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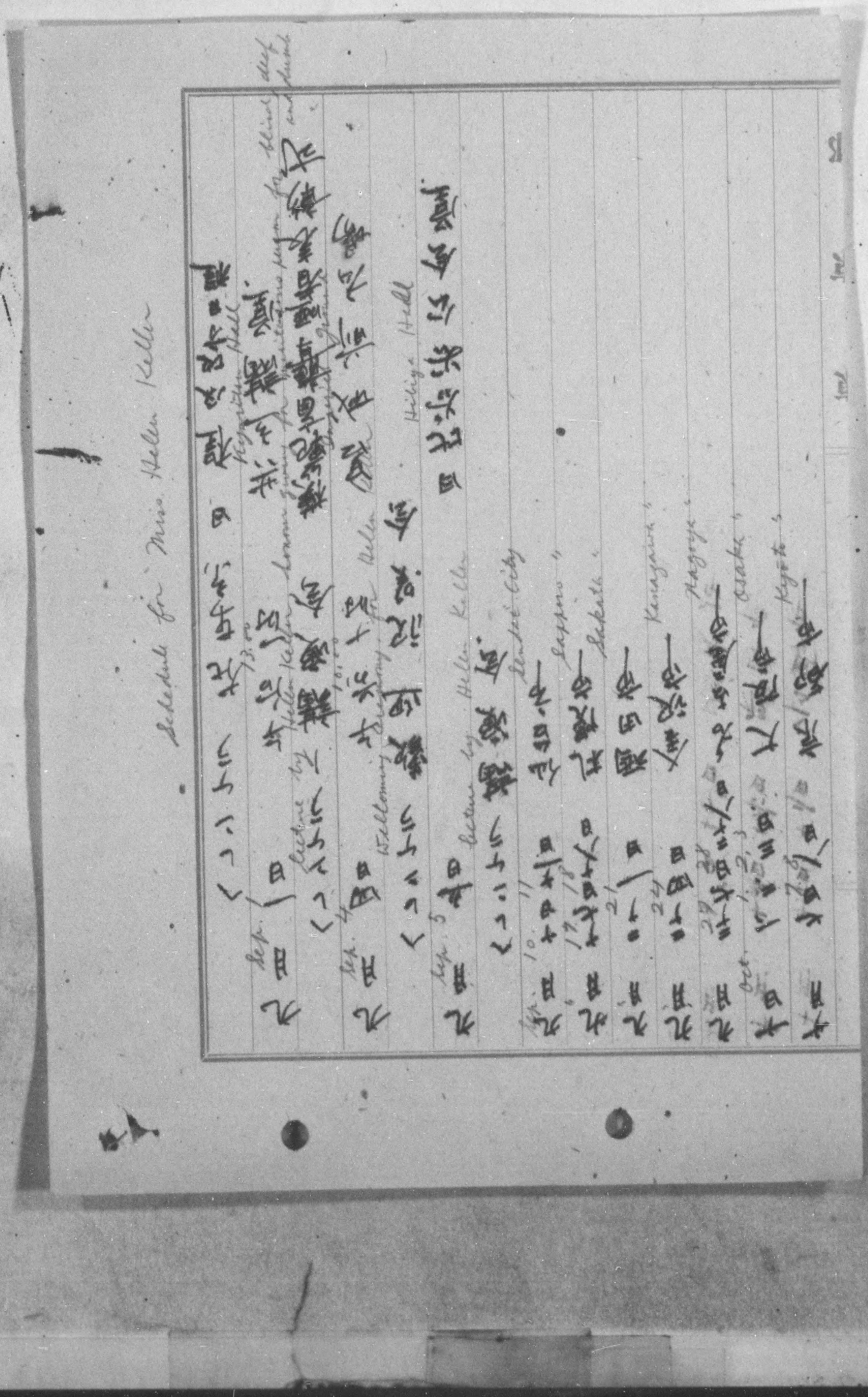

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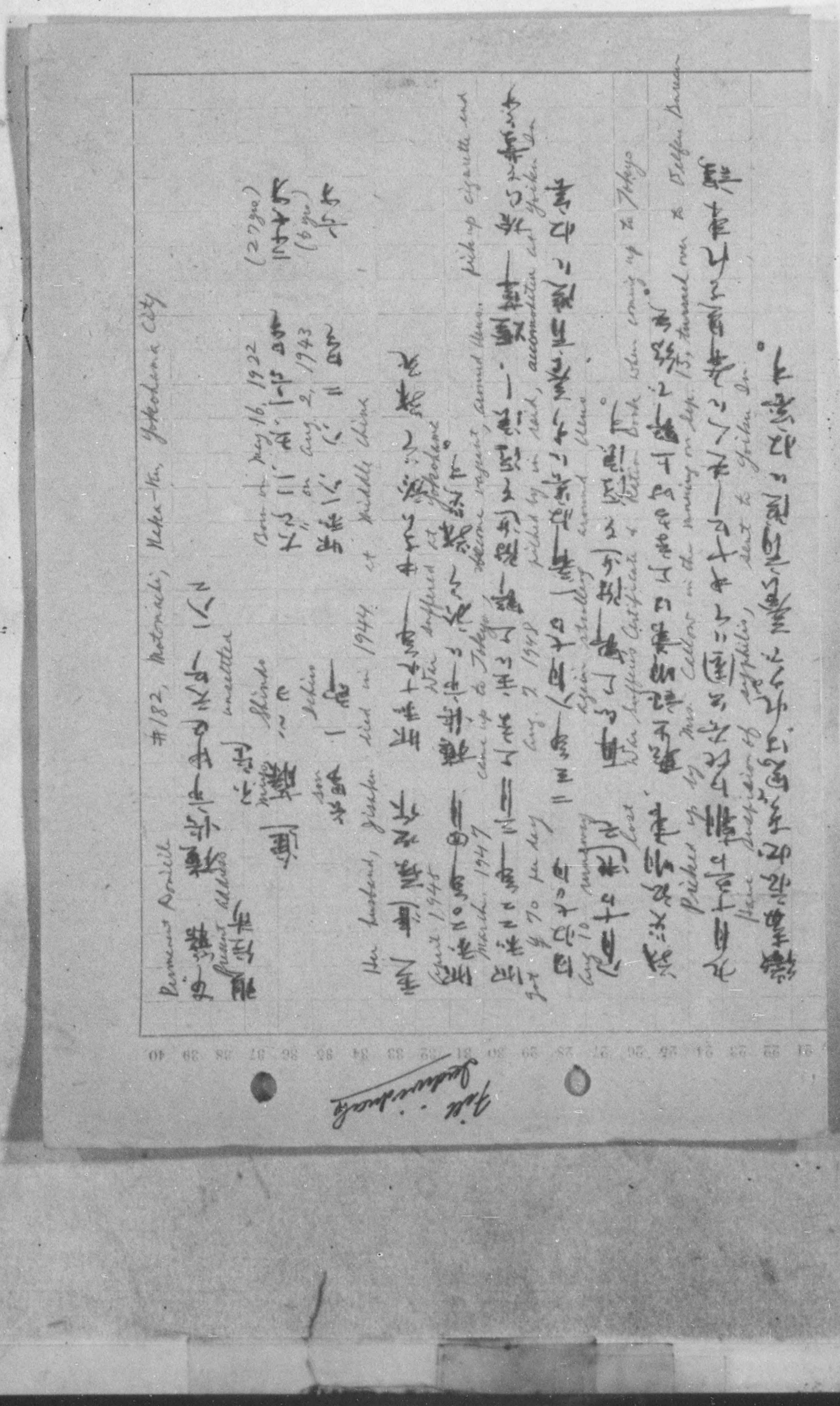

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File "Individuals"

AG

Family Status - Eichi Sugama, 101 Kakinokizaka, Meguro Ku

1 7 July 48 Chief, Welfare Officer Section TMGT

Commanding House visit was made 3 July to determine present economic status of above named family. Information was obtained as follows:

Family Members: Eichi Sugama, Age 46
Fukyeko " " 43
son " 18
daughter 2 10

Man's aged father and mother live in Fukishima. Man is obligated with other brother and sister to contribute to their support.

Health: Man - arrested Pulmonary T. B.
Woman - Active Pulmonary T. B.
Son - " " " "
Daughter - "Bronchial Disease"
History reveals that a 22-year old daughter died of Tuberculosis Peritonitis in Oct 1946

Dwelling: The family home has been operated as "Hotel Hakurose since October 1946. There are a total of 14 rooms. Six rooms are used for transients, 5 are occupied by repatriates or war sufferers and the remaining three are occupied by the family. Eighteen persons are living here at present.

Income: Man formerly owned and operated a theater until 1935 when it was

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destroyed by fire. Since then, the hotel has been the only source of income to the family.

Opinion: This family has never received public assistance. Medical expenses have been exceedingly high. Members have sold clothing and other personal effects. All members are anxious to provide for the necessary medical treatment. No other dwelling is available for the family. The home of Man's parents in Fukushima is over-crowded with other members of the family whose homes were destroyed. Obviously, the procurement of this hotel would cause undue hardship to the family by denying them their only source of income and forcing them to become public charges.

----------E. K. GALLOW----------

Copy to Public Health Section.

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File Individuals

2	July 7	Public Health Section	Commanding Officer TMGT	Visit to this home was made on 29th June. The family was inspected, but not examined. A daughter of 21 years died of tuberculous peritonitis about one year ago. A history of active or arrested tuberculosis runs through all members of the family. On 3rd July a report from the family doctor, Dr. Yoshid Reizo, was obtained. The diagnosis is as follows:

Tsuya Sugama - age 43 years. Diagnosis: Tuberculosis of lung and chronic exudative pleurisy. Prognosis: Rest for three years, moderately advanced case.

Yoshichiko Sugama - age 18 years, student. Diagnosis: Pumonary tuberculosis. Prognosis: rest for one year.

The father is an arrested case of tuberculosis.

A daughter, 10 years old has hilus tuberculosis, loss of weight and appetite.

Remarks: It is the opinion of this officer that eviction of this family from their present quarters would create undue hardships on them and jeopardize the recovery of all of them. Furthermore, active cases of Tuberculosis can not be placed in Welfare Homes and Tuberculosis Sanatoria are overcrowded and it would take some time to place at least two members in such sanatoria.

Manitoff

Copy to Welfare Section

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Mr. Tooley. File Individuals

Name: Porko Pancho (Philipinne boy)
Age: 15 years old
Birth Place: Mindanao Island, Pahpan
address: no. 1.594, St. Nicholas Street, Manila City, Luzon.
Father: Philipinne (Unknown at present, but according to the rumour, he should be in Australia)
Mother: Okinawa Island, dead on 1945

On August, 1947, on board LST. No. 903 of U.S.A. and landed Yokohama. Had ¥ 4000, came to Japan to find out his brother, Rubin Pancho, (12 years old), hearing that his brother is in Japan. He went around Kagoshima, Oita, Hiroshima and almost of all Japan only to miss his brother.

The address of letter he received from his brother on Jan. 1947.

1767, Engineer Corps, T.D.Y. 8th Army
Rank. T/4 belonged to 3/ division when he was in Philipinne.

1. Mr. Takeo Takano, the member of Liaison Section of Metropolitan Police Station, received information from Provost Marshall 4.00 p.m. May 25, 1948 to take care of above boy and accepted boy there.
2. At the Provost Marshall, they went to take care of this boy for emergency measure, although they think there should be some legal problem, at the Metropolitan Police Station.
3. Counter-measure by Metropolitan Police Station
They asked to Tokyo-to Kojimachi Protection Center to take care of this boy, as they haven't any agency to protect this boy. At the same time, they will report this case to T.M.J.T. and ask the information
4. Counter-measure by the Kojimachi Protection Center (No. 1, Nagatemachi). Upon accepting this boy, they offered meals and bed-room and they will report this case to the Welfare Bureau and ask to make connection to T.M.J.T. and information what to do.

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No. 3 As the Chief of Children Protection Section received this case, we report to the T. W. J. I this case just now.

26 May Mr. Lintag - Phil. Rel. Tokyo.

Boy is known to them. Was turned over to them personally but was uncontrolable. Had to be advised to leave. Assumes no responsibility.

Rees. Reformatory.

