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

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3058

(2) Folder title/number: (5)
Ehime Prefecture

(3) Date: Sept. 1950 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9760	c

(5) Item description and comment:

Ehime

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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SUBJECT: Conference with Nishi-Uwa and Higashi*Uwa, town and villages
22 June 11:00 to 16:00 1950

Attendants:	Nishi-Uwa gun District Office chief and welfare staffs	7
	Higashi-Uwa gun welfare staffs	3
	Yahatahama City Office welfare staffs	7
	Town and villages staffs of Nishi-Uwa gun (17 towns & villages)	17
	Uwa-cho village staffs of Higashi-Uwa gun	3
	Directors and DN teachers of Nishi*Uwa and Yahatahama city	6
	TOTAL	43

Miss R : What is the necessity of social work?

To assist people who have problems. The problems are chronic and temporary.

Chronic: chronic disease, old aged, physically handicapped, mentally handicapped

Temporary: unemployment. temporary illness, loss of wage earner, accident, juvenile delinquency, misbehavior of children, family discord, & personality

To stop the expansion is the biggest problem. A example of a man suffering from TB was given. See Kagawa Prefecture city conference report dated 29 June 1950.

What can the social workers do to solve these peroblems?

1. To discover the problem
2. Pin it, measure it and understand it.
3. Consider all possible solutions with the client
4. Choose what seems the best solution
5. Get those concerned tp agree upon the plan of action
6. Get the action on the plan

Result: rehabilitation

QUEstion : We wish to know the qualification of paid officials?

Mr Ikeda : A person who has college background
A persons who graduated the social school in Tokyo or Osaka
A persons who has taken 6 months training course
A person who passes the welfare ministry's examination
A persons who has been engaged in welfare work for over 2 years since 1 Jan 1946
A person who has over 3 years teaching experience since 1946
A person whose qualification has been approved by the governor
Newly appointed persons age limit is from 20 to 45 years
Persons who are engaged in welfare work can be over 45 yrs of age.

Question : According to Miss Randolph's lecture we do not have any questions to ask but our biggest problem is the revision of local tax. The establishment of paid officials and work is very well understood but I still think the boundary is quite difficult.

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Miss R : We must get skilled case workers and not half baked case workers. To get trainers to teach them. To combine the community and college by training the students what the communities need. Some social workers who graduated the social school are not able to get a job here in Japan. This is a very sad story.

Question from vice mayor of a village : Concerning day nursery problems we are in fear of decrease of day nursery expenditure.

The local tax will increase but I believe this should be the nation's responsibility

Mr Gochika : You do not have to fear in decrease of day nursery expenses. Expenses depends on the operation of the day nursery. If their is any illegal act appeal to the Pref Child wel section. "Do not get fear before actual operation"

Mr Ikeda : Protection is to be burdened by the nation and is indicated in the law. 80% nation, 10% ken and 10% city, town and village. Something will be done for 1951 fiscal year. 1950 fiscal year as it is. The minsei-iin allowances will be deducted.

Question : Problem regarding equalization fund was inquired by the audience. (I could not understand this quite well. ek) Mr Ikeda answered that a Local Financial equalization Fund was established. (This was all I could get out of it.) ek)

Mr Ikeda : Do you mean the equlization fund for PA money?

Question : I still cannot understand but wish to have clarified in detail.

Mr Matsumoto : Will study the case and notify you later in the next meeting.

Question : Will the foreign nationals receive PA money?

Mr Ikeda : The law reads that the Koreans who have continuously resided in Japan even after post war will be recognized. Appeal system will not be recognized as stated in the Constitution. The foreign national who repatriated post war and returned to Japan again will not be recognized.

Question : If a person engaged in Old People's Home get s ill will they be taken care of equivalent to the town and village government officials? by NHI Law?

Mr Ikeda : Where do you get your pay?

Answer : From the village

Mr Goshima : Then you should be able to.

Question : Who is going to pay the full saldries to the full paid officials?

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Mr Ikeda : The law says it must be set by 31 March 1951 in towns and villages.

Question from DN: The management expenses for infant is more than for minor children who actually needs more. I think the management expense for minor children should be more than infants. We wish to have food sent to the day nurseries that fit the children. We have some foods that we do not know what to do with.

Miss R : The Americans send what we have and send what has nourishment. If you have food that you do not know how to use instructions should be sent from your HQ. In some cases very valuable nutritious foods are seemed to be wasted here which are also very rare in the States. Infants food are sometimes consumed by older children. These foods were sent in emergency and was was used in emergency but now this time is over. We must study the method if use.

Question : We wish to know how babies are cared for in the States ?
Here at the day nursery 1 teachers takes care of 3 or 4 infants

Miss R : Cry is good for the baby if she is well fed and well clothed.

Miss R : I wish to tell of how food, clothing has been collected and contributed to you.
Informations are sent by papers, churches etc and boxes are set in certain places to be filled .
They all give what they have because all Americans are not rich either. Door to door collection is made in some places.
We wish to trade the spirit behind our contribution.
If you have food from the States that you do not know how to use please list it down and I will find out for you.

Mr Y Adjourns the meeting by sending a message of appreciation to Miss Randolph, Prefectural Officials and Mr Fujioka.

Mr Matsumoto closes the meeting by telling his experience he had a party . He begdn by saying I would like to tell you all of my experience I had last night at a party. I was sitting next to Miss Randolph. Our plates were in front of us and I was trying to shake some salt out of the bottle to taste my tomato salad. I shook and and shook but did not come out. At last I shook so hard that the whole lump of salt fell on my salad. Miss Randolph cooperated and helped me out in taking off the salt. She was the case worker and I was client in need. Finally we took most of the salt off and I ate my tomato. I said its still "salty". She said you must burdem some responsibility. Beneath the salt was a tasty good tomato which I must endeavor to get. So I ate the salty tomato and finally got what I needed. Miss R said that it was not your fault that the salte fell out at once. It was the bottle or the weathers fault that made the salt dampy. It wis just like a dependent whose husband committed crime but ~~ikxixxxx~~ she is not to blame. Everyone applauded the speech.

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NANYO JIJI

17 Apr. 1951

Daily life security allowance for needy people for the first quarter of the 1951 fiscal year (April, May and June) was allocated to 29 towns and villages under the jurisdiction of Kitauwa Local Administration Office, Ehime Prefecture.

The amount of the daily life security allowance allocated of each town and village is as follows:

Yoshida-cho	¥ 919,710
Okunami-mura	150,000.
Kisakata-mura	163,500.
Tachima-mura	183,000.
Naritae-mura	180,000.
Mima-mura	210,000.
Futana-mura	105,000.
Yoshifuji-mura	25,800.
Aiji-mura	150,000.
Mishima-mura	339,864.
Hiyoshi-mura	190,000.
Izumi-mura	203,700.
Yoshinoo-mura	116,825.
Chikanaga-cho	40,029.
Takamitsu-mura	226,208.
Kuru-mura	623,550.
Kiyomitsu-mura	174,450.
Mimaki-mura	100,026.
Iwamatsu-cho	361,800.
Hatachi-mura	125,800.
Shimonada-mura	460,640.
Kitanada-mura	220,500.
Shimoha-mura	270,150.
Shoen-mura	146,211.
Tojima-mura	186,600.
Yushi-mura	142,780.
Miura-mura	212,170.

Translated by Takahashi

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Withdrawing

S
pm

EHIME SHIMBUN

16 Mar. 1951

The number of those poor people who need the aid of the Daily Life Protection Law is increasing day by day in Niihama City.

According to the investigation by the municipal public Welfare Section, 341 households receive the aid of the Daily Life Protection Law every month.

It is noticeable tendency that the number of war-widows has been decreased remarkably among them.

Translated by Hamada

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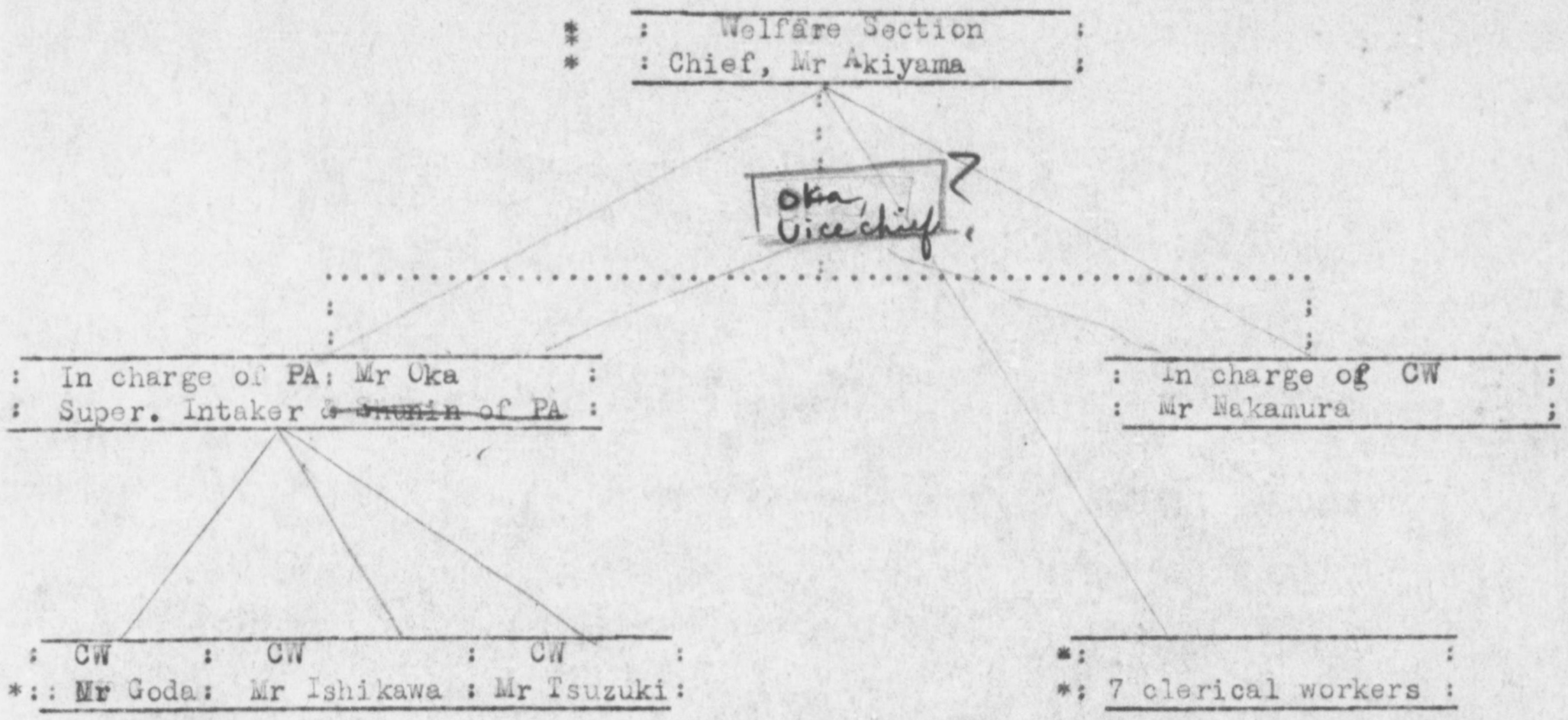
SUBJECT: Investigation of Niihama City Welfare Section on 6 and 7 of November 1950 by Emiko Kimura

1. Description of Niihama City:

Population: 57,661 (household 13,386)
Main industry: Industrial town

No. of protected households: 325 (991 people) (LA only)
The main cause of protection is unemployment, widows and TB patients.

2. The organization of city welfare section: (Conferred with Mr Oka as the Welfare Section chief is in Tokyo on a conference. City Wel Sec chiefs attend this conference in rotation.



This is the present organization.

* Niihama City has 5 districts and no branch offices at all. The 3 case workers are investigating 5 districts which keeps them very busy. Two more case workers will be assigned by December city assembly.

* At present they have 7 clerical workers. Out of 7 , 5 clerical workers
* ~~will be~~ engaged in clerical work of PA ranked as a social welfare secretary but will not do case work. The remaining 2 clerical workers will be pure clerical workers.

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* The Welfare Section chief of Niihama City attended the Shakai
** Jigyo Taikai (Social Work Meeting) in Tokyo of which the city
* welfare section chiefs take turns in attending. The content of the conference is social security system, consolidation of civilan agencies etc which is sponsored by the welfare ministry.

3. Personnel History of the City Welfare Section staffs :

(1) Mr Akiyama (4[illegible]) passed literature Dept of Higher Literature School, has 3 years experience in welfare, basic salary is ¥8796, Chief.
(2) Mr Nakamura, (33), shunin of CW, graduated middle school, has full paid officials qualification, 5 years experience in welfare, ¥7638 basic salary.
(3) Mr Oka, (30), graduated higher primary school, Has qualification of full paid official, 3 yrs experience, in charge of PA, basic salary is ¥6269.
(4) Mr Fujita, (57), normal school, has qualification of full paid official, 2 yrs experience, ¥4500, clerical work △
(5) Mr Fujita, (27), technical school, had full time paid official qualification, 4 yrs experience, ¥4863, clerical work △
(6) Miss Kondo, (33) Girls High school, has full time official qualification, 4 yrs experience, ¥5002, clerical work △
(7) Miss Fujita (34) Girls high school, not qualified, 5 months experience, ¥5700, clerical work △
(8) Mr Yamashita, (24), technical school, has qualification, 9 months experience, ¥3880, clerical work. △
* (9) Mr Gota , (44), left middles school, has qualification, 5 yrs experience, ¥8796, social welfare secretary
* (10) Mr Ishikawa, (45) college , has qualification, 4 yrs and 8 months experience, ¥7000, social welfare secretary.
* (11) Mrs Tsuzuki, (44), normal school, has qualification, 4 years experience, ¥6269, welfare secretary.

* The above three welfare secretaries all have welfare experience in or outside of the section. One of the male welfare secretary has been engaged in welfare work for about 10 years in Kosata-mura and was a chairman of the minsei-iin league and still is. The other male welfare secretary was in the welfare section doing PA work.

4. File System at Niihama City Welfare Section

A case record file is made for individual case records. This file is taken care of by Mr Yamashita, who is a clerical worker in charge of administration. They do not have a master card system. They have an "intakers register" in which the intaker, who is at present Mr Oka, writes in the names, date, district, purpose of there visit, remarks (rejected or further investigation is indicated here) of every needy that comes in for an interview.

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They have an "index file". The case no, kind of protection, method of protection, name, date protection determined, ditrict, date he or she entered the city, name of minsei-iin in charge (filled in by Mr Yamashita the clerical worker) alterrations made during protection is indicated.

The last record they have is a "case record" file. The number of the case is on the file so it will be easy to find. The following papers are in this case record file:

1. The intakers memo paper which the intaker fills in
2. Application paper which the intaker or the needy fills in
3. Report of actual investigation by the case worker
4. Certificate of monthly income from company etc if any
5. Estimated income form by other ways of earning if any
6. Income Recognition form
7. Alteration of amount of aid if any
8. Protection ledger, (hogodaicho) . case worker fills in
   Detail of above ledger is:

Case no; date of application; domicile; present address
Name of head of family;

Minsei-iin:

Case No: Date of apllication:
Domicile: Present address:
Name of head of family:
Structure of family to be protected:
Name:
Relation with head of family:
Date of birth:
Sex:
Education:
Occupation:
Kind of aid:
Degree of protection:
Method of protection:
Date opened for protection:
Date closed:
Date entered the city:

Detail of expenditure and income: *Occupation income:
Relative support :
Relief in kind :
PA :
Others:

Tax:
Property:
Debt:
Capacity of supporter:

Detail of expenditure:
staple food : Clothing:
Housing : Light :
Medical expense : Education:
Others

Reason for protection:
Other relief condition besides LA:
Running record of amount of PA given and date:

Daily average expenditure:

Living guidance:

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* A little slip of paper is pasted on top of "detail of expenditure and income" on the protection ledger form. See protection ledger form. This slip gives the brief outline of when the protection was opened or rejected after actual investigation by the case worker. The form is as follows: The word opened or rejected is written beside the date.

: Date opened or rejected :
:PA amount LA HA EA Total :
:that needy requests :
: :
:Minimum living :
:standard by law LA HA EA Total :
: :
:Needys income By Occupation :
: By support from relatives
: Others :
: Total:
: :
: :
: Balance by PA ¥ :

5. Procedure of application to assistance:

(1) Sources of referral are: Majority of the clients come to the office
Some are referred by minsei-iin etc

(2) The case workers work in the office during the morning and go out for investigation in the afternoons. This is their schedule.

I asked Mr Oka if the clients go to the minsei-iin before they come to the city. Mr Oka said that the city has held meetings with the minsei-iin telling them to xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx tell the clients to come to the city office and apply themselves. At first the city and minsei-iin had trouble but finally they became to cooperate with the city. Mr Oka said that the clients know of the DLSL. I asked them if special publicity was made. No but they know, In Niihama City the most honest minsei-iins were mainly hurt by the turnover of reorganization. Minsei-iin do not have power here in Niihama city, said Mr Oka.

a. The client is interviewed by the intaker who fills in the memo sheet and application form. If the client convinces he is not eligible for PA after explanation of DLSL and withdraws he or she is not registered in the application form but is registered in the intakers registration. (See Page 2 Para 4 "intakers register") If the clients does not convince he or she fills in the application form by themselves or by the intaker for actual investigation. The memo sheet and application form is then passed on to the case worker.

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b. The case worker goes on actual investigation and fills in the "actual investigation form" and other necessary formsasas shown on page 3.

c. The case worker does not make a definite answer to the client on the spot. It is made at the office and notification is sent to them within 14 days. If rejected the reason is sent to them. I asked Mr Oka if the clients receive protection money within 14 days too. He said yes. (Notification is sent to them within 14 days after the mayors approval.)

d. The clients receive their PA on 15th of every month. They get their check at the admst in welfare section and they themselves go the Account Section and receive their money.

e. The main causes of protection is unemployment, widows, and TB patients. Closed cases are by marriage, finds employments, recovery of illness and etc. Rejected cases are by income over standard , relatives support . From last June PA has increased, expecially medical aid for TB patients. As this city is lack of accommodation for them prevention is difficult. Majority of them are treated at home. Isolation is difficult because of housing shortage, and shortage of accommodation institutions. The only accommodation hospital is the National Sanitorium in Matsuyma City. They have a Isolated Hosiptal but this is for dysentry etc only and not for TB.

f. Up to March clients who requested advance payment were many but at present about only average one come in for it. No complaints has been received at all. (I should have asked them what they say to the clients who request for advance payment ek)

6. Additional informations:

Re rejected cases: Mr Oka said that many clients come in and apply for PA without consulting with their relatives who have ability to support them. After investigation by case workers many cases have been rejected.

Re clerical workers: Mr Oka said at first that the 5 clerical workers are all qualified as full time officials an they will do part time case and part time clerical work concerning PA but later he said that they will do only clerical work concerning PA. He said in futtre they are expecting to have 10 social welfare secretaries, 5 present case-workers and 2 future case workers which is still vacant and the 5 qualified clerical workers. (I should have asked more and more about these clerical workers because I still can't understand about them. I thought I did at the spot but I do not now. ek)

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7. In service training:

City has done no inservice training sponsored by themselves but the prefecture has done it for them once.

