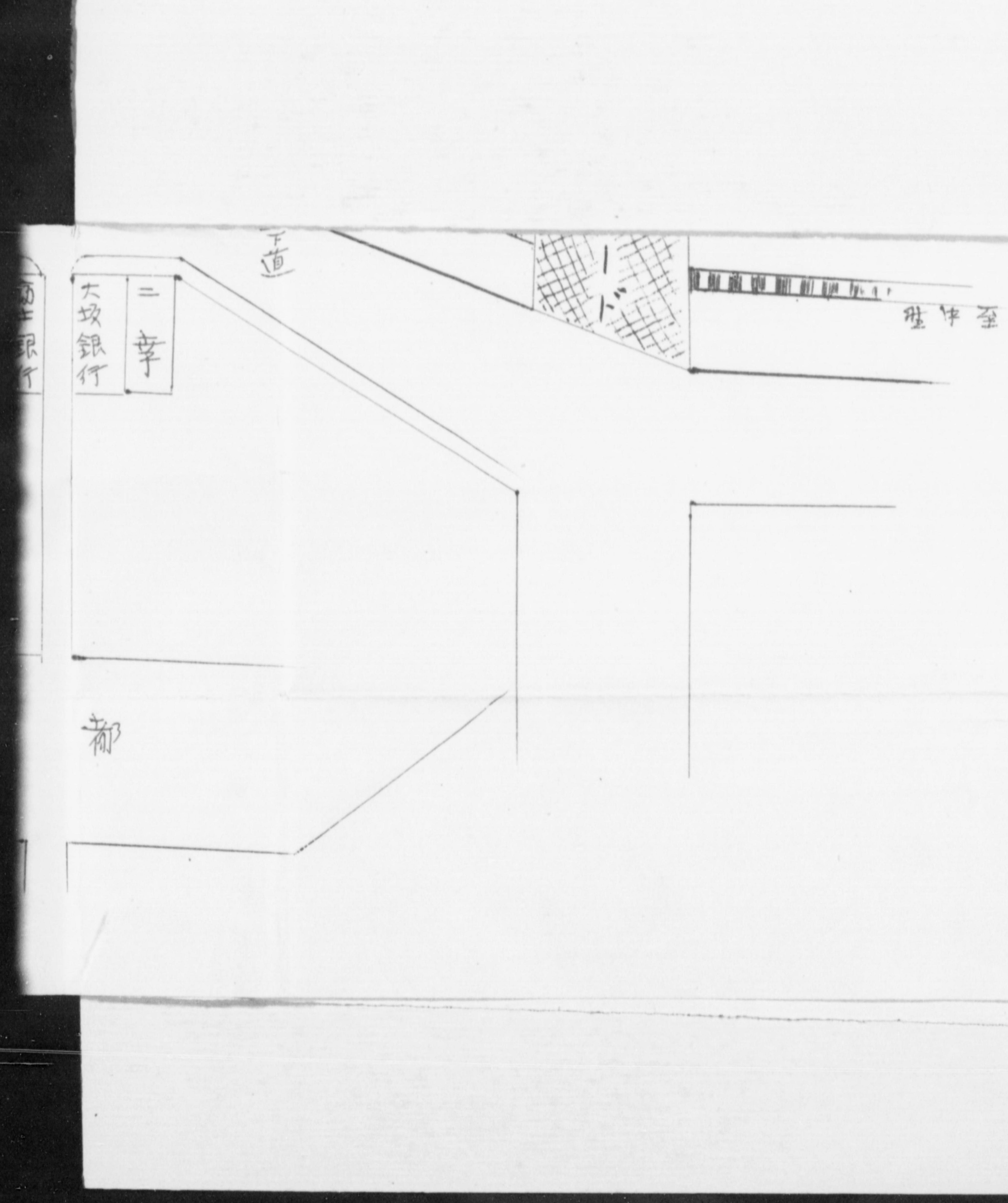

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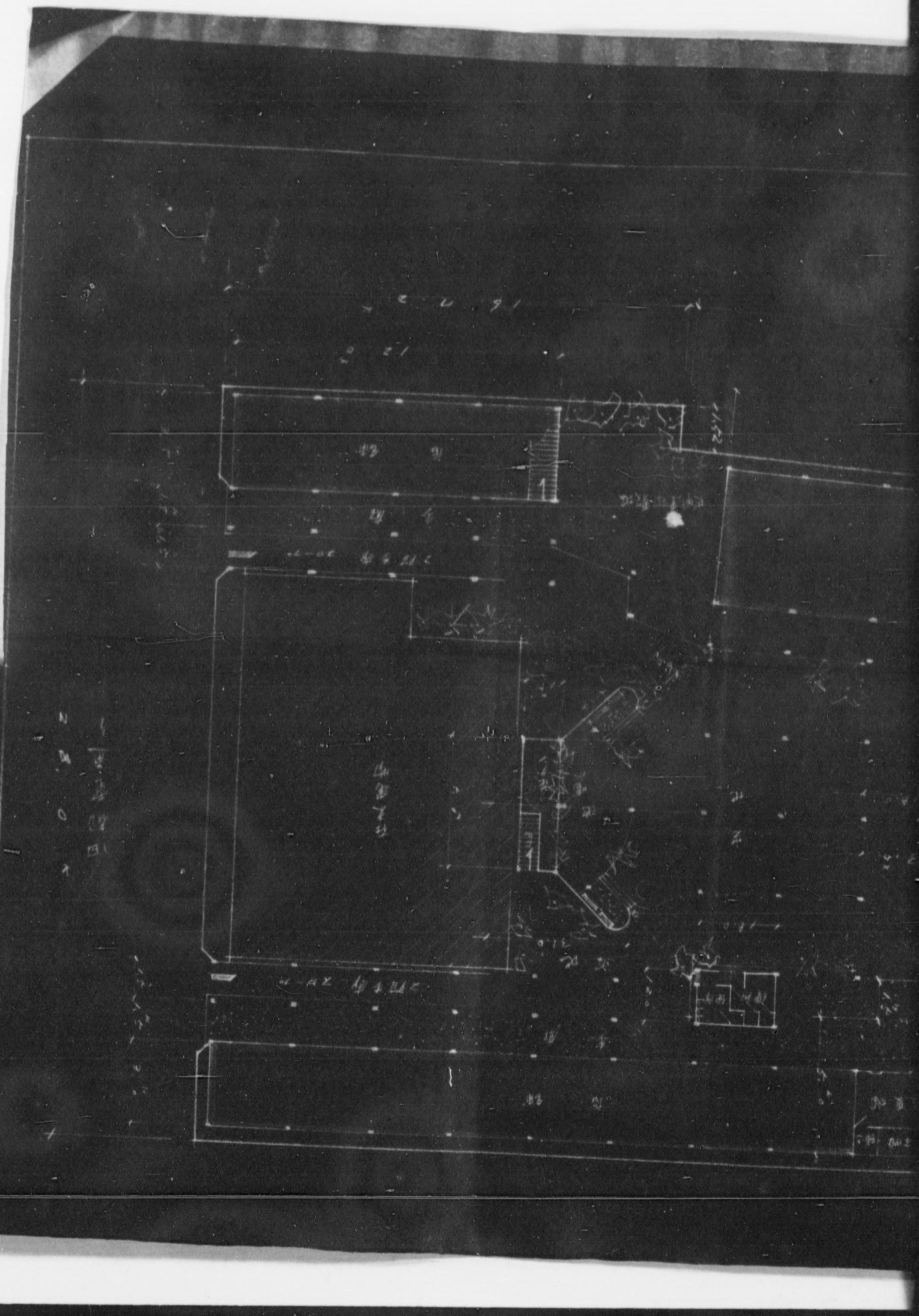

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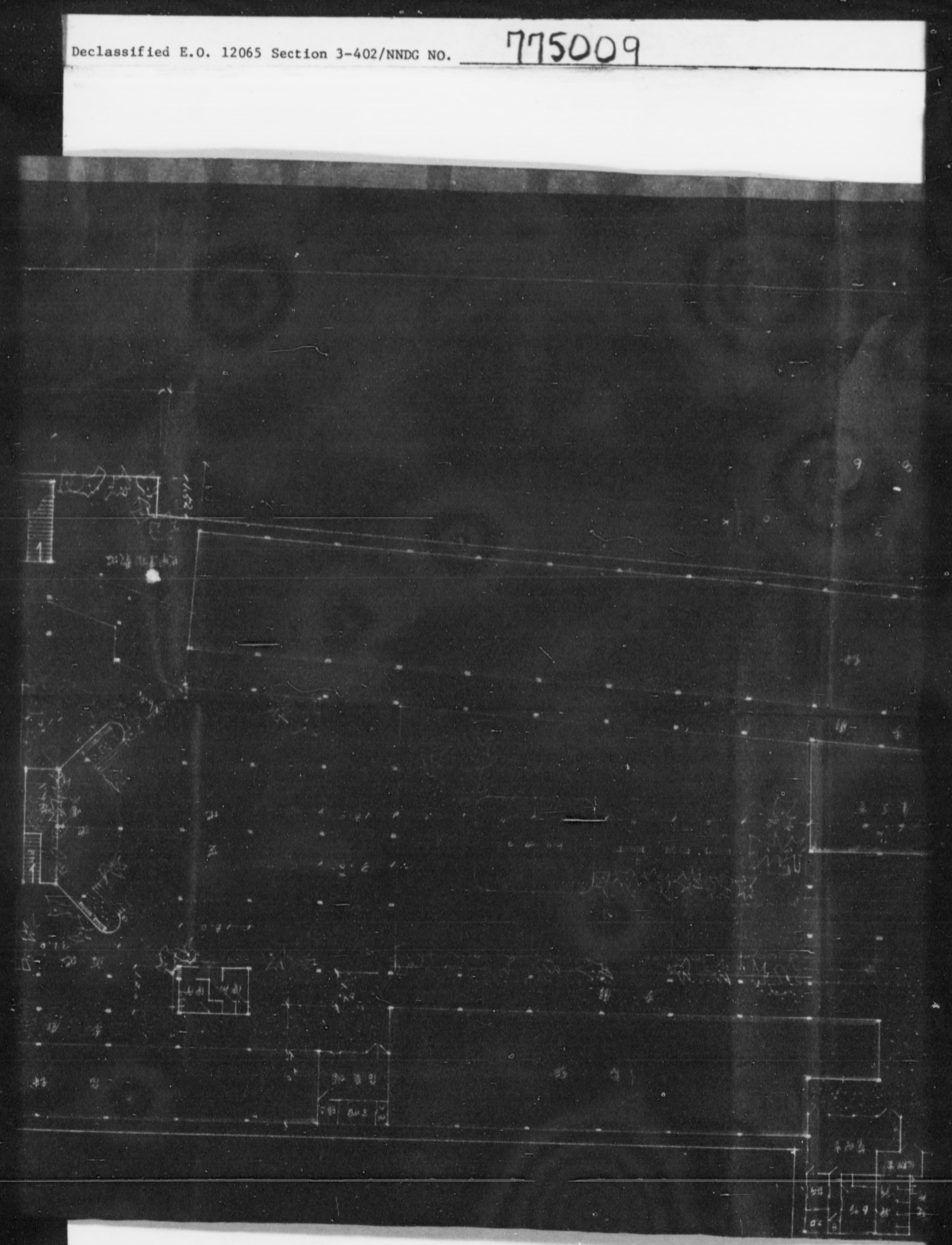

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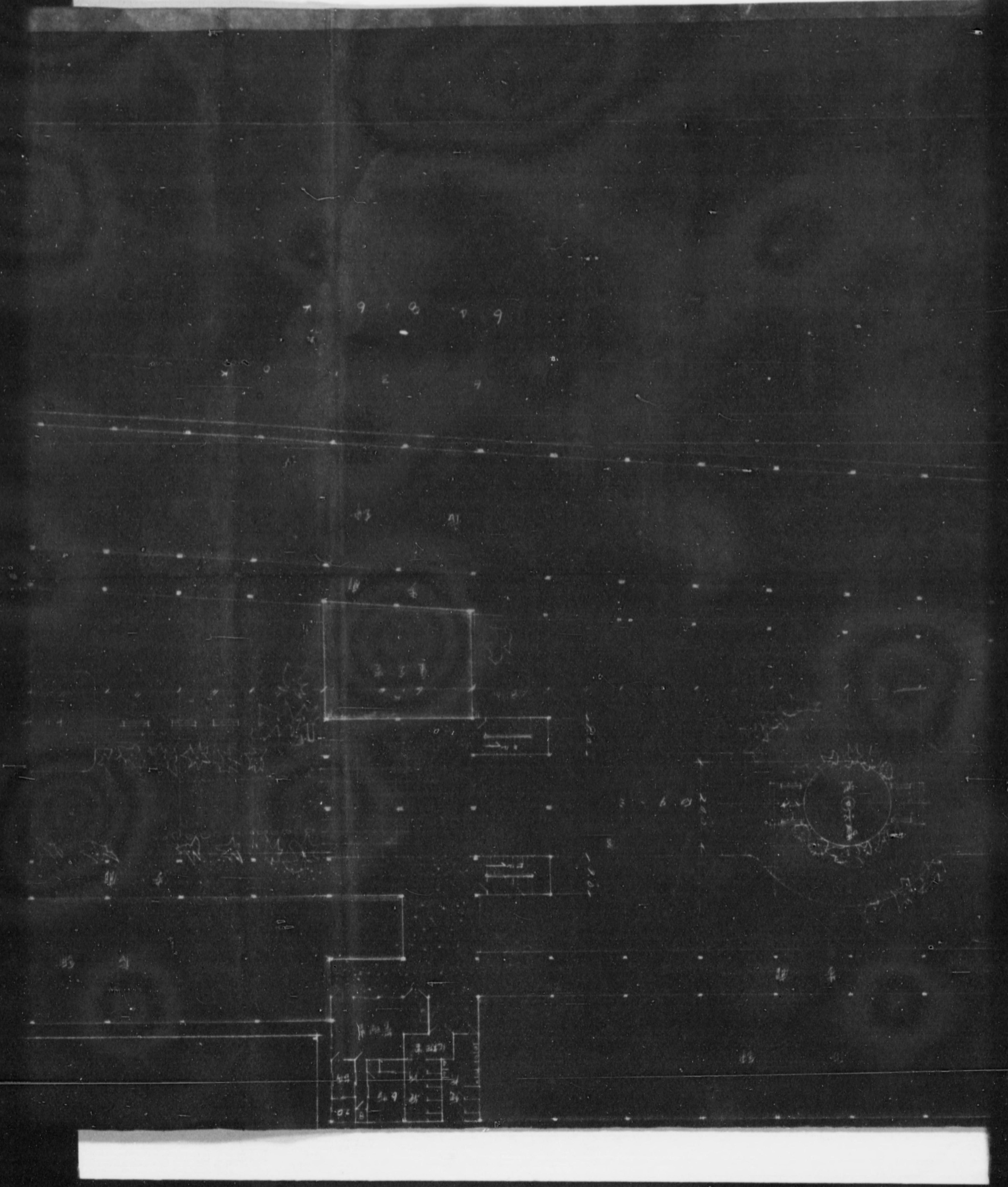

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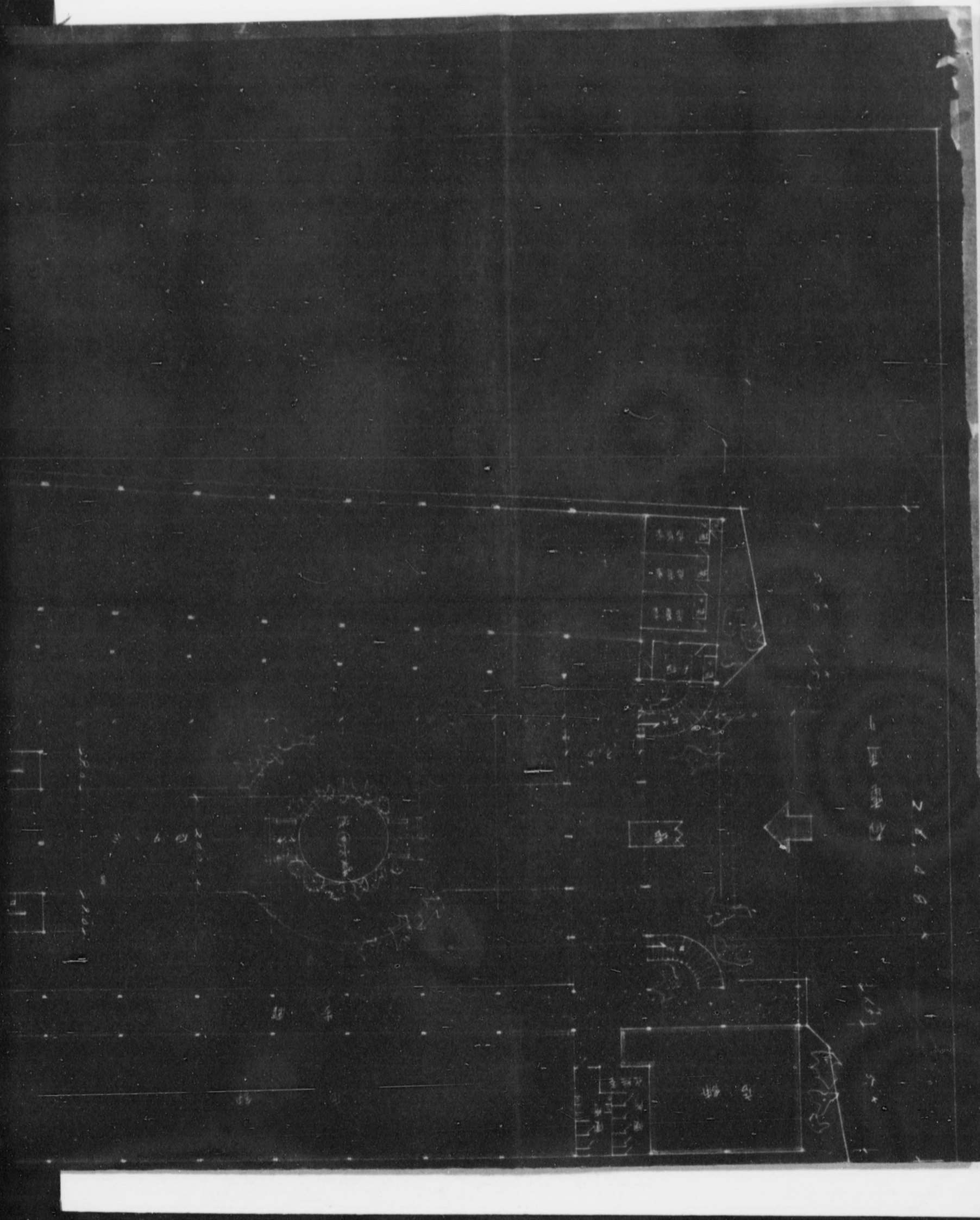

