

Committeeman Kasuya: Please submit report on the 35 work shops and 500 employees, the wages per day, the price per work-price. I would at this time like to mention that I have enough reasons to feel that the day-nurses' training needs some investigations. It is feared that there is a communistic element in among their teachers. The chief training instructor, Mrs. Nagata Tatsuo, certainly needs to be investigated.

Mr. Tsuno: The day nurses are given a 2 years' special training course after graduating Shinsei-Koto-Gakko (12 yrs.) Their training teachers are selected from college groups and others of equivalent standings and I feel that they are all qualified instructors. We respect one's freedom of thought, but we recognize the fact that one-sided and misguided thinking is dangerous and when it owns along communistic lives it is obvious that investigation is called for. I shall keep in mind the information given to us and make an investigation just as soon as possible.

Chairman: I suggest that all reports and statistics requested at this meeting be submitted at the earliest date possible.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:25.

## MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

Date: April 28, 1949. Place: Korakuen  
Members present: (M.G.) Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller,  
Interpreters: Koyama, Sugino.  
(Tokyo-to) Messrs Isomura, Miki, Kikuchi, Kurokawa,  
Sekine, Tsukamoto, Sekioka, Gomi, Yoshizumi, Tsuno, Ezoe,  
Kageyama & Sakurai.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m.  
Mr. Isomura suggested that bureau reports be presented at  
this time by the division chiefs.

Mr. Sekine: Protection Section

(1) At 1900 o'clock on the 26th fire destroyed all but  
the day-nursery building at Tama Taihei-en. It is supposed  
that the fire was caused by children playing with matches or  
cigarettes in a closet. The 48 children of the institution  
are today being cared for in 8 other homes (institutions)  
30 blankets and some clothing have been sent out to them for  
disaster relief.

(2) Kurume Hodokagakuen is closing up on May 7th  
because financial difficulties have made further management  
impossible. The children are being taken over by the protec-  
tion section to be cared for in other institutions. The  
building has been borrowed from the finance ministry.  
Tokyo-to will consider the use of the place for some Welf.  
projects.

Mrs. Callow: I wish to discourage the operation of  
institutions outside of Tokyo-to because such institutions  
are under constant surveillance and criticisms, and Tokyo-to  
is really not able to supervise satisfactorily when too  
remote.

(3) Miss Horiuchi has expressed her intention to send  
in an application to have Maj. and Mrs. Nicholas placed on  
the board of directors of the Gospel Home (Fukuin-ryo).

Mrs. Callow: I wish to remind you that there is a  
ruling prohibiting the connection of Occupational personnel  
and dependents to any Japanese institutions. Fair trial and  
considerations have been given in regard to the Gospel Home  
board of directors and Maj. and Mrs. Nicholas in the past  
and it is best to give up further considerations.

Mr. Isomura: Miss Horiuchi is a good woman individually  
and as a dry-nurse, but as long as Maj. Nicholas is backing  
her no other person placed on the board of directors can get  
along with her. Maj. and Mrs. Nicholas have gone out to see  
the home a few days ago and promised to look for a new home

for Fukuin-Ryo. Chiyoda Seimei, owner of the place, wants Fukuin-Ryo to move out.

I wish to ask Mrs. Horiuchi to cut off all connections with Maj. and Mrs. Nicholas.

Mrs. Callow: Please write a letter and direct it to the commanding officer, telling what troubles you are having in regard to the new board of directors of Fukuin-Ryo. Mr. Isomura promised to write the letter.

(4) Mr. Tsuno (Children's Section) presented official letters of invitation to Children's Day Festival on May 5th---one to the commanding officer and one to Mrs. Callow.

Mr. Tsuno asked if arrangements for the 20 American children delegates have been completed. Mrs. Callow promised to take definite steps for the selection of delegates in the next few days.

Notes on the day's program:

May 5th. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.---general children's convention. The Governor will attend but will leave early for another engagement. The 2 American delegates are asked to include something on being good citizens in their congratulatory salutations.

Band music from 11 to 1 p.m.

Baseball from 1 p.m.

(5) There will be no welfare conference next week because both Thursday and Friday are taken up with children's day programs.

(6) The "fairy train" will leave Track 4, Uyeno Station, at 9 a.m. on the 3rd. Vice-Governor Yamada is the only one who knows the destination of the trip.

(7) Mr. Miki: The new qualifications for Public Medical assistance are being studied now. A report on this subject will be presented later.

(8) Meguro Kosei-ryo is making improvements in their management. The inmates are now classified in 2 categories, the non-recipients and recipients of public assistance. The non-recipients will be put on self-supporting basis.

(9) a. A new law states that after May 1st. The Minsei-in must make decisions on assistance applications within 14 days after receipt of applications.

b. Those on public assistance will be exempted from paying the night-soil collection fee of 10 yen.

c. After May 1st for consultations on birth control abortions there will be placed 200 yen fee to cover application charges, but those on public assistance will be exempted.

(10) The newspaper reports that Mr. Kurita, chief of the Social Service Group Hinomoto, will be prosecuted for election frauds. It also reports that Mr. Miyato, chief of Meisho Kai will be prosecuted for misappropriations of ration allocations. The Tokyo-to construction board is complainant in this case and the Welfare Bureau may be called upon for statements, but it is sure that the bureau will not be involved. The bureau will make investigations on the 25th--28th and will report later.

(11) The Mainichi Shimbun, dated 27th, reports that the Students Federation is criticizing the fact that they are not being asked to aid in the Repatriation Relief program this year.

Mr. Isomura: The Welfare Ministry instructions states that no group other than the welfare bureau will be called upon to participate this year. The students are asking permission to take part in the relief program.

Mrs. Callow: You should stick to rules and say no.

(12) The Emperor and Empress are paying official visits to Ohara-Ryo, Yokufuen, Musashino Boshi Ryo and Komyo Ryo (Diet managed).

(13) A social service training course from May 12 for 10 days is being sponsored by Tokyo-to for the S.S. workers of Tokyo-to, the wards and private institutions. Another course is planned for July.

"Will Mrs. Callow come to talk to the S.S. workers on one of the days of the May course?"

Mrs. Callow: "I shall be glad to go. Let us decide on a definite date later. Do you make check-up investigations of these paid social service workers? Do you know about the

work done at Nakano and Adachi?

Mr. Isomura: Mr. Momata is in charge of them and I will ask him to make a report on the matter.

Mr. Kurosawa: The paid S.S. workers meet once a month for discussions and are given short training courses now and then. No investigations on their work have been made. There is an additional budget from the Welfare Ministry to continue these paid social workers for another fiscal year.

Toky-to advanced their last month's pay. Their pay standard are being raised this month.

Mrs. Callow: I would like a full report on the continued employment of these paid social workers---the budget, salary, results of their training courses and check-up on their work.

Adachi social workers are not doing good work. I have looked into their work last month.

Why did you overlook Aizome Minsei-Kan? With a small staff it is doing excellent work.

Isomura: Mr. Momata, please look into the matter.

(14) Commodity price standards are being changed on May 1st. Pay standards will change too. The bureau wished to have advance notice on these changes, because it is usually two months late and causes much confusion.

MEMORANDUM:

Take up subject of advance notice on revised standards.

(15) The assembly committee meeting will be held at the welfare bureau office at 10 a.m. on May 2nd.

Mr. Isomura invited Mrs. Callow to attend the meeting. Mrs. Callow promised to go but said she will not make any formal speech.

(16) Mr. Isomura: Because of lack of funds, the reconstruction at Itabashi will necessarily be delayed. What do you think about renting one or two more buildings at Nerima? Mrs. Callow: The lot in question has been released

to the finance ministry.

Mr. Isomura: Then I shall negotiate with the finance ministry.

Mrs. Callow: Why do you not wish to build at Itabashi with the rent money?

Mr. Isomura: Because formerly the Governor did not desire to build there. Trouble on this question is expected at the meeting on the 3rd. Will you answer questions in regard to this at the meeting?

Mrs. Callow: Yes. You can not afford to throw away what has been put into Itabashi. You need Yoikuin.

Mr. Furukawa: The Nerima property is not a suitable investment because it needs too many repairs.

(17) Mr. Isomura reported that the public pawn shops which have been entrusted to the bureau and operated by the Welfare Associations are going to be taken over by the bureau on June 1st. (The assembly committee has decided on direct Tokyo-to control of these pawn shops.)

An appropriation of 10 million yen has been proposed for the operation of 10 public pawn shops. The money is to a loan from the welfare ministry.

Mrs. Callow: Is there any connection with 9 joint economic principles?

Mr. Isomura: Because of unemployment increase and rise in commodity prices the assembly committee felt that these public pawn shops are a help economically.

