

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

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2850
- (2) Folder title/number: (31)
Ibaraki Prefecture (Closed)
- (3) Date: June 1950 - Dec. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9760	a, c, m

- (5) Item description and comment:
Ibaraki

- (6) Reproduction: Yes No

- (7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by National Diet Library)

775 013

The Case of
Hana Furuya,
Ibaraki Prefecture

775 013

file

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

RWS/ml

KPW 095

27 December 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Hana Furuya
Kawasaki, Yahara-mura
Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture

SUBJECT: Petition Concerning Human Rights

Your letter of 14 December 1950 has been received. This headquarters has referred your complaint to the Prefectural Welfare Department which has been requested to investigate your circumstances and to report to this headquarters.

JULIAN DAYTON
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

RWS/ml *file*

KPW 095

27 December 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of Welfare Department

SUBJECT: Japanese National's Communication

1. Enclosed herewith is a letter from Hana Furuya.
2. It seems possible that the complainant may be in need of public assistance, and it is requested that an investigation and report be made within the next 45 days.

1 Incl
As ind above

JULIAN DAYTON
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

SE/mh

Date: 14 December 1950

To: KaCAR and Civil Liberties Bureau, Attorney General's Office

Subject: Petition concerning the basic human rights

Accuser: Hana Furuya at Kawasaki, Yahara-mura, Tsukuba-gun,
Ibaraki Prefecture

Accused: Kaku Furuya (widow of deceased brother)
" : Takashi Furuya (eldest son of deceased brother)
(addresses same as the accuser's)

The accuser is a blind woman with nobody to support her. She is sick and has no occupation to earn her living. The accused have the obligation of supporting the accuser. As a matter of fact, however, they will not treat the accuser like a human being. They would give her foods, such as animals would take. They desire the death of the accuser and the bedding is so meagre that she could not go to sleep at ease. They deprived her of her valuable ¥5,000 in cash. As she has the widow of her deceased brother and his eldest son who are to support her, the welfare commissioner will not interfere with her. Since such is said to be violation of the human rights, the accuser hereby requests that the case be investigated.

Hana Furuya

Shanku
#45

775 013

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation RG 331 BOX 2856 FOLDER: IBARAKI
PREF. (CLOSED)

Date 5 Feb. 1951

From RE JAPAN. NATIONAL'S COMMUNICATION

To CHIEF, KANTO CAR

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

1 doc. 2 pp.

FOIA b

Authority

4/30/80

Date

MJS

UNGR

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

CIVIL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
IBARAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Sept. 18, 1950

SUBJECT: Re investigation relative to the petition
by a Japanese National (Tominosuke Uchi,
Nakaminato-machi)

TO : Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
Attn: Chief of Civil Information Section.

The following is the gist of our investigation made on the petition filed to you by a Japanese, mentioned as above, asking your special assistance for releasing of his property in the abroad which said to have been attached in China at time of Japanese surrender.

1. Whether his living condition is needed to be protected by livelihood security law or others.

His family is consisting with 6 persons in all including himself. It is recognized that the livelihood of his family is in difficult although he is working as an assistant engineer of a fishing boat.

2. His hope in exception of releasing his property.

Nothing but to wait for releasing of it.

3. What sort of assistance it would be if town authorities launched for it.

Assistance can be done by ways of enforcement of livelihood security law or loan of vocational fund.

4. Whether he made a proper notification to government on his property in the abroad.

He made no notification.

Remarks:

His property in the abroad is not fall under the item of governmental designation. (Referred to Japan bank)

for Tadaaki Kato
NAONORI SHIGEMATSU
Chief of Civil Welfare Dept.,
Ibaraki Pref., Gov't.

KN:WH

775 013

LIAISON SECTION
IBARAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Sept. 25, 1950

SUBJECT: Re investigation relative to the petition
by a Japanese National (Tominosuke Ouchi,
Nakaminato-machi)

TO : Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
Attn: Chief of Civil Information
Section.

Enclosed are the copy of a translation of a
report from Chief of the Civil Welfare Department
on an investigation relative to the petition of
Tominosuke Ouchi and the original of the petition.

Toshio Kameoka
TOSHIO KAMEOKA
Chief of Liaison Sect.,
Ibaraki Pref., Gov't.

NI:WH

Received
K.I.C.O.

25 9.26

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/um

KPW 095

22 August 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of Welfare Department

SUBJECT: Japanese National's Communication

1. Inclosed herewith is a letter sent by Choko Kaniya, 2565 Kitayo, Marabe-machi, Tsuchiura City, Ibaraki Prefecture, dated 14 July 1950.
2. It is desired that an investigation be made immediately and a report be submitted to this headquarters by 22 September 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
As indicated aboveGEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

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775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

HEF/mm

KPW 095

31 July 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Choko Kamiya
2565 Kitayo, Marabe-machi, Tsuchiura City
Ibaraki Prefecture

SUBJECT: Mal-practices in Government Procedures

Your letter dated 14 July 1950, stating your interest in clearing mal-practices in government procedures in your prefecture, has been received and referred to Legal and Government Section of this headquarters for referral to proper authorities for investigation.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

AO/tu

Petition

To: Kanto Civil Affairs Region

14 July 1950

Dear Sir,

It has become very hot, however I think you are very healthy and much obliged for your endeavour to work hard every day and night. I thank you for your kindness the other day.

Again I express my feeling that I am much obliged for all of you, coming over Japan in this wet season and for your endeavour to purge some Communist Party members the other day, and for the brave inspection of the Supreme Commander in the Korean Conflict front. We were very anxious about this inspection, however it is my greatest pleasure to hear that the Supreme Commander came back safe and sound. I appreciate again that some Communist members were purged. I think most people will support the Democratic Party.

Now I think people of Japan including the Emperor entirely forget about past war, hoping to promote the goodwill between Japan and America. I am very glad that the Supreme Commander is staying in Japan so long, and again thank you for your kindness. I bow down my head naturally for many hearty presents and donation from America. I don't feel any trouble even though I have no property at all because I became a commoner. People call my ancestor's residence as a site of an old castle.

Kamiya House was a direct feudatory of the shogun, and formerly served Asanokō. (T.N. Asanokō is one of the DAIMYO) I seriously tell you about the trouble that AMATANI, the mayor of the city TSUCHIURA, stripped off relief fund and wages concerning brandy which was sold in TSUCHIURA water park. Previously he was a soy maker but his time as he could not maintain his job, he changed his occupation to the mayor of the city, and it is rumoured that he made much assets. In case of Aid Section chief, it was also disclosed that he made assets in samely wicked way. There are about 4,000 protected persons in Tsuchiura city, but about 300 - 400 yen is always reduced from the relief amount in each persons. Would you please give him warning so that he may not do such a thing in future. There may be very great difference if the real relief amount is compared directly with the reduced one.

