



Local Independent Administrative Agency
Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and
Gerontology(TMIG)

Youiku-in and Shibusawa Memorial Corner

History of Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG)

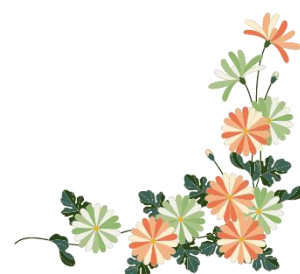
From Eiich Shibusawa's Youiku-in to TMIG



Image provided by: Currency Museum, Institute for
Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan



Tokyo Metropolitan Institute
for Geriatrics and Gerontology





Message



Kenji Toba
M.D.,Ph.D
Chief Executive
Officer

Message to commemorate the publication.

Welcome to introductory page for the 152 years-history of Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG) (Old name is Yo-Iku-In).

The first welfare facility named “Hiden-In” was build at Ten-no Ji in Nara Era (710-794 AD). It takes 1000 years after “Hiden-In”, to import and establish a western-style hospital at Oita prefecture. Original body of the Tokyo University was born as Koishikawa Clinic also in Edo Era.

After a century of first western-style medical institute, first Japan welfare institute “Yo-Iku-In was opened 152 years ago (1873) by the strong leadership by Eiichi Shibusawa who works for 50 years as a top of this institute. We can see him in the 10 thousand yen-bill from this year, 2024.

152 years history of Yo-Iku-In tells us continuous contribution of geriatrics and gerontology towards social implementation.

We have to learn a lot of fore-runners steps of medical and research activities with rich foresight. These contents will show us tomorrows-direction to overcome a lot of challenges in super-aged society such as dementia and frailty.

We will succeed the fundamental spirit of Yo-Iku-In such as “perspective of the vulnerable persons first” repeatedly mentioned in the history of our center.

Please visit the pages interesting and if possible, read through this book for your precious advice to our staffs.

We appreciate CEO Emeritus of TMIG, Hideki Ito’s great contribution to edit the book, and enormous providing materials about Youiku-in and Eiichi Shibusawa by Dr.Takashi Inamatsu and Mr.Kouichi Miyamoto.

Kenji Toba, CEO Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology
2024 May 1



Masahiro Akishita
M.D.,Ph.D
Director

Considering the background and the subsequent history, it may be fair to say that the establishment of Youiku-in was the beginning of geriatrics in Japan. While Youikuin later became the Affiliate Hospital of Youiku-in/Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Gerontology, which merged to become the current Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG), TMIG has consistently played a pivotal role in geriatrics in terms of treatment, research, and education. As the only geriatric hospital in Tokyo, TMIG is responsible for training many geriatricians, and it is noteworthy that many trainees are proud of its educational system and their experience of cultivating a research mind in TMIG. In addition, TMIG has achieved first-class results in research, is nurturing many talented people and is sending them to universities and research institutes across the country, earning a high and international reputation.

Needless to say, TMIG’s glorious history is attributable to the hospital, which can provide cutting-edge and best medical care, as well as to the research institute, which can conduct interdisciplinary research. There is no doubt that the Center for Comprehensive Care and Research on Prefrailty (CRP) and the Integrated Research Initiative for Living Well with Dementia (IRIDE) will create the new era in geriatrics. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude and respect for the 150-year history of geriatrics in TMIG and to send my best wishes for the next 150 years.



Youiku-in and Shibusawa Memorial Corner

When local independent administrative agency Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG) was established in 1972(Showa 47), the name of the hospital was the Affiliate Hospital of Youiku-in. As the name suggests, the history of TMIG can be traced back to 1872(Meiji 5), when Youiku-in was established by the governor of Tokyo Prefecture at the time, Okubo Ichio, as a shelter for the needy, which had increased dramatically in Tokyo during the great transition period from Edo period to Meiji period.

Youiku-in played a major role in the development of Japan's welfare system for the needy, orphans, and older adults, as well as medical care systems for chronic diseases such as leprosy, tuberculosis, and geriatric syndromes for older adults.

Eiichi Shibusawa, known as the **"Father of Japanese Capitalism"** and the **"Creator of Japan's Modern Era"**, played a major role in the maintenance and development of Youiku-in. He was a businessman during Meiji, Taisho, and early Showa periods, and was involved in the establishment and management of approximately 500 companies, including Japan's first bank with the right to issue banknotes.

Eiichi Shibusawa was not only a business-

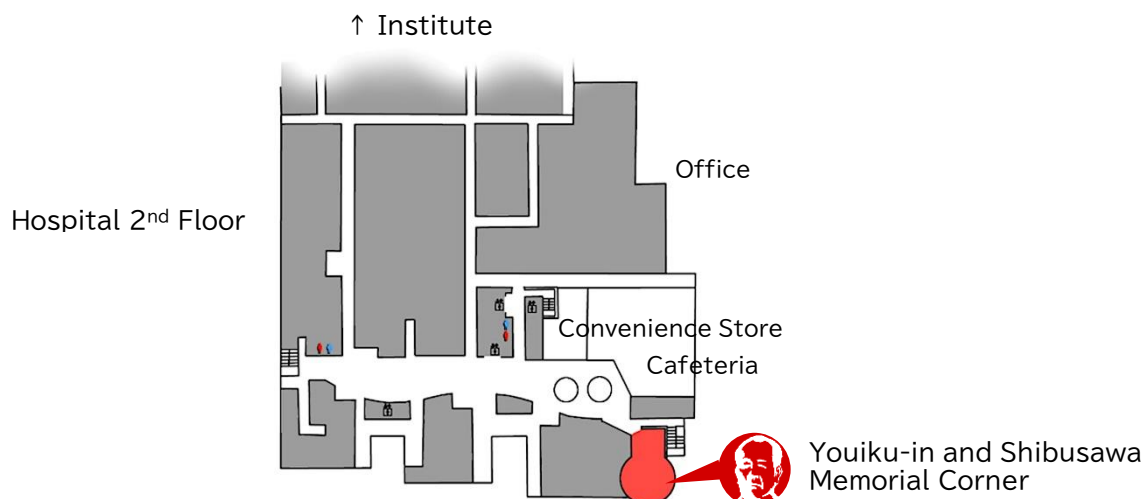
man, but also one of Japan's leading social entrepreneurs, involved in about 600 social projects, including welfare institutions such as Youiku-in, commercial and women's education, support for hospitals, and private diplomacy. For these achievements, his portrait has been on the 10,000 yen bill since July 2024(Reiwa 6).