There are about 1000 applicants daily at the Itabashi employment stabilization office but not even half of them can be placed. Prices of commodities took a 7% rise this month and next month it is expected to rise another 10%. The private pawn shops charge interest rates of 10 to 30% per month and sell out forfeited articles on black market prices, but the public pawn shops will charge only 3% interest and actually holds the articles longer than 4 months, the time limit. Last year's loan from bureau was ¥3,60,000. Collected interest amounted to ¥789,000 and sales brought in ¥16,000.

Mrs. Callow: That is poor business. Forfeited articles ought to be sold at the proper time to put the business on

775 013

self-supporting basis. What is the minimum rate of interest that will keep these pawn shops self-supporting? Do you know how much interests are collected in a year? Have you made investigations on that matter?

Mr. Isomura: Investigations have not been made. I will ask for more statistics before another discussion.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:25.

Sugino

## MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

Date: April 21, 1949. 10 A.M.

Members present: Section & Division Chiefs of Tokyo-to Welfare Bureau were present. There were thirteen--- chief Mr. Isomura, Messrs. Kagiya, Miki, Kikuchi, Tsuno, Sekine, Sakurai, Momata, Kurokawa, Sakai & Tsukamoto. Messrs. Gomi, Omata & Ezoe were absent. Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller and Miss Woodrow were accompanied by interpreters Koyama and Sugino.

The meeting was called to order at 10:13 by Mrs. Callow. Mr. Isomura announced that a special invitation to attend today's meeting was extended to vice-governor Yamada, due to the fact that he is chairman of Yoikuin and economics committee. Mr. Yamada joined the conference at 10:30.

Matters brought up for consideration:

1. Sale of present Yoikuin premises establishment of a new

The bureau chief and vice-governor contended that Mrs. Callow's recommendation of continued use of present site may not be taken up for consideration by quarters concerned, because there are as many political connection in regard to removal of Yoikuin from its present site and that the governor's plans for this move are already quite settled. Mr. Isomura and Mr. Yamada felt that a formal advisory note to the Governor from Mrs. Callow or the M.G. Commander would be the only solution

On grounds that<sup>1</sup>the project will incur too great an expense to Tokyo-to, (2); that the Nerima site is not suitable; because of transportation expenses and difficulties: (3) and that there is now sufficient land at Itabashi, Mrs. Callow felt that such and added expense is most ineconomical and poor business management. The scale of the present site and removal of Yoikuin to Nerima seem only political and should be given up, but not being in a position to decide politics, the formal advisory note to the governor was refused.

2. Question from Mr Isomura: What possibilities are there in renting and repairing Nerima property with the money from Itabashi sale ?

Mrs. Callow: Tokyo-to should hold on to the land at Itabashi and so can not recommend the sale of it. Also feels that such a procedure will not be approved by the M.G. It will be proper for the Yoikuin Reconstruction Committee to make a report to the governor so that this matter may be further studied.



Mr. Isomura: All members of committee will very likely oppose the plan of reconstructing on present site, but will do his best to have it go into careful consideration once more.

3. Question from Mr. Isomura: Is there any objection in renting Nerima warehouse a little longer? (there are indications of selling it out to private concerns, if released.)

Mrs. Callow: Can not recommend paying rent, for present rentals are high enough.

Mr. Isomura: May its use be continued, if rent-free?

Mrs. Callow: Because the present site is good and better than Nerima, there seems to be no need of using Nerima. The chief promised to make another survey the matter.

(II) Next followed various reports and informations by the division chief and coming welfare activities.

aa. The Friends Society projects at Setagaya-go and Toyama heights have been given approval.

b. Repat dormitories repairs are complete now. (New tatami and shoji) There is rumor of delayed repatriation. The reason is unknown.

c. The Love Campaign will open their annual meeting on the 29th (Emperor's birthday) of April. There may be discussions on the rumored repatriation delay.

Attention was called to the recent SCAP regulation in regard to refusal of additional collection of Welfare funds. Mrs. Callow: "Having taken part in the Community Chest fund is a most adequate reason for such a refusal." Quote. Mr. Ito and Mr. Suzuki of the Love Campaign have been advised not to sell badges.

Welfare Subsidy to Love Campaign: This year is not recommended. Also, many of the present subsidies should be discontinued.

d. During the coming week (beginning tomorrow) the chiefs of the Municipal Bureaus will meet the governor and vice-governor to discuss plans and principles of the next

budget. A 30% cut has been ordered by the M.G. Commander.

Mr. Isomura: "Commodity prices have soared so high that even with a 30% cut, the actual budget will be greater than the former. In the case of Public Assistance the cut in the number of assisted persons will not mean a lower budget." However, Mr. Isomura promised to see that there will be no loopholes for additional budgets.

e. Last year's budget balance is 100 million yen--all returned to general funds.

f. There was a cabinet message to the effect that no purged person can become a Minsei-in. (There is at present no M.I. who will fall in that category.)

g. Children's Day---May 5th (Tokyo-to program)  
10,000 children are expected to gather at Korakuen. There will be a free baseball game. Besides the governor and vice-governor, the crown prince will be invited to attend. Will appreciate if contact and arrangement can be made for 20 American children delegates and 2 children (boy and girl, age 13-14) to speak. Mrs. Callow is requested to make a speech.

h. May 6th there will be a general convention of the welfare workers at Kyoritsu Kodo at 1 P.M.

Will Mrs. Callow and (or) Miss Fuller be present and speak.

A nation-wide program of special conferences for the discussion of welfare for mothers and children is being launched. Tokyo Group (representatives from PTA, temperance societies, women's Christian Associations etc.) will work in accord with other groups in the prefecture.

200,000 red, paper carnations will be sold from May 1st to 8th for 10 yen (cost; 2.75) to help finance the welfare week program. (Sale of carnations have been discussed and presumably approved by Mr. Markerson. (Mrs. Callow will contact SCAP before making any comments to the above. The bureau members were reminded that collection fees should not be paid to those who help the proposed sale.)

1. Medical expense in Bureau is being studied by chief, Mr. Miki and the governor. Will later send in report.

j. Re. self-supporting repat dormitories.

Rental rates have been increased 3 x the former charges and Tokyo-to is facing some difficulties in collecting these rents. Mr. Miki reported that there are "attitude" problems to cope with for there is among the lodgers undoubtedly an undercurrent feeling of being mistreated. The lodgers contend that as long as the Welfare Bureau supervises the dormitories, they should remain as welfare projects and therefore, charity and compassion must be foremost in their operations. They seem to feel that the increased rent charge is against such a principle and most of the lodgers are unwilling to pay.

It was suggested by that since most of the lodgers are earning fairly good wages, Tokyo-to should insist on payment of these rents and if necessary in case of refusal, resort to drastic measures such as compulsory evacuation of quarters. At this point the Bureau members were reminded that collected rents be applied to constant maintenance and repair of these dormitories.

(III) Several matters were brought up by the M.G. Welfare Section in the form of requests.

1. A chart on distribution of taxes---(Mr. Isomura requested a prompt action on this matter, stating that it had been spoken of at a former meeting.)

2. Livelihood Section should make study of projects and eliminate unnecessary expenses such as allocations to culture, public bath houses, public pawn-shops, Tokyo-to Band and C.C.E.L. Job-analysis is recommended so that unneeded job-holders may be eliminated before M.G. spot-check become necessary.

3. Miss Fuller reported that the Arakawa Protection station chief complained bitterly of the adult vagrants' lodging, repat housing and Kosei-kai work shop, which are attached to the institution and requested that these independent departments be moved to other quarters.

The relief section chief argued that the repat families have been paying all electric-light bills in return for free rent, but could not explain satisfactorily why a light charge is being collected from the vagrant lodgers in the same building. However, he informed that the repat families are being moved out in July and promised to arrange other housing facilities for the vagrant lodgers and work-shop soon.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:25.

*Weekly*  
MONTHLY WELFARE MEETING  
 Korakuen, Tokyo-To  
 4 May 1948

*File*

Mrs. Callow: The Japanese Welfare Officials are constantly crying for for more institutions. New institutions seem to be the answer to all problems. However, in reviewing present statistics, the present number of institutions are not used to their fullest capacity. e.g.

homes for new babies	65%	filled
mother & children's	62%	"
orphanages	57%	"
feeble minded inst.	62%	"
Reformatories	93%	"

Out of the 113 children's institutions which have a capacity for 8,705 children, actually has a population of only 5,416. Evidently the people do not know what is available for them. When individual institution is questioned about not using its facilities, the only answer received is "lack of help". If the present institution cannot secure adequate help, why build more institutions and add to the present problem?

J. Comment: Agreed with Mrs. Callow. The institution cannot get sufficient help. They also think children should be with their mothers and not in institutions.

Mrs. Callow: There is lots of space wasted in the institution, which could be utilized for greater populations. Mrs. Callow does not tell Japanese Welfare how many institutions they may build. She offers advice and accepts only good reasoning concerning the building of new institutions.