8. Running record for August, September and October :

	August	September	October
Livelihood Aid			
No. of cases received	23 cases	22 cases	14 cases
Rejected cases	3 cases	4 cases	3 cases
Opened cases	20 cases (62)	18 cases(46)	11 cases (32)
Closed cases	9 cases (24)	6 cases (12)	5 cases (13)
Medical Aid			
Received cases	10 cases (10)	11 cases (11)	10 cases (10)
Rejectedc cases	3 (3)	3 cases (3)	4 cases (4)
Opened cases	7 cases (7(	8 cases (8)	6 cases (6)
Closed cases	3 cases (3)	2 cases (2)	2 cases (2)
Vocational aid			
Received cases		2 cases (2)	
Rejected cases		0	
Opened cases		2 cases (2)	
Closed cases		0	
Education aid			
Received cases		1 cases (3)	1 cases (3)
Rejected cases		1 cases (3)	1 cases (3)
Opened cases		0	
Closed cases		0	

Protection Condition (as of 1 October 1950)

Livelihood Aid	325 cases	991 people	¥657,778.00
Education Aid	172 cases	246 people	¥ 45,119.00
Housing aid	320 cases	986 people	¥ 12,323.00
Medical aid	102 cases	124 people	¥434,437.00
Maternity Aid	1 case	1 people	¥ 1,000.00
Funeral aid	3 cases	3 people	¥ 5,200.00
Occupation aid	1 case	1 people	¥ 830.00
TOTAL	924 cases	2352 people	¥1156,687.00

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9. Spot check of case records:

Spot check of several cases were made but the standard indicated by the law and the amount of PA given is the same.

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See Sorge file

Dated as of August 1980

Subj: Organization chart of
Niihama City

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SUBJECT: Conference with Yahatahama City Welfare Section staffs
9:00 to 11:00 20 June 1950

1. Introduction from chief of Yahataha city welfare section, Mr Yoshioka
2. Mr Matsumoto speech
3. Miss Randolph's speech

Miss R : Are these all your staffs?

Mr Yoshioka : One is sick, we have total 8 staffs.
Background and working experience was given

a. Chief, Mr Yoshioka (48)
Graduated higher primary school
Has 6 yrs and 10 month experience

b. Mr Fuse (41) sub-section chief
Discontinued middle school
PA for 5 years

c. Mr Kamada (28)
Graduated Higher primary school
Child welfare and DN for 1 year

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d. Miss Hatanaka (24)
Graduated Girsl High
DLSL 3 years

e. Mr Miyazaki (24)
Graduated senior high
Physicallyhandicapped, statistics and intake for 2 months

f. Mr Otomo (48)
Graduated higher primary school
Old aged and CC drive for 2 years

g. Mr Urawa (35)
Graduated senior high
Workshop, foreign national registration
vocational institutions for 7 months.

h. Mr Kikuchi (23) absent
Graduated senior high
General affairs for 2 months

Miss R : How many case workers do you have?

Mr Y : 1 full time and 2 part time.

Miss R : How do you work, on new cases or old cases?

Case worker : I am occuppied with new ones and have no time to get around to old ones.

Mr Y : I wish to increase 4 more case workers by 31 July making 7 in total.

Miss R : Are the 4 new case workers decided?

Mr Y : No.

Miss R : Can you find someone with college background about 28 years of age? Or a man or a women who has teaching experiences with materiality and schooling?

Mayor : We had 150 applicants altogether for the city office and we decided to pick them out by test. We stopped this because the Local Tax is not set yet and financial difficulty for salaries. We know the qualification for paid officials because we heard it from Mr Ikeda by the meeting we had by him.

Miss R : Suggested a chart for welfare staffs position.
See Kagawa Prefecture city welfare meeting report on 29 June 1950. Explanations are same too.

Mr Y : We have a plan made similar to yours.

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Mayor
:
Welfare :Section Chief — Minsei-iin Council
:
Supervisor
:
Case worker
:
Consultator
:
Intaker
:
Clients

Miss R : An intaker ~~worker~~ must be a person who has a good impression, judgement. Useless persons should not be placed here.

Mr Y : A intaker should be a person who can supervise the case workers and a person who has good knowledge of the city.

Miss R : People are inclined to look down at the needy but if you treat a man like a man he will act like a man. A person cannot change overnight but it is the case workers job to develop them.

Case worker : About ¥5,000 to ¥6,000 is needed for medical treatment for the TB patients. Approx 800 people are going to the health center for treatment of which some are needy people. At present there is not enough accommodation to receive them. How should they be protedted?

Miss R : Then I suggest we think of isolating the children from the TB patient to prevent epidemic. Then take care of the patient by giving adequate diet and adequate rest. Consolence is not much good and a hungry man wants food he does not want the fiddle". This is the case workers job.

Case worker : The general public says there is no need to help a victim who commits crime by laziness.

Miss R : What do you think Mr Ikeda?

Mr Ikeda : Do you mean protection to their families?

Caseworker : Yes

Mr Ikeda : The family does not have to burden her husbands crime. Need not worry about the general publics rumor.

Miss R : Why was it necessary for him to commit crime? This is the case workers job to find out. There must be a reason for his offense. Of course we are going to fail in some cases but if we succeed in 1 out of 10 it will be a contribution.

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Subject: Reorganization Chart of Yahatahama City.

See Saiji City file as of August 1930.

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Utsujima City Organization
Chart. See Sanjo City
Chart as of August 1945.

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Subject: Conference with Uwajima city Staffs - 19 June 1950
(9:00-11:00 hrs)

Purpose: To get General Picture of their Organization and problem made and hoped for

1.	Number of welfare staffs in Uwajima City Office	14
2.	Number of PA households	580
3.	Number of needy persons	1566
4.	Population	55,986
5.	Percentage of needy & population	2.79%
6.	Number of minsei-iin	55
7.	No. of persons enganed in welfare work at present	9
8.	Present number engaged in PA work	6
9.	Execution of Hatsu Sha 72	

As we have only one professional case worker and the scope is very wide we possibly could not achieve the work. We increased two more case workers and divided them into three districts each having 193 caseloads. Due to revision of DLSL increase of more paid officials is expected.by 31 July 1950.

ATTENDANTS: All Uwajima City staffs (14 and 2 absent) & Kita-Uwa gun rep.
Mr Matsumoto, Wel Dept Chief
Mr Ikeda. Wel Sec Chief
Mr Goshima, Child Wel Sec Chief
Mr Sakurai, In-service training planner

Miss Randolph, SCAR Public Welfare Officer
Mr Fujioka, SCAR, Public Welfare Advisor
Mrs Kimura, SCAR, Public Welfare Section

Mr Kunimatsu, mayor of Uwajima City

193
3
2
579

Miss Randolph: How many of you are case workers?

Answer : Two women and 1 man

Miss Randolph: What are your backgrounds?

Answer : 1. Mr Kuratani (46)
Discontidued Tokyo Middle University
Was Hokushi (North China) Transportation Co. official
April 1950 newly appointed as case worker (repatriater from China and has been on farm until assignement)

2.. Mrs Okada (widow with 6 children)
Graduated Girls High
Repatriated from Dairen
Newly appointed in April 1950 -, First welfare experience

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3. Mrs Okajima (39 wido with 3 children)
Graduated Uwajima Girls High
Worked in bank before for 1 yr and 9 months
Newly assigned in Jan 1949

Miss Randolph : You all, have Should feeling and understanding of ~~enough touch of actual life & feeling of~~ people because some of you have been farmers, and widows life.

Miss Randoplh : ~~What do other people do?~~
Do you do home visiting ~~sometimes~~ Mr Kikuchi? (the welfare section of Uwajima city)

Mr Kikuchi : Yes, sometimes

Miss Randolph : What is your background?

Mr Kikuchi : Graduated Higher primary school
Was assigned in Uwajima city office, general affairs section 22 years ago. Within these 2 years was in Manchurai in an Oil Company. Was called to army as a corporal. Demobilized and returned to City Office, Welfare Section.

Miss Randolph : What are the other staffs work?

Answer : 3 clerical workers (male) and 3 assistant clerical workers (female)

Miss Rendol The 3 female clerical workers are all graduates of Girls High school,ages are from 20 to 21 years.

Miss Randolph : Very glad to have the opportunity to come to Uwajima. As the Pref Officials are with us too, any kind of questions may be referred.

Mr Matsumoto : We are very lucky to have Miss Randlph with us today. She is a professional social worker who has been engaged in social work for 10 years and 2 years in Japan at Shizuoka and Sendai , andcwas recently assigned to SCAR. Any kind of questions may be raised as she is here to help us out. Also pref officials of wel sec , child wel. sec and in-service planner is here so we believe we can do the best for you all. Brief explanation of organization of paid officials.

Mr Kikuchi : In March we had a welfare section chief conference in Matsuyama city. We have three case workers and they are engaged fully in new cases . We need about 7 or 8 new paid case workers but having a little trouble on budget.
Regarding Hatenashi 1/2

Miss Randolph : What is Your case load? ~~Are they doing it all themselves~~ Do the 3 case workers do All this Field work Alone or do they have help And From whom?

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Mr Kikuchi : The clerical workers assist in clerical work but not field work.

Case worker : At present we have 193 case load per month. The ~~new~~case loads are so big we cannot get around to the old ones. The clerical work is done by helpers.

Miss Randoplh: What is your clerks background?

1. Mr Yamashita , graduated higher primary school
2. Mr Shikamura, graduated high school
3. Mr Yamasaki, graduated commercial school

Miss R : What are the minsei-iin doing at present?

Mr Kikuchi : They are not active at all.

Miss R : How many months ~~does~~ would it take to see ~~them~~ all your cases?

Case worker : We are out in the field every day. We can do about 20 new caseloads and will go around to old ones if they have time. 6 or 7 old case can be see each month.

Miss R : How do you deliver PA money?

Mr Kikuchi : They come here to the city office to get their money.

Miss R : What about people who cannot come?

Mr K : "inin jo" (entrust certificate)are brought in for that person

Miss R : We think case workers should talk with the client. 1566 people means that you do not have much time to talk with them Not even time to talk to them.

~~Miss R~~ : How long do you spend with a client?

Case worker : 2 to 3 hours. Most needy do not even know about their own self. For instance their date of birth or monthly income and etc.

Miss R : Sometimes it is due to timidity. Relax is the best way to get informations.

~~Miss R~~ : You have a large staff but ages and educations are limited. Some may be too young to do field work. Case workers should be from around 25 to 45 with education, experience and physical and mental maturity.

Mayor : Our three case workers are in the age scope.

Miss R to Mr Sakurai : One thing ~~is~~ important to keep in mind for in service training is that educational backgrounds vary. They with them need training according to educational background. As well as job Assignment.

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In Ehime

Mr Sakurai : 10% are graduates of college
30% middle school
60% are primary school

Mayor : I wish to have 10 case workers but is a little too much
I think that 6 or 7 efficient workers is the most suitable number. The most difficult problem is budget.

I know balancing budget is difficult but

Miss R : When we need money to build houses we find it somewhere.
I think that 10 case workers is ~~probably~~ a good number for this size city.

Mr Sakurai : Explanation of in-service training

An in-service training is an educational process and activity which gives the welfare workers the most necessary knowledge. The purpose of it is to promote his ability, techniques, character. The degree of ability necessary is:

a. Ability to analize the social phenomenon.
b. Ability tom understand all lawa and regulations and to enforce them
c. Ability of case records from which he can obtain necessary knowlede
d. Ability to explain and publicize the welfare project to the general
e. Ability of quick and good judgement in solving problems.
f. Ability to allocate needys in the most suitable institutions.

He must be a persons who does not reveal needy's information to any one else.
He must be a person who will work for welfare long.

Miss R : How many of you think that in-service training is necessary?

Caseworkers : We need it think it is necessary.

Miss R : No nation is ever a fully able nation unless people are financially and physically secured. Japan havermany people in need. The paid officials ate to study on the job to equip themselves better. ~~to be able to consult with the needy people~~ Constructively ~~case workers. to be equipped well enough to consult~~ with the needy people.

Mr Ikeda : Re revision of DLSL

The DLSL has been revised from May 15 1950. The main points are :

a. Importance of life (Art 25 of Constitution)
b. Gaarantees minimum living standard
c. No discrimination for needy people
d. To protect all needy people whether the wage earner is a criminal or not, dependents are to be protected.
e. Establishment of appeal system
f. Minsei-iin's position being changed to cooperative organs.

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g. Examination of medical aid expense
h. Addition of education and housing aid.

The points necessary for operation of revision of DLSL is:

a. Publicity of DLSL to the needy and general public
b. Not to neglect the revision of DLSL. To study the DLSL over from the beginning to end.
c. The social workers must be a professional worker who will work long in welfare.
d. Minsei-iin will work as a cooperative organ and their information, cooperation will not be rejected.

~~Ixrecommendxthatxifxyouxthinkxyouxarexnotxinterestedxinxwelx farexworkxxyouxtransferxtoxotherxxsections.~~

Protection is the nations's direct administration. Paid officials will be established in cities by 31 July and town and villages by 31 March 1951. The scope of work is DLSL, CWL and Physically Handicapped Law.

The qualification of paid officials are as stated in the "Sha Kai Fukushi Ji Law" (establishiment of paid officials law)

a. New assignement age is from 20 to 45 years
b. A persons who graduated college degree school
c. A persons who graduated Social school in Tokyo or Osaka.
d. A person who has completed 6 months training course
e. A persons who passes the ministry's examination
f. A persons who has over 2 years experience in welfare work
g. A school teacher, a persons employed by PESO, etc for over 3 years in the last 5 years.
h. A person who has equivalnet qualification as above and gets qualification later.

Miss R to mayor: Have you any opinions?

Mayor : We are planning to increase 6 or 7 new paid officials but the National Standard Bureau may encourage them to hire 10. We cannot afford it by city expense but if the ministry bornes some it will help.

Miss R : If you get qualified person and in-service training you will be able to rehabilitate the people. This is the DLSL. Up to date the city has been trying to deliver as little as possible PA to the needy which had been making them weaker and weaker instead of rehabilitation. You ~~In other words~~ have been trying to "save a nickel by pinching a nickel".

District Office to Sakurai : How about in-service training in town and villages? It is considered very difficult because we are mostly part time workers.

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Miss R : When in-service training is on and you are part time welfare workers you may not be able to attend the training course because of other works conferences etc. You have to hurry and get full time paid welfare officials in the District Office. You should start when the road is open and not to wait for orders..

Mr Ikeda : Town and villages are supposed to have full time paid officials by 31 March 195[illegible].

Miss R : I recommend you all read Ehime Prefectures "In-service training pamphlet.

Mr Matsumoto : We have one prefectural child welfare official, Mr Ninomiya here in this city office. He has a private room with his assistant.

Miss R . Cooperation is very good.

Conference adjourned.

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6

SUBJECT: Investigation of Imabari City Welfare Section on 16 March 1951 by Miss Smith

Population		60410 persons (13725 households)
Case load	(DLSL only)	557 cases (1507 persons)
Total staff		15 SWS 7

The case work staff consists of a supervisor who also carries an institutional case load, 6 social welfare secretaries and 3 clerical workers. All social welfare secretaries are districted according to school districts and case load vary from 24 to 99. Suggestions were made to redistribute case load but welfare chief did not think it advisable to have more than one worker responsible for a school district. All work is centralized in the city hall office and social welfare secretaries are scheduled to handle intake. Space is inadequate and there is no waiting room or private interviewing room, however, night guards room is used to take new applications or to discuss confidential matters with clients. Four of the social welfare secretaries were employed last fall after an examination was given. The other 2 were formerly employed in the section. This examination was announced several weeks prior to the date set and all applicants were required to study the laws. Only 11 applicants qualified and the 4 who passed with the highest grades were employed. Miss Abe had the highest grade and Miss Mitsufugi second. This office uses a first interviewing sheet for narrative but information recorded is inadequate usually covering only the points already recorded on the other side of the form such as reason for request, income etc. All forms used were originated in this office and need revisions. Information recorded is sketchy and no running records are kept. A large per cent of the case load are widows who are working part time and an effort is being made to check their incomes monthly but no recording is made of these visits. This office is now in the process of consolidating the case records forms pertaining to each case and hereafter files will be set up accordingly. There is little unemployment in Imbari and there has been little change in the case load during the past year. The city operated made work projects for approximately 350 mostly males. Most able bodied female workers can secure full or part time employment in the textile factories. The average grant per person is low due to part time employment, Oct ¥321, Nov ¥316, Dec ¥321, Jan ¥321 and Feb ¥333. Payment of grants is made by the city accounts section after certification by the case workers. 245 investigation have been made on physically handicapped and all have received handbooks. Some have been given appliances or repairs, 40 are receiving public assistance. The case work staff appear interested and desirous of doing their work well but lack the know how. No in-service training has been given and no plans made for such training. After conferring with Mr Nagano, chief Ken Field Supervisor and In-service Training Section it was decided to give a one ~~two~~ day lecture course to the social welfare secretaries in Imabari, Saijo and Niihama. In Addition to the case work section this office is responsible for 2 housing projects 1 rent free houses, 72 indigent families and 1 low rent project houses, 27 families Home for aged 23 persons 4 day nurseries and 1 pawn shop.

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D Case Records in Imabari City

Case A

The client: T. Hiraki, woman, aged 35, widow.

Family: 2nd son, 8 years.
2nd dughter, 10 yrs.
3rd son, 6 yrs.
1st son & 2nd daughter are fed by her father in law at his home.

Standard:	4.800	} -430.	
Budget:	4.370		
Resource:	3.370	175.	ass. food
grant:	1.000	60.	hair dressing
		15.	Hygiene
		50.	water
		130.	wood for fuel
		430.	

The difference between standard and budget comes from the reduction of five items as listed above. This city is located near sea-shore, and many of clients get food from fish and other sea products and this is the reason why assiliary ford expense is cut down. One of the defects here in providing required forms that I have found in perusing over them, explanations

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To reorder public support is very weak and brief, which makes us to feel difficult in determining eligitility. Not a few face sheet had no explanations whatever, whereas there was ~~a~~ ample space to write it down. Yet, the sheet having explanations ~~not~~ on it has a few lines of sentence which calls for no particular attention. I, therefore painted out the defected point to the staff. Also, they have no running record besides themselves, which they have approved to put it in practice soon.

Reason for support:

Her husband having died at the last year, she and her family were left bereaved. She now attends straw rope factory where she earns 300 yen in addition ~~with~~ to her father's monetary support of 370. a month. The main reason why she is kept from working more is that he keeps so many children. I find this case eligible.

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(3) Case-B

The client : K. Wagano, widow, aged 39.

Family : 1st son, aged 18
2nd son. 16
3rd son. 12
& 1st daughter. 6
4th son 3

Kind of aid : L.A, E.A, H.A,

Standard : 7235-
Budget : 7235
Resource: 5835- content:
Grant : 1402 { 1250 L.A.
90 E.A.
60 H.A.
have

As in this case, I found to my pleasure that there is rather little cases having less budget than standard.

Reason for Support:

Her husband died of heart-disease after a long period of nursing. With six ~~children~~ children at her single hands, she fell into living hardness. (one son is now in charge of uncle) Her first and second son attending iron works, have helped their mother a great deal, but elder brother ~~brother~~ run into temptation

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and got ~~d~~ainted with delinquent behavior. He took out things at home to get money for them, annoying his poor mother. It is considered very important to guidl this juvenile delinquent to the right, normal way.