Home States Laws.
subsequent marriage
Cf. Proced & Pub. Ack.

evidence of marriage
of K.

Passport.

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氏名　ポロコ、パンチヨ（PORKO, PANCHO）　所持金 642円

年令　15才

生地　ミンダナヲ、パクパン

住所　ルソン、マニラ市　サンタクロース街 1594

父　フイリツピン人（現在オーストリヤに在る筈所在不明）

母　沖縄人　1945年ミンダナヲで死亡

1947年8月米国船LST. NO. 903に乗船、横浜に上陸、4000円を所持し兄ルブ、プアンチヨ（RUBU PANCHO）22才が日本に居ると聞き捜しに来た。鹿児島、大分、廣島、其他日本各地を捜し廻りたるも兄の所在は判明しなかった。

昨年1月兄より受取りたる手紙の宛名

1767 ENGINEER. CORPS.
T. D. Y. 8TH ARMY

兄はフイリツピン當時は31師團であった、階級T/4であった。

渉外　高野武男代

1. 憲兵司令部よりの通報
5月25日午后4時

2. 本人を整視廠渉外部に引渡したる時

5月25日午后4時　司令部に於て引渡しを受けた

3. 憲兵司令部の要望

法規等種々の問題があることは豫見せられるも取敢ず、警視廳に於て何等かの保護措置を講ぜられたし

4. 警視廳に於てとりたる措置

警視廳に於ては、これ等の人々を收容すべき施設を有しないので東京都麹町保護所に宿泊方を依頼し尚明日は軍政部に本件につき通報、その指示を仰ぐ豫定である。

5. 麹町保護所の措置（三宅坂）（永田町1丁目）

直に給食し寝室を割當た尚明日都廳民生局に報告軍政部に連絡方を依頼する豫定である。

6. 都廳の措置

児童課長は麹町保護所長より通報を受けたので、直ちに係員をして軍政部に連絡せしめた。

結果

Q. Philipinne Missionary　(23)-0511 (437)

(23)-0511 (437)

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Woman
Worker
Red Cross

File
Individuals

Report on the vagrants

(Mother and child)

T. Kurosasa.

You may be surprised because this report is unusually long. This report is not to be submitted to the Chief of the Public Welfare Section of the Tokyo Military Government, but personally to Mrs. Callow whom we cherish deep gratitude and respect because of her love to the human beings and her effort to make them happy and her sympathy towards our nation that is on the verge of rise and fall.

As an official report Article 6,7 and 8 may not be necessary, but I hope you will read and give your severe comment on them.

Articles 1------5 were submitted last Thursday.

6. Steps taken by Mr. Sekine for socially handicapped children:

We know the unique Children's Magna Carta in America which was issued in 1936 as the result of the frequent investigations of the Children's Court established in 1899 in Chicago based on both the idea of Grey System experimented in 1877 in New York and on the idea of the Provention System ? put into practice in 1869 in Boston. We know the Boy's Republic based on the above said Magna Carta and operated by Mr. George in 1895 at Freeville, Buffalo City, New York, and the Boy's Town established lately by Father Franagon. We know a good result brought about by such children's welfare programs. Yet our knowledge of America which is familiar with us through Lincoln, Edison and Ford and so on, is very shallow. Why don't we understand America very well although we feel ourselves drawn to America which with

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humanizm as the keynote of everything has succeeded in the popularization of science? It is because our learned circles were under the influence of the ~~#~~ European School, especially the German School.

It is attributed to the influence of the German School which lay emphasis on theory that the result of the study of Mr. Shufu Yoshimasu(M.D. Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo) on 'Tendencies or Enrironment which is comparable with Range's Study on twins has not been practically in use. (The study on Tendencies or Enrironment was began by Rombrozo? an Italian).

Mr. Sekine, feeling his responsibility very keenly and under the guidance of Mrs. Callow, was convinced that the investigation of children should be made more scientifically, and wanted the activity of doctors. His eagerness at last moved the members of the Medical Department of the Imperial University, and under the guidance of ~~Y.Y.~~ Dr. Yoshimasu and with Dr. Okada as the head, they have come to help us. We may expect that within a year thousand of children will be get rid of various diseases under the assistance of those doctors, and that within ten years this activity will be spread all over the nation.

I have made this report as it has something to do with the vagrant girl reported last time.

7. Presumption of the patient's(vagrant mother reported last time) past:

I am not a doctor, but through my experience and common-sense as a field worker, I presumed her past as follows, hoping your comment:

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a) Causes of her disease:

1. Congenitally--------predisposition to mental disease.

2. Posteriori---------syphilis of the brain

3. Direct cause--------Child-birth.

According to the doctor's diagnosis, her case is paranoia precox, in another word she seems to have had a predisposition to mental disease. The fact that she was a prostitute may be due to this predisposition; otherwise she may not have conducted prostitution continually even if there might be strong reasons to become a prostitute. So I think the doctor's diagnosis is right.

However, it is not enough only to trace back the cause of her disease congenitally. But for the posteriori cause, she may not have had an attack of this disease. Then, with her former occupation taken into consideration, it may be presumed that she was affected in her brain by syphilis. In addition to these two, her delivery which was a great burden to her mentally and physically hastened the time of the attack of the disease.

8. (7) is the observation made subjectively to her, but in order to know what made her disease worse and made her wander in the street, the subjective observation will be necessary.

a) She seems to have been well off until recently, judged from the following facts:

1. Her permanent waves are pretty new.

2. She had no cooking utensils.(Not many days had

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passed since she began wandering, so she did not feel the necessity of them).

3. She had about ¥300 with her. (This also shows that she left home only recently. Usually money is snatched off by vagrants).

b) Just before she became a vagrant, she seems to have been someone's concubine or something like that to support her and her daughter.

The reasons are:

1. She is beautiful.

2. She has no Tohoku dialect.

3. Her behavior is different from that of married women.

Taking above (a) and (b) into consideration I think that her parents or her patron compelled her to become a prostitute again as it makes more money than a concubine, and tried to separate her daughter from her, and hence her disease was suddenly aggravated and made her wander in the street.

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東京都

浮浪母子措置報告

昭和23年3月19日

児童課養護係

主事 里笹武雄

余りにも長い報告書に御驚きになられることゝ考へますが、本報告書は東京軍政部民生課長に対する報告としてよりも、寧ろ、興亡の岐路に彷徨する我民族に限りなき慈愛の情けを注で下され、この點に於て、我々が日頃、最も感謝と尊敬とを感じてゐる、人類愛に徹し且その実践者である、Callow婦人に対する報告書として、一日本人の良心に於て、作製したものであります。

故に公文報告としては第6項以下は不必要なことゝ考へますが嚴正なる御批判と尚一層の御指導と御援助を賜り度く、浅學菲才をも顧みず卑見の開陳などを致しましたが、私しの微志をアとせられ、御判讀賜はんことを御願ひ致します。

1. 母子、氏名、年令、住所、職業

入生田 こと、(推定32年) 前住所 宮城縣仙台市田町23、 無職

長女 無名、無籍 (推定3年) 帝国 蒲田區コウヂヤ、番地不詳 (入生田康定妹) 満州に開拓団として入植行方不明

2. 経歴

戦時中は都内澁谷區所在軍需工場に於て軍服裁縫工をしてゐたが、終戦と共に離職生活に困窮の結果仙台市に赴き、藝者となり、次で酌婦となった。

酌婦に就業中、相手方不明の女児を懐姙、これを分娩した。

註 酌婦は賣春を主とし、藝者はこれを従とする點に於兩者に相異がある。

3. 診断の結果

致しましたが、私の微志をくとせられ、御斟酌賜はんことを御願ひ致します。

1. 母子、氏名、年令、住所、職業

入生田 こと (推定32年) 前住所 宮城縣仙台市田町23. 無職

長女 無名、無籍 (推定3年) 本籍 蒲田區コウゲヤ、番地不詳 (入生田康定妹) 満州に開拓団として入植行方不明

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3. 診断の結果

a. 病名 精神分裂症(被害妄想狂)

b. 原因 不明

c. 治療見込 全治の可能性あるも治療期間不明

4. 收容状況

軍政部より指示のあった、彼女達が、日赤病院より逃亡せるを以て、バビー氏と共に関根係長(以下係長と稱す)これを追跡、300m程離れた路上に於て発見、チープに收容民生局に彼女を同伴した。

晝食時であった為め、係長は自己の辨當を彼女に提供せんとしたが、彼女は固辭して受けなかった。女児にだけでも、給食せんとしたが、彼女はこれを拒否した。

係長は係員にマーケットより菓子を買求めさせ、これを女児に與へんとした処、彼女

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は興奮の余り、これを、床上に投棄してしまった。
係長は彼女の鎮静を待つ間に、自ら、衛生局に赴き、一應廳内に於て彼女の診斷を行ふべく專門医の派遣方を要請したが、生憎、專門医が出張中の爲め、医務課管下の慈雲堂病院ト於て診斷を受けしめるべく、取定め、歸廳した。
歸廳後、係長は自ら身元調査に當ったが、彼女は、不得要領の回答しか、しなかった(何に着のかを恐れるものの如くであった)
慈雲堂病院は練馬區石神井に所在する爲め、軍政部のジープの供用方を懇請した処、Callow婦人の快諾により、彼女達を無事に慈雲堂病院に入院せしめることが出来た。
搬送に際しては係長自ら医務課ト申入を行った爲め、特ニ精神病院監督担當者ニ宮主事を派遣して来り、彼女達の措置について萬全を期した。
病院に於ては院長自ら、彼女達を診斷、他の医師二名と合議の上、前記の病名を決定した。
女児については可及的速に分離すべきであるとの病院側の意見であった。
(時期については患者の新環境に順應し得るに至った時)
私は係長に復命し、貴下よりの引取通知を待つ旨回答した。

5. 無名女児に対する係長の措置
病院に於ける狀況を係長に復命し、女児の分離收容方について指示を仰いだ処、下記の指示があった。

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者ニ宮主事を派遣し来り、彼女達の措置について萬全を期した。
病院に於ては院長自ら、彼女達を診断、他の医師二名と合議の上、前記の病名を決定した。
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5. 無名女児に対する係長の措置
病院に於ける状況を係長に復命し、女児の分離收容方について指示を仰いだ処、下記の指示があった。

a. 分離時期　　病院側の指示に從って行ふ。
b. 收容先　　星美學園
c. 見解
I. 精神病者を母に持つ児童に対しては特に環境に留意してやらなければならない。
II 星美学園はキリスト教経営施設であるから、素質に優越し環境が人格を支配し得らるれば、本學園は、彼の女児に最も適するものと考へられる。
III 将来、彼の女児が信仰によって、修道尼等になり得たならば、優生学的見地よりにも最も望ましい。

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以上の係長の温き見解に従ひ、星美學園に入所せしむべき措置をとつた。

6 ※反社會性児童達に対する係長の一般的措置

1869年北米マサチユセツツ州のボストン市に実施せられた、プロベーション、システムと1877年ニユヨーク市に試みられた、グレーシステムの、両理念の下に築れ、シカゴ市に1899年実行せられた、チルドレンス、コートが、幾度かの検討を経て、遂に世界に比類なき児童憲章を1936年に生み出すに至つた米國、亦これが運営の面に於ては1895年ニユヨーク州バツハロー市フリイヴイルにジヨージ氏に依て経営せられた少年共和國とか、最近では、フラナガン神父の少年の町とが、數多くの実践と尊き経験とを持つた米國、これ等一連の米國児童文化福祉の成果を知らないのではないが、我々の有する知識は殆んど皆無に等しい、然も、リンカンを通ず米國を理解し、エチソン、フオード等によつて米國を知り得た我々が、人類愛を基調とし、科学の大衆化に成功した米國に憧憬を覺えてゐながら何故、不知なのであらうか。

これは即ち、我ケ國の学界が、ヨーロツパ系、特に独逸学派の影響下にあつた為めである。

イタリヤのロンブローゾによつてその端緒が與へられた、素質か、環境の検討に當つても、ラアンゲの一卵双生児の研究にも匹敵し得る成果を我ケ國の帝大講師吉益脩夫(ヨシマスシユウフ)医学博士によつて挙げられてゐるにも拘らず、其の成果を運用しないのは、質の向上を意圖しても、これが普及化を企圖しなかつたのは、著者自身、独逸系の學理探究理論に支配せられてゐたからである。