J. Comment: The Ward Offices, Tokyo-To, and Police Station will conduct a raid on Ueno Station 4:30 AM, 8 May. The vagrants picked up ~~xxx~~ will be photographed and fingerprinted. They estimated 500 <sup>vagrants</sup> will be picked up and have prepared space for them.

Mrs. Callow: What is going to be done to keep Ueno station from vagrants?

J. Comment: Intend to increase police stations and policemen on duty.

Mrs. Callow: Asked about new program experimentation.

J. Comment: Welfare department has plans to conduct an experiment in Adachi and Nakano kus which will continue until the end of the fiscal year. Each ku will have 8 welfare officers with welfare education to do the same work as the MI. Tokyo-To will appoint these workers after consultation with GHQ. Their salary ¥1800 - 2920 depending on age, experience, and education will be paid by Tokyo-To and the Welfare ministry. The 186 people will be from Tokyo-To and trained by Tokyo-To. The Ministry wants them to be from the Ward office. If the results

are profitable, the program will be extended to other kus. The welfare board thinks the experiment will be very interesting.

Mrs. Callow: The experiment is not clear in her mind. She thinks that the kus should dispense with the MI while the paid welfare officers are working, that is, if a true picture is to be gotten.

J. Comment: The MI do not like the idea of this experiment - there are many complaints.

Mrs. Callow: What is the reason for choosing these 2 kus.

J. Comment: Reason for choosing Adachi Minsei Kan and Nakano Minsei Kan is the kus represent the 2 extremes - one has many vagrants and needy people, the other is very well off. Also one is situated in central Tokyo & the other is on borderline.

Mrs. Callow: When will experiment start?

J. Comment: They have no idea when - plans are being worked on.

April 10, 1947.

1. J. What is the Bureau's plan at present about Salesin Orphanage?  
M. It is imperative that they have to remove to Kokubunji.
- J. Who controls that property at Kokubunji?  
M. Department of Finance controls it.
- J. The property was never released and the use of the land was only temporary.
- M. Is there any prospect of not removing.  
J. They are supposed to get out.  
M. They got permission from the Finance Dept. to use Kokubunji.
2. M. We have some instruction from the Ministry concerning security loan. Those who are able to work must go to Labor Employment Office before getting subsidies.  
J. There is suitability of job to men.  
M. If there is a suitable job he must take up the job, but the Minsei Kyoku cannot force a man to do so. The Municipal authorities (Chief of City, Ward, etc.) may discontinue to subsidizing in case the man is unwilling to work in spite of his being capable to work.  
J. It should be up to Minseikyoku to decide this matter.
3. *Callow*  
Mrs. ~~Aliens~~. I want to know the address of the institutions - (Daiichi Boshi Ryo) and (Nippon Boshi Kyokai) I also want to know if the Ministry has granted certain million yen to the institution.
- M. For the Doboengokai (Tokyo Branch only) # Yen 1060,000- was given from the Tokyo To which amount is to be used in connection with the repatriates.
- Yen 500,000 was turned over to Boshi Ryo, Shewa Machi, Tachikawa from the Ministry.
- J. Do any of Doboengokai get subsidies?  
M. About 60% of the people get subsidies.
4. J. I would like to know what types of insurance you handle in the Insurance Section.  
M. Insurance started about 20 years ago. The Chief of Insurance Dept. will explain the matter next week.
5. J. School lunch. Do children have to pay when they get the lunch.  
M. Yes. ~~xxx~~  
J. How do you handle with those who are getting public subsidies.  
M. It is paid in line with the security loan, that is the children receive the money and pay to the school.

2.

- 6. M. 30 children are wanted by the Salesin Orphanage. They are now being selected from children in Itabashi & Shakuji.
- 7. J. Did you get the Minsei Kan from the Koreans.  
M. Not yet. They are willing to vacate but they have so far been unable to find the place to remove.
- 8. J. I was expecting a list of institutions receiving subsidies for February.  
Monthly report by the 15th.  
I wish some one would check over the Army and Navy Goods Report. Monthly Report of Assistance.  
Report of Payments to Institutions.  
Report of Applications approved - rejected and Assistance discontinued. Make a Report as follows:-

No.4 - 7

Public Assistance (Outdoor)

Type	Number of Persons	Amount
Living expense		
Occupation aid		
Medical aid		
Maternity aid		
Funeral aid		
<b>Total</b>		

PUBLIC WELFARE DISCUSSION

27 March 1947

1. Report of number of homeless children received during periods 17-23 March at Meguro Koseiryō and Tokyo Asylum was received.

2. Regarding Public Dining halls, barber shops, pawn shops, baths - Administration is at present done by the Keishi-cho Hoanka (Metropolitan Police Board, Public Safety Section) However in the future it is believed that Public Health Bureau may take its place of administration. The Welfare Bureau gives assistance from the stand point of social welfare by giving monetary aid in setting up such installations and stimulating operation. No direct supervision is done by the welfare bureau. A chart was received showing the kind of public installations, supervision and laws provided for, and where licensed.

The police has supervision and control over public baths, dining halls, barber shops, pawn shops due to the fact that this department gives license for operation. With public institutions where commercial enterprise is not involved, the welfare bureau has full supervision over them.

There are 3 kinds of dining halls.

1. Strictly private; where food is served without meal tickets.
2. Privately run dining halls where meal ticket is required.
3. Strictly public where the government operates with its employees and meal tickets. Public dining halls are all members of the Shokudo Kyokai (Dining hall association) There are 480 which are run by private individual requiring meal tickets and 5 which is operated directly by the government. An estimate of 3,444 meals is served per day throughout Tokyo.

3. Institutions receiving public assistance during February.

	No. of inst.	inmates	amount
Public	5	2801	503,229.20
Private	55	4939	738,408.87
<u>Total</u>	60	7740	1,241,638.07



The above 60 includes only institutions where the chief of institution receives all cash grants from the government and provides lodging and food. Institutions for repatriate families where ration card and food are taken care of by the individual is not in this chart. According to this report the public institution expend more on an average on account of the high percentage of deaths which require for funeral aid. In addition to this, a detail report on each institutions was requested.

4. The Protecting Mother's Association -

Mrs. Yamada is receiving rations for her inmates. She is now planning on taking girls from other institutions.

5. Detail information regarding to Mr. Tokonami's "Seiyu Home" was requested from this office - what bureau has put in for all purposes regarding subsidy of institution and if available also what ministry and imperial household have put in since December 1946 (include cost, relief supplies etc) also number of people taken care of.

6. Regarding article for magazine "Jido Fukushi" Mr. Kurokawa went to see Lt. Shine for article but was asked to come for it later.

7. Request usage of blankets at the tent village - 8th Army has approved, so the bureau was informed to take action. It was advised that special notice be given to sanitation.

8. Distribution of former army - navy goods was done last week. Information report will be submitted to this office later.

9. It was requested from this office to have Hinomoto Institution, Oji Akabane ~~be~~ inspected - see whether operation of this institution should be continued or not. ~~The welfare bureau is said to have given be continued or not.~~ The welfare bureau is said to have given 500,000 yen to this institution for reconstruction of building last year.

10. Inspection report <sup>of institution</sup> from welfare bureau was requested. - will receive reports next week.

11. Captain asked whether or not any old operating procedure, rules, regulation records of pre war in bureau was at hand. It was understood that every thing was lost during the war. However the bureau is planning on reestablishing these in the near future, that the reason for this delay was on account of the sudden problems arising with the termination of war, vagrants being the major problem.

The Bureau will have a special organization set up for inspecting various institutions.

Captain emphasized the fact that Japan is now a democratic country - that each individual is responsible for the operation of the government - that each contributes a part to the government and it is after all your money which will be spent for the account of your land in supervision and proper administration.

Wed ✓  
~~Friday~~ April, Captain will go to Welfare Bureau for weekly discussion.  
The budget for the fiscal year will be submitted next week.

Mrs. Edna T. Callon's name was introduced to the welfare council.

W  
3 Oct 1946

## WELFARE GENERAL DISCUSSION

# 4

FUJIMOTO, UEHIRA, KIDA, MR. KAGAYAMA

1. Nerima bldg. request - another request was already put thru CLO to our Econ. Section.

Advised search for another site. Bldg is urgently needed immediately.

2. Manchurian repatriation a problem now. To increase.
3. Report requested is not translated but is available. Further comment will await reading of the translation.
4. Main problems at present:
  - a. Housing for total needy, particularly institutions.
  - b. Fuel-
  - c. Clothing - some available-(1) People who received clothing last year have sold it.
  - d. Field work, inspections from the Central Office is slight.
  - e. Manchurian repatriation - 350 individuals daily.
5. Advise emphasis on:
  - a. estimation of needs
  - b. reliability of statistics
  - c. Increased field work
  - d. publicity for cooperation and support
6. Materials from pvt. agencies in America will not be handed by Welfare Bureau.
7. Miscellaneous
  - a. Congress received reports on conditions concerning welfare.
  - b. An effort to improve spirit is being made - a song.
  - c. Population movement is being controlled for another month or two.
  - d. Fuel for hot lunches would go thru educ. dept.

