DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

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

Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (5)
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(3) Date: Jan. 1948 - Apr. 1949

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

COVER SHEET

Date	Subject	To	Line No.
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1 Feb 49	- do -	I Corps	3
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22 Jul 49	Study of Welfare Workshops	SCAR	6
-	Public Welfare Activities Report		

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

Annex B-2 to MG-4, Reports Control Symbol QPH-01, Headquarters Tokushima Civil Affairs Team, APO 1050, September 1949

ROBERT L. MC CREA, 1st Lt, Inf, Public Welfare Chief

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance - There was an increase of 499 persons, receiving public assistance during the month of September. Cash grants decreased ¥104.368.00. There was a decrease of nine (9) persons receiving public and private welfare institutional care. The decrease of cash grants was due to the decrease in persons receiving medical aid.

2. Administrative Review - Inspection of case records and spot checks of recipients were made in one city, four towns and eight villages. Complete administrative reviews were conducted at Nakakito Village (population 2,347) and Anabuki Town (population 4,427). In Nakakito Village the records were found to be in very unsatisfactory condition. They were not complying with the latest directives. Hatsu-Sha 129 or Hatsu-Sha 49. They were using the old established system of the Minsei-iin in determining expenditures and income and they also did not have any determination sheets. In Anabuki Town the records were found to be in good condition following Hatsu-Sha 49. One outstanding deficiency was that the welfare clerk did not have a complete understanding of complaints and appeals. Of the three towns, Tomioka (population 9,000), Tsubaki (population 6,700), Sadamitsu (population 7,000) and seven villages, Ojin (population 6,000), Kito (population 2,545), Sakashukito (population 1,300), Miyahama (population 2,850), Takara (population 6,694), Sanagochi (population 5,351), Akagochi (population 3,896) and Naruto City (population 43,000), three villages and two towns were following Hatsu-Sha 49 and the rest were still following Hatsu-Sha 129. During September, 82 families receiving public assistance were visited by Civil Affairs Team personnel. Of these, eight (8) were found to be grossly overbudgeted and 10 were found to be grossly underbudgeted.

3. Child Welfare

a. Child welfare cases processed through the Child Welfare Consultation Center totaled 110 children. Sixteen children were sent to Child Welfare Dormitory, five children were sent to Blind Children's Dormitory, two children sent the Deaf and Dumb Children's Dormitory, fourteen children sent to foster parents, twenty to guidance and care of Child Welfare officials, sixteen to care of Child Welfare workers and thirty-seven returned to their respective homes after being examined and classified.

b. At the present time there is a Child Welfare Project sponsored by the Tokushima City Office, consisting of children's home, with a capacity of forty children. The construction of this institution will be completed by the first of October and the enrolment of children will begin immediately.

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4. Inspection of Welfare Institution - One privately owned welfare institution, Awaishima Mental Hospital was inspected 7 September 1949. Forty seven of the 170 patients were receiving institutional care under Daily Life Security Law. The staff of this institution consisted of one doctor, four female nurses, four female assistant nurses and five male nurses.

5. Homeless Persons - No reports received on Homeless Persons or transients apprehended during September.

6. Social Insurance - Three villages and two towns, Takara Village, Sanagochi Village, Akagochi Village, Tomioka Town and Ichiba Town, were visited to encourage rehabilitation of National Health Insurance. Tokushima City National Health Insurance Office was inspected and found that 74% of its residents were insured. They have five full time doctors, 166 part time doctors, fifty part time dentists, two full time pharmacists, fifty three part time pharmacists, eleven full time nurses, eighty seven part time nurses and three full time public health nurses. It was found that in Tokushima City some of the doctors were not cooperating with the National Health Insurance patients.

7. Disaster Relief - Four Disaster Plans were checked during September and found to be satisfactory. It has been brought to the attention of the Prefectural Government that during spot checks and administrative reviews it was found that numerous towns and villages were not keeping a complete disaster plan on file.

8. Foreign Nationals - At the present time the foreign nationals residing in this prefecture are as follows: American 3, Chinese 30, Taiwanese 69, American (Nisei) 3, English 1, and Malayan 1. There are no special problems affecting this group.

9. Repatriates - During the month of September there were 130 repatriates returned to this prefecture. At present there are 67,395 repatriates in this prefecture and 1,590 are receiving public assistance.

10. Other Activities

LARA - During the month of September LARA goods were received and distributed to, the Tokushima Reformatory, Orphanage, Mother and Child Homes, Medical College Hospital, Naruto City Hospital and Komatsushima Town Hospital.

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 1060

22 July 1949

MG-N

SUBJECT: Study of Welfare Workships

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

In compliance with paragraph 3, letter your headquarters, dated 21 June 1949, AG MGFW 091 (Japan) the enclosed Workshop Inspection Reports "A" privately operated and government operated and Report "B" summary are herewith submitted.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CHARLES L. CECIL
Major, Infantry
Adjutant

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

2 April 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
ATTENTION: Military Government Section
(Welfare Division)

In compliance with par 3 d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

CENTRAL FILES

(4)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

D

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW 5 March 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
ATTENTION: Military Government Section
(Welfare Division)

In compliance with par 3 d (1) (a), GO #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

RUSSELL E. SIGWELL
Captain, Infantry
Ass't Adjutant

MG-PW

Central file

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1060

MG-PW 1 February 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1060

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section
(Welfare Division)

In compliance with par 3 d (1) (a), GO #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutent

- Central file

(2)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

3 January 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

In compliance with Par 3 d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

central file

(1)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW 4 December 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section
(Welfare Division)

In compliance with Par 3 d (1) (a), GO #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Ass't Adjutant

— Central file —

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

1 November 1948

PG-PW

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

In compliance with par 3d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

VINCENT F. LA PIANA
Major, Cml C
Adjutant

- central file

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 22 Oct 48, subj: "Formation of Plans - Welfare Division"

legislature, and the national government. The ultimate objective of plans in this field should be an early beginning for reducing the number of handicapped not receiving education, and for progressive elimination of the problem.

10. In the future the reviews of Welfare offices conducted by my office will be more detailed and much more comprehensive. This will mean however, that the coverage by M. G. will be less extensive in area. For this reason any efforts that you put forth to make administrative reviews a Japanese administrative function will greatly improve the overall situation and increase not only your knowledge of the welfare problems, but give local officials and Minsei-iin more confidence in their own officials and government. A translation of the Administrative Review Form to be used by my office will be furnished you for your information.

LELAND J. DALY
1st Lt, FA
Public Welfare Officer

1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM, APO 1050, 22 October 1948

TO: Governor, Tokushima Ken, Tokushima Shikoku

1. Attention is invited to letter subject "Formation of Plans - Welfare Division" from this teams Welfare Officer.

2. Through information received, I concur in the suggestions made as to existing conditions within this Ken. I strongly desire that you give this matter considerable attention with the goal of elleviating all possible discrepancies. Subject letter is of excellent construction and many helpful hints are contained therein.

FRED K. MAGENOT
Lt Col, Infantry
Senior Military Government Officer

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(31)

Ex Doctrine file MG-PW

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

22 October 1948

SUBJECT: Formation of Plans - Welfare Division

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team
Governor Goro Abe, Tokushima Ken

TO : Welfare Division, Kencho, Tokushima, Shikoku

1. In order to establish a closer relationship between the Welfare Section of Military Government and the Welfare Division of the Tokushima Prefectural Government, I wish at this time to express to you in detail the results of some of my observations in this Prefecture. At the same time I would like to go a little deeper into the matter of discussing what to me appear to be the objectives of our joint efforts to improve the administration of Public Welfare in the Prefecture.

2. It is my belief that no program can reach its maximum success without thorough planning. Plans for each three months outlining the objectives which your office hopes to accomplish would aid me greatly in the surveillance of your program. First of all before any plan can be put into operation an explanation to and an understanding of the rights and responsibilities established by the Social Welfare Laws should be understood both by officials and by the general population. No efforts should be spared in disseminating this information because if these basic concepts are clearly understood much progress will be made toward better public service and also better social service.

3. In a public welfare program both the agency and the recipient have definite duties and responsibilities. I quote for your information and guidance the fundamental principles outlined by the office of the Supreme Commander:

a. Agency Responsibilities

(1) To accept applications for public assistance or for services and to act on the applications with a minimum of delay.

(2) To inform the applicant of his elegibility or non-elegibility.

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(3) To provide a system for appeals to higher authority in the event of dissatisfaction with a decision rendered by an agency employee or an agency official.

(4) To provide family or individual counseling services for persons who desire such services.

(5) To provide knowledge concerning all parallel programs and services and a referral system.

(6) To provide assistance adequate to maintain health and family unity on a basis compatible with decency standards of the area served.

(7) To protect the individual recipient by recognizing the confidentiality of information provided by the recipient.

(8) It should be recognized that policies and rules are built around the majority of cases - the average situation. It is unwise to lose sight of the goals of the program by preoccupation with the unusual case or the minority situation. In those few cases, policies should be used as far as they apply, supplemented by good judgement and common sense.

(9) When need has been established the applicant for public assistance should continue to receive his grant in an unchanged amount until needs change or ineligibility has been definitely established. Withholding a grant until presumptive ineligibility has been cleared is not good agency policy and often creates undue hardship for the recipient.

(10) To conduct its business in such a way that its expenditures are properly accounted for and that it has recorded proof of elegibility for each person receiving public assistance from the agency.

b. Responsibility of the Recipient

(1) While the recipient chooses whether he wants the agency's service, if he receives it he is obliged to also accept the legal limitations surrounding it, within which both the recipient and the agency must function. However, the agency must exercise care that operating procedures expedite agency function rather than introduce unnecessary

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or arbitrary complications.

(2) The recipient must realize that the public agency concerned must have a record of the recipients status which reflects the true condition of his family's situation at all times if the agency is to justify the expenditure of public funds for the support of the recipient.

(3) The recipient should recognize that it is his duty to do everything in his power, within the limits of his physical and mental ability, to relieve the public of responsibility for his support, even for short periods of employment.

(4) The recipient should be aware of the penalties for fraudulently receiving public funds for his support.

(5) The able-bodied employable members of the family should be registered at employment offices. Those claiming illness should have a statement concerning such condition from a physician. Nothing in the above two points is meant to imply that mothers with growing children or that those who are needed in the home for other reasons should be forced into employment.

(6) The applicant must realize that there is only one basic requirement for public assistance and that that basis is need. There are no provisions in the Daily Life Security Law for payments to special groups of persons who suffered losses as a result of war or for any other reason. Public Assistance funds in the last analysis, are provided through tax payments by one's friends and neighbors. It is the desire of the nation through the wise use of these funds and with the pattern as set up by the Daily Life Security Law, to provide its more unfortunate citizens the minimum amount of assistance which will provide a healthful, decent living for those persons.

4. At the present time in this Prefecture it is common practice for Minsei-iin to accept written applications for assistance only when the Minsei-iin believes the applicant is eligible for assistance. This system provides little or no administrative control over applications which are rejected. Rejection of an applicant is as important as approval, and requires the same kind of safeguard, review and formal decision. It is essential that Welfare Departments have an accurate statistical record of requests for assistance and services in order to analyze trends and

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 22 Oct 48, subj: "Formation of Plans - Welfare Division"

assistance applications for fiscal and administrative planning. Plans dealing with the public assistance program should therefore make provisions for carrying out the following.

a. A form on which Minsei-iin will report inquiries and requests that did not involve financial aid, and provision for statistical reporting of these requests.

b. The filling out of application forms by Minsei-iin for all cases in which the purpose of the interview was a request for assistance, even though after explanation by the Minsei-iin the person interviewed decided he was not eligible and did not sign and application, and consequently no further investigation of eligibility was made. These forms, with an explanation of the reason for the persons decision not to complete and sign the application, should be reviewed by the Minsei-iin committees and the local welfare officials, kept on file, and statistically reported as "Applications not completed."

c. The reporting and handling of "rejected" cases differently from "application not completed" cases. "Rejected" cases should include only those on which an application form was completed and where ineligibility was investigated and determined. A "rejected" applicant should receive a written notice of the rejection, which gives the reasons for it, and includes a notice that if he is dissatisfied he has the privilege of submitting an appeal for review to the local welfare office.

d. Businesslike, realistic records.

e. Clear recording and explanation of income. Factors such as amount, source, steadiness, variations, should be recorded. Procedure should be established to take account of significant monthly variations in income.

f. Recording of continuing eligibility. Though Minsei-iin may have some contact with a family each month or two, few interviews are recorded. Each record should contain evidence of a formal review of eligibility at least every six months. This review should involve the same channels and standards of investigation, approval, and recording, as is applied to a first determined case of eligibility and need. The basis for a determination of continuing eligibility should be as complete as the basis for an original determination. The reasons for a determination of ineligibility and the closing of a case must also be recorded and clear.

g. Statistics

(1) In order for the Prefectural departments to have information and control over the public assistance

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 22 Oct 48, subj: "Formation of Plans - Welfare Division"

programs, certain elementary statistics are essential. I request that you work out a reporting system that will include the following statistical information by Prefecture, Gun, City, Town, and Village.

(a) Latest official population.

(b) Number of persons receiving livelihood assistance.

(c) Percentage of population receiving livelihood assistance.

(d) Total amount expended for livelihood assistance.

(e) Average amount paid per person for livelihood assistance.

(f) Number of persons receiving livelihood assistance who have income that was considered in determining the amount of assistance payment.

(g) Percentage of persons receiving livelihood assistance who have income that was considered in determining the amount of assistance payment.

(h) Average amount of income per person that was considered in determining the amount of the assistance payments.

(i) Number of persons receiving medical assistance.

(j) Percentage of population receiving medical assistance.

(k) Total amount expended for medical assistance.

(l) Average amount paid per person receiving medical assistance.

(m) Number of persons receiving medical assistance who are also receiving livelihood assistance.

(n) Percentage of persons receiving medical assistance who are also receiving livelihood assistance.

(o) Percentage of persons receiving livelihood assistance who are also receiving medical assistance. This

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 22 Oct 48, subj: "Formation of Plans - Welfare Division"

should be broken down to 1. Diagnosis and Treatment. 2. Medicines and Materials. 3. Surgery. 4. Nursing.

(p) Number of cases receiving livelihood assistance opened.

(q) Number of cases receiving medical assistance opened.

(r) Number of cases receiving livelihood assistance closed.

(s) Number of cases receiving medical assistance closed.

(t) Average number of persons per household receiving livelihood assistance.

(u) Number of inquiries and requests not involving financial aid, number of applications not completed, number of applications approved, and number of applications rejected.

