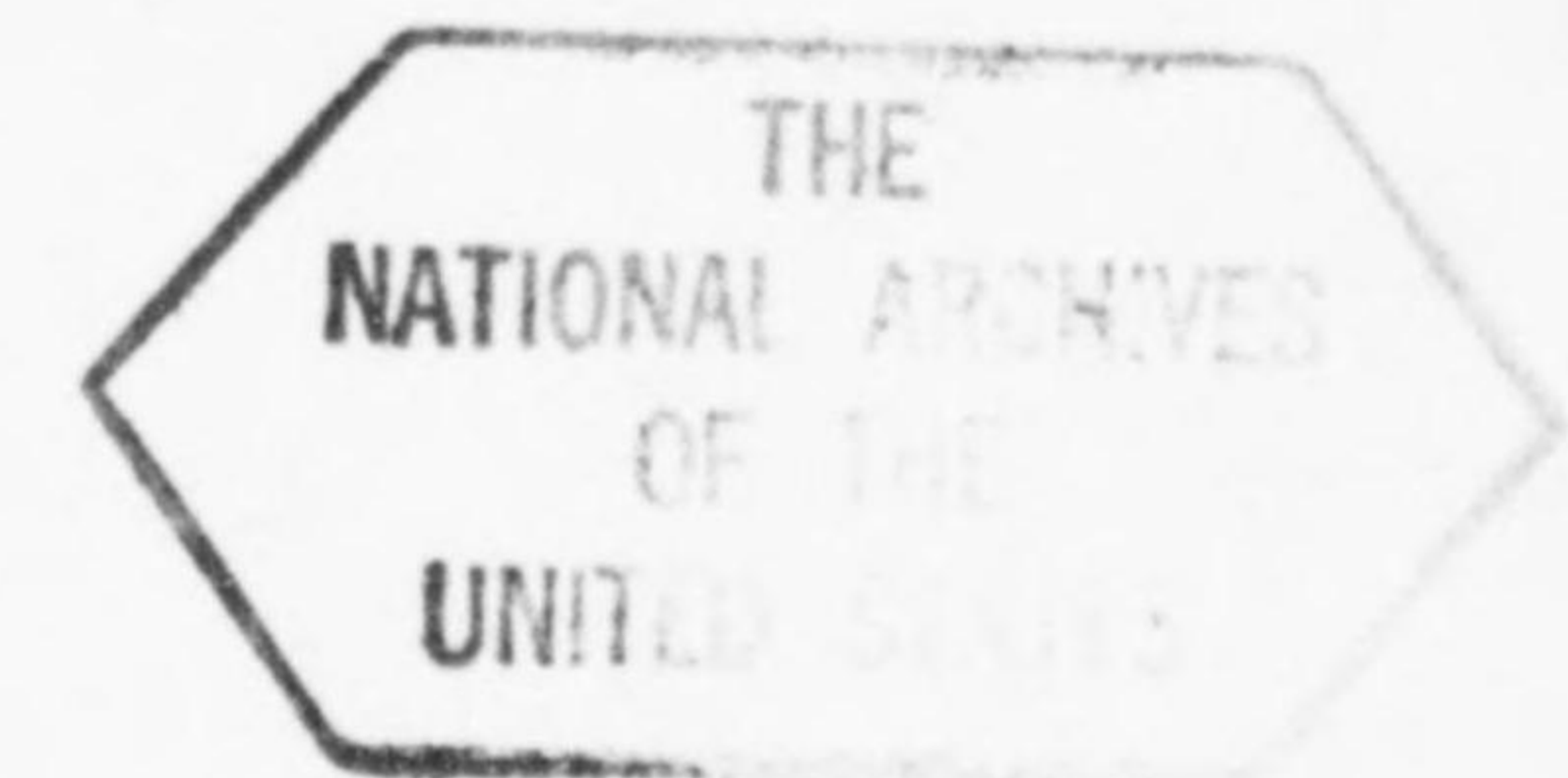


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2582
- (2) Folder title/number: (33)
Interviews and SMGO Reports
- (3) Date: Apr. 1948 - Sept. 1948

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
9760 (Iwate)	c, d

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction : Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

P.W.

RWB

RDB/rdb

SUBJECT: Results of Meeting.

TO: : Lt. SMGO, Iwate MG Team.

1. Following are the results of a meeting with Prefectural Welfare Officials on 25 June 1948, 0815 hours to 1215 hours, Iwate Prefectural Offices:

A. Increase of 118% in Relief in Kind, May over April, was attributed to a late shipment of clothing and bedding due last year and distributed in May.

B. The inservice training of the Minsei in appears to be progressing along suitable lines. Meetings are scheduled at least once a month in sub-prefectural areas, pamphlets have been printed and distributed down to the town and village levels, and a question & answer section has been added to the local paper to answer the need for wider distribution and dissemination of Minsei in purposes. (The foregoing was the word of the Officials with the exception of the newspaper notices which were actually read by my interpreter. They are also kept in a scrapbook by the Welfare Office, Prefecture.)

C. A Meeting of new Minsei in is scheduled on the 5 of July in Morioka and the Team Welfare Officer has been invited and plans to attend.

D. A meeting of department heads is held 3 to 4 times per month to discuss problems, trends, new business, etc. (This source was a verbal report by the Prefecture Welfare Chief.)

E. The Daily Life Security Law has been passed down to the towns and villages and has been explained by sub-prefectural officials. (Prefectural source)

F. Child Welfare Chief has given the above distribution and dissemination to the Child Welfare Law. (Prefectural source)

G. The Japanese Red Cross and Community Chest heads are working together in their coming campaign and are now selecting their committees, about 30 persons, and setting up a program to commence ~~the~~ about 1 July. All sub-prefectures are represented. (Prefecture source)

H.

7 650385
 355575
294790

.0385

7650385) 294790.000
 22951095
65279050
 61202920
40761300

576
 459
117
 .2
459 | 11700
 918

247867
 113601, 18
1 13601 | 134,266.00
 113601
206650
 113601
930490
 908808
21,682

M. H. H.

*Please use the form in addition
 to the field trip request form. This
 will eliminate error in order as far
 as vehicles are concerned.*

The name of

2. Following are the suggestions on Welfare Activities and Administration made to the Prefecture by the Team Welfare Officer:

A. An effort should be made to have the Department heads and Section Chiefs make surveys and checks themselves to keep in close touch with sub-prefecture work.

B. All reports from sub-prefectures should be analyzed rather than merely recorded (which appeared to be the attitude) and any discrepancies or pronounced variations should be examined and checked and a notation should be included in their report to this headquarters. This precludes the necessity of additional and unnecessary meetings.

C. The case records of juveniles do not seem to be complete and a translated copy was requested for study and possible alteration.

D. The Red Cross and Comm. Chest officials seem to have a good background for this work and Mr. Setsutaro, JRC, appears to be very efficient.

E. A total of the losses in lives, property, food, and yen should be entered on the monthly fire report. This would enable a comparison to be made between months and if these figures were brought home more ~~forceably~~ forceably to the sub-prefectures it would aid a concerted effort in curbing fires, hence a reduction in Welfare aid expenditures.

F. ~~It was~~ If a "Model Minsei iin" were selected from each ~~one~~ sub-prefecture and presented with a scroll at some type of ceremony or meeting, it would add to the incentive of the others. The same type of incentive should be offered to the sub-prefectural offices.

G. If possible, every sub-prefecture should have a Red Cross "Thermometer" to record the progress on contributions. The same theme carried on in the Prefecture and an award (Plaque, banner, etc.) be given to the first sub-prefecture reaching 100%.

3. Request remarks on this report as to worth of content and desirability of future reports of this nature to SMGO.

~~Results of a meeting with Prefectural
Welfare Officials on 25 June 1948 0815 hours
to 1215 hours, State Prefectural Office.~~

~~1. Increase of 118% in Relief in
Kinsai ^{may overapprox} attributed to a late shipment of
clothing and bedding due last year and dis-
tributed in~~

14 Jun

*Interim
part 3*

TO : Public Welfare Officer, Iwate Military Government Team
 FROM : Public Welfare Bureau, Iwate Prefecture Government
 SUBJECT: Prefectural Officials who have an excellent talent of English, under the age of

	<u>NAME OF SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	
Ken	Liaison Office	Commissioner	SHUZO Shuji Terui	27	Fou
"	Public Welfare	Superintendent	Toshimasa Nabeshida	32	Yok
"	Prevention	Engineer	Ei Akaishi	31	Tob
"	Forestry		Noboru Saito	23	Mor Cog
Iwate-Shiwa Gun	Public Welfare	Superintendent	Shoichi Nagano	30	Col

*Under 35³
 grad. fr. College or Univ. ⁴ TOHOKU
 Excellent ability about Eng.
 DEFINITE INTEREST IN PWEL
 Call back at 1300.*

S. HAMADA
 Chief of Public Welfare
 Iwate Prefectural Government

14 June 1949

Iwate Military Government Team

Iwate Prefecture Government

who have an excellent talent of English, under the age of 35

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Commissioner	SHUZO Shuji Terui	27	Fouraign College	Odori Morioka city
Superintendent	Toshimasa Nabeshida	32	Yokohama College	Hanamaki, Hienuki-Gun
Engineer	Ki Akaishi	31	Tohoku University	Kuriyagawa, Morioka city
	Noboru Saito	23	Morioka Agricultural Coggege	Sannohecho, Morioka city
Superintendent	Shoichi Nagano	30	Colonial University	Shinjo, Morioka city

S. HAMADA

Chief of Public Welfare Bureau
Iwate Prefectural Government

TOHOKU

4
in
Eng.
N. WEL.

00

*Country
presenting
mission*

*Superintendent
(Shuyi)
Engineer*

*Tohoku University
of Medicine course*

譯名	姓名	氏名	筆名	学	住所	家族
步外	囑託	照井 国治	三七七	外筆専門卒	盛岡市大通	一
厚生	主事	滑志田 敏正	三二七	横浜専門卒	神戶市花巻	三
予防	技師	赤石 英	三一七	東北大学医学部卒	盛岡市厨川	四
林産		省森 隆	三三二	盛岡農専卒	盛岡市厨川	一

英語堪能者

○ ○ ○

勤務所職名 所 仙地方事務用拓管農 指導員		氏名	及川 幹夫	生年	二七 六一	学歴	宇都宮高 農卒	住居	所 仙郡高田	族扶養係	なし
To : Public Welfare Section, Iwate Military Government Team From : Welfare Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government Subject: Recommendation of a candidate of an official who is supposed to have XXXXXXXXXX conditions for being sent to Social school in back States.		Location of his office....Kesen Gun Sub-prefectural office His main job(In charge of)...Director of pioneering agriculture Name..... MI Mikio Okawa Age 27 EducationGraduated from Utsunomiya Agricultural College AddressTakada town, Kesen town, Kesen county, Iwate Prefecture Dependant.....None									

S. Hamada
 Chief, Welfare Bureau,
 Iwate Prefectural Government

(1)

File under spec. rept. RWB

THE RECORD OF THE SEVENTH GOHENJIS VILLAGE WELFARE COMMITTEE MAN'S MEETING HELD ON THE 15TH OF SEPT.