## Welfare Discussion

20 March 1947.

1. Distribution of Lara Supplies started from 13 March - 22 March to 176 institutions. Supplies are given out mainly to institutions of children, old age, repatriates and health sanatoriums. Distribution consists of salt and clothing; food is expected to come in from Lara either by the end of month or the month following.
2. Regarding public assistance in kind for month of February - According to report there was no assistance in kind given out during February, but report of investigation of Ku offices show relief supplies received during this month. Mr. Tsuno said that the reason is that former ~~Army - Navy~~ <sup>are not</sup> supplies, according to directive from the ministry, <sup>are not</sup> suppose to include. *in this report.* Capt. Jacobson will check with Mr. Wilson regarding to this report. Nothing was purchased for public assistance in kind during February by the bureau.
3. Total amount of money given out to institutions for the month of February was requested by this office to Mr. Tsuno. Report showing: institution indicating public or private, number of people and amount of money will include in report.
4. The monthly Vagrant pick up report since September 1945 - January 1947 showing the number of inmates each month, number released, number left, number dead and number at present was received. Report shows that there are 2656 inmates as of January 1947.
5. Estimation of homeless people in ward. - Mr. Kurckawa is still checking with each ward. He is planning to have the police to cooperate in this special survey.
6. A 5 days' course in child Welfare will start from March 26 at Hokenkan, Kyobashiku. Program showing subject of course, name of lecturers and time was submitted to this office.
7. Japanese Movies for recreation purpose will be shown to 12 institutions during the period 19 March - 31 March. The Welfare bureau is also under negotiation to obtain American films from the Nichibei Kyokai. Capt. Jacobson was asked to see what he can do to help obtain American films.

-2-

8. The Training Course for Minsei-in ( 26 Feb. - 25 March ) is on at present. It was acknowledged that Mr. Tsukamoto's course was completed already and that he is sponsoring this additional course. A report showing name of lecturers and brief discription of each speech was received.
9. The Young Women's Welfare Society - Mrs. Yamada's "Protecting Mother's Association" has not started yet on account of the difficulties in obtaining food. The bureau is having the Shokuryo Eidan and Economics Bureau to expedite the ration distribution for Mrs. Yamada. Mr. Uehira believes it will take quite long before food under regular ration system will be in operation for this institution due to the present food shortage.
10. Report on Public Assistance for month of February was received. Report indicated the kind of assistance, number of persons applied, number rejected by Minsei-in and by chief of Ku, number started receiving and number stopped. The total showed that 8,046 applied, 717 rejected by Minsei-in, 249 rejected by chief of ward, 7080 started receiving and 1113 stopped receiving.
11. Inspection of dining halls and bath houses was suggested to welfare bureau but Mr. Uehira said that the police has direct supervision of these halls and bath houses. Welfare bureau gives assistance only from the stand point of social welfare for public baths and public dining halls, Captain said if Welfare is subsidizing operation of these by way of money, she must also have control to see that operation is done properly. Public baths in Tokyo were formerly operated directly by the Government but at present by a bath operator's guild (Yokugyo-Kumiai) and supervised by the police board. The police board gives licenses to operators and supervises their operation. Dining halls are run by the dining hall association, Pawn Shops are under direct supervision of the Kosei Ka it was learned. Mr. Uehira will give further information concerning public baths and dining halls to this office. But as far as sanitary conditions of these public installations is concerned, the welfare bureau was requested to give recommendations as how conditions can be changed and be improved.
12. Article for "Jido Fukushi" will be ready tomorrow for publication. Mr. Kurokawa will go for it to CI & E, Section, Radio Tokio.
13. Blankets and futons of former army-navy supplies were suggested for usage in the tent village by Mr. Tsuno. Capt. thought it a very practical idea and said that he will talk to Mr. Wilson about it.

-3-

14. Are these beggars on the streets organized under one association? The bureau does not think that they are; but the shoe shine boys and girls might have what they call a "boss" to supervise them. Mr. Kurokawa was asked whether he was enforcing Child labor law or not.
15. The lottery sale will continue for a while. It was said that the lottery sale drive amounted to 76% of the expected amount.
16. Capt. Jacobson requested a report showing the budget for the fiscal year. Report will show budget for all sections of Minsei Kyoku, by sections and by purposes.
17. The Shinhamakawa Bridge matter has been taken care and the institution will be operating by the 23rd of March.
18. An inspection trip to Atami or to Shinohara was suggested by the bureau.
19. Army-Navy relief supplies for distributions - - - 17,676 kg of dry biscuits and 34,958 kg of canned goods will be distributed to welfare institutions from 19 to 25 March; 6,651 kg of dry biscuits and 35,781 kg of canned goods will be distributed to persons receiving public assistance in Tama cities. Distribution will be held on 25,26 March to 6,358 families (22,177 persons)
20. 3rd Distribution of household utensils to 4,015 repatriates families started 11 March, expected to complete by the 20th.
21. 2,000 cans of milk to all children's institutions 2,000 pairs of getas to Vagrant institutions and medical supplies to all institution are expected to be distributed during the week.

## PUBLIC WELFARE DISCUSSION

13 March 1947

1. Usage of Shinhamakawa Bridge - (near the Keihin Line, Tachiai Station)

The welfare bureau expects to put vagrants in this institution if possible from the 15th of this month but usage of bridge has not been permitted. However the custodian of the property is coming in to see Capt Clicquenois today on the matter.

2. Women's Welfare Society - The Haha wo Mamoru No Kai (Protecting Mothers' Association) under the supervision of Mrs. Waka Yamada, Hatagaya, Shibuya will be in operation from 15 March. <sup>To start with</sup> 30 to 35 girls from Itabashi Yoikuen will be taken care.

3. General pick up of Vagrant Children - 20 from Itabashi Yoikuen with the cooperation of the police board are now picking up homeless children on the streets. A special drive from 11 March - 14 March has been set aside. The results of 11 March show:

at Ueno Station - 42 vagrants. This includes

Adults      10 male  
                  9 female  
                  ( 2 sick patients )

Children    23 male

at Tokyo Station - 18 vagrants. This includes

Adults      6 male  
                  2 female  
Children    10 ( 8 male, 2 female )

A total of 60 vagrants were picked up including 16 male, 11 female adults,

and 33 children including 3 female children.

and 31 male, 2 female children on the 11 th. Question was asked as how to verify a vagrant from others and it was said that it was difficult but often receive cooperation from black market dealers. <sup>who help in the pickups</sup> Among the late pickups 6 or 7 boys were with G. I.s. Asked whether the soldiers object when taking the boys away from them, the answer was - "not now". A weekly report on this pick up was requested by this office to Mr. Kurokawa.

4. Lottery Ticket Sale - The Welfare Bureau is selling lotteries from the 10th of this month. A plan is set to raise 50,000,000 yen in 10 days for Tokyo. The money will be used mainly for the reconstruction of hospitals. This program is sponsored by the Minsei Kyoku, Koseika, Seikatsugakari (Livelihood Section) the purpose is to measure against inflation pulling money out of circulation.

5. Social Workers' Training Course. - 2 lecturers, Mr. Naito and Mr. Matsumoto, second grade officer, Kosei Sho, Shakai Kyoku, with chief of Minsei Kyoku and representative from the kosei sho are giving a day's course (4 hrs) to the 4000 Minsei-ins in Tokyo. This course mainly explains the Daily Life Security Law emphasizing the assistance also given out to people in the line of medical care, job consultation, funeral expenses, etc. The Minsei-ins are divided into 12 groups and <sup>a</sup> separate day is set aside for each so that the same lecturer can give the same course. This program is an addition to Mr. Tsukamoto's work. Further information on this will be handed in to this office.

6. Jido Kyokai - ~~Jido Kyokai~~ <sup>Ka</sup> will start a central consultation office (Jido Sodan Jyo) in Otsuka by the end of the month. At present all consultations are done at Itabashi Yoikuen. Capt Jacobson will inspect this



Sodanjyo on 1 April 1947.

Estimation of Homeless Children - Mr. Kurokawa will submit report estimating the number of homeless children in different wards. It is said that 1200 homeless children are on the streets at present; 5000 including those in institutions. This estimation is necessary to find out whether the present number of institutions is enough to hold these children or not. Mr. Uehira reported that at present there are 31 institutions for children with capacity of 2,044; 1467 children taken care of at present. Capt Jacobson emphasized the fact that it is not the idea to set up many institutions and to keep them in these forever. As far as housing is concerned it is better not to spend too much on it and not to build many institutions, for in the future these buildings will no longer be in need. Homes for repatriate families can be used for any kind of homes in the future but not in the case of institutions.