Eligibility.

Well established elizibility. So is it needed the necessity of public assistance.

Case 1a my hint.

All the required fonms are found every where, but the way of printing is not altogether alikse. Some city hall, provides small size of face-sheet, but another has twice as much space of paper. Some print on both sides of paper budget and resource, but others seperately. The face-sheet provided here is a big one, and has ample space to write explanation, but most of them are left blanks. This large space should and can be utilized to state running record.

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use his ability as house-builder, remitting to his home 25 or yen a month. Thus, his living condition has been improved to a great deal, yet patio support is still to be continued..

Eligibility I admit the assistance should still be rendered to this family, because it is the public aid that has guided the distressed family up to promotion of the present. To complete aid and to put them to self-support is quite necessary.

Case D

The client: A. Shiraishi, aged 16, orphan, middle school boy.

Responsible relative ① T. Shiraishi, elder brother, disappearing and uncapable of sending help.

② K. Toyoshima, aunt. sending money 1128 (as per list) per month.

Living condition.

living now at his aunt's, in

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(5) Case-C

Client: H. Yano, aged 44, T.B. patient.

Family: Wife died one year ago, leaving many children behind.

1st son, 16 yers.
2nd son, 14 "
3nd son, 4 "
4th son 2 "
1st daughter 10 yers.
Grand mother 82 yrs.

Standard: 71176
Budget : 7126
Resource : 4126
Grant : 3000 → { 2499 L.A. / 341 E.A / 60 H.A

Reason for Support:

The master has long been in physical affliction (T.B). Wife has died one year, and five small children with his grandmother were left for his sole care. First son works at the dye factory near by and helps his father with his wages of 1626 a month. Lately as his health having been recovered, he went up to Asaka, to

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ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER

Prefecture: Imabari, Ehime Pref. Date: 16 March, 1951.

1. Welfare office visited: Imabari City Hall.

2. Population of area: 60410 (13,725 families) DLS 2.

3. Total case load of office as of end of review period. Date _____
   a. Number of persons - outdoor relief 1375 460 families 557
   b. Number of persons - in institutions 22 22 " 1507 persons

4. a. Total number paid workers in office 15
   b. Number of welfare secretaries 7

5. Minsei-iin:
   a. Number of men 32
   b. Number of women 19

6. Case load activities:

		Past Month	Past 2 Months
	in institute	22	22
		474	460 Feb. Jan.
a.	Applications for assistance	Jan. L.A 25. M.A 10.	15 35
b.	Applications approved for assistance	L.A 20. M.A. 6.	7 26
c.	Applications for assistance formally rejected	L.A 5. MA 4	8 9
d.	Cases discontinued	34 (Feb) 8 (Jan.)	
e.	Cases increased in amount of assistance	16 (Jan) 6 (Feb)	
f.	Cases decreased in amount of assistance	7 (Jan.) 6 (Feb)	
g.	Complaints or appeals resulting in case opening	0 0	
h.	Complaints or appeals resulting in increased assistance	0 0	
i.	Cases reviewed during the month		

7. Number of records examined by welfare officer _____ of these:
   a. Number budget requirement entries up to date _____
   b. Number of grant entries up to date _____
   c. Number income and resource entries up to date _____
   d. Number containing record of formal application _____
   e. Number paid more than table for local approval _____
   f. Number of cases with visits recorded for previous month _____.

8. Number family visits made by Civil affairs representative _____
   Number of discrepancies found _____.

9. Dates office received prefecture funds for current quarter
   a. For residents _____ 26 Feb. 1951. 77,000.-
   b. For non-resident _____

10. Dates offices received national government funds for current quarter
    11 Jan. 1951. 800.000. 4 part of year

11. Dates office last visited by district or prefecture officials 14. 15 Feb.

_____
Signature of Civil Affairs Welfare Officer

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SUBJECT: Investigation of Imabari City Welfare Section by Mr Fujimoto on 8 and 9 November 1950

In the city of Imabari, the section in charge of welfare business is called the "Social Affairs Section" as in Saijo City. The Section chief has been in Tokyo to attend the "Social Work General Meeting" sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare. The following is principally based on information by Mr T Yano, vice chief of the section.

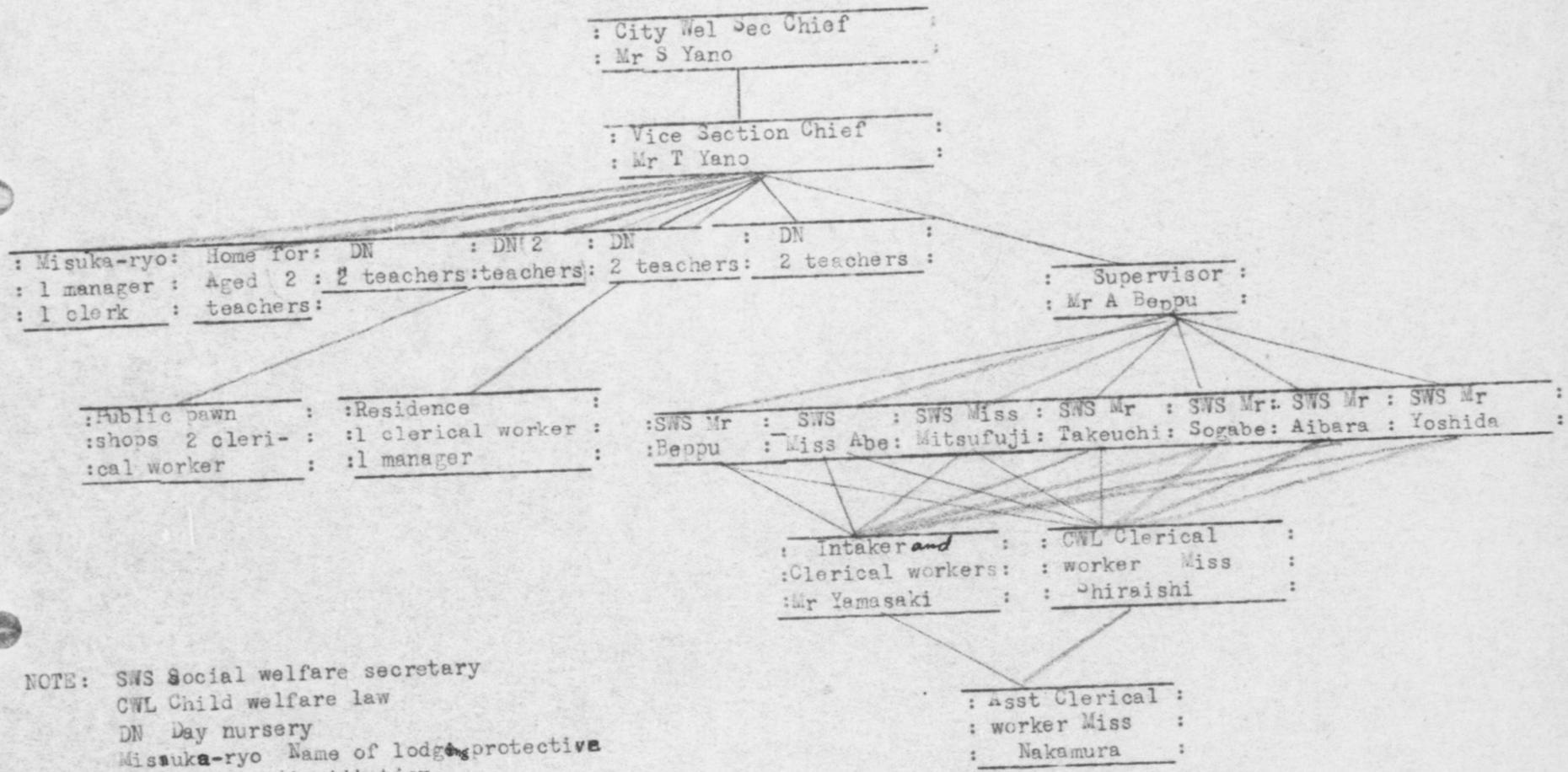
1. General view of Imabari City:

Population:	59,468
No of households:	13,527
Case Load (LA only)	486 (1370)
Principal industry:	Towel, cotton cloth, spinning. It is said that Imabari had gotten a worldwide fame in towel industry before the 2nd World War.

Speciality of this city re needy people:

a. About 60% of the recipients is widows, and about 30% of recipeents is the sick and the aged, so the rate of the unemployed is not so big.
b. As there are several kinds of side line such as towel edging, buttoning holing, buttoning and sewing of working dress, there is very few who has no income perfectly.
c. Therefore, the most important point is investigation for client is the correct recognition of income.
d. It is very difficult to recognize correct income of client especially in case he is a fisherman.

2. Organization Chart of Imabari City Welfare Section:



NOTE: SWS Social welfare secretary
CWL Child welfare law
DN Day nursery
Misuka-ryo Name of lodging protective institution

TOTAL 29

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Not only disposing business re DLSL CWL PHL directly but they have 5 kind of social work institution in the city.

a.	Day nursery	4
b.	Home for aged	1
c.	Misuka-ryo (Lodging protective insti)	1
d.	Public pawn shop	1
e.	Municipal residence	unknown

Above is all business they are disposing daily in the Social Affairs Section. The above institutional staffs are located in their respective institutions.

3. Personnel history of the section:

(1) Mr S Yano, (43) graduated university, has 2 5/12 yrs experience basic pay ¥9047, chief of Social Welfare Section
(2) Mr T Yano, (42), vice section chief, graduated middle school, has 4 5/6 yrs experience, ¥7018
(3) Mr Beppu, (41) supervisor and case worker, middle school, has 3 5/6 yrs experience, ¥6094
(4) Mr Yoshida, (42), case worker, graduated middle school, has 1 1/3 yrs experience, ¥6448
(5) Mr Aibara, (45), case worker, middle school, 1 month exper. ¥7018
(6) Mr Sogabe, (29), middle school, 5 5/6 yrs exper. ¥5925, caseworker
(7) Mr Takeuchi, (35), case worker, discontinued college, 1 month experience, ¥4727
(8(Miss Mitsufuji (35) case worker, middle school, 1 month, ¥5002
(9) Miss Abe, (32), case worker, "omens university, 1 month, ¥5002
(10) Mr Yamas ki, (25) clerical worker, middle school, 3 7/12 yrs exper. ¥4223
(11) Miss Shiraishi, (37), clerical worker for CWL, middle school, 1 3/4 yrs exper , ¥4727
(12) Miss Nakamura, (18), assistance clerical worker, middle school, -- 2 7/12 yrs exper. ¥3300.
(13) Mrs Yamahara, (30) middle school, 3 7/12 yrs exper, ¥4106, PH teacher
(14)

a. Mr Beppu, supervisor, is also a case worker.
b. 4 case worker assumed their post on 9 October and of them Mr Aibara was transferred from Taxation Section to this section, and the remaining three were adopted from outside of the city office.
c. Whether they increase case workers in future or not, cannot be told unless freshmen get accustomed to handledbusiness smoothly.

~~4. No. of caseloads per case worker is as follows:~~

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d. No of case loads per case worker:

	Name of case workers	Caseload
	Miss Mitsufuji	23 (57)
*1	Mr Beppu	120 (308)
	Mr Aibara	54 (168)
*2	Mr Sogabe	99 (309)
	Mr Abe	43 (141)
	Mr Takeuchi	71 (188)
	Mr Yoshida	64 (190)

*1 In 120 households charged by Mr Beppu includes 49 households in the lodging institution and 23 households in the home for the aged, and the district is narrow and recipients are concentrated, and so the load is not too heavy for him.

*2 As Mr Sogabe is most experienced man in the case worker, and the district is narrow and recipients are concentrated, he can handle 99 households in all.

4. Case Workers schedule

As 4 case workers are unexperienced, they accompany with their experienced workers to be accustomed to do their business, who call at needy's home to investigate their state. Accordingly there is no schedule of making home calls independently for them. After practicing case working business during this month (November), schedule will be made that every case worker make independent calls to the needy. The date to make a home visit and the date to be in the office will also be planned from the first of December.

5. Procedure from application to assistance

a. There is no branch office in this city.
b. There is no private booth in the section.
c. Source of referral: Needy who apply through minsei-iin are more than the number of needy who apply through the city hall.
d. Process: If the needy apply for assistance to the minsei-iin the minsei-iin will advise them to go the city hall directly. If the case worker in charge is absent Mr Yano, the vice chief or Mr Yamasaki, the clerical worker will consult with the applicant and only application form is filled. He will hand to the case worker in charge upon his or her return to the office. In case the case-worker interviews the applicant, he fills partly not only application form but also approved list of minimum living expense, approved list of income, if applicant can state the contents of them on the spot. If applicant withdraw his application after consultation, the application form only is filled. In other words, the record of all applicants whether they are rejected on the spot or not is kept. When someone (intaker or case worker in charge) interviews applicant, Needy card (yohogoshotaicho) is filled as memo or manuscript of which form is almost the same to protection ledger and it is not newly printed but merely remains of the paper used by minsei-iin.

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Then case worker in charge call on applicant with application form to investigate his state, and fill the above forms. If it is imperfect it should be finished by the investigation, but assistance sum is not told to the applicant on the spot. When the applicant is employed by someone, certificate of working there and income by his employer is required. Moreover, the faculty and property of the person who is under duty to support applicant, etc. is investigated.
Then the sum of assistance money is decided. The case worker in charge does not decide the sum, but the sum is decided by the conference by all case workers, expressing their own opinion on the list of judgement.

List of judgement

Applicant's name: Date submitted
Address:

Sum:

	Opinion of Case Worker		
Caseworkers Name	Yes or No	Reason why	Opinion
Beppu Aibara Yoshida Sogabe Abe Mitsufuji Takeuchi General Comment			

When decision for application is done by the Mayor notification is sent to the applicants. It usually requires about 7 days after application to send notification for assistance to the applicant. But there was a case that only required 2 or 3 days to send notification after application. On the contrary there is case that required about 30 days to investigate faculty and property of a person under duty to support the applicant.

Almost every documents are filled or made by every case worker in charge and they are shown to the supervisor Mr Beppu after they are finished. Business after decision for assistance is done regardless of opening or rejected assistance, such as notification, computation of assistance money, payment, statistics and other miscellaneous business are handled by 3 clerical worker (Mr Yamasaki, Miss Shiraishi and Miss Nakamura).

Assistance money is paid from 9 to 12 every month as it is crowded if payment is done only in one day.

As for minsei-iin, they are merely an cooperative organ for city case worker , having no power for decision of assistance except expressing his opinion about applicant for assistance if asked.

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C. Filing system in the section:

File is kept by clerical worker Mr Yamasaki but responsibility for keeping is taken by the supervisor Mr Beppu.

a. Protection ledger is filed en bloc.
b. Case record including application, approved list of minimum living expense, certificate of income by employer, list of judgement, notification for assistance is filed to gether in each case.
c. They have no index card system but index list as they call is filed in Japanese alphabetical order.

7. Running record for July, August and September 1950:

		July	August	September
a. LA				
	Case load received	22	8	3
	rejected	1	2	0
	opened	21	6	3
	closed	5	1	0
	increased	16	5	3
b. EA				
	received	0	12	0
	rejected	00	0	0
	opened	0	12	0
	closedd	0	255	0
	decreased	0	243	0
c. MA	received	81	145	69
	rejected	0	0	D
	opened	81	145	68
	closed	31	192	0
	increased	50	-47	68
d. Maternity Aid				
	Received	1	0	2
	rejected	0	0	0
	opened	1	0	2
	closed	1	0	2
	increased	0	0	0
e. VA	received	0	1	1
	rejected	0	0	0
	opened	0	1	1
	closed	0	1	1
	increased	0	0	0
f. FA	received	1	4	8
	rejected	0	0	0
	opened	1	4	8
	closed	1	4	8
	increased	0	0	0

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g. HA There was no case applied or assisted for half an year.

h. Complaint

There was no formal complaint submitted to the governor through the mayor, except 2 or 3 oral complaints that settled by explanation.

8. In-service training:

No schedule of in-service training for city welfare officials was or will be planned by city authorities.

9. Spot check of case record:

Several case records were checked but difference between the sum computed under the law and one computed by case worker in this city could not be found.

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Imabari City Organization
Chart. See Sanjo City
as of August 1980.

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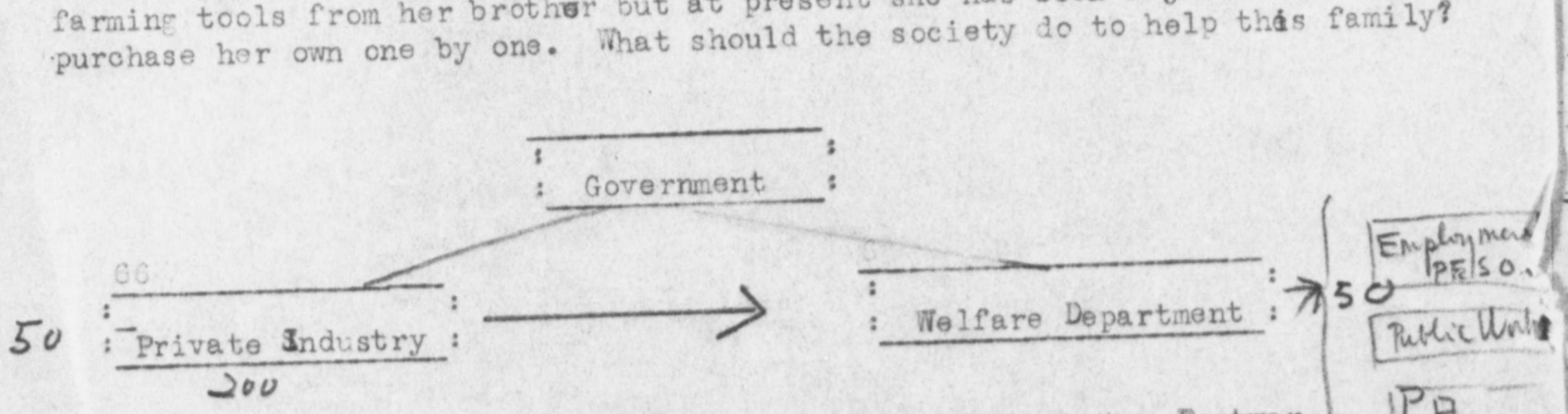
9. Conference Imabari City from 13;30 to 17;00 on 17 August 1950

Attendants: Gun Office, Sakurai-cho, Kikuna-cho, Hatohama-cho, Hakata-cho and Imabari city. TOTAL 19 welfare officials.

a. Mr Matsumoto's introduction Ehime welf Dept chief.