Date & Place : Opened at one o'clock on the 15th of Sept. 1948

Persons Attended : Mayor, Clerk Mr. Kawamura, clerk Mr. Taguchi ten welfare committee men (Tokuji Kodate, Asahachi Okuyama, Takeo Kidoguchi, Tsuya Sakamoto, Shigekichi Taguchi, Suetaro Chiba, Shigehachi Taguchi, Chiekami, Kinzo Orito, Sesaku Igarashi)

Persons absent : (Kohichiro Taguchi, Takeaki Debori, Genjiro Oku, Iku Matsuda, Hiroshi Fujita)

- Subjects Talked -

About new applications of Living Aid and other problems.

- (a) We decide that Koma Wayama will be paid Occupation Aid 2,000 yen.
- (b) We decided that Kidoguchi Minseiin will check about the payment of Living Aid for Yoshino Mikami by the Next meeting.
- (c) The recommendation of one person from this village for Fukuda area welfare committee will be postponed
- (d) We decided that Enzo Mikami can get 500 yen of funeral aid.
- (e) We decided that Ziro Sawaguchi's family can get the funeral aid and the Minseiin in charge of the family should check about living aid and this case should be talked on the next meeting.
- (f) Miki Sawa asked Sakamoto committee that she can't bring up Mitsue Sawa and wanted her daughter to be sent to almshouse. So we decided that well connect with the police station and fix this case.
- (g) According to the change of the lowest rate of living expenses, well decide the paying money and classification on the next meeting as follows ;

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF FAMILY										Remarks
	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	TEN	
A	13.00	29.00	51.00	52.00	71.00	85.00	97.00	109.00	121.00	133.00	New
	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	53.00	Old
B	10.00	24.00	46.00	47.00	66.00	80.00	92.00	104.00	116.00	128.00	New
	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Old
C	8.00	19.00	40.00	42.00	60.00	75.00	87.00	99.00	111.00	123.00	New
	5.00	8.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Old

- * (h) We decided that Kamechiyo Tozawa can get medical aid under the condition of contributing ten percent ^{of} the pay.
- * (i) We decided that Hachiro Otawara can get medical aid under the condition of contributing ten percent of the pay.
- (j) Will talk to the ~~travelling~~ authorities concerned about the way to cash out the travelling expenses

(2)

- (k) About making the children's cards :
Each welfare committee man should investigate the children in his area and making the cards he should bring the cards with him on the next meeting.
- (l) About investigating the children who have shortage of clothes; -
We decided that letting middle and primary school investigate the children who need clothes, we will decide the children who can get clothes rationing.
- (m) As Takeaki Debori, the welfare committee man, who had been taking care of Fukuda Area, resigned, Shohachi Tatebayashi was elected to be the welfare committee man by mutual agreement.
- (n) We decided that Kakuzo Takebayashi can get the medical aid of 7,500 yen for purchasing his cork or wooden leg.

* Reported on correction of these statements
on 26 Oct. '48

Town official made a mistake.
He was warned about such procedure.
Sub prefecture welfare official was told to keep on the
alert.
A notice was put in the paper
a report to be sent to all gun offices for dissemination

LIVING AID APPLICATION

Received on 22 nd of
Sept. 1948
Gohenji Village.

Present Address : Gohenji village Ninohai Country
(Moved to this place on 4th Jan 1946)

Resisted Address : Ditto

Former Address : China

NAME	BIRTH DAY	EDUCATION	HEALTH	OCCUPATION	MONTHLY INCOME
(Householder) Genhachiro Ota	April. 4th 1892	Middle school unfinished	Sick	None	¥ 50.00
Setsuko Ota	Mar. 23 1923	Youth Normal school	good	Middle school teacher	¥ 2,200.00
Mutsuo Ota	July 1 1924	Commercial school	Good	Official in sub-pref. off.	¥ 1,400.00
Yoko Ota	Apr. 2 1933	Middle school gile	Good	None	None
Hiroko Ota	Apr. 14 1937	Primary school boy	Good	None	None
Yasuo Ota	Dec. 5 1934	Middle school boy	Good	None	None
Toshinari Ota	May. 13 1938	Primary school boy	Good	None	None

Reason Householder got sick, and can't keep my family

I apply living aid for my family.

August. 27 1948

Genhachiro Ota (HAN)

TO : The Mayor Gohenji Village.

As we are paying him medical aid we recided that we'll not pay him
living aid.
Committee meeting on Oct 6.

BILL FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SEPTEMBER

Person treated : Ota Genhachiro

Name of the Illness : Tuber Culosis

From 11th of Sep. 1948

To 28th of Sep. 1948

Common mediline for 18 days

Special Mediline for 9 times¥ 769.00

Blood test - once¥ 36.00

Injection - four times¥ 360.00

Total ¥ 1,165.00

I certify that this bill is correct.

October 6th 1948

Doctor : Gentaro Sato

Fukuoka Hospital
Iwate Agricultural Association
Fukuoka town Ninohei Country

TO : The Mayor of Gohenji

APPLICATION FORM

M
A

Classification of Assistance		3	Present Address		4		Perm For
Condition of Family	Relationship	Name	Date of Birth	Degree of Education	Condition of Health	Occu Name	
	Name of Householder	7	8	9	10		

(No. of Record)

Disposal Column	Mayor	Assistant Mayor	Head of Welfare Section	Assistant Welfare	Sec. Man of This Type	Order	Date of Order	No. of Order	Date of Aid Begin	Mo In
	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	

FORM

		Minsei - iin Approval Sign	1	Date of Arrive at Present Address	2
		4	Permanent Address	6	
			Former Address	5	
Degree of Education	Condition of Health	Occupation and Name of Office	Monthly Income	Reason Of App.	
9	10	11	12	13	

an is e	Order	Date of Order	No. of Order	Date of Aid Begin	Monthly Income	Monthly Expenditure	Monthly Shortage	Aid Sum (Monthly or one Time)	Aid of Day Sum
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

INCL. # 1

ACTIVE FILE

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
N A K A O	O K A D A	K A T O	H A M A D A	T A N A K A	T A K A H A S H I	S A S A K I	I T O	C H I B A
			2					1

INACTIVE FILE

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
								H A M A D A
								7

ACTIVE FILE

T	6	5	4	3	2	1
H A M A D A	T A N A K A	T A K A H A S H I	S A S A K I	I T O	C H I B A	S A T O
2					1	

INACTIVE FILE

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
					H A M A D A	C H I B A
					7	2

PROTECTION'S RECORD

Date Paper
Minsei
Signature

District Type No.	Present Address	2		Permanent Address	4		
				Former Address	3		
Condition of Family	Name	Relation Ship	Date of Birth	Degree of Education	Condition of Health	Occup Name	
	6	Householder	8	9	10		
		7					
Legally Responsible Relative and Relation to Applicant	Address	Name	Relationship	Bread Win and Condi			
	14	15	16				
Reason aid is Needed, Present Condition of Family		18					
Life Aid	Date of Application	Date of Approval Change or Abolition	Order No.	Date of Aid Begin	Aid of Date Sum	Description of Dwelling Accommodation	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	

SECTION'S RECORD

Date Paper Filled Out Minsei - lin Approval Signature or Han	1
--	---

2	Permanent Address	4	Date of Arrive at Present Addr.
	Former Address	3	5

Holder	Date of Birth	Degree of Education	Condition of Health	Occupation and Name of Office	Monthly Income	Remarks
	8	9	10	11	12	13

Name	Relationship	Bread Winner Ability to Earn Money and Condition of Property
15	16	17

Order No.	Date of Aid Begin	Aid of Date Sum	Description of Dwelling Accommodations	25 Income	Earned Income	
21	22	23	24		Send from Family	
					Total	

Other Aid	Date of Application	Date of Approval Sum, Change or Abolition	Order No.	Date of Aid Begin	Aid of Day Sum	Description of Dwelling Accommodatio

Future Plan	27
-------------	-----------

Change of Minsei-iin Opinion	28
---------------------------------	-----------

	29
--	-----------

Date	Matters
	29

INCL. # 2

Order No.	Date of Aid Begin	Aid of Day Sum	Description of Dwelling Accommodations	26 Expenditure	Food & Drink Expenses	
					Living Expenses	
					Clothing	
					Light and Heat Expenses	
					Education & Culture Exp.	
					Total	
					Day Shortage	
				Minsei-iin dose Recognize the Need Day Aid		

Matters

29

IWATE GUN

5 4 3 2 1 0 K.M



	N A M E	POPULATION	AREA
沼宮内	NUMAKUNAI	4.794	1.54
寺田	TERADA	3.793	72.10
一方井	ITUKATAI	3.393	60.63
御堂	MIDŌ	5.750	131.10
4	TOTAL	17.730	265.37 (KM ²)

	N A M E	POPULATION	AREA
松尾	MATŪO	13.429	230.98
平館	TAIRADATE	3.624	17.29
田頭	DENDŌ	3.991	40.30
大更	ŌBUKE	5.628	34.49
4	TOTAL	26.672	323.06 KM ²

● MATŪO
13.429 (Population)