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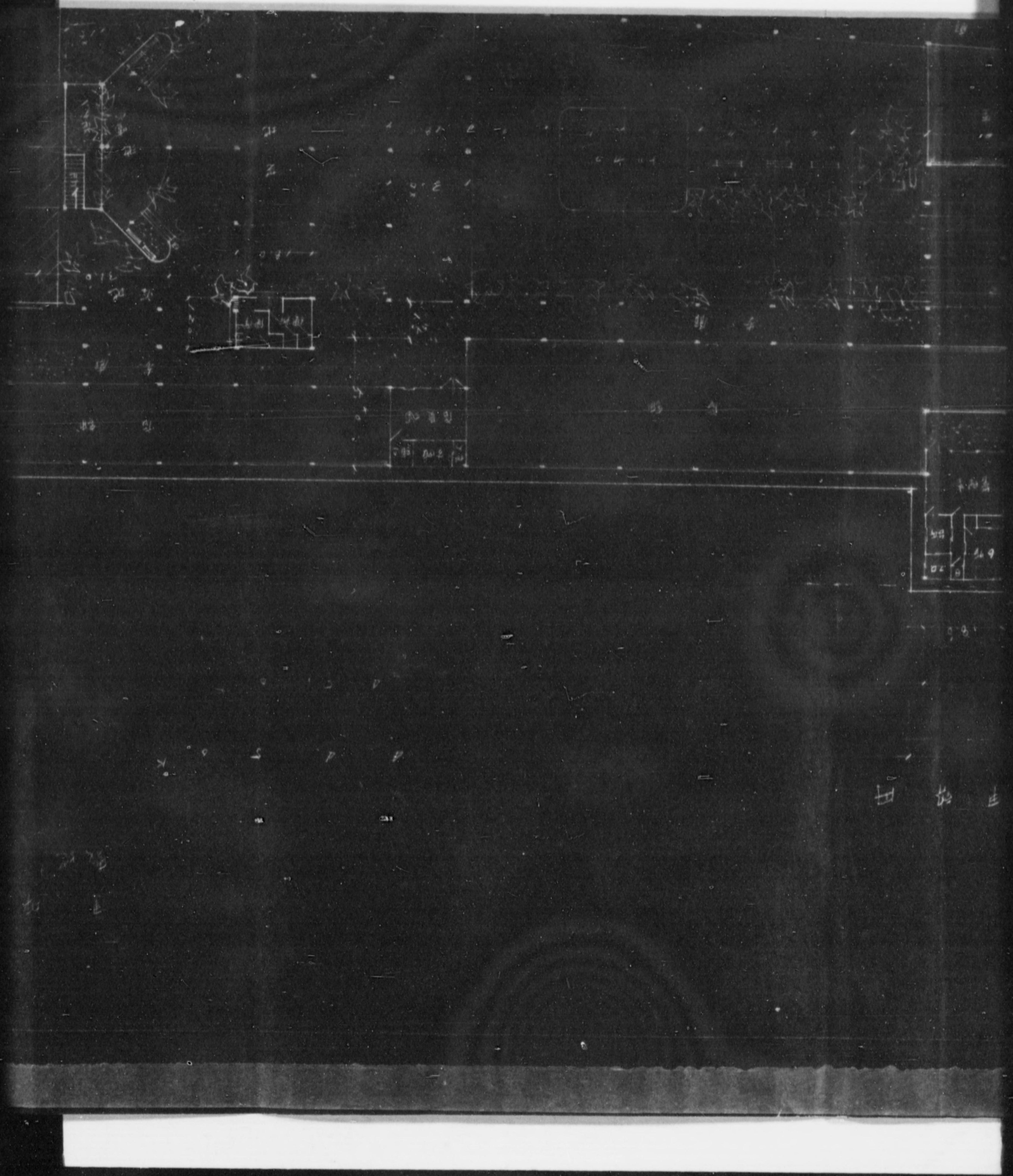

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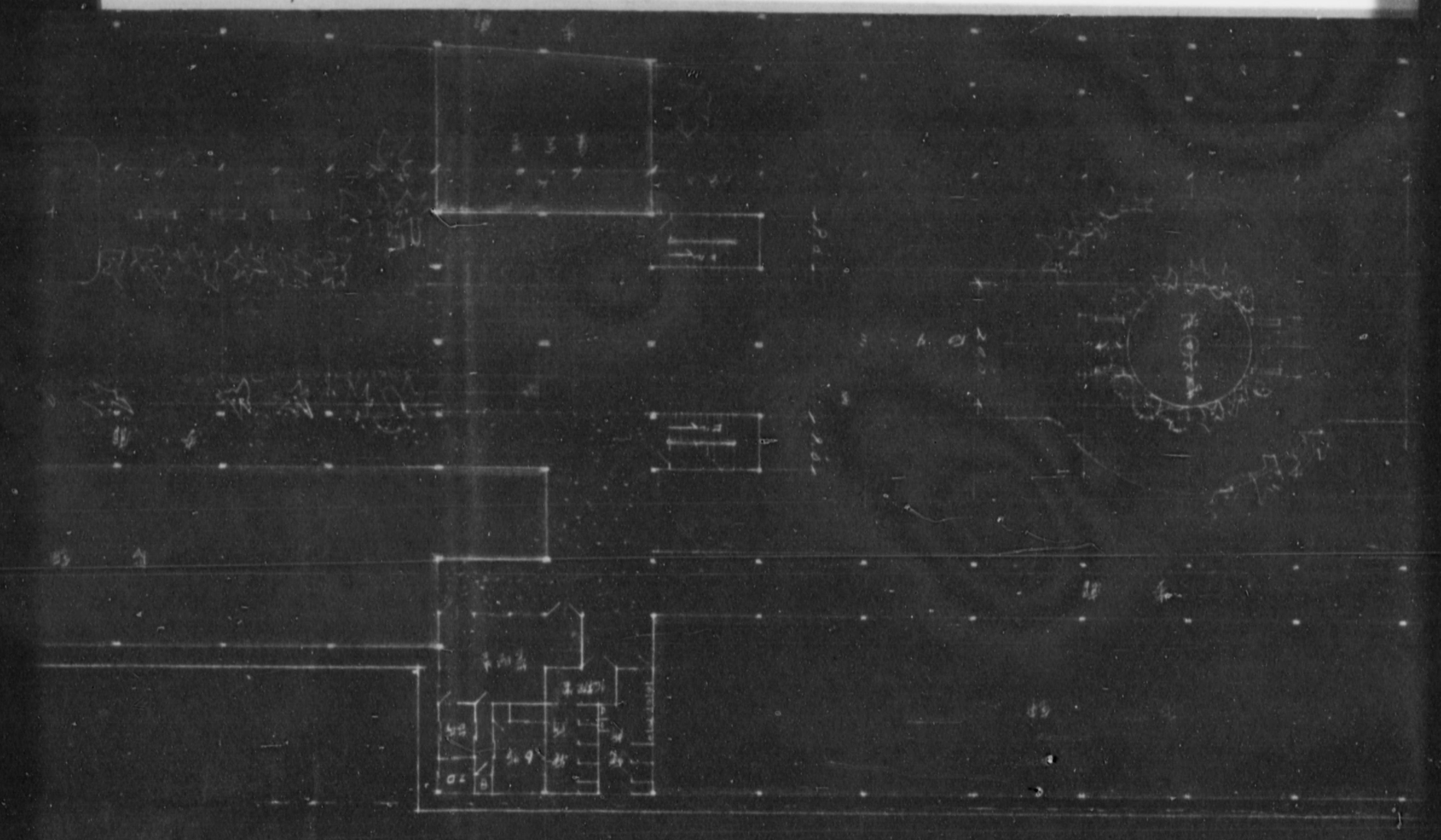

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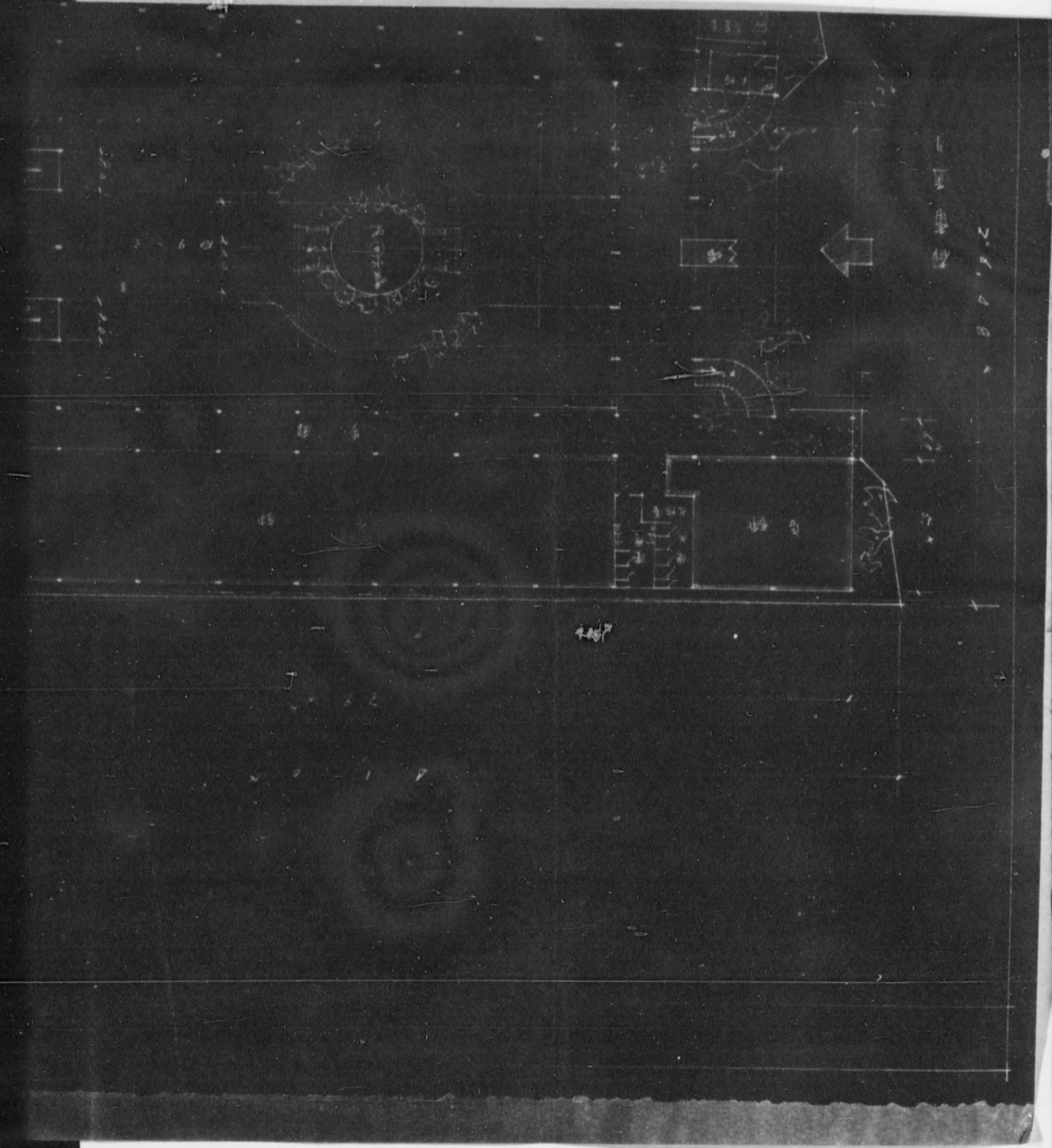

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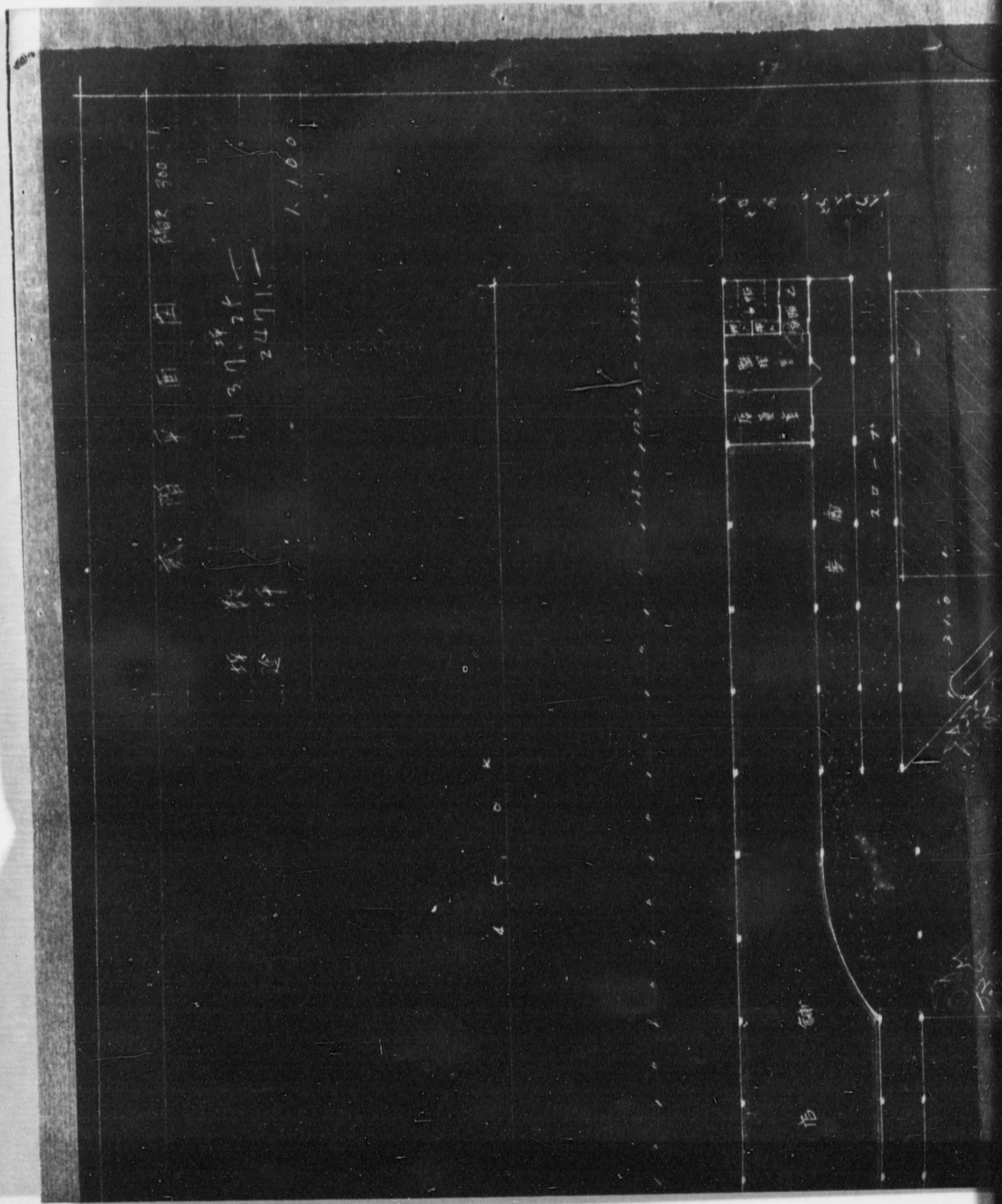