Minsei-iins will be abolished soon and paid officials will be established in city, town and villages. In cities they are in preparation and town and villages will be set by 31 March 1950. In towns if you are able to do so we would like to have them set up as soon as possible. Described Miss Randolph. ~~[illegible]~~ WE wish to develop and improve the prefecture and gun organization soon.

b. Miss Randolph's talk: Delighted to see few more of Ehime citizens. Unusual to find enthusiastic staffs as Ehime prefecture officials. Many prefectures have a big gap between ministry and city , town and village by leaving ministry instructions on their desk.without reading them. Postwar welfare department was established as one of the permanent department of the government to stablize a healthy individual in communities. We have two types of problems, chronic and temporary. Chronic: old aged, physically and mentally and chronic disease. Temporary is unemployment, loss of wage earners, family discord, personality misbehavior, accident, illness and etc. An example of a man suffering from TB and how it effects the community was given by Mr Fujioka. Actual cases in Shozu-gun and Kochi was also given by him. One of the cases in were: A widow with 10 children of which 8 died of TB and also husband passed away by this disease. The 2 remaining son and daughter are affected by TB but working as a messenger delivering fish cake and a baby sitter respectively. This family does not intend to get PA because in fear of losing her son's face. These 2 son and daughter's work effects the community very much. Mother is working on a little piece of land borrowing farming tools from her brother but at present she has been rejected and has to purchase her own one by one. What should the society do to help this family?



Private industry was previously being paid the government. Postwar [illegible]-Dodge plan cut down the personnel in the private industry who were receiving pay without work.

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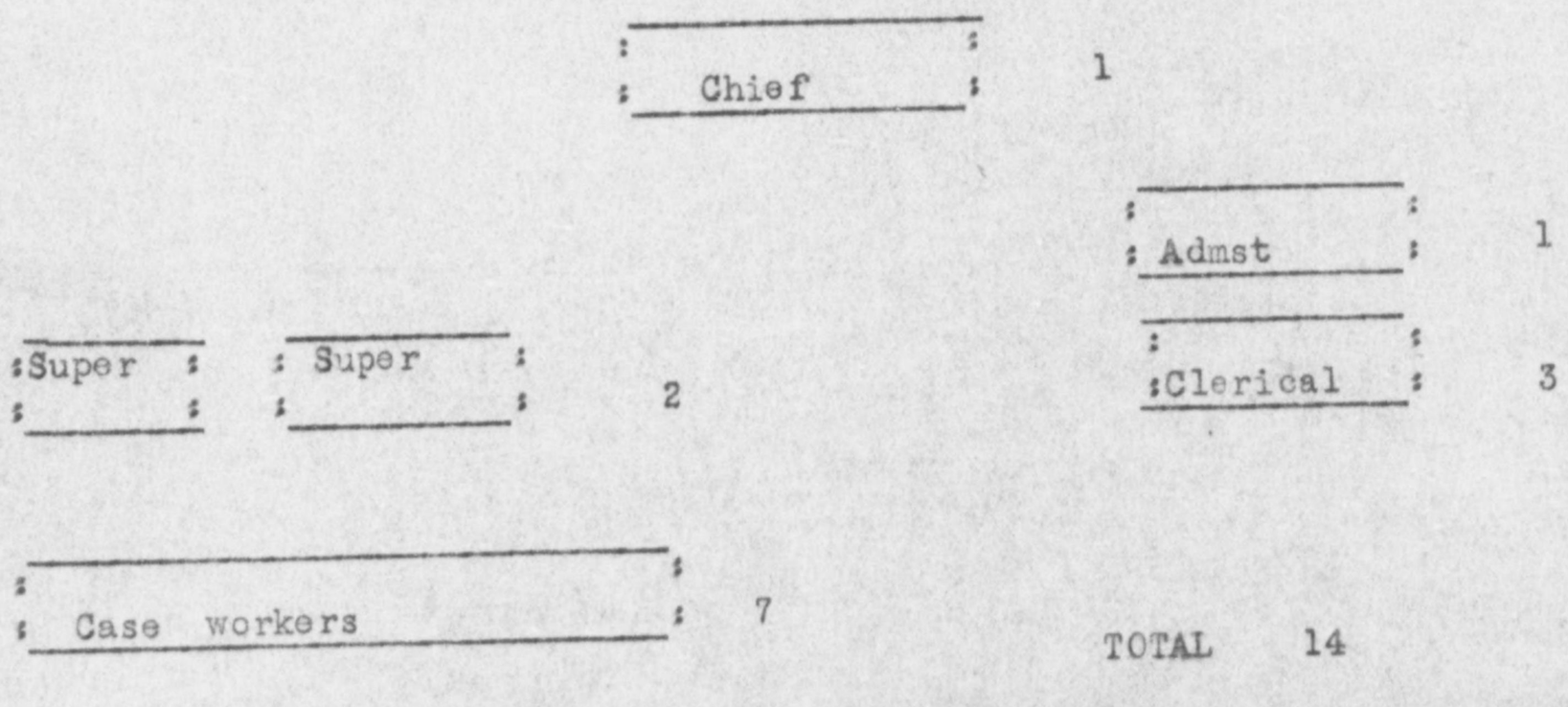
For example if 200 workers in the private industry the present work could be done with 50. The balance 150 were t~~o be employed~~ ~~The persons who Schooled~~ ~~given relief~~ ~~Japan from the US or~~ people under minimum standard ~~Need~~ to be cared by DLSL to maintain health and security so they would be able to transfer back to the private industry after recovery, expansion . Many people criticize this because they feel they are apt to become lazy but I believe they actually been lazy at the private industry where they had no work to do but obtain salary. There are ceratin types of ways to approach this. This professional case workers approach should be done a qualified professional paif official instead of a undiciplined, volunteered person which has been used up to date. The 6 points of case workers approach are:

1. Discover the problem
2. Pin,up, measure and understand the problem
3. Choose all solutions under the law
4. Choose what seems the best solution with the client
5. Get those concerned to agree upn
6. Get action on the plan

To make this kind of approach possible a reorganization program is recommended. Imabari City has a population of 60,000. 13

13,406 households
470 households - needy
1,400 persons - needy



This reorganization was recommended as food for thought. Imbari City has at present 9 staffs. In Japan you have distribution, registration are included so more clerical workers may be needed for this.

Clericals are to assist the case workers on desk work only.

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when the case workers are unable to complete their "hogodaicho". Clerical workers should be assigned to certain case workers and supervisors. The records should be returned back to the case worker after completion and the clerks are not to keep it.

Question: Should case workers be divided into areas?

Miss R : Yes. Supervisors to make some spot check too. The quality of workers is very important. Should be young enough to have energy and old enough to have judgement and educational background.

Mayor : How many case loads per person? Why 70?

Miss R : We have more case loads in the states because we have better transportation. and we need to do more technical problems. In Japan DLSL is mainly for poverty people but in the states it is mainly technical work which I think will later develop here in apan. Case loads will also vary by type of cases and area..

Question: Are both supervisors and case workers called social paid workers?

Miss R : Have you all read TB #22? The difference is that supervisors have more study and more understanding than the case workers. Supervisors reviews all case records and makes final decisions. Decisions are rarely made by the mayor and chief of welfare section. Chief maintains public relation with various organs and maintains up to the minute paper Chiefs contact with the supervisors. The caseworkers will make decisions with the client on the spot and say that this case has been approved by me but if any further changes occurs with the supervisors you will be notified immediately When complicated or suspicious cases occur another case worker may be sent to investigate. If youn get this system working you may be able to get on with less staff.

Question: If the city, town and village asks the minsei-iin for cooperation can they go? If the case workers goes for investigation some of the clients may tell lies. I suggest that the 3rd person is necessary to investigate too.

Miss R: Have you read 2a of Hatsu Sha 72? It says that if the case workers are carrying their work minsei-iin is unnecessary. Minsei-iins will cooperate until the establishment of paid officials. After establishment minsei-iins cannot make investigations.

Ikeda: The minsei-iins can cooperate when requested but it does not mean to make independent investigations.

Question: Isn't the final decision made by the mayor?

Miss R : Yes. It means that the mayor will approve, recognize the decision made by the supervisor and case workers. Mayor cannot alterate. If the supervisors decision is illegal according to the law the supervisors and case workers will have burden the responsibility.

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CWO: Will the case workers do CW and PH programs?

Miss R: Yes.

CWO: If the case workers and supervisors jobs are all set up what will the child welfare officials do then?

Miss R: You may be a child welfare specialist and consultant, guidance to case workers on child welfare problems. Many problems may come directly to you too. Your position will be similar to "general doctor and a specialist pediatrics."

Question: If the needy visits the office can the chief make some home visits? Can the mayor determine decision for protection?

Miss R : Why does the chief want to go?

Question: The chief may want to see the actual condition some times. In this case should the case workers go with the chief? What if the clients wants the chief to come for spot check?

Miss R : If that case does occur it means that the case workers and the supervisors are not doing their work properly. If I were the chief and the clients asked me to make a spot check I would talk with the case worker and see why they want to see me instead of the professional workers. Another example is that if the prefecture comes to investigate in Imabari the pref official will first report to the chief. The chief will take him to the supervisors and calls the case workers and they all talk together. If the prefecture officials wants to see the spot they must go with the case workrs or maybe with the chief, supervisor and case worke r. The case worker must go along in any cases becaue they have responsibility and should be esteemed in their work. As the mayor is the overall heald of the locality the mayor should know what is said to his staff. The chief should notify tha mayor because the mayor may want to talk to the prefecture officials and prefecture may have suggestions. If the mayor did not the mayor the mayor should be notified later. Another prefecture responsibility is to supervise the city, town and village because it could be that the mayor is blocking the welfare program. The prefecture then has the responsibility to interpret to the mayor of the importance of welfare. If the mayor does not listen it should go to the governor, welfare ministry. The prefecture and the city wel sec chief should have close connection. If the prefecture is not satisfied with the city wel sec chiefs work the prefecture is able to discharge him after thorough discussion. How many of you interested in this program?

Kikuna town: Am interested in this program. Our population is 10,000 and we have 122 households of needy (421 persons) 40 physically handicapped persons. Will you please reorganize our section?

Miss R : [redacted] Your present number of needy is 122 but I believe it will go up by revision of DLSL. 2 case workers, 1 supervisor, 1 chief and 2 clerical workers might be a good start.

Kikuna town: At present we have one full time paid official. 6 would be difficult to obtain.

Miss R : Then start with 3.

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Ikeda: Regarding pay we will not have any for'50 fiscal year but for '51 fiscal year it will be paid by equalization fund.

Miss R : Start out with 2 case workers 1 clerk and 1 chief. The chief may be a part time chief. This will be a improvement for your village.

Question: Do you know what percent of salary is included in the equalization fund?

Ikeda: The paid officials for prefecture is allocated and I believe the city, town and village will be allocated soon.

CWO R : I am satisfied to work here in Imabari but am short of staff. I worked hard but many cases have been overlooked. I do not wish to criticze the mayor but due to increase of delinquent juveniles we must ask the police to handle some cases.

Ikeda: This program is very important. Gradual imporvement of staffs does not mean a thing. I suggest that immediate placement of increase of staffs be made.

Matsumoto: In future the welfare and health program will be the center of administration. I wish to have progress go toward this direction. You may not be able to increase at once but use your own judgement in increasing your staffs.

Hashima town: Our population is 5,700 and have 59 case loads. At present we have 3 staffs. (full time)✓ Half of the home visits are done by me and I am kept quite bysy. PW+H

Miss R : Continuous home visit is necessary. 1 full time case worker is suggested. Then you will be able to do some home visit and can leave the others to the case workers. I suggest 1 full time worker for health, 1 forwelfare and i full time case worker.

Sakurai town: Population 10,00; 100 needy families. We have 2 full time at present and we wiah to increase 2 more.

Miss R : If you had 2 more it would be very ideal because many needys have been overlooked. Previously various people have been living on blackmarket but at present they are having a hard time. The fishermens used to make a good living by selling fish illegally but at present are having a hard time because fishes are being sold by official price earning about ¥60 or so per day. Work project or public assistance must be put into practice for these people.

Sakurai:- I will discuss with the mayor after return to my village because at present various section requires increase of staff. Local tax, distribution, registration are also important and cannot be neglested.

Matsumoto: Kikuna and Hashima town has more needy compared to your town (Sakurai town) with about the same population. Is their special reasons of your number of needy people being so small compared to other towns?

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Sakurai-cho: We are giving spiritual guidance to them.

Miss R: Is Spiritual guidance any good withput food?

Sakurai-cho: If you say that the majority of the people will fall under this category.

Miss R : Gave a true example of investigation in Kochi: I read the newspaper article in the paper but the actual condition was worse than the article. People on PA long were told to get off as they had been assisted long enough. Many eligible cases were turned down and rehabilitation was not considered at all. The national government is providing 80% of the PA so if the fund cannot be solved by your own town it should be taken to upper channels.

Matsumoto: If the needy has a person who is obligated to support he or she must be supported by them. If the needy has ability to work provide him a suitable job. Pa fund will be paid from equalization fund from 1951 fiscal year.

Question: A needy family with 5 in the family will get ¥4800. Many families income is smaller than this. Can we give assistance to family who are eligible but have not submitted their application?

Miss R : It is your responsibility to publicize to the general public of this program. Regarding publicize of DLSL Mr Fujioka made a vist to Kochi and told the Eta community of the revision of DLSL, but they do not and did not believe of the revision of DLSL.

Matsumoto: As a rule application for PA is fair, compulsory is not good.

Sakurai-cho: If 100% of the village people were eligible for PA what will happen then?

Ikeda: If so there may be something wrong with the town administration. If town cannot handle it should be taken to higher channels.

Sakurai-cho: We have many unemployment in our village because of failure of lacquer business and plenty of rod fishermen. Trying to assist but is quite difficult. Cooking is done for them sometimes. The average salary in our village is ¥4000 for 5 in the family.

Miss R : Just because you live in Sakurai-chi it does not mean that clothing, medical and etc is not needed and lower than Niihama. You should contact the prefecture for something to be done. If you cannot rehabilitate them economically this is a national problem.

Ikeda: Gave examples of PA in Nii-gun. Has population of 1000, 230 households of needy and 40 families has increased. But this village has planned to put this program into practice,

Miss R : Thanks for attendance. I suggest that every mayor and wel staff should go and see the city condition of where organizations has began.

Matsumoto: Thanks attendance. Use SCAR recommendations as food for thought. Wish to have another opportunity to meet with you all.

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10. Conference with Mr Ikeda on Eagle on 18 August 1950 from 8:00 to 10:00
(Note: Mr Matsumoto left for Matsuyama on 17 Aug 21:00)

Ikeda: Boss system in Nii-gun, Ojoin-mura. This boss system is settled under the bridge of Ojoin-mura . 20 families in the group with a boss who eats rice and sits on the mat. They lodge travelers and takes fee. We have no law to prevent these beggars. These beggars are all people from outside of the prefecture. The mayor and vice mayor of this village came to ask the prefecture to do something about these people but we have found no way to solve these problems. I contacted the Road Section but they do not have any laws to prevent these people living under the bridge.

Re foreign national we have some Koreans living Hizuchi-mura, Nishi-uwa-gun who became quite strong postwar. They steal from general public The village people concerned asked them to leave the village. The Koreans said they would leave if they had a place to go and we cannot afford housing for them.

Miss R: From my point of view I think this problem always occur in suppressing any group. The Koreans in Japan have been discriminated in many ways. There has been a tremendous hate between the Koreans and Japanese. Let us forget the past and cooperate from now on for future relationship. In Miyagi prefecture there 55,000 Koreans and 400 had regular jobs and rest were depending on blackmarket. The Koreans in Japan are escapees from their country. I think to start you should talk to the leaders of the group and tell them you are willing to remove this group on individual basis. They can lose themselves in cities because they look very much like the Japanese. PA can not be done in mass, it must be done on individual basis. An example of a Korean case in Sakaide city was given. This Korean applied for PA. He said he had applied for work at the PESO three times. PESO said they had a work for him but he rejected because of the low wages. This Korean was an Communist who was trying to give the welfare section trouble. No matter what he is you are to work with the DLSL. Their is no other solution than this.

Miss R: What about the foreign nationals in this prefecture? What would you do if they were in need?

Ikeda: The Local Autonomy Law recognizes eligibility for election but as a rule they are recognized as a Japanese. No discrimination is made by the Local Autonomy Law. - This regarding Koreans and Formosans.
The Foreign National Law reads that" They will be recognized as a Japanese but for the time they will be regarded as a foreign national" Post war Foreign nationals who continued to live in Japan will be eligible for PA. Foreign nationals who stress that they are foreign nationals are not eligible.

Formosans and Koreans are recognized as Japanese in principle in the Local Autonomy Law. The other foreign nationals are not recognized.

Miss R : For instance if I was living in Japan as an foreign national and was in need what would happen to me?

Ikeda: First thing to know is you nationality. Previously the Germans had notification to be given PA if in poverty.

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We do not have any paper regulations but was agreed upon by pref and welfare ministry discussion.

Miss R : How many foreign nationals do you have? Ehime has

	2963
Korean	1
South Korean	96
Chinese	31
Formosan	21
American	1
Indonesian	1
Philipphine	14
Spanish	1
Unknown	

TOTAL 3,129

Ikeda: We would not give PA if they were clarified as foreign nationals. There may be some way by Liaison Section. But we can't leave it alone. I will study this case and answer by paper later.

Later Mr Ikeda found the answer. A ministry instruction dated 20 June 1950 saying that " as a rule will not be handled but if in need DISL will be given.

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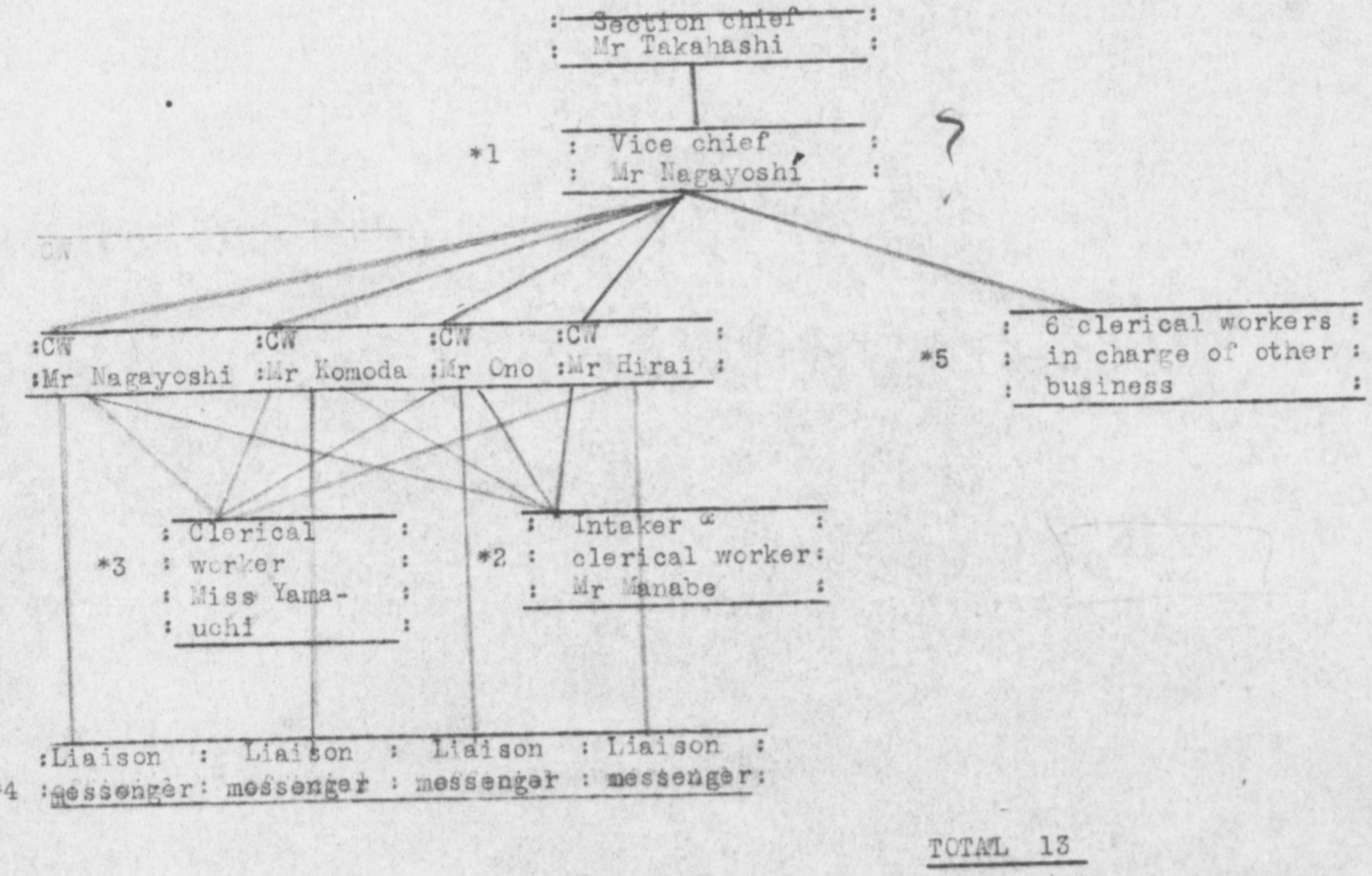
SUBJECT: Investigation of Saijo City Welfare Section by Mr N Fujimoto on 7 November 1950

The following is according to Mr M Takahashi, chief of Social Affairs Section in charge of welfare business in this city:

1. General view of Saijo City as of end of October 1950

Population:	47,830 (household 10,170)
No. of household protected:	307 (905 people)
Main industry:	Rayon, dyeing, paper & agriculture
Main cause of recipient:	Widow, unemployment, and disease
Special situation of this city:	There is almost no side work suitable for the widows or unemployed.