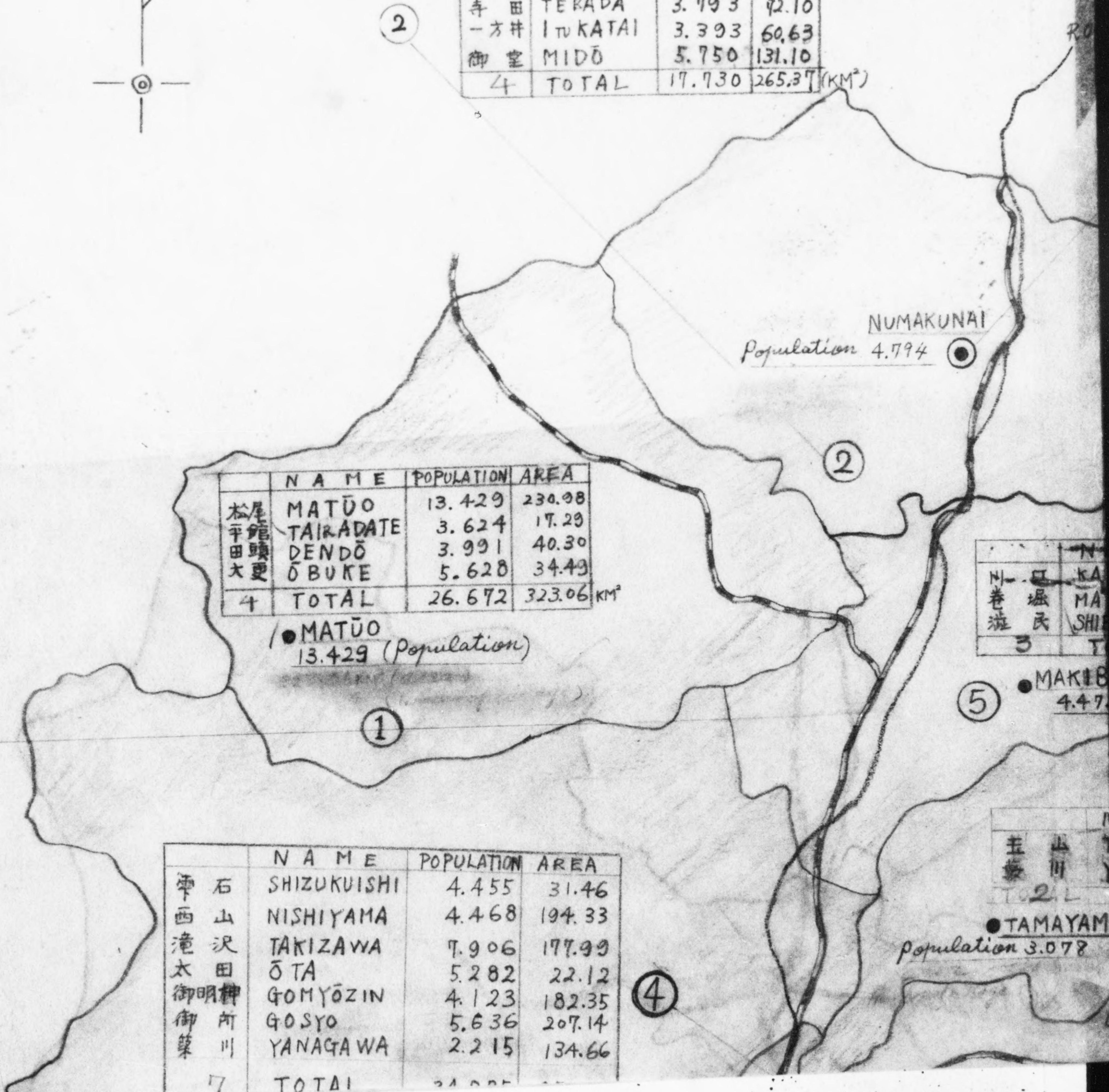
	N A M E	POPULATION	AREA
平石	SHIZUKUISHI	4.455	31.46
西山	NISHIYAMA	4.468	194.33
滝沢	TAKIZAWA	7.906	177.99
太田	ŌTA	5.282	22.12
御明神	GOMYŌZIN	4.123	182.35
御所	GOSYO	5.636	207.14
築川	YANAGAWA	2.215	134.66
7	TOTAL	34.005	1000.00

N	U	KA
巻	堀	MA
遊	民	SHI
3		T

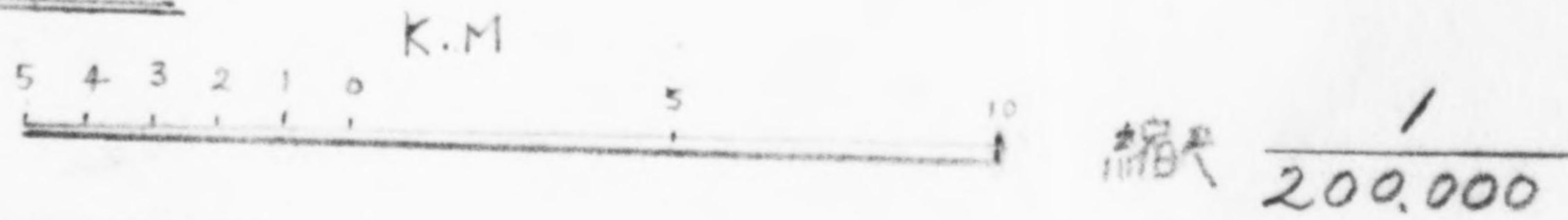
● MAKIE
4.47

主	山
藤	川
2	L

● TAMAYAMA
population 3.078



E GUN



	POPULATION	AREA
NUMAKUNAI	4,794	1.54
MAKIBORI	3,793	72.10
EKARI	3,393	60.63
KUZUMAKI	5,750	131.10
TOTAL	17,730	265.37 (KM ²)

Central town

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
葛巻	KUZUMAKI	6,742	200.37
江戸	EKARI	4,194	190.31
TOTAL	TOTAL	10,936	390.68 KM ²