8. Mukojima Minsei-in Kan - The matter has not been cleared. The welfare bureau will talk over with the Koreans to set the date of leave from the building.

Asked whether there was money enough to cover public assistance cash grants for March, the answer was yes. The bureau seems to receive an estimate amount of money from the Ministry every 3 months (last one in January) which amounts to quite a lot more than the actual distribution done.

Has the welfare bureau gone out to institutions to look into their auditing book for inspection lately? Mr. Uehira, chief of bureau said that he sends his personal representative to institutions to check on their bookkeeping often.

Does the representative have with him an auditor so that he can see whether the institution is complying with the law or not and check to see that nothing is wrong as far as financing and care of children are concerned? Yes. 15 March will mark the end of the fiscal year for all institutions. So Bureau will start on inspection to each institution to check on each account. Accountings of Bureau is inspected by the Social Bureau of the Ministry.

Supposing an institution wants money from the city, what is the regular procedure taken? According to Directive no assistance is given to private institutions but by special request the institution will be investigated and by approval of proper authorities cash is granted.

Who receives the money from the bureau to care of the institutions? The director of the institution ( the chō ) does.

What papers will he have to fill out in order to receive the money? An application stating name of organization, address, person in charge, period of time, number of inmates including names of each individual, days , and total cash grant requested. This application is approved by different section chiefs of the bureau and finally by the Minsei Kyoku Cho and frwarded to the finance section.

The law says money will be paid before hand at the beginning of each month. How much does the institution suppose to get under the law? Each institution reports the number of inmates on hand as of the 1st of each month  $\times 5.40$  yen  $+ 1.33$  yen; the changes in number of inmates during the month may happen - in that case adjustments can be made by the end of month with the bureau.

Does each institution have to show how much she had to pay to operate at the end of the month? Regardless of how much the expenditure was the money is limited to the amount under the Law. However, a special request can be made to the Governor which he will approve to give 2.5% more (7.50 to 7.70yen)

Any institution is paid up to 7.50 yen what ever is the least. Capt emphasized the fact that an institution having 400 inmates may cost less than 7.50 per person per day. So if at the end of the month the actual cost happens to be 5.00 per person there will be a remainder of 2.50. Then only 5.00 should be given to that person the following month. But welfare bureau believes that no institution can manage financially by just cash grants alone. Captain advised that institution in Itabashi should be checked so to see how much other privately run institutions will actually cost.

DOHO ENGO KAI - (Brothers' Relief Association)

The name Do Ho Engo Kai came to be known right after the close of war. During the war it was called Gunjin Engo Kai ( Military Relief Association) and Sensai Engo Kai ( War Victim Relief Association) and was under the direct supervision and operation of the Japanese Government but ever since it became known as Do Ho Engo Kai it is no longer operated by the Government but by donations and other private sources. The headquarters is in Tokyo (Kogyo Club) and branch offices throughout Japan. The chief of each branch office in prefectures in most cases is the governor. Repatriates, demobilized soldiers, war victims are included under their care. In Tokyo there are about 70 Engo kai institution mainly for repatriates. A report shows as of 5 March that 4,028 families, (13815 persons) in institutions and 407 families, (1001 persons) in temporary overnight

lodgings. The Do Ho Engo Kai supervises these insitutions under their own regulations but at the same ~~time~~<sup>time</sup> comply with all directives of the Welfare Bureau. Inmates of institution receive grants under the security law. Repatriates not in need of relief pay rents under nominal prices.

Does every institution have license to operate?

Every officially recognized institution has a license to operate under the Hogo Ho. Public Assistance is not given to non-licensed institutions (1.33 yr) Investigation is made as to toilet facilities, water system, etc. and check to see that no other business is involved before license is issued.

*Do Ho Engo Kai*

- 1. { Hospitals
- Dispensaries
- 2. { Engo Agunai
- Vocational training
- \* guidance
- 3. Consultation on DSK

Discussion with Tokyo-to Welfare Officials

27 Feb 1947

New instructions from the Welfare Ministry relative to the relief money to be increased from March were first shown. Each applicant will receive ¥ 7.50 per day; two persons ¥ 12.80; three persons ¥ 15.80; four persons ¥ 18.80; five persons ¥ 21.00; ¥ 2.80 per person for families with six or more.

It was next reported that military goods would be distributed, but they would first have to have the inspection of damaged goods by someone from the PH & W Section. It was decided to have Sergeant Schleeper inspect the warehouse that afternoon.

Another report was that, starting with the new fiscal year, there will be no grants to "jusanjo" institutions where trade is taught, especially to women.

A weekly report on the number of vagrants together with a chart on the number of people living in the Itabashi Asylum since last August were also handed in.

Next, the Captain was asked to look into the matter of the Welfare Bureau using some buildings near Shinagawa for some 300 vagrants. The buildings are now being used as a clothes factory by the Transportation Ministry, and permission has also been given the Welfare Bureau for the use of the buildings. However, there seems to be some difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Japanese guards stationed on the grounds to keep close watch on the supplies of the Occupation Forces in the warehouse in back of the factory.

Regarding the Mukojima Settlement House, an understanding has been reached between the Mukojima Ward and the Korean Office, but still the Koreans keep putting the matter off with the excuse of not having a place to go. The Captain suggested that they appeal to the police station.

Asked for additional figures on vagrants being picked up throughout the city by the twenty special men, Mr. Kurokawa promised to bring in a report that afternoon.

The answer to the question of why expenses for the institutions for street walkers is not being given under the Daily Life Security Law was given by Mr. Kurokawa. The Welfare Ministry states that not all the girls are qualified to receive relief money. Some are really poor and need assistance, but some of them have an income of their own. However, Mr. Urhira and the others thought that the real reason is that as this is going to be a temporary project, the Ministry is setting aside a special fund.

The last topic of discussion was brought up by Captain Jacobson on how the financing works under the Daily Life Security Law. The Ministry controls the appropriation and pays the money to the Kosei-kyoku which furnishes one part and the Minsei-ka another. Then ward funds are paid out to the people and to institutions. The funds are paid three months ahead based on an estimate from the past months. For instance, for the three months of April, May, and June, applications are sent in during March. The fund is paid sometime during April, so between March and April left-over funds are used as there is always an excess that the Ministry sends in for such purpose.

Conference with Welfare Bureau officials

20 February 1947

First, several reports were handed in to Captain Jacobson.

1. Report on vagrant children
2. Report on visits to institutions
3. Copy of the song for Tokyo
4. List of six other persons chosen for social welfare training course in Chiba
5. Outline of the ideas of Mr. Tsukamoto's work
6. Mr. Tsukamoto's schedule of his lectures
7. Instructions from the Ministry concerning Life Security Law

Asked what he thought of his visit to the Ueno tent village, the Captain felt that the people would be quite comfortable in the new building. Mr. Uehira told the Captain that Prince Takamatsu visited the vagrants last night in the new building. The people are not forced to move, but the Welfare Bureau encourages them to go to Hokkaido, and some of them get married and move out. If they have no place to go, they can stay there. There is an average of ten to fifteen persons changing every month.

Asked about homeless children, Mr. Kurokawa replied that they used to be gathered in one place like Ueno, but now there is a tendency for them to be scattered all over the city, so now there are twenty special men throughout the city to gather these children. When the policemen pick up homeless children, there are five temporary stations to which they can take them. These five stations are at Ueno, Asakusa, Yodobashi, Shinjuku, and Kojimachi, and are publicly operated houses specially built for this purpose. The children are kept there as a rule for one or two days and then taken to the central station, which is in Itabashi at the present time, but will be moved to a new location where the building is being repaired. The new location is 5-chome Nishi-Sugamo, Toshima-ku, about a 5 minute walk from Otsuka station. When the children are brought to the central station they are classified and sent to other places. There will be five psychologist for mental testing, a psychiatrist, and a regular doctor to do this work. This institution, called the Tokyo-to Jido-Sodanjo, is a consulting place not only for vagrant children but also for outside regular children who may come for consultation on an out patient basis.

Asked whether he had ever made any surveys or estimates on the number of homeless children so far, Mr. Kurokawa explained that he received monthly reports from the wards, police stations and the Chokai, but that it was difficult to give an exact number. There is

a Child Labor Law to the effect that children under sixteen cannot be employed. The children are wise; they are not employed by the black market bosses but they just help them for a little money. The Welfare Bureau officials stated that they cannot solve this problem; it is out of reach of their hands just like the black market cannot be stopped. The police have no control over the black market, for the big bosses are Chinese.

The Minsei-in-kan in Mukojima Ward was the next subject brought up. The Captain reported that Major Goff of the Korean Liaison Office talked to the Koreans and was told that they didn't know the Japanese wanted them to move out and that there was another contract made. The Koreans had the privilege of going home; since they did not go they are now under Japanese law and legal steps can be taken against them.