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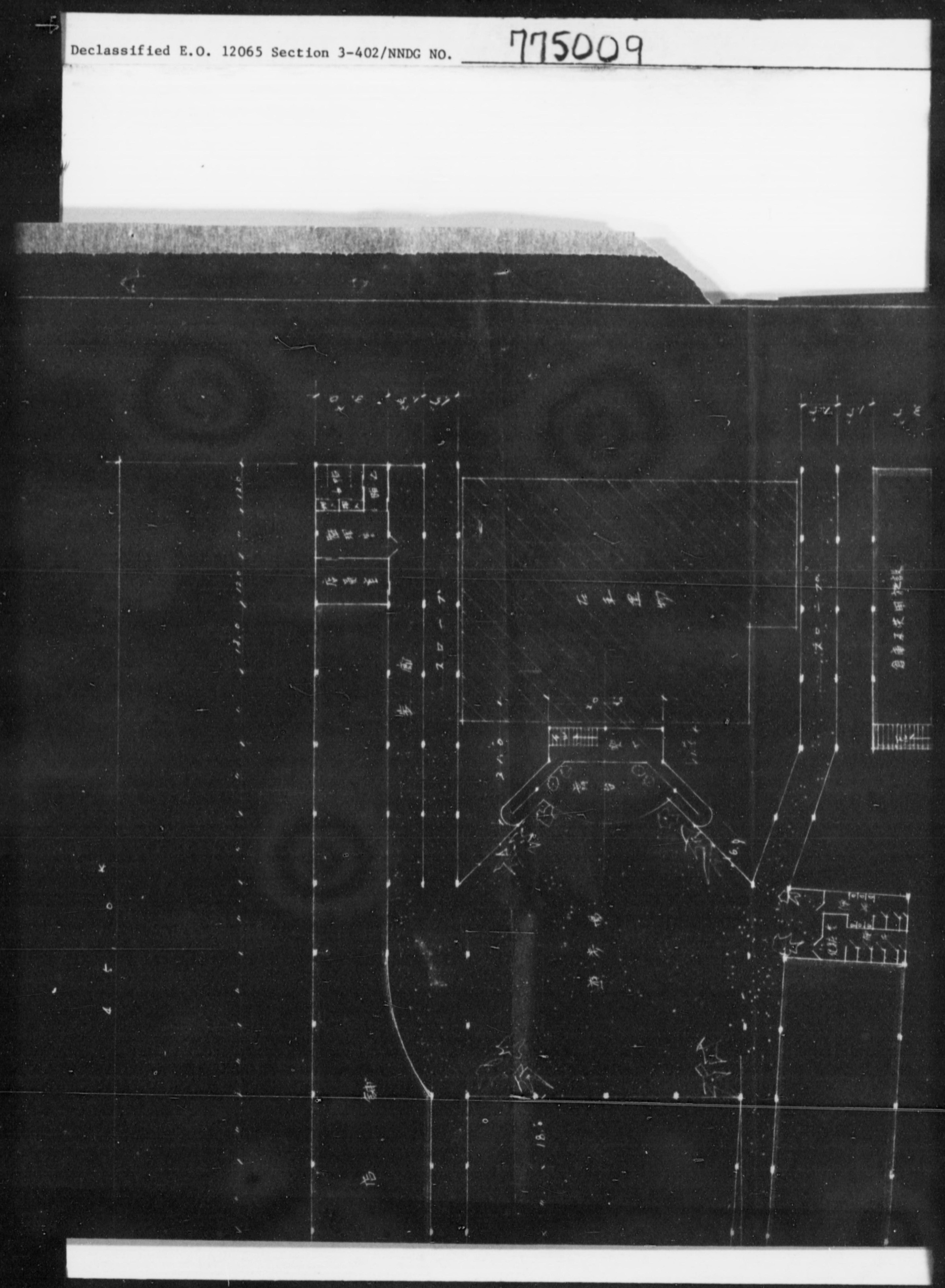

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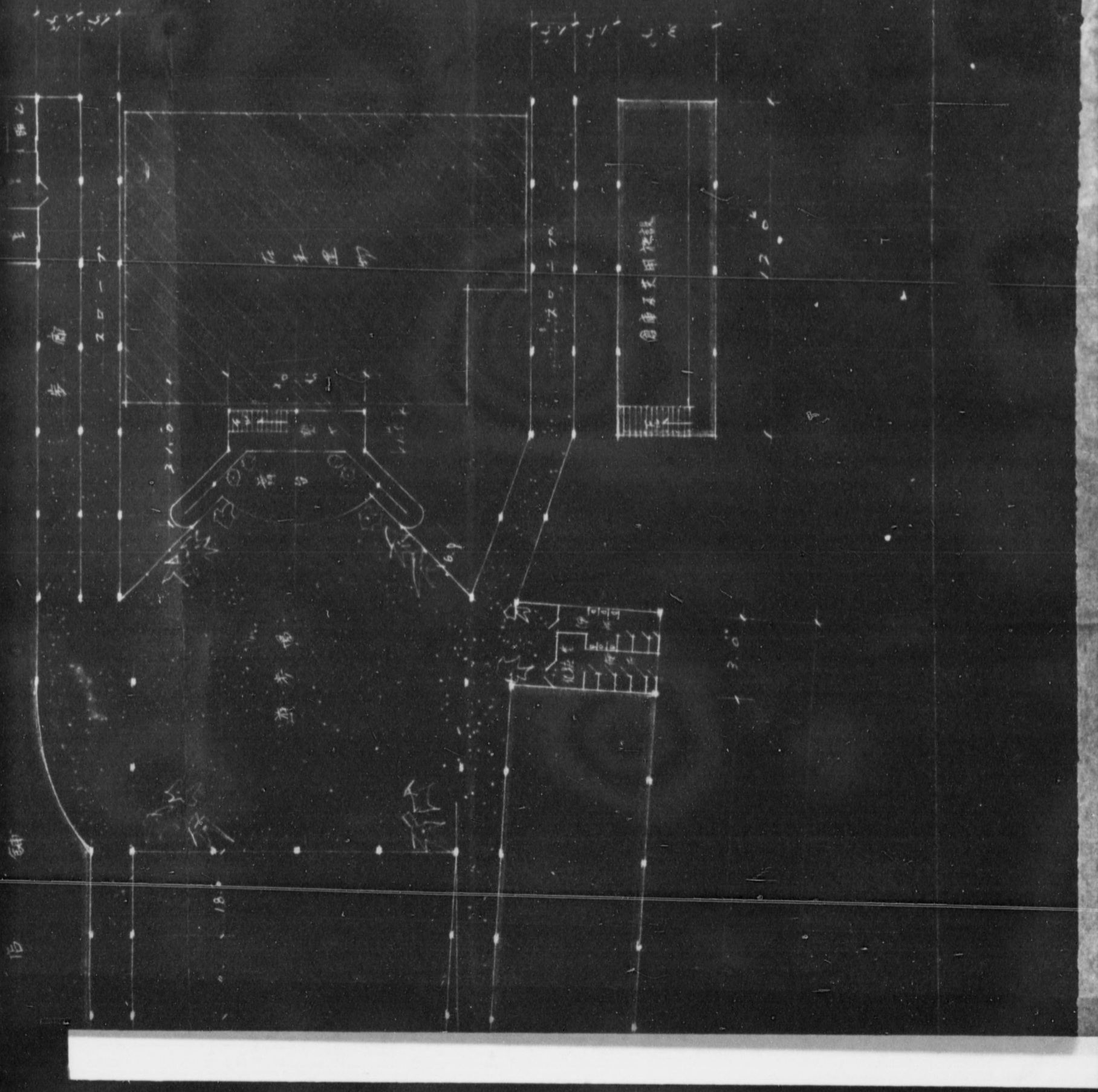

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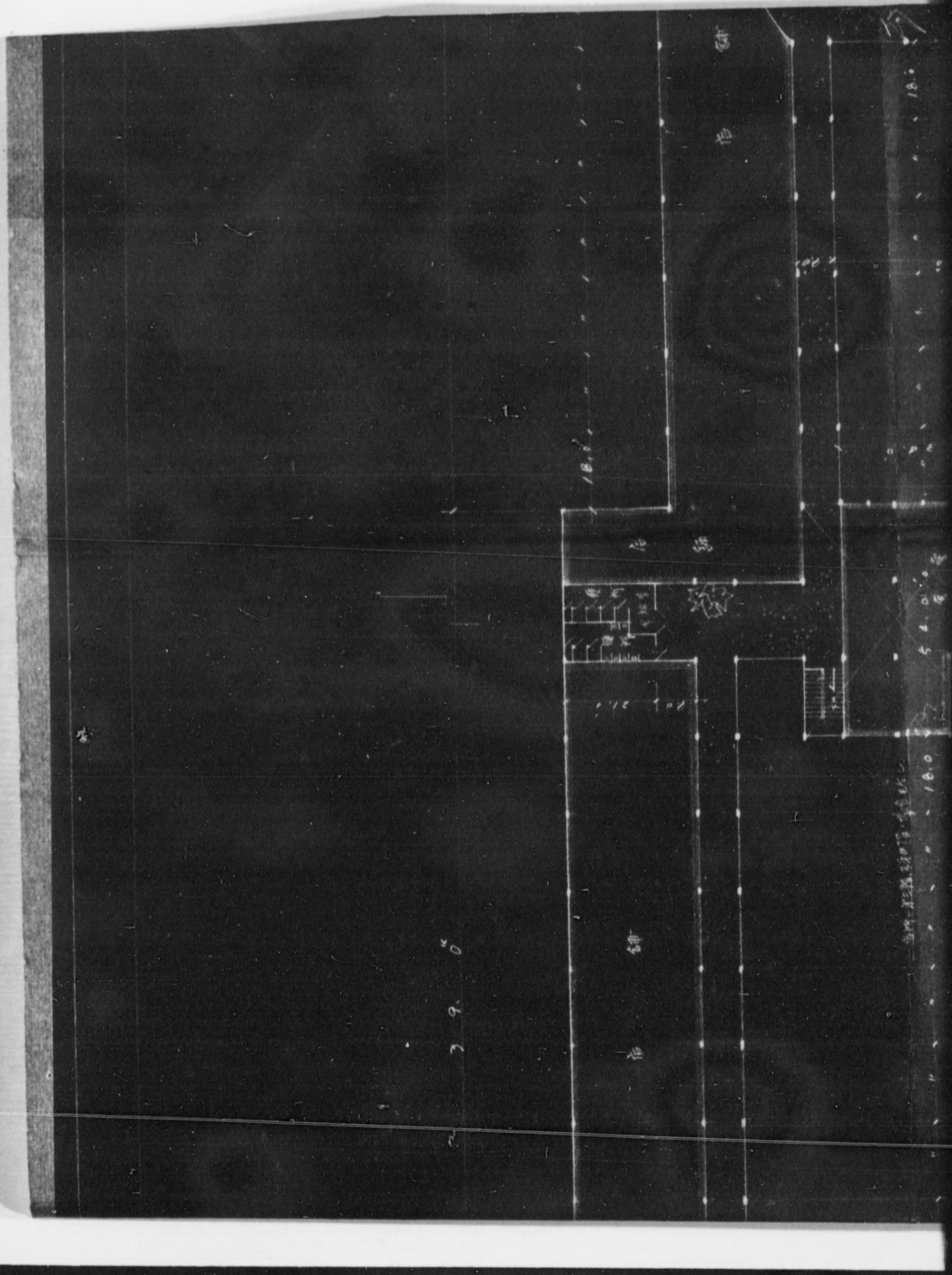

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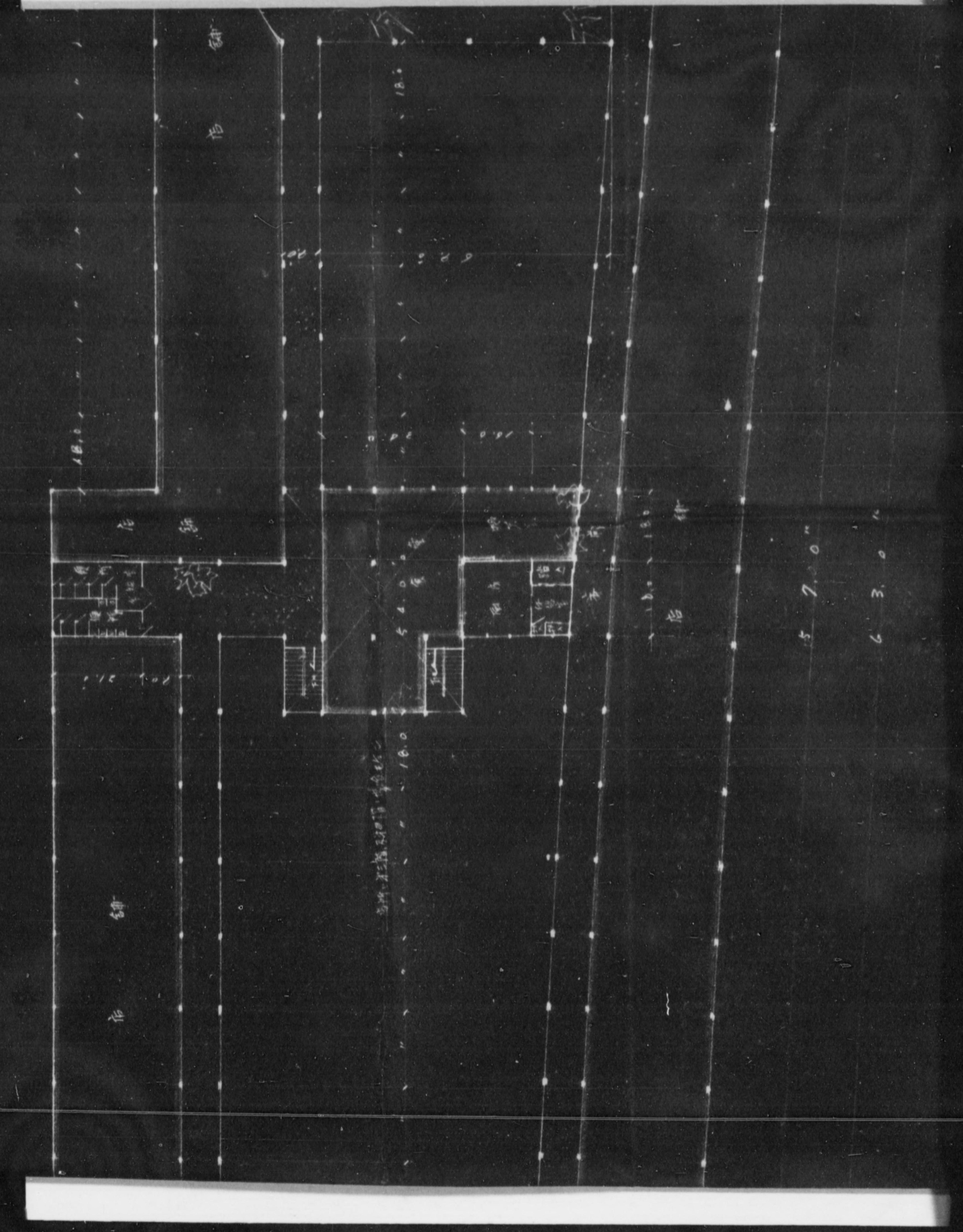

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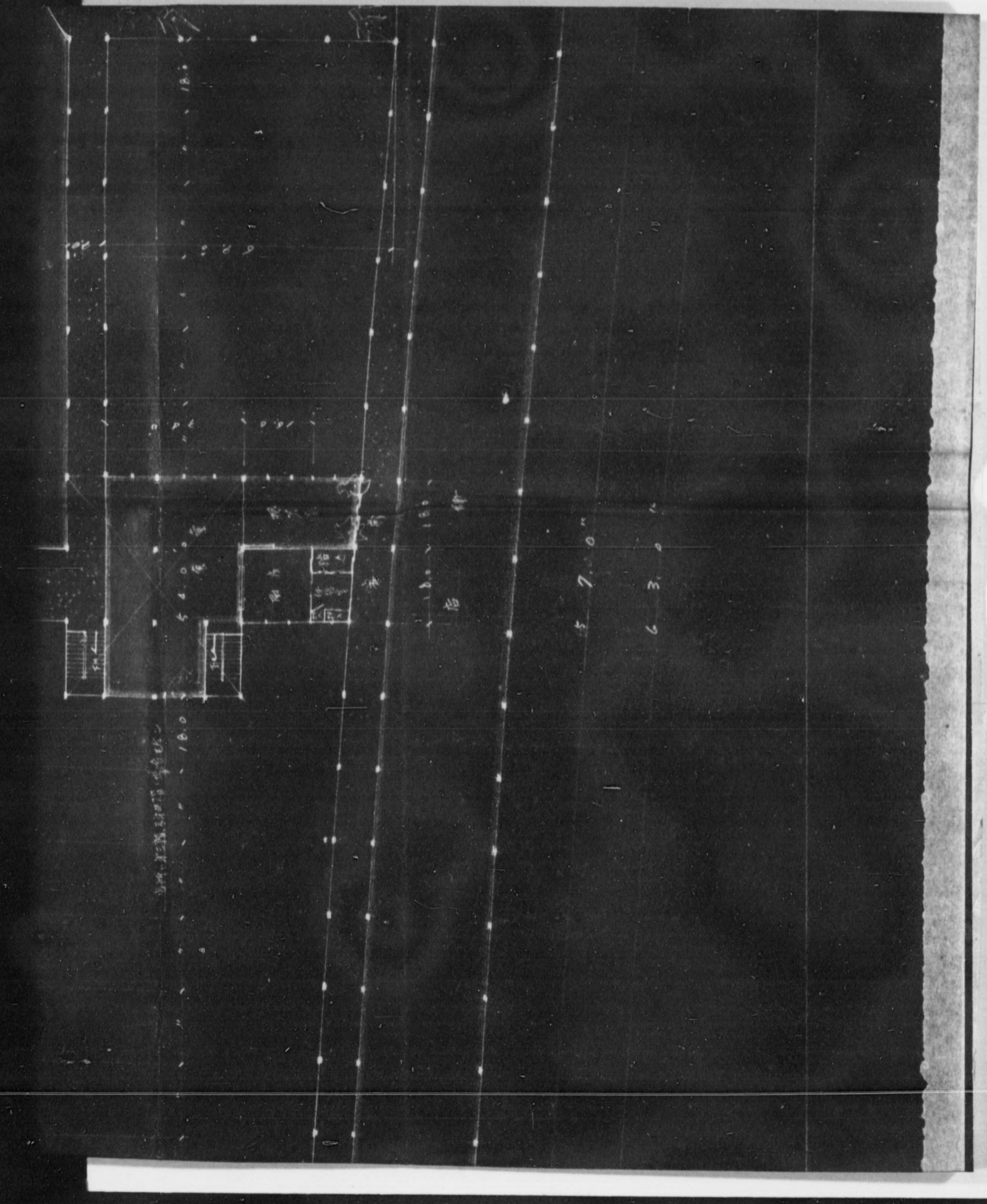