NUMAKUNAI
Population 4,794

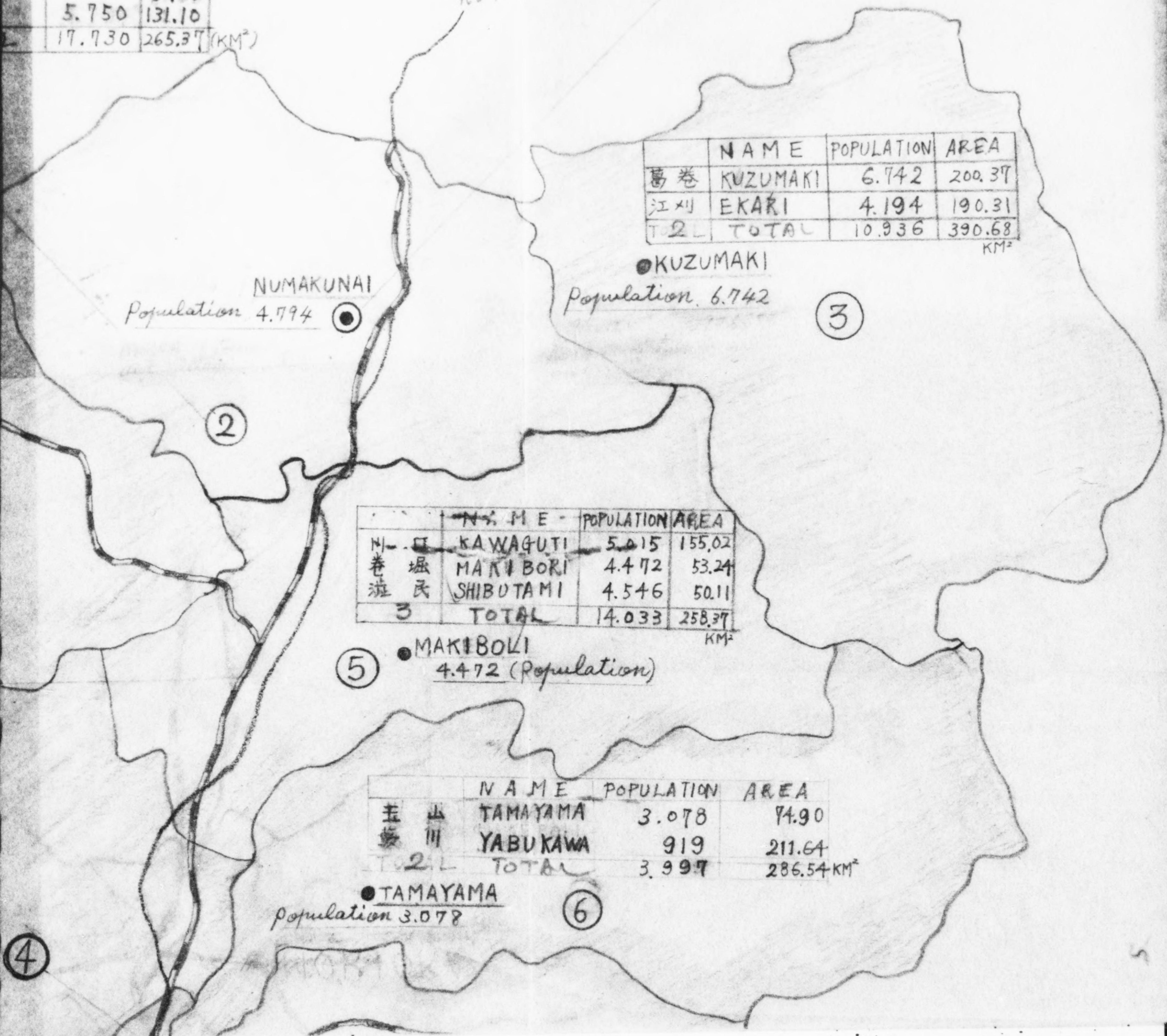
KUZUMAKI
Population 6,742

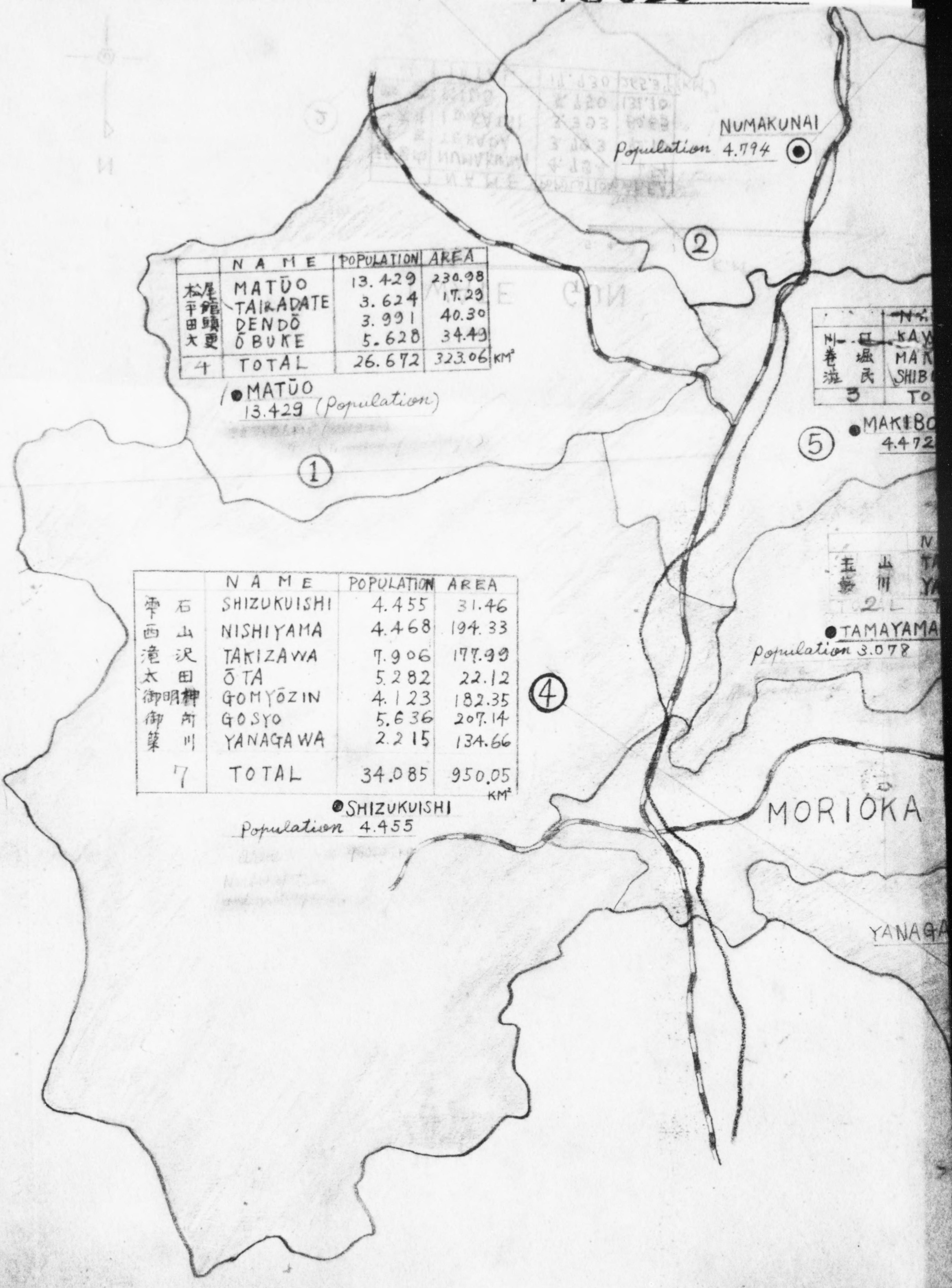
	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
川口	KAWAGUTI	5,015	155.02
巻堀	MAKIBORI	4,472	53.24
遊民	SHIBUTAMI	4,546	50.11
TOTAL	TOTAL	14,033	258.37 KM ²

MAKIBORI
4,472 (Population)

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
玉山	TAMAYAMA	3,078	74.90
藪川	YABUKAWA	919	211.64
TOTAL	TOTAL	3,997	286.54 KM ²

TAMAYAMA
Population 3,078





	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
松屋	MATŪO	13.429	230.98
平館	TAIRADATE	3.624	17.29
田頭	DENDŌ	3.991	40.30
大更	ŌBUKE	5.628	34.49
4	TOTAL	26.672	323.06 KM ²

● MATŪO
13.429 (Population)

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
川口	3	
巻		
遊		
堀		
民		
3		
TOTAL		

● MAKIBO
4.472

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
平石	SHIZUKUISHI	4.455	31.46
西山	NISHIYAMA	4.468	194.33
滝沢	TAKIZAWA	7.906	177.99
太田	ŌTA	5.282	22.12
御明神	GOMYŌZIN	4.123	182.35
御所	GOSYO	5.636	207.14
築川	YANAGAWA	2.215	134.66
7	TOTAL	34.085	950.05 KM ²

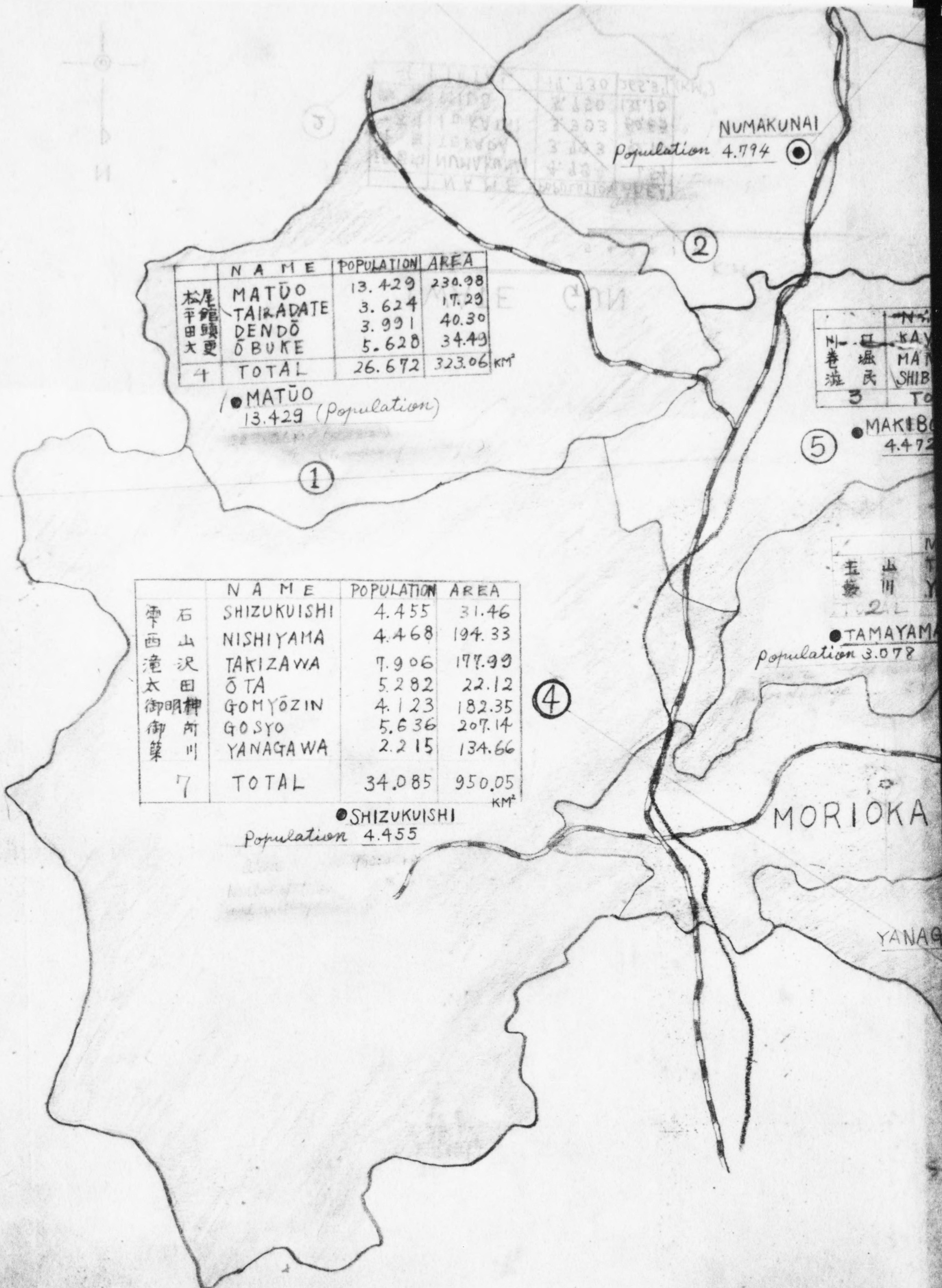
● SHIZUKUISHI
Population 4.455

● TAMAYAMA
Population 3.078

MORIOKA

YANAGA

NUMAKUNAI
Population 4.794



	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
松尾	MATUO	13.429	230.98
平館	TAIRADATE	3.624	17.29
田頭	DENDŌ	3.991	40.30
大更	ŌBUKE	5.628	34.49
4	TOTAL	26.672	323.06 KM ²

● MATUO
13.429 (Population)

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
栗石	SHIZUKUISHI	4.455	31.46
西山	NISHIYAMA	4.468	194.33
滝沢	TAKIZAWA	7.906	177.99
太田	ŌTA	5.282	22.12
御明	GOMYŌZIN	4.123	182.35
御所	GOSYO	5.636	207.14
築川	YANAGAWA	2.215	134.66
7	TOTAL	34.085	950.05 KM ²

● SHIZUKUISHI
Population 4.455

NUMAKUNAI
Population 4.794

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
川口		
巻		
遊		
3		

● MAKIBO
4.472

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
玉山		
2		

● TAMAYAMA
Population 3.078

MORIOKA

YANAGAWA

葛卷	KUZUMAKI	6.742	200.31
江刈	EKARI	4.194	190.31
TOTAL	TOTAL	10.936	390.68

KM²

NUMAKUNAI
Population 4.794

● KUZUMAKI
Population 6.742

②

③

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
川	KAWAGUTI	5.015	155.02
堀	MAKIBORI	4.472	53.24
民	SHIBUTAMI	4.546	50.11
3	TOTAL	14.033	258.37

KM²

⑤ ● MAKIBORI
4.472 (Population)

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
山	TAMAYAMA	3.078	74.90
川	YABUKAWA	919	211.64
TOTAL	TOTAL	3.997	286.54