Anybody kept silence about this matter until now because the person in question is the official in charge, but I think this is a very cruel deed. He may get great advantage, but the other side is always made oneself an ass. So, I inform you this fact tearfully.

Thanking for your kindness, I inform you these matter. Would you please take care of yourself.

CHOKO KAMIYA
2565, Kitayo, Manabe-machi,
Tsuchiura-city,
~~Chiba~~ Prefecture.

Ibaraki.

Note: - What I want to say is please don't tell this fact to TSUCHIURA city office. I am afraid if I would be revenged by them.

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/ma/jo

KPW 095

30 August 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of Welfare Department

SUBJECT: Japanese National's Communication

1. Inclosed herewith is a letter sent by Tominosuke Ouchi, 7035, 9-ku, Shaka-machi, Nakaminato-machi, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, dated 9 June 1950.

2. It is desired that an investigation be made immediately and a report be submitted to this headquarters by 30 September 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
As indicated

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

135

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/mm/jo

KPW 095

30 August 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Tominosuke Ouchi
7035, 9-ku, Shaka-machi, Nakaminato-machi
Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture

SUBJECT: Living Problem with Regard to Frozen Assets Abroad

Your letter dated 9 June 1950, stating your living problem, and question concerning frozen assets abroad, has been received and referred to the Welfare Department in your prefecture with the request that your situation be investigated and a report be made to this headquarters within thirty days. If after investigation you feel further need to contact this headquarters, please feel free to do so.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

ST/KN/kt

Date: 9 June 1950

To: Kanto Civil Affairs Region

From: Tominosuke Ouchi, No. 7035, Shaka-machi, Nakaminato-machi,
Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture.

Subject: Asking for payment of frozen assets abroad

Since I repatriated from China in 1946, I am making a living as a fisherman. I am now facing utmost living difficulty with five family members, owing to the recent poor catch. I have not money enough to give my children nutrition and to make matters worse, my eldest son, aged 12, has contracted tuberculosis.

Having assets worth about one million yen abroad, I hereby ask you to take a proper measure to repeal the Law concerning freezing of assets abroad as soon as possible.

775 013

SUMMARY

SE/fs

April 7, 1951

To: K2CAR
KIGGFrom: Hana Furuya,
Kawasaki, Tahara-mura,
Tsukuba-gun,
Ibaraki prefecture.

Sometime last year I appealed to the family court at Tsuchiura when it was agreed between the parties concerned that I would be supplied following starting from December 1, 1950:-

1/10 Koku of rice; Shoyu and Miso and Yen 700. in cash;
A set of bedding and one article each of summer and winter clothing;
A dwelling house and its belongings and kitchen utensil.

As the portion for Dec 1950; January, February and March 1951, I was supplied with rice and shoyu and Miso but no other stuffs, as agreed upon.

In the middle part of March, an official of the Legal Affairs Bureau at Tsuchiura visited me, when Mr. Shimpei Kosuge of Kokinu-mura, was present as a witness. The official was then shown some of the bedding as intended to be supplied to me, and as to the house, it was said that, as it was in the course of construction, it would be made available to me as soon as possible when completed. Up to this day, the agreement has not be fulfilled.

The other party says that I have to live in the imcompleted house, but if not, nothing more would be supplied to me. Daily I am being treated like a cat or a dog in the family. I am in delicate health and I have nothing to satisfy my hunger. I appealed to the mediation court and also to other sources to help me out of this difficulty, but nothing has yet been done to me. I am in fact blind and in delicate health and entirely helpless. May I ask you to come over here and look into the situation so that I ~~may~~ ^{may} be saved from this predicament.

Ibaraki
#45

MM/mm

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Stemple

SUBJECT: Interview with Hana FURUYA

1. Hana Furuya, who had previously petitioned this headquarters for three times, visited this office, 1130, 19 April 1951, in order to personally ask for investigating the case. Inasmuch as nobody was in Legal Section, the complainant was met and note was taken by Muramatsu.
2. Reference is made to the report of investigation submitted by the Ibaraki Prefectural Welfare Department, dated 5 February 1951. The complainant's statement was so roundabout and importunate that it is impossible to directly transmit it here into the English language. Therefore, I took liberty of summarizing and clarifying the points she intended to bring about.
3. The complainant's statement is summarized as follows:
 - a. Neither money nor rice has been furnished her for the month of April, while the defendants, Kaku and Taka Furuya, are supposed to do so in accordance with the decision made by the Family Court last year. (See par. 3 of the referred report.)
 - b. Kaku Furuya, at the visit of officials concerned, said that she had furnished the complainant with sufficient rice and money to maintain her living, which apparently is not true.
 - c. Kaku Furuya told the complainant that what she is doing is not necessarily her intention but just according to the villagehead's advice - "Don't feed her but don't let her die." It is, however, inconceivable that the villagehead said a thing like that.
 - d. The village officials do not care the matter of her life and death at all, and are making false and exaggerated report to higher authorities.
 - e. Jiro Furuya, brother of the complainant, is unable to support her despite of the agreement (see par. 3d of the said report), inasmuch as he has by now spent considerable amount of money for his maltreated sister.
 - f. The complainant up to date has been selling out her property, such as kimonos and kitchen utensils, to eke out her living; and, having only one cooking pan at hand, is unable to cook for herself.
 - g. The complainant can no longer trust the prefectural officials and wish if possible this headquarters conduct an all-out investigation of the case to clarify the issue.
4. During and after the interview it was observed that:
 - a. The complainant is half-blind but not exactly "blind" as reported by the prefecture.

b. The complainant may be a little mentally abnormal but does not appear to be really insane. See par. 2 of the said report.

c. The complainant seems somewhat pretending, either unconsciously or deliberately, to be almost totally blind. However, it seems odd that she managed to come to Tokyo from Ibaraki by train and intends to go home within today, without anyone to guard her but with a cane alone, whereas she was even unable to walk alone in this building.

d. The complainant's lunch, which she took at the lunch-room in the basement of this building, looked very dirty and insanitary. In fact the rice-balls she was eating contained some leaves of grass and strange stuff, indicating that she is unable to cook well for herself.

5. Should it be appropriate to make comment of my own, I would say that the complainant is not exactly as mad as the report claimed and as the village and police authorities she says claimed. Nevertheless, it is possible that she is exaggerative to some extent and that her supposed legal supporters, as well as authorities closely concerned, got sick and tired of looking after her, regarding her as decidedly insane.

Masumi Muramatsu
Masumi Muramatsu

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

RWS/mm

KFW 095

28 April 1951

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of Welfare Department

SUBJECT: Letter of Complaint

1. Reference: Letter from Civil Welfare Department, Ibaraki Prefectural Government to this headquarters, I.L.O. No. 71, subject: Report on Japanese National's Communication (Hana Furuya), dated 5 February 1951.

2. The above-named has again written this headquarters and contends that the Family Relations Court Action is not being complied with by the responsible persons. The above-named has also visited this headquarters and made the same allegations.