2. Present organization of Social Affairs Section:



TOTAL 13

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2 See if there really is 4 branch + Mgr. in this city. Shoot

The city is divided into 4 districts and each district has one branch office. There is no case workers in these branch offices.

Each case workers handles average 80 to 90 protected households, but it seems toheavy for them. One supervisor and 3 case workers will be increased in future as there is a tendency of increase of clients.

*1. Mr Nagayoshi, the vice chief is also one of the 4 case workers. There is no supervisor at present.

*2. Mr Manabe, intaker, does not go out in the field. He interviews and consults with the client and tells it to the case worker in charge of the client when the case worker returns.

*3. Clerical worker , Miss Yamuchi, does clerical work for the case workers. She does accounting, statistical and other necessary works after the case workers decision is made.

*4. In each branch office there is a liaison messenger who liaisons with the case workers in charge of the district. The liaison messenger's duty is to tell the client who visits the branch office to go to the city hall for application. The liaison messenger sometimes goes with the district case worker to the clients homes when asked to do so because they are very familiar in this district. The liaison messenger is not a staff of the social affairs section but a messenger only who liaisons with the city hall and its branch office.

*5. The 6 clerical workers are in charge of Demobilization, Repatriates, Mentally diseased, Vocational institutions, City pawn shop, Women Rehabilitation Society, War dead, Community Chest, etc.

3. Personnel History of the staffs in Saijo City Welfare Section:

(1) Mr Takahashi (54), City Welfare Section Chief, graduated higher primary school, has one year experience in welfare, basic pay ¥9847, former occupation is health section chief for 2.5 years.

(2) Mr Nagayoshi, (44), Vice chief and case worker, graduated Meiji University Legal Dept college course, has one year experience in welfare section, basic pay ¥6633; former occupation is 2 years in Economic Section.

(3) Mr Kondo, (37), fire fighting, graduated Japan Athletic College, has 10 months experience in wel sec, basic pay is ¥6094, former occupation is Shikishima Spinning Co.

(4) Mr Komoda, (45), case worker, graduated Saijo Agricultural School, has one month experience in wel sec. basic pay ¥5925, former occupation is Nakayama Nail Co.

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(5) Mr Ono, (31), graduated Matsuyma Commercial School, has 4 months experinece in welfare sec, basic pay ¥5925, former occupation is in Niihama Post Office C.W.

(6) Mr Katagami, clerical worker (27), graduated Koryo university, Managing Dept, has 2 ~~months exper. in we~~; sec. basic pay ¥5925, former occup is 3 1/6 years in Economic Section

(7) Mr Hoshika, (30), clerical worker, graduated Saijo Agricultural School, has 2 months exper, basic pay ¥5925, 2½ years in Tax Sec and one year in Forestry Section .

(8) Mr Hirai (28), case worker, graduated Kure Commercial School, has 4 1/6 years exper, basic pay is ¥5444, former occup is Kure Navy Engineer Dept

(9) Miss Yamada (28) clerical worker, graduated public nurse school, has 3½ years exper in wel, basic pay is ¥5145, former occup is welfare work promoting assn.

(10) Mr Manabe, (23), intaker and clerical worker, graduated Saijo Middle School, has 2 month exper basic pay ¥3991, 3 1/6 yrs in branch office

(11) Miss Yamauchi)30) clerical worker, graduated Seika Girsl High, has one year exper. basic pay ¥4223, former occupation is 3 5/6 yrs in Comm & Industry Sec.

(12) Miss Kuwabara, (21), graduated Saijo Middle School, has 10 months wel experience, basic pay ¥3565. Clerical worker

(13) Miss Inai (20) graduated Saijo Girls High, clerical worker, has one year experience. basic pay ¥3466.

4. Filing system in the section:

All documents are kept en bloc by Miss Yamauchi. a clerical worker. There is no perfect master card in the section in this city, but they have a kind of a card name "card for protected home" which is used as an index card, containing items of No. of protection ledger, address, kind of assistance, expense charger, district, householders name, occupation, number of members in family, others and column of payment of assistance money in detail to July in next year. Form No. 5 should be added in this part on page 6.

Case record is filed individually and it contains following document.

a. Application form for assistance
b. Approved list for minimum living expense
c. Approved list for income
d (Certificate of monthly income and abstracted census register if necessary)
d. Report of the beginning of practical investigation by case worker in charge of the section
e. A slip (protocol) which is annexed on the above documents when they are submitted to have them decided by Mayor.
f. Notification for assistance decided.

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5. Procedure from application to assistance:

(1) Sources of referral: Majority of the clients apply directly to the city office. There are very few who make application through minsei-iin.

(2) Case working program: Schedule for the month would be made at the beginning of month, and at the beginning of the week the gist to be investigated particularly in the week such as income in the week, expenditure in the next week etc is decided.

Once a month case workers makes spot checks on each other districts to see the difference between their own and other district case workers standard.

(3) Process

(a) Intaker interviews the client only when the case worker in charge of the district is absent in the office. The application form is filled by the intaker or by the client. After consultation and explanation of the DLSL the client is eligible for assistance he fills in the approved list for "Minimum living expense" and approved list for income above and beyond. Even the client understands he is not eligible for assistance or he determines to do without assistance and withdraws his application, application form is filled. In other words the application form is filled whenever the clients call at the city office for consultation.

(b) Above 3 papers are handed to the case worker in charge when he comes back. (Application form only, in case client withdraw his application)

(c) If the case worker in charge is in the office when theclient comes, he interviews the client for consultation and fills the application form and if he is eligible client may be protected. He He still more fills in the approved list for Minimum living expense and approved list for income. Then the case worker makes a home visit to the clients for the first time.to investigate his circumstances with the form of"report of [illegible] practical investigation by case worker in charge. (Form No 8 on page 6 should be added here) This city has no private booth.

(d) When investigation is finished and the above report is filled in, he returns to the city office without telling the client any decisive sum to be assisted.

(e) At the same time property and faculty of the person who is obligated to support the client is investigated.

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(f) Considering the consequence of all investigation, notification for assistance decided is sent to the client about 14 days after application . In case of rejection the notification is also mailed with the reason why it is rejected.

(g) Assistance money is paid on the 15th usually but somtimes it is later than the 15th according to budget. In case of an emergency case it is paid regardless of when the pay day is.

(h) Application form, approval list for minimum living expense approved list for income, and actual investigation reports are filled in by each case workers. The slip which is attached to submit to be decided by the mayor, notification for assistance decided, card for protected home and protection ledger is filled in by the clerical worker. Moreover the clerical worker carry on business for recipients in accordance with decision and business of accounting and statistics.

6. Running record for 3 months:

(1) Case load in October was not totalled yet and so following are for the months of July, Aug and Sept.

	July	August	September
Case load received	7	14	16
Case load rejected	2	2	2
opened	5	12	14
closed	5	6	4
increased	0	6	10

The above indicates LA only. October is not decided but there is expected to be more increase. Approx from 25 to 30 cases increase. The main reasons for increase are as follows:

(a) Some people who have been living by selling theirclothings, furniture and etc, became to have nothing to sell and applied for assistance.

(b) On festival in October, though needy and is not recipient yet applied for assistance to make their children more happier.

(c) Needy person who has been managing to live so far applied for assistance as it is getting colder day by day.

(2) There are no formal complaint to the governor through the mayor against decision made by the city officials except 2 or 3 cases who complains verbally but understands after hearing exolanation and withdraw their complaints.

8. Spot check of case records:

Several case records were checked concerning whether sum to be assisted is correctly computed in accordance with the law or not, but no mistake was made there.

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FORM NO. 2 (This used as a memo by the case worker to make their decision correct)

Case worker makes reference to the opinion of minsei-iin sometimes, but it is a mere reference, having no decisive influence for starting assistance.

Minsei-iin in this city are cooperative for caseworker nowadays understanding their own position.

FORM NO. 5 Card for Assisted Home

No. of protection ledger:	Address:	Kind of assistance:
Expense charged by:	Section:	Name of householder:
Occupation:	Family member:	Others:

Payment for assistance money in particular

Feb	Nov
March	Dec
April	Jan
May	Feb
June	Mar
July	Apr
Aug	May
Sep	June
Oct	July

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11. Conference wath Saijo City on 18 August 1950 from 10:00 to 17:00

Population of Saijo City — 47,000
10,132 families
378 needy families
953 people
Of this 6% is PA money.

City budget is 134 million 500 thousand yen .

10 towns and 2 cities attended the conference. They are Niihama City, Saijo city; Tsunono-cho, Izumikawa-cho, Nakaogi-cho, Nii District Office. Shuha District Office, Chisekawa-cho, Komatsu-cho, Niihara-cho. Uma District Office, Uwabun-cho, Mishima-cho, Kawanoe-cho, Kinsei-cho.

a. Mr Goshima's introduction

Described Miss Randolph. We always believe that social work is beating like a pulse in her body. She is working day and night to improve our welfare work/

b. Miss Randolph's introduction

See Imabari City introduction on page 18. Additional talk is "mericans and the Japanese cooperated toward rehabilitation of Japan in a short term. We had no mass starvation, epidemics. We have good cooperation and understanding between 2 nations and leadership and guidance from Uni ted Nations. We wanted Japan to become an independent nation because she earned it. Many controls over Japan has been released and is graduallyis becoming recognized as an independent nation. Explanations of personnel cut in private industries was made. See Imabari City report on page 18. Mr Fujioka explained an example of a man suffering from TB and how it effect the community, various problems, and the 6 point approach of professional case workers was made.

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Saijo City welfare reorganization was suggested as follows:

Chief	1
Super Super	2
Case workers	5 to 6
Admst	1
Clerical workers	4 to 5

378 families - clients

Saijo city has 14 staffs at present.

Ministry says that one case worker should have average 70 cases per person. but it all depends on the area and types of cases. CW and Physically handicap Law will also be included.

Chisekawa-cho: Population 11,000 78 needy households

Miss R : You may start with 3. 1 full time case worker, 1 supervisor and 1 clerk. At present this twon has one full time case worker and 1 part time case worker.

Chief & supervisor and part time case worker	1
Full ~~time supervisor~~ case worker	1
Full time clerk	1

The problem is not to increase staffs it is to set up an organization to put responsibility on respective persons. It will take an alert, ability staff to do the work.

Question: I suggest that the case workers do not make decisions at the spot with the client and go back to the office and decide with the supervisor because if the decision you make with the client is approved by the supervisor it is alright but if not and below the standard of what you made for the client the client will be discouraged and will not trust the case workers.

Miss R : If you go home and make the decisions with the supervisors I think it will be determining without the presence of the client which may lead suspicion to the client. I suggest that the case worker should make the decision with the presence of the client on the spot. Case workers should have confidence in what he has done without cooperation and discussion with other case workers on DLSL. It also acts as an incentive to workers to develop ability, become more thorough in investigation and understand the law more

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Saijo City welfare reorganization was suggested as follows:

Chief	1
Super Super	2
Case workers	5 to 6
Admst	1
Clerical workers	4 to 5

378 families - clients

Saijo city has 14 staffs at present.

Ministry says that one case worker should have average 70 cases per person. but it all depends on the area and types of cases. CW and Physically handicap Law will also be included.

Chisekawa-cho: Population 11,000 78 needy households

Miss R : You may start with 3. 1 full time case worker, 1 supervisor and 1 clerk. At present this twon has one full time case worker and 1 part time case worker.

Chief & supervisor and part time case worker	1
Full ~~time supervisor and~~ case worker	1
Full time clerk	1

The problem is not to increase staffs it is to set up an organization to put responsibility on respective persons. It will take an alert, ability staff to do the work.

Question: I suggest that the case workers do not make decisions at the spot with the client and go back to the office and decide with the supervisor because if the decision you make with the client is approved by the supervisor it is alright but if not and below the standard of what you made for the client the client will be discouraged and will not trust the case workers.

Miss R : If you go home and make the decisions with the supervisors I think it will be determining without the presence of the client which may lead suppicion to the client. I suggest that the case worker should make the decision with the presence of the client on the spot. Case workers should have confidence in what he has done without cooperation and discussion with other case workers on DLSL. It also acts as an incentive to workers to develop ability, become more thorough in investigation and understand the law more

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

better. If the case workers find difficult problems that they cannot answer you may say that your case is so complicated so I will take it back with me to discuss with the supervisor. and will answer immediately. (not days but hours)

Shuso District Office: This is a very ideal program. The transition period is the most important time. It takes so many years for a Japanese women to become a real qualified rice cooker. So I believe it will take many years before the case workers really become a qualifed case worker. I suggest that the case workers go back to the office and study the case over several times.

Miss R: If it takes so many years for a Japanese women to boil rice their is something wrong with thw teaching. You have to teach them. If the case workers goes to the family several times the case worker knows the problem best so the decision must be determined by the case workrs judgement. but must consult with the supervisor. If you do not carry this on you will never get a professional case worker. You can say that you can't make a final decision but will go back and discuss with the supevisor.

Lunch recess:

Ikeda : : The last decision is made by paper to the client. Art 24 of the DLSL reads that " the mayor of city, town and village shall when he received an application for starting assistance, determine the necessity, kind, extent, and method of assistance, and notify the applicant in writing".

Question: What about the pay, and training for case workers?

Ikeda: Will be paid by equalization fund. We have 39 welfare secretaries allocated from the welfare ministry and the prefecture is planning to increase it to 42. The district office will get average 3 of them. The Prefecture wel secretaries will supervise and do in service training. Town and village case workers will be trained and they will have the qualification as in Art 115 of the establishment of paid officials law. ~~Pay for prefecture officials may be difficult immediately~~. Wel Ministry wishes to do something to get good pay and travel allowance. The travel allowance may be better than prefecture 2nd class officials.

Question: By the old DLSL the minsei-iin has been doing the work but by the new DLSL the paid officials will carry on the work. But we have really had some good minsei-iins to do the work.

Ikeda: We have to work without hesitation re minsei-iin. The prefecture wishes to convince the minsei-iin. We know they feel hard by this revision so we are doing the best to convince them.

Question: What should we do if the person obligated to support the client does not support him ?

Ikeda: Art 4 of DLSL reads" The assistance shall be provided on condition that the person in need will make full use of all resources available to him, his property, ability and others to maintain his minimum living.

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The person obligated to support should do so if he has ability. If the person has property but is ill he is apt to fall to the same level as the person in need. In this case he does not have to care for the client for a long time. If he is certain that he has ability it can even go to the Domestic Court.

Miss R : If relatives have the ability and do not look after him the city must take it to the Domestic Court. During this period the city must give PA to him. After determination from the Domestic Court reimbursement will be made from the relatives.

Question: In some place people in poverty do not wish to get PA and people who wish to get PA are lazy. What should we do about this?

Ikeda: I think that the publicity of DLSL is most important. Most of clients cannot read and write which makes it difficult for them to take papers or radios both financially and useless. I think that a round table conference for the needy is most important. We are thinking of having a round table conference with a consolation meeting for them. Have you all any other ideas?

Miss R : It is the general publics fault because they look down at the needy. This makes the needy hesitate to get PA.

Question: If a person commits crime and has no intention to rehabilitate what will happen then?

Miss R : How can you tell that he will not rehabilitate. If you think or say that he will not rehabilitate he will never have a chance to rehabilitate. I believe the DLSL reads that the PA will be given on basis of need. You give money and spiritual guidance.

Answer: What if this person makes failures so many times?

Miss R: When a baby start to walk he falls down so many times before the baby can walk. You will need faith to guide him until rehabilitattion. Develop his good and miss his bad.

Question: If a persons loses his property and money in a business and has a lot of debt should we give him PA for living? Because of this big debt this person may never be able to rehabilitate. What can we do then?

Miss R : PA must be given to have them maintain his or her living. Debt can be postponed until he or she is able to repay but we do not teach them to ignore their debts at all.

Question: What is the Japanese minimim standard that you are thinking of?

Miss R : The minimum standard made by the ministry of Japan. DLSL has been revised several times by criticism. Minimum standard is to have adequate

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medical, shelter, clot ing, food education to maintain health and respect. Just enough food to live on is not necessary.

Question: DLSL is to rehabilitate a person but because of this PA some people never try to reahbilitate because if they work the amount of earned income will be deducted from the PA. Some needy may prefer to stay home rather than have PA deducted than to

The professional caseworkers 6 points was explained by an audience to the Niihama welfare official who cam in the afternoon by [redacted] requirement.

Niihama: Some times a deduction of PA may be a material for reconsideration for the needy.

Miss R: Do you punish your child by not letting him eat his dinner?

Niihama: Isn't this done in the US?

Miss R: Maybe some people may do so but this is not the principle. Use this firmly, frankly, friendly and patiently approach. Does it sound reasonable?

Niihama: Very ideal. It means that no matter how many times he fails he will have to work until he rehabilitates.

Miss R : If he fails so many many times there is something wrong with the case worker. This the only way to approach the needy. Let the needy across the bridge. You may have to lead him by his hands in order to rehabilitate him. Sometimes you may have to watch him from the bank to see if he can cross the bridge. Confidence of rehabilitation of needy is necessary. According to Mr Fujioka's investigation made in Kochi city some fishermen village are not considered as human being. If you give them PA they may faint. This indicates that the city has no intention to give PA to rehabilitate them. In some ration points some people do not come for their rations. Some community people do not believe that the DLSL program is true. I suggest that investigation is necessary to families who do not come for their ration. They may be stealing or starving.