KM²

⑥ ● TAMAYAMA
Population 3.078

④

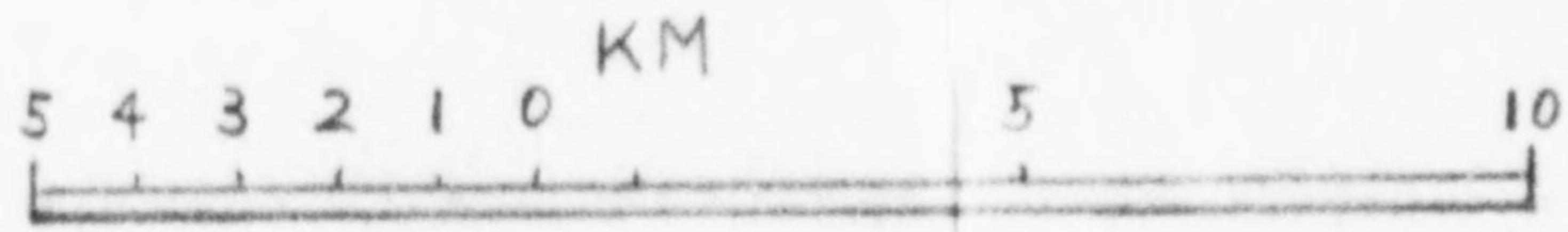
MORIOKA CITY

YANAGAWA

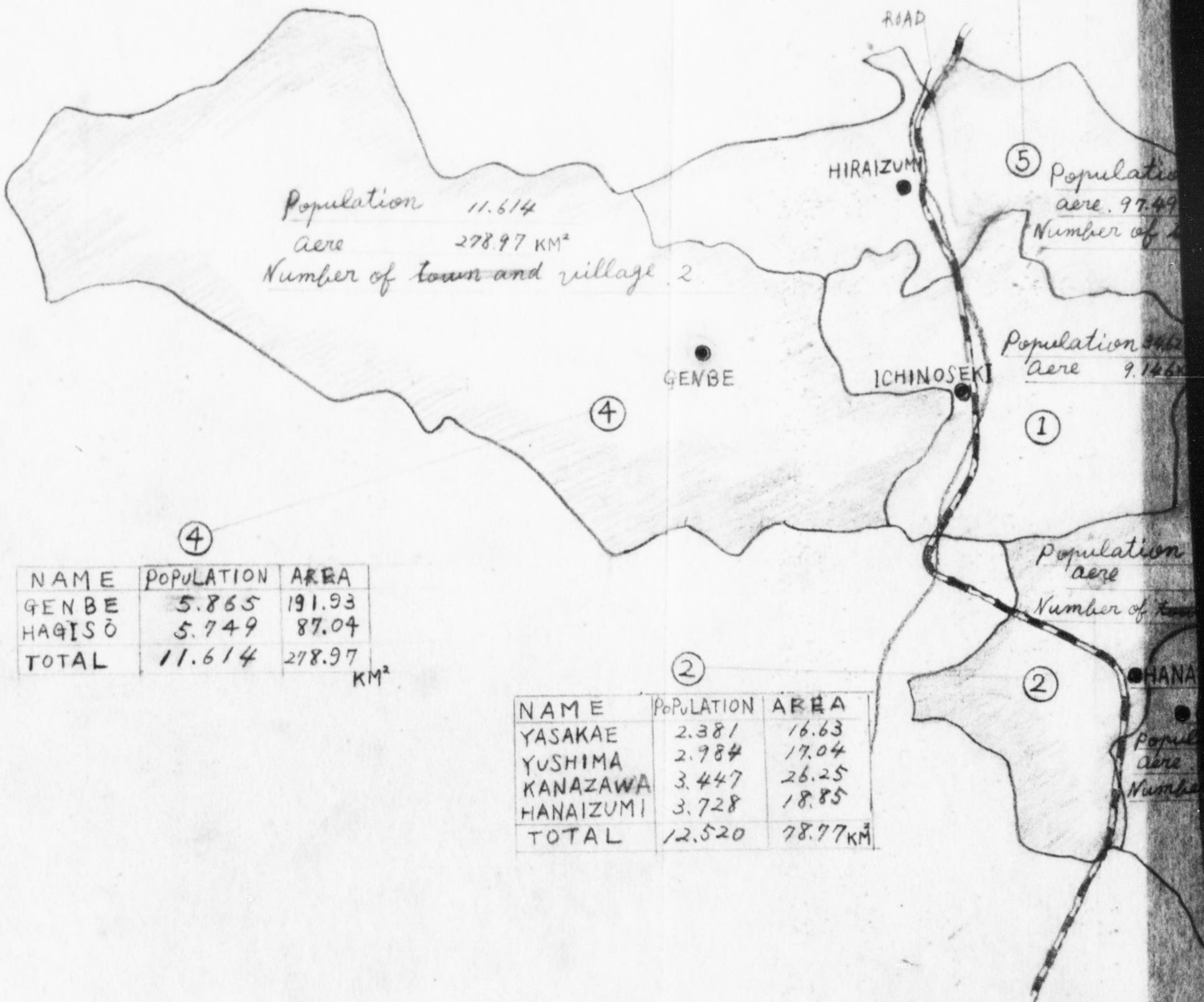
④

NISHIIWAI GUN

縮尺 $\frac{1}{200,000}$



NAME
HIRAIZUMI
MAIKAWA
NAGASHIM
TOTAL



Population 11,614
 Aere 278.97 KM²
 Number of town and village 2

⑤ Population
 aere 97.49
 Number of

Population
 aere 9.146

Population
 aere
 Number of

HANA
 Popul
 aere
 Number

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
GENBE	5,865	191.93
HAGISŌ	5,749	87.04
TOTAL	11,614	278.97

KM²

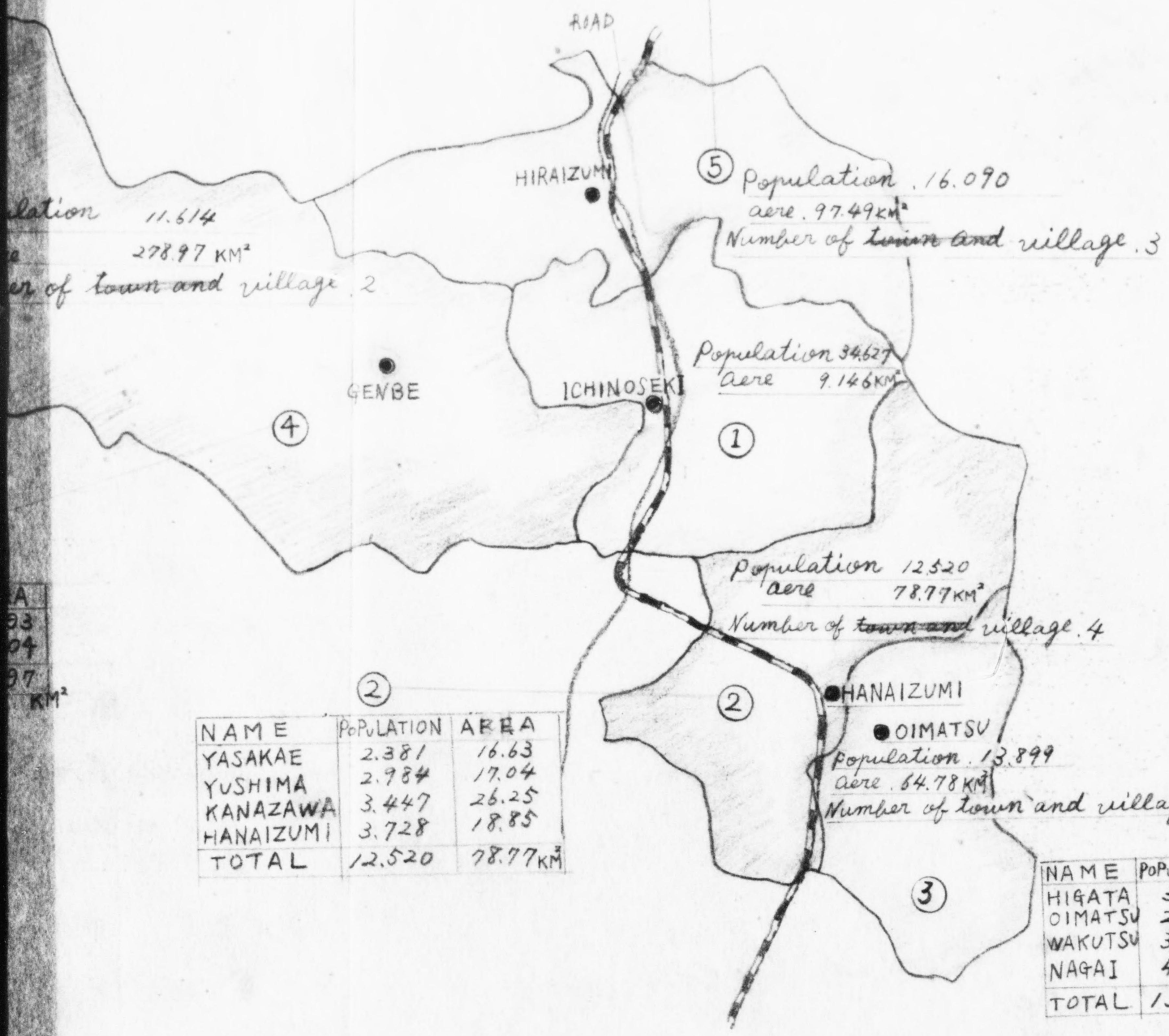
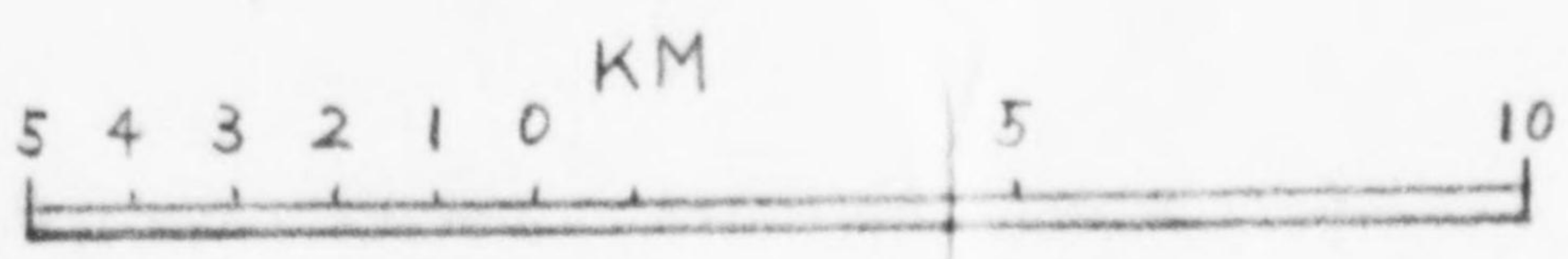
NAME	POPULATION	AREA
YASAKAE	2,381	16.63
YUSHIMA	2,984	17.04
KANAZAWA	3,447	26.25
HANAIZUMI	3,728	18.85
TOTAL	12,520	78.77

KM²



ISHIIWAI, GUN

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
HIRAIZUMI	6,671	44.03
MAIKAWA	5,117	31.42
NAGASHIMA	4,302	22.04
TOTAL	16,090	97.49 km ²