3. It is suggested that the welfare authorities in the area where the complainant resides endeavor to find out whether or not the contentions of the complainant are true. If the Family Relations Court orders are not being fulfilled it is suggested that efforts be made to bring this matter to the attention of the officials concerned. No report from the welfare authorities is required by this headquarters.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Lt Col, Infantry
Deputy Chief

Ltr of complaint given L2 & Section, this hq.

CENTRAL FILE COPY

775 013

Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office
Japanese Government

Kaneko/H

KLO No. 581

9 April 1951

TO : Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region
FROM : Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office
SUBJECT : Petition

Transmitted herewith is a petition from a Japanese by the name of Hana Furuya, a resident of Ibaraki Prefecture, which should have been addressed to KaCAR instead of KLCO as written in the petition.



Kakushiro Narita

K. Narita, Director

775 013



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KANTO LIAISON & COORDINATION OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

KLO No. 555

2 April 1951

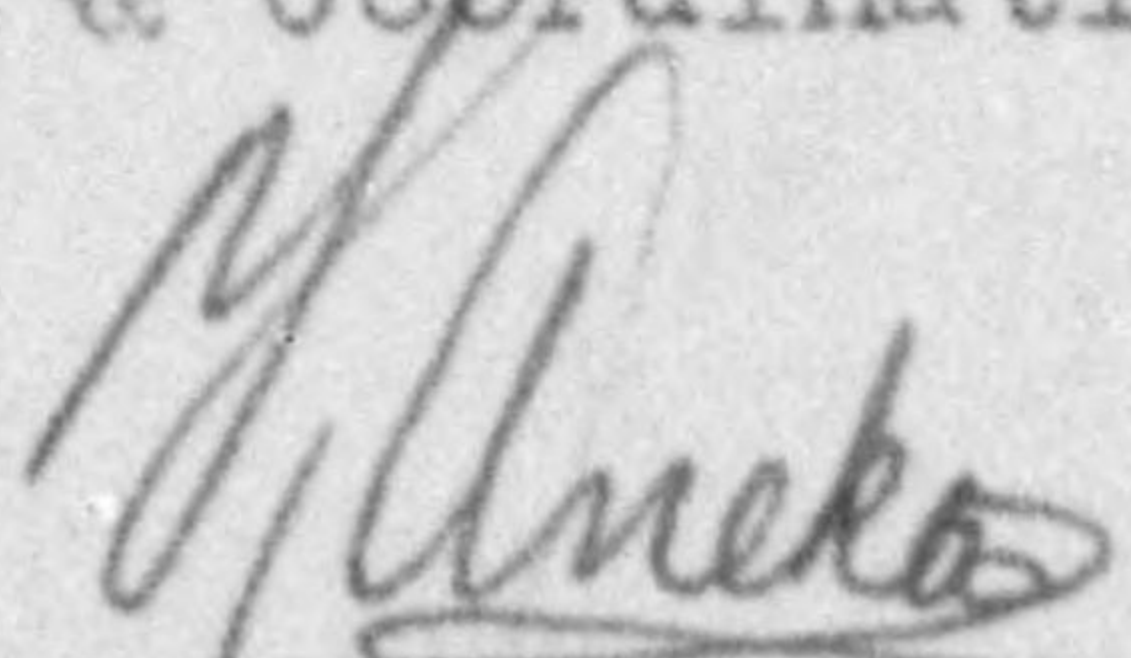
TO : Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region
(Att'n: Public Welfare Sect.)

FROM : Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office

SUBJECT : Japanese Nationals Communication

1. Reference is made to memorandum, KACAR, file KPW 095, for Hana Furuya, Kawasaki, Yahara-mura, Tsukubagun, Ibaraki Prefecture, subject: "Petition Concerning Human Rights," dated 27 Dec. 1950.

2. Transmitted herewith is a further petition, regarding the above subject, submitted by the same addressee referred in the foregoing memorandum, which is addressed to Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office.

KANTO
Liaison & Coordination Office
Director

for K. Marita

(S. Saiga, officer in charge)



50

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation RG331 Box 2856 Folder: IBARAKI
PREF. (closed)

Date 11 SEPT. 1950

subject ~~From~~ JAPANESE NATIONAL'S COMMUNICATION

To Chief, KANTO CAR

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

1 doc. 2 pp

FOIA b
Authority

1/30/80
Date

MJS
NN&A

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/mm

KPW 095

2 August 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of Welfare Department

SUBJECT: Japanese National's Communication

1. Inclosed herewith is a letter sent by Motoko Watanabe, c/o Ushinosuke Kanehara, Niibori, Kasumi-mura, Namekata-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, dated 16 May 1950.
2. It is desired that an investigation be made immediately and a report be submitted to this headquarters by 2 September 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
As indicated above

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/mm

KPW 095

2 August 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Motoko Watanabe
c/o Ushinosuke Kanehara, Nibori, Kasumi-mura
Namekata-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture

SUBJECT: Request for Employment

Your letter dated 16 May 1950, stating your difficulty in securing a job, was received at this headquarters on 29 July, and has been referred to the Welfare Department in your prefecture for investigation and report to this headquarters within thirty days. If after investigation you feel further need to contact this headquarters, feel free to do so.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

775 013

PH
16 May 1950 ✓

To : KCAR

From: Motoko Watanabe, c/o Ushinosuke ~~Wajiwara~~ Niibori, Kasumi-mura,
Namekata-gun, Ibaraki Pref. Kanehara

Subject: Asking for finding a job.

My husband died in July 1947 leaving me and 3 children behind. One of the children is a 4th grade pupil, another, a 2nd grade pupil, both of a primary school and a third a 5 year old girl. Having no one to depend upon we have been struggling against hard living since my husband's death. Despite my strenuous effort I am unable to get a job here. Having a nurse's licence I had been serving as a nurse until my marriage.

Such being the case, I ask you to find a job for me so that I may bring up my children.

Translated by Koichiro Nogami
Checked by Shukichi Takei
13 July

S.K.

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I.L.O. No. 622

CIVIL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
IBARAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT*recd 5 Sept.*

Spey. 1, 1950

SUBJECT: Regarding Communication by Japanese National,
Motoko Watanabe.TO : Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
Attn: Chief of Public Welfare Section.

1. Acting upon your instruction dated 2 August 1950 with regard to the petition submitted by Motoko Watanabe, Kasumi-mura, Namegata-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture we have made investigations, which run as follows:

- a. Family circumstances:

Left a widow, Motoko Watanabe (35-year-old) has been living with two sons (Ko, 9-year-old and Shu, 7-year-old) and one daughter (Keiko, 5-year-old) and they all are enjoying good health.