Niihama: Widow with 2 children who does pickpocket. PA was given to this family. Widow in jail at present and the children are accommodated in the Yogo institution. The date of expiration for the widow has come and the prison has asked the city to come after her. Should her children be left in the institution after her release or returned to her?

Miss R : Why did the widow steal?

Niihama: She has a habit ofstealing. We have given her ¥2000 PA. She is mormal and was living in an Engokaikan (institution). I followed the ministry instruction standard in giving her ¥2000 PA.

Miss R : Maybe she didn't know how to use her money. Forget her past and try not make her feel narrow after her release in a society. Get her a home and food and if she has no job give her PA. If she is mentally well return the children to her and give her responsibility on her children. Respect her and transfer your belief in her.

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Goshima: First send the children back to their mother because the children may have changed in theinstitution and also the mother may have changed in jail so I suggest the children be returned to the mother. The child welfare official exists to guide them.

If you have a sore on your hand it needs repair from the inside instead of healing from the band tape on the sore. We have just had the band tape pasted on our sore and from now we have to work to repair the content of our work. We thank you very much for your valuable guidance and it really makes us start to work. We wish to have you pray for our bright future from the States.

Miss R : Take the spirit back to the community and put it into effect. This is a wonderful way to live. This may sound ideal to you all but you have to start in your own backyard. We are all in the position of leadership so we are obligated and have responsibility of leadership. If you can not have confidence in your own work resign your position and have a person who can lead take your position.

Returned to Takamatsu on 18 August 1950 10:00 pm.

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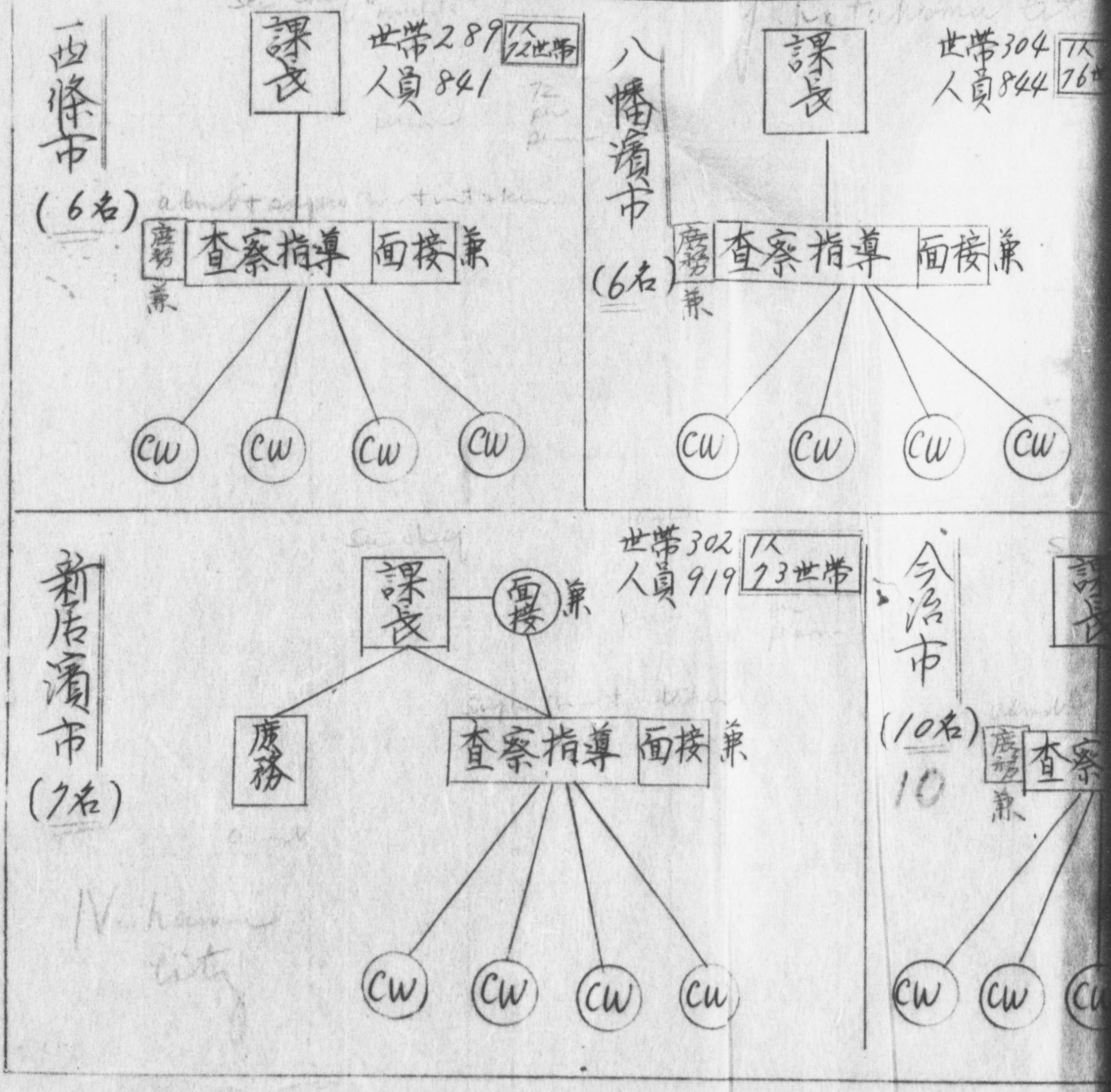
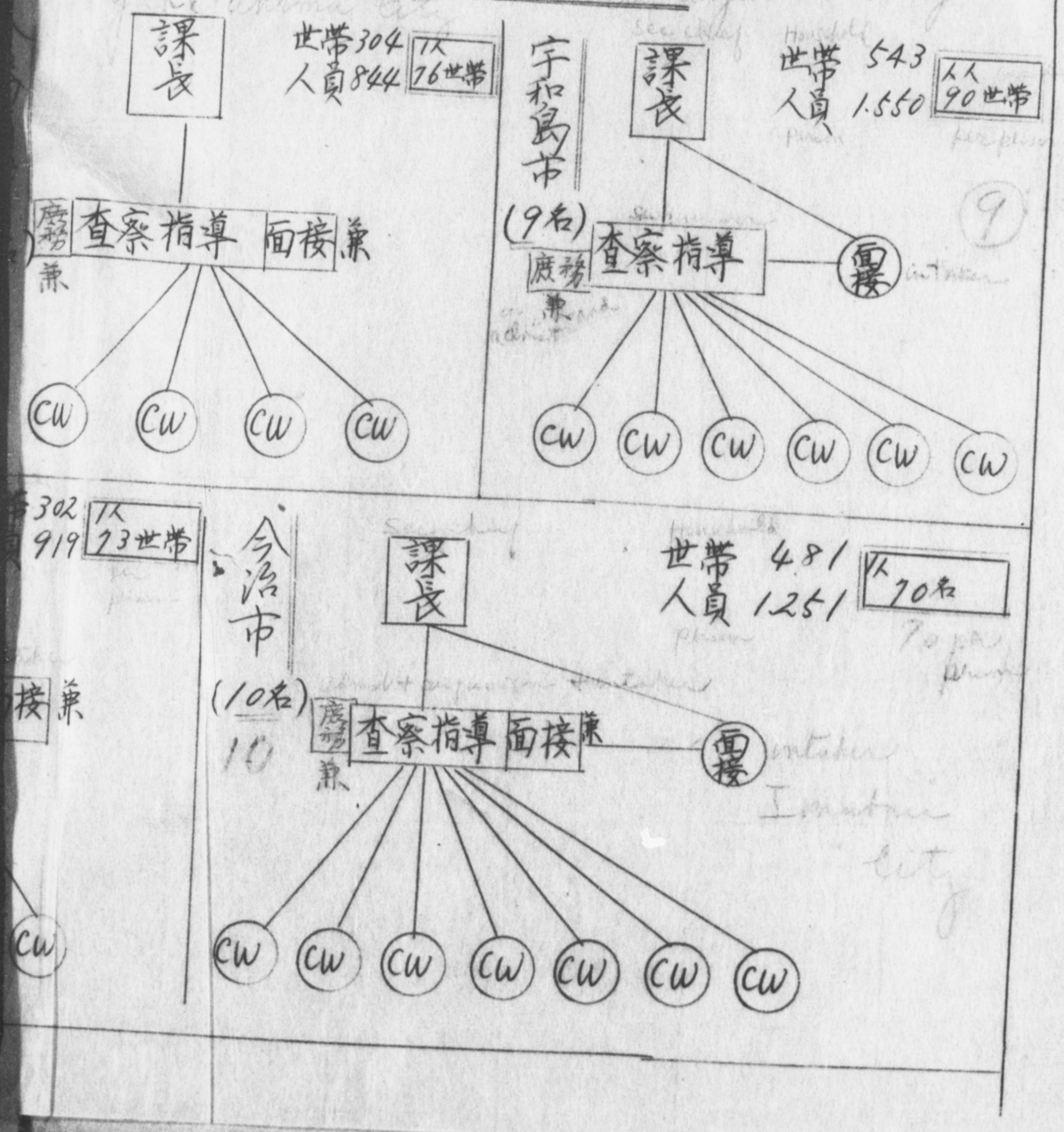
保護事務関係市厚生職員組



本組織は今後の新任採用に伴い変更するものであるから一應暫定的である

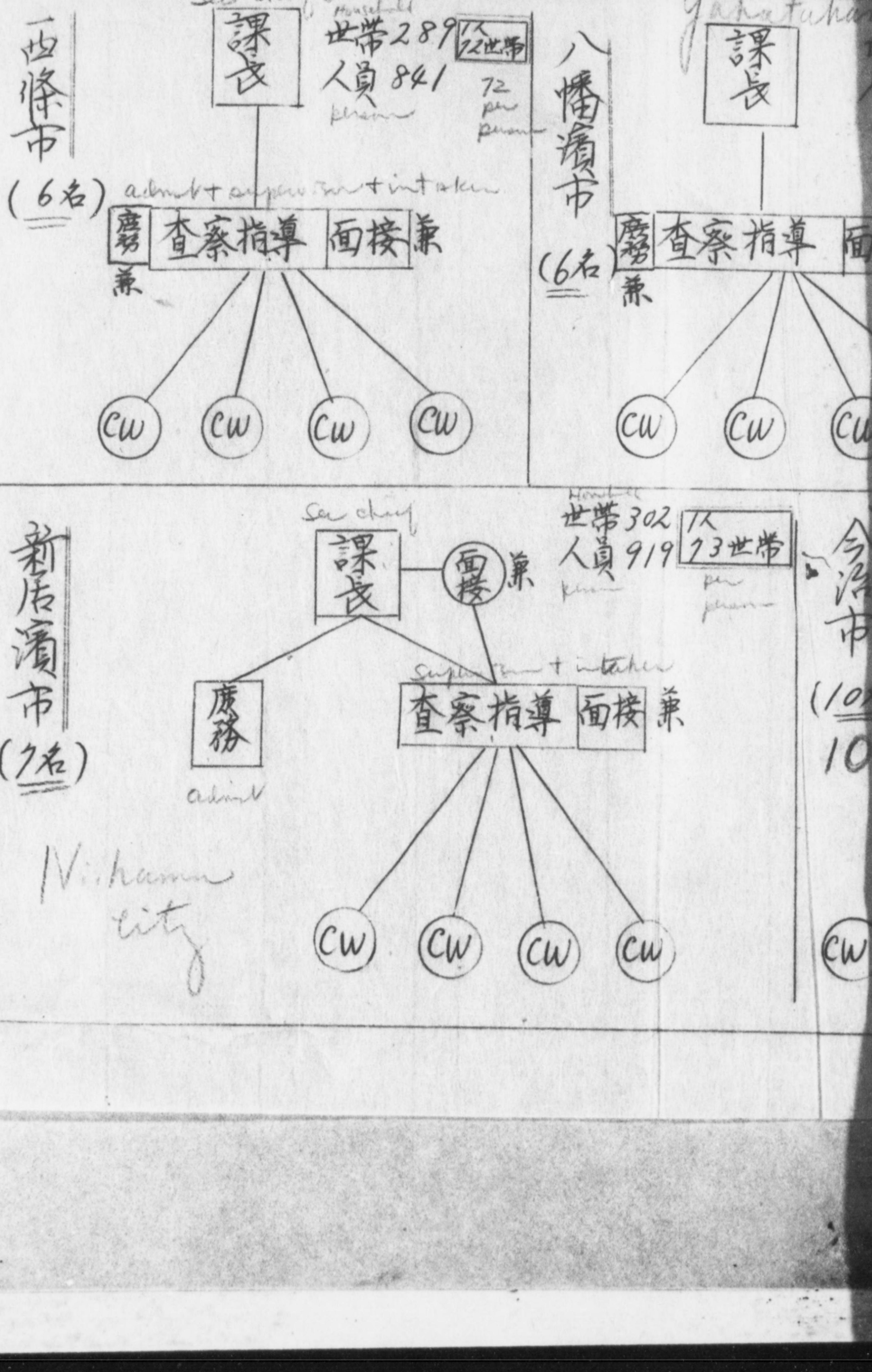
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 119013

事務関係市厚生職員組織



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

保護事務関係市厚生



本組織は今後の新任採用に伴い変更するものであるから一度暫定的である

Tentative plan attached after future hire

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事務関係市厚生職員組織

Uwajima city

Yahatahama city

課長

世帯304 人員844

1人 76世帯

廃務 | 査察指導 | 面接 | 兼

CW CW CW CW

宇和島市 (9名)

課長

Sec chief

Household 世帯 543 人員 1.550 person

人人 90世帯 per person

9

廃務 兼 admst

査察指導

面接 intake

CW CW CW CW CW CW

世帯302 人員919

1人 73世帯 per person

今治市 (10名) 10

課長

Sec chief

Household 世帯 481 人員 1251 person

人 70名 70 per person

廃務 兼

査察指導

面接 兼

admst + supervision + intake

面接 intake

Imabari city

CW CW CW CW CW CW CW

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

as of August 1950

発第二二一号

昭和二五年八月三日

四國民事部厚生課

ランドルフ女史殿

愛媛縣民生部長

August 1950

保護事務関係市町村私員組織について報告

保護事務関係については漸次職員の組織を強化しつゝあるが、今回は一應各市の組織系統について御報告申し上げます。

尚職員名簿については、増員予定中未決定の分もあり決定次第名簿御送付申し上げます。

1 From: Ehime Prefectural Government
Subject: Report on Welfare Staff Organization
Date: August 3, 1950
Welfare staffs will be strengthened gradually, but at present the organization of each city is reported. As for the roster of staff, it will be sent after the number of staff is decided.

As of August 1950

発第二二一号
昭和二五年八月三日

愛媛県民生部長

四國軍事部厚生課
ランドルフ女史殿

保護事務関係市厚生私設組織について報告

保護事務関係については漸次職員の組織を強化しつゝある現状であるが、今回は一應各市の組織系統について御報告申し上げます。
尚職員名簿については、増員予定中未決定の分もあり決定次第名簿御送付申し上げます。

1 Report of Organizational Structure of Welfare Offices, Municipal Governments, Private Institutions and Individuals Engaged in Welfare Activities in Ehime Prefecture as of August 1950.
List of staffs will be sent after the appointments are made.

愛媛県

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認定内譯 Budget Remarks			
收入		最低生活費基準額	
勤労収入		飲食物費	
資産収入		被服費	
事業収入		保健衛生費	
恩給年金保険収入		住居費	
内職収入		光熱費	
親族よりの仕送		雑費	
其の他		小計	
		住宅扶助費	
		教育扶助費	
		給食費	實費
		小計	
計		合計	

扶助基本額（月額） grant monthly

人員	扶助金額	内譯 生活	住宅	教育	調査員印	開始（變更）年月日 Date of open or changed
	円					昭和 年 月 日
	円					昭和 年 月 日より
	円					昭和 年 月 日より
	円					昭和 年 月 日より
	円					昭和 年 月 日より
	円					昭和 年 月 日より
	円					昭和 年 月 日より
	円					昭和 年 月 日より

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

Notification of payment of grant

生活保護法による 扶助金支拂通知書

松山市 町 番地
Name and address of the client
方

殿

ケース番號		地區

Matsuyama City Hall
松山市役所

Remarks

◎注意事項

① 扶助金を支拂いますから、この通知書と印鑑を持つて毎月2)日に市社会課にお出下さい
但支拂日が日曜祭日等の場合はその翌日です

② 支拂時間は午前九時より午后三時迄です但土曜日は午前九時より午前十一時迄です

③ 下記の場合は直ちに市社会課に届け出なければなりません
イ、保護を受けている世帶人員が増えたり減つたりしたとき
ロ、家計の狀況に異動があつたとき、特に收入に増減のあつたとき
ハ、保護を必要とする事由のなくなつたとき
ニ、住所の変つたとき

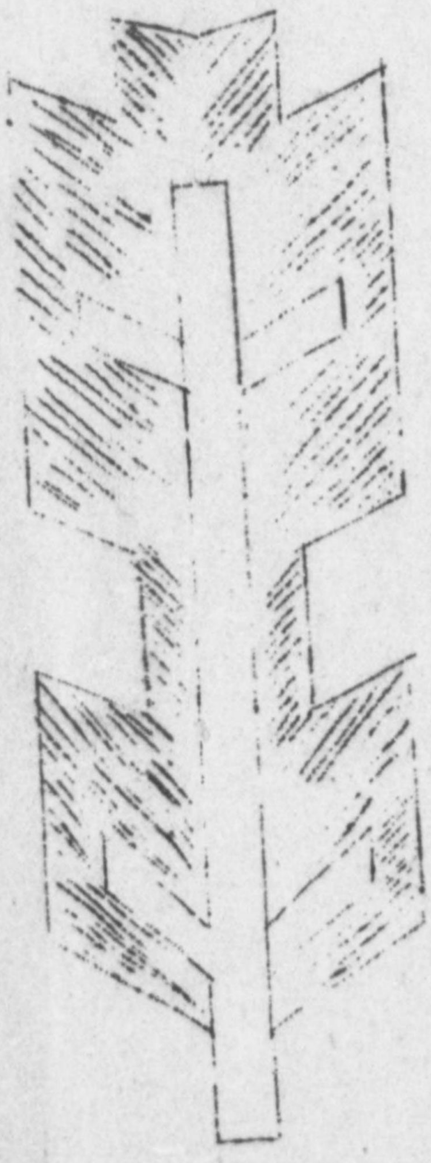
④ 不実の申請その他不正な手段によつて保護を受けた場合は 法第83條により罰せられますから特に注意して下さい。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

1950 fiscal year

Statistics of
Living Protection.