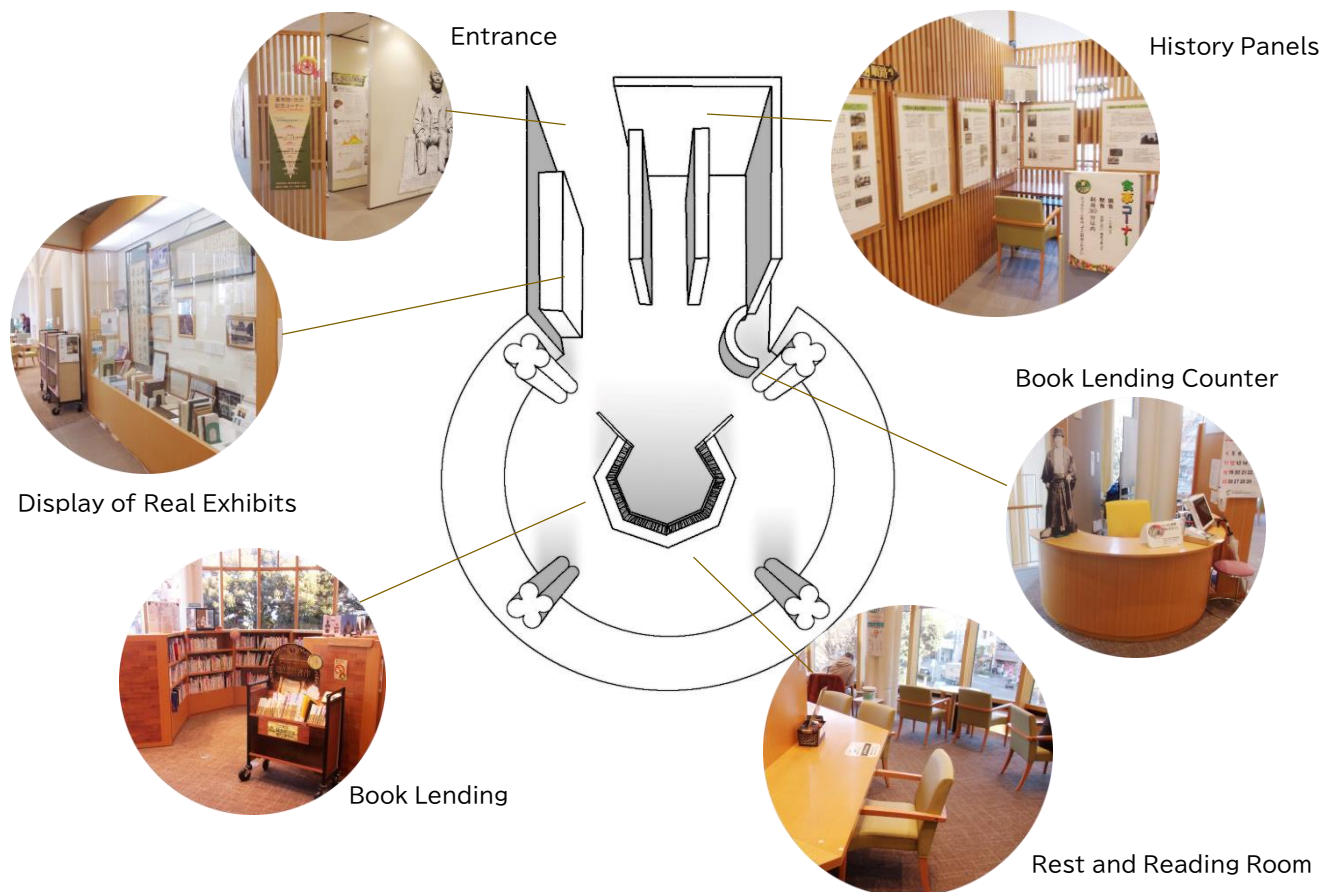
In 2000(Heisei 12), Youiku-in closed its 127-year history as it had completed its historical mission, and TMIG became the only facility that carries on the welfare spirit of Youiku-in in Itabashi campus, where the head office of Youiku-in last existed.

To commemorate the history of TMIG and the achievements of Eiichi Shibusawa, the Youiku-in and Shibusawa Memorial Corner was established on the second floor of the center in 2013(Heisei 25), when the center moved to its new facility.

The Youiku-in and Shibusawa Memorial Corner has following three roles,

- (1) To introduce the history of Youiku-in and TMIG
- (2) A space for healing and relaxation (eating and drinking allowed), also used while waiting for medical examinations and tests
- (3) A place for self-learning to learn how to deal with one's own health issues (I see!! Body Lounge)





■How to Use

○ Available Hours

In-patients and their families

7:00~21:00

(Including Saturday, Sunday and national holidays)

Out-patients and the general public

9:00~18:00 (Weekday)

- Some seats allow you to bring your own food and drink

○ Deliverables

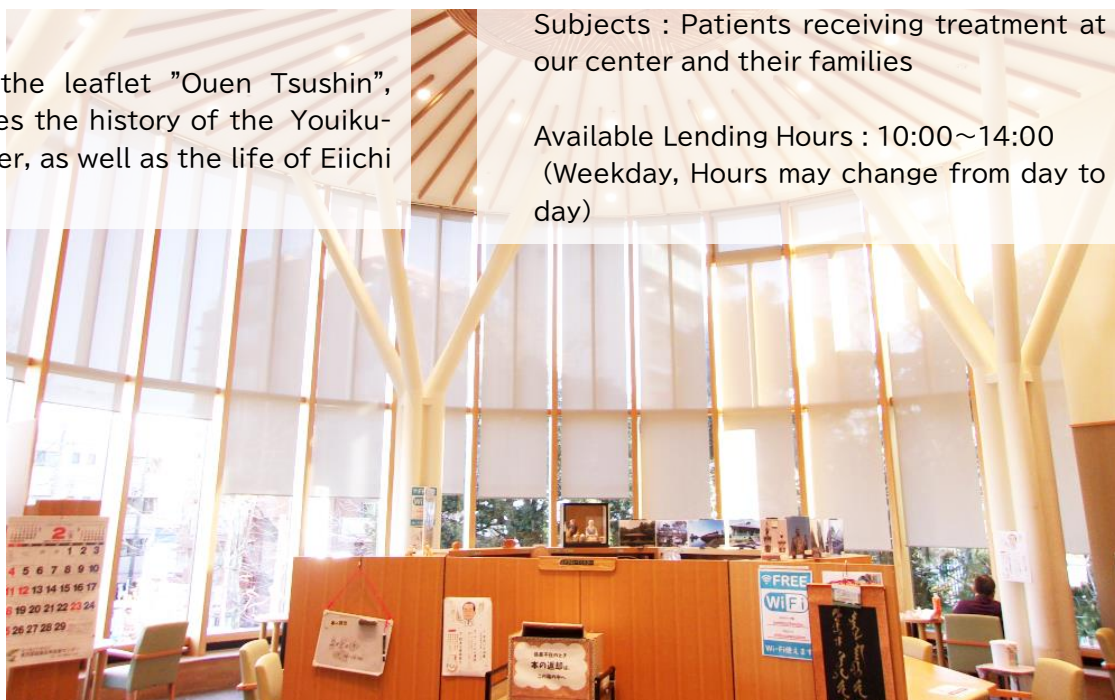
We distribute the leaflet "Ouen Tsushin", which introduces the history of the Youiku-in and our center, as well as the life of Eiichi Shibusawa.

- **Lending of books** on medical care, long-term care, and health (I see!! Body Lounge)

Library service for self-study to deepen understanding of disease mechanisms, treatment methods, and recuperation life

Subjects : Patients receiving treatment at our center and their families

Available Lending Hours : 10:00~14:00
(Weekday, Hours may change from day to day)





Ouen Tsusin

Leaflets introduce the historical episodes of the Youiku-in and TMIG. These are distributed free of charge. These are also available on the homepage of TMIG as PDF files.