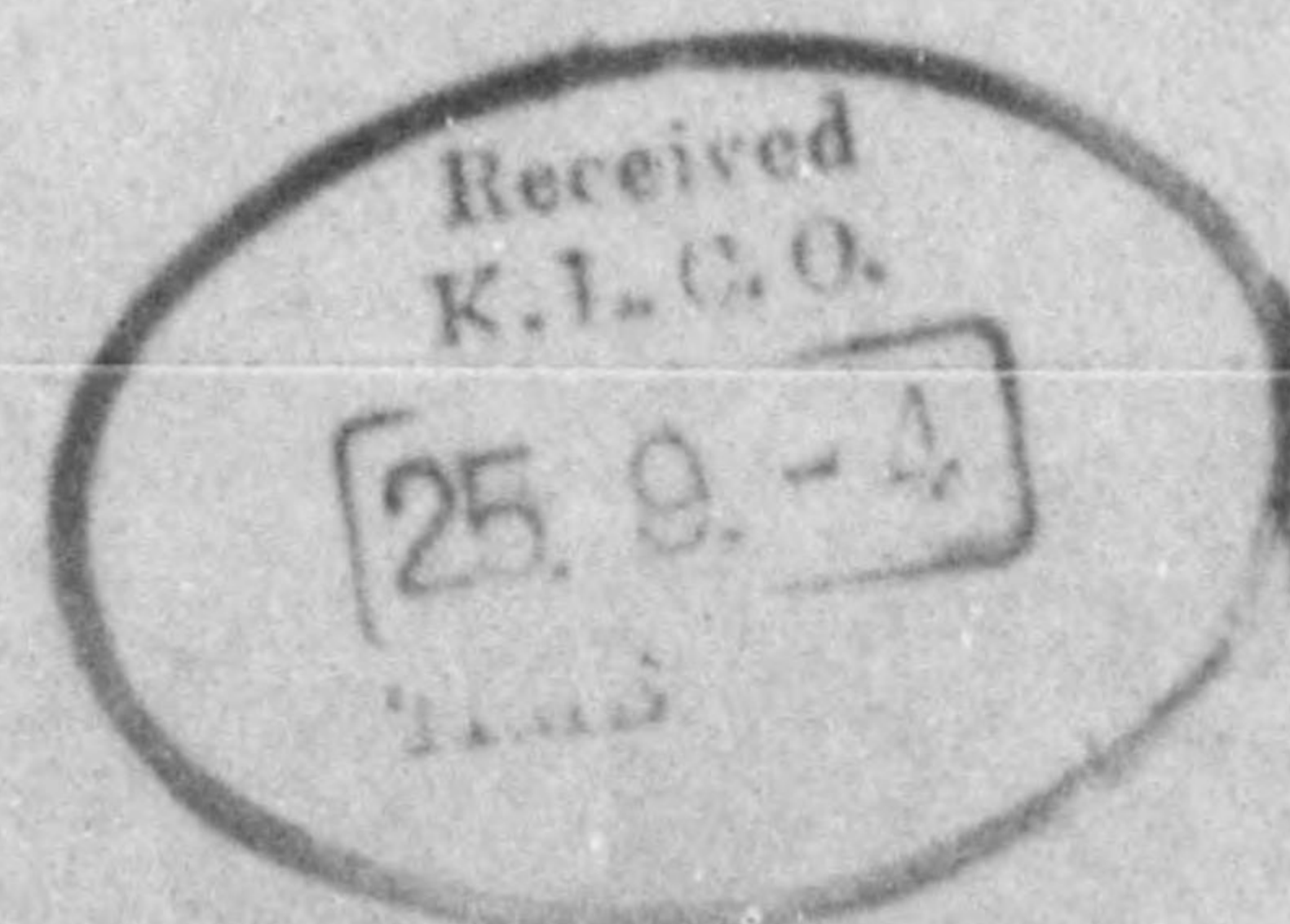
Since the death of Motoko's husband, (railway employee) in 1947, the bereaved family has moved to the house of Ushinosuke Kanehara, Kasumi-mura, Namegata-gun, on account of discord between Motoko and her parents.

The village authorities granted her family relief allowances from January 1947 to April 1950.

On April 8 when ¥ 5,300 was remitted (as an allowance to the surviving members of a family) by Tetsudo Kosai Kai (Railway Welfare Association) to her family, ~~the~~ relief allowance ^{was} temporarily suspended.

On the other hand, village authorities are advising her to do needle work or straw works until she has found an employment. At present her family living is recognized as above the minimum standard of living.

In case her family becomes unable to make a living, the relief allowance is to be again granted.



b. Living situations:

She appears longing for an employment in Tokyo and receives Minsei-in's advice with perfunctory manner, thereby sometimes courting displeasure of neighbors.

c. Expected employment:

She was qualified for a nurse in 1936 and served in Sanraku Hospital, Suruga Dai, Kanda, Tokyo, until 1939.

The village authorities have been making an effort to obtain her position in Tokyo but the housing problem has always been hindering it.

Therefore the village authorities are considering the following plans:

1. Her continued living in the country taking in sewing etc.
2. Obtaining a post in this prefecture.
3. Acting as an intermediary for discord between her and her parents.
4. Sending her family to Mother and Child Dormitory.

d. View of prefectural government:

Results of the investigation show that the steps taken by the village authorities and chief of Namegata County Office are quite proper and reasonable under the present social circumstances.

If necessary, the authorities concerned will spare no efforts to help her and her family.

NAONORI SHIGAMATSU
Chief of Civil Welfare Dept.,
Ibaraki Pref., Government.

N. Shigamatsu

YY:WH

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEP/mm

KPW 095

9 June 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of General Affairs Department

SUBJECT: Japanese National's Communication

1. Inclosed herewith is a letter sent by Hiromichi Tagami, No. 56, Oaza-Tsukioka, Kozakura-mura, Mihari-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture.
2. It is desired that an investigation be made immediately and a report be submitted to this headquarters by 9 July 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
As indicated aboveWILLIAM F. JOHNSON
1st Lt. SS-USAR
Acting Deputy Chief

#65 (or #100)

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/mm

KPW 095

9 June 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Hironichi Tagami
No. 56, Oaza-Tsukioka, Kozakura-mura
Mihari-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture

Your letter dated 6 May 1950, stating your problem for increase of postal life annuity, has been received and referred to the General Affairs Department in your prefecture, with the request that your case be investigated.

FOR THE CHIEF:

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON
1st Lt. SS-USAR
Acting Deputy Chief

775 013

Mr Saffrey

Date: May 6, 1950

From: Hiromichi Tagami, No. 56, Tsukioka, Kozakura-mura, Nihari-gun, Ibaraki Pref.

To : KCAR

Subject: Petition for increase of postal life annuity in amount.

I am 68 years of age, living with my wife and 2 daughters, 13 and 14, both students of the lower secondary school.