生活保護統計栞



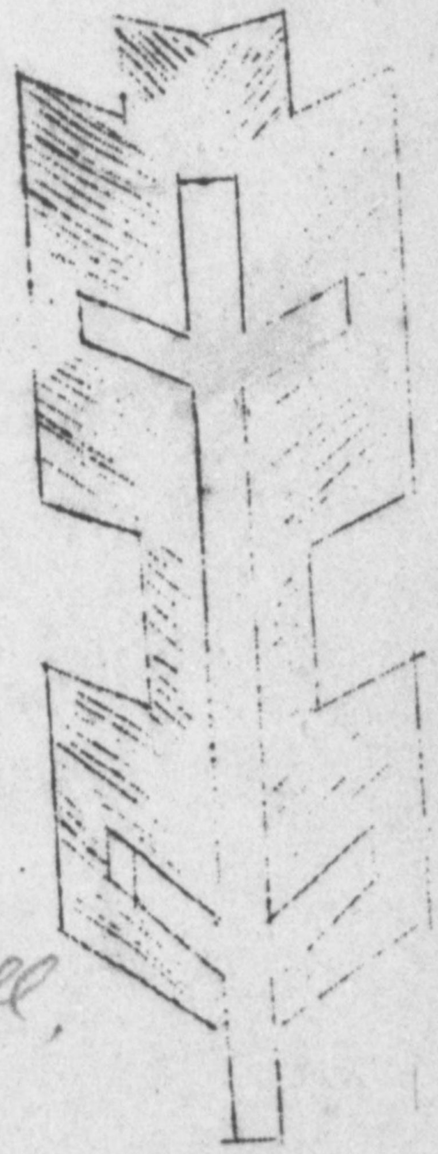
for 1950.

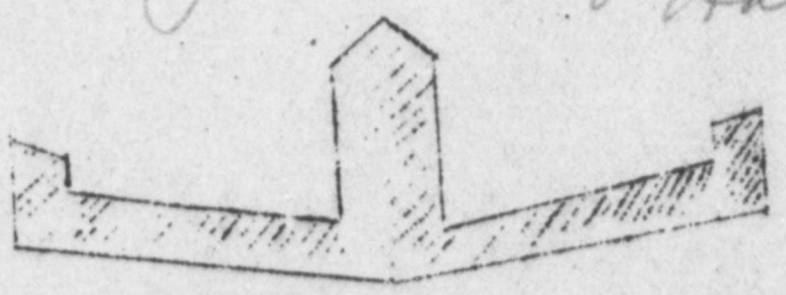
昭和25年度

Social Section,

松山市社會課

Matsuyama City Hall.





DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

Survey of 7 kinds of protection provided by the Daily life Security Law, during the past one month.

最近一ヶ月間に於ける

生活保護法七項目別保護状況調 (昭26.1.現在)

種別 ＼ 区分	世帯数 Case load	人員数 no. of people	比率 percent	金額 amount
L.A. 生活	1.991	5.387	67.25	2.976.689.00
E.A. 教育	(542) 590	(825) 900	11.25	128.373.00
H.A 住宅	(437) 437	(723) 723	9.03	16.706.00
M.A. 医療	(537) 986	(537) 986	12.31	2.320.614.00
B.A 出産	1	1	0.01	1.000.00
O.A. 生業	(2) 3	(2) 3	0.04	8.220.00
F.A. 葬祭	(5) 9	(5) 9	0.11	15.950.00
Total 計	(1.523) 4017	(2092) 8009	100%	5.467,552.00
実数 actual no.	2.057	5.917		

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CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

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Total 計	(1,523) 4017	(2092) 5009	100%	5,467,552.00
実数 actual no.	2,057	5,917		

State of Protection given every month during the fiscal year of 1950.

member — Household — month

昭和二十五年度 月別 保護状況調 percentage of protect.

月別	世帯	人員	実数 世帯	実数 人員	被保護人口	被保護率	金額 — amount
4月	(374) 2.449	(374) 5.017	actual 2.075	number 4643	163.794人	2.7	4.411,997.25
5"	(381) 2.499	(381) 5.191	Household 2.118	member 4.810	164.851人	2.8	4.661,752.00
6"	(473) 2.642	(473) 5.485	2.169	5.011	165.465人	3.0	5.266.568.60
7"	(519) 3.817	(519) 5.752	2.298	5.233	165.450人	3.1	5.213,022.30
8"	(684) 2868	(805) 6.003	2.184	5.198	165.755人	3.1	5.358,092.20
9"	(1.643) 3.979	(2.075) 7.595	2.336	5.520	166.230人	3.3	5.416,729.80
10"	(1.368) 3.752	(1.839) 7.491	2.384	5.652	167.003人	3.3	5.259,112.00
11"	(1.347) 3.860	(2.053) 7.881	2.513	5.828	167.126人	3.4	5.470.238.00
12"	(1.549) 3.999	(2.150) 8.005	2.450	5.855	167.669人	3.4	5.094,404.00
1"	(1.523) 4017	(2092) 8.009	2.494	5.917	167.821人	3.3	5.467.552.00
Total: 計	(9.861) 22.882	(12762) 66.429	23.021	53.667		平均 3.1 average	51.619.468.15

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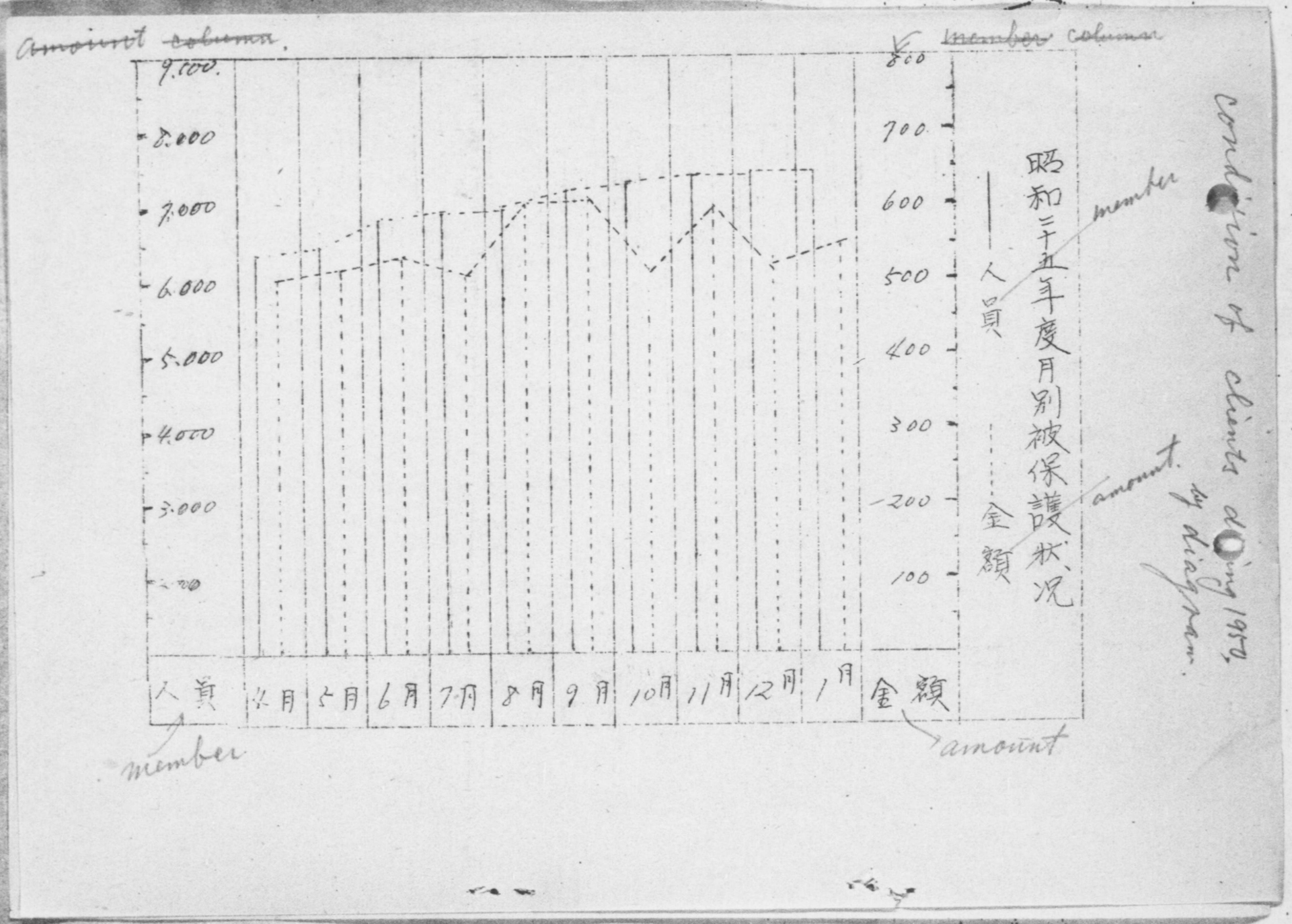
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 13013

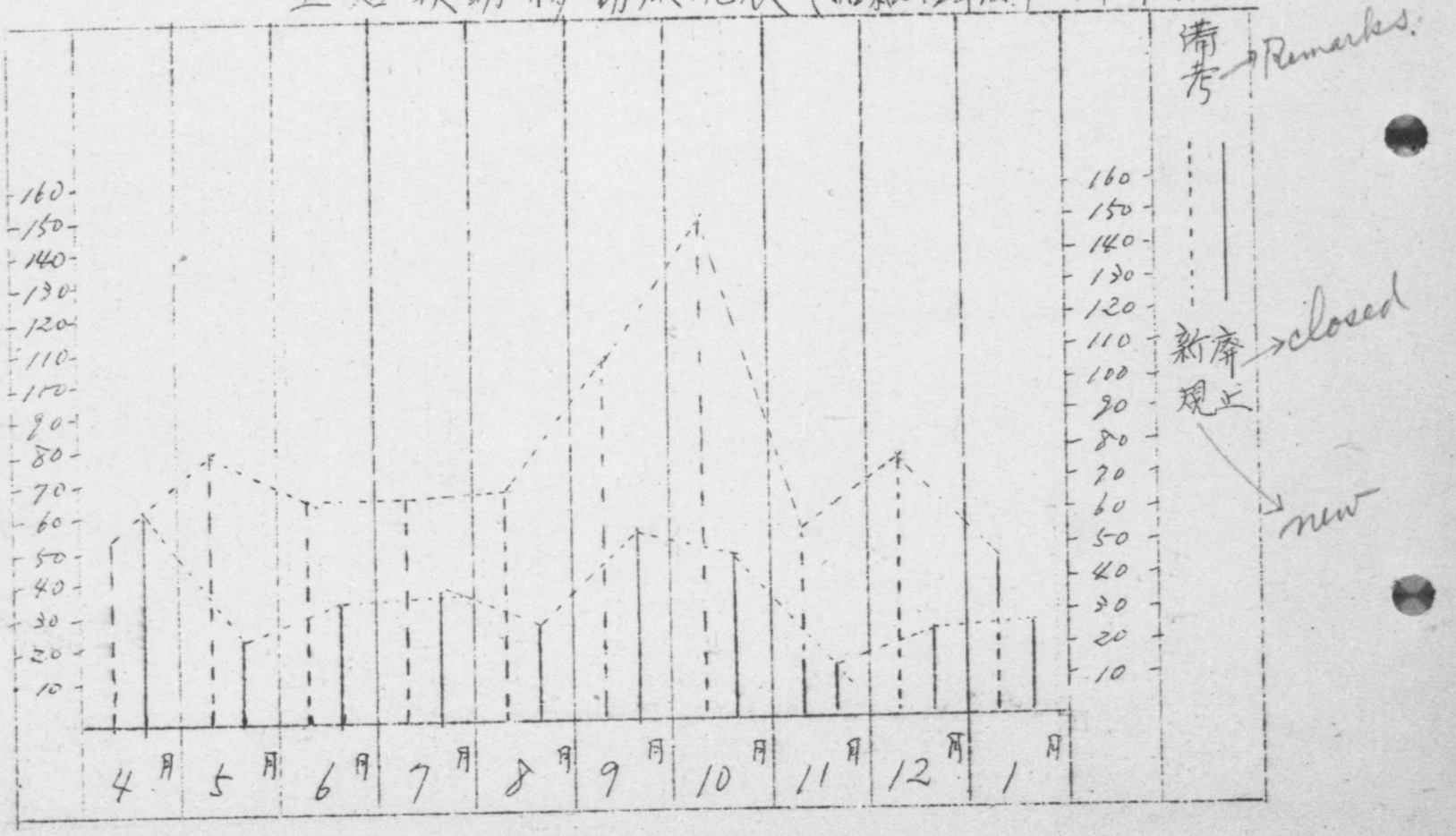


昭和二十五年度月別被保護状況

condition of clients doing 1950, by diagram.

Changing Condition of living Aid in 1950.

生活扶助移動状況表（昭和二十五年度）二十六年一月現在



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changing condition of living aid during 1950.

Opened 昭和二五年度生活扶助移動状況表 closed

開始 月別 month	世帯 household	人員 member	廃止 月別 month	世帯 household	人員 member
4	82	260	4	67	196
5	80	275	5	21	93
6	82	249	6	32	47
7	66	218	7	37	97
8	68	196	8	23	74
9	109	292	9	57	68
10	136	175	10	49	91
11	55	165	11	11	28
12	88	266	12	106	213
1	38	83	1	26	54
Total 計	804	2.179	計	429	1.011

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

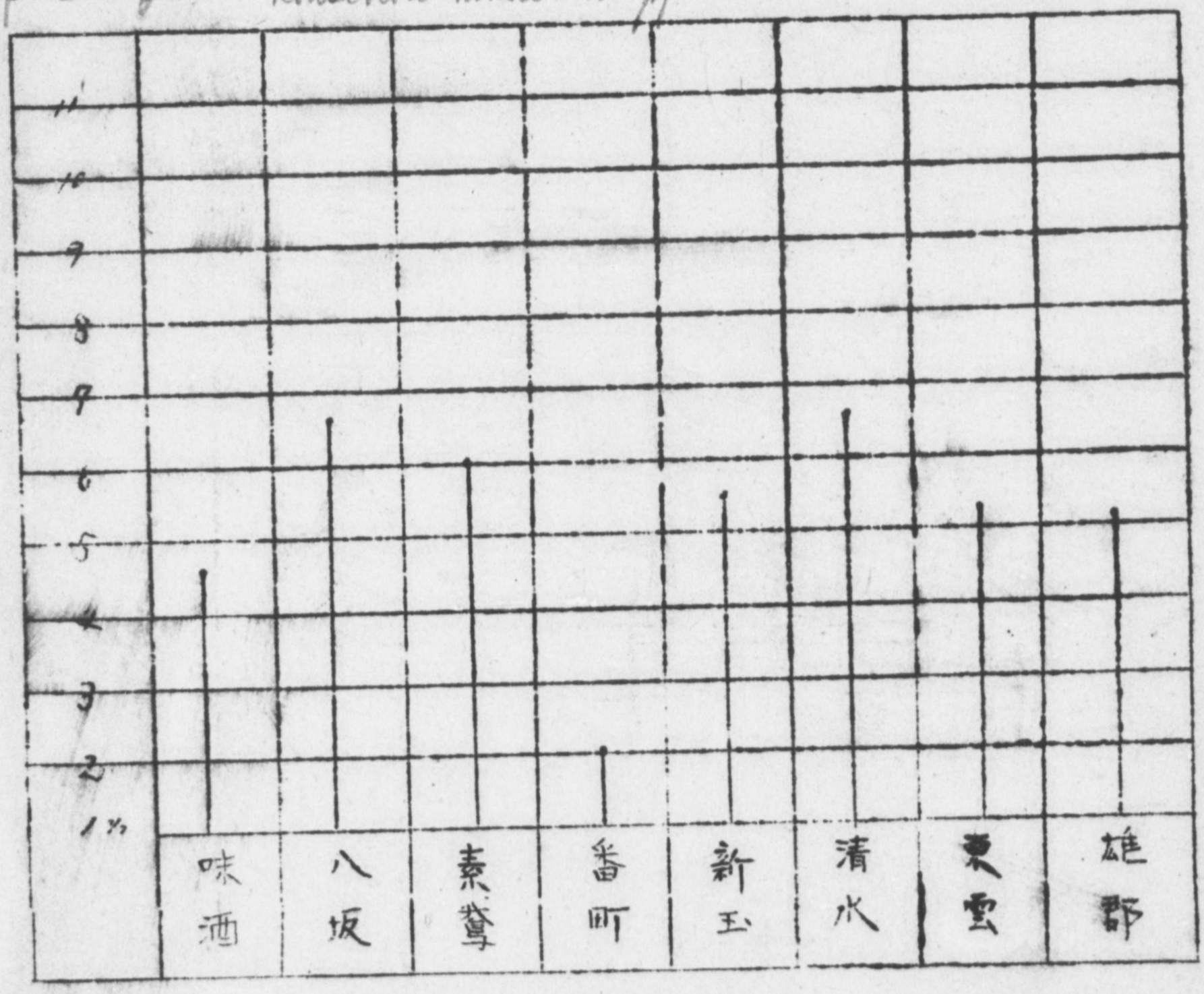
Survey of living aid at the central city hall. (for Jan. 1951)

(本所)

生活扶助世帯調査表(24年1月現在)

校区名	味酒	八坂	素鷲	番町	新玉	清水	東雲	雄鄙
whole 總世帯 household	二、七九八	二、三四二	三、五一〇	三、九二八	二、八一五	二、五七二	二、八五六	二、九一二
扶助世帯	一三〇	一五六	二一一	六四	九八	一七四	一四九	一五〇
百分比 percentage	四、六	六、六	六、〇	二、〇	三、三	六、七	五、二	五、一

household under support.



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Survey report of households under living aid. (for ward-district)

(支所) Jan. 195-1.

生活扶助 世帯調査表 (25年1月現在)

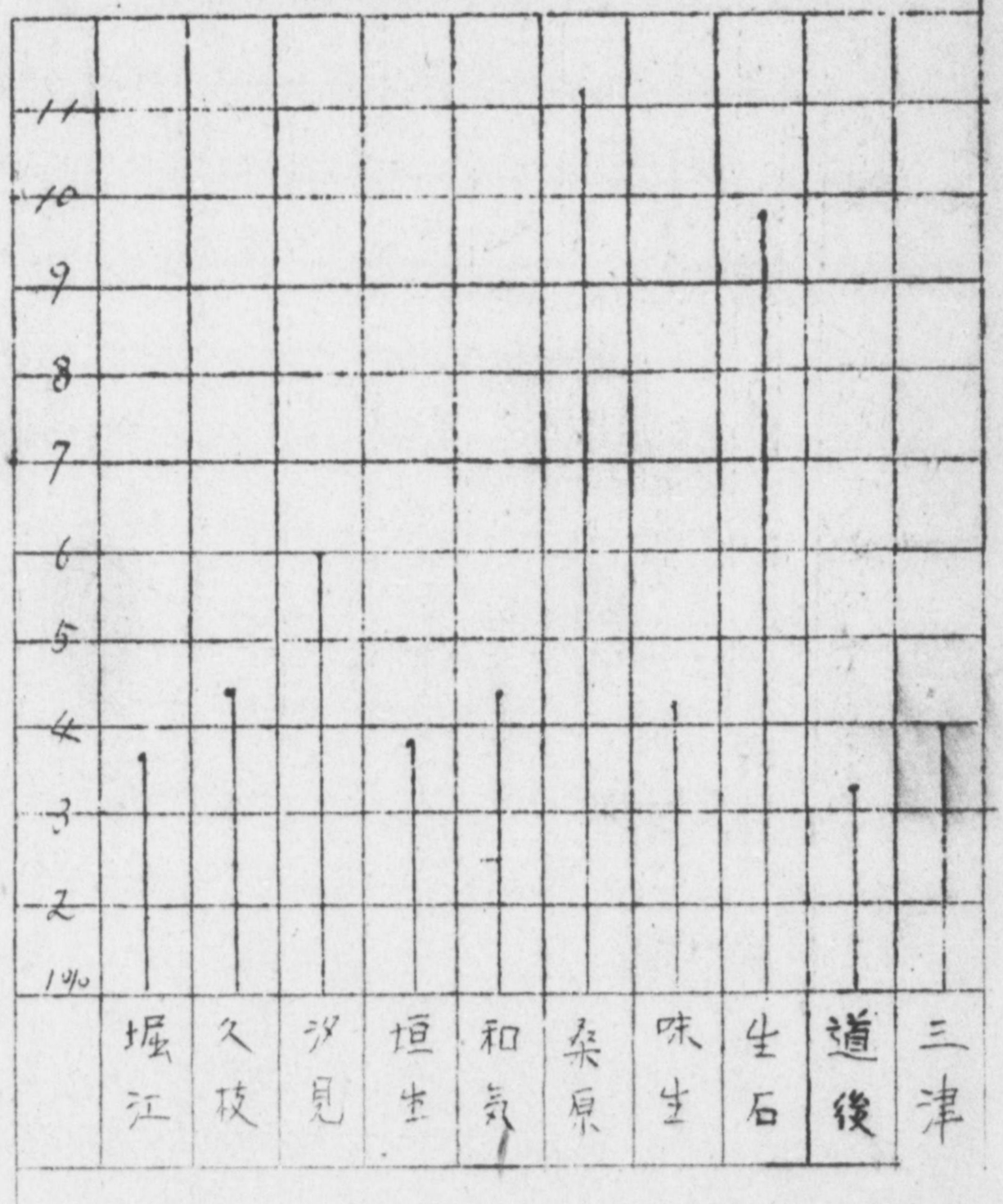
校区名	堀江	久枝	汐見	垣生	和気	桑原	味生	生石	道後	三津
總世帯	三四二	二〇九	五八〇	九四四	九七二	九七二	一、三九八	九四二	三、八〇四	六、六五七
扶助世帯	四六	四九	三五	三六	四二	一〇九	六〇	九一	一二一	二七一
百分比	三、七	四、四	六、〇	三、八	四、三	二、二	四、二	九、六	三、一	四、〇

school-divided district →

whole household

Household under support

percentage.