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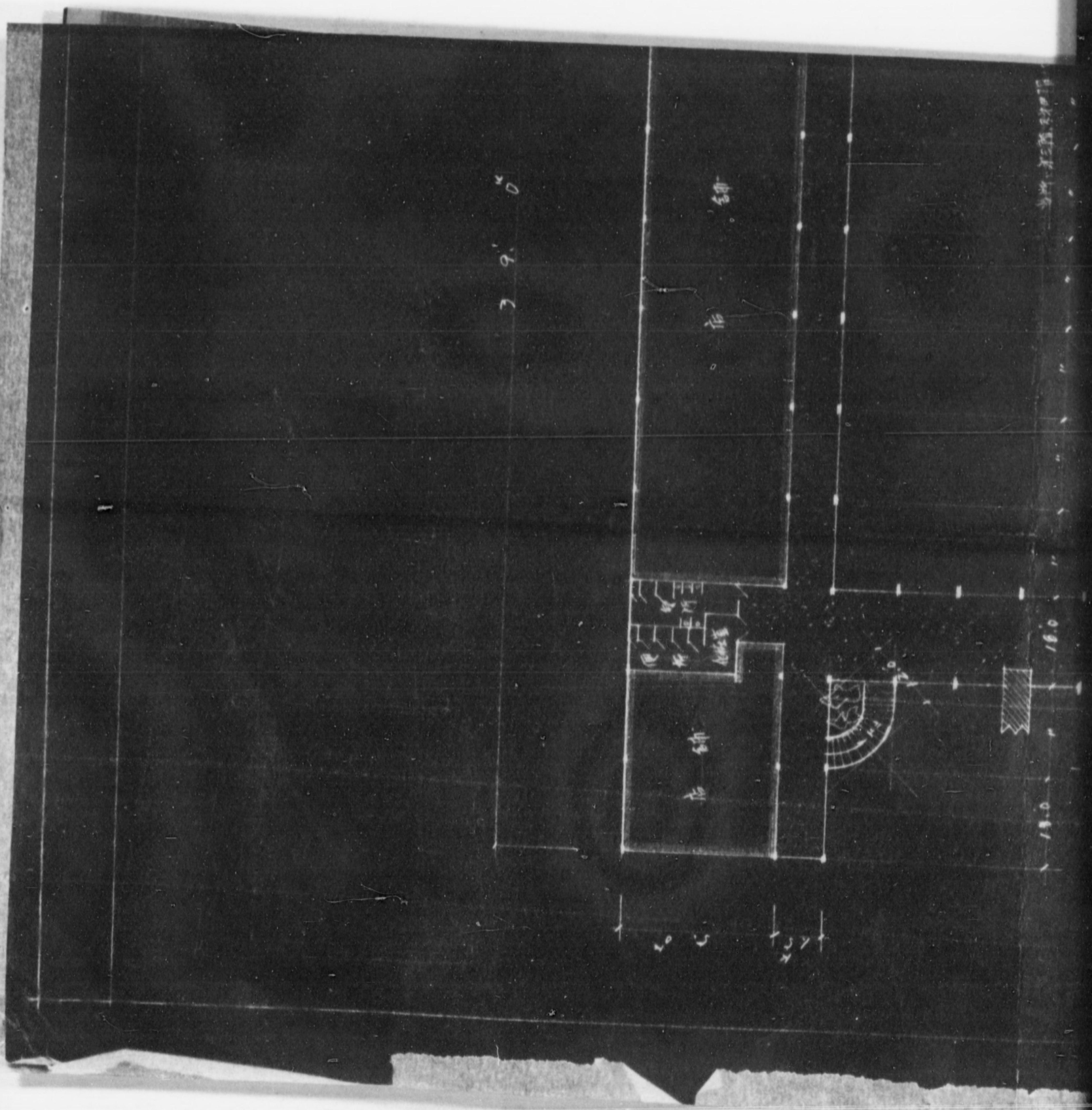

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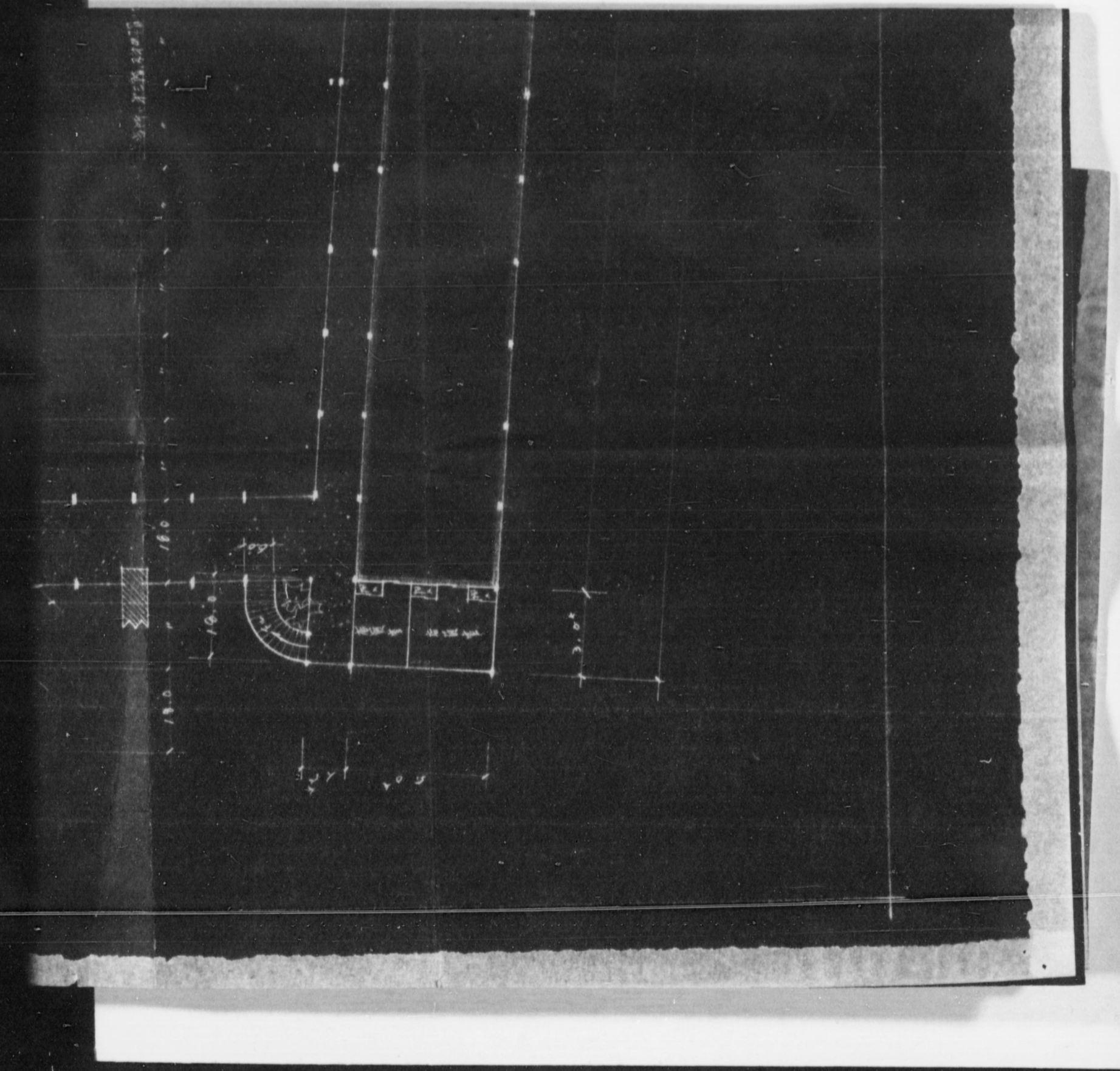

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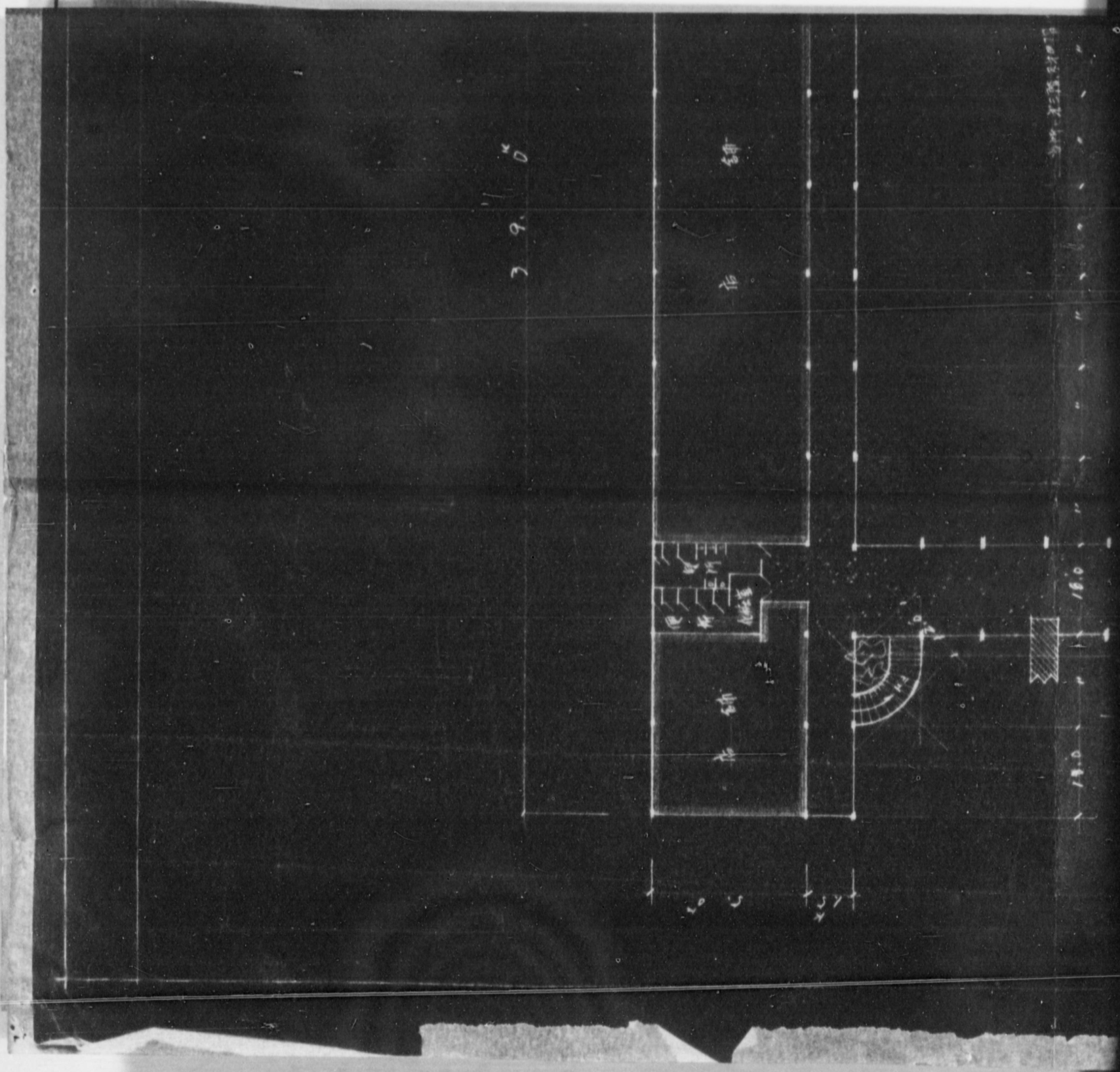

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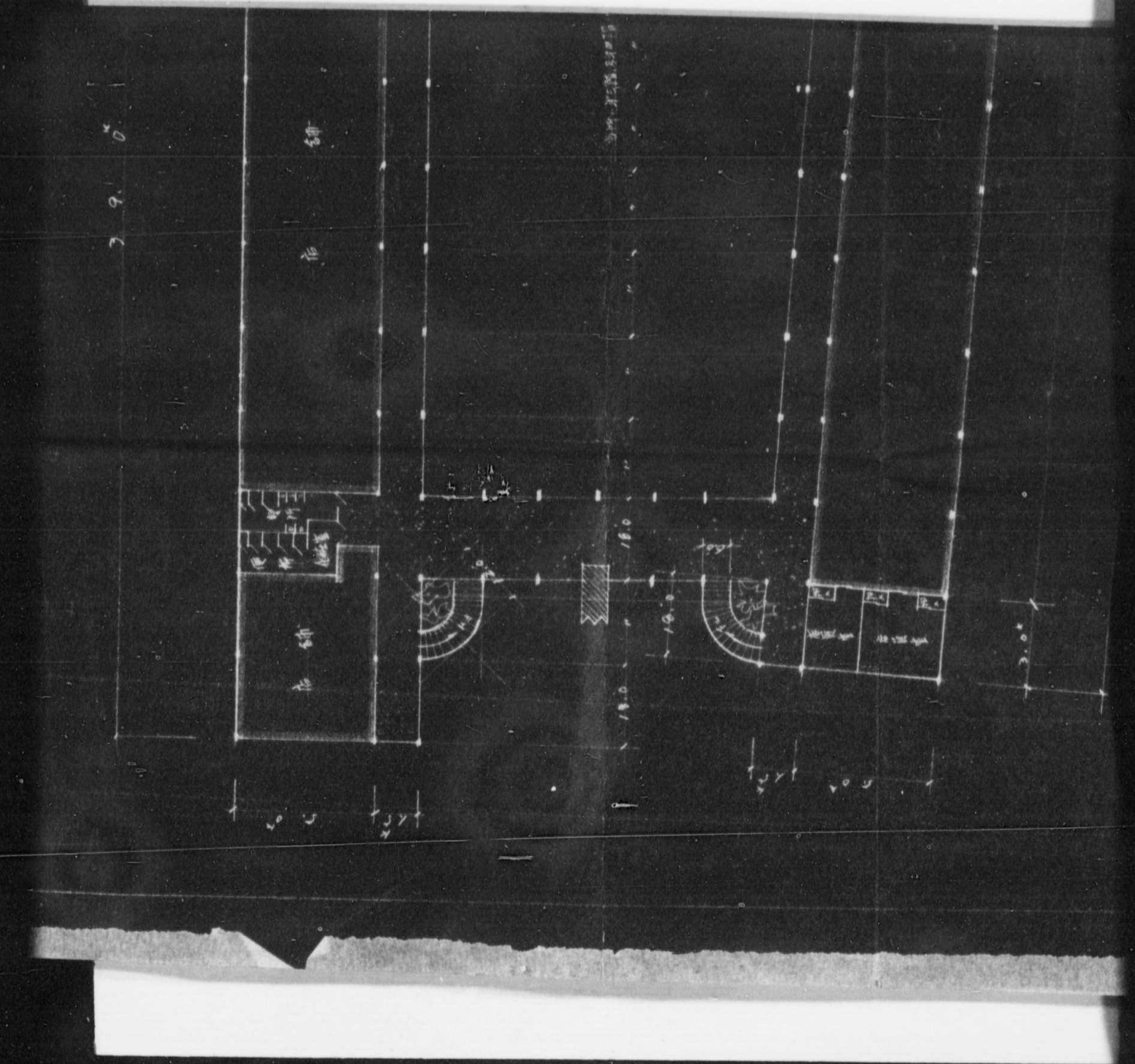