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々の有する知識は殆んど皆無に等しい。然も、リンネを通ず米國を理解し、エチソン、フオード等によつて米國を知り得た我々が、人類愛を基調とし、科学の大衆化に成功した米國に憧憬を覚えるながら何故、不知なのであううか。

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イタリヤのロンブローゾによつてその端緒が開へられた素質が環境の検討に留つても、ラアンゲの一卵双生児の研究にも匹敵し得る成果を我ケ國の帝大講師吉益脩夫(ヨシマスノブヲ)医学博士によつて挙げられてゐるにも拘うず、其の成果を運用しないのは、質の向上を意図しても、これが普及化を企図しなかつたのは、学者自身、独逸系の學理探究理論に支配せられてゐるからである。

Cal low婦人の係長に対する指導の賜であつたかも知れないが、係長は自己の責任に於て、児童の検討により多くの科学性を與へなければならないと云う信念の下に、医学者の協力を要望し、係長の熱意は遂に関係者をも動かし、吉益医學博士指導の下に岡田医學博士を主任とし、帝大医學部を動員して将に、これが実践に移らんとするに至つたのである。

これが成果は一ケ年を出ずして幾千の不幸な児童からその病魔を除き生命の喜を味はしめるに至るであうう。而して帝都の成功は十ケ年を経ずして國内全児童の上にも齎されるであうう。

本報告の女児にも関聯性があるので敢て報告致しました。

3、病人の過去に就ての推定

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私は医師ではないので誤謬が見出されるかも知れないが実務家としての経験と常識とによつて推理した処を記し御批判を仰ぎと思ふ。

a. 発病原因

	Ⅰ内因的	精神病質者
	Ⅱ外因的	脳梅毒
	Ⅲ動機	分娩

医師の診定によれば精神分裂症、即ち内因的原因によるものの如くである。而して彼女が売春婦として、発病前、就業したことは、客観的に種々の不可避的事由があつたとしても、反社会的素質がなかつたならば、永続的に売春行為は遂行されなかつたであらう。故にこの診定は妥当と考へられる。

然し内因的原因のみによつて、これを理解することは出来ないと思ふ。即ち、若し彼女が外因的、何等の原因もなかつたならば、彼女は発病しなかつたかも知れないと思ふ節がある。故に彼女の前職から推定して梅毒による脳への侵犯が豫想せられる。

この二の原因によつて発病態勢にあつた彼女の肉体は、分娩と云ふ大きな、精神的肉体的、負担が彼女を患者ならしめたものと考へる。

以上は彼女の主観的観察であるが、病気を昂進せしめ彼女をして街頭に浮浪せしめたのは、彼女の客観的考察を行ふことによつて始めて得られると思ふ。

然し内因的原因の外によって、これを理解することは出来ないと思ふ。即ち、若し彼女が外因的、何等の原因もなかったならば、彼女は発病しなかったかも知れないと思ふからである。故に彼女の前職から推定して梅毒による脳への侵犯が豫想せられる。

この二の原因によって発病態勢にあった彼女の肉体は、分娩と云ふ大きな、精神的肉体的、負担が彼女を患者たらしめたものと考へる。

8. 以上は彼女の主観的観察であるが、病氣を昂進せしめ彼女をして街頭に浮浪せしめたのは、彼女の客観的考察を行ふことによって始めて得られると思ふ。

b. 生活環境の推定

I 生活状況

Ⓐ 頭髪のパーマネントはかけてから余り時日を経てゐない。

Ⓑ 炊事具を持ってゐない（その必要を感ずる程日数を経てゐないと思ふ）

Ⓒ 300g程度の現金を所持してゐる（殆んど浮浪者に奪れるものである）

以上の點から比較的良好な生活を最近迄行ってゐたものと考へられる。

II 生活方法

Ⓐ 彼女の容貌は美しい方である。

Ⓑ 言語は東北に生活したものと思はれない。

Ⓒ 彼女の態度は、夫を持つ女の様ではない。

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東京都

以上の點から考察して、妾等によつて、生活してゐたもの如し考へられる。

a、bを綜合して考へる時、~~彼女は~~、生活の加重と共に、彼女の兩親若くは保護者が、妾生活から收入の多い、酌婦生活に立戻らせんとし、彼の女児を彼女から分離せんとした爲め、彼女の病勢は急激に悪化し遂に、彼女をして街頭に出奔せしめたもの如し考へられる。

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File Indictments

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

APC - No.20

DATE: 9 March 1948.

SUNJECT: Report of investigation ordered by TMGT(M-48)

TO: Chief of Legal Section, TMGT.

FROM: NOGUCHI, Chief of Akabane Police Station

TRANSLATED BY: T. YAMANO

1. Person investigated:

(a) Name: JO ISHINASAKA
(b) Age: 28
(c) Occupation: Maker-seller of toys
(d) Address: c/o Akabane-go, #1,230, 5-chome, Akabane-machi, Kita-ku, Tokyo-to.

2. Items of Investigation:

(a) Motive of housing children.

He, who had once been active as chief of Working Youth's League and Students' Reconstruction League had keenly felt people's actual situation brought forth by defeat and had cherished a desire to take some steps or other against it. As the Students' League was engaged with Ueno Station as its center, in the support and protection of repatriates from abroad, he saw lots of homeless children and could not help feeling sympathy for them. Determined to take those children under his care and to open a way of rebirth for them, he has quartered them under his care.

(b) Date and capacity:
1. Date when housing was initiated: June 1,1947.
Number of people received at commencement: 8
2. Date when closed: 1 March 1948.
Number of people at time of closing: 4

3. Condition of equipments:
The building, which had been used by Akabane Powder Depot, was comparted into two 6-matt rooms,

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one of which has been used as his living room and the other as a room for children. 30 pieces of bedclothes and 15 sets of knitted shirtsand pants have been given by Living Protection Society which is a bounty judicial person, and have been used by the children.

The bedclothes have already become stained and broken and unusable, and the shirts and pants worn by the children have been taken away with them in their eacape.

4. Concerning surplus receipt of rice-ration:

From 1 August to 31 December 1947 he had received rice-ration for 10 persons, while the number of actual person was only 8; namely, 4 for his family and 4 children. The reason is: in the middle of last July two of the children, Tsuhoshi YAMADA & Masayuki YAMAMOTO, escaped and later Takao NOGUCHI & Muneteru KADOMURA were newly taken in, as the number of children remained the same as before, he neglected to report the name of the above two children. No intentional illegality cannot be recognized.

On 1 January this year the said surplus ration of rice was settled and adjusted at the Oji Branch of Food Corporation. Since then the ration of rice has conformed to the real number of persons. Soy sauce (shoyu), bean paste (miso) and so on have, since the beginning, coincided with the number of persons.

5. Reason why children escape:

Most of the children taken in are about 10 years old and so are of school age. He, therefore, let them attended the 3rd Iwabuchi Primary School. However, they will not kindly to school due to a wandering and thievish habit peculiar to a homeless child. On the contrary, they pine after the vagrant life with which they have been imbued as a result of a sudden change of life. That is the reason why they escape from the house.

6. Existence of maltreatment of children:

There is no fact of maltreatment.

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Joe Ishinaka

1320, 5 chome, Akabane Machi,

Kita Ku

赤羽警察署 防犯係.

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M—48

赤務犯第二〇號
昭和二十三年三月九日
野口赤羽警察署長

東京軍政部
法務課長殿

事実調査方についてし
標記の件について調査致しました処左記の通りで
ありますから報告致します

記

一、被調査者　東京都北區赤羽町五ノ一二三〇番地
赤羽郵内　玩具製造販売業　石名坂　穣
生　二十八年

警察署

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二、調査項目

1、収容の動機

勤勞青年同盟並復興學生同盟の盟主として活躍して居た關係上敗戦の現實に依り現れ來たる状況を痛感し茲に想いを致して何等かの措置を講ずべき決心を致し居りしが偶々上野駅を中心として學生同盟が海外引揚者援護に當り居る裡に目に映りたる淨浪児の姿を見て同情に堪へず先づ第一に之れを自ら収容して厚生の途を開拓せんと決心収容したるものなり

2 ① 収容開始年月日　昭和二十二年六月一日

開始当時収容人員　八名

② 閉鎖年月日　昭和二十三年三月一日

閉鎖当時収容人員　四名

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3、設備狀況

從來赤羽火藥庫にて使用して居た建物を六畳二間に仕切り一間は自己の居室とし他の一間は收容所に充てたるものにして畳あり、寢具は恩賜賊團法人生活援護會より夜具三口枚、メリヤスシヤツ、ズボン一五組を受領し該收容児に充當したるものなるも現在夜具は既に汚損し使用に堪えざるものにして、シヤツズボン等は收容児が外遊の際之を着したるよりなり

4、幽靈人口云々について

石名坂穣の家族四名、收容児四名計八人の処昭和二十二年八月一日より今年十二月三十一日に至る間拾人分即ち貳人分の米穀過剰受配があるも之は昨年七月中旬收容児の山田剛史、山本政行の貳名逃走し新に野口隆夫、角村宗照が收容され人数に尾異いなきところから轉出人の手續を怠ってゐたもので実質上問題なく

警察署

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不正受配の意思は認め難く、本年一月一日當時の食糧営團主事
支所に於て過剰受配の分を差引精算整理をなし以后は
実在の人員と符號合、味噌、醤油等の物資は始めより差異なき
ものなり

※児童が何故逃去するか

收容児は概ね年令拾才前後にして殆んどが學令に在る関係上通
学に関し積極的に最寄第三岩渕小學校等と連絡通学させ
たるが浮浪児特有の放浪癖と盗癖の為容易に學怠に楽し
まず却って生活境遇の激変の結果身に浸みたる浮浪者生活
の懐かしさを覚え逃去するものなり

※児童の虐待の有無

虐待の事実なし

以上

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File Individuals

Joe Ishinasaka

No. 1320, 5 chome, Akabane machi

Records at Jimusho show he is receiving PA on two children as of 1 February 1948:

Muneteru Kakumura - 11 years
Masatoshi Suzuki - 14 years
Amount ¥517.65

Records show no other member of the household, that Mr. Ishinasaka does not have any occupation or income.

Records at Jimusho dated 1 November 1947 show four children:

Takao Noguchi - 10 years
Kenji Tsubota - 13 years
Muneteru Kakumura -
Masatoshi Suzuki -

Was receiving ¥44.65 per day or ¥1339.50 per month. Records also show that Takao Noguchi ran away on 24 January 1948 and is now at the Arakawa Protection Station. Kenji Tsubota left on 15 January 1948 and went to Fukushima Prefecture. Grants amounted to the following:

1 Nov 47 - ¥1339.50
1 Dec 47 - ¥1384.15
1 Jan 48 - ¥1384.15

Records at the Ration Office show that ration books are held for the following people:

(1) Joe Ishinasaka - 36 yrs.
(2) Yoshiko Ishinasaka - 23 yrs. - wife
(3) Kazuo Ishinasaka - 4 yrs. - son
(4) Kisa Ishinasaka - 66 yrs. - mother
(5) Goshi Yamada - 12 yrs
(6) Masayuki Yamamoto - 12 yrs.
(7) Masatoshi Suzuki - 10 yrs.
(8) Kenji Tsubota - 13 yrs.

Records at the Ration Distribution Office show that Mr. Ishinasaka bought rations for eight people on 9 February 1948.

An interview with Mr. Ishinasaka was held on 18 February 1948 and the following information obtained:

He has a green grocery which is operated under the name of "Maruaka" and is a branch of Kobai ~~kyo~~ Kumiai, Akabane Branch. This is a cooperative grocers union of some sort. He also makes children's swings in a small shop in the rear

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of the home. The vagrant children operate this business. From these two sources, he nets ¥5000 per month. The home consists of three rooms, one of which is used by the vagrant children.