Display of Real Exhibits



Establishment of Youiku-in

Shibusawa Director's Era

After World War II

Monument for the head office of Youiku-in

Erected in 2013(Heisei 25) by the "Association for Telling Stories about Youiku-in" led by former employees.

Bronze statue of Eiichi Shibusawa

Bronze statue of Eiichi Shibusawa was erected in 1925(Taisho 14)in front of the head office of the Youiku-in. Since then, it had been repeatedly relocated, and was installed at its current location in 2013(Heisei 25)





"Youiku-in" The Origin of Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG)

Monument for the head office of Youiku-in
(inscription)



Youiku-in was established on October 15, 1872 (Meiji 5). It was established as one of the **"Three Measures to rescue the Poor"**, a report by the Chamber of Repair and of Maintenance in response to a consultation by Tokyo Prefecture Governor Ichio (Tadahiro) Okubo, in order to accommodate and protect the rapidly increasing number of needy people after the Meiji Restoration. The Russian prince's visit to Japan was also behind the establishment. The project started in an empty tenement house on the site of the Hongo Kaga domain residence (currently, the University of Tokyo). Thereafter, the head office of Youiku-in moved from one place to another in the city, including Ueno (currently, Tokyo University of Arts), Kanda, Honjo, and Otsuka, but after the Great Kanto Earthquake, it was relocated to its last location in Itabashi. The establishment of Youiku-in was financed by the Common Fund of the Chamber of Repair and Maintenance (the fund was taken over by the new Meiji government from the Shichibu-Tsumikin established by Sadanobu Matsudaira of the Edo Shogunate).

The history of the Youiku-in cannot be told without mentioning Eiichi Shibusawa. The Chamber of Repair and Maintenance managed the Common Fund and carried out various projects, including Youiku-in. Shibusawa

became involved in the business of the Chamber and the management of the Common Fund from 1874 (Meiji 7), and became involved in Youiku-in. In 1879 (Meiji 12), he became the first director of Youiku-in, and remained in this position for more than fifty years until his death.

Beginning with the accommodation and shelter of man without a wife, widow, and the orphanage with no one upon whom to depend, Youiku-in left a significant mark on the social welfare and medical services in Japan. Especially after World War II, Youiku-in developed various projects in response to the needs of the times, including the protection of children, care for older adults without relatives, and welfare, medical care, and research for older adults, as well as training of nurses.

In December 1999 (Heisei 11), the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly passed an ordinance for the abolition of Youiku-in, thus closing the curtain on its 127-year history, but the projects carried out by Youiku-in are still carried out today in a different form.

Other monuments related to Youiku-in are located at Daioji Temple and Ryogonji Temple in Yanaka, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Myounji Temple in Nasu-Shiobara, Tochigi, and Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Cemetery in Fuchu, Tokyo.

The "Youiku-in Honin (Head office of Youiku-in)" on the monument is an inscription of Eiichi Shibusawa's calligraphy.

March, 2003 (Heisei 25)

Association for Telling Story about Youiku-in

This monument was erected through the generosity of former employees of the Youiku-in and others.

Local Independent Administrative Agency

Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology



From Youiku-in to Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG)

Founded in 1872 (Meiji 5), Youiku-in developed a wide variety of welfare and medical services in response to the needs of the times and the field. Many specialized facilities such as child welfare facilities, reform school, welfare facilities for the mentally retarded, welfare facilities for older adults, sanatoriums for the mentally ill, leprosy, and tuberculosis (children, adults and older adults), and medical facilities for older adults were born from Youiku-in. It is no exaggeration to say that the history of Youiku-in was one of the origins of welfare and medical care in Japan.

Most facilities of Youiku-in were destroyed by fire in air raids during World War II, but they were quick to begin reconstruction after the war and played a major role in protecting war orphans and repatriates. In the 1950s(Showa 30s), however, the Child Welfare Law was revised and child welfare facilities were transferred to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Then, Youiku-in entered an era in which the majority of its users were older adults.

In the 1960s(Showa 40s), after the successful economic recovery and the achievement of universal health insurance and pensions, the aging of the population and the increase in the number of "bedridden elderly"

became problems. To address these issues, a 700-bed hospital specializing in older adults, the Affiliate Hospital of Youiku-in, which was later renamed Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Gerontology were established in 1972. The hospital and the institute have been a driving force in the advancement of medical care for older adults and gerontology in Japan, respectively.

However, in 2009(Heisei 21), when the population of older adults exceeded 21% of the total population, the hospital and the institute became local independent administrative agency, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG) integrating the hospital and the institute in order to further improve the sophistication and efficiency of the hospital and research functions and to improve management. In 2013(Heisei 25), a new facility was constructed and TMIG has been relocated to the current location.

It has been 150 years since the establishment of Youiku-in, and the following operating philosophy of Youiku-in, presented by Ichio Okubo, the governor of Tokyo Prefecture at the time and the founder of Youiku-in in 1872(Meiji 5), has been passed down to TMIG.



What is superior to all things for man is to be friendly to one another and to help one another.

We must always try to be worthy of the world's blessings for the food, clothing, and shelter that we spend

No matter what our deeds may be, we must do it for the good of the world

Do not be negligent to do so.

[The first section of the Code of Youiku-in was added by the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, Ichio Okubo, who visited the facility when it was opened in Ueno in 1873(Meiji 6) as a permanent facility for Youiku-in]

人の万物に勝れたるは
相親しみ相助くるの
心あるゆえなれば
常に我が身に費やす衣食
住の世の恵みにむくわん
と心かけ
何業なりとも
世のためとなるべきこと
勤めて怠るまじき事



Ichiou Okubo, the "birth parent", and Eiichi Shibusawa, its "foster parent" of Youiku-in



Ichiou Okubo, the "birth parent" of Youiku-in

- Born in 1817 (Bunka 14) to a family of Hatamoto (direct retainer of the shogun), he was a politician active from the end of the Edo to the Meiji period. He was recognized for his talent by Masahiro Abe, the head of the shogunate (senior councilor), who aimed to open the country to the outside world to enrich the country and to strengthen the army through trade at the end of the Edo period. He held important posts in the shogunate, such as Kaibo-kakari (Head of coast guard) and Metsuke (Inspector), head of the Bansho Shirabe-syo (Research Institute and Education Center for western studies and languages), treasurer-general, and Wakatodoshiyori (a managerial position in Edo shogunate, junior councilor).
- He was the first to advocate for returning of political power from Edo shogunate to the Emperor and for the governing of the country by a conference body. He is also famous for discovering and promoting Kaishu Katsu, who was only a Dutch scholar in the private sector, to the position of shogunate minister.
- During his tenure as head of the Bansho Shirabe-syo, he proposed that the shogunate create a Western-style hospital and child care facility to replace the Koishikawa Youjousho (Hospital), which had been stagnant in its activities. Although this proposal was not realized during the Edo period, it is believed to have led to the establishment of Youiku-in and Tokyo Prefectural Hospital by Okubo in the Meiji period.
- In 1865 (Keiou 1), he submitted a notice of retirement to the Edo shogunate and changed his name from Tadahiro Okubo Echu-no-Kami to Ichiou Okubo.
- He is said to have played a key role in the bloodless opening of Edo Castle in 1868 (Keiou 4), and was present at the bloodless opening of Edo Castle and the handover of the property of Edo town chamber, including the "Shichibu Tsumikin (deposit for famine and disaster, etc.)", to the new Meiji government as the person in charge of practical affairs (Wakadoshiyori) in the Edo shogunate.
- After the bloodless opening of Edo Castle, he was instrumental in establishing the Sunpu domain (later the Shizuoka domain) as a Churo (a retainer who supports the chief retainer) of the main Tokugawa family, which had become a feudal lord rather than a shogun.
- He witnessed Eiichi Shibusawa's report on his return from a mission to Paris to Yoshinobu Tokugawa, and highly appreciated his talent.
- In 1869 (Meiji 2), he entrusted Eiichi Shibusawa with the management of the Dajokan bills provided to the Shizuoka domain by the Meiji government, and he established a trading company called Shoho Kaisho (the Chamber of Commerce), and in 1872 (Meiji 5), he became the governor of Tokyo Prefecture and contributed to the modernization of Tokyo and Japan by establishing Youiku-in and Tokyo Prefectural Hospital, which was closed in 1881 (Meiji 14) due to financial difficulties.