5. In carrying out any program organized help and supervision must be given to the lower levels of government. To issue pamphlets and instructions from the Kencho is not enough. Some provision must be made for visiting, helping and correcting the people who actually carry out the Welfare Program. The local welfare officials and the Minsei-iin are badly in need of such services. Perhaps as a result of careful thought and study of this matter some way can be found for more officials from the district offices and some organized teams of investigators from the Prefectural office to actually review public assistance cases and inspect and aid the officials of the town and villages. There is of course the problem of transportation allowance for travel and lodging, but considering this a good investment in the future of these unfortunate citizens, I am sure some way of overcoming this can be worked out. By my visits in this Prefecture I have talked to local welfare officials who have never visited a public assistance case. Some of them have so few cases that they could personally visit them every month. All they lacked was frankly speaking, the ambition and interest necessary to do a good job. In my opinion this lack in the welfare program cannot be overcome without vigorous action from your office. What plans you may have along these lines may well be ahead of my suggestions. I hope that they are.

6. It so happens that the people who make 8 out of 10 of the decisions and do most of the foot work in the welfare program are the unpaid volunteers, the Minsei-iin. These people are often criticized but what

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they really need is help and training. Some program for organized in-service training of Minsei-iin must be operating at all times. Much good work has been done by the Minsei-iin committees and the Minsei-iin federation, the primary responsibility however still rests with the government. The day when paid professional workers will take over these important functions is a long way off but the administration of public welfare must improve constantly day by day.

7. Some serious thought should be given to the preparation of organization and staffing tables for all welfare offices from the Prefecture to local levels. Functions should be shown for each organizational division, and staff allocations, by position title, to each function. Volunteers and part time employees should also be accounted for. Substantial differences in staffing in relation to case load ought to be justified by program differences. I would appreciate any information you have on your present plans or state of planning for office organization. Due to conditions particular to Japan of which I may not be thoroughly aware your ideas and experience must be relied upon to accomplish this successfully.

8. There is perhaps more need of careful planning and organization in the field of Child Welfare than in any other. The law may not work perfectly, but only by honest application will its true defects come to light. Child Welfare activities should be integrated with and not separated from, the public welfare agency. Problems concerning the following should be watched very carefully: Relationships between Child Welfare Boards, Child Welfare Centers, Child Welfare Sections, the Child Welfare officials, the Minsei-iin, Committees of Minsei-iin, and the paid staffs of the local Welfare Departments Problems will arise out of what appears to be responsibility of the Minsei-iin to two sets of officials in their roles as Child Welfare Workers and as public assistance workers, other problems will arise out of the fact that Minsei-iin make up committees that have important responsibilities in public assistance but appear to work only as individuals in their roles as Child Welfare workers. All of these problems are of vital concern in the present state of development of Child Welfare. I know that your interest in them will cause you to study the situation carefully and plan the activities of this very important department. During the course of our routine meetings, I would appreciate any information which you may offer or any problems you may encounter.

9. Another very grave problem confronting the welfare official is the lack of educational facilities for handicapped children. This problem is covered by the compulsory school law and the Child Welfare Law. However the laws will not solve the problem. Plans should be prepared which will provide for facilities, personnel, and personnel training, transportation, fiscal problems, procedures to be taken with Prefectural

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

7 October 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

In compliance with Par 3d (1) (a), GO #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

VINCENT F. LA PIANA
Major, Cml C
Adjutant

central file

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

2 September 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

In compliance with Par 3d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

VINCENT F. LA PIANA
Major Cml C
Adjutant

MG-PW

17th central file

(26)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

30 July 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

In compliance with Par 3d (1) (a), GO #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

Ken
Central file

(28)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

30 June 1948

MG--PW

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

In compliance with Par 3d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

4 June 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

In compliance with Par 3d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

MG-PW

Central file -

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

4 May 1948

MG-PW

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare Activities

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Military Government Section (Welfare Division)

MG-PW

In compliance with Par 3 d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended, the enclosed report from the Ken Public Welfare Dept is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Ass't Adjutant

1 Incl
As indicated

Central file

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Public Welfare

TO : Public Welfare Section, Tokushima Military Government

FROM : Chief of Welfare Div., Tokushima Ken SUSPENSE DATE: 25 April 48

Transmitted herewith monthly report of public welfare for Tokushima Prefecture. All facts and figures contained in this report are exact for the dates stated to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign: Kawanobe
CHIEF OF WELFARE DIVISION

****

Information on J.L.O. Public Welfare Monthly Report
1. The report will be submitted in duplicate.
2. Questions will be answered consecutively.
3. Read all notes before answering questions.
4. Any problems or comments are welcome.
5. Minsei-iin activities and any events of importance are desired.
6. This report must reach the Public Welfare Section of the Military Government on the 25th of each month.
7. Additionals and delections will occur at times but ample time is given for completion.
8. Spot checks of facts and figures reported will be made monthly by Public Welfare, Military Government.

****

Table I Assistance Granted from first to end of month of March 1948 to Families and Persons, not in Institutions, Receiving Public Assistance under Daily Life Security Act.

1.	Number of Persons Assisted:	25,150	
2.	Number of Families Represented in Line 1.	7,574	
3.	Number of Unattached Persons Assisted	2,532	
4.	Total Number of Persons Assisted (Line 2 plus line 3)		27,682
5.	Cash Grants to Families (Yen)		4,720,580
6.	Cash Grants to Unattached Persons (Yen)		859,188
7.	Total Cash Grants in Yen (Line 5 plus line 6)		5,579,768
8.	Repayments to the Government for Assistance Granted (Yen)		1,580
9.	Net Amount of Cash Grants in Yen (Line 7 plus line 8)		5,578,188

Notes: 1. Families & Persons receiving assistance in cash or in kind (including Japanese Army and Navy Reserve Relief Supplies) are included in the table, also persons or families receiving free lodging.
2. In line 1, a group of 2 or more persons is considered a family.
3. The total number of persons assisted (line 4 should be the same as the number listed in Table III)

Table II Number of Persons in Public or Private Welfare Institutions at governmental expense or partial government (local, prefectural and/or national governments) by name of institutions from first to end of month of March 1948.

	Name of Institutions	Number of Persons Assisted
1.	Yoro-In (Old Peoples Home)	33
2.	Jikei-In (Orphanage)	46
3.	Tokushima Gakuin (Reformatory)	23
4.	Bizan-Ryo (Reformatory)	17
5.	Awashima Hoyoin (Mental Hospital)	89
6.	Nishioe Ryoyosho (National Tbc Hospital)	230

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7.	Tokushima Byoin (National Hospital)	112
8.	Fujin-Home (Women's Home)	45
9.	Shinsei-Ryo (Poor House)	446
10.	Kosai-Ryo (Poor House)	443
11.	Kitagawa Kyodo Jutaku (Poor House)	288
12.	Others (Specify by name)	
	_____	
	_____	
	_____	

Total Number of Persons 1,774

Note: Persons reported in this table will not be reported in Tables I or III, but the funds will be included in Tables I & III.

Table III Number of Persons, not in Institutions, Receiving Public Assistance, by Chief Cause of Dependency from first to end of month of March 1948.

	Chief Cause	Number of Persons Affected
1.	Damage Property	4,161
2.	Unemployment	1,075
3.	Old Age (65 years and over)	3,323
4.	Children without support (Under age of 16)	8,438
5.	Blindness	309
6.	Sickness, Incapacity, Births or Deaths	3,924
7.	Inadequate Income	6,454
8.	Others (Specify as to reasons)	
	_____	
	_____	
	_____	

Total Number of Persons 27,682

Note:
1. Line 1. Damaged property, including war, earthquake, fire of other damage. Unless a disaster has been recent, however, this should NOT be given as a chief cause for receiving assistance.
2. Line 2. Unemployment refers to able-body persons who are employable but not employed.
3. Ages referred to in lines 3 & 4 are by American ages.
4. Do not list an individual more than once. If more than one cause of dependency exists in certain cases, select the chief cause.
5. Include all persons affected by a certain circumstance, for example, if the chief cause of dependency for a family of 5 is the unemployment of the family head, list the figure "5" under "unemployment".
6. The total number of persons assisted should be the same as the total in line 4, table I.
7. If "Inadequate Income" is used, describe in narrative report why the income is inadequate and what steps are being taken in cooperation with local labor offices to bring about a more adequate income.

Table IV Cost of Public Assistance in Kind Granted from first to end of month of March 1948.

	Commodities	Cost in Yen
1.	Food Stuffs	
2.	Household Utensils & Furnishings	
3.	Clothing & Textiles	100,914
4.	Medical Supplies	
5.	Construction Materials & Tools	
6.	Others (Specify)	

Total Cost in Yen 100,914

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Note: This table includes assistance in kind in or out of institutions but is exclusive of items reported in the monthly report of Japanese Army & Navy Reserve Relief Supplies and/or LARA supplies distributed. The cost listed must not be in blackmarket prices. Cost listed must actually show what has been paid for articles, not articles donated.

1. Problems encountered in the use or distribution of Japanese Army-Navy food and clothing.

None.

2. Problems encountered with foreign nationals. Was supplementary food ration for purchase complied with?

Supplementary food rations were given to the undermentioned foreign nationals as follows: 55 Chinese; 1 English.

Edible Oil	16.8 sho	3 go/capita;	Sugar	56 kin	1 kin/capita
Soy	16.8 sho	3 go/capita;	Canned goods	280 lb	5 lb/capita.

3. Repatriate survey

a.	Total number returned to district	55,324
b.	Total number returned to district during month	217
	Directly 51 Indirectly 166	
c.	Total number now remaining in district	59,747
d.	Number unemployed	2,639
e.	Number receiving Public Assistance	2,896
f.	Number awaiting repatriation	5,268
g.	Activities of Repatriates League	As described on attached paper

LARA Goods received were distributed in the following manner. (Describe any problems concerned with distribution)

No LARA goods distributed for this month.

4. Describe significant activities and developments in the field of child welfare, using additional sheets if necessary.

In Kamojima Primary School, school lunches were obtained by Minsei-iin collecting rice cakes. Awa-Oe Dist. has a series of conferences w/ minsei-iin, Juv. Crime Prev. Comm., med. practitioners, midwives, health nurses and school personnel for study groups of Child Welfare Act. Itano-Dist. followed a survey of school children by series of talks of child welfare and health. The Mothers' Home of Tomioka-cho is partially completed.

5. Describe new developments and actions taken to provide for juveniles and/or other homeless persons.

Tokushima City is having an anti-smoking campaign for minors Ohtsuson is now holding a monthly round-table discussion regarding juv. delinquency.

6. Administrative Review. List public welfare agencies reviewed and discuss discrepandies and action taken, as well as any problems existing.

Considerable personnel changes took place in Naka Dist. There has been divergence in the way of itemizing expenditures of the welfare establishments; so instruction is being given for standardizing them since early this month. Adm. review in Miyoshi Dist. reveals difficulties in financial resources, requesting that state or prefectural money be supplied one month ahead. Awa-Oe Dist. also requests this, as does Itano Dist.

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7. Welfare & Penal Institutions. List institutions visited, indicating type and discuss conditions found and actions taken to improve standards, also discussing any existing problems.

The account-books of Yoro-In and Fujin Home were found incomplete last month, and direction was given to correct them. That of Yoro-In was somewhat improved but that of Fujin Home is still unsatisfactory and they were suggested to see other establishments to improve theirs.

8. Social Insurance. List associations and industrial plants visited and discuss findings and action taken to correct deficiencies, also listing any existing problems.

As described on separate sheets. In Kaifu-Dist. owing to financial difficulties, soc. ins. assn. is inactive, but in Mugi-cho, a clinic was established with excellent results. Efforts for reorganization are undertaken at Itano Dist., Awa-Oe Dist., Miyoshi Dist.

9. Describe here the development of disaster relief plans in accordance with Disaster Relief Law.

Necessity of making an agreement between Governor and medical relief organs in general in case of disaster was felt, and it was concluded between them on March 10.

Kaifu-Dist. corps & town & villages corps was organized and preparation to meet emergency was completed. The same applies to Naruto City, Naka District, Katsumyo Dist., Itano Dist.

10. Describe here any activities or problems concerned with community organization and/or fund raising campaigns.

Awa-Oe Dist. reports that due to lack of understanding and knowledge of social work, this is at low ebb and it is feared that increase of income tax will inhibit raising of funds in future. Community charity stamps are collected by efforts of Dobo Engo Kai.

11. Describe here activities of in-service training for "insei-iin and public welfare officials.

Lecture meetings are being held for "insei-iins. The officials in charge of welfare work of the communities attend these meetings to give them training on performance of "insei-iins' duties.

Table VI Daily Life Security Act

1. Survey of effectiveness of Daily Life Security Act from March 1 to March 31 1948.

Type of Aid Granted	Number of Persons Aided	Total Amount in Yen
Nursing Expenses for Medical Treatment (Out-patient)	626	506,655
Nursing Expenses for Medical Treatment (Hospitablized)	291	706,199
Childbirth Expenses (Out-patient)	12	2,830
Childbirth Expenses (Hospitalized)		
Grants to Persons Establishing Themselves in a Trade	131	91,000

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Grants to Persons Learning a Trade (Institutionalized)	29	2,039
Grants for Funeral Service Expenses	135	46,450

1. Total Case Load 10,106 Number of Minsei-iin. Men 1,391 Women 131

2. Intake and Closing (past calender month). Date. March 1 to March 31

Type of Assistance	Applications Received	Applications Rejected	Applications Approved	Aid Dis-Continued	Present Case Load
Living Expense	297	63	234	13	9,208
Medical Aid	229	12	217		723
Maternity Aid	5		5		5
Funeral Aid	54		54		54
Occupational Aid	122	6	116		116
Total	707	81	626	13	10,106

3. Number of appeals (past calender month) 211

4. Number of appeals resulting to case opening. 176

NOTE: The figures listed in this report have been checked with reports from city and district offices and found to tally. All additions to the report not in longhand have been consolicated from district and city office reports which are submitted at the same time of the ken-cho report.

EDWARD E. MUELLER, RSW
Public Welfare Officer
Tokushima Military Government Team
30 April 1948

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Table IV

8. Social Insurance.

(1) List of Associations and Industrial Plants Visited During the month of March.