Mr. Ishinasaka gives the following as members of his family group:

(1) Joe Ishinasaka - 28 yrs.
(2) Haruyo Ishinasaka - concubine
(3) Kazuo Ishinasaka - 6 yrs. - son
(4) Kisa Ishinasaka - 67 yrs. - mother
(5) Masatoshi Suzuki - 14 yrs. - June '47
(6) Muneteru Kakumura - 10 yrs.-April '46
(7) Takao Noguchi - 16 yrs - July '47

Mr. Ishinasaka's wife, Taiko age 24, left the home on 20 Dec '47 without his permission. He brought the concubine, Haruyo, into the home on 25 Dec'47. Another vagrant boy, Kenji Tsuboto age 13, ran away from the home on 24 Jan '48 and is now at Arakawa Protection Station. Mr. Ishinasaka is receiving PA on three children - he sees the Minsei-iin, Susumu Irie, once a month as a rule. Of the three vagrant children now in the home, Muneteru Kakumura is in the 4th grade at the 3rd Imabuchi Primary School, and Takao is in the 1st grade at the Seiritsu Middle School. Masatoshi Suzuki does not attend school as he doesn't like school.

Inadequacies in PA adminstration:

Records changed on 2-16-48.
No income ever shown on records.
No family group ever shown on records.
No occupation shown.
PA only being paid for two as of now.
Three children in home - children source of part of foster fathers income.
One child reported in another prefecture who is actually in home.
One child not in school.
PA being paid when concubine instead of wife in home.
Four to five vagrant children in home at all times - this constitutes an institution and yet is not recognized as such - child labor being explcited!
Ku records show 9 children in home as of 1 Aug 47 - of these nine, only one is there at present time. Two others of these nine have same first names - one not even listed although he has presumably been in home since April 46.

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CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION:

19 Feb. 1948. Mr. Ohashi came to the office. Mr. Ohashi presented a card stating he was a minsei-iin in the same district as Mr. Irie, who is Minsei-iin for Joe Ishinasaka. Mr. Irie was ill and unable to come to the office.

Mr. Ohashi stated that Joe Ishinasaka had talked with him in June 1947 about obtaining assistance for the nine vagrant children he was caring for. Mr. Ohashi approved his application for assistance and also made arrangements for Mr. Ishinasaka to obtain rations for these children the same day.

Mr. Irie then took over the case and Mr. Ohashi didn't have any further close contact with it.

21 Feb. 1948.

Mr. Ohashi, accompanied by Mrs. Taeko Ishinasaka, came to the office. Mrs. Ishinasaka stated she left Mr. Ishinasaka in December 1947 of her own free will. She was never legally married, to Mr. Ishinasaka. Mrs. Ishinasaka is the mother of the six year old son who is with Mr. Ishinasaka at the present time. While she was in the home, she was responsible for the care of the vagrant children. However,she was unable to recall the names of the children.

Further investigation at the Kita-ku Office and the Jimusho showed that a total of ¥ 13,909.45 was paid Joe Ishinasaka from June 1947 through January 1948 for the care of vagrant children. The records also show that from June '47 through August '47 Mr. Ishinasaka was receiving institutional rates although he was not licensed as an institution. No explanation could be made as to why in September '47 this procedure changed and the grant was paid on a family basis instead of an institutional one. From September through January Mr. Ishinasaka recived a grant for four children only. However, this was apparently a blanket grant as no names are listed for these children in the records.

When the investigation began, the records gave the names of the children, who were in the home, from November through January. The records appear to be quite new now and no longer contain the names.

Assistance has been suspended since the investigation began. However, the case has not been closed by the Ku officials.

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"7

13 July 1947 - 13 persons.
31 " " - 10 "
28 Aug. " - 8 "
1 Jan. 1948 - 8 "
18 Feb. " - 5 "
13 Mar. " 3 "

} Rice rations

Recd. 15/3/48 (Mon)

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION of JOE ISHINASAKA

1. Investigation Date: 12th March, 1948.

2. Investigators: Protection Section: Ishikawa.
Juvenile Section : Mizuno.

3. Investigated: Kita Ward Office, Inatsuki Minsei Jimusho, Akabane-go, Minsei-iins Ohashi and Asanuma, Joe Ishinasaka.

4. Items of Investigation:

A. Concerning Joe Ishinasaka:

a. Birthday: 5th September, 1921.
b. Occupation: Sells vegetables, investing in co-operation with his brother-in-law, Itsumi; also making toys.
c. Income: Monthly average ¥ 5,000. (Minimum ¥ 3,000 Maximum ¥ 10,000, but this is not constant).
d. Family: At the time the first Public Assistance was paid, 3 persons: Wife and a child.
At the present moment, 4 persons: Mother (recently repatriated), wife and child.

Joe Ishinasaka has lived since January, 1946, in Akabane-Go. After his concubine, Tae Kato, left him in December, 1947, he has lived with a new concubine. Under the circumstances, it seems his home is very confusing.

B. Condition at the time first Public Assistance was paid.

In May, 1946, Joe Ishinasaka picked up vagrant children from the Ueno Station area, and brought them to his house, and sent in an application for Public Assistance in June, 1946, to protect them.

But, according to the neighbor's rumours, it seems that he has never ill-treated them, or let them work compulsorily.

C. Payments of Public Assistance under Daily Life Security Law.

Date Month	Daily	No.of Persons recvg.P.Assist.	Total Am't.	Date Applied	Date Paid	Names of Recipients

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c. Income: Monthly average ¥ 5,000. (Minimum ¥ 3,000
Maximum ¥ 10,000, but this is not constant).
d. Family: At the time the first Public Assistance was paid, 3 persons: Wife and a child.
At the present moment, 4 persons: Mother (recently repatriated), wife and child.

Joe Ishinasaka has lived since January, 1946, in Akabane-Go. After his concubine, Tae Kato, left him in December, 1947, he has lived with a new concubine. Under the circumstances, it seems his home is very confusing.

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But, according to the neighbor's rumours, it seems that he has never ill-treated them, or let them work compulsorily.

C. Payments of Public Assistance under Daily Life Security Law.

Date Month	Daily	No.of Persons recvg.P.Assist.	Total Am't.	Date Applied	Date Paid	Names of Recipients
June '47	¥ 7.50	5	¥1125	12 Jul.	14 Jul.	(Masa Yamamoto (Takeo Sudo (Koji Yoshida (Masayuki Yamamoto (Goshi Yamada
July '47	¥ 10.30	9	¥ 3013.20	12 Jul.	12 Jul.	(Goshi Yamada (Koji Yoshida (Masayuki Yama- (moto (Takeo Sudo (Masa Yamamoto (Sosuke Mogi (Yoshimi Saka- (moto (Masatoshi (Suzuki (Kenji Tsubota
Aug. '47	¥ 15.80	6	¥ 2938.80	22 Aug.	23 Aug.	(Masatoshi (Suzuki (Goshi Yamada (Masayuki Yama- (moto (Sosuke Mogi (Yoshimi Saka- (moto (Kenji Tsubota
				3 Oct.	3 Oct.	(Takao Noguchi (Kenji Tsubota

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						(moto (Takeo Sudo (Masa Yamamoto (Sosuke Mogi (Yoshimi Saka- (moto (Masatoshi (Suzuki (Kenji Tsubota
Aug. '47	¥ 15.80	6	¥ 2938.80	22 Aug.	23 Aug.	(Masatoshi (Suzuki (Goshi Yamada (Masayuki Yama- (moto (Sosuke Mogi (Yoshimi Saka- (moto (Kenji Tsubota
Sept. '47	¥ 44.65	4	¥ 1339.50	3 Oct.	3 Oct.	(Takao Noguchi (Kenji Tsubota (Muneteru Kaku- (mura (Masatoshi (Suzuki
Oct. '47	¥ 44.65	4	¥ 1384.15	22 Oct.	3 Oct.	- do - same 4 as Sept.
Nov. '47	¥ 44.65	4	¥ 1339.50	18 Nov.	21 Nov.	Same 4 as Sept.
Dec. '47	¥ 44.65	4	¥ 1384.15	17 Dec.	26 Dec.	Same 4 as Sept.
Jan. '48	¥ 44.65	4	¥ 1384.15	19 Jan.	24 Jan.	Same 4 as Sept.
			¥ 13908.45			

Payment of subsidy after February 1948 is closed temporarily but Joe Ishinasaka still takes care of 2 orphans.

These two children will be taken care by good protectors in future.

Joe Ishinasaka has no intention to apply for Public Assistance, so it is proposed that subsidies for them will be cancelled.

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D. Concerning Minsei-iin in charge.

a. Address: 1500 Shimashita-machi, Inatsuki, Kita-ku.
Name: Susumu IRIE (appointed Minsei-iin 1st Dec.'46).

He took all procedures in regard to Joe Ishinasaka in June, 1947, because Akabane-go was in Irie's jurisdiction.

In March 1947 he had an attack of cerebral haemorrhage, but he worked as usual.

In November 1947 he again had cerebral haemorrhage and was bed-ridden for over 1 month.

Now he can scarcely walk.

b. Address: 1320, 5 chome, Akabane-machi, Kita-ku (in Akabane-Go.
Name: Kyoichi ASANUMA (appointed Minsei-iin 1st Aug.'47)

Kyoichi Asanuma, and Koji Okuma were appointed Minsei-iin on the 1st August, 1947, to take charge of Akabane-Go, managed by Juridical foundational bestowed by His Imperial Majesty, DOBO ENGO KAI, Tokyo-to Branch Office.

But the Minsei-iin who took charge of Joe Ishinasaka was Mr. Asanuma.

c. Address: 1505, Shimoshita-machi, Inatsuki, Kita-ku.
Name: Tetsuo OHASHI (appointed Minsei-iin 1st Aug.'47)

Mr. Ohashi, who came to TMGT and explained about Joe Ishinasaka has no connection with this trouble. Because Mr. Susumu Irie was sick, Mr. Ohashi acted as his deputy.

E. Concerning Kita Ward Office undertakings

According to the statement of Chief of Minsei Section, Mr. Kamekichi HOSHINO, Joe Ishinasaka came to the Ward Office with 9 children asking about help for them. Besides Joe's application was a recommendation from Susumu Irie. Believing the case to be good faith, Mr. Hoshino approved it through the permission of the Chief of the Ward Office.

Mr. Hoshino, who was a standing director of DoboEngoKai, Kita Branch, called on Joe's house frequently, and inspected the orphan's conditions at that time. So the staff in the Ward Office never thought that there was any fraud connected with this case.

Mr. Hoshino called on Joe often, even during Minsei-iin Irie's sickness, and the Chief of the Educational Section lived near Joe's house, and inspected it often.

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F. Concerning the treatment of Minsei-iin.

At the time the first Public Assistance was paid, Akabane-Go was under the responsibility of Minsei-iin Irie, and it was his duty to take all the procedures.

On 1st August, 1947, two Minsei-iin were appointed. They were Kyoichi Asanuma and Koji Okuma. Irie's job was to be transferred to Mr. Asanuma.

However, at that time there was a Minsei-iin named Masayuki AOYAMA living in the Akabane-go, who took charge of its area temporarily between Irie's handing over to Asanuma.

Chief of Welfare Section answered to this confusion, as follows:--

Two or three Minsei-iin were appointed from a former town-block in Oji Area of Kita Ward, and under the agreement of Minsei-iin-Kai, it was decided that the area in charge should be clearly separated as much as possible. If this could not be done, their joint-co-operation was needed.

Even when the new members of Minsei-iin were appointed, the others did not pay much attention very deeply, and Mr. Irie worked as usual. He has worked since the settlement of Akabane-go, and has taken care of them, and was very popular. Mr. Asanuma found it very satisfactory when he took over.

Mr. Irie called on Joe at least ~~w~~ twice monthly, but he could not detect any fradd.

G. Inatsuki Minsei Jimusho

This Jimusho started in December last and they have the protection register and other registers and the staff called on Joe frequently.

H. Untrue Rations

Akabane Police Station took investigations concerning rations, and found its fraud, called the Chief of Protection Sub-section in the Welfare Section, Minsei-iin Irie. According to their statement, the children's names ~~wr~~ in the ration office are different, but the number of children is correct. So this is no fraud. The children ran away very often, and Joe brought in other children, but at that time Joe neglected to take the procedures necessary.

So, it does not seem that Joe Ishinasaka received false rations, intentionally.

Joe said that the number of children (under him) in June 1947 were more than the number of the children receiving Public Assistance under the DLSL, but the difference was because the children did not run away then.

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I. Present Condition

Kenji Tsubota ran away in January and is protected in Arakawa Protection Station.