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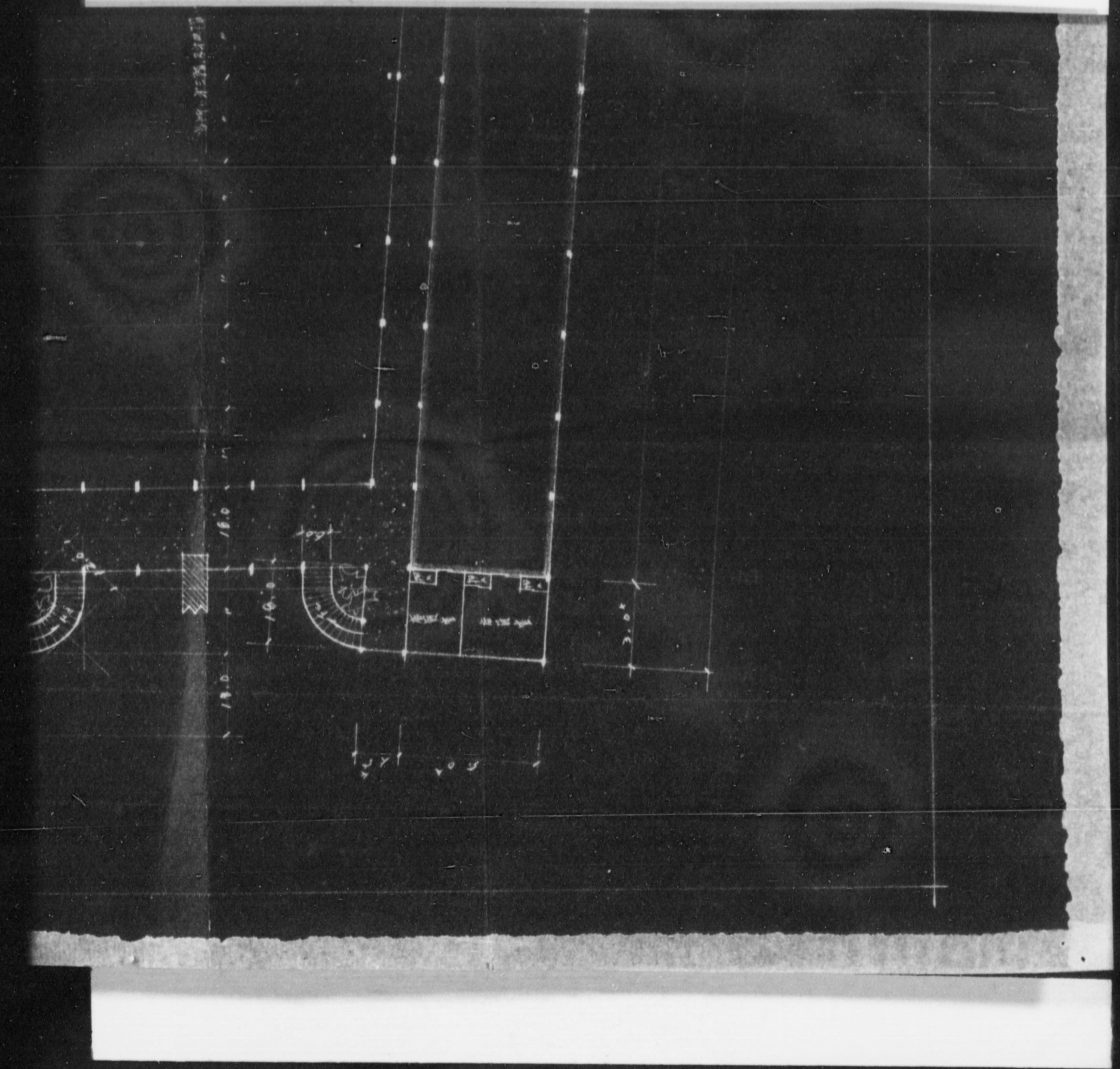

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19 October 1949

A meeting concerning to street stalls removal was held on 18th October 1949. Mr. Yasui, Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Tanaka, Chief of Police Department, Mr. Shioya, Chief of Fire Brigade Department and Mr. Ishikawa attended from the Government, and 6 to 8 representatives of street stall people proposed them to cancil their plan. On the contrary, the necessity of street stalls will increase, from the view-point of the increasing unemployed, they insisted.

The Governor answered them, explaining the reason and the process to remove street stalls and both Governor and Chief of Police Department told them that this plan should be done by all means and that this plan was agreed by the Occupation forces too. Then the representatives said "Then we will go to the Occupation forces concerned. to explain our situation."

So, they will come to you soon, I think. Beside I have their petition in my hand, so if you like to see, I'll submit it to you.

DR. ISHIKAWA
Chief of Construction Bureau

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Dear Mr. Fritz.

Yesterday I forget to ask you about the following case.

× G.S says "everything about Roadstall replacement" are left to the freewill of Governor.

× Then what shall we treat about the final date "say March 31st." ——— No change

× Are you going to say "~~that~~ the belongs to Governors free judgment" or "No change allowed on the date."

We would like hear your oppinion as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Eiyo Ishikawa.

Dr. Eiyo Ishikawa.

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4613

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-1-

Expected sites at new loc

Location	Owners of land	Area in Tsubo	Number of stalls acceptable	Stall	Market	Food stuffs	Supplementary food stuffs	Fish	Fruits	General
ASAKUSA and UENO Area										
At the rear of ASAKUSA KANNON Temple & Others	Temple	2,000	400	400	-		-	10		
Around the great pond & a part of reclaimed land at the same site	4	1,000	100	100	-	-	-	2		
In the compound of HONGANJI	4	2,000	350	100	2	-	-	2		
				200	10	10	5	3		
Evacuated land for anti air raid, in the vicinity of NITENMON	TOYOTO Saving	2,000	300	100	2	-	-	2		
				200	10	10	5	3		
Around the SHINOBAZU Pond	4		200	200	-	-	-	5		
Evacuated land for anti air raid, in the vicinity of HONGO KIKUZAKA	4	300	50	50	5	3	2	2		
Evacuated land for anti air raid, in the vicinity of HONGO SAKASHITA-MACHI	4	300	40	40	5	3	2	2		

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Expected sites at new location for 4613 stalls

Acceptable	Stalls	Quarters	Grand Staff	Supplementary Grand Staff	Fixed	Friends	General	Guards	Chaperones	Members' Guests	Guards Privileges for Ladies		Brokers	Scholarship	Special Specific Device	Processing	Entrance
Area																	
500	400	-		-	10	10	150	15		10	10	-	5	-			
400	100	-	-	-	2	3	30	-		5	2	-	-	-			
300	100	2	-	-	2	5	20	7		2	2	3	5	-			
	200	10	10	5	3	5	80	15		-	3	2	5	3			
200	100	2	-	-	2	5	-	10		5	2	3	10	10			
	200	10	10	5	3	5	20	20		5	3	2	10	20			
100	200	-	-	-	5	15	40	10		30	10	-	-	-			
50	50	5	3	2	2	2	-	3		-	10	-	-	3			
40	40	5	3	2	2	2	-	3		-	5	2	5	2			

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13

Bookstalls	School	Sweeping & Specific duties	Processing	Goods	Cleaning	Cooking & driving	Shoe repairs	Commercial	Others	Remarks
10	10	—	5	—	10	140	20	—	20	to be planned to agree
										demand of sights seers
6	2	—	—	—	5	35	5	—	13	
										same as above
4	2	3	5	—	2	30	3	—	17	stalls to be built like a live
4	3	2	5	3	3	30	3	5	18	market
5	2	3	10	10	2	30	10	—	9	stalls kept from removal, as
5	3	2	10	20	3	30	20	10	24	seemed to be a livelihood
30	10	—	—	—	10	50	20	—	10	& there are many dog thing shop
										Residential quarter & a co
—	10	—	—	3	—	8	3	2	6	street taken into c
										Taken
—	5	2	5	2		5	3	2	4	

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Subject to specific services	Processing fees	Cattle	Trading & drinking	Shoe repairs	Commercials	Others	Remarks
5	—	10	140	20	—	20	to be planned to agree with the demand of sightseers
—	—	5	35	5	—	13	same as above
3	5	—	2	30	3	—	17	stalls to be built like a livelihood market
2	5	3	3	30	3	5	18	
3	10	10	2	30	10	—	9	stalls kept from removal, as they seemed to be a livelihood market & there are many clothing shops & hide dealers
2	10	20	3	30	20	10	24	
—	—	—	10	50	20	—	10	
—	—	3	—	8	3	2	6	Residential quarter & a colour of student street taken into account Taken
2	5	2		5	3	2	4	

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1.

Evacuated land for anti-air raid in the vicinity of HONGO KOMAGOME SENDAGI CHO	TOKYO-TO former	200	30	30	5	3	2	2	2
-"- in the vicinity of HONGO NEZU YANAGI-CHO	"	200	30	30	5	3	2	2	2

KANDA Area

In the Compound of YASUKUNI Shrine	Former army	500	400	250	-	-	-	5	2
Land for railway, in the vicinity of KANDA Railway station	leased land of KANDA Ward								

GINZA Area

Reclaimed land in SANJIKKEN-BORI	TOKYO-TO Estate	1,000	500	Meiji-ya Confectionery store			First floor, 30 of Second floor, joint operated by Third floor, Eating shop. 16		
In the compound of TSUKIJI HONGANJI	Temple	250	60	60	10	6	4	4	4
A part of SHIBA Park	Temple	200	50	50	10	5	-	-	3
In the Compound of KOMPIRA Shrine	Shrine	150	130	30	10	5	-	-	3

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30	5	3	2	2	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	
30	5	3	2	2	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	

250	-	-	-	5	20	40	-	10	5	-	60			

Dept store & Specialty Market	First floor, 300 of Seasongoods, Curious, Presents, Food stuff, Repair shop etc. Second floor, Joint operated shop of Clothing & personal effects. Third floor, Eating shop, Hotel, Dental office, Beauty parlour, shops to let.													
60	10	6	4	4	4	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	2	
50	10	5	-	-	3	2	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	
30	10	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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	2	-	-	-	+	3	2	1	5
	2	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	5

o.	5	-	60			30	10		25	This site to be expected for a structu street & specific market & deal in electrice apparatus

...ents - Food stuff. Repair Shop &c.
...ional effects
...ety Parlour, shops & let

	5	-	-	-	2	10	5	1	7	
	10	-	-	-	-	10	3		4	Residential site & University in vicinity is taken into consideration
	-	-	-	-	-	5	5		2	Residential site & government of town is to be counted on.

...to be fitted for sightseeing or to be ...model nations duties & ... will be strongly taken into consideration.

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—	—	—	3	2	1	5	
—	—	1	3	2	—	5	
60			30	10		25	This site is to be expected for a student street & specific market is dealt in electrice apparatus
Repair shops &c.							To be fitted for sightseeing or to be a model nations duties of Entertainment will be strongly taken into consideration.
Shops & let							
—	—	2	10	5	1	7	
—	—	—	10	3		4	Residential site & university in the vicinity is taken into consideration.
—	—	—	5	5		2	Residential site & government office town is to be carried on.

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IKEBUKURO Area

Expected site of park in the neighbourhood of RIKKYO Univ.	Shrine or Temple	400	100	100	20	10	–	–	
In the compound of KICHIJOJIN Shrine, ZOSHIGAYA	Temple	300	170	70	15	6	5	–	
In the compound of TENSO Shrine	Shrine	200	50	50	60	15	–	–	
In the compound of TOGENUKI JIZO in the vicinity of SUGAMO Station	shrine	200	50	50	10	5	–	–	

SHINJUKU area

On the Compound of HANAZONO Shrine	Shrine	400	80	80	15	6	5	1	
In the compound of TAISOJI	Temple	300	60	60	10	5	–	–	
a part of SHINJUKU Garden	national Govt	3,000	500	Best Store & Specialty market					the same as
In the vicinity of JUNISO, centering around KUMANO Shrine	shrine	1,000	170	50	10	5	–	–	
				20	–	5	2	1	
In the vicinity of municipal dwellings at TOYAMAGAHARA	national Govt	300	50	50	8	6	3	2	2

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100	20	10	–	–	10	–	5	5	10	–	3	–	–		
70	15	6	5	–	5	5	–	3	5		5				
50	10	5	–	–	3	2	3	–	10	–	–	–	–		
50	10	5	–	–	3	2	3	–	10	–	–	–	–		
80	15	6	5	1	5	20	–	3	–	–	5	–	–		
60	10	5	–	–	5	10	3	–	5	–	–	–	3		

left store
Specific market the same assignment for shops to be expected as SANTIKKEN BOR

50	10	5	–	–	2	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–		
20	–	5	2	1	2	2			–	–	–	2	2		
50	8	6	3	2	2	–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2		

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–	5	–	6	10	–	3	–	–	20	5	–	12	Residential quar… at the back a…
5	–	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	10	7	–	9	
2	3	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	4	
2	3	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	4	
20	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–	10	–	–	11	Specially a pl… considered.
10	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	3	5	2	–	13	
–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	6	a atom-sphere…
2			–	–	–	2	2			2	2	–	Lebon to be ta…
–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	5		2	3	8	

…mount for shops to be expected as SANJIKIEN BORI

…the same long…

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–	3	–	–	20	5	–	12	Residential quarters to be considered as the back area.
	5			10	2		9	
								-4-
–	–	–	–	10	3	–	4	-4-
–	–	–	–	10	3	–	4	-4-
–	5	–	–	10	–	–	11	Specially a plant market is considered.
–	–	–	3	5	2		13	-11-
ected as SANJIKKENBORI								the same layout as SANJIKKENBORI
–	–	–	–	20	–	–	6	a atomosphere of play ground for
–	–	2	2		2	2	–	labour to be taken into account.
2	–	2	2	5	2	3	8	

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In the vicinity of SHINJUKU 3CHOME	National Govnr	2,000	500	Kept in store of specific number						The assignment
SHIBUYA Area										
River side of the SHIBUYA	Govnr	width 12 m length 200 m	200	200	30	30	10	5	10	
In the compound of ONTAKE Shrine	Shrine	150	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SHINAGAWA Area										
SHINOSAKI 3CHOME In the vicinity of OTANDA Station	Private Land	200	50	50	10	6	3	2	2	
OTANDA 5CHOME " "	"	200	50	50	10	6	3	2	2	
In the vicinity of MEGURO Station In the rear of TEIKOKU Bank	"	250	50	50	10	5	3	2	2	
KOTO Area										
Small Park KOTOBASHI 4CHOME	TOKYO-TO Govnr	200	51	51	10	5	—	—	2	
a part of KINSHI Park	Govnr	200	51	51	10	5	—	—	2	

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...ept store
...ecific market the assignment for shops to be expected same as SANTJIKKENHOF

700	30	30	10	5	10	10	5	7	5	–	5	5	5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

50	10	6	3	2	2	–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	
50	10	6	3	2	2	–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	
50	10	6	3	2	2	–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	

51	10	5	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	
51	10	5	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	

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10	10	5	7	5	–	5	5	5	60	5	3	10	To be
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	10	Consul

2	–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	5	2	2	7	To be
2	–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	5	2	2	7	
2	–	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	10	2	2	–	Consul

2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	20	2	–	3	Special
2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	20	2	–	3	

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5	5	5	60	5	3	10	To be a compilation center for desk workers with residential quarters in the rear, the demand of a house life to be agreed with.
–	–	–	20	–	–	10	Consolation for desk workers to be agreed with.

							To be expected to agree with the
–	2	2	5	2	2	7	demand of residential quarters
–	2	2	5	2	2	7	
							Consolation for desk workers & a demand
–	2	2	10	2	2	–	of food life in the household to be agreed with.

–	–	–	5	20	2	–	3	Specially a consolation for labours to be taken into account.
	–	–	5	20	2	–	3	

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-5-

River bank, KOTOIBASHI, 4 CHOME	TOKYO-TO	200	40	40	8	6	3	2	2
In the compound of FUKAGAWA HACHIMAN	shrine	200	51	51	10	5	—	—	2
In the compound of KAEIDO TEMJIN	"	100	20	20	—	2	—	—	—
Total		4,613		4,783	154	75	14	30	107
				4,160	171	101	47	33	45

Remarks: 1, This investigation has not obtained the

1, measurement of area is a rough estima

1, the site stated in this table where, con

1, as to the expected occupation which will be

1, the stalls taken into consideration.

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40	40	8	6	3	2	2	—	3	2	—	2	—	2
51	51	10	5	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
20	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	6983	154	95	14	30	107	326	67	84	131	6	93	10
	6160	121	101	47	33	45	127	70	77	60	23	40	47

investigation has not obtained the agreement of land owners and g
vernment of area is a rough estimation.

ote stated in this table where, comparatively, there are very small

e expected occupation which will be operated in the new site, chara

ells taken into consideration.

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2	2	—	3	2	—	2	—	2	2	5	—	2	1
—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	20	2		3
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	4
30	107	226	67	84	131	6	93	10	51	515	102	—	188
33	45	127	70	27	60	23	40	47	76	189	58	41	105

...ence the agreement of land owners and other concerned persons.

...h estimation.

...here, comparatively, there are very small to be an objective.

...h will be operated in the new site, characteristics of the new site

...ten

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							Hemgrad of food life in the neighbouring dwellings & be agreed with.
—	2	2	5	—	2	1	
—	—	5	20	2		3	Consolation & food life of labourers & be taken into account
—	—	2	10	—	—	4	Merry makers of the neighbouring pay guardian & worshippers of the Shrine to be taken into account
93	10	51	515	102	—	188	
40	47	26	189	58	41	105	

owers and other concerned persons.

easy stalls to be an objective.

site characteristics of the new site and future conditions

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November ~~17th~~ 21st, 1949

PETITION

Mr. W.G.Fritz
Public Safety Division,
G-2 Section, GHQ, SCAP

Dear Sir,

Re Prohibition of Street-Stalls

Japanese papers of 5th inst. reported us what was said to be your opinion expressed as an observer at the press conference at the Metropolitan Government Office on 4th inst. regarding the captioned item. We do not know whether these reports are correct expressions of your opinions or not.