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clerical expense of agencies of protection,

B. A 生産扶助	O. A. 生業扶助	T. A. 葬祭扶助	保護施設事務費	計 Total
10,966.00	101,025.00	175,490.00	2294310.40	47,316,244.10
8.773.00	80.820.00	140,392.00	183,545.00	37,852,993.00
1.096.60	10.102.50	17,549.00	229,431.04	4731,624.00
				101,020,00
				50,510.00
				21,525,50
				49,417,261.10
				37,903,503.00
				4,756,829.00
				49,917,000.00
				5,621,590.00.

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State of accountancy (in Jan, 1951)

Total up to Jan. from national treasury prefectural treasury Expense Minsei-bu

経理状況表

(昭和二十六年一月現在)

	L.A. 生活扶助	E.A. 教育扶助	H.A. 住宅扶助	M.A. 医療扶助
一月迄累計	23,016,032.80	644,347.40	31,764.00	21,042,304.50
(B) 国庫 8/10	18,412,827.00	515,478.00	25,411.00	16,833,848.00
(C) 繰費 1/10	2,301,603.38	64,434.74	3,176.40	2,104,230.45
(D) 民生委員費				
(E) 国庫之繰費				
(F) 繰費女				
(A+D) 計				
(B+E) 国庫				
(C+F) 繰費				
国庫交付済額				
繰費交付済額				

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SUBJECT: Visit to Matsuyama City Welfare Department on 13 & 14 March 1951 by Miss Smith

The Matsuyama City Welfare Department includes two sections; Welfare, Insurance and Child Welfare. While they admit that the section handling both Insurance and Child Welfare is responsible for two unrelated subjects it was so organized by the direction of the Mayor who has not agreed to a change nor does the Section Chief wish a change since most of his work concerns child welfare. The section is responsible for 5 city operated day nurseries and the supervision of 13 private day nurseries, 1 maternity home and 1 Boshiryo. Another Boshiryo will be opened April 1. They are responsbile for the investigation of foster homes and for the supervision of children placed in foster homes. At present they have 11 approved foster homes and 1 pending application. All application for day nursery care are investigated by them. All other child welfare services have recently become the responsibility of the case workers in the Welfare Section. The Welfare Section Chief is of the opinion that the entire Child Welfare Program should be his responsibility and states he has experienced considerable difficulty with the present arrangement. He suggested that no recommendations be made until after the Mayors election April 23. The Welfare Section Chief, Mr Kamei, has visted the Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto Welfare Offices since CA's last visit. He gained considerable valuable information on this trip and has made some improvements in his office and plans to make others. He has appointed 5 case work supervisors, 4 in the Central Office and one in the Mystu Branch Office where 3 case workers and a clerk are stationed. There are now 14 case workers in the Central Office covering 8 school districts which comprise the old city of Matsuyama. Besides the 3 in Mystu Branch Office there are 11 in 10 other branch offices.

Branch	Staff	Case load	Transportation	Distance
Mystu	3 CW, 1 Super, 1 clerk	291	Tram (30 min)	3 miles
Horie	1 CW	53	Tram (20 min) Bus (40 min Fare 40 R.T.	5 miles
Wake	1 CW	42	Bus (30 min) Tram (20 min)	3 miles
Hisaeda	1 CW	49	Bus (20 min)	2½ miles
Shiomi	1 CW	35	Bus (15 min)	1.5 miles
Dogo	2 CW and 1 clk	121	Tram (10 min)	1 mile
Kubara	1 CW	109	Bus (15 min)	1 mile
Mybu	1 CW	60	Bus part (20 min)	2 miles
Shoseki	1 CW	91	Bus (25 min)	2.5 miles
Hobu	1 CW	36	Bus (30 min)	3 miles

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If space at the city hall can be secured 4 of these branches will be consolidated with Central Office. These are Shiomi, Dogo, Kubara and Myubu.

1. Mr Kamei would like to consolidate office and do away with the branches but the Mayor has refued to approve such a move. Also the question of funds for transportation of clients has come up. From Horie Branch round trip bus fare is ¥40. Tranpostration of case workers is another problem. The city furnishes no bikes but the mayor has agreed to pay a small transportation allowance to each case worker after April 1. Applications are now taken at all branches and payment of grants made there by cashier from Account Section after certification by case worker. Where there is only one case worker they usually spend the a.m. in the office and p.m. in field but there is not a set schedule. Each office posts a notice to the effect that application are taken during the afternoon. Emergencies are either taken care of by some one in the ward office, referred to minsei-iin or to Central Office if case worker is not present. The case record is kept at the central office and a copy of face sheet and budget kept at branch. No master file is kept but the chief agreed to set up a master file in April. Records are now in the process of being consolidated in case folders for each case and are about 1/3 completed on active cases. The records read revealed many inadequacies. Eligibility is not always clearly established, budgets showed changes but no recording of the reason no plans for rehabilitation are shown and no running records is used but will be started as of April 1.

2. Payment of grants is made around the 20th of each month by the city accounts section after certification by the case workers. Upon surveying the central office it was found that much additional space can be utilized and a better intake system can be set up. Opening off of the main room now used by the staff are two fairly good sized room now occupied by the Dept Chief and the minsei-iin council. One of these rooms will be used for intake and the other for case workers, moving the Dept chief to the main room. This will allow for reception and intake. The Dept chief and the Asst Mayor agreed to the move. Desks will also be rearranged in the main office. The chief also agreed to the use of day sheets for case worker and the scheduling of their time for interviewing field and recording. A receptionist will be used but no intake interviewers since the case workers can handle intake. At present statistics are gathered by the case workers and compiled by a statistician. The Chief will give some consideration to the use of a statistical card and the placing of all responsibility for statistics on the statistician.

Since the five supervisors are new CA representative reviewed with them the responsibilities of a supervisor. They have been holding by monthly conferences with case worker staff and have some records but have done

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little else. One half day was spent in conference with the case work staff discussing intake, procedure, interviewing and recording.

The Dogo Branch Office was visisted (Population 13,968; 3401 households) and found to functioning as wellas could be expected under the present plan. The 2 case workers take turns in the office and field. In Feb they received 50 requests for assistance, 15 were rejected at intake and 35 accepted. Only 20 of the 35 were found eligible upon investigation. Those rejected at intake were not counted as rejected cases but a record is kept in the branch office and referred to in the event of reapplication. A private room is used for interviewing if clients prefers. They have a ¥5000 revolving fund from minsei-iin federation for emergencies and are using about ¥2000 a month. No other work is done by this staff. They consult supervisors on problems.

SUBJECT: Organization Chart of Matsuyama City Welfare Dept, Insurance and Child Welfare Section as of March 1951 by Yukio Morimoto

: Dept Chief - Mr Yuyama :

: Insurance & Child Welfare Section Chief :

Sub-section of general affairs & planning	1
Child Sub section of institution and account	1
Sub section of investigation and statistics	1
Sub section of foster mother and child health	1
Sub section of expectant & nursing mother	1
Sub section of maternal & children's handbook	1
Sub section of child welfare and child protection	1
Sub section of nursing & guidance	1
Sub section of child welfare & day nursery	1
Sub section of unemployment, labor disaster and insurance	1
Sub section of general health, pension, insurance	1

1. K Shirato (53), section chief, middle school education, formerly public official
   basic salary 9847, total 12,152, period at the present position 4 yrs

2. H Hayashi (34), general affairs, middle school, formerly office worker, pay 7480, total 9600
   elapsed period of 4 yrs

Just.

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3. Y Kawasaki (25) Institution and account, middle school, former office worker. Pay 5444 total 7308, 1 yr in present job

Inst

4. S Yasui (24) Investigation and statistics, middle school, repatriates, pay 5002, total 5502, 4 yrs

Inst

5. F Fujioka (38) (Foster homes) Female, foster mother and health of children, girls high school, formerly in Shanghai Hospital. Pay 5002, total 5502, 4 yrs in present job

6. Y Tsuyuuchi (22) Female, expectant and nursing mothers, girls high school, no previous occupation, pay 4727, total 5200, 2 yrs in present job

7. Y Shirota (22)F Maternal and children's handbook, girls high school , no previous occupation, pay 4344, total 4778, 4 yrs in present job

8. T Watanabe(62) (CTI) Disposal of child welfare, middle school, former public official, pay 5143, total 6320, 1 yr experience

9. S Watanabe (30) Female, girsl high school, nursing teacher. pay 4468, total 4468 , 1yr experience

10. S Miyoshi (19) (Clerk) Disposal of child welfare, high school graduate, no previous occupation, pay 140 yen a day, 1 yr experience

11. M Nagai (45) Insurance business, university (private) , formerly clerk of prefectural doctors associat on. pay 5760, total 8096. 2 yrs experience in present job

12. T Takeuchi (50) Primary school, former public official, pay 5444, total 6648, 2 yrs exper.

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Inquiry into Case Records at the Matsuyama City Hall. (1)

One of the remarkable features here which we have found recommendable is that all the required records are combined altogether according to the unit of family. This enables us to find all the necessary records for one family at a time, and their attitude is to be appreciated.

Referring to running records and rehabilitation plan of the clients that should also be provided with, no record is provided here as in other cities of the iseland, but section chief, Mr. Kamei, told me that the records shall begin from april, and I presume his words shall surely be put to force.

Next, I went into reading several case records of living aid and medical aid, especially on the points of eligibility, budget, resource,

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and grant as well as min. standard, which read as follows.

Case A.

Client. J. Yanagase, aged 69.
Kind of protection. living aid.

Budget ~~2335~~ 2215 } -120.
Standard 2335. Rent 30.- aux. food 90.-
Resource 215.
grant 2000.

Budget is lower by 120 yen than standard amount, which comes from reduction of two items of rent 30.- and auxiliary food 90.-, bothing totaling 120.

Reason for Support:

The client, being of advanced age of 69, and living with his wife of 75-years old, is in needed condition because of his indigent state starting from war-disaster and weakness. He has two children and elder brother who are all incapable of sending assistance as responsible relative.

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The difference between budget and resource being 2000 yen, it is recognized proper to start support.

My Note: I think eligibility for this case is well established.

On protection face-sheet, no explanation is given whatsoever, although there is lot of space to write it down. The face sheet only bears the names and figures of the client's family, but it should narrate more concerning rehabilitation plan and sort of running record and the like.

Case B

Client. Y. Miyamoto, aged 30, printing worker, with 7 family

Kinds of Protection: L.A. H.A. E.A.

Investigation Report:

The client, hung down by so many family member, lives in a make-shift of a wooden-plate barrack, with no valuable furniture

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and fixtures except a piece of pot and plate. Had a debt of 60,000 yen, which he had discharged by selling his former house and removed to the present lodging-
As a printing worker of some printing factory, he earns monthly about 4,000, which is just half of his total living expense.
According to the report of Mr. Furumi, welfare-committeeman, we lost no time in effecting survey and found -they are truly in need.

Standard :	¥420.—	42 yen as rent is reduced, being his own house.
Budget :	¥378.—	
Resource :	¥143.—	
grant :	¥415.—	

my Note.

The master and his wife, being both in good health and striving for existence, can not well get along while mainly due to the majority of his family member who depend upon him for living. It is more than

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his power. Therefore, eligibility should be placed for this case. (F)

Case C.

Client: T. Yamamoto, aged 48, wounded in bed now, having six children between his wife, from 18 years down to 1 year old.

Standard:	8875—	(−2010)
Budget,	6865—	
Resource,	1000	
grant	5−865−	

There is a big difference between Standard and budget amounts, figuring 2010 less than Standard. I inquired into the cause as to what has caused the difference.

× auxiliary food Exp.	15−75.−
taste Exp.	95.−
hair cutting Exp. (Hair dressing of children is made at home).	150.−
Rent	60.−
Fuel (self-supply for fuel wood)	130.−
	2010.−

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On the budget sheet, the explanation is written only as "supplied for the larger part by himself", and nothing more. I think in case when lot of amount is reducted from standard amount more details as to mathematical basis should be clearly stated on the sheet. I asked one of the staff of it, and he explained that the client owns some extent of field from which he gains as much products of vegitables as reduced amount.

Eligibility The family has solely relied upon the master's & income and first daughter's income, working at public bath-house. The master having been wounded at the end of last year, has ever lain in bed, attended for his care by first daughter who

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was obliged to abandon her job (7)
to look after her father. In such a
case in which the client has so many
members of family, it seems to
acceralate the difficulty of living
as compared with that of small
number of family. Indeed, ~~has~~ he
his wife and six children to be
take care of. This case should be
treated eligible after all, and it
~~would be~~ must be cautioned to case workers
that when they must reduce the
budget down from standard
amount, especially in big amount,
clear, distinct reason should be
related on figures that any
other person may come to under-
standing.

Case 12

client. A. Hada, aged 18,
T.B patient.

family condition Father and mother,
grandd father + mother.
2 brothers.

Kind of Protect.
M.A.

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(1) Case Record (succeeding) March 14, 1952. at Moriyama City Hall.

Ld-case

Name of Client: N. Okada, aged 47.

Family: 1 son (5 years)
1 daughter (9 years)

Kinds of Protect. L.A., H.A., E.A.

Standard:		3825.—	} —340.— Supplementary food is reduced 340 yen, owing to self-supply.
Budget:		3485.—	
Resource:		2390.—	
grant:	L.A	955.—	
	H.A	45.—	
	F.A.	65.—	

Out of several case records that I have investigated so far, there are a few in which some reduction is made from standard on the item of supplementary food expense (Vegitable), on the grounds that it is self-supplied.

There must be a certain standard to ~~estimate~~ decide the reduced amount, which should also be stated right on the budget sheet.

It is furthermore to be desired that case workers should not be

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too keen in reducting whatever may be allowed to reduce, because minimum standard is the least possible limit by which the clients can maintain living.

Reason for support:

The client lives with his two children in a borrowed house, his wife having been dead these few years. He joins no insurance union. Attends some cloth-mfg. works in his neighborhood, and the income he gets therein is too small to keep his living. His responsible relative is his elder sister only, aged 60 and widow, who has no capacity to afford assistance.

His budget is listed as 34 85.— yen while approved income is 2390.—, the shortage between the two being 1095.— for which amount ~~the loaning aid~~ the grant is to be allowed. Already communicated with Mr. Inseï-Dim, Mr. Nomoto, who is of opinion to render support continuously.

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(3) A certificate of the client's income by his employer is attached.

Eligibility The case is not deemed serious, yet is found eligible. In such a case of small member of family and the shortage of living expense being less than 1,000 yen, the case worker in charge should, it is recommendable, exert to lead him to rehabilitation, as the final end of public support lies in the self-support and rehabilitation.

E-Case

The client: M. miyauchi, aged 55. blind person.

Family:
1. Wife, 47, sick in medical treatment at hospital.
2. 1st son, aged 15, healthy laborer.
3. 2nd son, aged 11, healthy
4. 3rd son, weak, aged 8,
5. 4th son, aged 4,

Standard	6.980.—	
Budget	L.A. ..... 5277.—	(-1703.)
	E.A. ..... 155.—	
Resource.	2277.—	
grant	3155.—	

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Reason for support:

The master, being deprived of his sight due to war-disaster, fell into living hardness as his wife and third son together ~~got~~ were caught by disease since last august. His sick son has been attending hospital on foot, but his wife, as being serions, underwent a big operation at the national hospital. It seems to require a long time for her recuperation, and as she is ~~not~~ now fed by city expense, the chief food expense has been eliminated from budget sheet.

As above given by figures, there is the difference of 1703 yen between ~~Standard~~ and budget. The content of this shortage is ~~1538 which~~ as follows:

1538.—	Chief food expense of wife that is supplied at the national hospital.
60.—	Rent
25.—	electric light.
80.—	fuel-wood
1703.—	~~Foo~~ The above explanation is provided for this case. I have found.

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(5) my note:
I find this case fully eligible.

Case H

client : Mrs. S. Ishimaru, aged 36, now devorced,
Family: 3 daughters; age 12, 8, 5.

Standard : 4590 } -1010.— { self-supply of vegitable
Budget : 3580
Resource : 2080 950.
Grant : L.A. 1500 45 .... Rent
" E.A. 310 15 .... fuel
1010

The difference 950 yen comes from self-supply of Vegitable. Rent reduction of 45 yen is due to that her lodging is furnished by her relative. I happen to meet with so many cases in which auxiliary (vegitable) food expense is reduced to pretty big extent, and although brief explanation is given in the corresponding column, yet I found no full detailed explanation for the reduction mathematically.

Reason for Support:
devorced from her husband after war on a certain circumstance, she lives with her three daughters.

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She attends a cloth manufacturing works near by, where she earns 1850 yen a month. Besides, she gets occasionally remittance of 230 yen from her mother, resource totaling 2080 yen. Surrounded by her three children, she is incapable to maintain her living with the present income. The necessity of extending aid is considered eligible.

Note: This case is worik receiving public support.

Case G

Client: G. Tomochika, aged 73, repatriot.

Kind of Support: L. A.

Standard:	1345.—	} - 460.—	
Budget:	885.—		430.— aux. food
Resource:	530.—		
grant.	355.—		30.— Rent

Reason for Assistance.

He is a bachelor now, cultivating some small area of land where he gains vegetable, but being of so decaded age he has but little labor capacity. Has no responsible relative, but two