Takao Noguchi went to his relation in Fukushima Prefecture.

That leaves two children in Joe's house, of which Masatoshi Suzuki is to go to his mother-in-law on 20th March, and Muneteru Kakumura is to be adopted by other person.

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a. 生年月日　大正十年九月五日生

b. 職業　義兄逸見ト共同出資デ郵菜ノ販賣
　　社ニ現具ノ製造ヲナス

c. 收入　月平均五、〇〇〇円程度
　　（最低三、〇〇〇円　最高一四、〇〇〇円アリ　不定ナリ）

d. 家族　扶助者始当時ハ妻子供一人　計三人
　　現在ハ母親ガ引揚ケ来リテ　計四人

本人ハ昭和二十一年一月ヨリ赤羽郷ニ居住シオリ　内妻加藤たへ
トハ昭和二十二年十二月別居シ現在ハ新内妻ト共ニ同居シオル等
家庭的ニ蚕乱シテオル様デアル

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15/3/48

二石名坂穰ニ関する調査報告

1. 調査月日
三月十二日

2. 調査員
保護課 石川
児童課 水野

3. 調査箇所
北区役所 稲付民生事務所
赤羽郷 大橋 浅沼民生委員 石名坂穰

4. 調査ヲナシタ主ナル項目
A 石名坂穰ニ関スルコト

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九月分	四四・六五	四	一、三三九・五〇	一〇・三	一〇・三	野口隆夫、坪田健治、角村宗照、鈴木正利
十月分	仝	仝	一、三八四・一五	一〇・二二	一〇・二三	仝
十一月分	仝	仝	一、三三九・五〇	一一・一八	一一・二一	仝
十二月分	仝	仝	一、三八四・一五	一二・一七	一二・二六	仝
昭和二十三年 一月分	仝	仝	一、三八四・一五	一一・一九	一一・二四	仝
計			一三・九〇八・四五			

二月分以後ハ取敢ヘズ停止シテオルガ現在二人ノ孤兒ヲ養育シテ（石名坂ハ）オリ、近キ將來二人モ適当ノ保護者ヲ見付ケテ扶養サセルツモリデオリ、生活扶助金モ二月以後ハ請求スル意思ガナイカラ廃止ノ予定デアル

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B. 扶助開始当年ノ扶助状況

昭和二十二年五月頃ヨリ本人ハ上野駅附近ノ浮浪児ヲ連レテ来テ養育シ六月ヨリ救護開始ノ手続ヲトリ保護ヲナシタ。近隣ノ噂ヤ新聞ニモ孤児ヲ虐待シタリ強制的ニ仕事ヲサセタリシタ事実ハナイ様デアル

C. 生活保護法ニ依ル生活扶助金ノ支給状況

扶助者氏名	世帯人員	総金額	一月分	二月分	三月分	四月分	五月分	六月分	七月分	八月分
事便	五	一二五・〇	七・五							一五・八〇
網金穀	九	三〇一三・二〇							一〇・八〇	
猪木月日	七・一二	七・一〇	七・一二						七・一二	八・一二
扶助者氏名	大	二九三八・八〇	八・一二						七・一三	八・一三
鈴木正利 山田明史										
猪木正利 山本正 茂木北代										
山田明史 吉田孝治 茂木北代										
猪木正利 山本正 茂木北代										
鈴木正利 山田明史 茂木北代

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石名坂ノ居住スル地域ヲ担当スル者ハ戎沼委員デアル

C. 北区稲付島下町一、五ロ五番地

大橋鉄男（昭和二十二年八月一日委嘱サレ現在ニ至ル）

軍政部ヘ出頭シタ大橋委員ハ、入江委員ノ呼ビ出シノ際、本人ノ病氣ノタメ隣接委員トシテ事情ヲヨク知ッテオッタタメ、代ッテ出頭シ事情ヲ説明シタノデアッテ本件ニハ全ク無関係デアル

E. 北区役所ノ採リタル惜置ニ付テ

民生課長 星野亀吉ノ言ニ依レバ扶助開始ノ当初ハ、石名坂自身ガ孤児九名ヲ引率シ、救護ノ依頼ニ来タガ、民生委員入江進ノ意見具申書ヲ添ヘテ書類モ完備シテ信用ヲ置キ得ルモノデ

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D. 担当民生委員ニ関スルコト

a. 北区稲付島下町一、五ロロ番地

入江・進 (昭和二十一年十二月一日委囑ノ現在ニ至ル)

扶助ヲ開始シタ当時ハ赤羽郷一帯モ受ケ持ッテオッタ関係上一切ノ手続ヲトッタ

昭和二十二年三月頃 軽度ノ脳溢血ニ罹ッタガ事務上差支ナシ

仝年十一月頃再度脳溢血ニ浸サレ一ケ月以上臥床シタガ現在ハ辛ウジテ歩行シ得ル程度デアル

b. 北区赤羽町五丁目一、三二ロ番地 赤羽郷内

浅沼享一 (昭和二十二年八月一日委囑ヲ現在ニ至ル)

慕賜財團法人同胞援護會東京都支部経営ノ赤羽郷内ノ地域担当民生委員ハ同日付ヲ以テ委囑サレタ大熊荒司トニ人デアルガ

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二、浅沼百十一、大熊荒司両民生委員ガ委嘱セラレ、当然受持
デアル浅沼委員ニ事務ハ引継ガナケレバナラナイト考ヘラレル
（尚一時青山政行ト云フ赤羽郷内ニ居住スル民生委員ガアリ
現在ハ辞職シテオルガ入江、浅沼両委員ノ中間ニ事務ヲ担当
スベキデアル）
ソノ間ハ実情ニ付テ民生課長ニ問ヒタル處、北区ノ五十地域内ニ於テハ
旧町会内ヨリ二名乃至三名ノ民生委員ガ委嘱セラレタガ、民生委員会
ノ申合事項ニ依ル担当地域ハ劃然ト分ケ得ラル、處ハ分ケ分
ケ得ラレナイ時ハ合議ニ依テ救護ヲナシテモ宜ロシイト云フ事ニナッテ
オタカラ、新委員ガ委嘱サレテモ、深ク関心ヲ拂ハズ従来ヨリノ
民生委員ニ委セテイタノデアル。尚入江民生委員モ、ソレデ差支ナイモノト
信ンジテ仕事ヲシテイタ。
入江民生委員ハ赤羽郷内所以来郷内ノ面倒ヲミテ来テ、郷内ノ

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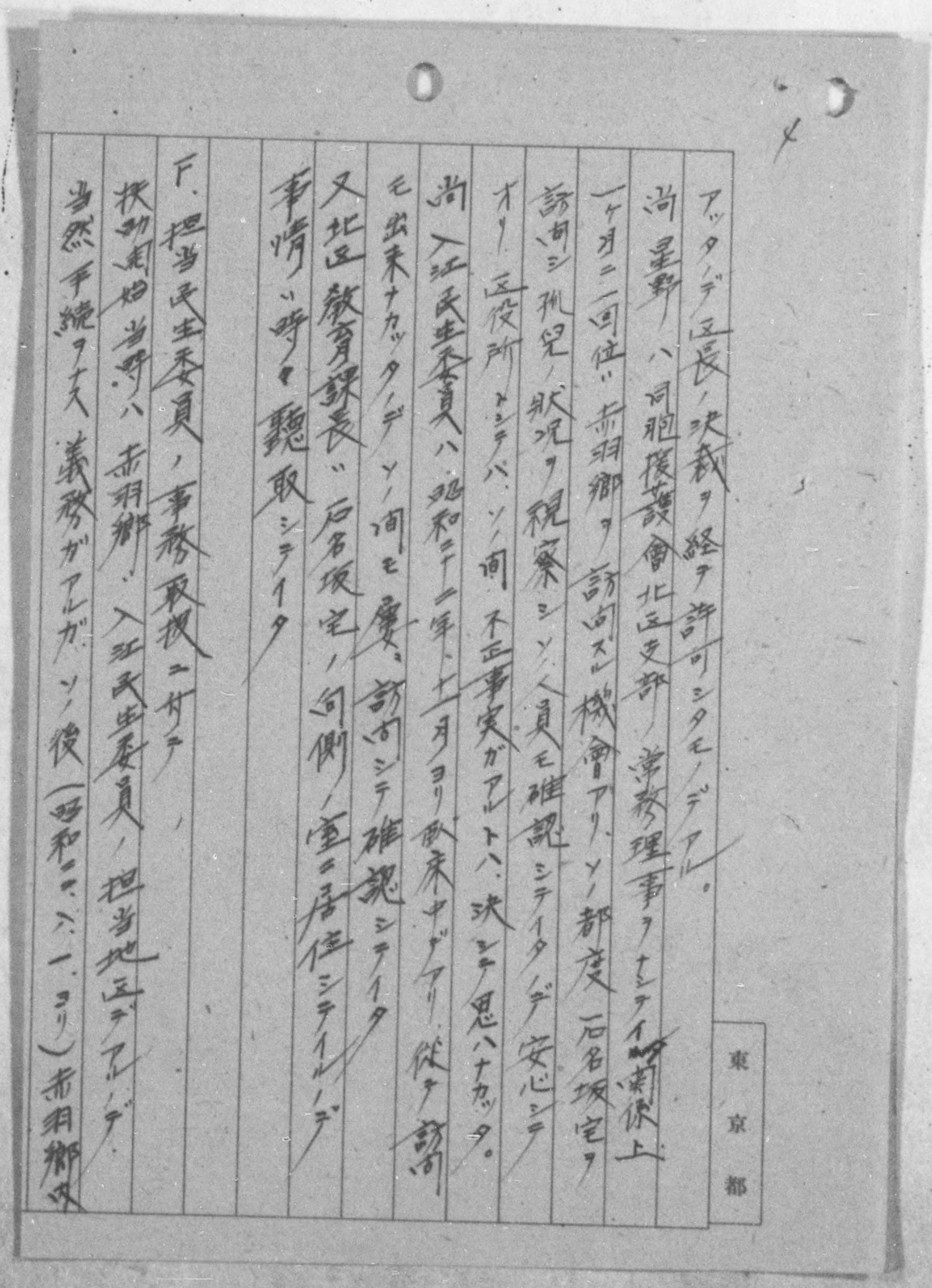

アッタノデ区長ノ決裁ヲ経テ許可シタモノデアル。
尚星野ハ同胞援護會北区支部ノ常務理事ヲナシテイ関係上
一ヶ月ニ一回位ハ赤羽郷ヲ訪問スル機會アリ、ソノ都度石名坂宅ヲ
訪問シ孤児ノ状況ヲ視察シソノ人員モ確認シテイタノデ安心シテ
オリ区役所トシテハ、ソノ間不正事実ガアルトハ、決シテ思ハナカッタ。
尚入江民生委員ハ昭和二十二年十一月ヨリ臥床中デアリ、従テ訪問
モ出来ナカッタノデソノ間モ屢々訪問シテ確認シテイタ
又北区教育課長ハ石名坂宅ノ向側ノ室ニ居住シテイルノデ
事情ハ時々聴取シテイタ