For your information following items were reported as your opinions.

(1) GHQ, SCAP supports the decision of the Governor, the Metropolitan Police and the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

(2) The reasons concerns not only the traffic, fire-fighting, sanitary conditions, and the beauty of the city bat also rooting out of undemocratic influences.

(3) The decision aims at removal of stalls to other places, not the abolition.

(4) No extention will be granted for the time of removal.

(5) The movement of stall-keepers against the decision is supposed to be due to misunderstanding of the intentions of the authorities. Public Safety Division will do every thing

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in their power to help and relieve the Sellers. The intervention of the third parties will make the solution difficult.

(6) The same happened in New York with good result.

Frankly speaking, we were much desappointed at the report. It gave a shock on our belief that SCAP always takes sides with the social weak and poor. Though we admit some faults on our side, which we have earnest intention to improve as will be mentioned hereunder, we assert proudly that we are honest, independent and respectable citizens and the arbitrary decision of the Governor will deprive us of the means of living without any convincing reasons. The public opinion , the foundation of Democracy has supported our position. Leading newspapers expressed their unanimous opinions against the decision in the editorials. For example we enclose herewith a copy of the "Mainichi" and "Yomiuri" comments translated into English. The "Bungei Shunju", a magazine for the intelligent, protected us. Our "Signature Campaign" obtained earnest support of the citizens, in spite of its short term and unpublicity.

The mic location of the radio corporation showed the same favorable result.

In spite of our faults the above mentioned support of the public opinion shows that our citizens consider the increasing menace of the economic crisis as a common problem affecting their lives as well as ours. More over, it is clear that they support us out of sheer sympathy for the honest independent, respectable poor sellers. ~~It~~

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It must be emphasized that the Government itself as well as newspapers admit that we flatly refuse the intervention of minor radicals, whether they may be right or left.

You are reported to have stated that the decision aimed at removal of stalls to other places, not at the abolition, and the stall-keepers had some misunderstanding on this point. But all the citizens including us know this, for this had been already announced by the authorities. Why all the people expressed disapproval of the decision considering its aim as the abolition in spite of the announcement ? Because everybody understands that "the removal to other places" is nothing but "the abolition" as a matter of fact. The explanation is very easy and simple. At present almost all grounds are of private ownership except public roads and streets and the "substitute places" under plan of the City authorities are lonely, little-frequented and therefore completely unsuitable for business. It naturally follows that removal to such places will end in the close of business out of inactivity sooner or later. Due to the above mentioned reason we are strongly opposed to the removal to other places.

Are there any convincing reasons justifying our compulsory removal from the present locations ? Your reasons are the same as those of the City Authorities except rooting out of undemocratic influences. You will clearly understand by the enclosed "Mainichi" and "Yomiuri" comments that these reasons are not convincing enough to deprive more than about 10,000 duly licensed poor sellers and their families of the means of living

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even if they have some degree of truth. Every social system has some faults in itself. Capitalism itself is a target of adverse criticism by socialists and communists owing to some faults of its own. It goes without saying, however, how dangerous it is to destroy capitalism itself to remedy its faults. We are anxious to improve our faults as well as possible and your advice and help for the purpose are quite welcome. But we cannot help expressing strong objection to the plan to deprive us of means of living without giving us any chance for the elimination of the faults.

We have been planning in earnest following methods of improvement in order to satisfy your criticism. We beg you to examine them with sympathy and understanding.

(1) Reason due to the traffic and fire-fighting -------

Speaking of the obstacle of the traffic, the success of our "signature campaign" shows that pedestrians are not against us so strongly as to assert the abolition at the cost of our lives. They know our distress and difficulties. As to the parking of motor-cars, some necessary spaces are left between stalls. Maybe they are not so wide enough as to satisfy the owners of cars, but we humbly request for their sympathy in order to maintain our last means of living.

The same considerations were made for the activity of fire-brigades. Long history of street-stalls has no record that they obstructed fire-fighting. If fire-brigade finds it necessary in case of emergency they may destroy some stalls as neccessitated by the occasion. In

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such a rare case, we will gladly pay for the damage done to the owners as "general average(Common loss)"

(2) Reason due to sanitary conditions ----Sanitary conditions as well as sales of illegal goods, which you omitted in your statement, are applicable not only to stall-sellers but also to ordinary stores. And we believe that the latter do not abide by the law and regulations so well as we do under the present conditions. These problems are limited to some bad sellers and satisfactory solution should be found in the strict enforcement of regulations. We are willing to do everything within our reach to co-operate with the police authorities in this connection.

(3) Reason due to beauty of the city ---- As was pointed out in newspapers and magazines etc., many other urgent things are left undone, which could be done without prejudice of interests of the people. We do not say that our present stalls are beautiful enough. Far from it. We have done our best to beautify them as much as we can afford it. Our ideals have been realized with some stalls, though partially and unsatisfactorily. Please understand, however, that our scarce capital and hard times often frustrate our good will for improvement. No seller could be satisfied with ugly stores. We shall be much obliged if you help us obtain financial assistance for the beautification.

(4) Last but least unimportant reason due to rooting out undemocratic influences --- To our regret and pity, it has been generally believed that street-stalls are under undemocratic influences, and to our more pity, it was partially true. But we can proudly assert that

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Ginza stalls have never been under domination of bosses. After the War bosses had been arrested and gangs were ordered dissolved. And we have always supported the police as peace-loving citizens, and will do so in the future. Please understand that all street-sellers are now completely free from the control of bosses. We carry on our business independently under the approval and license of the police authorities.

In case such undesirable forces will rise again, the chief of the police station will take necessary measures instantly against it upon proof of the fact. Undemocratic controls of bosses have nothing to do with us now.

As you will understand fully by the above statement, our sincere request is made for the permission to do business on the present location on condition that necessary improvements shall be made on the present state of affairs.

Newspapers and magazines state that street-stalls are the most effective social system to relieve the unemployed. They are the last bulwark to protect the unemployed from despair and desperation, crimesand violences. As you know quite well, our social economy is panic-stricken and the unemployed are on the increase under influences of the nine-point principles of the "Dodge" plan. Our business is very dull and we live every day from hand to mouth. We ourselves are not satisfied with the present business which gives us considirable physical pains and suffers from social prejudices. We would gladly remove to ordinary stores if we could afford it. But as a matter

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of fact it is quite impossible for us to do so before April next year, because it will cost us a huge amount of capital beyond our reach. And moreover January-March are the dullest season of the year. We request you from the depth of our hearts to allow us an extention of business for two years at least. If we can get two years extention and appropriate help and guidance of the authorities, we believe that most of us will make desperate efforts to save some capital and remove to ordinary stores. The case in New York which you mentioned as a precedent is not to be applicable to Tokyo under the economic depression in the post-War Japan.

We would be always honest, independent and respectable citizens, not social nuisances. Please give us a chance to improve our lives. Do not deprive us of means of living too hastily. Lives of more than tens of thousand honest but poor people depend on the supreme power of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. We repeatedly request you to give serious and deliberate consideration to this life-and-death matter for us. May God help us !

Yours faithfully,

Former Members of the Ginza Seiboku
(Honest and Peaceful) Commercial
Mutual Association

Y. Kobayashi

Yoshimi Kobayashi
Representative

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PRESS COMMENT ------ "MAINICHI"

Lift the Ban of Street-Stalls

Street-stalls will be prohibited in the city of Tokyo after April, 1950. It has been announced up to the present that all the street-stalls will be removed after six months without distinction of kind of business. Even shoe-shiners and lottery-sellers might not be exceptional. For the time being this is the case limited to Tokyo, but considering the alleged reasons of the prohibition the same will happen soon in many other cities and towns all over our country. This is not a mere local problem.

The prohibition was decided by the Governor, the Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police and the Inspector General of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade after consultation. It was dealt with as a mere local administrative affair. It is not clear to us whether the Government ordered the Governor of Tokyo City to issue the ban or not. Though the Local Administration considers this with rather easy-going attitude, the problem has serious and far reaching influences on the lives of more than 12,000 sellers and their families. If this happens in other cities and towns, more than a million people will suffer deadly blows on their livings. This is as serious and important as the slash of the Government personnel, which was carried into effect deliberately after the Diet discussed in earnest all the details of the relative law and regulations.

Why the street-stalls must be banned ? Three reasons are alleged by the authorities as follows --- (1) they are obstacles of the traffic (2) some provisions-sellers might not be sanitary and (3) they spoil the beauty of the city. But these are flimsy reasons.

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Speaking of the last reason this is the least convincing. In order to make our city beautiful, many more urgent things are left undone, for instance, clearance of the war-debris, ugly sign-boards, posters, and dust-bins on the street and so on. In order to secure the lives of street-sellers, we can put up with the present state of things for the time being. As to the second reason, the same can be said. It goes without saying that sanitary conditions must be improved not only with street-sellers but also ordinary restaurants. But this can be achieved by strict enforcement of sanitary accommodation rules. Moreover, this is not applicable to all street-sellers, for all of them are not provisions-sellers.

After all, the obstacle of the traffic is most convincing. In this case however, citizens find no inconvenience in thin rambling. The fact that the Inspector-General of the Fire Brigade joined the conference shows that they considered hindrance in case of fires. But this is a matter of degree. Stree-sellers have existed for more than 50 years in this city, but we can find few records that they obstructed fire-fighting. Even if this could be the only reasonable excuse, overall ban is cruel. More sympathetic solutions would be found, for instance, in leaving some space between them.

Some will assert that this is not so cruel, because they are allowed to carry on business on areas other than streets. As a matter of fact, however, this is quite unpractical. They cannot make living on lonely places where customers are few. The banishment from the streets means banishment from the means of living.

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Street-sellers in Tokyo are now doing "signature campaign" against the ban more earnestly than any others before, and getting the largest sympathy of the public. Those who are reluctant to sign for other campaigns are willing to sign for the sellers out of sheer sympathy for the weak and poor. The public opinion is that the over-all prohibition is too cruel.

We assert here that we do not support the overall ban with more fundamental reason that we fear the results of the ban. The present street-stalls do a great part in the relief of the unemployed. All over the country more than 300,000 street-sellers and their families make their livelihood, if not satisfactory but quite decent. Are there any more effective methods by the Government to relieve the unemployed ? The answer is quite easy. That is to say No ! The ban will result in increasing criminals or desperate communists, both of which are too many in our country even now. Social profits obtained from the ban are quite small and social evils quite large, even if some alleged excuses for the ban are reasonable to some extent. Under the present social circumstances where so may people go the easy way of Evil, street-sellers are respectable citizens, living free, honest and independent lives, be they so humble and poor. They are worth more sympathy and protection of the authorities.

- END -

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

PRESS COMMENT - - "YOMIURI" Nov.12, 1949

Repeal the Banishment of Street-Sellers

The banishment of stall-keepers from streets is now only a case limited to Tokyo, but if this is enforced, the same will happen soon in many other cities and towns all over our country. Therefore this is a problem of serious concern for all the people as well as the parties concerned.

The exact number of stall-keepers is not clear, but we can assume that there are hundreds of thousand in Japan, for it has been reported that Tokyo has about 120,000. The prohibition threatens all their poor lives, depriving them of their business. This is a big social problem. Terrible and miserable will be the result, for even shoe-shiners and paper-seller are included in the ban.

Some will say that this is not so serious, because this is the ban of street-sellers, not the ban of stalls. But this is a superficial view of the ill-informed of the real state of affairs. As a matter of fact the removal to other places is nothing but the abolition itself.

Those who are short of funds for ordinary stores start street stalls business for their daily living. Street-stalls are their last shelter. The increase of stalls after the War shows the increase of war victims, the repatriated and the unemployed. It is a symbol of the distress and suffering of the defeated nation. No one with sufficient funds or some means of accomodation would be stall-keepers.

As they are worth sympathy as war victims they ought to be protected, not persecuted by the authorities. Especially this is true nowadays.

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Our social economy is panic-stricken and the unemployed are on the increase under influences of the nine-point principles of the "Dodge" plan. Even the employed might be out of work at any time. Under these circumstances, any humane authorities should permit their business, over-looking their petty social faults. How cruel they are to presecute stall-keepers who relieve themselves independently, without any effective measures for unemployment relief !

Following are reported to be reasons for the ban --- the beauty of the city, the obstacles of the traffic and the control of bosses. No reason is not so convincing as to justify compulsory removal, depriving hundreds of thousand sellers and their families of the means of living. All of them can be settled in other ways without inflicting deadly influences on their poor but decent lives. Before the end of the War, in case Emperorsor Empresses were scheduled to pass on some streets, city authorities and the police were over-sensitive to clear the streets at considerable sacrifices on the people. It is true to some extent that street-stalls spoil the beauty of the city, but their removal would not beautify our city completely. It is more important to recognize that our social conditions have not been so improved as to disputethe existence of stalls from the view-point of the beauty of the city. We wonder with disgust who could be so senselers as to think of the ridiculous idea. Maybe stalls are obstacles of the traffic to some degree, but this can be settled without tremendous sacrifice of the overall prohibition. It is absurd and ludierous to consider the existence of stall-keepers

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

connected with the domination of bosses. Because they do not disappear from this society even if banished from streets, and their existence as a group might be under undemocratic influences at any time. Now they do their business as honest and independent citizens free from the control of bosses under the approval and license of the police of living, no one would assure that none of them would go the way of Evil under the domination of bosses. Their banishment would cause social unrest. This is a counter-effect.

All things considered, social profits obtained from the ban are too small and social sacrifices too large. Admitting to some extent that the reasons have some truths, we cannot help concluding that this is too cruel, too absurd measures under the present state of affairs in Japan.

More humane and sympathetic politics are necessary for the people who suffer great pains in order to start their new lives in the depth of poverty. They are honest and respectable citizens doing their best to relieve themselves from the evils of the defeated nation.

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4. It has not been the purpose or intent of the Japanese Authorities to ignore welfare of its citizens, singly or in numbers. The rights and privileges of each and everyone are constantly kept in mind and considered in the issuance of any order that may affect them or their means of living in planning and putting into effect the present program for the relocation of Street Stalls from the streets of Tokyo. This program has as a purpose besides many heretofor explained, the transforming of these temporary unstable establisments, into permanent business ESTABLISHMENTS.

The character and integrity of Government officials in charge of this program have been the subject of attack by irresponsible statements by persons and organizations of questionable interest in this program. This action has offered nothing toward the solution of the problem, being both misleading and incorrect. It is hoped that the Street Stall operators, will have sufficient confidence in the ability and integrity of their public officials in the solving of this problem to ignore and refuse outside assistance from persons and organizations whose whole interest in any such matter is to foster hate confusion and disorder, ~~that~~ their creed thrives upon.
that WHICH

Irresponsible action by minority groups to attempt to influence the duties and responsibilities of Government officials, cannot and will not be tolerated. It is the duty of all Japanese citizens to recognize this as a fact as neccessary towards good government and to support their officials in carrying out their programs and in their efforts to bring Japan out of the chaos and misery brought on by the past war.

This office, (PSD GHQ) has been in frequent contact with the officials in charge of the Relocation Program and are well satisfied with the effort and progress shown by them in their efforts to seek out suitable locations and to assist the stall keepers in every way possible. No movement however, has been noted upon the part of the stall keepers themselves to help themselves in relocating their stalls. This lack of cooperation and interest indicates a lack of confidence in the ability of the Government to fulfill its pledged program . Nothing can be further from the truth. This is a most unfortunate attitude that if continued will destroy the honest sympathy that is now held for the street stall keepers. It CAN result only in forcing the Government to take steps to enforce its decisions and will place heretofore honest stall keepers in the light of criminals illegally opposing the law of the land.

This is not, for certain, the desired effect by either party. In consequence the street stall keepers are asked to commence upon a relocation program of their own in coordination and cooperation with the city officials program. Working to-gether, this program will be SUCCESSFUL KEEPING the future in mind, Permancy & security is the goal for which all stall keepers should strive.

H. Shupak

H Shupak

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Nippon Times '49

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19,

300 pupils or more. At present, however, we are entirely lacking in the ability of speaking the language, and I seriously doubt if we are qualified to teach English conversation at all.

That the mission schools alone can have the magnificent staff of foreign teachers seems to be in contradiction to the principle of equal opportunity in education.

Am I merely prejudiced? Or, can something be done about this?

A STUDENT

Like Keyless Piano

To the Editor:

In regard to the article "Street Stalls . . . Whither?" in the December 8 issue of the Nippon Times magazine, I have this to say: From the traditional and practical standpoints, I think it highly improper that the street stalls on the Ginza and elsewhere in Tokyo are to be closed by law on March 31 of next year.

To me the Ginza without its road-shops is simply not the Ginza; it is non-existent, just like a piano with its keys but of order. Not only do the street stalls make the Ginza, but they also distinguish the Ginza from any other place on this earth as they have throughout Japan's history. To see an extinction so purposeless of such a indispensable institution is a crime in itself. I confess I will be very distressed next year.

AN AMERICAN

Tokyo

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

PPON TIMES, MONDAY,

New Soviet Pact Seen Aim of Mao; Seeking More Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet-Chinese relations, was forthcoming.