1. I retired from my wage earning living in December of 1941.
2. I paid ¥15,611 (more than 2 million yen in current quotations) in a lump sum to the Government in Jan. of 1942 as the full payment for postal life annuity, and I am receiving ¥100 per month.
3. I visited Welfare Section Chief Kato of Ibaraki Prefectural Government on October 18, 1945 in order to petition the increase of the sum of annuity as I found it difficult to sustain my livelihood due to the increase of commodity prices.
4. I started again my working life on Nov. 25, 1946 by engaging in blackboard painting of various schools throughout the country, and continued to work by March 1950.
5. I met Communication Minister Miki on July 11, 1947 at the Prime Minister's Residence and asked for the increase of the amount of the Annuity.
6. The Bill concerning the increase of the payment of the Postal Annuity was voted down in the Diet on August 26, 1947.
7. Such being the case I want to ask the Government for the relief, or the compensation for my loss.

I ask you to tell me whether or not I can demand the Government to relieve me or compensate for my damages and if possible how and where to present the claim.

Translated by: K. Nogami

S.K.

23 May 50
 About person came in to see ^{us} (Mr Saffrey) wants to know about increase postal annuity
 says he is an H.C.S.L. but don't want rely - wants increased insurance -
 last

(65)

PW

LIAISON SECTION
IBARAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

I.L.O. NO. 392

July 5, 1950.

SUBJECT: Report of investigation concerning Japanese
National, Hironichi Tagami's Communication.

TO : Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

1. Your memorandum for the governor of Ibaraki Prefecture dated 9 June 1950 was duly accepted.
2. The complaint raised by Tagami regarding postal annuity, however, lies outside our competence and accordingly the matter was referred to Post Office Insurance Bureau of Postal Administration Ministry.
3. We inclosed herewith the reply from the same office as well as the report of investigation into his living (he is now under the protection of Daily Life Security Law).

Incl.

1. Reply from Post Office Insurance Bureau.
2. Report on investigation into the complainants' living.

*Toshio Kameoka*TOSHIO KAMEOKA
Chief of Liaison Section,
Ibaraki Pref., Government
for governor of Ibaraki
Prefecture.

INCL. 1

POST OFFICE INSURANCE BUREAU
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY

28 June 1950

SUBJECT: Reply about Complaint by Hiromichi Tagami.

TO : Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture.

Referring to complaint raised by Hiromichi Tagami, we send you the following reply:

Postal Annuity System is, needless to say, a government undertaking, aimed at stabilizing economic life of people and enhancing their welfare but in the management of its undertaking a yield basis is strictly adhered to, with principle of self-supporting adopted.

Therefor an annuity must be paid from only an insurance premium and its interest yielded.

If you, for instance, effect an insurance of annuity for the amount of ¥ 10,000 and pay ¥ 60,000 down, the government will invest it in securities such as national bond and debentures etc. and each annuity will be paid as the outcome of the above-mentioned money-making scheme.

Our financial situation has undergone unprecedented change but securities purchased before the war have not been subjected to remarkable fluctuation, for you will find easily that the quotation of the national bond is almost the same as pre-war days.

Price of currency has dropped on account of the surrender, but the price of insurance premium formerly paid into has not risen in any way.

Hence the increased payment of an annuity is out of the question.

Postal Annuity System is a contract entered into by the government and a citizen in which the latter pays a certain amount of insurance premium and the former pays an annuity according to the contract, and in this respect the Annuity System differs much from pension system of Public Officials and retiring pensions in Mutual Benefit Association, which are a sort of allowance and not the payment resulting from a contract.

In spite of our deep sympathy with the complainant, there is no other way.

It may be noted in passing that Tagami presented a petition to Tele-Communication Committee on petitions in the House of Representative 26, Aug. 1949, asking for increase of Postal Annuity but was voted down.

As to its details, you are asked to look into No. 9, Stenographic records of the first sitting of Telecommunication Committee in the House of Representatives on 26 Aug., 1947.

INCL. 2

Copy of a note concerning a Japanese National's Communication, submitted by Protection Section chief to Liaison office chief:

The following are the results of an investigation conducted by us at your request through Schocho No. 9 dated June 15, 1950.

1. Family members and living conditions:

a. Family members:

Name	Age	Family relations	Occupation	Health condition	Grade of education
Hiromichi Tagami	66	Householder	None	Weak	Primary school
Fumi "	35	Wife	"	"	"
Emiko "	14	Eldest daughter	"	Good	3rd-year junior high school girl
Chieko "	13	2nd daughter	"	"	2nd-year junior high school girl

b. Income:

Postal annuity: ¥ 100 per month.

The above family is believed to have been getting ¥ 600 or so per month for a considerably long time by selling some 500 books, 20 trees and 20 pictures.

c. Amount of minimum living expence decided based on the standard sum of living aid expence in accordance with the Daily Life Security Law:

¥ 5,229

2. Responsible supporter: None.

3. As the above family was permitted to be protected under the Daily Life Security Law, ¥ 4,500 of allowance in aid has been paid the family monthly since last April. Accordingly, it is believed that they can lead a minimum living.

4. The householder can not lend part of his big house (covering 35 "tsubo") consisting of six rooms and a four-matted room because of his particular character.



昭和二十五年七月一日

保護課長

涉外課長殿

日本人の投書について
 六月十五日附渉調第九號をもつて御照會に拘る右について當課に於て
 所在の機關にその生活の事情及び對策について調査及び報告をもとめた
 結果を左の通り通知します

一 世帯の構成及び家計の状況等

1 家族構成

世帯主と

本人

妻

長女

二女

氏名	田上博道	田上ふみ	田上恵美子	田上知恵子
年齢	六六	三五	一四	一三
性別	男	女	女	女
職業	なし	なし	なし	なし
心身状況	弱	弱	健	健
學歴	小學卒	小學卒	中學三年生	中學二年生

2 収入

郵便年金月額百圓

一 月々六〇〇〇圓程度の収入ありと認定される
 二 生活保護法による生活扶助費基準額により認定した最底生活費五二
 三 扶養義務者無し
 四 この世帯は生活保護法による所在の保護職により保護を受くべきも
 五 と認定され、本年四月一日よりその認定に基き月額四五〇〇圓の生
 六 活扶助費を支給されて居るから現在生計に支障は無いわけである。
 七 本人三五坪、六室四疊の大きな住宅に住んでいるが、特異の性格を有
 八 している。下宿部屋賃等を出さない。

日本人的性格を有する
 六月十五日
 日本人的性格を有する

昭和二十五年十一月一日

775 013

file

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/mm

KPW 095

7 July 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of Welfare Department

SUBJECT: Japanese National's Communication

1. Inclosed herewith are letters sent by:

a. Kanesko Koibuchi, No. 2667, Suikaido-machi, Yuki-gun,
Ibaraki Prefecture, dated 20 June 1950. #93

b. Hiromichi Tagami, No. 56, Tsukioka, Kosakura-mura, Mihari
Gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, dated 11 May 1950.