F. 担当民生委員ノ事務取扱ニ付テ
扶助開始当時ハ赤羽郷ハ入江民生委員ノ担当地区デアルノデ
当然手続ヲナス義務ガアルガ、ソノ後（昭和二二、八、一、ヨリ）赤羽郷内

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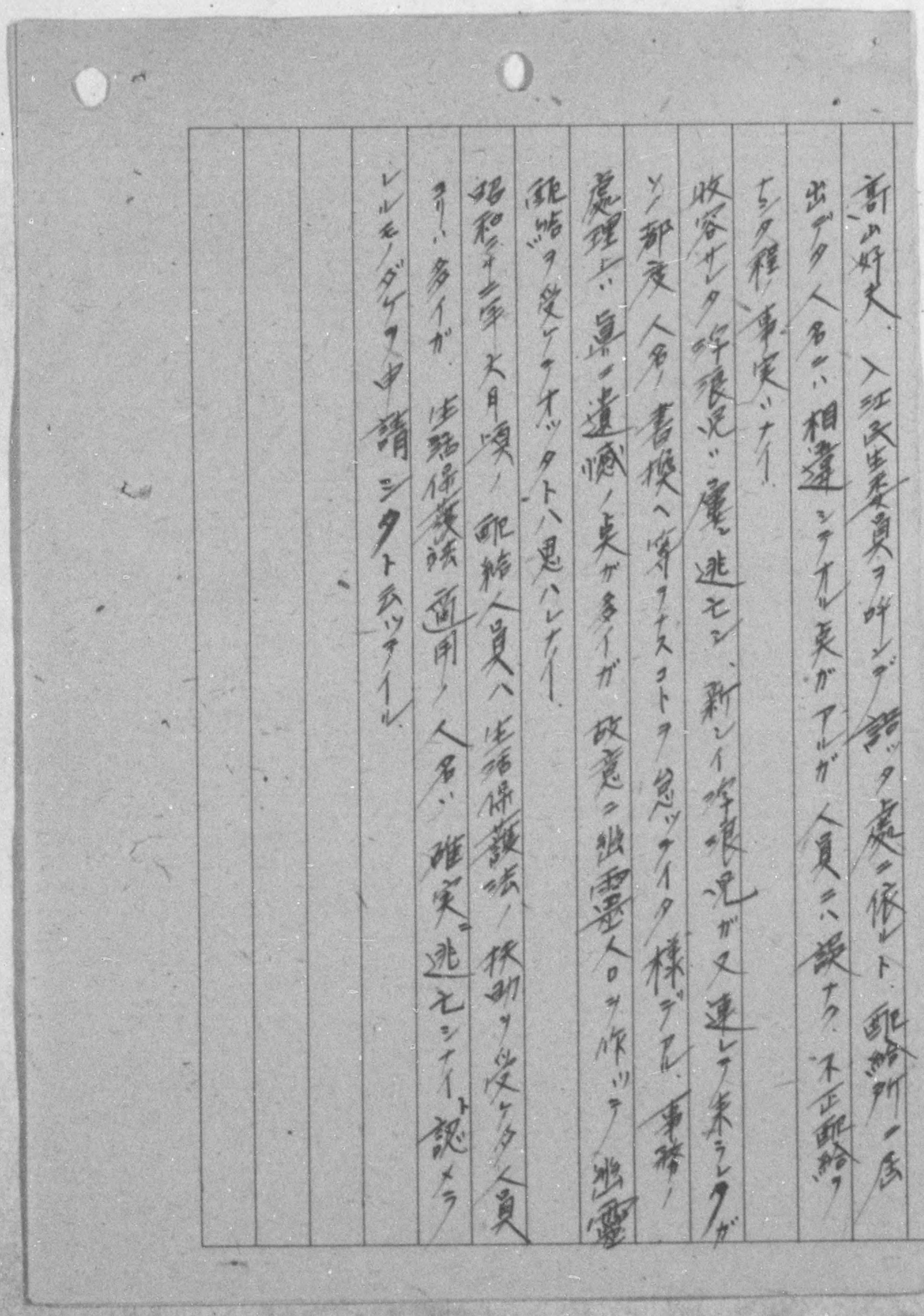

新山好夫 入江民生委員ヲ呼ンデ語ッタ處ニ依ルト、配給所ノ居
出デタ人名ニハ相違シテオル点ガアルガ人員ニハ誤ナク、不正配給ヲ
ナシタ程ノ事実ハナイ
收容サレタ浮浪児ハ屢ヽ逃亡シ、新シイ浮浪児ガ又連レテ来ラレタガ
ソノ都度人名ノ書換ヘ等ヲナスコトヲ怠ッテイタ様デアル、事務ノ
處理上ハ眞ニ遺憾ノ点ガ多イガ故意ニ幽霊人口ヲ作ッテ幽霊
配給ヲ受ケテオッタトハ思ハレナイ
昭和二十二年六月頃ノ配給人員ハ生活保護法ノ扶助ヲ受ケタ人員
ヨリハ多イガ生活保護法適用ノ人名ハ確実ニ逃亡シナイト認メラ
レルモノダケヲ申請シタト云ッテイル

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人々ニハ、親シミ易ク、且人氣モ好カッタ関係デ郷内ノ人々モ出迄リ
シテイタ様デアル、
浅沼委員モ、ソレデヨロシイト思ヒ、満足シテイタ
入江委員ハ、月ニ二回ハ石名坂宅ヲ訪問シテイタガ不正ガアルトハ
全然思ハナカッタ様デアル、

G、稲付民生事務所
昨年十二月開設セラレタガ民生事務所ニハ、保護台帳モ備ハリ
職員モ屢、石名坂宅ヘ訪問シテイル、

H、出靈配給ニ付テ
コノ事件ガ発生シテカラ赤羽警察署ニ於テハ配給関係ニ於テ
厳重調査ヲナシ、結論ヲ得タノデ北区役所民生課保護係長

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I. 現在ノ状況

一月迄 扶助シテオッタ孤児ノ内、一月中ニ坪田健治ハ逃亡シテ
目下荒川保護所ニ收容サレテオリ、野口隆夫ハ福島県ノ親類ニ
引キ取ラレテ目下二人ノミデアル、
二人中ノ鈴木正利ハ三月ニナヨ頃義母ノ許ニ歸ヘス予定デアリ
角村宗照ハ確実ノ貰手ガアルノデ、ヤリタイト石名坂ハ云ッテオル

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Feo. 19th, 1948.

Protection Division.

Investigation of the children picked up around P.X. on Feb. 12th. 1948

(1)

Name	Date of Birth	Address	Schooling	Name of school
Iwao Koike	May 10, 1935 (14 yrs. old)	Not given	Left in the 4th year	Not given
Akira Kajita	Jan. 7, 1934 (15 yrs. old)	Do	Left in the 6th year	Do

Note: They would not give their address, but I will ask them when they regain their composure.

(2) Cause of their vagrancy:

They are war-sufferers and this is the cause of their having become vagrants.

(3) Family conditions:

a) Koike:

Mother Toku Koike.

He would not ~~give~~ tell us her age, address and everything about her. There seemed to be something that made him fear the disclosure of his former self.

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b) Kajita:

Elder brother	Haruo Kajita. 29 years of age, not yet demobilized. According to him, he became a war-sufferer at Nagoya and has been earning his livings by helping a black-marketeers ever since; but it's incredible.
Akira	

(4) Steps taken for them:

Both of them were sent to Hagiyama Gakuen on Feb. 12th. On the following night, however, at Kajita's suggestion, they tried to escape only to fail. Then on Feb. 14th, at 3 a.m. Kajita alone ran away through a loophole for dipping up night-soil, but the person in charge, wondering at his long stay at the latrine, checked and finding that he had gone, made arrangements immediately and he himself chased Kajita in the direction of the station on bicycle in vain. Then he came directly to Tokyo-to Office to report this. With the help of Kojimachi Hogosho and Kyobashi Hogosho, we ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ went in search for him and he was found by a member of Koybashi Hogosho. According to the report of Kyoboshi Hogosho, he had been at Usami Health Center and now wants to go back there. We (the Child Welfare Bureau) sent a person in charge, made him investigate Kajita's case and has decided to fulfil his wish.

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Investigation

of

beggars (mothers and children)

at Sukiyabashi

by T. Kurosawa

1. Names: Age: Address:

a) Kuniko Sumi	26	Tento-mura(tent village), Ueno Park, Daito-ku.
Kohichi Sumi	5	Do.
b) Shige Tsuchiya	47	Warehouse, ~~Construction~~ Water Works Bureau, Yoshino-cho, Asakusa, Daito-ku.
Chiyoko Tsuchiya	6	Do.

2. No. of families, living conditions and steps taken for them:

a) Kuniko Sumi:

Shonosuke Sumi	husband	33 yrs. old.
Kuniko Sumi	wife	26
Kohichi Sumi	son	5

Living conditions:

They are in extreme poverty and live in Tento-mura operated by Kohsei Kaikan, one of the welfare organizations. Receiving medical treatment for his venereal disease, Shonosuke, the husband, cannot work, but seems almost recovered. Kuniko is 8 months pregnant and is

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unable to work and so she has been going begging at Sukiyabashi since the end of last year, with the daily income of ¥150---300 given especially ~~from~~ by Americans(On New Year's Days she got more than ¥1,000).

Steps taken for them:

As she said that the food supply at the public expenses was not enough, I suggested her to move to a welfare institution where she could receive good protection. Then she told me that she would ~~~~~~ give me an answer after consulting her husband, and promised me to stop begging at the bridge from Frb. 5th. She had a medical treatment card of the hospital attachet to the Imperial University of Tokyo given by Kohsei Kaikan, but I promised to help her in case she needs protection and medical treatment as a pregnant woman.

b) Shige Tsuchiya:

Shige Tsuchiya	mother	47 yrs. old.
Chiyoko Tsuchiya	daughter	6.

Living conditions:

Living in the warehouse of the Waterworks Bureau, they are not receiving their rations. Shige's husband was killed by bombing during the war, but she is too stupid to remember the date of her husband's death. With nobody to take care of her in her birth-

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place, she was compelled to become a beggar. Now she gets ¥150---300 a day especially from Americans who seldom give her food or other goods.

Steps taken for her:

At my suggestion to enter a welfare institution, as a begger's life is not desirable from the view-point of the protection of children, she cried insisting on her preference of her present life. However, at last, I percuaded her and sent them her and her daughter to Komazawa Boshi Ryo, and she promesed me not to be begging at the bridge any longer.

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Immediate

27th Jan., 1948.

Particulars of the 4 children shining shoes at the corner of Marunouchi Building.

1. NAME: Hideo INOUE 18 years (Male) Brothers, shining
2. Tsugio INOUE 15 " (Male) shoes.

ADDRESS: 520, 4 chome, Nishigamo, Toshima-ku.

EDUCATION: Both passed 6th grade, No.4 Toshima Ward Primary School.

FAMILY: 6 (Parents and 4 children).

Father:	Yoshikio INOUE	45	(?)years.	Straw-mattress maker.
Mother:	Fusako "	40	"	
Brother:	Tokuzo "	12	"	Schooling.
Sister:	Mariko "	5	"	

REMARKS: Father is receiving monthly pay.
They are not receiving aid from Welfare.
Monthly income, shining shoes, estimated around ¥3,000.

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3. NAME: Shizue KOBAYASHI 16 years (Female) Shining shoes.
ADDRESS:
520, 4 chome, Nishigamo, Toshima-ku.

EDUCATION: Passed 6th grade, No.4 Toshima Ward Primary School.

FAMILY: 5 (Parents and 3 children)

Father:	Kintaro KOBAYASHI	62	years.	Kanda Ward Office, Economic Bureau employee.
Mother:	Kayo "	50	"	
Brother:	Kikuo "	20	"	Factory hand.
	Eiichi "	18	"	Unemployed.

REMARKS: They are not receiving aid from Welfare.
Monthly income, shining shoes, estimated ¥2,000.

---

4. NAME: Mitsue ITO 16 years (Female) Shining shoes.

ADDRESS: 520, 4 chome, Nishigamo, Toshima-ku.

EDUCATION: Passed 6th grade, No.4 Toshima Ward Primary School.

FAMILY: 7 (Mother and 6 children).

Father:	died 10th August, 1946, in tram accident.			
Mother:	Teru ITO	43	years.	Unemployed.
Brother:	Masakaji ITO	22	"	Painter.
	Kameo "	18	"	Shining shoes near CPO*
	Fukumi "	14	"	Schooling. No.1 Toshima Ward Primary School.
	Goro "	10	"	
	Funio "	5	"	

*Central Post Office.

RT.D.

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REMARKS:

They are receiving aid from Welfare.
Monthly income, shining shoes, ¥ 2,500.

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Individuals

Feb. 4th, 1948.

Investigation of Street Shoe-polisher(children) and Steps taken for them.

By T. Kurosasa
(Accompanied by Mr. M. Arai,
Minsei-iin.)

1. Names of children investigated:

Name	Age	Address
Hideo Inoue	18	520, 4-chome, Nishi-Sugamo, Toshima-ku.
Tsugio Inoue	15	Do
Shizue Kobayashi	15	521, 4-chome, Nishi-Sugamo, Toshima-ku.
Mitsue Ito	16	Do.