Eiichi Shibusawa, the "foster parent" of Youiku-in

- Eiichi Shibusawa was in charge of the operation of Youiku-in for 57 years from the age of 34, when he became the director of the Tokyo Chamber for the Common Fund, until his death at the age of 91 [1874(Meiji 7): director of the Tokyo Chamber for the Common Fund, 1875-1878(Meiji 8-11): Chief Office Manager, 1879-1963(Meiji12-Showa 6): director]. His last words were "Please take good care of Youiku-in" [『The One Hundred and Twenty-Year History of the Yoikuin』, Youiku-in, Tokyo, 1995(Heisei 7)], and Youiku-in became a lifelong project for Eiichi Shibusawa.
- Eiichi Shibusawa was born at the end of the Edo period in 1840(Tempo 11) as the son of a farmer (although, his father was a wealthy farmer who also produced and sold indigo balls under the status of a village headman) in Chiaraijima, Fukaya City, Saitama Prefecture, at present. He studied the Analects of Confucius and swordsmanship from an early age, and adopted the Analects as his guiding principle throughout his life.
- Temporarily, he planned to attack Takasaki Castle and burn down Yokohama as one of patriots of "Revere the Emperor and expel the barbarians", but he abandoned his plans and was pursued by the shogunate. So, he run away to Kyoto.
- In 1863(Bunkyo 3), through the introduction of Heishiro Hiraoka, a retainer of the Hitotsubashi family who had known him for a long time, he became a vassal (samurai) of the Hitotsubashi family, and then a shogunate retainer when Yoshinobu Hitotsubashi became the 15th Tokugawa Shogun.
- In 1867(Keio 3), at the age of 27, he visited France and other European countries as a member of a delegation sent to the Paris World Exposition headed by Tokugawa Akitake, the younger brother of Shogun Yoshinobu. At that time, France was aiming to become an industrialized country under the reign of Napoleon III, establishing banks to support the establishment and management of companies, building a railroad network that would become the foundation of social infrastructure, training entrepreneurs and engineers who would lead industry, and remodeling Paris, etc. Eiichi Shibusawa learned many things that would lead to his activities after returning home.
- Returned to Japan in 1868(Meiji 1) due to the collapse of the Tokugawa Shogunate. When he visited Yoshinobu Tokugawa, who had been living under house arrest in Shizuoka (capital of Sunpu domain of the Tokugawa family, which became later Shizuoka domain. The feudal lord: Ietatsu Tokugawa), he was highly praised for his abilities by Ichiou Okubo, a Churo (a retainer who supports the chief retainer) of the Sunpu domain.
- In 1872(Meiji 5), he became a bureaucrat in the Ministry of Finance of the Meiji government at the request of the government because of his foreign experience. He was involved in the unification of weights and measures, tax reform (from rice to cash), adoption of the solar calendar, establishment of the monetary, financial, postal, and banking systems, abolition of feudal domains and the accompanying measures to treat feudal lords and samurai, railroad facilities, and the establishment of the Tomioka Silk Mill. However, he resigned from the Ministry of Finance in 1873(Meiji 6) due to conflicts with Toshimichi Okubo and Shigenobu Okuma, who insisted on budgeting without regard to balance of payments.

- Eiichi Shibusawa, who became a private citizen, was involved in the establishment and management of approximately 500 companies, including Japan's first bank with the right to issue banknotes (Daichi National Bank, now Mizuho Bank), Oji Paper, Shimizu Corporation, Tokyo Gas, Tokyo Electric Power Company, Daiichi Sankyo, and the Tokyo Stock Exchange, as well as the establishment and management of economic organizations such as the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and is considered the **"Father of Japanese Capitalism"** and **"Creator of Japan's Modern Era"**.
- Eiichi Shibusawa wrote a book titled "Analects and Abacus". As the title of the book suggests, he argued that companies should not merely pursue profit, but that they should engage in activities that are not shameful in the aspects of morality, and that they should fulfill their social responsibility and contribute to the nation and the community. And he did just that.
- Eiichi Shibusawa, on the other hand, believed that a company was only as good as the society in which it operated and that profits from business activities should be returned to society. Based on this belief, through large donations and support for management and establishment of businesses, Shibusawa became actively involved in about 600 social projects, including welfare programs such as the Youiku-in, medical programs such as Jikei Medical University, St. Luke's Hospital, and Saiseikai, business education such as the Chamber of Commerce (currently, Hitotsubashi University) and Okura Commercial School (currently, Tokyo Keizai University); women's education such as Tokyo Jogakkan and Japan Women's University; and the establishment of RIKEN (Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), international exchange, and promotion of private diplomacy. He also encouraged other business people to contribute to society.
- Died on November 11, 1931(Showa 6) at the age of 91



Eiichi Shibusawa, the "foster parent" of Youiku-in, has been the face of the 10,000 yen bill from 2024(Reiwa 6).