Foreign observers forecast the conclusion of a broad Soviet-Chinese pact of mutual assistance and friendship.

Such accords link the Soviet Union with East European countries.

The Soviet Union and China were also expected to conclude a far-reaching understanding for economic assistance and cultural collaboration.

Observers partially based their belief in a New Sino-Soviet treaty on the fact that Mao Tse-tung, from the very beginning, has maintained that the world is divided into only two camps—the "imperialistic camp" and that of the Soviet Union. He took categorical position against Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, asserting that a middle-of-the-road policy was impossible for genuine Communists. He has left no question of his support of the Soviets in this matter.

Immediately after his arrival Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung began a series of conferences and visits.

A brief six-line communique on the front page of all papers Saturday announced the meeting of Chairman Mao with Premier Josef Stalin at the Kremlin Friday night in the presence of V. M. Molotov, G. [illegible]

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

To Mr Fata

Date 17 Dec 45 Time 1108

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

of Ueda Ginza Street Stalls Assn.

Phone 36-0748

TELEPHONED	✓	PLEASE CALL HIM	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTED TO SEE YOU		RUSH	

Message Mr. Ueda, Yamamoto Nakagawa & Shimada would like to see you Mon. Would it be convenient for you & if so what time. If not convenient please indicate day & time

REPRO BY 64TH ENGR TOPO BN

Jy

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

17 Dec 49

Conf. with Ishikawa, TOK-TO Construction Bureau Re: Strut Stalls -

Progress:

1. Tokyo TO stand point
during Nov. - Conference re: Land, finance + operation
proposed Land Sites determined + turned over to stallmen for Examination
City property = ok
Natl Land ! = Being taken up with T/M.

Property = So far T/M not in favor Yasukuni Shrine = WAR = See C I & E. Could handle about 2000 stalls
USA Kuan Shrine (HONGAN JI temple)
Room for 300 stalls.

Finance = Stallmen want financial help - City cannot but could build for them + rent same or Loan from Bank etc.

Enterprise = Plan for
1 - Dept for Common people

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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Enterprise = Plan for
1- Dept for common people

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

2. Market for cheap priced articles.

3. Market for special goods — second hand goods, clothing etc

Proposed: East Ginza Market — 140 M yen
also Shinjuku + ASAKUSA
Room for 450 - 3 storey
30 yrs to recoup investment

Actual Plans Completed
Middle of January - plan agreed
Start to work with
moving starting in
middle of Feb.

27 wards have completed formation of Local Committees + have started to negotiate for land & space.

Mr Bruce CI&E - 19 Dec 49 - PSF Informed to
1871 Govt control only Shrine Owned Contacts MW Ariasu or Kobayashi
to for Religious Purposes of Natl Property Branch 7/- re.
Natl Shrine Property (ASAKUSA Shrine)
+ discuss proposition

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TOMITA - 100

Conf: Tri Gov. - OSAKA
AKATANI - Foreign Office

3,700

Pedicabs
Typhoon

21 Nov 49

Isayama — Progress Report
10 Nov 49 - Conducted Survey
1,797 - Violations
479 removed - No permit before Notification
750 " - No License after Notification
290 " - Operating in area not permitted
750 = 67 Sent to procurators office 14-20th
750 = 393 Reprimanded
398 - Given temporary permits - to be done away with

750
290
1040

1,199 removed since meeting with PSB

1797
479
1318

170 Street Stalls removed

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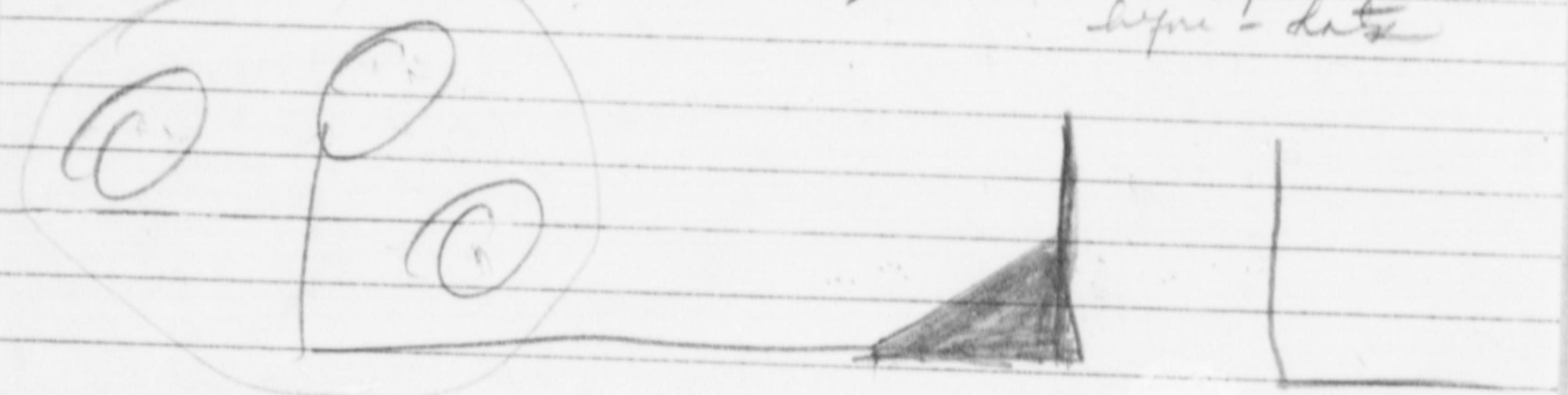
Mon
Conf- 23 Oct 49

Re Street Stalls,
3 rep. - representing 76 areas
in Tokyo.
Yamato, Chozo - Feature Talks
Nikagawa, E. - Street Stall Mon.
Shimoda, H. - Without Lamps -
Lyre - Lute



Ikikawa - 1030 17 Nov 49

1. Put stallmen on Central Committee (only)

2. No extension past 31 Mar 50
See art 54 (7) - Ord.

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Conf ~~ce~~ 22004/9

Isoyama —

Ishikawa —

1- Improved 7 Joint 7 Box assn

Progress & Relocation

near Ueno

~~Ueno~~ — Right located for 300 spaces
155 presently

ASAKUSA — near Ueno 400 stalls 155 = 300 103 = 800 783

West Side IKEBUKURO

Shinjuku = Part 7 Imp. Garden

Shibuya — 280 330 100

	Proposed	Right for	Present #
Ueno —	~~300~~	570	155
ASAKUSA —	~~400~~	500	755
Ikebukuro —	~~300~~	410	103
Shinjuku —	~~1300~~	490	783
Shibuya —	~~120~~	230	230
x Kanda —	~~160~~	400	770
x GINZA	~~500~~ 560		1923
	3,080		4719
			-3080
			1639 340

13 & 20 KOTO 220

8000
3080
4920
800

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7 Nov. 49

Street stallmen (3)

Conf — 17 Nov 49

Isoyama, Ishikawa

(NPS) (Tok-To cmnt. Bur)

Ueda
Yamamoto } Local Committee

Yasukuni Shrine —

Shinjuku (Nohara) 2c local council for 2-300 stalls - sets up legal business

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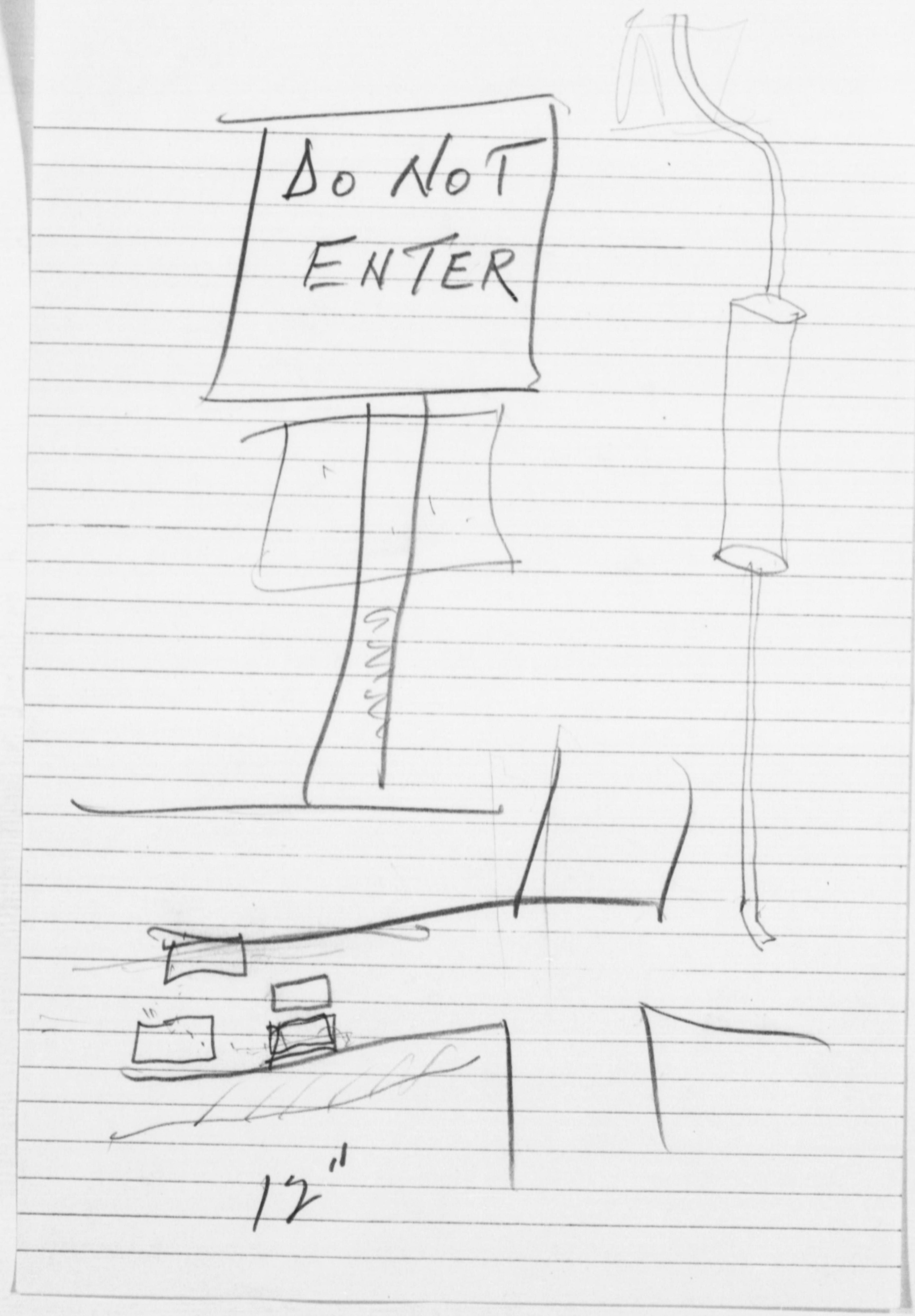

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 77506

MPD Report

Dated 21 Dec. 1949

To: Mr. Fritz, Police Administrator, PSD. GHQ.

From: Chief, 1st Traffic Section, MPD.

Subject: Removal of Illegal Street Stalls.

Dear Sir,

We hereby report the results of our 2nd simultaneous control over the illegal street stalls which occupied streets within a radius of 10 meters from a crossing or corner as we have already reported, or those which occupied streets disregarding various other regulations.

1. Despite the 1st simultaneous control

We hereby report the results of our 2nd simultaneous control over the illegal street stalls which occupied streets within a radius of 10 meters from a crossing or corner as we have already reported, or those which occupied streets disregarding various other regulations.

1. Despite the 1st simultaneous control (as of 20 Nov.),
   598 illegal stalls were still remaining.

2. Results of the 2nd simultaneous control (as of 15 Dec.);
   All the above 598 stalls were removed.

3. We are ready to control even in future the illegal street stalls which will in any possibility come up, taking advantage of the scarcity of police control.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 77509

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

all the remaining
Dec 15. 598 stalls removed

昭和二十四年十二月二十一日

警視廳 交通第一課長

GHQ公安課
行政官 フリッツ殿

禁止区域内に於ける露店出店其の他
道路不正使用の第二次一斉取締結果

先に報告した交さ点、曲角より十米以内に出店する露店其の他道路不正使用について第二次一斉取締を実施したが その結果は左記の通りであるから報告する

記

一、第一次一斉取締結果（十一月二十日現在）

未撤去のもの 五九八件

警視廳

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

24 Dec 49

Subject: Removal of Illegal Street Stalls

Fr: MPD

Initiz
Routine

二、第二次一斉取締の結果、前（十二月十五日現在）前記未撤去の五九八件を撤去した。

三、警察取締の間隙に乗じ爾後の禁止区域内に出店するものについては尚引續き取締を実施する予定

（内田納）

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Nippon Times

Magazine

No. 18,231 運輸省特別扱承認第111號 昭和二十四年二月十七日 DECEMBER 8, 1949 第三種郵便物

STREET STALLS . . . . WHITH

TOKYO has decreed that one of the centuries-old familiar features of its life shall be no more on and after March 31 next year.

By a metropolitan edict issued in September the numerous street-stalls on the Ginza and everywhere else in the capital have been ordered to fold up for good on the date mentioned.

Having originated at Asakusa—Tokyo's Coney Island minus beach and hot-dog—way back in Tokugawa days (1602-1867), the open-air shops have become a firmly established institution of the metropolis and an integral part of the postwar economic life of its populace.

Postwar Tokyo has seen an unending increase of street-stall operators until there are 6,000 of them today. Add to this the shoe-shines, news-boys and the vendors of lottery tickets, and the total number of wayside merchants in the capital runs up to not less than 30,000. The notable advance of womenfolk into this field after the end of the war is a reflex of the postbellum social conditions in this country.

Now their livelihood is jeopardized by the edict. Anxiety is seen on their faces, while customers seem regretful of the approaching disappearance of what to them have been familiar sights for so long.

The fiat gives the reason that street-booths obstruct traffic, are unsanitary and mar the beauty of the city.

Some idea of the life of the stall-keepers, especially of those of the weaker sex who are ready to protest their case to whomever may lend a willing ear, may been gathered from the comments of four women stall-keepers who were recently interviewed.

One of them is a lass of 17. She

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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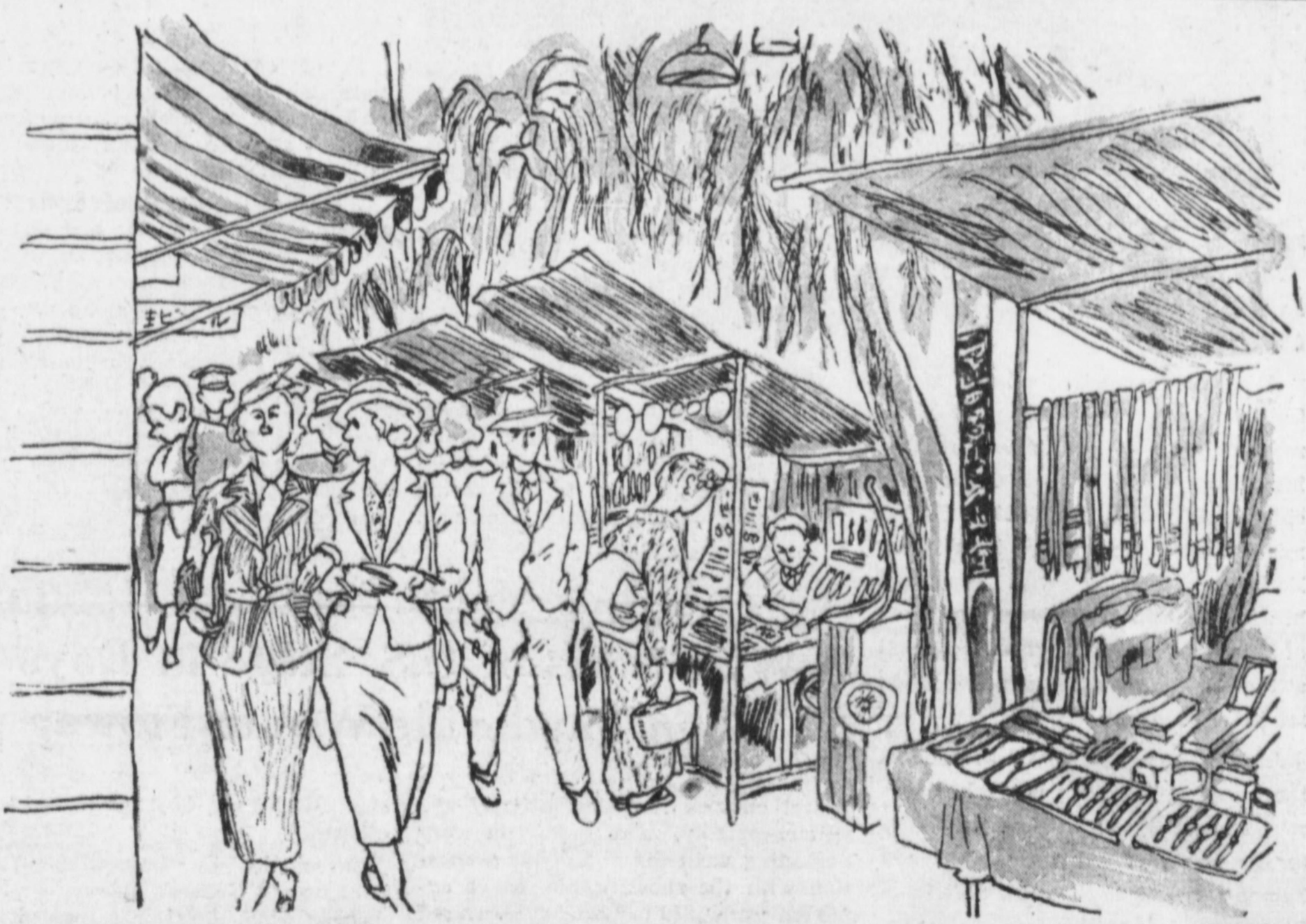
No. 18,231 運輸省特別扱承認第111號 昭和二十四年二月十七日 DECEMBER 8, 1949 第三種郵便物認可 明治三十年三月二十二日



EET STALLS . . . . WHITHER?