The Captain next asked for the figures on the January intake of people on relief. Mr. Kida said that they were ready and that he would bring them that afternoon.

There was some discussion regarding the steps that an individual takes to receive relief. First, he goes to the Minsei-in with his application, but sometimes it is not accepted for the Minsei-in knows all about that person's income and family conditions. However, if that individual feels that he is entitled to some relief, he can appeal to the Ward Office or the Central Office. The person in charge will go directly to that individual's home and check up on his conditions. After checking up, all new cases are given relief within ten days. All the old cases are checked once a month, on the 28th.

The Captain next brought up the matter of the magazine, "Jido Fukushi", which the Welfare Bureau is going to publish. As he is going to contribute an article to it, he asked for further details regarding the magazine. Mr. Kurokawa said that it will be published by public money and will take in advertisements. The editor will be Mr. Uehira.

Concerning relief to a family where the mother is widowed or father is disabled or children are living with close relatives, is that family given outdoor relief or are the children placed in an institution? The answer given was that it depends on the particular case, but it was the general opinion that if this family has a house where it can live it is worth spending a great deal of public money to keep the family together at home so that the children can be brought up just like any other normal children. In the case of children with a mother it is better to keep them in the home but when there is just the father, the problem is more difficult.

In looking at the number of people in the institutions and their capacity, the Captain said that he sees a 30% vacancy. Mr. Kida gave, as a reason for this, the fact that there are places where the roof leaks or there is a lack of tatami, or bedding, or other supplies. The Welfare Bureau is hurrying to make repairs on buildings as the fiscal year will end in March.



Going back to the subject of the application form sent in by the Minsei-in, the original form is left in the Minsei-in-kan. The decision form is sent to the ward office where the names and how much they receive are kept on record, and then they are sent back to the Minsei-in-kan. The Tokyo-to has no record of names. All this kind of work is left with the ward chief.

The next topic of discussion was the homes for street walkers. The first home will be opened as soon as bath facilities are completed and will be located in Hatagaya, Shibuya Ward. The question was raised whether the extent of this problem could be surveyed. Japanese officials did not know how except possibly through Minsei-in. Asked about how the girls were treated in the United States, the Captain replied that they are picked up and examined and then put in hospitals where treatment is continued for a long time. When it looks as if she can do some good some place else, she is sent there. There are also women's reformatories for these girls. The causes for this situation in Japan was discussed. It seemed that the food situation is at the bottom of all this. Japanese families used to shudder at the thought of letting their daughters go out and commit prostitution; but now if the families are hard up the mothers can do nothing but let their daughters go out and earn their living.

The expenses regarding the building in Ueno for the homeless was brought up. When the Captain made a visit to the institution, he was informed that there was an income of ¥ 92,000 - ¥ 76,000 for the month and about ¥ 16,000 overhead. As regards the expenses of operation, he was told that food, fuel, and supplies cost about ¥ 70,000, with ¥ 10,000 overhead, it would total up to ¥ 80,000 altogether, which leaves a difference of approximately ¥ 12,000. Mr. Kida said he had not been able to audit accounts of all institution. He will check up the matter before the next meeting.

Conference with Welfare Bureau Officials,  
Tokyo Central Office

13 February 1947

First a report on the 43 families living in the Shinjuku Home was given. 15 are receiving relief, two are applying for relief, and 26 have stopped receiving relief.

An outline report on activities for the month of January was also given.

As promised at the last meeting the list of ten persons and their work with the Central Office who are going to attend the welfare workers' training course in Chiba was given to Captain Jacobson.

The question came up at the last meeting as to how they are going to prevent the street walkers from running away from the homes that are going to be established in the near future. The girls' clothes and belongings will be taken away when they enter the home and uniforms will be given them. A two-months' training with the sewing machine will be given them and then they are given jobs in workshops making dresses. If they are going to set up alone, they will be given 1,000 yen to start with. There are at the present time about 70 girls in the Itabashi Asylum and about 200 at the Yoshiwara Hospital. The girls are being given work to do and the girls at the hospital ready for release will be taken into the homes as soon as they are opened.

There was some discussion on the number of people receiving cash relief. It seemed that there were about 140,000 receiving outdoor relief and about 40,000 in institutions.

Mr. Iwamoto, Chief of the Welfare Section of the Mukojima Ward Office, and Mr. Genda, of the Liaison Office of Tokyo-to, came to the meeting this morning to ask Captain Jacobson's advice about how to recover the Hōmei-in-kan, a kind of settlement house for social workers, from the Koreans who are using it as an office. This house located at 107, 1-chome, Terashima-cho, Mukojima Ward, was rented to the Koreans last year for a two-months' period, but after the time was up they refused to leave, so the Mukojima Ward made another contract with the Koreans asking them to move out by September.

Mr. Tsukamoto, expert on social work and training of social workers, was present at the meeting. He spoke of the necessity for conversion of ideas; before the war the social workers had feudalistic ideas, but now they should have more democratic ideas. The Minsein, he said, has to learn that he is not a big shot, but one who is helping people as a matter of right. From the end of February the 35 wards will be divided into fourteen areas or districts and either he or his assistants will go to train the people and to change their old ideas. In the near future about one-hundred offices will be set up in the different wards. One office will have forty or so minsein and the expert in charge will be a trained social worker. Mr. Tsukamoto was asked by the Captain to submit an outline of the subjects that he is going to cover and the new ideas that he is going to teach.

As a final subject of discussion, Captain Jacobson brought up the question of public institutions in Tokyo that are receiving money, food, and clothing from the city. He wished to know what kind of accounting was required from these institutions. It was explained that ¥5.40 a day was given per person with ¥1.33 overhead, making a total of ¥6.73. The money is just given according to the number of persons in the institution, so the Ministry does not know exactly how the money is used. Regarding grants for repairing and construction, it was said that they have 14,000,000 yen for the purpose of repairing buildings. There is a schedule as to how much is needed for one unit of construction, so when an institution sends in an application for so much for repairs the money is granted on that basis. It is felt that some of the money should be turned over for the building of homes for the homeless. At present in the Yōiku-in at Itabashi there are three thousand people whereas the capacity is one-thousand. The trouble is that the Ministry grants money to repair buildings but not to build new houses. The Public Welfare Bureau does not require institutions to keep books showing the exact cost per month. They use an arbitrary figure for reimbursing the institution.

Claimed ¥ 76,000 for the month @ 5.40  
 Overhead 16,000 @ 1.33  
 ¥ 92,000 per month

Expenses of operation overhead ¥ 10,000  
 " of food fuel supply ¥ 70,000  
 80,000

? ¥ 1,000 -

PROTECTION OF WOMEN

1. Institutions

Name of Institution	Capacity	Location	Director
a. Seiyu Home	100	6-179 Asagaya Suginami-ku	Mr. K. Tokonami <i>5 girls</i>
b. Woman's Christian Association	100	471 Setagaya-ku Megurisawa	Mr. Moriya
c. Salvation Army	100	Tachikawa-shi	Mr. Uemura <i>Segawa</i>
d. Protecting Mothers' Association	30	870 Hatagaya Shibuya-ku	Mrs. W. Yamada

TOTAL 330

2. Activities planned

- a. Teaching of sewing, beauty culture, cooking etc.
- b. Job consultation
- c. Marriage consultation

3. Estimated Expense

Institution	Expenses	
Seiyu Home	560,000	
WCTU	630,000	<u>Total - 1,950,000 yen</u>
Salvation Army	640,000	
Protecting Mothers' Association	120,000	

4. Expense paid for inmates

8 yen per person per day

*D.L.S. relief allowance*  
¥ 240 per mo.

Thursday, 6 February 1947 ✓

## Discussion with Welfare Bureau officials, Tokyo-to

A report on vagrants in the form of a chart and a rescur plan for earthquake sufferers (in Japanese) were first shown to the Captain.

The subject of street walkers was brought up. Yesterday the Welfare Bureau officials held a meeting and decided on a concrete plan concerning these girls. They have asked four organizations to accept these girls and to take care of them. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Salvation Army in Tachikawa, and the Seiyu Home (an organization of Christian women) will each take care of about one-hundred girls and the Society for Protecting Mothers led by Waka Yamada will take charge of about fifty, making three-hundred fifty in all. All of these institutions will be in operation by the first of March. At present there are 60 to 70 at Itabashi and the Okubo, Yoshiwara, and Tachikawa Hospitals have two or three-hundred girls for treatment. A budget of ¥2,120,000 has been set aside for this purpose, ¥1,950,000 for building and other expenses and ¥170,000 for running expenses.

The Captain then brought up a public health problem involved with this. After the girls have been treated at the hospitals, they are received into the homes, but they would have to continue with their treatments. In this connection, would there be dispensaries in the homes? It was said that there will be dispensaries with doctors on the job to go around to the girls to see that they get their treatments.