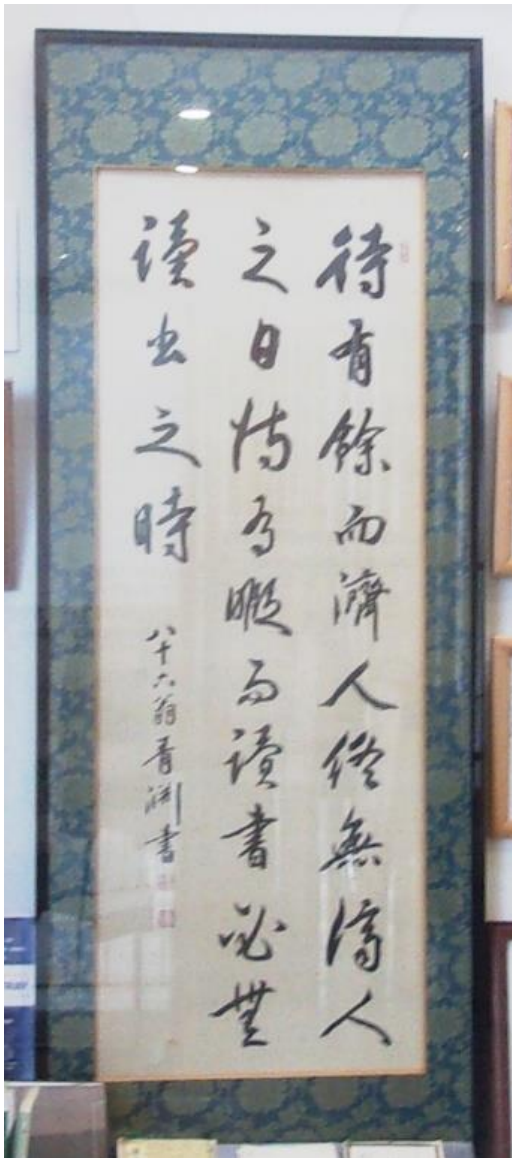
Eiichi Shibusawa, the "foster parent" of Youiku-in, led the modernization of Japan and is known as the "Father of Japanese Capitalism" and "Creator of Japan's Modern Era". Eiichi Shibusawa was involved in the establishment of approximately 500 companies and 600 social projects, leaving a significant mark on the development of Japan's welfare, education, and international exchange. For these achievements, Eiichi Shibusawa has been the face and portrait of the 10,000 yen bill since July 2024(Reiwa 6).



Image provided by: Currency Museum, Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan



Learning from and passing on Eiichi Shibusawa



■ Thinking while running

Eiichi Shibusawa, at the age of 86, wrote the calligraphy shown at left, which is exhibited in the Shibusawa Memorial Corner. The purpose of the inscription is: Those who say that they will donate to others when they have enough money will never be able to donate to others. Those who say, "Let's read books when we have free time", will probably not read books in the end.

Eiichi Shibusawa began his involvement with Youiku-in at the age of 34 and continued to make large donations to Youiku-in even before he himself became financially stable and rich. He also repeatedly made large donations to other welfare facilities and educational institutions. He also went around to other business people asking them to donate as well.

In addition to donating money, he also researched the significance of the company in society and how it should be operated when it was established, and he also researched solutions to new problems that arose after the company was started.

Living in these rapidly changing times, we need to learn a lot from Eiichi Shibusawa's approach of "thinking while running," i.e., first implementing and then thinking of solutions if problems arise, rather than starting and acting only after conditions are in place.

■ Aspirational projects should be continued and developed. Keep taking on new challenges if necessary for continuity and development of project

Eiichi Shibusawa spent his entire life following his original aspirational projects of promoting private enterprise and protecting Youiku-in.

In order to protect and to develop Youiku-in, it was necessary to solve problems that arose in the field one after another. Therefore, in response to the needs of the field and the times, he took on challenging new projects one after another.

This spirit of Eiichi Shibusawa, who never hesitated to take on new challenges as long as they were necessary for the continuation and development of project, has been passed on to TMIG, which has continued to take on the challenge of solving the problems of the super-aging society since its establishment, which is unparalleled in the world, and has recently established new organizations such as Integrated Research Initiative for Living Well with Dementia (IRIDE) and Center for Comprehensive Care and Research on Prefrailty (CRP) to engage in research in a new style of comprehensive collaboration between hospital and research institute.

■ The Importance of establishing a financial base

Eiichi Shibusawa believed in the importance of establishing a solid financial base for any project, even welfare projects.

Eiichi Shibusawa's thinking was inherited to attitude of TMIG that by becoming a local independent administrative agency, each and every employee would have a management mindset that would be able to work on effective and efficient medical care and research, and improve management or obtain external research funds.

■ The Importance of Leadership and Human Resource Development

Eiichi Shibusawa believed that the success of project depended on the existence of appropriate leaders and the development of like-minded individuals.

Eiichi Shibusawa's ideas have been reflected in the leadership of TMIG in the practice and development of medical care, long-term care and research for older adults in Japan, and in its efforts to develop human resources to engage in these fields. TMIG has launched Innovative Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Education Center (ICOME) in 2022 to further strengthen human resource development.



In-patient ward in 1932(Showa 7)
(Photograph from TMIG's Collection)

Concrete statue of Eiichi
Shibusawa

Around 1943 (Showa 18)

Due to wartime metal contributions,
the bronze statue was placed in a
different location

(Photograph from TMIG's Collection)



Old Affiliate Hospital of Youiku-
in 1958(Showa 33)

(Photograph from TMIG's Collection)



History of Youiku-in

1) Prehistory of Youiku-in : Medical Care and Welfare in the Edo Period

○The Decree of mercy for living creatures: In the early Edo period, Tsunayoshi Tokugawa, the 5th Shogun, ordered the decree of mercy for living creatures. The decree was a series of laws and ordinances that ordered the protection of abandoned children, the sick, the elderly, and animals. The decree was notorious because people who killed dogs were executed or exiled. However, it was also the first law in Japan to protect the elderly. The law was repealed in 1709(Houei 6) with the death of Tsunayoshi.

○Koishikawa Youjousho(Hospital): The Koishikawa Hospital was established by the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1722(Kyouho 7). It functioned as a facility to help sick poor people for about 140 years until the end of the Edo period. It served as the model for Shugoro Yamamoto's "Story of Akahige Doctor "

○Kansei Reforms :The reforms were implemented from 1787(Tenmei 2) to 1793(Kansei 5) by Sadanobu Matsudaira, who was appointed to the post of chief councilor after Okitsugu Tanuma, who lost his post after failing to deal with the "Great Famine of Tenmei" caused by the eruption of Mount Iwaki and Mount Asama, one of the three major famines of the Edo period. One of the reforms was the establishment of a system whereby the town's expenses (necessary for firefighting, water supply, repair of wooden gates, salaries of guards, festivals, etc.), which had been borne by landlords, landowners, and wealthy merchants in Edo, were reduced each year, and 70% of the money saved was set aside for famines, disasters, and relief of the poor (Shichibu-Tsumikin). In addition, rice was stockpiled in preparation for famine, and a system was established under which the Town Chamber, an organization of the townspeople, managed the rice stockpile. It is said to be the most successful welfare system of the Edo period.

○In 1868(Keio 4), when Edo Castle was opened without bloodshed, the property of the Town Chamber (including the Shichibu-Tsumikin, stockpiled rice, land, and buildings) was transferred to the new Meiji government. The Shichibu-Tsumikin, which was transferred to the Meiji government, was used to improve Tokyo's urban infrastructure (e.g., repairing bridges and installing gas lights, etc.) and to fund the operation of Youiku-in during its founding period.



Youiku-in and Shibusawa
Memorial Corner

2) Establishment of Youiku-in

○In May 1872(Meiji 5), the Town Chamber was abolished, and the property of the Town Chamber, including the Shichibu-Tsumikin, was taken over by the Chamber of Building and Repairs, which was established in August 1872(Meiji 5), and the Shichibu-Tsumikin was renamed "Kyoyu-kin" (the Common Fund).

○The Chamber of Building and Repairs used the Common Fund to repair Tokyo's roads, build bridges, install gas lights, establish community cemeteries, operate a business school(currently, Hitotsubashi University), and provide relief to poor people.