2. Family conditions of the children:

a) Hideo Inoue and Tsugio Inoue:

		age	
Father	Aikiyo	45	mat-maker
Mother	Fusako	40	sick
	Hidéo	18	shoe-polisher
	Tsugio	15	do
Brother	Tokuzo	12	school-boy
Sister	Mariko	5	

Living conditions

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Living conditions:

Working at a company as a mat-maker, Aikiyo, house-holder, receives more then ¥2,000 a month, but this is not enough to support the family and so Hideo and Tsugio are working to help the family.

Though they are in needy circumstances, the Life Security Law may not be applied to them as the head of the family is healthy and earns more than ¥2,000 a month.

Steps taken for them:

I met Inoue brothers' parents and told them that it was not desirable to make them work as shoe-polishers and that in an ordinary family it was a parents' duty to support their children. ~~The mother was in bed and the father~~ Inoue brothers' mother was in bed and their father was taking care of her and both their parents complained of their destitute conditions, but at last, after 2 hours's talk, I made them understand. At the same time I promised them to find a good job for Hideo(18 years old) and make an application for medical aid for his mother.

Steps taken by M. Arai, Minsei-iin:

Mr. Arai visited the family with me and told them that in his conception the family did not fall under the Life Security Law, but he would manage to get medical aid for ~~their mother~~ her after consulting with their family doctor.

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b) Shizue Kobayashi:

		Age	
Father	Kintaro	62	Employee of Construction Bureau, Tokyo-to. has a fit occasionally.
Mother	Kayo	50	
Brother	Kikuo	19	workman of a hair-cutter factory.
Brother	Eiichi	18	shoe-polisher
	Shizue	15	do

Living conditions:

Kintaro, head of the family, does not support the family, due to the family discord, though they are living together. The eldest son, Kikuo, supports only himself by his earnings, and Shizue's mothers depends on the earnings of Shizue and Eiichi, the second son. This being so, Shizue's earnings is indespensable to the family.

Steps taken for the family:

When I visited the family, Shizue's father was not in because of his work. In spite of my 2 hour's talk concerning the relieving of Shizue from her work, Her mot--- I could not persuade her mother, who insisted that without her ~~xxxxx~~ daughter's income she would die of hunger. Consulting with Mr. Arai, I told her to try to settle the family trouble, and suggested to ask the help of the Life Consulting Station of the Police Office in case she did not succeed.

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Like Inoue family, they are just keeping their lives by their incomes, but do not fall under the Life Security Law. I reported to the Chief of the Juvenile Section through the Charge of the Protection Division, that we should have to send Shizue to a Children's institution ~~as the last one~~ In the worst case.

Steps to be taken by Mr. Arai:

He told me that he would visit the family at night to see Kintaro, head of the family, and persuade him and that he would make contact with the Police Office in case Kintaro did not agree with him.

c) Mitsue Ito:

Father	died of car accident on Aug. 10th, 1946.		
Mother	Teru	43(age)	
Brother	Masakazu	22	painter
Brother	Kameo	18	shoe-polisher
M	Mitsue	16	do
Sister	Fukumi	14	school-girl
Brother	Goro	10	school-boy
Brother	Fujio	5	

Living conditions:

After her husband's death, Teru, Mitsue's mother, was in dire poverty with 6 children left. However, as the children grew, they began to help her by their labor and now they are well off compared with other destitutes.

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The family is now peaceful, but if Mitsue gives up her job, the living conditions of the family will be atraitened as much. I advised them to apply for the assistance for livelihood. They refused it, but her brothers promised me that they would cooperate so that Mitsue might not have to work in the street.

Steps taken for the family:

Moved by their mutual love and sympathyzing with their hard life in the present Japan, I promised them to manage to apply for livelihood assistance any time they want, and told them to make contact with Minsei-iin or the Juvenile Section of the Public Welfare Bureau of Tokyo-to in case their family members fall sick and so on.

Steps taken by Minsei-iin:

Though they do not want to receive the assistance for livelihood, he will keep watch on them and try that they won't be driven into misery.

3. My impression:

Those families are all poor and live in the circle of the poor. Their standard of morality is very low, and it was not an easy task to make them understand the morale between parents and children. They have a blind love to each other, and parents think that children are happiest when they have enough pocket-money and food, even if they (children)

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have to work for that purpose. I got an impression that those parents have not much consideration for their children's future.

Kimosawa

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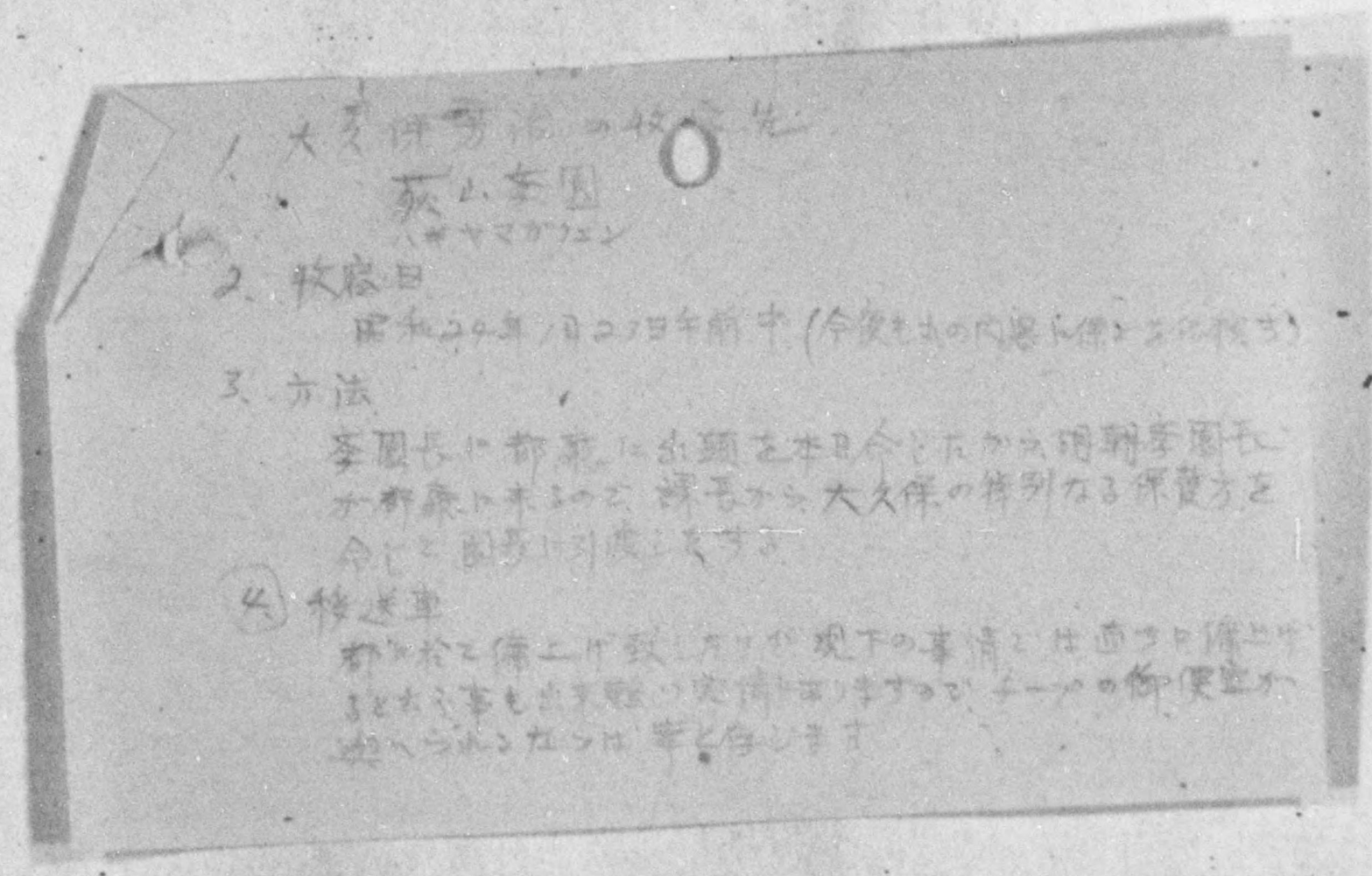

1. 大久保労治の收容先
荻山李園
ハギヤマガウエン

2. 收容日
昭和24年1月23日午前中（今後も出の内容に係とを伝検す）

3. 方法
李園長に都庶に出頭を本日命じたから明朝李園長が都庶に来るので課長から大久保の特別なる保護方を命じて園長に引渡しをする

4. 移送車
都に於て傭上げ致しますが現下の事情では直ちに傭上げると云ふ事も出来難い実情にありますので チープの御便宜が迎へられるなつは幸と存じます

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

5. 1月23日の浮流見[illegible]家について

○ 雨天の際は改めて実施致します。此題御含みおき賜りたい

(晴天の場合は勿論予定通り行います)

(5時—6時迄の日が暮れてから間もなく)

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

File Individuals

1. Place for Yoshiharu Okubo to be sent.

HAGIYAMA-GAKUEN

2. Date ~~he was~~ to be picked up.

In the morning, Jan. 23, '48.

(We asked Marunouchi Police Station to look after him to-night.)

3. Method

We ordered the master of the said HAGIYAMA-GAKUEN to report TOKYOTO Office tomorrow morning. Our Section Chief will hand Okubo to him, requesting his special care for Okubo.

4. Transport

As we can hardly get transport to take him under the present hard circumstances, we humbly solicit your kind arrangement in getting us any transportation. We shall be very much obliged if your jeep could be provided for.

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" 5. Picking up vagrants to be held on 23rd Jan.

If it is raining at the time, we ~~shall~~ have picking up some other day. Kindly understand that we will stop picking up ~~if it~~ without noticing you, if it is rainy.

The ~~beginning~~ beginning time is just after getting dark between five and six o'clock.

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation RG 331 BOX 7851 FOLDER: 39
INDIVIDUALS

Date 16 JAN. 1948

~~From~~ RE INVESTIGATION OF KOTABUKI

~~To~~ ~~CENTER~~ MATERNITY HOME

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

☐ Security-Classified Information

☒ Otherwise Restricted Information

6 for 1180.

FOIA 6
Authority

1/29/86
Date

MJS
NNGR

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7117 (2-72)

GPO : 1973 O - 503-659

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

I-N-F-O-R-M-A-L
C-H-E-C-K S-L-I-P

FILE NO. AG-LG 091.4

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: Letter of Transmittal

NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1	25 Oct 1947	Legal Sec T-KMGD	Tokyo Det. T-KMGD (Attn: Welfare Officer)	1. For your information and appropriate action. 2. Suggest contacting the Japanese Government for possible additional information. 2 Incls: n/c Miller MILLER

DISPATCHED
OCT 27 1947

DILLER

OCT 27 1947

1153

(USE BOTH SIDES)

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

30 October 1947

MEMORANDUM:

Request that Welfare Bureau contact Mrs Sadako Hayashi c/o M.T. Sone, No. 6 Kojimachi 2 Chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.

Advise her that reports from Chinese Naval authorities in Shanghai indicate that Masahide Hayashi was among the survivors of the Enoshima Maru about 21 January 1946.

It is believed that the survivors were repatriated to Japan but no details are available.

Request Welfare Bureau to try to locate whereabouts of Masahide Hayashi and inform Mrs. Hayashi and report to this office on action taken.

Attached copy of Mrs. Hayashi's letter of 18 June 1947 is submitted for guidance.

Chief of Intelligence Section
Second Major Port
Eighth Army, Yokohama

Dear Sir:

Please pardon me for taking your valuable time for such a matter as given below, but there is no other way that I could get information on the whereabouts of my husband, if it is true that he was rescued by an American gunboat at the time of the accident.

A Japanese steamer "Enoshima Maru" left Shanghai on or about 20th of January 1946 with over 4,000 repatriates from China, and just at the mouth of the Yellow River, it struck a mine and sunk in 30 minutes. My husband, Masahide Hayashi (age 37 at the time), was one of the passengers, in fact he was elected as a caretaker of those repatriates on the "Enoshima Maru", and according to those who were rescued and returned to Japan, my husband was seen on the sinking boat until the last minute, helping rescue work. Right at the scene of the accident, there was an American transport "Blue Bird", and I understand that 99% of the pasengers on the "Enoshima Maru" were rescued by this American transport. However, nobody saw my husband on the "Blue Bird", and no one remembers what happened to him after he was last seen on the sinking boat. According to rumors, he was rescued by an American gunboat, name of which is unknown. "Blue Bird" returned to Shanghai and those who were rescued landed there and were returned to Japan on another boat. The American gunboat probably was on a mission as after rescuing a few

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

people who were left behind, did not return to Shanghai but went elsewhere. Some say it went to Okinawa. If so, my husband should return to this country by now as I was told that all Japanese in Okinawa, who wished to return to their homeland have been repatriated. The information I desire is that whether or not you have any kind of report stating that a Japanese by the name of Masahide Hayashi was rescued by any of your boats on or about the 20th January 1946, near the Shanghai Port.