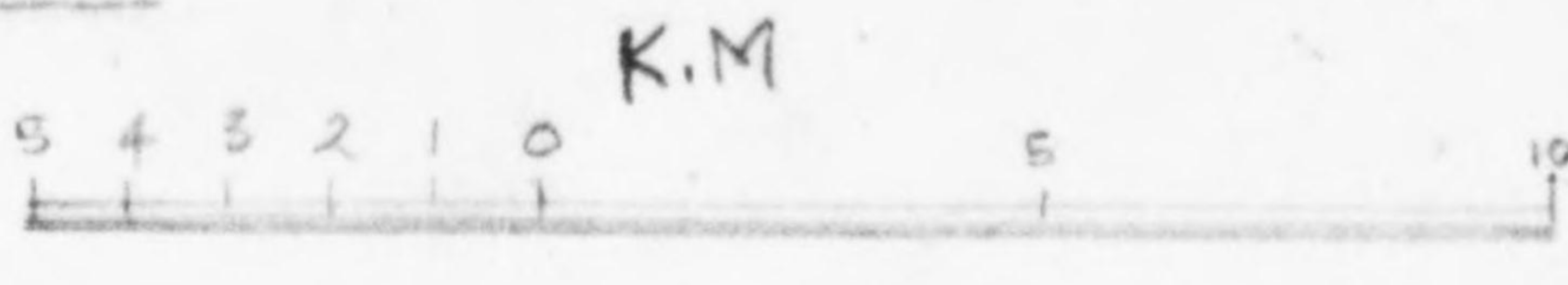


NAME	POPULATION	AREA
YASAKAE	2,381	16.63
YUSHIMA	2,984	17.04
KANAZAWA	3,447	26.25
HANAIZUMI	3,728	18.85
TOTAL	12,520	78.77 km ²

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
HIGATA	3,658	12.85
OIMATSU	2,324	15.44
WAKUTSU	3,658	12.85
NAGAI	4,259	23.64
TOTAL	13,899	64.78 km ²

A
93
04
97
km²

IWATE GUN (include Morioka city)



	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
沼宮内	NUMAKUNAI	4,794	154
寺田	TERADA	3,793	72.10
一方井	ITUKATAI	3,393	60.63
街堂	MIDŌ	5,750	131.10
TOTAL		17,730	265.39 KM ²

Population 17,730
Area 265.39 KM²
Number of town and village 4

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
松尾	MATSUO	13,427	230.98
平館	TAIRADATE	3,624	17.29
田頭	DENDŌ	3,991	40.30
大更	ŌBUKE	5,628	34.49
TOTAL		26,672	323.06 KM ²

● MATUO
13,427

Population 26,672
Area 323.06 KM²
Number of village 4

	NAME
川口	KAWAGU
巻堀	MAKIBO
遊民	SHIBUTAM
TOTAL	

● MAKIBOL
4,472

Population 26,588
Area 793.27 KM²
Number of town and village 5

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
栗石	SHIZUKUISHI	4,455	31.46
西山	NISHIYAMA	4,468	194.33
滝沢	TAKIZAWA	7,906	177.99
街所	GOSYO	5,636	207.14
街所	GOMYOZIN	4,123	182.35
TOTAL		26,588	793.27 KM ²

● SHIZUKUISHI
4,455

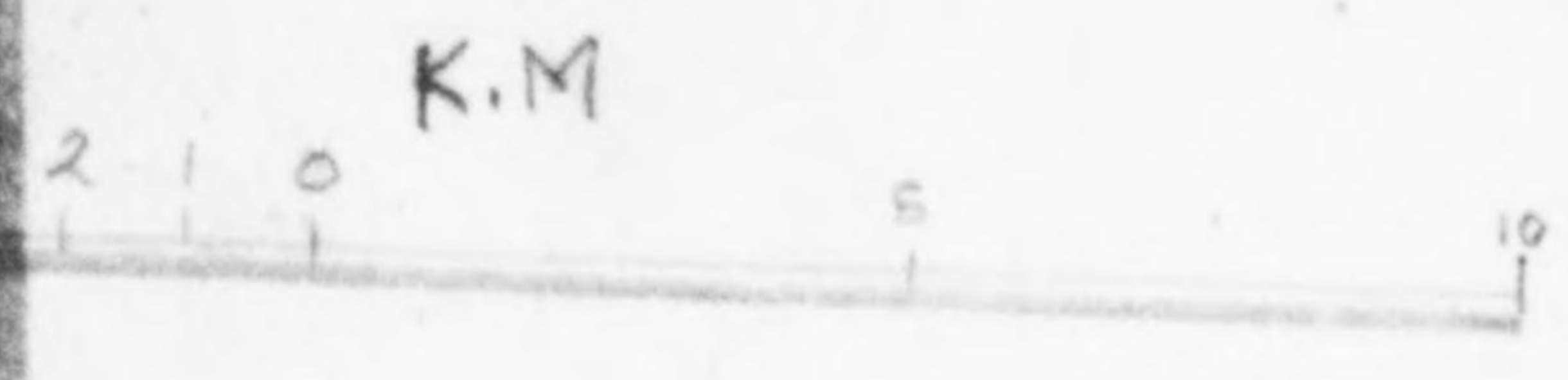
	NAME
玉山	TAMAYA
坂 III	YABUKA
TOTAL	

● TAMAYAMA
3,078

● MORIOKA

Population 114,59
27,65

include Morioka city)



1
200,000

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
KUNAI	4,794	1.58
ADA	3,793	72.10
ATAI	3,393	60.63
	5,750	131.10
TOTAL	17,730	265.39 KM ²

Population 17,730
Area 265.39 KM²
Number of town and village 4

②

● Kunakura
4,794

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
葛巻 KUZUMAKI	6,742	200.37
江刈 EKARE	4,197	190.31
TOTAL	10,936	390.68

Population 10,936
Area 390.68 KM²
Number of town and village 2.

③

● Kuzumaki
6,742

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
川口 KAWAGUTI	5,014	155.62
巻堀 MAKIBORI	4,472	83.24
遊民 SHIBUTAMI	4,546	50.11
TOTAL	14,033	288.97

⑤ ● MAKIBOLI
4,472
Population 14,033
Area 288.97 KM²
Number of village 3

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
玉山 TAMAYAMA	3,078	77.90
藪山 YABUKAWA	919	211.64
TOTAL	3,997	289.54

⑥ ● TAMAYAMA
3,078
Population 3,997
Area 289.54 KM²
Number of village 2

⑦

● MORIOKA
Population 114,593
Area 276.65 KM²

⑦

NAME	POPULATION	AREA
------	------------	------

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
松尾	MATSWO	18,427	230.98
平郷	TAIRADATE	3,624	17.29
田頭	DENDŌ	3,991	40.30
大更	ŌBUKE	5,628	14.49
TOTAL		26,672	323.06 KM ²

● MATUO
13,427

①

Population 26,672
Area 323.06 KM²
Number of village 4

Population 26,588
Area 793.27 KM²
Number of town and village 5

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
栗石	SHIZUKUISHI	4,455	31.46
西山	NISHIYAMA	4,468	194.33
滝沢	TAKIZAWA	7,906	177.99
掛所	GOSYO	5,636	207.14
行所	GOMYOZIN	4,123	182.35
		26,588	793.27 KM ²

● SHIZUKUISHI
4,455

④

Kunakunai
4,774

	NAME
川口	KAWAGU
巻堀	MAKIBO
遊民	SHIBUTAM
TOTAL	

⑤ ● MAKIBOL
4,472

	NAME
玉山	TAMAYA
菰山	YABUKA
TOTAL	

● TAMAYAMA
3,078

⑥

● MORIOKA
107,096

⑦
Population 114,59
Area 376.65
Number of town and City

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
松屋	MATSUO	13,427	230.98
平郷	TAIRADATE	3,624	17.29
田頭	DENDŌ	3,991	40.30
大更	ŌBUKE	5,628	34.49
TOTAL		26,672	323.06 KM ²

● MATUO
13,427

①

Population 26,672
Area 323.06 KM²
Number of village 4

Population 26,588
Area 793.27 KM²
Number of town and village 5

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
栗石	SHIZUKUISHI	4,455	31.46
西山	NISHIYAMA	4,468	194.33
滝沢	TAKIZAWA	7,906	177.99
橋本	GOSYO	5,636	207.14
待遊	GOMYOZIN	4,123	182.35
		26,588	793.27 KM ²