○At the time, with the collapse of the Tokugawa shogunate, "the number of people in Tokyo who had no work to do and no food to eat (vagrants, vagrant children, and beggars) increased dramatically, and there were countless people lying starving" (Eiichi Shibusawa: Memoirs of Seien). In addition, a Russian prince was scheduled to visit Tokyo, and the situation had to be covered up

○In May of 1872 (Meiji 5), Ichiou Okubo was appointed Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, and in September he consulted the Chamber of Building and Repairs on measures for the poor. In October, the following "Three Measures to rescue the Poor" were reported, in which the establishment of facilities for the poor and treatment of the sick were recommended.

The Three Measures to rescue the Poor

(100 Years History of the Yo-ikuin. Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 1974, p.27)

(1)In order to open a workshop, people throughout the city to volunteer to form acompany and submit a detailed report on how to do so to the Chamber of Building and Repairs should be invited, and the poor people shall be made to work and feed themselves. The Chamber of Building and Repairs will lend the company a small amount of money to cover the cost of building the workshop, which shall be returned to the company in annual installments.

(2)If the above is the best policy, but there is no one who can built a workshop promptly, a daily employment company shall be formed first, and then several companies shall be built in several places, and a few poor people shall be lent, to drive a rickshaw, or to cut grass, or to dig a moat, etc. All these things shall be left to the will of the president of company, and the company shall feed the poor people with the money they hire, and the remainder can be used for the benefit of the company. But it shall not be same if the company use the work of criminals. The expenses for the construction of the company may be lent as described in the preceding article.

(3)There shall be no more than a few old and infirm people who cannot be used as laborers or employees. For these people, tenements, where the sick can receive medicine and the young can be taught by a teacher, should be built. These people are the so-called "needy of the land" and have no one to ask help them, so it is only natural that they should be supported by donating the wealth of the Tokyo government.

○Based on the recommendations of the "Three Measures to rescue the Poor", 240 vagrants from the city were housed in the empty tenement house of the former Kaga domain residence in Hongo (currently, the Tokyo University) on October 15, 1872(Meiji 5) (the day before Prince Alexei of Russia visited Tokyo). That day is said to be the date of the founding of Yoiku-in.

○Youiku-in was once moved from Hongo to Asakusa, and then further moved to Ueno (currently, Tokyo University of Arts) in 1873(Meiji 6), establishing a facility there

○On October 28, 1872(Meiji 5), the Chamber of Building and Repairs was renamed the "Chamber" without the term "Building and Repair" as it was engaged in measures for the poor people and commercial education, and in December 1875(Meiji 8), it was renamed the "Tokyo Chamber"

3) Appointment of Eiichi Shibusawa as Director of Youiku-in

○In November 1874(Meiji 11), Eiichi Shibusawa, who had been the general statutory auditor of the First National Bank of Japan (in effect, the president of the bank, and then the president from the following year), was asked by his former boss in the Shizuoka domain, Tokyo Governor Ichiou Okubo, to become the director of the the Chamber's Common Fund and to manage the operation of Youiku-in, thus beginning the relationship between Eiichi Shibusawa and Youikui-in

○In December 1874(Meiji 7), Eiichi Shibusawa was appointed Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber, with ultimate responsibility for the operation of Youiku-in

○In May 1876 (Meiji 9), the Tokyo Prefectural Government assumed responsibility for for the business of the Tokyo Chamber. Youiku-in became an organization of the Tokyo Prefectural Government, and Eiichi Shibusawa was appointed by the Tokyo Prefectural Government as the Chief Office Manager of Youiku-in (in effect, the Director of Youiku-in).

○In 1879, when the Common Fund ran out of money, the Tokyo Prefectural Government decided to provide all the funds for the operation of Youiku-in

○In August 1879 (Meiji 12), the name was changed from "Yoiku-in Chief Office Manager" to "Director of Youiku-in" and Eiichi Shibusawa became the first director of Youiku-in. Thereafter, he served as director until his death in 1931



Eiichi Shibusawa carried out a variety of welfare and medical activities at Youiku-in.

However, he recalled :

"I did not start (as Director of Youiku-in) with high ideals or ideas"

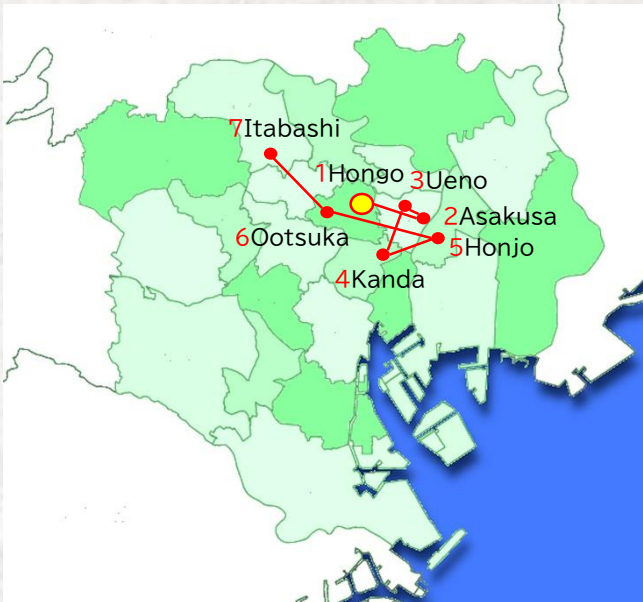
"As I was managing it, various problems came up, and I thought I had to do something about them..."

"I wanted to do this, that, and the other, "

5) Tokyo City~Tokyo Metropolitan Era

○The period of about 53 years from January 1890(Meiji 23) to July 1943(Showa 18) is called the Tokyo City era.

○The period of 56 years from the birth of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in July 1943(Showa 18) until the abolition of Youiku-in was approved by the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly in December 1999(Heisei 11) is called Metropolitan Era.



Changes in the location of the head office for Youiku-in

As the number of guardians increased and the project expanded, Youiku-in moved several times, establishing branches in Inokashira, Chiba, Nerima, and other areas, and carried out a variety of projects.

Incidentally, the number of guardians at the end of each fiscal year was 500~2,000 in the Meiji period, 2,000~3,000 in the Taisho period, 3,000~4,000 in the Showa period, and about 4,000 in the Heisei period.

- 1872(Meiji 5)~ Hongo ⇒ Asakusa
- 1873(Meiji 6)~ Ueno
- 1879(Meiji 12)~ Izumi-cho, Kanda
- 1885(Meiji 18)~ Nagaoka-cho, Honjo
(currently, 4 Ishihara, Sumida)
- 1896(Meiji 29)~ Tsuji-cho, Ootsuka
(currently, Otsuka Hospital, Tokyo Medical Examiner's Office and Otsuka Park)
- 1923(Taisho 12)~ Oyama, Itabashi
(currently, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology:TMIG)

【December,1999(Heisei 11), Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly voted to abolish Youiku-in】



How Eiichi Shibusawa and Others Secure Operating Funds, Relocation Funds, and New Project Expenses for Youiku-in

Eiichi Shibusawa took the lead in raising funds in various ways, including the following: (1) to finance the operation of Youiku-in, which was always short of funds, (2) to finance the repeated relocation of facilities, (3) to expand the scope of Youiku-in, and (4) to develop new project, not to mention the operating funds for Youiku-in when the Tokyo Prefecture stopped spending money.