Date	Location	Name
March 1	Kuchiyama Son, Mima Gun	Kuchiyama Son Nat'l Health Insurance Assn.
" 2	Furumiya Son, "	Furumiya Son Nat'l Health Insurance Assn.
" "	Ikeda Cho, Miyoshi Gun	Ikeda Cho " "
" 4	Nishi Iyayama Son, Mima Gun	Nishi Iyayama Son Nat'l Health Insurance Assn.
" 6	Higashi " "	Higashi " "
" 10	Kuramoto Cho, Tokushima City	Tokushima Tsuun K. K.
" 18	Tomooku Cho, Kaifu Gun	Jukichi MIURA (Mariners' Ins.)
" 19	" " "	Shida Lumber Mill
" "	Mugi Cho, "	Kameskichi TOYOURA (Mariner Ins.)
" 20	Kawanishi Son, "	Motoki Lumber Mill
" "	Hiwasa Cho, "	Isataro KAIFU (Mariners' Ins.)
" 22	Kawanishi Son, "	Kitagawa Lumber Mill
" "	Shishikui Cho, "	Shishikui Dock Yard
" 23	" "	Shishikui Cho Agr. Assn.
" "	" "	Toyo Vitamin K. K.
" "	Kokufu Cho, Myodo Gun	Hirano Iron Works
" "	" "	Nagao Fabrics Gomei Kaisha
" "	" "	Choraku Iron Works
" "	Ichinomiya, Kami Hachiman Son, "	Miya Lumber Mill
" 23	Kami Hachiman Son, Myodo Gun	Hasegawa Lumber Mill
" "	Kita Inoue Son, "	Kita Inoue Agr. Assn.
" "	Ishii Cho, Myozai Gun	Ishii Branch, Shikoku Bank, Ltd.
" "	Fukuhara Son, Katsuura-Gun	Katsuura Confectionary, Ltd.
" "	Komatsushima Cho, "	Tadatsu Lumber Mill
" "	" "	Komatsushima Consumers' Coop. Soc.

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March	23	Komatsushima Cho, Katsuura Gun	Komatsushima Elect. Appl. Wks.
"	"	Yamashirodani Son, Miyoshi Gun	Yamashirodani Son Agr. Assn.
"	"	" "	Nakayama Lumber Mill
"	"	" "	Doda Lumber Mill
"	"	Sanmyo Son, Miyoshi Gun	Fujikawa Lumber Mill
"	24	Minawa Son, "	Hokoku Kogyo K. K.
"	"	Minawa Son, "	Motoi Saw-Mill
"	2	" "	Nagase Rinzai Kogyo K. K.
"	"	Samachi Son, "	Sanwa Wood Wks, K. K.
"	"	" "	Shirachi Mill, Katsura Paper Mfg. Co.
"	"	Ushijima Son, Oe-Gun	Ushijima Son Agr. Assn.
"	"	Aihata Son, Myozai Gun	Gomei Kaisha Showa Kan
"	"	Takahara Son, "	Takahara Son Agr. Assn.
"	"	" "	Tokushima Dairy, Morinaga Foodstuffs Ind. Co.
"	"	Hiwasa Cho, Kaifu Gun	Sokichi MACHI (Mariners' Ins.)
"	"	Asakawa Son, "	Isamu SHIDA (Mariners' Ins.)
"	"	Komatsushima Cho, Katsuura Gun	Komatsushima Factory, Fujioka Iron Wks., Ltd.
"	"	Komatsushima Cho, Katsuura Gun	Komatsushima Machine and Iron Wks., Ltd.
"	"	Katsuura Son, Katsuura Gun	Katsuura Son Agr. Assn.
"	"	Komatsushima Cho, "	Asahi Motors K. K.
"	25	Sanagochi Son, Myodo Gun	Sanagochi Agr. Assn.
"	"	" "	Yamaguchi Saw Mill
"	"	Komatsushima Cho, Katsuura Gun	Kumazawa Cotton Mill
"	"	" "	Komatsushima Factory, Kobayashi Match Mfg. Co.
"	"	Ano Son, Myozai Gun	Okusa Lumber Mill
"	"	Shimobun Kamiyama Son, Myozai Gun	Shimobun Kamiyama Agr. Assn.
"	"	Ikeda Cho, Miyoshi Gun	Tokonishi Wood Works
"	"	" "	Ikeda Wood Works, Ltd.
"	"	" "	Ikeda Fukusuke Tabi Factory
"	"	" "	Miyoshi Ice Mfg. and Cold Storage K. K.

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March 25		Ikeda Cho, Miyoshi Gun	Shikoku Sangyo, Ltd.
"	"	" "	Miyoshi Gun Living Essentials Traders Coop. Assn.
"	"	" "	Tenshin Bean Paste K. K.
"	26	" "	Nihei KAMENAGA
"	"	" "	Shohei MIFUNE
"	"	Hashikura Son, "	Hashikura Son Forestry Assn.
"	"	" "	Yoshi AOKI
"	"	Shimobun Kamiyama Son, Myozai Gun	Kusumoto Saw Mill
"	"	" "	Gotoda Saw Mill
"	"	Urasho Son, "	Kondo Brewery
"	"	Kamibun Kamiyama Son, Myozai Gun	Kamibun Kamiyama Son Agr. Assn.
"	"	Komatsushima Cho, Katsuura Gun	Komatsushima Shil Bld. and Iron Works, K. K.
"	"	" "	Kunifuku Kogyo, Ltd.
"	"	Takara Son, "	No.2 Mill, Takara Son Forestry Association
"	"	Komatsushima Cho, "	Komatsushima Branch, Tokushima Express Co.
"	27	Yamase Cho, Oe Gun	Yamamoto Substitute Goods Factory
"	"	" "	Seo Lumber Mill
"	"	Isawa Son, Awa Gun	Isawa Agr. Assn.
"	"	Misakatsu Son, "	Misakatsu Son Agr. Assn.
"	"	" "	Yamabishi Denki K. K.
"	"	" "	Honraiko Tile Factory
"	"	" "	Bando Tile Factory
"	"	Tomioka Cho, Naka Gun	East Naka Living Ess. Traders' Coop. Association.
"	"	" "	Tomioka Branch, Shikoku Bank Ltd.
"	"	Hanoura Cho, "	Kawata Lumber Mill
"	"	" "	Toa Bussan, Ltd.
"	27	Hanoura Cho, "	Furusho Lumber Mill
"	"	" "	Suzue Farming Implement Factory
"	"	" "	Haku Iron Works, Ltd.

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March 27		Gakujima Son, Oe Gun	Gakujima Son Agr. Assn.
"	"	" "	Gakujima Wood Works, Ltd.
"	"	Nishio Son, "	Kudo Silk Fabrics Factory
"	"	Tsuji Cho, Miyoshi Gun	Tetsuzo OKAMOTO
"	"	" "	Hanpei TAOKA
"	"	Inouchidani Son, "	Otoieni KONDO
"	"	Tsuji Cho, "	Tsuji Cho Agr. Assn.
"	28	Mikita Cho, Kaifu Gun	Okuji Brush Factory
"	"	Nishi Yuki, Mikiga Cho, "	Nishi Yuki Fish. Assn.
"	29	Kawata Cho, Ow Gun	Maru-Sun Paper Mill
"	"	" "	Kawamura Lumber Mill
"	"	" "	Itano Paper Mill
"	"	Higashi Yuki Cho, Mikita Cho, Kaifu Gun	Higashi Yuki Fish. Assn.
"	"	Mugi Cho, "	Kakihara Lumber Mill
"	"	Moriyama Son, Oe Gun	Yamaji Tile Mfg. Co.
"	"	Kawashima Cho, "	Kawashima Cho Agr. Assn.
"	"	Kamojima Cho, "	Nagasawa Tailor Shop
"	"	" "	Nichirin Rubber Ind. Co.
"	"	" "	Manabe Shoko (Lumber Mill)
"	"	Ichiba Cho, Awa Gun	Kondo Saw Mill
"	30	Hiwasa Cho, Kaifu Gun	Tani Saw Mill
"	"	Akagochi Son, "	Tai Shipyard
"	"	Hiwasa Cho, "	Hiwasa Shipyard
"	"	Mugi Cho, "	Mugi Snipyard
"	"	Kamojima Cho, Oe Gun	Fukami Saw Mill
"	"	Kamojima Cho, "	Dowa Sangyo K. K.
"	"	" "	Suzuki Farming Implements Mfg. Co.
"	"	" "	Kamojima Kogyo K. K.
"	"	Kawashima Cho, Oe Gun	Kawashima Ceramics.
"	31	Mikita Cho, Kaifu Gun	Mikita Cho Agr. Assn.

2. New Findings:-

Nothing worth while mentioning.

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3. Action taken to correct deficiencies:-

When a complaint was field against it an explanation was given to the persons having responsibility or persons in charge of social insurance work to their satisfaction.

In some cases when necessity required the persons concerned were called together for explanation. Thus effective efforts were expended to give them full understanding of the object of social insurance. To the institutions asking for explanation on the subject of the Law, legal procedure, etc. officials in charge were despatched to explain.

And in order that the general public might develop clear understanding of social insurance as one stabilizing power of public welfare work a pamphlet entitled 'A talk on Social Insurance' was compiled to distribute to every Minsei-iin and official in charge of public welfare work that the people at large might be enlightened through them.

Table IV

3. g. Activities of Repatriates League:

(1) With the resumption of repatriation from SSR area which will be started in early May, this prefecture is going to expand Repatriates Service Office in front of Tokushima R.R. Station to prepare for receiving them and to complete the facilities for their relief and assistance. Each community concerned was notified so that there would be nothing left to be desired.

(2) Special financial Assistance for enterprise of repatriates' groups:- This problem is closely connected with the stimulation of the desire of repatriated industrialists for enterprise. There are many asking for suggestion and advice for their earnest plans of enterprise, for which the Director of the League frequently goes to Takamatsu, Kochi, and other places and great efforts are being made for the management of raising funds for their enterprises.

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TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

Date MAY 1 1948
Suspense

TO:

SMGO		CI	
ADJ		PW	
L&G		L	
PH		CE	
E			

COMMENT:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

APR 26 1948

BASIC: Ltr, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, MG-W, dtd 9 March 1948, subject: "Tax-Exemption for Welfare Performances"

AG 012 (MG-F) 4th Ind 22 APR 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050

1. The present tax law provides that the head of the local tax office make the decision as to whether or not a benefit performance is tax exempt. The law further requires that the entire proceeds must be used for charity if the proceeds from the performance are to be tax exempt.

2. Any change of existing law will require amendment or enactment of new legislation by the Diet. If a change in the present law is desired, the individuals who desire such change should get one of their Diet representatives to introduce legislation embodying the desired changes.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

MG-RECORDS

MG-PW

3 Incls:
n/c

5th Ind JEM/ti

HEADQUARTERS, SHIKOKU MIL GOVT REGION, APO 1050 29 Apr 48

TO: Commanding Officer
Tokushima Military Government Team
APO 1050

JEM

3 Incls:
n/c

24

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

MAR 12 1948

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-W 9 March 1948

SUBJECT: Tax-Exemption for Welfare Performances

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

1. Request that higher headquarters communicate with Japanese national government to arrange for some definite ruling clarifying charity performances. Reasons for this request are as follows:

a. At the present time, the decision of whether tax is payable or not for benefit performances rests exclusively with local tax offices. No definite ruling has been established on this, thereby causing the tax office to use its own discretion. If the decision is unfavorable, the sponsors of the performance appeal to Military Government Team for assistance, wanting Team officers to lend their weight to the favor of tax-exemption. This measure tends to place responsibility where it does not rightfully belong, since the matter should be decided by the Japanese. Often, however, because of personality clashes or dislike for certain projects, the tax offices' decision is somewhat capricious and not well thought through. It is, therefore, believed that some definite ruling laid down by the national government regarding the taxation or non-taxation of charity or benefit performances would lessen the opportunities for dependency on the whims of the taxation offices.

b. Inclosure 1 indicates scenes from the "Notables Drama", the finale to the recent Community Chest drive for funds. Depicted are various personages such as the governor, mayor, chiefs of departments of the Ken, who have been civic-spirited enough to give their time and energy to appear for a charity show. The net proceeds, amounting to quite a few thousand yen, were to go to the Community Chest. None of the participants were paid, all giving their time gratuitiously. Robbing Peter to pay Paul, it was believed by taxation officials that the affair should be taxed.

c. The affair proved successful and the participants enjoyed themselves. On their own initiative, they have produced a number of other

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 9 Mar 48, subj: "Tax-Exemption for Welfare Performances"

charity performances. Since there appears to be no law covering such performances, the tax officials have too much authority to decide whether the affairs shall or shall not be taxed. Conference with the Civil Education Officer, this team, also discloses that similar situations exist in the raising of funds for educational purposes as well as for welfare activities.

d. It is believed that if there is a law regarding taxation of entertainments for welfare purposes, it should differentiate between entertainments that are solely for charitable purposes and those produced by professional entertainers who guarantee performances with certain percentages to be awarded to charitable purposes.

e. This problem undoubtedly exists in other prefectures to a varying degree and it is believed, to be equitable, should be uniform throughout the nation.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Ernest I. Hill Jr

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

1 Incl
Picture of "Notables Drama"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

APR 10 1948

BASIC: Ltr, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, MG-W, dtd 9 March 1948, subject: "Tax-Exemption for Welfare Performances"

AG 012 1st Ind HEP/JEM/ty

HEADQUARTERS, SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 1050 2 Apr 48

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050

1. This headquarters has contacted the Japanese Regional Revenue Bureau in regards to matter contained in basic letter.

2. Inclosed for your information are copy of letter from Shigesabro Maeo, Director of Revenue Bureau of Finance Ministry, to Ryuichi Yokoyama, Director of Takamatsu Financial Bureau, dated 3 December 1947, subject: "About the disposal of Exemption of Admission Tax for the Charity Entertainments held by Local Committee of Community Chest", and copy of a letter from K. Ohta to Lieutenant Thorstensen, Kagawa Military Government Team, dated 22 March 1948.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

3 Incls:
2 Incls added as noted above

MG-PW 2nd Ind

HEADQUARTERS, TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM, APO 1050 8 April 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

1. The individuals responsible for the Community Chest Notables Drama were contacted in regard to the information contained in 1st Ind and inclosures. Their stories are at variance with this information. They claim, instead, that they did inform the taxation office of their intention of having a Notables Drama fully three weeks prior to the performance. At that time, they were told by a representative of the tax office that no taxation would be made. Later, however, he communicated with them, telling them that he had received the communication from the Director of Takamatsu Financial Bureau (Incl 2) and that he would have to tax the performance. He then asked them not to say anything about his having previously informed them that no tax would be made on the performance. They naturally resented this change in policy and were reluctant to pay the tax. They have now been informed that the tax need not be paid.