Another problem would be - some of the girls will not want to stay; they will want to go back into business on the streets. The question is how are we going to keep them in these homes where we are trying to help them, because probably they can better and make more money outside. The Captain wished to know whether there was any legal way of detaining them. But the officials said that there is no law concerning this problem; there is not even one for vagrant children. The Captain mentioned that in the United States the girls are kept for treatment for a long time and by dragging the treatments out they can keep the girls. The homes should be made very attractive for the girls. One thing in favor, the Captain said, is that the occupation troops seem not quite so generous now as they have been. He has observed that troops pay less attention to the little boys who come up to them with sad stories written in English on cards. The troops don't sympathize with them as they did before.

There was one other question about the girls that the Captain had in mind - the plans being made for social workers to work with the girls at the four homes. The Welfare Bureau officials are leaving to the private institutions the social work with the girls as they have had experience before along this line.

Concerning these four institutions, the officials said that two

are new buildings and the other two are buildings which have been repaired. There was some discussion as to whether these girls will be given assistance under the daily life security law, but Mr. Kida said that a budget of ¥2,120,000 has been set aside for this work. It will cost about 8 yen per day for one girl, and it is expected that the money will be returned when the girls become self-supporting. Why should this not be financed from daily life security law, or if additional funds are made available, why not as a supplement to daily life security payments? It was finally decided that perhaps because of their occupation these girls belong to the ineligible class of people mentioned in Article 2 of the Daily Life Security Law.

Mr. Kitagawa next reported that on the 28th of January they picked up 18 vagrant children in Asakusa district, and on the 29th they picked up 17, all of whom were sent to the Itabashi Asylum. Some of the little vagrants go around shining shoes when they look as if they should be in school. Who enforces the school attendance law? The reply was that the children's protectors and social workers are supposed to see that they go to school. They used to have a guidance association for school children, a group of social workers who picked up the children and forced them to go back to school, but they are not so active now. Compulsory school attendance will be extended to nine years from April. The Captain was anxious to know if, when these boys are rounded up, there will be places where they can be cared for. As this is an important matter, the Welfare Bureau officials promised to consult the Education Bureau and the Police Headquarters concerning this problem. There is one trouble - some of the boys are working for bosses connected with the black market - so they have a background that makes the police afraid of them.

The Captain next asked how the monthly report was coming on. As he would have to send in his report by the 10th, he wished to have theirs not later than the 12th.

Concerning the change in the amount of assistance that goes to a family, the Captain asked for a report to be given him every month showing him the figures of how many families applied, how many were approved, and how many were discontinued.

Asked whether they were able to make any check on the repatriates that had gone to work and were still getting their monthly relief, Mr. Kida said that they examined the families in the Shinjuku home and would have a report concerning them ready next week.

The next subject was that of the training program for social workers. Fifteen persons were sent to Chiba for the ten-day course to begin from the 14th. Ten of them were chosen from the Welfare Bureau office and the other five from private institutions. A list of their names and positions was promised the Captain.

Regarding the training program that the Bureau carries out in Tokyo, the Captain wanted to know about the man in charge of this program. Mr. Tsukamoto is the expert and he works in the protection division of the Hogo-ka under Mr. Ishikawa. He has seven helpers who take care of the business that he handles and who keep track of the personnel. His job is something like a personnel man for the social workers of the city. At the same time he goes out and teaches social workers. He is not a minseiin himself; he is a 2nd grade local official. He comes from a Buddhist family and has been specially interested in social work from his student days. He has been connected with this work for 15 years and has attended training classes of the Welfare Ministry many times. The Bureau also has a Mr. Imaizumi, a specialist on interpreting the new law, who has experience as a minseiin. Mr. Ishikawa and Mr. Tsuno also have experience as social workers.

The Captain said that social work is sometimes considered a profession, and like teaching or medicine requires a background of formal education followed by close supervision. He said that he thought there should be somebody the Minseiiins can go to for advice about how to handle a problem he has never handled before. To whom does he go for immediate supervision? There is no special person to supervise these people, but twice a month they gather and discuss their problems. One minseiin takes care of not more than twenty families. Each block has two minseiin and in the ward there is a man responsible for the minseiin of the ward. The system of how the minseiin works under the Welfare Bureau was discussed at considerable length. Mr. Uehira's plan for "100 offices" between chokai and ku came up again and was considered briefly as a possible place for case work supervision.

As Mr. Kurokawa's department is going to publish a monthly magazine concerning child welfare, Captain Jacobson was asked to write a short article on the subject regarding the treatment of children in the United States.

Welfare Meeting with officials from the Welfare Bureau of Tokyo-to,

Thursday, January 30, 1947

First, a report was made by Mr. Kida on the number of homeless children that the metropolitan police investigated yesterday morning from the hours of six to nine. None were found in Kojimachi and Yodobashi, 1 in Kyobashi, 96 in Shitaya, 11 in Asakusa, and 1 in Shiba, making a total of 109.

A chart was next shown Captain Jacobson on the number of orphans living in different institutions as of January 29th. The total number was 975 in 43 institutions.

With the aid of women's associations like the WCTU, Salvation Army and the Seiyu Home, there will be homes set up around stations for street girls. These institutions will be operated from February 5th and will be under the charge of Mr. Kurokawa. These will not be public institutions. They will be supervised by the city but will be run privately by experts who have experience in this line of work. Asked what they are going to do for the girls, Mr. Kida replied that they are going to give them a place to live, feed them, and find them some work by training them for some profession. The girls will be given relief grants.

The next report made was the distribution of army-navy canned goods through the minsei-in. On the 24 th and 25 th, the following distributions were made to the homes:

dry biscuits	-	167,857	k.
canned goods	-	165,668	k.

On February 1st more distribution will be made to institutions:

dry biscuits	-	16,163	k.
canned goods	-	31,906	k.

Another distribution is planned for April, but the goods will first have to be collected from other prefectures.

Another report with corrections from the Welfare Ministry which is handed over to the metropolitan police and then to the ward offices was given to Captain Jacobson:

For the repatriates, Mr. Kida reported that blankets and beddings bought by Tokyo-to were distributed; and the following were given to vagrants in ten institutions:

geta	1800	pairs
cigarettes	29	boxes
washing soap	1490	
chopsticks	1630	pairs
spoons	1490	
toilet paper	28000	sheets
	97	



So many of the vagrants from Ueno ran away at first, but since conditions were made better for them, they have had only a few run-aways. Ninety-two sick mothers and children were sent to hospitals. To the question of whether any of the people were being sent home to any other part of the country, the reply was that perhaps about 10% were sent back.

Captain Jacobson wished to know if there were someone to see each of the people when they are put into the institutions and to take down their history. The answer was that each one is asked questions and then given a profession or a trade, etc. Some are sent to Hokkaido to the coal mines. They are not forced to but sent on their own will. Once in four days about 50 people are sent there, and in the five times that this has already been done about 200 people have already gone to Hokkaido. The Captain wished to know if when a person says his home is in Aomori, for instance, he is put on the train and sent back, or whether the Welfare Bureau makes investigations to find out whether he really has a home there or not. The reply was that sometimes when the person couldn't be trusted, investigations are made, but if he is worth trusting, they get him his ticket and send him home immediately. However, it is very seldom that these vagrants have a home out in the country.

The next subject was that of relief - whether the number of people on relief were going up or down. It was said to be levelling off. However, a SCAP bulletin showed that the number throughout the country was lower in November than in October. There seems to be a tendency for some prefectures to lower the number at their own will. If there are people who don't need further relief, it is proper that they be taken off, but Captain Jacobson thought that there should be just as many- maybe more.

The Captain next asked how the Welfare Bureau gets its funds from the Ministry. It was explained that the Bureau first makes out a plan as to how much it needs for that month, and then that is drawn from the Ministry by check through the Bank of Japan. The chief of accountant authorizes the expenditure of funds from Tokyo-to. He takes care of the funds of the Bureau along with the other city funds. In order to draw money from the ward he has to certify how much to set up for each ward, so the Bureau examines each report and then sends it to the governor's office. The governor then sends it to the ku. He tells the chief clerk to deposit so much money for public welfare purposes. The ward man reports to the Bureau each month, and if it corresponds reasonably well with the number of people taken care of, it is satisfactory.

The next question asked was the basic piece of paper that is used for all this financing of cash relief. The Minsei-in talks to the family, she fills out a sheet of paper and then turns it in to the ward. The Captain stated that he thought that possibly out in the wards the minsei-in are not keeping close track of their families, especially repatriates. Some of the repatriates have found themselves jobs; and then later it is found that they are still receiving cash relief. The answer was that the Bureau is very careful about that. They keep after them all the time, and in some parts they go around checking twice a month.

Captain Jacobson said that some of this is happening in institutions where many families live together. In one place in Shinjuku that he visited there were about 49 families. Two of them were not receiving cash, but he was told that all of them were working. All had good jobs. The day workers especially get more cash than the others. Mr. Kida said that when a person is working fulltime and getting 500 in cash, he doesn't receive cash relief. When repatriates living in institutions find jobs and live on their own then they have to pay their rent.