*See
memo std
9 June
#65*

2. It is desired that investigations be made immediately and re-
ports be submitted to this headquarters by 7 August 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

- 2 Incls
- 1. Ltr fm Koibuchi
- 2. Ltr fm Tagami

GEO. B. HIBLOCK, Jr.

#93

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/nm

KPW 095

7 July 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Kaneko Koibuchi
No. 2667, Suikaido-machi, Yuki-gun,
Ibaraki Prefecture

Your letter dated 20 June 1950, stating the problem of securing sugar for your Widows' Association, has been received and referred to the Welfare Department in your prefecture, with the request that your situation be investigated.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

775 013

To Social Education Section Chief of KaCAR

HK/rn

Suitaids

Kaneko Koibuchi
 #2,667, ~~Mizukaido-machi~~,
 Yuki-gun, Ibaraki
 June 20, 1950

Dear Sir,

Allow me to go straight into subject without any greetings. And also please forgive my impoliteness that I, poor woman as well as quite stranger to you sent a letter.

As a matter of fact, many a time I had harassed myself before I wrote this letter. Several days ago I remembered your announcement in paper and I have written this letter, being not in the know even right designation of your office. Will you kindly settle my problem?

I am a widow (32 years old) who lives at Mizukaido, extreme south of Ibaraki, small town with 12,000 population. Situations of widows in this country are so awful. In order to improve such miserable situations to preserve the right to live along side the principles of democracy.

We named it "Miashi-Kai" instead of "Mibojin-Kai" or "widows association" for we hated to be called as "Mibojin" or widows (Translator's remark: widow in Japanese language means persons left undied) Detailed situation of the association were introduced on "Fujin-Sekai" or "Women's World" of May issue (leading women's magazine in Japan) with a title of "68 widows" In the meantime we established Miashi-Kai work-shop with 196,000 yen loaned from peoples' Fund Loan. We started business, classifying into dress-making, Kimono-making, knitting and commerce. Naturally we do not have any definite mass workshop so we do it at home. Even being such poor situation, we have been working with pleasure.

However amount of money earned is so little that only those who have two or less dependent can barely manage living with it. Widows with heavy dependents (aged parents and 4, 5 children) can hardly manage living with such tiny amount of money. Standing DLSL can not relief them. Minsei-in never understand our real situation and town-office personnel take cold attitude towards us. There is no means to get job, having such heavy dependents.

They are about going commit suicide. Being placed on such situation they can not becoming food carriers (black marketing) even though they do realize that it is against law.

You can not see them carrying nearly 100 pounds of food every day but having tears in your eyes. It is those widows that love peace truly and it is those widows that are real war sufferers who lost their husbands in campaign or in air-raid. I believe you can understand that it is these

(93)

widows that wish permanent peace earnestly. Such people mentioned above are members of our association. Among them, seven persons have especially got difficulties in living. They can not help doing black market.

I have been concentrating upon rehabilitation of these people ever since when I was selected chief of the association. As one of the means to settle the problem, I picked up 300,000 yen loan from a credit association, intending to build a ice-candy and Ice-cream shop with processing machine for above mentioned seven persons. One more week and we shall be able to operate a machine. For us seven women, it is like a great enterprise. It was really desperate endeavours. But here is another trouble in our business. And it made me to write this letter.

It is like this. To put sweetness in candy or ice-cream, we need saccharine and dulcine. But we can not make delicious taste with Japanese made saccharine and dulcine. Candy get bitter instead of sweet. And needless to say that we can hardly get good market. And these seven widows with their dependents will fall in miserable state. (Because they can not do even black market, for price of staple food in black market get much lowered and blsides surveillance get awfully strict.

I harrassed myself with these people who are about going commit suicide. I am afraid that I might be scolded if I make such asking but I can not help it. We need sweetness and essence made in foreign countries and suger. They say ice-candy shop will not succeed without them.

As you know we, poor people do not have, enough fund to buy such materials in black market price. Therefore we want ask your trouble to destribute released coffee, cocoa, sweetness, milk and sugar etc. to our work shop. We sure will manage the shop conscientiously, paying attention to sanitation. Please help us. Other shops seem to use foreign maid materials but they do not tell us about that because of confidential matters on business. So we are facing deadlock.

If I give up the business, these people have no other way but turn back to the miserable state. So I was thinking about it all night long without sleeping and I finally decided to write this petition, for I remembered what you had announced.

Please accept my asking without scolding me and help us, poor but generously minded widows. We are unxious to know that with what procedures can we get destribution of released coffee cocoa, essence, saccharine and dulcine. Our machine is Honda style refrigerator with two horse-powers motor of which capacity is 8,000 prices of ice-candies per day.

I think I had to visit your office and consult with you but I did not

775 013

ST/KN/mh

Date: 13 July 1950

To: KaCAR

From: ^{Kaneleo} ~~Kano~~ Koibuchi, c/o Mizukaido Miashikai, No. 2,667, Mizukaido-
machi, Yuki-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture

Subject: Letter of thanks

I thank you for your letter dated 7 July 1950 with a letter of the Kanto Liaison Office Chief accompanied. We read them tears of gratitude. How glad we are to have sugar and others sent to us !

We, widows, being treated unkindly by cold-hearted people, have been apt to have a perverse idea toward the world. It is almost beyond description how much we have been consoled by your kind letter.

93/1

拜啓 昭和三十一年七月七日付所平一様 自來
連絡調整事務局長の添書と共に感泣して
拜見いたしました

私達のお願いをお受け下さいます。砂糖等
を送り下さいます。由らしくして
取り合つて泣いてしまふ
所禮のペン取つてあつた
みふれとしかたありません

御愛請 厚くは禮申して下さいます
一日も早く砂糖等現品が
届首してお待ちして下さいます

おの冷たさにはやと暑い程
未だ平気な様子です
おの冷たさにはやと暑い程
未だ平気な様子です

2

たい。それか、合度のお手紙にて、とんが思ひから
 小たか、ロヤ筆につくせまさん。そーと、私はいめ
 一同、協力と一言、誓ひ、この師會情と一言、志は
 ず、師恩たむくむつもりと、師愛いませうから
 何卒、今後共、師指導、師披達下さいま
 す存に、師願いませう
 此旨、存の師健康と祈りませう
 師通譯下さいまする、体食存、本當に有難、師愛
 いませう

七月十一日

茨城県水戸市水戸市
 水戸市水戸市水戸市
 代表者 齋藤 鏡子 拜

民間教育部長様

*Ref. Memo dtd 1 July*I.L.O. NO. 511

IBARAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

rec'd 1 August
Aug. 3, 1950

SUBJECT: Report on the investigation over the case related to Kaneko Koibuchi's petition submitted to your headquarters.