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BASIC: Ltr, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, MG-W, dtd 9 March 1948, subject: "Tax-Exemption for Welfare Performances"

2. Dobo Engo Kai plans having a "Women's Drama" as a fund raising compaign. They have been informed that the affair will not be taxed. To avoid a repitition of the previous experience with the Community Chest, it is requested that the basic communication be forwarded on to higher headquarters in order that some arrangement may be made with the Japanese national government whereby a definite ruling may be made on this question of taxation of charity performances.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

7941

HAROLD J. KRAUTER
Major, AGF
Adjutant

2 Incl
N/C

AG 012 3rd Ind HEP/JEM/ty

HEADQUARTERS, SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 1050 13 Apr 48

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

JEM

3 Incls:
n/c

TR YDE.040

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

TO: Lt. Thorstensen

22 March 1948

Mr. Hajime Otsuka, Chief of the Second and Third Section of Indirect Tax Dept of the Takamatsu Financial Bureau came to the office to give us the report on "Community Chest" concerned with performance tax this morning. I sent the written report indicating the rule regarding the performance tax to the Liaison Office to translate it. But I got the information besides the above. It is as follows:

In the case of Tokushima Prefecture, the Governor and Mayor and other people who are in important position violated the law. They had a limit of time according to the instruction came from the Finance Ministry that is--- during 25 Nov. to 25 Dec, later changed to 20 Jan, only totaled seven days they could turn the performance tax to the "Community Chest" and those people held the show after the term.

The above is the reason why the Taxation office down there wanted the group to pay the tax. But the group did not consent with the request, saying the MG down there approved of their plan and helped them. (It was said someone of MG Team came to the stage)

Moreover they violated another rule, that they had to get the approval from the cheif of taxation office down there seven days before they were going to hold the show and they did not follow the rule.

****

In Kagawa Prefecture the Collecting Committee got performance tax amounting over 100,000 yen in excess of the amount they might get according to the rule. Taxation people asked them to pay the exceeding amount as the tax though the Collection Committee submitted a petition because taxation people are having troubles to collect the tax at the present.

K. Ohta

Incl #3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

N1

日本政府

藏稅ア三三二ゝ号
昭和二十二年十二月三日
大藏省主稅局長 前尾繁三印
高松財務局長 横山龍一殿

コンミユニテーチエスト（社會事業資金共同募金）
地方委員會の催す慈善興業に對する入場稅の
免除の取扱いについて

社會事業法による各種社會事業施設の充實強化は現下の緊急の要務であるが、口取近における物價騰貴、物資の入手難、人件費の増嵩等により私設の社會事業施設は擬ね経營難に陥り、加えるに社會事業法に基く國庫補助を受けることが困難な實情にあり、このまゝ放置することも許されないので、厚生省においては、各都道府縣

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にコムミュニテーチェスト地方委員会を設置して各施設のため共同して社会事業資金を募集し、私設社会事業施設の維持発展を圖ることとしたのであるが、社会事業施設の内には入場税法第五条に規定する慈善事業に該当するものであるので、地方委員会の催す慈善興行については入場税を免除するを相当と認めるも、地方委員会、で催す場合においては、入場料又は仕量の総額の便途についての監査を困難とするため厚生省とも協議し、地方委員会を更に分割して税務署単位（東京都の區の存する地域にありては、その地域を一単位とし、大阪、京都、名古屋、横濱、神戸の各市にありては、その市単位）に支会を設けることとなつたので、支会の催す慈善興行については、入場税を免除することとしこれが取扱については左記によられたい

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なお各都道府縣別共同募金目標は別紙の通りであるから、參考に供せられたい。

記

一、入場税の免除は、共募がその入場料又は收益の総額を、管轄区域内における慈善團体に寄附これを慈善事業の目的に充てさせるために催す慈善興行に對してのみ認めること。

二、共募をして予め共募參加の團体名、募金総額、慈善興行による目標額及び共募の慈善團体名等を提出せしめ、共募の慈善團体の入場料又は收益の総額の決定を調査し、募金総額の五%乃至一割を慈善興行による目標額としこの範囲内において入場税の免除を認めること。

三、共同募金運動は毎年一回であって毎年十一月二十五日

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No. 4

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から十二月二十五日までであるが、右会の催す免税興行は共同募金運動期間中の×日間以内に止めること、但し本年に限り、本通ちょう前に共同募金に基く免税興行をなし、その目標額に達したときには、二社と認めないこと。

四、入場料又は収益の総額及び使途の監査については従前の通ちょうに基いて厳重にこれを取扱うこと。

五、右会参加団体又はその連合会等が共同募金運動期間外に催す免税興行は勿論右会以外の団体において右会参加の意義団体又はその連合会等に寄附するために催す免税興行は今後これを認めないこと

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共同募金目標額

府縣名	目標額
高松局分	一
香川縣	五〃〃〃
愛媛〃	五〃〃〃
德島〃	二〃〃〃
高知〃	五〃〃〃

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日本政府

昭和二十二年十二月十日

大蔵省主税局長 代 高松財務局長

田 亮

照會

本月三日附減税第三三二〇号主税局長通
牒により共同募金委員会の催す免税興
行は共同募金運動の期間内に限ることと
となっているが、已むを得ない実情で同
期間内に免税興行が終了しないものに
についてわ、今回に限り一月二十日まで
延期するものを立てないこととして取
扱われたい

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

Date : 10 Dec. 1947

In Accordance with the Kurasei No: 3320 notification of the Chief of the Revenue Bureau, dated 3rd of this month, the entertainment exempting from taxation under the auspices of the Community Chest Committee was authorized limitting the period durihg Community Chest drive is operating. But, we wish those that could not finish their performance owing to unavoidable circumstances during limitted period be authorized to continue their performances till 20th Jan.

For
Chief of the Revenue Bureau,
Finance Ministry

Shiozaki

Answer will be made by the chief of the Takamatsu Financial Bureau.

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Goal Amount of Community Chest Drive

Under control of Takamatsu F.B.	Goal Amount
Kagawa-ken	¥ 5,000.000
Ehime-ken	5,000.000
Tokushima-ken	2,700.000
Kochi-ken	5,000.000

Kurazai No. 332

Date : 3 Dec. 1947

TO : Ryuichi Yokoyama Director of Takamatsu Financial Bureau.

FROM : Shigesabro Maeo Director of Revenue Bureau of Finance Ministry.

SUBJECT: About the disposal of Exemption of Admission Tax for the Charity Entertainments held by Local Committee of Community Chest.

The materialization and Enhancement of all kinds of Community Work facilities in accordance with the Social Work Law is an urgent business, but it is in a difficult situation to run through private social work facilities owing to the recent soaring of commodity prices, shortage of material and boost of personnel expense : moreover, it is getting hard to get a subsidy of National Treasury based on Social Work Law, We can't to leave this situation as it is, so welfare Ministry set up a Community Chest Local Committee, in each prefecture to collect a Social work fund collaborated with each other for the respective facilities and designed to maintain and develope the private social work facilities.

But some private social work facilities are correspond to Charity Entertainment regulated by Admission Tax Law No. 5, so it is considered to be a reasonable to exempt an Admission Tax of the charity entertainment held by Local Committee, but in such a case, as it is rather hard to investigate over disposal of total profit or Admission fee, we discussed with Welfare Ministry to come to a conclusion that we should divide the Local Committee into a Chapter of Tax Office Unit ("Ku" is a 1 unit in Tokyo: each city such as Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe, has a city Unit).

Therefore, concerning the charity entertainments held by chapters, Admission Tax shall be exempted and the application thereof shall be as follows, Goal amounts of Community Chest for each prefecture are given for reference in the attached paper: -

1. Exemption of Admission Tax shall be admitted only for the Charity entertainments with the object of applying to charitable enterprices in case of Chapters of the Council contribute the total amount of Admission fee or profit to the charity organization in the areas concerned under control.

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based on Social Work Law, We can't to leave this situation as it is, so welfare Ministry set up a Community Chest Local Committee in each prefecture to collect a Social work fund collaborated with each other for the respective facilities and designed to maintain and develope the private social work facilities.

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Therefore, concerning the charity entertainments held by chapters, Admission Tax shall be exempted and the application thereof shall be as follows, Goal amounts of Community Chest for each prefecture are given for reference in the attached paper: -

1. Exemption of Admission Tax shall be admitted only for the Charity entertainments with the object of applying to charitable enterprices in case of Chapters of the Council contribute the total amount of Admission fee or profit to the charity organization in the areas concerned under control.

2. Such chapters shall give the informations beforehand about the names of organization joined by chapters, total amount of fund raise, goal amount of charity entertainments and names of charity organizations to which donation is to be made: and shall inspect the total amount of admission fee and profit of charity organizations to which donation was made

5 or 10% of the total amount of fund raise shall be the goal amount of charity entertainments; admission fee shall be exempted within this limit.

3. Community Chest drive will run once starting from Nov, 25 to Dec. 25 every year.

The tax exempted entertainments held by chapters shall be limited to 7 Days or less during the period of Community Chest Drive.

However, for this year only, those that got, prior to this report, the goal amount through tax exempted entertainments for Community Chest Drive shall not be taken as twice.

4. In accordance with the previous informations, strict inspection shall be made on the money spent and the total amount of admission fee or profit.

Tax exempted entertainments held by organizations joined by Chapters or other consolidated organizations running outside the period of Community Chest Drive, as well as tax exempted entertainments held by other organizations than chapters making donation for charity organizations or their consolidated organizations joined by chapters shall not be hereafter allowed

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

13 April 1948

MG-PW

SUBJECT: Payment Vouchers of Japanese Ex-Servicemen

TO : Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050
ATTENTION: British Liaison Officer

1. Request procedure to be employed in converting to yen the vouchers for payment of money earned by Japanese who were former prisoners of war.

2. SCAP Memo GS 6.0.6 MS, dated 12 Jan 48, above subject, states nothing regarding the necessity for signatures of the persons who are to receive the money. U.S. vouchers, however, have a space on the voucher where the individual signs but there is no space on the SCAP vouchers for this purpose.

3. Inasmuch as 119 vouchers, collected from all parts of the prefecture, are in the possession of this team for conversion to yen, it would seem impractical to return them to the Japanese for signature at this time.

4. It is also deemed inadvisable to send these vouchers to higher headquarters with the prospect of having them returned. Therefore, clarification of policy is urgently requested.

5. Inasmuch as the vouchers have been held by this team for some time awaiting decision as to policy for conversion request this matter be handled as expeditiously as possible.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Ass't Adjutant

Central File

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW 2 April 1948

SUBJECT: Survey of Welfare Associations in Tokushima-Ken

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

The attached survey, made by the Welfare Department, Tokushima Prefecture, showing the organization and functions of welfare associations in Tokushima, is self-explanatory.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

HAROLD J. KRAUTER
Major, Inf
Adjutant

9 Incls
1 - Tokushima Ken Jyosei Association
2 - Tokushima Prefectural Overseas Repatriation Federation
3 - Tokushima Prefectural Pioneers' Self-Supporting Association
4 - Tokushima Prefectural Minsei-iin Federation
5 - Japan Red Cross Society
6 - Tokushima Chapter Japan Christian Women's Temperance Association
7 - Dobo Engo Kai
8 - The Boshi-Aiiku Association (Mother & Child Relief Assn.)
9 - The Japan Seamen's Relief and Assistance Association

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Investigation on Welfare organizations in this prefecture

1. Name: Tokushima Ken Jyosei Association (Foundational juridical person) (Judical Assistance Association of Tokushima Prefecture)

2. Location: No. 22 3-chome, Fukushima Honmachi, Tokushima City.

3. Number of Member:
26 members in all.
7 directors including president (1), Vice presidents (2), and a managing director (1)
Plus 1 superintendent

4. Representative of the organization:
Ryoichi Nagoshi, prosecutor of Tokushima prosecutor's office

5. Activities:
This is a judical protection organization, gives accomodation to released persons from jail, persons released on probation who have home to go back, nor guardian who protect him. Inmates in this neither institution have access to vocational training. And this organization help them in securing employment. The number of persons handled by this organization averages 15 or 16 all the time. When prisoners are released from prison many of them have no clothings. To these persons clothing travel fee and others are given. Vocational subsidy too is given to those who need it. As to persons needing medical care this organization see that they can get treatment at National Hospital. The number of cases processed through this organization amounts to about 300 per year. This organization is functioning as the only one direct organization for protection of the above mentioned people.

6. Frequency of Meeting:
As a rule budget-general-assembly is scheduled to be held once a year. Extraordinary Meeting can be held with directors or councillors attended in the event any-thing important should happen. This kind of meeting was held once this year.

7. Its policy & purpose:
This organization does not passes what they call political policy, protects prisoners released or released on probation who have no person they can rely on in order to make them re-adjust to social life at the earliest practicable day. Thus this contributes in securing order in community.

8. Political colour:
This organization has no this sort of thing just because this is purely a judical protection organization.

9. Condition for addmisson:
Persons who have no gurdians to protect are adopted.

10. Issue of pamphlets, magazines:
This organization is not issuing any kind of these things because of financial bottleneck.

11. Project plan:
Inmates are engaged in building, civil engineering, and this organization has no plan such as establishment of workshop.

12. Remarks:
This organization had 14 chapters in this Ken in 1918, but in March 1943 these chapters were abolished.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

1. Name: The Tokushima Prefectural Overseas Repatriates Federation.

2. Location: At the 4th storey of the Tokushima City Office at SAIWAI-CHO 2-chome, Tokushima City.

3. Number of Membership:
4,385 (The number of those who have been engaged and registered in the Federation as the membership will fluctuate a little. However, as for the Federation, 30,000 repatriates in the prefecture will be the object in case the object was the repatriates)

4. Representative of the meeting and the group:
KAJU YOSHIKI, the Chief Manager

5. Activities:
a) Through the livelihood funds and special circulations of capital, the Federation guide, recommend and assist positively the repatriates enterprising groups.

b) Through the civil information committees in every town and village, the Federation manage the Life Protection Law, and guide and assist to have the Law thoroughly enforced for the benefit of the repatriates, and the war victims in general.

c) Regarding the counter measure for the repatriates, who want to be farmers.

d) Regarding the acquisition of the right to enterprise for the repatriates.

e) Regarding the repatriates' pioneering business.

f) Intermediation of houses for those who are in need of houses.

g) Recommendation of employment and guidance of vocation.

h) To secure rations for repatriates and to direct adequate distributions.

i) Intermediation of connections between the Repatriates Association National Federation and every membership.

j) Thorough enforcement, guidance, and relief for all trifle personal consultations every day.

6. Frequency of the meetings:
Once every month: Customary Directors Meeting (the date of the meeting is settled by the Chief Director conveniently)

Once a year: General Meeting is held (the meeting is held in June).