● SHIZUKUISHI
4,455

④

Kunakunae
4,794

	NAME
川口	KAWAGU
巻堀	MAKIBO
遊民	SHIBUTAM
TOTAL	

⑤ ● MAKIBOL
4,472

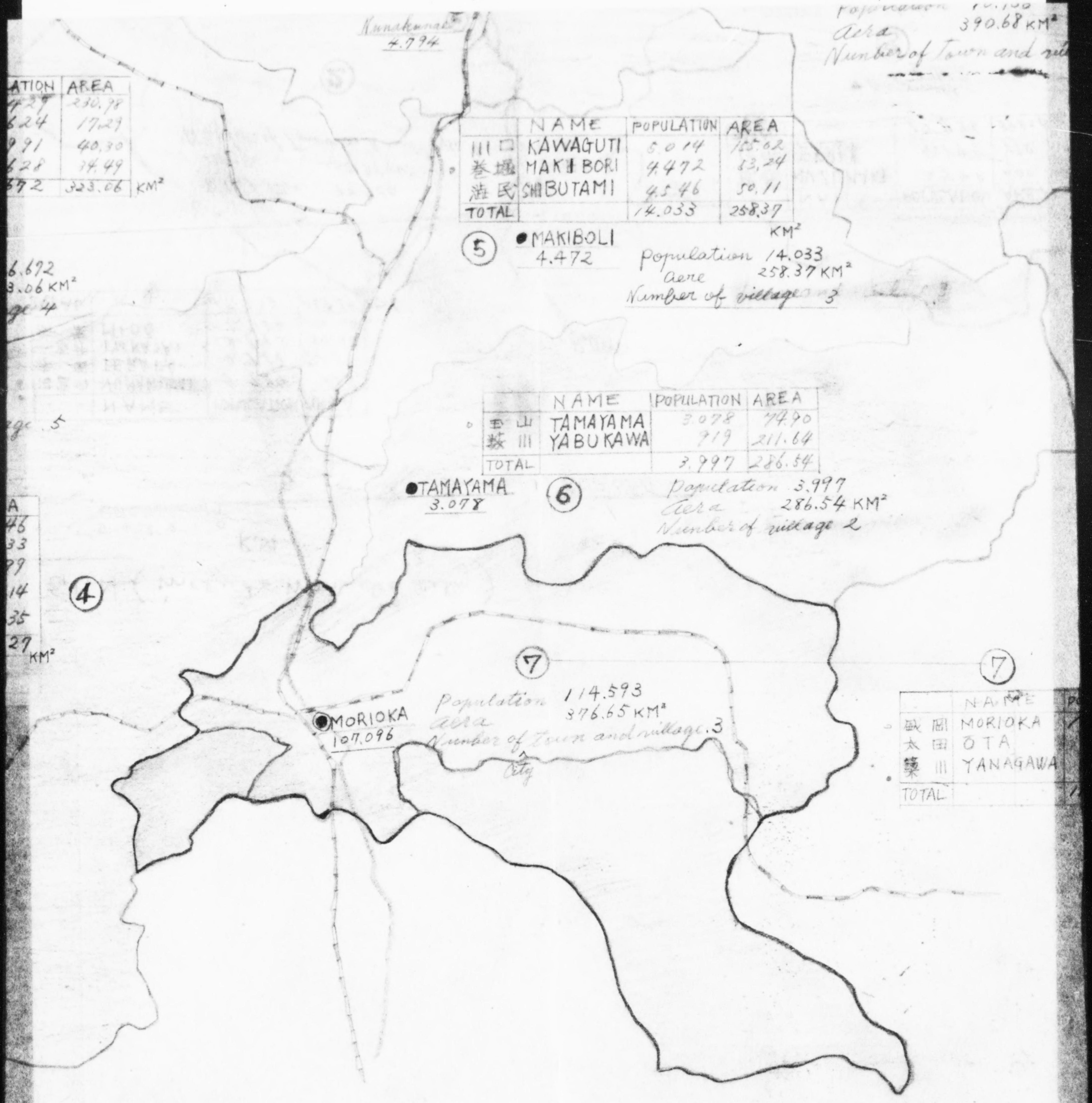
	NAME
至山	TAMAYA
藪山	YABUKI
TOTAL	

● TAMAYAMA
3,078

⑥

● MORIOKA
107,096

⑦
Population 114,500
Area 376.6
Number of town and city



LOCATION	AREA
427	230.78
624	17.29
991	40.30
628	74.49
372	323.06 KM ²

Kunakunai
4.794

Population 14,100
Area 390.68 KM²
Number of Town and village

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
川口	KAWAGUTI	5014	155.62
巻堀	MAKIBORI	4472	33.24
澁氏	SHIBUTAMI	4546	50.11
TOTAL		14,033	258.37

⑤ ● MAKIBOLI
4.472
Population 14,033
Area 258.37 KM²
Number of villages 3

6.672
3.06 KM²
page 4

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
玉山	TAMAYAMA	3078	77.90
藪川	YABUKAWA	719	211.64
TOTAL		3,997	286.54

● TAMAYAMA
3.078
⑥
Population 3,997
Area 286.54 KM²
Number of village 2

A
46
33
29
14
35
27
KM²

④

● MORIOKA
107,096
⑦
Population 114,593
Area 376.65 KM²
Number of Town and village 3
City

	NAME	POPULATION
森岡	MORIOKA	107,096
太田	OTA	
藪川	YANAGAWA	
TOTAL		107,096

⑦

Kunakonae
4.794

Population 14,033
Area 258.37 KM²
Number of Town and village 2.

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
川口	KAWAGUTI	5,014	155.62
巻堀	MAKIBORI	4,472	13.24
澁民	SHIBUTAMI	4,546	50.11
TOTAL		14,033	258.37

⑤ ● MAKIBOLI
4.472
Population 14,033
Area 258.37 KM²
Number of village 3

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
玉山	TAMAYAMA	3,078	74.90
藪山	YABUKAWA	919	211.64
TOTAL		3,997	286.54

● TAMAYAMA
3.078
⑥
Population 3,997
Area 286.54 KM²
Number of village 2

● MORIOKA
107,096
Population 114,593
Area 376.65 KM²
Number of Town and village 3
City

⑦

	NAME	POPULATION	AREA
森岡	MORIOKA	107,096	219.80
太田	OTA	5,282	22.12
藪山	YANAGAWA	2,215	134.66
TOTAL		114,593	376.65

In looking at the institutional picture in Iwate Prefecture, I have tried to approach the subject from three angles. The first is to look at it from its present position and its relation to the Welfare program in the prefecture. At the present time in Iwate prefecture there are _____ welfare institutions, Of these _____ are private. That ~~####~~ shows the preponderance of employment of private agencies by the local town and or village welfare departments. The result is that the aims of the indoor relief program as set up under SCAPIN # 775, SCAP memo AG 091.4, and OD 35//2 December 1946, are ~~##~~ being applied too loosely and the aims behind them are not being pursued as diligently as they should be.

These private institutions are being run on a total figure of _____ yen for the period of ~~####~~ 1947-48. Total cost to the government for supporting these institutions in regard to public recipients of indoor aid for the period Feb. 1948 to August 1948, was 2,532,291 yen. 80.4% of the people assisted during this period were taken care of in hospitals and mental institutions, however, and ~~####~~ ^{91.4% of the total} ~~percentage~~ cost was used for treatment of these people. This means that 19.6% of all the persons ~~##### amount was used for this purpose.~~ aided by indoor relief ~~##~~ are being taken care of in institutions. This is less than 1/5th of the total number.

On a monthly average basis, using the above percentages, 97 persons receive indoor relief costing 82,299 yen. These figures ^{do} ~~are~~ not including those persons

receiving medical care in hospitals. In comparison with the number of ^{public} institutions in Iwate prefecture, this figure is very small and it appears that these persons can be taken care of adequately. However, the public institutions ^{are} ~~##~~ not in sufficient number with regard to the type of need. By that I mean that the greatest need for indoor relief is being answered by the private institutions and not by the prefectural government.

OPH - 17 persons - one home - PRT. KAGANO

ORPHANAGES -

MCH -

REFORM

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION

There is a total of 85 80 Welfare institutions in Iwate Prefecture. Of this number 40 are work shops, 32 are nurserys, 1 reform school, 3 mothers and childrens homes, 1 asylum, 1 old peoples home, 1 maternity ward, and 2 charity hospitals.

The sanitary condition of the work shop are not good. Latrines are not cleaned properly and there is very little effort put forth to see that the drinking water is pure and clean. Poor lighting is a common fault of the sewing ~~can~~ centers. Buildings are usually old and have very little heat in the winter months making the working conditions uncomfortable. Shortage of materials is a constant source of irritation. Equipment is in poor condition. The chief reason for these institutions is to provide jobs and to give vocational training, but this seems to have been forgotten.

The common fault with no exceptions of the nurserys is lack of cleanliness. Some of the employees are nurses but that is not the case generly. Food kitchens are open with no screens and flies are very bad. ~~The childrens chop sticks are sometimes placed in the same container after washing.~~ The educational training of the child is adequate for a child of that age. This consist of games, music and picture reading. The children seemed to be getting enough to eat but the calory conten is low. Most of the nurserys have access to a part time doctor for quarterly checks and in cases of emergency. The experience of the managers is good however some of the teachers have no previous training at all. No cases of physical punishment or mistreatment have been encountered.

The reform school located in Morioka City did not come up to welfare standards. Children of all ages occupy the same building. Some children seemed undernourshed and several have run away, thus indicating that they were not properly handled. No cases of physical punishment has ^{VE} been noted. The building is in poor condition and the grounds are too small. There is always a lack of recreational equipment in these institutions. Kitchen was very dirty and contained a lot of flies. The latrine was poor. No follow ~~up was made to see if the leaves the institution to see~~

up of the child is made once he or she leaves the institution to see that they are reformed.

Widows and childrens homes represent about the same conditions as the others. They are all private concerns so they operate on the barest necessities of life.

The asylum has people of all ages in them and no access to medical attention. The staff did not thave the professional experience ~~which-mental-eases,~~ with mental cases, which these people must have. Food is not sufficient in quantity or calor~~y~~ content. Several children are undernourshed. The manager works for the rail company during the daylight hours and tends the institutions at night. The suprevision of the institutions is badly neglected. Needless to say the place is in very poor sanitary condition.

In short out of 80 Public Welfare institutions ther is only 37 public institutional. It is the opinion of theis office that all institutions of the same type should be dissolved and made into a few good ones. By this saving of money, buildings, and experienced persones a few really good welfare institutions could be realized.

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
IWATE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO#468 UNIT#3

SUBJECT: Special Report on Instructional Conference with Welfare Officials

TO : Lt. Col Rehkop, SMGO, Iwate Military Government Team

I. Due to the lack of efficient administrative procedures of the Public Welfare Section, Iwate Prefecture, inclusive of the towns and villages in Iwate Prefecture, it was decided to hold instructional conferences with prefecture and gun officials present.

II. The purpose of the first of these conferences was held to standardize certain administrative procedures throughout Iwate Prefecture. Overall responsibility was that of the prefecture. To assist prefecture in dissemination of this information and to demonstrate good instructional methods, the conference was conducted by the Public Welfare Officer, Iwate Military Government Team. The conference dealt with the application form for all types of aids, case record form for cash grant aids, active and inactive files and a numerical recording system for each. Responsibility for application of this program was ~~that~~ that of the prefecture, who, in turn, held the sub-prefecture office responsible for all towns and villages under their jurisdiction.

1. Representatives from the prefecture welfare department, four cities and twelve guns assembled in the prefecture lecture hall the morning of 4 November 1948, from 1000 hours to 1200 hours and from 1330 hours to 1530 hours. The opening address was given by Mr. Hamada, head of the prefecture welfare department. He covered the two week extension of the Red Cross Community Chest drive and each areas' responsibility in addition to the following items:

A. Notes are to be kept as a permanent record of all conferences

and inspections that are attended by any welfare official, on all levels. 2

B. Aid money should be paid promptly, as there is no excuse for delay.

C. Where ever possible, increase the number of women Minsei-iin.

He then introduced Lt. Robert D. Bentley, Public Welfare Officer, IMGT, who conducted the conference.

2. It was conducted in a lecture and conference style using charts for the instructor and identical blank forms for every one present. The lecture that prefaced the instruction stressed the importance of the use of good, standard types of forms and the futility of such procedure unless it is used in conjunction with a simple, but accurate filing system.