TO : Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

In conformity with your instructions addressed to governor of Ibaraki prefecture dated July 7, 1950, on the matter related to petition filed by Kaneko Koibuchi, living at 2007 Mitsukaicho-machi, Yuki-gun, Ibaraki prefecture, we hereby wish to inform you as follows.

1. On ice-candy materials such as sugar, coffee, cacao and others.

1. On sugar.

Allotment of sugar to ice-candy manufacturers, who were officially permitted their work under the foodstuff sanitation law, was made once in June this year which was the first time since termination of war and in case such allotment to be continued hereafter, distribution of it to such business circles may be possible.

2. On coffee and cacao.

until at present we had no allotment of the same materials and know nothing how are they obtaining of it.

It is told that the ice-candy manufacturers are generally using of "essence" and "sirap" as materials.

2. On license of ice-candy manufacturing business.

In carrying the business of ice-candy manufacturing, they are strongly requested to accommodate properly of its manufacturing facility together with strict observance for sanitary handling of goods by revised Ministry orders (Welfare Ministry orders No. 100, June 2, 1950)

Ice-candy manufacturing facilities in the question was completed on July 20, under special guidance of Mitsukaicho Public Health Center and in consequence of which they were legally permitted on July 25, 1950.

3. Side-work intermediary shop.

Widows' association called "Miashikai" was organized to meet their requirement among themselves at Mitsukaide-machi on May, 1948 under chairman of Kaneko Koibuchi, petitioner, and as a work of the association a sort of side-work intermediary shop has been established to assist their daily livelihood.

In consideration of the purport of the association, we are extending possibly much aids for further development of the widows' work.

Actually, they are lively engaging themselves in the works such as foreign dress cutting, Japanese clothes sewing and knitting works besides selling of ice-candy which newly facilitated in the benefit of widows' association.

As a result of activities as above, 68 widows are being much favoured and each are obtaining between maximum 3,000 yen and minimum 800 yen in average per month.

In obtaining the necessary materials such as foreign made Saccharin, pulcin, essence and others, it is considered desirable to make special distribution to them out of the LARA relief goods in view of its specific characteristics. However, so far as we are not specially instructed from Welfare Ministry, it is difficult to distribute ~~them~~ to those specific organization. In the meantime, we are much pleased if they are to be permitted to have these articles by special consideration of the competent authorities of LARA relief goods.

Meanwhile, it is the fact that the manufacturing of ice-candy has started its business by 7 widows in installation of one refrigerator from the end of July at the front street of Mitsukaide railway station.

4. On application of livelihood security law and measures for welfare of widows.

1. According to the petition it was mentioned that widows are not to be relieved by the livelihood security law. However, they must understand that the law has not been legislated to give relief to widows only or it is not be able to fulfil the livelihood assistance of specific people beyond legislative limits.

According to the report of town headman of Mitsukaide, it was cleared that there are 97 widows' families in the town among which 39 families are receiving the allowance by the livelihood security law and besides above a proper measures are being paid to their children's education and others.

out of 13 widows families who made request for application of livelihood security law during recent 6 months, 12 families were granted of it.

It is understood that widows are receiving pretty amount of assistance by the livelihood security law.

2. On counter-measures for welfare of widows.

According to the report of town authorities, the followings are being operated at present.

1. Construction of maternity home is decided within the year 1950.
2. Widows are preferentially to be permitted to live in people's residence which expected to build within short.
3. widows are preferentially to be employed to the following posts in the town such as school rationing helper, clerk of school and janitor of school and town offices.
4. According to the petition the following was noticed "Lack of understanding by civil welfare commissioners". However, it was known that the regular monthly conference is being held at town office and commissioners are paying their sincere efforts for promotion of standing of widows concerned.

vice-chairman of Miashikai, (widows' association) which managed by Kaneko Koibuchi as chairman, is also attended to the conference as commissioner.

What has been cited by petitioner as an example of "Lack of understanding by commissioners" was the case belonged to other village not of the case in Mitsukaido.

Accordingly, the case of other's village to be properly attended by us in separately with this petition.

5. Estimation to be used as widows assistance is appropriated in the budget of Mitsukaido-machi.
6. "Indifferent attitude of town authorities" Although it has been complained by petitioner that the town authorities are showing indifferent attitude toward widows' welfare work but there is not fact to be blamed of according to the report of town headman.

3. In view of actual status as mentioned above, we are convinced of that the town authorities are paying considerable efforts for proper management of Livelihood security law and widows welfare works. However, we shall attend for further guidance to town authorities in order to have smooth execution of the matters.
4. The amount of yen 196,000 was loaned out of the fund of welfare Ministry to Miashikai, the group of 28 widows, (Kaneko Koibuchi is chairman) and repayment is being carried out as stipulated till at present. Meanwhile, condition of their business are looked favourably carrying.

They are managing ice-candy manufacturing shop fund of which they have recently loaned from other sources.
5. We wish to inform you that we had no communication with petitioner until we received of your instructions.

Yoji Tomosue

YOJI TOMOSUE
Governor of Ibaraki
Prefecture.

KN:WH

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/ma

KPW 095

7 July 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR:

Hironichi Tagami
No. 56, Tsukisaka, Kosakura-mura,
Nihari-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture

Your letter dated 11 May 1950, stating your desire to receive aid under Daily Life Security Law, was received in this office on 3 July, and has been referred to the Welfare Department in your prefecture with the request that your situation be investigated.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. KIBLOCK, Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

#100 (#65/1)

775 013

P.W.
rec'd 3 July

11 May 1950

To: Kanto Civil Affairs Region

From: Hiromichi Tagami, No. 56, Tsukioka, Kozakura-mura,
Nihari-gun, Ibaraki prefecture

Subject: Petition on increase of Postal Life Annuity in amount

I am 68 years of age, living with my wife and 2 daughters, 13 and 14, both lower secondary school students.

1. I retired from my wage earning life in Dec. of 1941.
2. I paid ¥ 15,600 (more than 2 million yen in current quotations) in a lump sum to the Government in Hans of 1942 as the full payment of installments for postal life annuity, and I am receiving ¥ 100 per month since then.
3. I met Communications Minister Miki on July 11, 1947, and asked for the increase of the amount of the Annuity as I found it difficult to sustain my living due to the rise in commodity prices.
4. The Bill concerning the increase of the amount of the Postal Annuity was voted down in the Diet on August 26, 1947.

Such being the case I want to ask the Government for relief, or payment of the compensation for my loss. I ask you to tell me whether or not I can make such a demand.

Translated by Koichi Nogami
Checked by Shukichi Takei
26 June 1950

M.H.

(180)

ILO No. 421LIAISON SECTION
IBARAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

July 14, 1950.

SUBJECT: Regarding the communication from
Japanese national Hiromichi Tagami.