7. Policy and Object:
1) Business necessary for mutual assistance and re-start of the memberships.

2) Relief and living guidance for the needy people, which include the members and war victims in general.

3) Mutual connection between fellow members.

4) Other business which is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the Federation.

8. Political color:
None.

9. Condition to engage in the Federation:
By the spontaneous will of the repatriated people in general except the repatriated ex serviceman.

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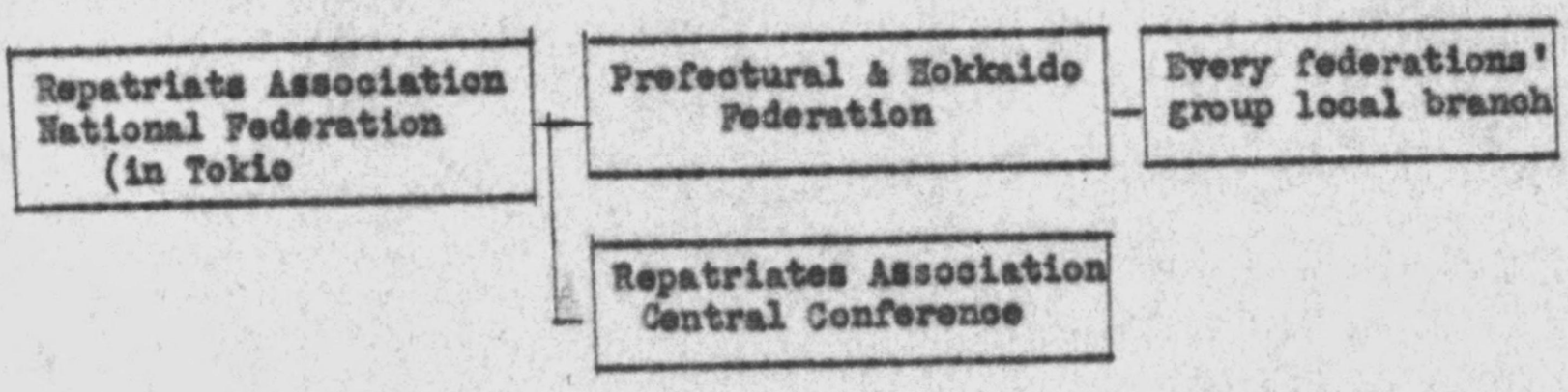
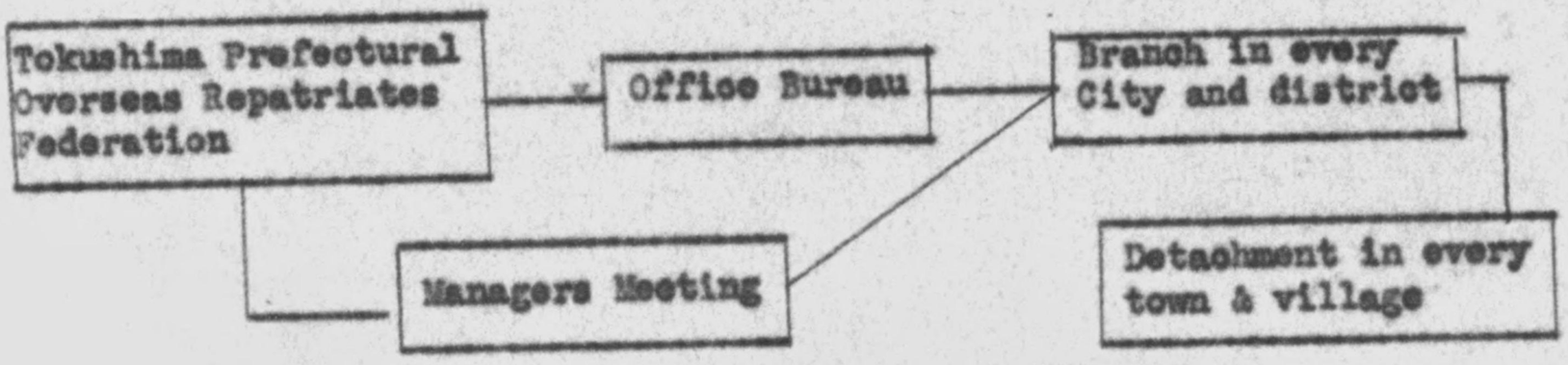
10. Publication of magazine, pamphlet, and prices for them:
Nothing which corresponds the subject.

11. Business Program:
Please refer to the attached documents.

12. Remarks: (the connection between head and branch)
1. Connection between the National Federation and the Prefectural and Hokkaido Federations.



2. Organization of the Prefectural Federation



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Regulations of the Tokushima Prefectural Overseas Repatriates Federation

Chapter 1.

General Regulations

1. This organization is called the Tokushima Prefectural Overseas Repatriates Federation.

2. The office of the Federation situates at the 4th storey of the Tokushima City Office.

Chapter 2.

Purpose & Business

3. The purpose of the Federation is to make connections between the repatriates closer, and to expect the mutual assistance and re-start among them.

4. The Business of the Federation:
1) Mutual Connection between members.

2) Necessary business for mutual help and restart of members.

3) To secure and help the maintenance of property left in foreign countries.

4) Other necessary business to accomplish the purpose of the Federation.

5. The federation is organized by members who are the repatriates in general and by those similar the repatriates which are resulted by the end of the War.

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6. Any member who should have discredited the prestige of the Federation will be committee by the decision of the managers' meeting.

Chapter 3.

Officials

7. The Federation has the following officials.

Chief Manager	1 man
Deputy Chief Managers	2 men
Managers	some men
(Full-time Managers)	(3 men)
Auditors	3 men

8. The election of the Federation officials will be done as follows. Managers are elected at the general meeting and chief manager and deputy chief manager are elected among managers.

9. The term of officers is one year.

10. The service of the Federation officials are as mentioned as follows.
1) Chief Manager: represents the Federation, and disposes all the business.

2) Deputy Chief Manager: assists the chief manager, and represents the chief manager on his absence.
Full-time Managers dispose the business of the Federation.

3) Managers: comply with the summon of the chief manager, and participate in the decision of the important business.

4) Auditors: Supervise the business of the Federation.

11. Advisers and counsel-members may be nominated in the Federation.

Chapter 4.

Meetings.

12. There are 2 kinds of meetings, general meeting and managers' meeting. General meeting is held once a year, and managers' meeting is held by the summon of the chief manager when it is necessary. However, General Meeting may be held temporary by the demand of the managers' meeting.

13. Subjects decided in the General Meeting are as follows.
1. Election of the officials.
2. Business report.
3. Approval of the budget and the settlement of accounts.
4. Other affairs which are recognised necessary.

14. Subjects decided in the managers' meeting are as follows.
1. Drafts for the general meeting.
2. Affairs which are both argent and important for the practise of the Federation's business.

15. The decisions of the meetings are made by more than a half members approval who are in attendance.

Chapter 5.

Expenditure.

16. The expenditure of the Federation is sufficed with the fee from members, the subsidy and the contribution.

17. The Federation's fiscal year begins from April every year and ends in March.

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Chapter 6.

Branches.

18. The Federation establishs branch offices in every district and towns, and it establishs detachment in towns and villages when they are necessary.

19. Regulations of the branch office are settled seperately.

Chapter 7.

Appendix

20. These regulations are enforced on and after June 1946.

21. The revision of the regulation will be decided by approval of more than a half of attendants.

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1. Name: Tokushima Prefectural Pioneers' Self-supporting Association (TOKUSHIMA-KEN KAITAKU-MIN JIKO-DAN)

2. Location: in the Welfare Section of the Tokushima Prefectural Government.

3. Members: 1500

4. Representative of the meeting or association: OZAKI KURO
The president of the Tokushima Prefectural Pioneers' Self-supporting Association.

5. Activities:
Duidance of the reclamation and plantation, the recommendation for employment and other business of assistance for those repatriated pioneers from Manchuria.

6. Frequency of the meeting
Managers' (9 members at present) meeting is held once a month, but there is no gathering of members at present.

7. Policy and object: Is to make every member to stand up and start newly with mutual help.

8. Political color: None.

9. Condition to engage the association:
Volunteer members of the Pioneer Association, who repatriated from Manchuria, are qualified the membership without any condition.

10. Publication of magazaine and or pamphlet, and the prices for them.

11. Business Program
The establishment of an agricultural products finishing factory in MISHIMA village, MIMA district.
The establishment of a livestock products finishing factory at AZUMA-CHO TOKUSHIMA city.

12. Remarks:
Connection between head and branch offices. Branch offices are expected to be established in every district, but at present, we have a branch office in KATSUURA district only.

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1. Name: The Tokushima Prefectural Minsei-iin Federation

2. Location: In the Selfare Section of the Tokushima Prefectural Government at No. 1 Bandai-cho, Tokushima city

3. Number of members: 1530

4. Representative of the Federation
ABE GORO, the president of the Tokushima Prefectural Civilian Livelihood Committees Federation.

5. Activities
The Federation is divided in 2 department, grown-up department and children department. Grown up Civilian Minsei-iin Committee holds lecture meeting or research meeting once a year in every city and district every year and it holds them temporary when they are necessary. Farthermore it has business in the livelihood consultation office and regarding the revision of marriage formality. The children Minsei-iin Committee is now-engaged in the erection of the Commemorial, and handles other Peace Memorial business for children.

6. Frequency of the meetings: 10 times in a year.

7. Object: Guidance connection and restriction for the Minsei-iin Committee.

8. Political color: None.

9. Condition to engage in the Federation.
It is confined only for those who are Civilian Minsei-iin members.

10. Publication of magazine, pamphlet, and the price for them: None.

11. Business program
Generally, lecture meetings are held in every city and district separately as soon as the Minsei-iin Committee members are elected and nominated. And lecture meetings are held for graduates of the Normal School and prefectural primary schools. Committee members are despatched to the National Minsei-iin Committees' General Meeting. Inspection tours to the districts where Public Welfare activities are very active. Erection the Commemorial Peace Memorial. Establishment of a supporting meeting for any Welfare enterprises.

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1. Name: The Japan Red Cross Sociaty, Tokushima Chapter.

2. Location: No. 14, KITAJOSAN-JIMA-CHO 1-chome, Tokushima City.

3. Number of Associates: About 11,000

4. Name of the representative: OKUMURA YOSHIZO, the chief of the Japan Red Cross Society, Tokushima Branch.

5. Activities:
   1. Enforcements and preparations to relieve disasters.
   2. Informations and reliefs for prisoners captured.
   3. International Communication.
   4. Equipments to guide health maintenance and prcaution of deseaces.
   5. Protection of children and pregnant women, and other social welfare equipments.
   6. Guidance in the first-aid treatment and of the way to rescue victims in the water.
   7. Training of those who are concerned medical services.
   8. Management of the health consultation organs.
   9. Facilities to exhibit the functions regarding business, health maintenance, and sanitary service of the Red Cross.
   10. Management of the Youths and boys Red Cross Association and the Red Cross Service Association.
   12. Other business which is recognized to be necessary.

6. Frequency of meetings:
   1. Regional Partness General Meetings (once a year in every district and cities. Meetings are 12 in total).
   2. Regional chieves' Meeting (once a year in every district and cities. Meeting are 12 in total).
   3. Regional Business Committee Meeting (once a year in every district and city. Meeting are 12 in total).
   4. Senior Officials' Meeting (several times in a year.)

7. Objects:
   Its objects are to rescue the disabled by wound or disease and other victims who are caused their mishaps by the war, the freak of nature and the accidents, and to expect the promotion of health, the precaution for disease, the alleviation of three, and the developement of the social welfare all the time.

8. Political Color:
   None.

9. Conditions to engage in the Society:
   1. Normal partner is the one who contributed ¥ 30 annually.

   2. Special partner is the one who is redited by his assistance in the business or finance of the meeting, and who are recommended by the decision of the councilors' meeting.

   3. Honorary partner is the one who is acknowledge to have a important bearing upon the business of the Society, and who is recommended by the decision of the councilors' meeting.

10. Magazines:
    "HAKUAI" (Philanthropey) published monthly (about ¥ 15 a copy) "SEI-SHO-NEN SEKIJUJI" (Youths and Boys Red Cross), published monthly (about ¥ 15 a copy) pamphlet, regarding the health maintenance and sanitary, at indefinite period.

11. Business Program:
    1. Enforcements of the relief disasters, and their preparations.

    2. International communication and enforcement of transmitting reports about the prisoners and captured.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

3. Pervasion and enforcement of ideology regarding the prevention of T.B., health maintenance, and sanitary.

4. Enforcement of the itenerant clinical inspection.

5. Enforcement of the entertainments for farmering villages and mountaineous villages.

6. Training the Red Cross Clinical Nurses

7. Enforcement of opening exhibitions, movies, and lecture-meetings regarding the health maintenance and sanitary.

8. Equipment and enforcement regarding the children's Summer Health Houses and the relief victims from calamities by water.

9. Pervasion and management of the Youths and Boys Red Cross.

10. Pervasion and management of the Red Cross Service Association.

12. Relations between head office and branch offices:
Head Office: The Japan Red Cross Society (in Tokyo Metropolis)
Branch Office: In every prefecture and in Hokkaido
Committee and regional office: In every city, town and village.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

1. Name: Tokushima Chapter of Japan Christian Women's Temperance Association.

2. Location:
Tokushima-shi Kita-dekijima-cho 1-chome No. 32.

3. Head of Association:
Mrs. Sachiko Terauchi

4. Condition:
Aiming at the public welfare by managing a Women's Home under the principle of temperance, prohibition of smoking, peace and purity.

5. Frequency of meeting: Once a month

6. Policy & Objectives:
Making a movement connecting with temperance, prohibition of smoking and puritanism, and improving one's body and mind, and aiming at the purification of community.

7. Political or other pertinent affiliations:
None. (But we petition to the Diet about the matter of temperance, prohibition of smoking etc..)

8. Membership: 20 members.

9. Subscription rate or dues: None.

10. House Organs:
"Fujin Shimpo" monthly pamphlet. Cost ... ¥ 5.00 per copy. This pamphlet is distributed from Headquarters to a member who desires to get it.

11. Members' educational or information program conducted or projected:
We are deliverating fully the management of Women's Home and establishment of Girl Scout.

12. Remarks:
(Relation between Headquarters and Branch)
We are making a close arrangement with Hq., We Branch members are submitting to the arrangement with Hq. by paying charge money of membership.
Qualification of membership is .....
A person who loves peace and fulfils temperance, prohibition of smoking, and purity.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

1. Name:
Fundation bestowed by His Majesty, Overseas Repatriates relief Association (DOBO ENGO KAI)

2. Location:
Tokushima-shi Fukushima-honcho 1 chome No. 7

3. Head of Association
Mr. Daigoro Kashihara

4. Condition: Operable.

5. Frequency of meeting: Officers' meeting.

6. Policy & Objectives:
Aiming at various kinds of supporting works for general people who make poor living in the Pref. in order to make up and support for the works of Headquarters.