It is said that when Eiichi Shibusawa showed up at business community meetings and asked often for donations, the business community members would sneak away, and it can be said that he also played a role in promoting philanthropy among the business community.

● The era of delegated management

Youiku-in (Women's) Charity Association [July 1886(Meiji 19), Centennial History of Youiku-in, page 79].

Led by the wife of the Governor of Tokyo (Takako Takasaki) as president, members included the wives of high-ranking government and business officials, and they raised funds for the operation of Youiku-in during the period of delegated management by holding charity meetings in Rokumeikan and soliciting donations. After 1896(Meiji 29), Kaneko Shibusawa, the wife of Eiichi Shibusawa, served as president. She was also instrumental in raising funds to purchase land for the Awa Branch Hospital [1908(Meiji 41)-1909(Meiji 42)]. The association was dissolved in 1910.

● Relocation and expansion expenses

Eiichi Shibusawa took the lead in raising funds for the relocation, capacity expansion, and project expansion in the following ways.

Donations:

The cost of relocation from Nagaoka-cho, Honjo to Otsuka in 1896(Meiji 39), and the establishment and operation of the reformatory In Institution in 1897(Meiji 30), were financed mainly by donations.

Association to increase operating funds for Youiku-in:

Association to increase operating funds for Youiku-in was established in June 1906(Meiji 39) [Chairman: Eiichi Shibusawa, Disbanded in December 1913(Taisho 2)].

It played a major role in purchasing land for the Sugamo and Itabashi branches and securing funds for their construction.

Relocation Grant Association:

This association (Chairman: Eiichi Shibusawa) was established in October 1915(Taisho 4) to finance the purchase of land for the relocation of Youiku-in to Itabashi, the expansion of project, the installation of emergency facilities after the Great Kanto Earthquake and restoring the old facilities at the Awa Branch, and the renovation of the Sugamo Branch. The association was dissolved on September 30, 1925(Taisho 14).

Youiku-in Kouseikai:

It was established in April 1949, after the death of Eiichi Shibusawa, as an affiliated organization of employees, chaired by the then director of Youiku-in (an employee of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government). The organization assisted in the operation of Youiku-in by restoring rows of cherry trees and donating old clothes, money, and other items.



Major Projects Undertaken by Youiku-in

(1) Shibusawa Director's Era

① Protection of the distressed

Protecting the needy (homeless, abandoned children, orphans, etc.), which increased dramatically due to the turmoil during the transition from the Edo to the Meiji period. Those who were able to work were placed in workshops and offered jobs. For children, they provided reading, writing, abacus, and, after the school system was established, elementary school education.

In March 1909 (Meiji 42), the Sugamo Branch of Youiku-in, an institution for the exclusive care of children, was opened. It provided kindergarten education, primary schools. It was later relocated to Shakuji and was renamed Schakuji School, which still exists today.

② Establishment of special facilities for the mentally ill.

October 1875 (Meiji 8), since many patients with mental illness were among the needy protected by Youiku-in, madman's room was set up exclusively for them.

This facility can be said to be the beginning of mental hospitals in Japan.

In August 1876 (Meiji 9), patients were transferred to the madhouse in Ueno, Tokyo Mental Hospital. In 1883 (Meiji 16), it was moved from Ueno to a new building in Komagome Higashi Katamachi, and then to Koishikawa Kagon-cho, where it was renamed Sugamo Hospital. It was later moved to Matsuzawa Village and renamed Matsuzawa Hospital, which still exists today.

③ Establishment of a reformatory institution

In July 1900 (Meiji 33), a reformatory for the education of delinquent children was established in Otsuka. However, due to negative impact on non-delinquent children, Inokashira School was established as an institution exclusively for the education of delinquent children in September 1905 (Meiji 38). The school was moved to Hagiya, Higashimurayama, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo Prefecture in April 1939 (Showa 14) and renamed Tokyo City Hagiya Practical School, which still exists today.

In January 1944 (Showa 19), the school was transferred to the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

④ Establishment of dedicated sanatorium for pediatric tuberculosis

In 1900 (Meiji 33), a special institution for infirm children and children with tuberculosis (Katsuyama Sanatorium) was established, and when the effectiveness of the transfer treatment was verified, the mortality rate of tuberculosis was found to have decreased.

In 1912 (Meiji 45), the Awa Branch for frail children and children with tuberculosis was established [renamed Awa Rinkai School in March 1942 (Showa 17)]. It was the first sanatorium hospital in Japan to specialize in pediatric tuberculosis.

⑤ Establishment of dedicated leprosy facilities

In 1901 (Meiji 34), the "Kaishun Ward," a ward exclusively for leprosy patient was established, marking the beginning of the isolation of leprosy patients in Japan and leading to the establishment of Higashi-murayama united prefectural Zensho Hospital in 1906 (Meiji 39), a specialized hospital for leprosy patients. It was later renamed the National Sanatorium Tama Zenshoen, which still exists today.

⑥Establishment treatment facilities for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, post-stroke syndrome, and geriatric syndromes for adults and older adults

In October 1914(Taisho 3), when the head office of Youiku-in was located in Otsuka, Itabashi Branch Hospital was established to provide convalescent care for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, post-stroke syndrome, and geriatric syndromes for adults and older adults. It became the first tuberculosis sanatorium and chronic disease hospital for adults and older adults in Japan.

⑦Publication of Youiku-in Monthly Report

The first issue of Youiku-in Monthly report was published in March 1901(Meiji 34) and continued until 1964(Showa 39). It contained various statistics of Youiku-in, introductions of the projects of Youiku-in, essays written by the users of the institution, etc., as well as introductions of welfare systems in Europe and the United States. It played an important role as an information magazine on welfare services in Japan. A reprint of the original edition has recently been published by Fuji Shuppan(Fuji Publishing Company) as a valuable reference for learning about the history of Japan's welfare system.

(2) Major projects undertaken by Youiku-in after the death of Eiichi Shibusawa

After the death of Eiichi Shibusawa, the Tokyo City Government took over the management of Youiku-in, which had been run by Eiichi Shibusawa and his staff, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government was established in 1943 (Showa 18) to manage the institution.

Later, in December 1999(Heisei 11), the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly passed an ordinance to abolish Youiku-in, ending its 127-year history as it had fulfilled its historic mission.

The following are some of the major projects undertaken by Youiku-in during the period when it was operated by the Tokyo City and Metropolitan Government.

① Establishment of a home for mentally retarded children

In July 1942(Showa 17), Nagaura Correctional Farm was established as a facility for mentally retarded children who were not expected to be released from Youiku-in. In February 1948(Showa 23), the Nagaura Correctional Farm was renamed the Nagaura Branch of Youiku-in, and more land was purchased to transform it from a mere residential facility for mentally retarded children into a place where they could live with agricultural work. Such a facility was a groundbreaking experiment at the time.

In May 1957(Showa 32), the name was changed to the Chiba Branch of Youiku-in.

It continues to operate today as a facility for the intellectually disabled and as a relief facility for adults with intellectual disabilities.

② Evacuation of facilities to Shiobara, facilities in Itabashi destroyed by air raid

In July 1944(Showa 19), due to the worsening war situation in World War II, the children from Itabashi and branch of Youiku-in were evacuated to Shiobara.