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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STREET STALLS . . . WHIT

Centuries-Old Feature of Tokyo Faces Extinction Due to Close-Up Order— Livelihood of Many Threatened

keeps a stall selling silk paintings. It is located a little east of Ginza 4-chome.

"I hear your family has been operating a stall for three generations."

"Yes, I've been out here ever since my father died."

After apologizing for the smallness of the place, she asked me to be seated, she standing. My first impression of her as I looked up at her from my seat was that she was round-faced. Her nostrils were lovely. The thin skin of her nose seemed transparent in the rays of the setting sun.

She had lost her mother shortly before the war, while her father passed away not long after the end of the scourge. She started business two years ago, when 15, to support her 64-year-old grandmother and her sister, 14.

Her wares are silk paintings of tigers, young women and landscape, intended principally for GI's. About ten every morning, a messenger-boy of a wholesale supplier delivers the wares on consignment. She gets commissions on sales. On every ¥800 worth of painting of a tiger she gets ¥100. She makes ¥250 a day on an average.

A couple of GI's dropped in just before she got ready to close the shop for the day. After looking over the pictures on display, they asked the price.

"Eight hundred," she replied. Her English is workable.

They left without buying.

A little past six in the evening the wholesaler's messenger-boy comes round to take back the unsold stock. After he leaves, she takes her knock-down stall to pieces and starts homeward, an empty lunch box wedged under her arm.

Last year she was wooed by a young man, a demobilized soldier, who had come to know her as a fellow-trader. One evening he waited furtively for her on her way home, followed her into a crowded streetcar and clasped her hand in the crowd. She lost no time in shaking him off. From that day on she took every care to avoid him and escaped further molestation. Eventually the fellow made money on cigarette lighter flints and disappeared from the Ginza.

At the age of 17 Kazuko Furukawa —that is her full name—looks like a full-grown woman. Her appearance is chaste and clean. When I met her, she was in a blue sweater, an indigo skirt, a small, greyish apron, white socks and brown shoes. Her hair was long and curled under.

"Father was a dealer in second-hand goods. Not many men are equipped for that line of business. Utterly unsure of my ability to follow in his footsteps, I took to selling silks. There's no easy money to be made on them. .... I've been through high school, and I'm anxious to let my sister receive the same education.

"To work for a salary assures a steady income, but I don't take kindly to a fixed income job."

Is it that there is a "street stall-keeper spirit" running in her family and that the young girl is imbued with it?

"I must be out at work for 12 hours from nine in the morning to nine at night every day," said Mrs. Haruko Hagiwara by way of greeting when I called on her the other night. She had just got home. The watch on her wrist showed nine o'clock.

The 39-year-old widow lives with her son, Eiichi, 15, in a 4½-mat room in the Home for Widows and Children at Nagasaki-cho, Toshima Ward. The room was bare of furniture save for a mirror hung on a pillar, two or three pieces of clothing hung on the wall and the youngster's desk littered with his school textbooks and magazines. That told the plight of mother and child. The room rent has been raised heavily from last month. It is one of the landlord's schemes for eviction.

After serving tea, she told of her past.

"I was brought up in Ranan, Korea," she began, "where my father was an employee at the army headquarters. I finished high school there when 18.

"In the next year I came up to Tokyo with my fiance, Kiyohide, and entered the women's college at Kudan. His father was a chief of police in Ranan and a good friend of my father's That's why we became engaged. Our trip from Korea to Tokyo was a delightful one.

"Ill health compelled me to quit college after a year. I then returned to Korea for a rest cure. For a few years I lived a desultory life there.

"When I got well, my affianced husband called me back to Tokyo. We were married soon after. I was 22. For the next ten years our lfe was quiet and uneventful. My son was born while we were in Tokyo.

"Later, I returned to my parental home in Korea with my child. My husband was called to the colors in 1942 and later killed in battle. He would be 42 if alive. His brother, too, fell in battle.

"Being in Northern Korea, we were detained by ended. My ing the det mother, my self and I cape. All my first you on the way in October throughout in the south

"This is t Tokyo. Be circumstanc a respectab will."

Mrs. Hagi mitted into At the sam tea-parlor o juku. She in May last perity of th books. In line to toil financial stri turnover dra she makes most. To su come, she h Overwork sin developed pl being treated of the ward

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To Mrs. Hag

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Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

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a crowded streetcar and clasped her hand in the crowd. She lost no time in shaking him off. From that day on she took every care to avoid him and escaped further molestation. Eventually the fellow made money on cigarette lighter flints and disappeared from the Ginza.

At the age of 17 Kazuko Furukawa —that is her full name—looks like a full-grown woman. Her appearance is chaste and clean. When I met her, she was in a blue sweater, an indigo skirt, a small, greyish apron, white socks and brown shoes. Her hair was long and curled under.

"Father was a dealer in second-hand goods. Not many men are equipped for that line of business. Utterly unsure of my ability to follow in his footsteps, I took to selling silks. There's no easy money to be made on them. .... I've been through high school, and I'm anxious to let my sister receive the same education.

"To work for a salary assures a steady income, but I don't take kindly to a fixed income job."

Is it that there is a "street stall-keeper spirit" running in her family and that the young girl is imbued with it?

"I must be out at work for 12 hours from nine in the morning to nine at night every day," said Mrs. Haruko Hagiwara by way of greeting when I called on her the other night. She had just got home. The watch on her wrist showed nine o'clock.

The 39-year-old widow lives with her son, Eiichi, 15, in a 4½-mat room in the Home for Widows and Children at Nagasaki-cho, Toshima Ward. The room was bare of furniture save for a mirror hung on a pillar, two or three pieces of clothing hung on the wall and the youngster's desk littered with his school textbooks and magazines. That told the plight of mother and child. The room rent has been raised heavily from last month. It is one of the landlord's schemes for eviction.

After serving tea, she told of her past.

"I was brought up in Ranan, Korea," she began, "where my father was an employee at the army headquarters. I finished high school there when 18.

"In the next year I came up to Tokyo with my fiance, Kiyohide, and entered the women's college at Kudan. His father was a chief of police in Ranan and a good friend of my father's That's why we became engaged. Our trip from Korea to Tokyo was a delightful one.

"Ill health compelled me to quit college after a year. I then returned to Korea for a rest cure. For a few years I lived a desultory life there.

"When I got well, my affianced husband called me back to Tokyo. We were married soon after. I was 22. For the next ten years our lfe was quiet and uneventful. My son was born while we were in Tokyo.

"Later, I returned to my parental home in Korea with my child. My husband was called to the colors in 1942 and later killed in battle. He would be 42 if alive. His brother, too, fell in battle.

"Being in Northern Korea, we were detained by the Russians when the war ended. My father passed away during the detention. The rest of us—my mother, my three younger sisters, myself and little Eiichi—attempted escape. All the seven of us, except my first younger sister who succumbed on the way, got back home somehow in October 1945. Now we live scattered throughout the country—from Kyushu in the south to Hokuriku in the north.

"This is the third time I've been in Tokyo. Because we are in reduced circumstances, my relatives keep us at a respectable distance, as relatives will."

Mrs. Hagiwara and her son were admitted into the Home in May 1946. At the same time she got work at a tea-parlor on the main street of Shinjuku. She turned street stall-keeper in May last year, lured by the prosperity of that trade. At first she sold books. In December she changed the line to toilet-paper. The prevailing financial stringency has cut down her turnover drastically since June. Now she makes ¥150 or ¥200 a day, at most. To supplement her declining income, she has started wool-knitting. Overwork since her return home has developed pleurisy, for which she is being treated medically at the expense of the ward office.

Late the next afternoon I visited her at her stall south of the crossroads of Shinjuku. Seated between stacks of white toilet-paper, she was knitting a pair of children's woollen pants of red.

Opposite her stall is the tea-parlor where she worked before. Thither she rushes with her merchandise in case of a shower. Occasionally, when she is too tired, the establishment is good enough to treat her to a cup of tea. "Mrs. Hagiwara is too good to be a street-stall operator" is the concensus of the girls working at the tea-parlor.

To Mrs. Hagiwara, however, her stall

(Continued on Page 11)

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Adventurous Youth Japanese Hobnobs With Stars of U.S. Stage in Days When Vaudeville Was in Flower

THE conclusion of his engagement at Hammerstein's was followed by an offer to make a tour of the Orpheum Circuit.

A booking agent by the name of Joe Sullivan came to see Tameo at Hammerstein's, and the following day introduced him to Johnnie Collins, the chief booker of the circuit. Mr. Collins asked Tameo what salary he desired. Entirely unfamiliar with theatrical business and unable to judge the value of his caligraphic ability as a theatrical attraction, Tameo asked Mr. Collins to set his own price.

A contract for 20 weeks' booking at the rate of $450,00 per week and a round trip ticket from New York City to the Pacific Coast was signed and Tameo was told to leave for Salt Lake City the following day.

Just as Tameo had told Mrs. Etta Ogilvie on the occasion of the farewell dinner in Tacoma, his life moved not

to gain practical experiences and useful knowledge and at the same time earn sufficient funds assuring him uninterrupted progress toward his objective.

However, unlike a life in the religious field or in universities, the theatrical career is often regarded as not so desirable and sometimes even shunned by society. But, Tameo, at the time, being entirely unaware of such a fact entered it enthusiastically and wholeheartedly, and from the very beginning until the end of his association with the show people, which extended from 1910 to 1926, he discovered not a single evidence which warrants the stigmatic imputation directed to the profession by prejudiced people.

Beautiful gowns, smooth tongues, pretended elegance, superficial know-

smile, or an expression of anger or hatred, which to the audiences appear incidental, may have been the results of rehearsals numberlessly repeated. All of these tireless efforts are exerted by the artists for no other purpose than to please the audiences. It is the applauding of the public assuring the artists that they are pleased with such efforts which gladden the hearts of these people, and are more important to them than the salary they receive at the end of each week.

People so devoted to their art are naturally unselfish, and their extensive travelling make them broad-minded and considerate and therefore entirely unprejudiced.

Tameo found the life among these people most comfortable and pleasant. They proved to be sincere, kindhearted and helpful. Tameo's speciality being educational and distinct, he was respected and he made many friends among the profession including such great stars as Gertrude Hoffmann, Eva Tanguay, Trixie Friganza, Texas Guinan, Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth Olson and Johnson, Four Marx Bros., George White, and among the magicians, Harry Houdini, The Great Thurston, Blackstone, Carl Rosini and many others.

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ism. Her red hair distinguished her from other stars and added strength and appeal to her delivery. Her singing did not depend upon her voice as much as it did on realistic interpretation of the songs she was singing with expressions on her face and dainty movements which establish a direct and harmonious contact between her desire to please and the eagerness of the audiences to enjoy. In Miss Franklin the delicious personality of Americanism was outstandingly evident while English daintiness and refinement were so convincingly displayed by Alice Lloyd and Vesta Victoria.

Eva Tanguay, the cyclonic comedienne of "I Don't Care" fame is an artist extraordinary. Her salary was understood to have been $3,000 per week—the highest paid to a regular vaudeville artist at the time. Her art was her will and eagerness. She sang songs not to appeal to the sentiment or sympathy of the people in "front," but she exploded her own emotions and feelings and compelled the listeners to approve, accept and agree with everything she said or did.

However, behind those boistrous manners and "I don't care" expression is hidden a big heart as tender and unselfish as that of a devoted mother. Her heart is humble and she is thoroughly capable of putting herself in the other fellow's shoes and treating him as she would have him treat her. It is this fundamental character which is responsible for her superlative success, for indeed she is the most outstanding star throughout the 30 years' history of vaudeville.

Inventive and creative as well as constructive is the world-famous stage star—Gertrude Hoffmann. She is a business woman, an inventor, a dancer, a teacher. She is an artist possessed of extraordinary degree of creative imagination. Like all other great stars, she is a personification of magna-

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Just as Tameo had told Mrs. Etta Ogilvie on the occasion of the farewell dinner in Tacoma, his life moved not as he planned, but it seemed to be in the hand of an unseen power directing his destiny with a definite purpose.

When Tameo first arrived in Tacoma and worked on the railroad as a section hand in Elliston, Montana he had received $1.10 a day. Thus, in ten years his salary had increased nearly 60 times with opportunity of touring the Continent on a Pullman car, unworried about his room rent and the meals of the morrows. Such was the reward for coming to this Land of opportunity given to the village lad born in a most remote corner of the earth. The work itself was an education and training, each endeavor adding efficiency to his talent and developing his brain for more complicated tasks.

Joe Sullivan, the very genial and kind young man, who appointed himself Tameo's booking agent, took all the trouble in sending him to the station and safely place the newly found novelty artist on the train headed for Salt Lake City. It was indeed a happy journey for the Japanese youth! His father, who had returned to America, was now waiting his son's arrival in Spokane. Mrs. Ogilvie and her children would surely come to Seattle to see him! Or still better; He could take the Interurban train from Seattle and go to Tacoma to visit the Ogilvies. Mr. Couplon would also be there, and Mr. Neyhart and his family, too! Such glorious anticipations gladdened Tameo as he sat on the rear platform of the observation car watching the changing scenes as the express train speeded westward.

A tour of the United States under such arrangements was an immense value for any ambitious young man. Although Tameo had entered the theatrical instead of an educational or business field, no other change could have afforded him a better opportunity a fact entered it enthusiastically and wholeheartedly, and from the very beginning until the end of his association with the show people, which extended from 1910 to 1926, he discovered not a single evidence which warrants the stigmatic imputation directed to the profession by prejudiced people.

Beautiful gowns, smooth tongues, pretended elegance, superficial knowledge and hypocritical piety often conceal falsehood. Prejudice is self-centered, and is product of careless judgement of others.

The true value of a man is not his social standing, his knowledge; his wealth, his professed religion, or even his education. The first and most important quality of a man is his ability to serve humanity. It is the ability to gladden and cheer the hearts of men; arouse their interest and enthusiasm; provide them with food for thought, and teach them to be able to see themselves as others see them—the ability to be in the other fellow's shoes, and treat others as they would have others treat them.

Education is not confined to knowledge gained in universities. The real education is evolution, calling out what is in the mind, developing it, exercising the mental faculties until they become vigorous and strong enough to seize, to grasp and to hold. He, who by example and demonstration, shows others the way to self-discovery is the man who serves humanity most.

The psychology of theatrical people is concentration of their entire energy to please the public. They are happiest when they know the people in "front" are happy and pleased with their efforts. The heart of the theatrical profession is utter unselfishness and a complete devotion to its purpose. It is perfectly willing to sacrifice its comfort, its very life just to please its audiences. Hidden behind the smiling faces and seeming hilarity are untiring training and sleepless endeavor, repeated disappointments and unspeakable anxieties which to the onlookers in front are totally imperceptible. No common individual would be willing to go through such torture and trying experiences or be capable of withstanding the hardships.

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ston, Blackstone, Carl Rosini and many others.

Surrounded by these talented and kind people, Tameo's new career commenced when the train arrived at Salt Lake City and he stepped out on the stage of the Orpheum Theater. No other development could have given this aspiring youth a better chance to seize the opportunity of not only seeing the world, but to gain the valuable experience of coming before large audiences and thereby study and acquaint himself with the psychology of human nature and at the same time come in direct contact with the pulse of humanity comprising many races, nationalities, religious beliefs and philosophical ideas.

His initial appearances at the Majestic Theater on Columbus Circle and at Hammerstein's had given him some idea as to what was required to make his exhibition more interesting to the people. He discovered that it is not so much what an artist does on the stage which pleases and interests the audiences as it is his personality—the mental attitude the artist holds toward his audiences. Character is more important that art. The eagerness to do his best and sincerity of his heart, though invisible to the onlookers, is unconsciously felt by those who are watching him with critical eyes intensely eager to enjoy to the full measure the merits the artist tries to demonstrate. It is not how clever or how capable an artist is which appeals to the crowd in front.

Everyone of the most popular stars on the vaudeville stage along the years 1905 to 1920 possessed a superabundance of magnetic personality, and quite often a mere appearance without any display of their art captured the hearts of the audiences.

The popular contest for woman vaudeville artists held in three first class New York theaters operated by Percy G. William in 1908 resulted in the following six artists being named as the ranking stars. The first position was won by Irene Franklin with the following five in order of their positions: Eva Tanguay, Alice Lloyd, Vesta Victoria, Gertrude Hoffmann and Marie Dressler.

Irene Franklin won her popularity on her personality and dainty manner-