7. Political or other pertinent affiliations: None

8. Membership: 589 members.

9. Subscription rate or dues: None

10. House Organs: None

11. Members' educational or information program conducted or projected:
None

12. Remarks:
1) Qualification of membership is .....
A person who contributed to this Association or subscribed over 100 yen to this Association.

2) Plan of works of Tokushima Branch
1. Temporary supportment for poor living people
2. Emergency consolation
3. Counter-plan for parentless children
4. Establishing a new expropriation equipment
5. Supporting equipment for nurslings and children
6. Supportment for poor living people
7. Circulating medical examination
8. Expropriating and supporting equipments
9. Establishment of mutual lodging house
10. Mutual public welfare equipments
11. Educational work
12. Guidance of occupation
13. Establishing mutual working place
14. Guidance of legal occupation
15. Establishing advisory place for living
16. Enlightenment of guidance
17. Consolation
18. Conference & study meeting
19. Commendation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

1. Name: The BOSHI-AIIKU Association, foundation (Mother and Child Relief Association) by Imperial donation, Tokushima branch

2. Location: In the Sanitary Section of the Tokushima Prefectural Government.

3. Members: 425

4. Representative of the meeting or association:
ABE GORO, the chief of the branch association.

5. Activities:
Guidance for health maintenance for women who are going to give, and or who have given birth to babies, and for babies.
Guidance of mothers' culture, the fostering babies, the sex education, the nurishment, and the reformation of livings.
Hitherto, 16 towns and villages were selected and designated by the name of "AI-IKU MURA" (foster with love village) having chief town officials or village headmen as their presidents. Under them, 10 to 15 houses were organized to form a lowest system, named "AIIKU-HAN" (foster with love detachment) headed by the detachment chief who have ability in guidance, and the above mentioned objects have been enforced.
Every special doctor, who was the official of the branch, was despatched once a month or once every three months to the towns and villages and examined the phisical conditions and they have been giving advices for women and babies individually which are suitable to their environments.
However, this business is suspended since 1946, owing to the starvation of fund. The Association enforces the lecture meetings regarding the fostering of babies, the sex education, and the reformation of living for the students of the mothers school and women groups. Furthermore, for the health maintenance nurses in the concerned villages and towns, the Association holds practise or lecture meeting which is suitable for the times. For the long-term lecture classes which is held under the auspice of the Association's head office in central, superior nurishment teachers and health maintenance nurses in the prefecture are despatched to take courses there. After their return in the prefecture, they are installed in the position of guidance.
At present, 2 villages and towns are selected as the village for research, and the Chiefs of the health maintenance offices of the region are entrusted to be responsible for the 3 years consecutive business for the enforcement of the basic research and investigation regarding the health maintenance of mothers and babies all through the villages.
The association had given special guidance of health maintenance for those in fishing and agricultural villages, warvuctums, and the overseas repatriates some time ago.

6. Frequency of meetings.
Complying with the necessity for the times, the official meeting of the branch association. But so far we never had any gathering of members in detachment.

7. Policy and object:
The association is acting according to the perfection of the State's policy as mentioned before, as an outside unofficial organization.

8. Political color: None

9. Conditions to engage the association.
There is no special condition. Anyone who spontaneous by agree to the purport of the association can engage himself.

10. Publication of magazine or pamphlet, and prices for them:
This branch association has no publication. But the head office in Tokio publishes monthly magazin "AIIKU" at ¥ 7.50 per a copy, and distributes them for subscribers who want to read them. We have some subscribers in this prefecture also. The head office distributes wall pictures named "Mother and Education" all through the State, at ¥ 16.20 per piece, and at ¥ 162.00 per its perfect set, composed of 10 pcs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

12. Business program.
If it were possible to acquire a consedirable capital by arising contributions from public this year, we should like to revive the aforesaid business which is now suspended. And if we can get surplus from the aforesaid business, we are thinking to utilise the surplus in the acquisition of the source of nurishments so as to bring about the elevation of health maintenance of mothers and babies under the cooperation with the Sanitary Section.

13. Remarks. (Connections between head and branch)
The head association situates itself at No. 15 MORIOKA-cho, AZABU, MINATO-KU, TOKIO. This prefectural branch receives the budget quota of about ¥ 7,900 per annum in 1947 fiscal year and it is subject to plans of the head association.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Investigation of the Public Welfare Association in the prefecture

1. Name: The Japan Seamens' Relief and Assistance Association, Tokushima Branch.

2. Location: In the Welfare Section of the Prefectural Government at Bandaicho 1-chome, Tokushima City.

3. Members: 6,500

4. Representative of the meeting or association:
ABE GORO, the chief of the Tokushima Prefectural Branch.

5. Activities:
a) Mainers training meetings are held 4 times a year at HIWASA-CHO, TOMIOKA-CHO, KOMATSUSHIMA-CHO, and TSUDA-CHO.

b) Assistance for the family members of the dead mariners who sacrifised their lives for service.

6. Frequency of meetings:
Shikoku Four-prefectures' Bloc Meeting is held once a year.

7. Policy and purpose.
Relief and assistance for dead mariners, and their family members, and those for wounded mariners and their family members. Training of mariners.

8. Political color: None.

9. Condition to engage the association:
Anyone who agrees with the purpose of the association and who contributes ¥ 50 cash down, can be the member.

10. Publication of magazine or pamphlet, and prices for them: None

11. Business Program:
a) Seamens' training meeting are held at 4 places in the prefecture, namely HIWASA-CHO, TOMIOKA-CHO, KOMATSUSHIMA-CHO and TSUDA-CHO

b) Enforcement of assistance for 300 family members of the mariners who sacrifised themselves for their service.

12. Remarks:
The head office situates itself in Metropolis Tokyo, and there are branch offices in every prefecture and Hokkaido. The branch offices act according to the direction from the head office.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

30 March 1948

MG-PW

SUBJECT: Survey of Chronically Ill Persons Receiving Public Assistance in Tokushima Prefecture

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

Public Welfare must concern itself not only with the adequate meeting of current needs, but also with examination into the causes and prevention of dependency. As a result, in Tokushima prefecture there has evolved a guiding principle of policy to attack dependency at its source.

Although within the past six months, the public assistance caseload has been decreased by over 6,000 cases, close scrutiny shows this over-all decrease to be deceptive, for while administrative reviews have reduced relief rolls, the residual load of the aged, of dependent children, and of others whose primary problem is not unemployment as such, has been increasing. The conclusion drawn from this study is that unless we can successfully attack the causes of some of this continuing, quasi permanent need for assistance, the prefecture will be faced with the responsibility of caring for ever-increasing numbers of public assistance recipients.

Because of the broad advances in medical science since the advent of public health in the ken, individuals are seldom dying of the quick killers of yesteryear. Instead, more of the deaths are being caused by chronic diseases, following a long period of invalidism. Although social insurance plans offer a way for the prudent person to anticipate and provide for the cost of acute illness, the overwhelming burden of the cost of chronic illness makes it impossible for most families to finance the necessary care.

And often, even more tragic than the situation of the chronic invalid himself, is the tyranny imposed upon other members of the household who must sacrifice careers or their own normal family life in the attempt to care for him. Small

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

wonder that these devastating circumtstances exert a steady demand for relief through public assistance.

Moreover, facilities for caring for the chronically ill are grossly meager and inadequate and not well interpreted to either the chronically ill nor to their families.

From the standpoint of public welfare administration, it is of practical importance to distinguish between the people who are chronic invalids and the much larger number of persons who are also suffering from some type of chronic illness or permanent impairment. The chronic invalid is a person whose illness is of such severity that, at the very least, he must have someone readily available to care for him when the need arises. For many, this means the kind of constant attention which can be supplied only in a nursing home or insitution. For others, it means periodic or occasional care which can be provided by visiting nurses, visiting housekeppers, or members of his own family. It is this "dependence" of the chronic invalid on others for care that forces him or his family to seek public assistance. Thus, it is the prevention and reduction of chronic invalidism which will have the most practical and direct effect upon relief loads and costs. Moreover, if this present trend continues, the relief loads will rise appreciably. What this will do to relief loads and costs in the next quarter century, unless we can successfully attack the problem, is a matter of simple mathematics.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

HAROLD J. KRAUTER
Major, Infantry
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Survey on Persons Receiving Public Assistance Who are Chronically Ill

Disease	Classification	Get along very well in their own homes with only occasional care from others	Need care outside of their own homes	Get along in their own homes with considerable care	Total Number
Nervous and mental diseases		5	24	28	57
Rheumatism		18	1	53	72
Heart disease		19	0	34	53
Arterios clerosis and high blood pressure		3	0	17	20
Tuberculosis (all forms)		66	88	90	244
Cancer and other tumors		2	0	1	3
Nephritis and other kindey diseases		4	0	7	11
Diseases of female organs		6	0	17	23
Asthma and hay fever		11	1	33	45
Diseases of gall bladder and liver		6	0	7	13
Diabetes mellitus		0	0	0	0
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum		20	0	33	53
Hernia		1	0	1	2
Chronic diseases of skin		1	0	15	16
Anemia		0	0	0	0
Diseases of bladder and urethra		2	0	1	3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

Chronic bronchitis	6	1	29	36
Chronic appendicitis	1	7	4	12
Goiter and other thyroid diseases	0	0	0	0
Other diseases of the circulatory system	2	0	8	10
Sinusitis	0	0	0	0
Varicose veins	0	0	0	0
Chronic tonsillitis and other throat infections	0	0	0	0
Chronic pleurisy	4	3	12	19
Chronic diseases of the eye	14	1	35	50
Chronic diseases of the ear	4	1	10	15
Diseases of the prostate and male genitourinary organs	6	0	3	9
Chronic peritonitis	1	1	4	6
Total	202	128	442	772

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

2 April 1948

SUBJECT: Under-Budgeting of Public Assistance Grants Because of Income from Blackmarked

TO : Governor, Tokushima Prefecture

MG-Pw

1. In investigation of public assistance cases, it has been determined that in many instances cases are underbudgetted. The reason for this, it is claimed, is because the family has income derived from black-market sources.

2. To close one's eyes to blackmarketing and then to give less than adequate public assistance because the family income is derived from blackmarketing sources is helping neither the public welfare program nor the economic program in this prefecture.

3. It is the civic duty of all individuals having knowledge of persons engaged in blackmarketing to turn over the names of the suspects to the public procurator's office and not to underbudget the family concerned.

FRED K. MAGENOT
Senior Mil Govt Officer

— eventual file —

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

1 April 1948

SUBJECT: Daily Life Security Law Subsidies in Tokushima Prefecture for January and February 1948

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

At the time Captain James Jacobson, Welfare Section, Eighth Army, visited this prefecture, questions were asked the Ken Welfare Department Chief. Inasmuch as he did not have the information available at the time, he secured it, requesting that it be forwarded. It is, therefore, attached herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
Subject Report

HAROLD J. KRAUTER
Major, Inf
Adjutant

MG-PW

Ken central file —

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

7 1

31 March 1948

To : Chief of Public Welfare Section,
Tokushima Military Government Team

From : Chief of Public Welfare Division,
Tokushima Ken

Subject: On grant in aid for Jan. and Feb.

Submitted herewith a report on the above subject indicated by Capt. Jacobson, GHQ. of AGF. on the occasion of his visit to the Prefecture for inspection of public welfare work here as follows:

1. Delivery of the State subsidy for grant in aid to city, town, and village for Jan. and Feb. 1948.

State subsidy for grant in aid	Receipt from the National Treasury	Date of receipt	Delivery to city, town, and village	Date of delivery
	¥7,500,000	26 Feb 1948	¥6,719,700	23 Mar 1948

Remarks:

Difference between the received sum from the National Treasury and the delivered sum to city, town, and village was brought about by expecting estimated subsidy from the National Treasury to those who live in the prefecture for one year and whose grant in aid was borne by the Prefecture according to the Daily Life Security Act.

2. Allowance of grant in aid for Jan. and Feb.

	For Jan.		For Feb.	
	Sum	Date	Sum	Date
Total sum of grant in aid	¥4,716,647	Delivered at each town and village from Jan 6 to Mar 10	¥4,921,119	Delivered at each town and village from Feb 5 to Mar 25

Remarks:

Grant in aid for Jan. and Feb. of each city, town, and village came from financial resources consisting of some large sum of subsidy allowed by Dec. and general financial resources and some loan.

/s/ K. Kawanobe
Chief of Public Welfare
Division, Tokushima Ken

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

30 March 1948

SUBJECT: Military Government Operational Reports

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Mil Govt Section (Welfare Division)

MG-PW

In compliance with Par 3 d (1) (a), OD #71, Hq Eighth Army, 1947, as amended the enclosed report is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
As indicated

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

1 cert file

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW 30 March 1948

SUBJECT: Survey of Dependent Children in Tokushima Prefecture

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

Attached herewith survey of dependent children in Tokushima Prefecture, showing children both in institutions and in private homes.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

HAROLD J. KRAUTER
Major, Inf
Adjutant

Central file
AG 350.05 (17)

(17)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

SURVEY OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE
February 1948

Category		War Victims	Repatriates	General Causes	Deserted	Total
		427 (10)	103 (1)	1,133 (26)	17 (4)	1680 (41)
Sex	Male	226 (7)	59 (1)	623 (17)	10 (1)	918 (26)
	Female	201 (3)	44	510 (9)	7 (3)	762 (15)
Age	Less than 2yr.	1	0	2	1	4
	3-4 years	1	0	4	0	5
	4-7 years	76 (2)	19 (1)	106 (3)	3	204 (6)
	8-14 years	260 (7)	48	549 (11)	7 (2)	864 (20)
	15-20 years	89 (1)	36	472 (12)	8 (2)	605 (15)
Family Situation	No relatives & institutionalized	10 (10)	1 (1)	26 (26)	4 (4)	41 (41)
	W/Gdparents or siblings - -	268	43	713	0	1024
	W/other Relatives -	135	45	279	0	459
	W/Friends	8	8	45	13	74
	W/o Guardian, but self-supporting	6	6	70	0	82
Aid Granted	Institutionalized, w/full assistance	10 (10)	1 (1)	26 (26)	4 (4)	41
	Living Expensesonly	185	49	306	5	545
	No aid granted	252	53	801	8	1094
Health Condition	Good	395 (10)	101 (1)	1,069 (24)	17 (4)	1582 (39)
	Poor	32	2	64 (2)	0	98 (2)
School Attendance	Not Attending	81 (2)	20 (1)	128 (4)	6	235 (7)
	Primary	282 (6)	58	706 (19)	4 (1)	1028 (26)
	Secondary	61 (2)	20	205 (2)	5 (1)	291 (5)
	High School & Above	1	0	8	0	9
	Not Attending	22	7	86 (1)	2 (2)	117 (3)

Delinquency)	Yes	9 (1)	3	26 (10)	3 (3)	41 (14)
)	No	418 (9)	100 (1)	1,107 (16)	14 (1)	1639 (27)

NOTE: Numbers in parantheses indicate the number of full orphans in institutions and the figures in parantheses are included in the figures to the left of the parantheses.