However, due to the worsening food situation, a large number of children died.

On March 10 and 13, 1945(Showa 20), Tokyo was hit by air raids and 90% of the facilities of Itabashi were lost. Of the 1,599 users in Itabashi at the time, 107 were either killed or missing.

③ Protection of war orphans and repatriates from overseas

After World War II, Youiku-in was quick to take action for reconstruction and worked to accommodate vagrant children, mainly war orphans, and to protect repatriates from overseas. In 1946(Showa 21), due to a rapid increase in the number of vagrant children (mainly war orphans) and vagrants, the number of new admissions reached 11,442 and reached an all-time high.

④ Children-related facilities were transferred to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

In January 1948(Showa 23), with the enactment of the Child Welfare Law, children's homes such as Shakujii School and Awa Rinkai School were transferred to the Children's Division of the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

⑤ Pioneering efforts to provide various types of welfare facilities for older adults

Nursing Home [1948 (Showa 23)], Specialized Senior Care Facility [1955 (Showa 30)], Couple's Dormitory [Higashimurayama Branch, 1961 (Showa 36)], a pioneer facility for light nursing homes for older adults[1961(Showa 36)], and Specialized Senior Care Facility with a rehabilitation function. [1970(Showa 45)], a pioneer institution of the current geriatric health care facility. Halfway House, a nursing home exclusively for the blind, and a nursing home specializing in dementia[1976(Showa 51)] were established.

These facilities served as models for social welfare and long-term care insurance facilities for older adults. Many of these facilities were closed with the abolition of Youiku-in. However, some of these facilities were transferred to wards and the private sector and continue to operate today.

⑥ Establishment of the a Affiliate Hospital of Youiku-in and the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology

In 1972(Showa 46), the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology was established to conduct comprehensive research on the problems of older adults and the aging society, and the Affiliate Hospital of Youiku-in [renamed the Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital in 1986(Showa 61)] was established to practice and conduct research on medical care for older adults. Both institutions contributed greatly to the development of gerontology and geriatric medicine in Japan.

In 2009(Heisei 21), the two institutions have been integrated as a local independent administrative agency, and renamed Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG) to further improve the level and adequacy of medical care, promote research, and improve management. This has been the case up to the present.



Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital,
Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology,
homes for older adults and specialized senior
care facilities 1977(Showa 52)

The red line shows the location of Youiku-in in 1977
(Photograph from TMIG's Collection)



Development of welfare and healthcare systems for older adults in Japan

●1874(Meiji 7) **Aid Law**

This was Japan's first system for helping the poor. The poor should be helped by close relatives and local communities. However, as a relief measure for the "unacknowledged poor" (older adults over 70 years of age, children under 13 years of age, widows, the disabled, the chronically ill, etc., who cannot work and cannot receive support from relatives and neighbors), the government decided to provide financial assistance, for example to older adults, equivalent to 270 kg of rice. However, eligibility was strictly limited, and few people were helped by this system.

In terms of welfare for older adults, assistance was mainly provided by local governments or private organizations, such as Youiku-in, rather than by the central government. The first private nursing home for older adults in Japan was St. Hilda's Home for older adults, established in 1895(Meiji 28).

●1929(Showa 4) **Relief Law**

The age of eligibility for older adults was extended from 70 and over to 65 and over. Nursing homes and orphanages (now children's homes) were defined in the legal system and their operation was subsidized by the state. Youiku-in users became subject to the Relief Law.

●1946(Showa 21) **Livelihood Protection Law**

All persons were eligible for public assistance except those who are unwilling to work and those of poor conduct (disqualified persons).

●1950(Showa 25) **Revision of the Livelihood Protection Law**

The disqualification clause was eliminated.

●1961(Showa 36) **Beginning of universal health insurance and universal pension systems**

●1963(Showa 38) **Passage of the Welfare Law for older adults**

Launched health screenings for older adults aged 65 and older, specialized nursing homes, and home care services such as dispatching home helper.

●1973(Showa 48) **Revision of the Welfare Law for Older Adults**

Free medical care for older adults, establishment of a high-cost medical care system, introduction of a price indexing system for pensions.

●1982(Showa 57) **Passage of the Elderly Health Act**

Abolition of free medical care for older adults; health screenings for older adults shifted from the Welfare Law for Older Adults to the Elderly Health Act.

●1986(Showa 61) **Revision of the Elderly Health Act**

Creation of intermediate facility for rehabilitation to return home after discharge from the hospital: health care facility for older adults.

●1989(Heisei 1) **Ten-Year Strategy for the Promotion of Health and Welfare of Older Adults (Gold Plan)**

Numerical targets were set for facilities and human resources to promote the health and welfare of older adults over the next 10 years.

●1990(Heisei 2) **Revision of Welfare Laws**

All municipalities and prefectures were required to formulate a "Health and Welfare Plan for Older Adults" to achieve the numerical targets for home welfare services and other services specified in the Gold Plan.

Legislation on home care services such as day services and respite services

●1992(Heisei 4) **Creation of Long-term Care Beds**

●1994(Heisei 6) **New Gold Plan**

Revision of the Gold Plan

●1995(Heisei 7) **Basic Act on Measures for Aging Society**

The Council on Aging Society Measures was established in the Cabinet Office to promote measures for an aging society across ministries and agencies.

●1999(Heisei 11) **Gold Plan 21**

Revision of the New Gold Plan

●2000(Heisei 12) **Beginning of Long-Term Care Insurance and Adult Guardianship System**

Establishment of Recovery-phase Rehabilitation Beds

●2005(Heisei 17) **Revision of the Long-term Care Insurance Law**

Establishment of Community comprehensive support centers Exclusion of food and housing expenses from the long-term care insurance

●2008(Heisei 20) **Beginning of Medical Care System for old-old Elderly**

It is a health insurance system for older adults aged 75 and over, under which older adults themselves pay 10% of their medical expenses, and the rest is covered by public funds and subsidies from the young.

●2011(Heisei 23) **Require all Municipalities to Establish a Community Comprehensive Care System**

●2012(Heisei 24) **Five-year Plan to Promote Dementia Policies (Orange Plan)**

Numerical targets have been set for the facilities and human resources needed to develop dementia care over the next five years.

●2015(Heisei 27) **Comprehensive Strategy to Promote Dementia Policies (New Orange Plan)**

Revised the Orange Plan

The plan set out strategies and numerical targets for creating a system that comprehensively provides, medical, long-term care, prevention, housing and livelihood support, including dementia awareness, by 2025, when the baby boomer generation will reach 75 years of age.

●2023(Reiwa 5) **Passage of the Basic Act for Dementia**

Require all municipalities and prefectures to develop a plan for "dementia measures"

1946-1958



1958-1972



1972-2013



2013-



Youiku-in campus

Bronze statue of Eiichi Shibusawa



Youiku-in campus 2012(Heisei 24)

Current Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Geriatrics and Gerontology (TMIG) under construction

Former institute (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology)

Former hospital (Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital)





Stop: Oyama Station
(Tobu Tojo Line)
south exit or north exit → 4-minute walk

Stop: Itabashi-Kuyakushomae
Station
(Toei Mita Line)
Exit A2 → 11-minute walk

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