A. The first period was spent in covering the interpretation and filling out of every section of the application form (inclosure number one) (Note: The form used is the Japanese copy that has been put in general service through out Iwate prefecture and is used when applying for all types of aid. This being the latest Japanese version and due to the large number now on hand and the shortage of paper it was deemed inadvisable to attempt a revision at this time.) Each section of the form was numbered and each section was covered individually. The Japanese officials each had a copy and followed the instructor, section by section. The fact was constantly brought to their attention that this was a conference and ~~that~~ that only by questions and discussion could that theme be carried out and a thorough understanding be realized.

B. In general, the important points stressed were as follows:

(1) Fixing ~~of~~ ^{the} responsibility for the form by having the Minsei-iin fill out the form and sign it, section 1 and 2

(2) Clarifying the difference between the applicants pre-

sent and legal address, section 3 to 6.

(3) Show ~~ing~~ as completely as possible the condition of the family with regard to education, health and income status, at the time the application was made out, section 7 to 10.

(4) Use the applicants reason for applying for aid in section 13.

(5) Show the agreement by all officials concerned and the disposition of the case as designated by ~~the~~ **HAN** stamps in each space, sections 14 to 18 and 19 to 21.

(6) Show complete data with regard to income, expenditures and aid payment, as decided by the Minsei-iin committee, section 22 to 26.

C. During the discussion on the application form, questions were asked by the audience and the instructor, a few of which are shown below.

(1) Inst. Ques. Who should fill out this form, the applicant or the Minsei-iin?

Aud. Answer. #1. The applicant.

#2. The Minsei-iin.

Inst. Answer. I believe the Minsei-iin should be the person to fill out the application, using the applicants figures. He would be more familiar with the questions and if any error is made on the form or a question arose as to one of the answers, the responsibility would be upon the Minsei-iin.

(2) Aud. Ques. What date would you use if the applicant is living where his father and grandfather lived and had been there all his life?

Inst. Answer. I would use the date of his birth, for you are only interested in when the applicant began his residence there, which would have nothing to do with his antecedents.

(3) Aud. Ques. Should the "condition of health" (section 10) section be changed every time some one in the family becomes ill ? 4

Inst. Answr. That section should not be changed at all, for this is to show the condition of each member at the time of application. Other changes can be shown in the remarks column of the case record.

(4) Aud. Ques. If a recipient is now receiving one type of aid and desires another type, should he make out a new application form?

Inst. Answr. Yes, because the condition of the family may change. It is possible, however, to use the same ~~application~~ **CASE RECORD** form for both types of aid. In any case, a notation should be made on each form used of other types of aid granted by referring to the previous application and / or form. This provides you with a check on the information, also.

3. CASE RECORD FORM (Inclosure number two)

A. Again, each member of the audience was provided with a blank copy of the case record form, with each section numbered. The relationship of this form with that of the application form was described and the similarity between the first 13 sections of the two forms was pointed out.

B. In general, the important points stressed were as follows:

(1) The first new information on the case record form dealt with the nearest legally responsible relative, sections 14 to 16. Section 17, ability of breadwinner to earn income, was determined only after a thorough discussion with the Minsei-in committee. This also was the method applied to section 18. Completed only after discussion.

(2) Sections 19 to 23 can be taken from the application form but the description of the house would have to be taken from the Minsei

Minsei-iin's information, as to the owner, condition and number of people residing therein.

8

(3) The income should include all members of the family and should be grand total of all types of income for the family, Section 25. The same should apply to expenditures, section 26, listing all types and use extra space if need be.

(4) Section 27 should describe the means of complete rehabilitation of the family as suggested by the Minsei-iin committee. This should take into consideration the opinion of the Minsei-iin in charge of the case, which is entered in section 28. Any additional information, subsequent changes or vital information should be entered in section 29, together with date and the name or signature of the individual making the entry.

C. Below are some of the questions asked, together with the ~~XXXXXX~~ answers that were asked during the discussion on the case record form.

(1) Aud. Ques. Should additional income from relatives be included in regular income?

Inst. Answr. Yes, but it should be marked as such and the frequency of receipt should be taken in to consideration.

(2) Aud. Ques. Under what column should medical expenses be listed?

Inst. Answr. It should be listed as additional (living expenses).

~~(3) Aud. Ques. What if a man has a car that is used for business purposes? Should the depreciation be listed as an expense?~~
~~xxxxxxx farmer's goods, his goods, xxxxxxxx~~

~~Inst. Answr. The depreciation should be listed as an expense.~~

~~(4) Aud. Ques. Should the value of the property be listed as an asset?~~

~~Inst. Answr. Yes, the value of the property should be listed as an asset.~~

(3) Aud. Ques. What if a man is on a yearly salary ,

6

such as a farmer that sells his goods on a seasonal basis ? What would his monthly salary be ?

Inst. Answr. Take the total yearly income and divide it by twelve, this will give you an average monthly income upon which to base your decision.

(should be in capital letters)

4. → Active and inactive files, under a numerical recording system.

A. Each active application should be numbered consecutively and the name should be recorded under that number on the index sheet, (in closure number three). This index should include disapproved cases as well as approved, in order to record each application.

B. As each case is declared inactive or disapproved, a line is drawn through the name of the applicant and the new number in the inactive or disapproved file is posted in the box below the name.

C. The case record and the application form should be filed together in the inactive file.

D. This numbering system provides accessibility to any one case record or application form and shows the disposition and present location of each form.

III. Conclusions drawn from the first conference.

1. There is a very definite need for education of Japanese officials on all levels. This conference partially answered this need.
2. As shown by their interest and questions at the conference, it was worthwhile to them. Later reports from the field indicating comprehension of further dissemination, justify this EFFORT. (Two guns held similar conferences the following week. At Waga sub-prefecture office, the same charts used at the original conference were borrowed for the meeting of all town and village heads.)

3. Origination of the conferences should be held at the prefecture level, by prefecture officials. These should be carried to lower levels by sub-prefectural officials. The lower level conferences conducted by gun officials offer additional training for the conducting official.

4. Outside speakers and prefecture specialist should be procured for prefecture-wide meetings.

5. Military Government personnel should take an active interest in these conferences to give weight to each affair.

6. Full employment of training aids, movies, slides, posters, charts and other "attention catchers" should be ~~encouraged~~ encouraged.

7. All meetings should be of a conference and discussion method, with as much audience participation as possible. There should be a minimum use of the confining and uninteresting lecture

PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER

H E A D Q U A R T E R S
TOHOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 309

Lt Col Ercla De Tenley
Iwate Military Government Team
APO 468 Unit 3

1 April 1948

Dear Don:

Following is an extract from a personal letter received from Colonel Beasley. It may be of some value to you.

"During the past four months, Annex B-2 Monthly Activities Reports have been graded into the three categories shown below. In grading, the following points have been considered:

a. Does the report actually reflect the work being done by the team welfare officer, or is it material hastily assembled at the end of the month from prefectural welfare sources, vaguely worded, padded, or showing evidence that it represented work done by EM or Japanese National staff?

b. Does it reflect a well rounded program of welfare activities, with proper attention to priorities?

c. Does it contain specific, concisely presented material on administrative review of prefectural public assistance programs, with conclusions reached or facts presented on which conclusions can be drawn, and at least minimum information on child welfare and disaster relief activities?

d. Does it point up and explain current trends in the welfare program, note and explain new developments and advances in the development of public welfare programs in the prefecture?

e. Does it reflect initiative and advanced, sound ideas in training programs, development of constructive relationships with prefectural officials and otherwise show an expanding influence of the MG welfare program on the prefectural welfare officials and their welfare programs?

f. Does the report show that the MG Team is carrying out its responsibilities of surveillance established by Eighth Army OD's and special instructions and does it conform to the outline and instructions for reporting set forth in OD 71, 10 December 1947?

Results of the grading of January reports for teams in your area are:

Containing Material of Exceptional Value	Containing Material of Value	Containing Material of No Appreciable Value
---	---------------------------------	--

* *

Iwate"

* *

/s/ Harlan R Statham
/t/ HARLAN R STATHAM
Colonel, Infantry

HEADQUARTERS
IWATE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 468 Unit 3

3 April 48

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Lt Col De Tenley, SMGO, Iwate Military Government Team, APO 468-3

1. The Public Welfare Section of Tohoku region held a conference in Sendai on 30 - 31 March 1948.
2. Represented at the conference were Mr. Markusen of SOAP; Capt. Jacobsen, 8th Army; Mr. Roork, IX Corps and Tohoku Region, and Welfare Officers of all Teams in Tohoku Region.
3. The following items were discussed and information obtained as listed:
 - a. Child Welfare Law:
 1. The enforcement act for this law has been passed and is now being distributed.
 2. Child Welfare Board became official on 1 April 1948. Information as to authority and duties of this Board was outlined.
 3. A minimum standard for institutions is being worked upon at present. It will be distributed in the near future.
 - b. Public Assistance:
 1. The reporting of assistance in the monthly report was discussed.
 2. A new "Hatsusha", as yet unnumbered and unofficial, was presented in outline form. This new directive will enable the needy receive the assistance they actually need - not determined by a standard maximum limit. All persons present agreed it was a big step forward.
 - c. Administrative Reviews:
 1. Check lists and forms were compared.
 2. Utilization of findings with Japanese officials was discussed.
 3. Reporting of reviews in monthly reports was discussed and information was obtained on the "finer" or more technical methods of making these reviews.

d. In-Service-Training of Minsei-in:

1. Use of Japan School of Social Work was outlined and different suggestions were obtained as to sources of possible "subsidizers" of individuals to attend this school, i.e., Red Cross, Community Chest, etc.

2. Iwate Prefecture is doing a fine job on this program and mention was made of it by Mr. Markuson of SCAP.

e. Aids to Public Welfare Officers:

1. A manual is being written outlining duties of all departments in Military Government.

2. Instructions were given as to the effective use of time schedules, and the liaison between Military Government and the Prefectural Office.

3. Suggestions on Special Reports were made.

f. A round table discussion ended the conference. During this discussion which lasted all afternoon, the following information was obtained:

1. There are communists in Niigata Prefecture.

2. Aomori Prefecture has difficulty with their transportation.

3. Mr. Markuson of SCAP does not understand Social Insurance but thinks all questions are good on this subject.

4. Captain Jacobsen of 8th Army has been in Japan for twenty months.

GEORG B. GEHRUNG
1st Lt., Inf.,
Public Welfare Officer