SURVEY OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN TOKUSHIMA CITY
March 1948

Primary Schools (12 in number)

Orphans	Delinquents	Mentally Deficient	Tuberculous	Maltreated at Home or in Need of Protection
Male 20	Male 65	Male 25	Male 19	Male 25
Female 19	Female 8	Female 15	Female 12	Female 10

Junior High Schools (9 in number)

Orphans	Delinquents	Mentally Deficient	Tuberculous	Maltreated at Home or in Need of Protection
Male 6	Male 44	Male 3	Male 3	Male 17
Female 5	Female 5	Female 1	Female 7	Female 12

Two schools, the Shensho and Hachiman, gave negative reports, while the Tsuda School gave figures which did not coincide with its school strength.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW

30 March 1948

SUBJECT: Survey of New minsei-iin

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

MG-PW

Attached report shows minsei-iin newly appointed to Tokushima Prefecture.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

HAROLD J. KRAUTER
Major, Inf
Adjutant

(continued)

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

Number of Minsei Iin

	Tokushima City	Naruto City	District Office	Total
Total Number	127	55	1,352	1,534
Number of previous Minsei Iin	127	55	1,352	1,534
New appointed	56	23	905	984
Remaining	71	32	447	550
Number appointed	127	55	1,345	1,527
Number rejected	0	0	7	7 *
Number of Male	96	37	1,159	1,292
Number of Female	31	18	193	242
Average age of Male Iin	52	49	54	
Average age of Female Iin	47	44	49	
Educational Career (Graduated High School	25	5	138	168
Finished Secondary School	35	15	179	229
Finished Senior Course Primary School	67	35	1,035	1,137

Vocational Classification of Minsei Iin

	Tokushima City	Naruto City	District Office	Total
Commerce	24	9	124	157
Mfg. Industry	3	2	20	25
Company employee	17	5	22	44
Bank employee	1	0	0	1

* Rejected by Governor after previous approval by selection committee.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Teachers	2	1	48	51
Government officials	9	1	22	32
Priests	7	4	48	59
Laborer	1	0	0	1
Agriculture	18	10	875	903
Forestry	3	2	27	32
Midwife	2	0	31	33
Fishery	1	5	36	42
Engineering works	1	0	2	3
Medical profession	2	0	20	22
Unemployed	29	16	63	108
Others	7	0	14	21
Total	127	55	1,352	1,534

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-PW 30 March 1948

SUBJECT: Social Insurance Handbook

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

MG-PW

Attached copy is of Social Insurance Handbook, devised by the Social Insurance Section, Tokushima-ken, and distributed to minsei-iin and local public welfare officials in order that they may be cognizant of social insurance problems in dealing with public assistance.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl
Social Insurance Handbook

HAROLD J. KRAUTER
Major, Inf
Adjutant

Ex Central files

(15)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

BASIC: Ltr, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050, dtd 12 Nov 47, subject: "Public Assistance Under Daily Life Security Act."

AG 080 (MG-PW) 5th Ind JEM/kd

HEADQUARTERS, SHIKOKU MIL GOVT REGION, APO 1050, 25 February 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050

Action taken on this report indicates that good reporting gets results.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt. Infantry
Adjutant

1 Incl:
n/c

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

FEB 24 1948

BASIC: Ltr, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 317, dtd 12 Nov 47, subject: Public Assistance Under Daily Life Security Act

1214 AG 091.4(12 Nov 47)PH 3rd Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
16 February 1948

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

The problems posed by the excellent report attached are of great importance to Public Health and Welfare Section. Ability of local governments to carry their share of public assistance costs is a matter of concern to the Japanese Government as well. The Japanese Government, through the Ministry of Welfare, has been requested to review the present ratio to determine its relationship to local government's ability to share such costs.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl
n/c

J. F. Bradshaw
J. F. BRADSHAW
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AG 080 (MG-PW) 4th Ind 19 FEB 1948

Headquarters, Eighth Army, AP O 343

8

TO: Headquarters, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317

CIV-REC
R. S.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 17503

BASIC: Ltr, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 317, dtd 12 Nov 47, Subj: "Public Assistance Under Daily Life Security Act"

AG 014 1st Ind 20 November 1947

JEM/eh

HEADQUARTERS, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

1649

Forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt INF
Ass't Adjutant

1 Incl:
n/c

CAP 1947 Public AGO RECORDS 091.4

AG 080 (MG-Iw) 2nd Ind 26 DEC 1947

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. The analysis of monthly cost of living in towns and villages in Tokushima Prefecture contained in the basic communication is considered to be a good comprehensive study.

2. It is noted that reference is made in paragraph 3c to the effect that "the Welfare Ministry does not refund assistance granted except on a quarterly basis." Under the social security program in the United States, individual states are not required to advance funds for their public assistance programs. It is therefore recommended that Daily Life Security Law funds be advanced to prefectures on the basis of current case load with provision for adjustment of accounts at the end of each quarter.

3. It is recommended that the national government make a survey of the financial ability of local governments to determine if the Daily Life Security Law matching ratio is, in fact, workable.

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FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
n/c

for R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

NOV 15 1947

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Tokushima, Shikoku, Japan
APO 317

12 November 1947

SUBJECT: Public Assistance Under Daily Life Security Act

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Goverrment Region,
APO 317

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Mil Govt Section

1. The attached table (Incl #1) shows the results of a study made in Tokushima-ken by the Public Welfare Section, M.G..

2. Following a series of minsei-iin conferences, at which family budgets were explained, a survey was made throughout the prefecture to determine the actual cost of living. Seven strategic points were used in a random sample of towns and villages in the ken. The two intermediate cities in the ken were also included in the survey. Families now receiving public assistance, were studied in the seven districts and two intermediate cities. In each of the places, fifty cases of individuals, families of two, three, four, five and six members were surveyed, the total number of families being 2,700. The actual cost of living was determined by minsei-iin, working with the families. The average grant-in- aid was then asked of the various districts and cities in the prefecture. The figures on the attached table (Incl #1) are self-explanatory.

3. Conclusions drawn from this study are the following:

a. Although the minsei-iin are now aware of the present cost of living, copies of the chart being furnished them, they claim inability to do much about the difference between the actual cost of living in this prefecture and the average amount of grant-in-aid which is given.

b. Both prefecture and local government welfare offices claim inability to increase the grant-in-aid to the basic allowance permitted under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Act, much less the maximum grant permitted under provisions of the Act, stating that finances do not permit them to grant more assistance than they are now doing.

c. One of the reasons for their reluctance to give more assistance than they are now giving at present is the fact that the Welfare

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Ministry does not refund assistance granted except on a quarterly basis. To offset this argument, it is recommended that refunds from the Welfare Ministry to given on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis. Another of the reasons why they claim they cannot meet even the basic allowance provided for the Daily Life Security Act is their alleged inability to meet the 80-10-10 per cent ratio. The Governor of this prefecture has already expressed himself as having requested the national government to assume 95 per cent, if not all, of the costs of the Daily Life Security Act. Recommend that steps be undertaken on a national level to assist the prefectures and local government in meeting their obligations under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Act, not necessarily giving financial assistance, but advice as to how additional funds may be secured on prefectural and/or local level to meet financial obligations.

d. It will be seen from the attached table that although actual costs of living are greater than the provisions of the Daily Life Security Act allowances, it would be futile to increase the basic or maximum grants permitted if they are allegedly not able to be met at the present time with the current allowances in effect.

e. In an effort to meet the costs of living which are much higher than the average grants-in-aid given, there is a strong suspicion that families receiving public assistance are using the blackmarket. There is also a strong tendency to conceal resources. Minsei-iin, in some instances, are supplementing the family budget or larder by taking money or provisions from their own pocketbooks or larders to give to families receiving assistance. In other cases, families receiving assistance are street-begging in an effort to eke out an existence.

f. It is not believed this situation is an isolated one confined to this prefecture.

4. It is recommended, therefore, that suitable action be taken by higher headquarters for an alleviation and correction of the situation herein described.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Ernest I. Hill Jr

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

1 Incl
Table on Public Assistance

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T Perkins ltr
(Sample study based on 2,200 families surveyed)

Monthly Cost of Living in Towns and Villages as of September 1947

Family Unit	Food	Clothing	Light, Water Fuel	Rent	Medical Attention	Education	Culture	Recreation	Transportation &Communication	Misc.	Average Total
One	267.99	30.03	72.82	20.50	17.96 3.8%	6.17	7.40	6.66	6.73	37.26	473.52
Two	538.64	48.57	86.79	20.46	31.70	14.68	9.74	12.28	10.38	54.07	827.31
Three	734.83	66.34	95.69	23.85	38.38	21.50	12.57	16.17	13.72	73.64	1,096.69
Four	940.17	87.85	123.55	29.84	48.31	30.39	14.17	19.64	16.47	86.21	1,396.60
Five	1,152.78	100.64	135.67	32.01	56.07	38.05	17.68	24.68	20.23	101.53	1,679.34
Six	1,325.63	120.10	160.81	35.84	67.78 3.5%	45.55	21.07	28.32	22.38	107.78	1,935.26

Monthly Cost of Living in Intermediate Cities as of September 1947

One	413.76	42.50	86.00	16.00	6.00 1%	-	1.50	10.72	12.15	29.00	617.63
Two	731.40	72.30	123.95	17.93	8.90	18.00	5.50	16.35	9.90	34.00	1,038.23
Three	1,053.65	86.60	181.83	17.27	11.65	32.80	6.20	14.50	18.45	45.50	1,468.45
Four	1,435.90	118.80	227.90	22.38	16.00	51.50	9.50	20.61	22.51	59.38	1,984.48
Five	1,720.16	125.33	249.00	24.26	17.80	65.00	7.53	30.80	23.65	87.40	2,350.93
Six	1,951.35	175.00	304.55	26.85	22.50 1%	93.00	12.50	31.75	30.35	98.27	2,746.12

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Monthly Cost of Living in Towns and Villages as of September 1947 (cont'd)

Family Unit	Average Total	Average Grant Now Given	Basic Grant Under DLSA	Maximum Grant Under DLSA	Diff. Between Present Grant &Living Costs	Diff. Between Cost of Living &Max. DLSA Grant	Diff. Between Present Grant &Max. DLSA Grant
One	473.52	173.53	375.00	418.50	299.99	55.02	244.97
Two	827.31	239.93	639.00	711.00	587.38	116.31	471.07
Three	1,096.69	303.40	789.00	879.00	793.29	217.69	575.60
Four	1,396.60	341.46	939.00	1,047.00	1,055.14	349.60	705.54
Five	1,679.34	391.49	1,053.00	1,171.50	1,287.85	508.34	780.01
Six	1,935.26	400.51	1,167.00	1,296.00	1,534.75	639.26	895.49

Monthly Cost of Living in Intermediate Cities as of September 1947 (cont'd)

One	617.63	318.40	424.50	474.00	299.23	143.63	155.60
Two	1,038.23	423.49	723.00	811.50	614.74	226.73	388.01
Three	1,468.45	487.32	892.50	1,002.00	981.13	466.45	514.68
Four	1,984.48	498.75	1,062.00	1,192.50	1,485.73	791.98	693.76
Five	2,350.93	649.77	1,189.50	1,335.00	1,701.16	1,016.93	685.23
Six	2,746.12	653.42	1,317.00	1,477.50	2,092.70	1,268.72	824.08

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-W 9 March 1948

SUBJECT: Tax-Exemption for Welfare Performances

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

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

MG-W

1. Request that higher headquarters communicate with Japanese national government to arrange for some definite ruling clarifying charity performances. Reasons for this request are as follows:

a. At the present time, the decision of whether tax is payable or not for benefit performances rests exclusively with local tax offices. No definite ruling has been established on this, thereby causing the tax office to use its own discretion. If the decision is unfavorable, the sponsors of the performance appeal to Military Government Team for assistance, wanting Team officers to lend their weight to the favor of tax-exemption. This measure tends to place responsibility where it does not rightfully belong, since the matter should be decided by the Japanese. Often, however, because of personality clashes or dislike for certain projects, the tax offices' decision is somewhat capricious and not well thought through. It is, therefore, believed that some definite ruling laid down by the national government regarding the taxation of non-taxation of charity or benefit performances would lessen the opportunities for dependency on the whims of the taxation offices.

b. Inclosure 1 indicates scenes from the "Notables Drama", the finale to the recent Community Chest drive for funds. Depicted are various personages such as the governor, mayor, chiefs of departments of the Ken, who have been civic-spirited enough to give their time and energy to appear for a charity show. The net proceeds, amounting to quite a few thousand yen, were to go to the Community Chest. None of the participants were paid, all giving their time gratuitiously. Robbing Peter to pay Paul, it was believed by taxation officials that the affair should be taxed.

c. The affair proved successful and the participants enjoyed themselves. On their own initiative, they have produced a number of other

for central file

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 9 Mar 48, subj: "Tax-Exemption for Welfare Performances"

charity performances. Since there appears to be no law covering such performances, the tax officials have too much authority to decide whether the affairs shall or shall not be taxed. Conference with the Civil Education Officer, this team, also discloses that similar situations exist in the raising of funds for educational purposes as well as for welfare activities.

d. It is believed that if there is a law regarding taxation of entertainments for welfare purposes, it should differentiate between entertainments that are solely for charitable purposes and those produced by professional entertainers who guarantee performances with certain percentages to be awarded to charitable purposes.

e. This problem undoubtedly exists in other prefectures to a varying degree and it is believed, to be equitable, should be uniform throughout the nation.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

1 Incl
Picture of "Notables Drama"

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-W

1 March 1948

SUBJECT: Survey of Casework Problems of Cases Receiving Public Assistance in Tokushima Prefecture

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

MG-W

1. The attached report on the above subject was compiled after a study of the 28,000 cases receiving public assistance in Tokushima prefecture.