TO : Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

1. We have duly received your memorandum KPWO 95, 7 July 1950, subject Japanese nationals' communication, for the governor of Ibaraki Prefecture.
2. The letter from Hiromichi Tagami inclosed in the above memorandum is the same as that inclosed in your memorandum KPWO 95, 9 June 1950, for the governor of Ibaraki Prefecture.
3. Regarding this subject, a report was already made to you by ILO No. 392 5 July 1950, subject Report of investigation concerning Japanese national Hiromichi Tagami's communication.
4. To make sure of this, we herewith inclose a copy of the above report.

HK:HY.

FOR Isamu Otsuchi
TOSHIO KAMEOKA
Chief of Liaison Sect.,
Ibaraki Pref. Gov't.

185
RECEIVED CENTER
12 JUL 1950
RECEIVED

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/mm

5 June 1950

KPW 095

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
Attn: Chief of Welfare Department

SUBJECT: Japanese National's Communication

1. Inclosed herewith is a letter sent by Yaeko Minomiya, Suga, Nobukata-mura, Yukiata-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture.
2. It is desired that an investigation be made and a report be submitted to this headquarters by 5 July 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
As indicated above

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON
1st Lt. SS-USAR
Acting Deputy Chief

#55

775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEF/rm

KPW 095

5 June 1950

MEMORANDUM THRU: Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FOR: Yaeko Ninomiya
Suga, Nobukata-mura, Yukikata-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture

Your letter dated 11 May 1950 has been received and referred to the Welfare Department in your prefecture, with the request that your situation be investigated.

FOR THE CHIEF:

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON
1st Lt. SS-USAR
Acting Deputy Chief

775 013

Nomura/rn

Suga, Nobukata-mura, Yuki~~ta~~-
Gun, Ibaraki-ken
May 12, 1950

Dear Sir, I am wife to a non-demobilized soldier. My husband responded to the call and joined the army at Mutanchiang (Botan^{ko}) in Manchuria in May, 1945.

Since the end of the war I had never heard of him, till last month I heard from a comrade of his that my husband fell out of line in the mountains near Mutanchiang on account of poisoning and threw himself on the grass as his surgeon told him he was no good. He continued that there was hardly any chance of his escape from death considering the circumstances. Afterwards I received two letters from others, one telling that he was left at Mutanchiang on account of poor health, the other that he was sent to Russia.

Now I am at a loss what to do. My husband is 40 years old and I am 34 years old. We lost our two children on my way home. I am now living with my parents both over 70 years old.

I am quite at a loss what to do, considering my future. I have waited his return for five years, wondering if he is still alive or not, if he is living in an area under the control of chinese Communists, or if it is no use waiting a person long after repatriation was finished. Though I can manage to live while my parents are alive, I have no confidence in my ability to live after they are dead.

There are some who recommend me adoption at an early date, but it is impossible for me to keep my affection for him out of my mind when it is uncertain if he is dead or not. What shall I do? Would you be kind enough to give me some advice?

I hear that a person's death shall not be notified in the Official Bulletin unless it is ascertained. How can I complete the formalities required for the notification of his death?

May I venture to ask you the procedure to be taken?

Yours respectfully,

Yaeko Ninomiya

55

I.L.O. NO. 261

LIAISON SECTION
IBARAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

July 3, 1950

SUBJECT: Report of an investigation on Japanese
National's Communication.

TO : Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
Attn: Chief of Welfare Section.

THRU : Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office.

In answer to your memorandum K.P.W.O. 95,
dated June 5, 1950, we hereby submit to you
a report on the above from the Welfare De-
partment Chief as attached sheets.

Toshio Kameoka
TOSHIO KAMEOKA
Chief of Liaison Sect.,
Ibaraki Pref., Gov't.

Report of an investigation on Japanese National's Communication.

1. Name and address of the communicator:

Name: Yaoko Ninomiya, wife of Tomeyoshi Ninomiya, an undemobilized person.

Address: Oaza-Suga, Nobuketa-mura, Namegata-gun, Ibaraki prefecture.

2. Official in charge of investigation:

Chief of the Demobilization Affairs Section.

3. Result of investigation:

(1) Home situation.

Tomeyoshi Ninomiya, husband of Yaoko Ninomiya, had responded to the call at Manchuria, May 1945 and entered No. 271 Regiment, Infantry. Yaoko Ninomiya had left Fuchin, Manchuria, after the war and, with her two children who had died on their way, and returned Japan July, 1946, arrived at Morio Arahara's house, Oaza-Suga, Nobuketa-mura, Namegata-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, where she settled down. Morio Arahara, her father, 76, is suffering from palsy with paralysis of one side, Ine Arahara, her mother, 74, is living, applying herself to a daily labor. Two of her three elder brothers, the first and the second, both are living in Tokyo and the third had died in the Pacific War. Yaoko herself has been living on Straw Work (straw mat making), supporting the parents with the gain of it, since her repatriation, and she is in a condition **needed** to keep on such living.

(2) Truth of her troubling.

According to the statement of Yaoko Ninomiya, his wife, Tomeyoshi Ninomiya is clarified to have been being retained at Hattako Camp in Mutanchiang up to Nov. 15, 1945 according to a repatriate's report and nothing has been known since then. She is quite anxious of him about whether he is dead or living somewhere, as she could have heard of him nothing up to present.

Being her living as above mentioned, she is feeling very uneasy of her present uncertain situation.

(3) Guidance of the commuter.

1. We encouraged her not to lose hope for the future telling that her husband can be expected a chance of returning home even if his whereabouts is yet unknown explaining the present condition of repatriation and actions taken to promote it that is, that there are in fact, many still retained in the Soviet zone and the communist reigned area of China and no information has been reached us as to future possibility of repatriation due to the unmoral attitude of the Russian side, however, we think some hope can be expected for the future by virtue of the deep kindness and sympathy of the SCAP Headquarters, who are taking every step can be possible and that a nationwide movement of expediting repatriation centering upon the families of the unrepatriated is also being conducted appealing for the justice and conscience of the world.
2. As to the result of investigation into the persons unrepatriated, we told her that we have done all efforts to investigate the matter and could have known about the Hattatsu Camp in Matanchiang and news of her husband up to his detention there, but nothing more could not have been available, and that we do our best as well as we can about it continuously.

And we further explained her that there are much of possibility of his living as there are no data to acknowledge his death and that no process of his death could be taken in the present stage, of these she has understood.

3. Besides, we explained that there is no way other than to take process of written sentence of his missing under Art. 30 of the Civil Code if she can wait no more longer.
4. On the other side we have informed the village office would immediately investigate into her living condition and take appropriate actions of protection for her, if necessary.

(4) Yaoko Ninomiya's resolution.

On our above detailed explanation Yaoko Ninomiya told us that she would to be given more information in detail of her husband since Nov. 1945 and she would wait until the matter would be clarified and would not hope any legal process of his missing be taken.

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Upon this, we gave her a word of promise not to fail giving any available information of Tomeyoshi Ninomiya, her husband, and to do all efforts for investigation, considering and sympathizing deeply with her situation.