I have three children aged 10, 8 and 4, and am living with my husband's parents waiting eagerly for the head of the family to return.

My husband worked for Taisho Yoko (a Japanese firm) in Shanghai while we remained at our home, No. 9, Kukushinaku, Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the matter and hoping to hear from you at an early date giving the result of your investigation.

SADAKO HAYASHI

Address: Mrs. Sadako Hayashi
c/o Mr. T. Sone
No. 6 Kojimachi 2 Chome
Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
Japan

P.S. If the above matter is not under your jurisdiction, will you kindly forward it to proper section.

S.H.

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

BASIC: Ltr, 2d Transp. Maj. Port, APO 503 to Hq 8th Army, AG 095 (25 Jun 47)GB, 25 June 1947, subject "Letter of Transmittal".

AG 095 (25 Jun 47)GB 4th Ind.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
29 September 1947

4994

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attention is invited to 3rd indorsement from Office of the Chief, Army Advisory Group, APO 909, and inclosure #2.

2. Although it is known that most passengers on the "Enoshima Maru" when she sank on 21 January 1946 were rescued by American vessels and subsequently repatriated to Japan, no details are available to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. There is no record here of Masahide Hayashi.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

M. F. NOYES
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls- n/c

AG 383.6 (MG-I) 5th Ind 28 OCT 1947

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

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

Request Mrs. Sadako Hayashi be advised of information contained in the 3rd and 4th indorsements.

8

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

3 Incls:
n/c

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

A-MG

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

HEADQUARTERS
2d TRANSPORTATION MAJOR PORT
APO 503

GHQ AFPAC
AGO RECORDS
7 JUL 1947

9449 JSPT 230

25 June 1947

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

Transmitted herewith letter from Sadako Hayashi, Japanese National, as matter pertaining to your headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R A MEREDITH
Lt Col AGD
Adjutant General

AG 312.1 (MG-I) 1st Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 5 JUL 1947

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. Attention is invited to petition from Mrs. Sadako Hayashi, attached as inclosure 1 hereto.

2. Request any information available on the sinking of the Enoshima Maru, and the fate of any of the survivors.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Incl:
Ltr of Petition

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

GHQ, SCAP SEP 28 1947 AGO RECORDS

BASIC: Ltr, 2d Transp. Maj. Port, APO 503 to Hq 8th Army, AG 095 (25 June 47)GB, 25 June 1947, subject "Letter of Transmittal".

AG 095 (25 June 47)GB 2nd Ind.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
10 July 1947

TO: Chief Army Advisory Group China, APO 909

1. Attention is invited to attached letter dated 18 June 1947 from Mrs. Sadako Hayashi.

2. Request any information you may have on the fate of Masahide Hayashi.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. G. HERSEY
Lt. Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

U.S. ARMY 12 SEP 1947 APO 605

Incl: n/c

OAGO 095 3rd Ind JCG/mej

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, ARMY ADVISORY GROUP, APO 909, 12 Sept. 1947

TO: Supreme Commander For The Allied Powers, APO 500

1. Inclosed herewith is added inclosure #2 which is a synopsis of information in the G-3 repatriation files of the China Theater which are now in the custody of this office.

2. Information made available by the Chinese Naval authorities in Shanghai indicate that Masahide Hayashi was among the survivors of the Enoshima Maru. No further information can be found regarding this subject.

FOR THE CHIEF:

RALPH E HINNER
Major AGD
Deputy Adj Gen

2 Incls:
1-N/C
2-G-3 summary of information on the Enoshima Maru

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

File Individual

To: Major Fellhouer

Nov. 6, 1947

To meet your request of Oct. 31st concerning Mr. Masahide Hayashi we are trying to find him in the following way:

1. We arranged already to look for him through "searchin period of the missing persons" of radio broadcast.
2. We asked Repatriate Department of Public Welfare Ministry to look for every repatriate section of all the country.
3. We already informed about this to Mrs. Sada Hayashi.

From: Relief & Protection Section,
Tokyo Public Welfare Bureau.

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(From G-3 Repat Studies)

Sinking of Enoshime Maru

Japanese ship Enoshima Maru in repatriation service departed Shanghai 1300 hours 21 January, ETA Kagoshima 24 January. Passengers numbered 4307 civilians. At 700Z 22 January, approximately 50 miles from Shanghai, the Enoshima Maru struck mine and sank, passengers being removed and returned Shanghai. The Brevard (AK 164) removed 4200 survivors and the LST 1013 picked up 30 from the sea. Preliminary survey indicated 30 Jap casualties requiring hospitalization, 6 severe injuries and two dead infants.

In radio from 7th Fleet to Shanghai request is made for list of survivers. Further details promised to CG, China Theater in wire from 7th Fleet, of which no record can be found.

This information from radios to SCAP from ComGen, China Theater; from 7th Fleet to ComGen, China Theater and Shanghai; and their replies.

Incl 2

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

18 June 1947

22150

Chief of Intelligence Section
Second Major Port
Eighth Army, Yokohama

Dear Sir:

Please pardon me for taking your valuable time for such a matter as given below, but there is no other way that I could get information on the whereabouts of my husband, if it is true that he was rescued by an American gunboat at the time of the accident.

A Japanese steamer "Enoshima Maru" left Shanghai on or about 20th of January 1946 with over 4,000 repatriates from China, and just at the mouth of the Yellow River, it struck a mine and sunk in 30 minutes. My husband, Masahide Hayashi (age 37 at the time), was one of the passengers, in fact he was elected as a caretaker of those repatriates on the "Enoshima Maru", and according to those who were rescued and returned to Japan, my husband was seen on the sinking boat until the last minute, helping rescue work. Right at the scene of the accident, there was an American transport "Blue Bird," and I understand that 99% of the passengers on the "Enoshima Maru" were rescued by this American transport. However, nobody saw my husband on the "Blue Bird", and no one remembers what happened to him after he was last seen on the sinking boat. According to rumors, he was rescued by an American gunboat, name of which is unknown. "Blue Bird" returned to Shanghai and those who were rescued landed there and were returned to Japan on another boat. The American gunboat probably was on a mission as after rescuing a few people who were left behind, did not return to Shanghai but went elsewhere. Some say it went to Okinawa. If so, my husband should return to this country by now as I was told that all Japanese in Okinawa, who wished to return to their homeland have been repatriated. The information I desire is that whether or not you have any kind of report stating that a Japanese by the name of Masahide Hayashi was rescued by any of your boats on or about the 20th January 1946, near the Shanghai Port.

I have three children aged 10, 8 and 4, and am living with my husband's parents waiting eagerly for the head of the family to return.

My husband worked for Taisho Yoko (a Japanese firm) in Shanghai while we remained at our home, No. 9, Kukushinaku, Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture.

Incl 1

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Thanking you for your kind consideration in the matter and hoping to hear from you at an early date giving the result of your investigation.

林定子

SADAKO HAYASHI

Address: Mrs. Sadako Hayashi
c/o Mr. T. Sone
No. 6 Kojimachi 2 Chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Japan

P. S. If the above matter is not under your jurisdiction, will you kindly forward it to proper section.

S.H.

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

REPORT FROM MR. TAKASHI NAMIKAWA

Enoshima-Maru left Shanghai with 4,500 passanger. But she striked a mine about 2.30 p.m. 21st of Jan. and began to sink at her her stern. At the time, the tanker Blue-bird which had been sailing bihind, approched her and took over trap ladder to her, and made efforts of relief. As the Enoshima-Maru had been slanted already the the trap ladders couldn't attained its object except the center of her and detached midway and most of the passangers fell into the sea and lot of people were killed. The survivors haddbeen relieved by the life-boat from the civil boat near there (unknow nationality). and were accommodated assembly. These were sent back to Japan by the various ships respectively. At that time, the captain Mr. Shigetaroh Katoh remained in Enoshima-Maru to the end, and he was pecked up to the Blue-Bird about 12 p.m. and he took same action with other survivors.

Enoshima-Maru sink not all her body, but her stern only.
Besides:- There were many death when Enoshima-Maru striked the mine,
The survivors at that time had never been to any where else.

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並河孝氏の報告

東京都

江の島丸は4500名を乗せて上海を出航したが1月21日午后2時半頃
榮雷に觸れて船尾より沈み始めた。その時後より航行中の
タンカーブルーバード號は江の島丸に近付き タラップを渡して
救助に勤めたが江の島丸が已に傾斜してゐた為め船の中央に
渡したタラップ以外は目的を果さず中途ではずれて余名は
殆ど海中に投ぜられた。相当数の死者を出した。
その外附近の民船よりの救命ボート(国籍不明)により救助
されたが何れも生還者は一ヶ所に集結して收容され後刻改め
て更に夫々別の船で後地へ送還された

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後しかタラップ以外は目的を果さず中途ではずれて余分は
殆ど海中に投ぜられた、相当数の死者を出した。

その外附近の民船よりの救命ボート(国籍不明)により救助
されたが何れも生還者は一ヶ所に集結して収容され後刻改め
て更に夫々別の船で仮地へ送還された

当時船長の加茶重太郎氏は最后迄江の島丸に残ってゐて12時
頃ブルーバード號に収容され他の生還者と同一行動をとった。
江の島丸は全部沈んだのではなく船尾を海中に没したのみで
あった。尚江の島丸の觸雷の際に相当数の死者があった。当時生還
した者は他所へ分散したことはない。

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ANSWER TO THE INQUIRY OF MRS. S.

HAYASHI'S HUSBAND

The Public Welfare Bureau ~~inspected vestigted~~ investigated thro ugh the following methods.

1. Inquired through Radio Brodcast.

2. Refered to every ward, city and district office.

3. Refered to Repatriates' Relief Bureau of Public Welfare Ministry.

4. Refered to Amagasaki municipal office where his parents' home is assituated.

Through

1) We had a report of the condition from Mr. Takashi Namikawa who, was on the same boat, the Enoshima-Maru, and who came back alive. (Ad. 4-14 Shibazaki-cho, Tachikawa. Working at Tachikawa City Office, Tachikawa Preservation of Health Office.)

2) The person in question is not found .

3) No answer yet.

Answer to the inquiry of Mrs Sada Hayashi

東京部

千代田区麹町2-6 林貞子氏より夫正秀の生死状況調査方依頼の件.

民生局では次の方法に調査した
The Public Welfare Bureau investigated and took the following method.

1. ラヂオ尋ね人の時間を利用して調査した.
Inquired through Radio broadcast.

2. 各区.市.地方事務所に文書を以て照会した
Refered to every word, city, and suburban district offices.

3. 原生省引揚援護院に依頼各上陸地引揚援護局に照会した
Refered to Repariate Relief Bureau of Public Welfare Ministry.

4. 林正秀の実家のある尼ヶ崎市役所に照会した
Refered to Amagasaki City office where Hayashi's domicile is.

(1)により当時江の島丸に同乗して生還した 並河孝氏(現住所立川市
Mr. Takashi Namikawa

柴崎町4-14. 立川市役所立川保健所勤務)より当時の状況

報告がすった.

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3. 原生省引揚援護院に依頼各上陸地引揚援護局に照会した
Refered to Repariate Refuge Bureau of Public Welfare Ministry.

4. 林正秀の実家のある尼ヶ崎市役所に照会した
Refered to Amagasaki City office where Hayashi's domicile is.

(1)により当時江の島丸に同乗して生還した並河孝氏(現住所立川市
Mr. Takashi Namikawa
柴崎町4-14. 立川市役所立川保健所勤務)より当時の状況
報告がすった.

(2). 該当者なし.

(3).(4) 未だ回答がない.

Communicated c Mrs Hayashi - Wd. Bu.

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