2. The Welfare Officer, this team, believes this report timely and of great importance in evaluation of the present situation by reviewing the past and plotting the future, the impact of the problems posed being felt more strongly with the passage of time.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

1 Incl:
Survey of Casework Problems of Cases Receiving Public Assistance in Tokushima Prefecture

1st endorsement

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SURVEY OF CASEWORK PROBLEMS OF CASES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

Administrative reviews collect current facts about operations, but they have not been facts which throw much light on the following questions: What problems of family life are there connected with the granting of public assistance? What success is had in treating these problems? It must be remembered that people, not figures, are most important. Unless this can be remembered, the problem of public assistance is not solved, but merely delayed. More tragic is the fact that delay is costly, not only in monetary figures, but in human values. The static, unclassified information obtained from administrative reviews and tabulated does not indicate that families come to the minsei-iin with almost every conceivable symptom of human difficulty. It is now believed time for decision that this statistical reflection of human ills "sharpen up" casework supervision and practice as conceived by the minsei-iin and to help evaluate the success of their "casework" treatment.

If one goes under the false assumption that the mere granting of public assistance, without employment of casework techniques, without adequately trained personnel to administer the program, is eventually going to secure adjustment, both socio-economic and personal, of the recipients, instead of contributing to a form of WPA boondoggling, one is foolhardy. One may see the need for public assistance appearing on the surface, but the basic reasons for this need are often hidden. However, just as the one-third of an iceberg appears on the surface, but the other two-thirds, hidden under the water, direct the course the iceberg takes, so the hidden problems of the family chart the course that is to be followed.

The material for this study came from the 28,000 cases receiving public assistance in Tokushima prefecture during 1947-1948. The tabulation of the problems found in these 8,000 families was based on a list of classifications which had been developed by Family Agencies in the United States over a ten year period. It is important to note that many of these items merely represent a fact, a situation, or a symptom which reflects trouble -- trouble at this time and trouble ahead unless something constructive is done about more adequate personnel to cope with the situation. They do not necessarily represent a diagnosed cause of family disorganization, the phraseology of their definitions coming, instead, out of practical, everyday casework experience.

In the second place, each problem by definition is one treatable by casework methods provided competent personnel are available to do the job, although in the hands of rank amateurs of casework, the "cure" is worse than the disease. It will be noted that illness as such is not classified as a problem, since its treatment is the responsibility of the medical, not casework, profession. But the lack of proper medical or dental care, or the social effects upon the family of prolonged illness of one of its members are problems subject to casework treatment and therefore are included in the classification.

The 15 types of problems shows sample cases discussed and the percentage of the cases in which the problems appear as a concentrated picture of the specific symptomatic difficulties with which the minsei-iin are expected to deal. To obtain a broader picture of the situation, the items were grouped under six major areas of concern or types of trouble. These facts alone give convincing evidence of the need for a much, much higher degree of casework skill if successful treatment of such complicated, dynamic, and emotionally charged factors making for family breakdown are to result, rather than groups of human booby-traps.

The fact that these families present a multiplicity of specific problems abudant evidence that there is a dynamic relationship between them ---

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supports a growing contention that public welfare mist deal with a total constellation of symptoms and manifestations, not concentrate solely on the administering of financial assistance. It suggests that there are definite limits to the soundness and practicability of organizing programs unless that program can be related to some diagnostic resource equipped to study --- and to handle --- the totality of the family's needs.

As a training program, each minsei-iin was given the 15 types of problems and asked to categorize and identify those occurring in each case carried. Specific problems identified were, of course, automatically classified under the major headings. In respect to each of the major groupings, the minsei-iin were asked to record judgment as to whether the situation since the family had been receiving public assistance had shown (1) no improvement; (2) partial improvement; (3) definite improvement; or (4) whether no treatment had been attempted. It is realized that this is a subjective process and while no one would question a professionally trained person's responsibility for checking and judging progress, it is granted as less objective in the case of a "social worker" minsei-iin who plays by ear. To check this moreover, 100 cases were selected and assigned to investigators in the MG Welfare office who did not know the families. They were asked to reevaluate progress or lack of it, in terms of the above four stages. This test showed no significant deviations in judgment from those made by the minsei-iin who had handled the cases. The fact that 69.6 percent of the cases showed no improvement is not reassuring, nor is the fact that in 21.3 percent no treatment had been attempted. Although 5.9 percent showed partial improvement and 3.2 percent showed definite improvement, this is doubtful, since the reason given for improvement in one case was because the minsei-iin "took advantage of the husband's interest in composing Japanese short poems, "Haiku", thereby succeeding in making a compromise between the unhappy wife and he". Other reasons for improvement are similarly unorthodox and superficial, advocating prayer, meditation, and like ilk.

The data in this study suggested the reexamination of cases to determine the average length of time which cases had been continually open. The average time is approximately 13 months.

Summarizing the findings seems to indicate the following:

1. The weighting of problems in the complicated area other than mere granting of public assistance stresses the importance of strengthening supervisory and professional staffs among the Japanese. A strong inservice training program, together with competent trained Japanese personnel, will help meet this weakness. It is obvious that aid must be given in in-service training needs by implementation of textbooks, pamphlets, etc., both from Japanese and Allied government sources. It is further believed that more efforts should be made by the Japanese themselves to encourage trained social workers to meet this need.

2. The variety of evidence which shows that the families receiving public assistance present not one but many problems which, in a number of instances are recognized by the Japanese, but because of ability to recognize their own limitations, do not seek to treat. With the varying degree of background public welfare officers have, it further indicates the need for libraries and additional aid from higher headquarters.

3. The facts about this constellation of problems of individual families, all of whom at the present can be lumped under public assistance, regardless of type of problem which caused them to be on public assistance, raise broader questions of planning which it does not seem one can afford to ignore. Facts show that the immediate problem of public assistance in a

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high proportion of cases is accompanied or surrounded by other problems. Without a thorough diagnosis, these other problems and their dynamic relationship to each other, remain undiscovered. At the height of the depression in America, when casework was attempted in some instances, skeptical individuals stated it a waste of time and money inasmuch as all that was needed was for the individual to "get a job" when disclosure revealed the individual had had a baker's dozen jobs within several months and had lost all of them. Cases have a stubborn way of remaining open until the problems causing them are solved and worked through. Problems need to be discovered at the earliest possible stage, for unless they are, much more money is spent for "assistance" which is not, after all, "assistance". Material at this point adds substantial evidence to the necessity of spending more money --- in the form of salaries for capable people --- to avoid the spending of a great amount of money over a longer period of time.

4. Finally, these data about the concrete problems with which families receiving public assistance are struggling must be recognized as problems contributing to family disorganization, the basic structure of cultural strengths of the Japanese nation itself. This project represents an effort to develop working procedures for putting such data to practical use in improving the quality and effectiveness of the minsei-iin. Although it is recognized that one has to do the best with what one has to do with, additional aid is needed in training. The responsibility for such training cannot be thrown onto the Japanese alone inasmuch as the few qualified people in the field cannot be spread so thinly that their valiant efforts would prove fruitless. Leaves of absence from positions in the ken welfare department should be encouraged in order that training at Tokyo School of Social Work can be met. Prefectural governments, however cannot bear the financial costs of this without assistance and encouragement from the national government and in some instances, since the welfare heads are untrained themselves, it is apparent that they do not wish to have someone better qualified to work in their departments. This problem is certainly not an isolated one to Tokushima ken. The entire problem is one which will have to be met, for the longer it is ignored, the greater proportions it assumes and the greater the possible consequences.

It is suggested, therefore, that higher headquarters:

1. Secure an up-to-date compact library for Public Welfare Officers of MG Teams that will aid in a partial attempt of solving this problem.

2. Encourage the national government to secure current textbooks on social work which can be utilized for instruction of minsei-iin and public welfare officials.

3. Encourage the national government to have prefectural welfare office employees be given leaves of absence from their jobs in order that they may attend the Tokyo School of Social Work, even if this venture requires financial assistance from the national government.

4. Encourage the Tokyo School of Social Work to devise training programs for instruction on the job and inservice training of prefectural welfare employees.

5. Encourage the Tokyo School of Social Work to have courses in extension whereby the provinces, as well as the more urban areas of Japan, would benefit.

6. Encourage some of the better instructions at the Tokyo School of Social Work to conduct seminars on casework problems at some of the prefectures whereby the provinces would share in knowledge.

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SURVEY OF CASEWORK PROBLEMS OF CASES RECEIVING P.A.IN TOKUSHIMA PREF.(cont'd)

Distribution by type of problems of 28,000 cases receiving Public Assistance in Tokushima Ken and percentages occurring in cases with sample cases shown.

1. Difficulties in relationship between husband and wife: 23.4 %

a. An elderly couple, childless, have built up considerable resentment against each other through the passage of years, although for appearances' sake, they refuse to separate. Monthly grants must be divided for them, even basic food rations rigidly divided inasmuch as each cooks their own food.

b. A wife, who previously held her husband prior to an accident in which her face, scalded, was left disfigured, found that her 44-year old husband was interested in other women, eventually abandoning her and his six small children.

2. Emotional instability affecting personal and family adjustment: 21.5 %

a. A husband who believed it his duty to satisfy the needs of widows in the neighborhood, neglecting his own wife and demanding double standards, expecting fidelity in his wife in contrast to his promiscuity, but expecting his wife to extricate him from difficulties when some of his women acquaintances took his advances too seriously.

b. A wife who spent her entire day lolling about the house, neglectful of her appearance, smoking the tobacco ration of both her husband and herself, refusing to care for her two children, compelling her husband, on his return from work to cook the meals for herself and the children, and running him into debt because of her extravagence.

3. Problems of financial planning and home management complicated and/or caused by intellectual or emotional difficulty: 27.9 %

a. A relative, refusing financial assistance because the recipient's "kleptomania" made actual income of the family such a fluctuating problem that he doubted the wisdom of his entering the picture, causing him to lose his good name in his community.

b. An elderly widow, senile, refusing to leave the place of her girlhood to live with her son some distance away and the son refusing to give financial assistance to his mother, but insistent on her living with him.

4. Difficulties in relationship between parent and child: 21.6 %

a. A widow, with two children, lived with her husband's parents. They attempted to tell her how to raise the children, the children playing the mother against the grandparents.

b. A widow with three children, living with her husband's parents, entering into a sexual relationship with her father-in-law, the mother-in-law, afraid to face either the daughter-in-law or her husband with her indignation and therefore venting her feelings on her grandchildren.

5. Working mothers needing advice and assistance in child care plans: 29.5 %

a. A woman, married to a widower with one child, then having a child of her own, becoming a war widow, and being unable to care for either child.

b. A widow with two children, leaving them home with her mother while she works, but finding this arrangement unsatisfactory since her mother is

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more interested in the male children of the widow's brother.

6. Problems of financial planning and home management caused by lower standards or marginal income: 40.3 %

No particular cases are mentioned inasmuch as the problems are too self-evident to bear repetition.

7. Alcoholism affecting personal and family adjustment: 0.0 %

No cases are known.

8. Cruelty or neglect or acute distress of children --- alleged or actual: 8.3 %

a. A man who tie his wife and children to a beam or ridge of the roof of the house and beat them for fancied slights against him.

b. Cruelty to adopted children, the cause of death of two of the four children being questionable.

9. Difficulties in relationship with relatives: 21.0 %

a. A needy family, losing their home, moved with relatives for a short while but found it impossible to make other arrangements, the relatives being overcrowded and resentful of their presence.

b. Widows living with their husband's relatives and finding favorism, discrimination, or indifference to their problems, the older people at times being interested in the children but resenting the presence of the mother.

10. Financial need due to lack of support from the head of the family: 44.5 %

No particular cases are mentioned inasmuch as the problems are too self-evident.

11. Need for help with problems of training and development of children: 16.4 %

a. A boy, orphaned, and living with his aunt, his only living relative, committing petty thievery which was attributed to the aunt's cruelty to the boy.

b. A woman, once a professional Geisha, who wished her daughter to follow a different path than her own and was unduly strict with the daughter in her efforts to discipline her. The daughter, admiring her mother, having considerable conflict because of the mental mechanism of the mother.

12. Need for legal advice and service on problems affecting children: 9.1 %

a. Because the father's earnings were insufficient, the mother taught the two children to steal from crops, much against the father's wishes. Eventually the mother was apprehended when teaching her sons to steal bicycles.

b. The working mother, leaving her young daughter with relatives during her absence, finding the daughters' morals corrupted by the influence of the relatives and being unable to control her daughter.

13. Need for legal advice and service on divorce, separate maintenance and annulment: 5.5 %

a. A 27-year-old bride of 2 months, wishing to divorce her husband because he confessed to previous love affairs prior to marriage.

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b. A 28-year-old man, wishing to divorce his wife because he found her pregnant, believing the father to be other than Japanese.

14. Problems in relation to housing affecting family life: 32.0 %

a. A repatriates' family sharing the home of an elder brother and finding that neither wife could get along with the other.

b. Crowded quarters, causing incestuous relationships between families.

15. Illness or handicap affecting capacity for social and industrial adjustment: 11.3 %

a. A woman with tuberculosis, refusing to leave her two small children, fearful of what would happen to them during her hospitalization.

b. A mother, having two children and showing marked preference for the healthier of the two, the crippled daughter feeling resentment against the mother for this partiality.

The problems above mentioned are divided into the following categories:

Multiple Problem Relationships

Legal	0.5 %
Economic	35.0 %
Employment	20.0 %
Physical Health	14.5 %
Mental Health	5.0 %
Social & Environmental	25.0 %
Problems of Family Relationships	100.0 %

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

MG-W

19 February 1948

SUBJECT: Background of Public Welfare Staffs in Local and District Offices of Tokushima-ken

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTENTION: Mil Govt Section

1. Random sampling of the 9 district offices, 2 cities, and 129 towns and villages of Tokushima-ken was made in an effort to determine the background of the staff employed in public welfare. The following statistics are the results of the study:

a. Number of city and district offices included in the study.. 7
" " local offices included in the study.....19
" " employees in district offices in study.....35
" " employees in local offices included in study.....45
" " women employed in local offices..... 8
" " women employed in district offices..... 9

b. Age Grouping of Employees:

	Chief of Section		Other Employees	
Age	District	Local	District	Local
Under 20	0	0	2	5
20-30	0	4	17	15
31-40	4	8	8	2
41-50	3	4	0	3
51-60	0	3	1	1
Over 60	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	19	28	26

c. Educational Background:

	Chief of Section		Other Employees	
Schooling	District	Local	District	Local
Primary School	0	7	5	10
Middle School	6	7	18	10

(11)