Regarding available military and navy installations and buildings which could be turned over into cheap temporary lodgings for people to stay overnight, Mr. Kida said that they needed many of these, so they applied two or three months ago but haven't had permission yet. But Mr. Kida said that twenty of them have been set up near Ueno, and fifty are expected to be built in the near future. The first 20 are run by the city, but the 50 buildings will be run by private men who will charge about 5 yen for the night. Mr. Kida mentioned that before the war there were more than 400. The city will supervise these buildings and will sell the lumber and the tent and other necessary materials to the man who wishes to set up the building.

Another question brought up by the Captain was the program of training for minsei-in and supervising social workers. Mr. Kida reported that they already have many classes of training headed by Mr. Tsukamoto. They have experts in Fukagawa, Nihonbashi, Suginami, and Nerima where one-day courses are given. The course explains the new law, how to handle people and how to find out things that such a work requires. Some of the people who come for the course are women. The experts are those who have been working in settlements before.

In reply to Captain Jacobson's question regarding a group of teachers who are giving a ten-day course in Chiba Prefecture now, Mr. Kida said that they were asked yesterday to send 15 persons. Ten of them will be picked up from Tokyo-to officials and the other five from field workers.

Regarding the Central Association of Social Workers, it was said that they are soon planning one but haven't started yet. The 5000 people will be given a one-year course of training.

Asked whether in Japan there is a professional course in schools for social workers just like doctors, teachers, dentists, etc., Mr. Kida said that there is a social course in Waseda started two years ago.

As the last subject of discussion, Captain Jacobson asked Mr. Uehira whether in his office there were someone responsible for the policies and the procedures that the Minsei-in down in the field operate under - anyone who supervises the Minsei-in. Mr. Uehira explained that they are planning 100 offices for the minsei-in and to put special workers there. Each office will have five or six social workers with training to supervise the minsei-in. Captain Jacobson said that in Itabashi the welfare office had 18 people checking on the work done in the field. The Minsei-in do not receive full pay - only about 200 yen for the whole year. They are not supposed to work

full time, but just when they have time after their own work. Mr. Uehira said that is why they have a need for offices where they can place experts. Generally speaking, these experts must have responsibility in their work. He also mentioned that more than half of the people in his office have been working in public welfare work for twenty years. As soon as they find suitable places for the offices, even a temple perhaps, they can start with their plan.

*Welfare*10 Jan 1947  
mhGENERAL DISCUSSION  
MR. UEHIRA, KAGEYAMA, KIDA, KUROKAWA

## 1. Ueno Station Plan

a. Vagrants will be stopped from entering the subway from 10 (or 17) Jan. The police will cooperate.

b. After this clean up, any vagrant needing lodging ~~at~~ the station will be informed to go personally to institutions.

c. Welfare Sec. has a plan made to accommodate the estimated 2,000 persons from Ueno station to various institutions.

d. Two welfare consultants are on duty daily at Ueno station.

e. Vagrant Problem - There are no regulations to keep travelers or visitors out from Tokyo. People living in subways hold no ration card but manage to buy food on market. Plan is now made to give guidance to all new comers placing most needy cases in institutions and giving tickets to return to their prefectures.

## 2. Requesting information from Japanese Welfare Sec. on following:

a. Disaster Plan

b. School lunches

c. Relations to Central Relief Assoc. and social workers.

d. Placement of orphans outside of Tokyo. (location and number of orphans) also those taken to places other than institutions in Tokyo.

## 3. Repatriates - solution fair

## 4. Vagrants - conference tomorrow

## 5. Mr. Kurokawa - as chief of Child Protection Section

## 6. Army Navy Relief Supplies - supply left for one more distribution. 3 months supply given to Education. Bureau for school lunch.

*Pote*  
- Komoto -

## WELFARE

## Reports Required:

Monthly Operational Directive # 35: Subj: Public assistance. Requires spot check of relief recipients each month a report of conditions found. Inspect local Japanese administrative machinery used for relief means.

Monthly Operational Directive # 9. Consists chiefly of distribution plans & supplies on hand submitted by the Japanese.

Monthly Circular # III: Report on Labor housing and price control. Submitted by Japanese.

Monthly unit history: Round up of monthly activities, including distribution of relief food & clothing, Q.M. Food turn overs, rehabilitation of vagrants.

Semi-monthly report: covers daily activities.

I usually try to make 1 or 2 inspections of relief distribution of foods & clothing and regular food distribution, also spot check orphanages, poor houses since it seems to act as a propelling force to personnel of these organization and increase the efforts, temporarily at least.

The procedure of all surplus U.S. Army subsistence stock turn overs: The Q.M. Depot sends a letter requesting release of these foods to Hq. 8th Army who in turns sends the letter of authority back to Q.M. Stock control then notifies us of the amounts & items by telephone, we then contact officials of the food stuffs section in the I.J.G. They have a power of attorney letter made up authorizing an individual to sign for the goods. Upon completion the original letter of release, daily tallier, and quantitative receipts are given to us & we transmit them to Dist. Hq.

*Welfare*26 Dec 1946  
WHP/mh

## WELFARE - UEHIRA, KIDA, KAGEYAMA

## 1. Earthquake

1,000,000 Yen was sent to sufferers down south for recent earthquake at

## 2. Gajoen

Govt. has rented bldgs for 6 months; 500 persons are already in new bldg.

## 3. Public Assistance

26,400 repatriates received 9 packs of clothing each.

Over 26,000 pcs clothing and 1,700 bales of charcoal were released to the general needy (out of institutions),

Over 12,000 small pkts of med were released.

## 4. Vagrant

21 and 24 Dec about 200 vagrant children were picked up and put in Itabashi.

## Public Assistance

All needy in and out of institutions get cash grants to aid their budget if their working is below minimum of 500Yen. With this help they receive food, fuel and clothing on the same basis as all citizen, subject to rations and open market.

Emergency relief supplies is given by direct relief to especially needy persons, such as newly arrived repatriates, etc. Pvt. welfare agencies are dependent upon govt. for supplies. They affect probably 1/10 of needy persons. Pvt. repatriate organizations are unworthy. They are centralized in the organization "Tokyo-to Hikiagesha Rengo-kai".

## Ueno

Tent shelters are being arranged to be tried about 10 Jan. Flooring is very difficult. Finally if it works, arrangements for 2,000 <sup>persons</sup> will be made. Advised to make satisfactory allowances for sanitation (water and toilets, etc.).

The problem of new vagrants replacing former ones, keeps the total number in Ueno at about 2,000.

About 500 of the most needy have been institutionalized. The majority of present vagrants are working and only need shelter.

Another large factor to consider is the fact that a large portion of these

19 Dec 1946

## WELFARE - UEHIRA, KIDA

## Vagrants -

3 days of campaign for children - designed to finish before Christmas; not war-sufferers now usually; problem now is mainly black market; children encouraged by parents; grow more vagrant;

They are trying to impress parents with responsibility and also are having social work and observation of individual cases by minsei-in. Also seeking help of lawyers, educators, private welfare groups, etc.

## Relief Supply Distribution -

IARA 194887 lbs. - butter, milk, canned goods to orphanages, the. hosp, 4,446 persons in 196 institutions. Army 249,840 kg. canned goods to out of inst. persons. 28,883 kg. biscuits and 56,178 kg. canned goods to institutions;

Nearly all former A-N goods will be distributed. 1 more list. in Jan. Use care re spoilage to prevent food poisoning.

## Clothing -

33,658 pcs. various items to instit.:- No more clothing  
Repatriates - dist. to 15,000 families 1 set of bedding dependent upon number in family and special need. 100,000 repat. now in Tokyo.

3 new instit opened for repat. accomodating total 500 families.

General assembly of new minsei-in (3-4,000) persons; this is general meeting and encouragement, detailed instructions to be accomplished by writing and local meetings;

## Ueno Station -

Visited station - vagrant problem still considerable; a few hundred in daytime in subway;

Have placed about 500 persons; Planning tents (acquired from army) to accomodate 4,000 persons.

Will accomodate really sick and needy in present institutions.

New allowance have been made retroactive to 1 Nov 1946.

Later - a representative will discuss report situation in detail.

775 013

DDT -

Described plan of 2 or 3 complete dustings followed by all new comers in large institutions with vagrant or lice problem; Advised - Work closely with Public Health Bureau.

Advised: More inspections are being made by MG. Many places are very unsatisfactory with inexcusable conditions.

P o t e



W

19 Dec 1946

## MTG. OF MINSEI- IN

Tokyo Det MG was invited by the Gov. to attend a general meeting of Minsei-in at Hibiya Hall on 19 Dec. Although having to leave early we did attend part of the mtg. We met the gov and V. Min. Welfare. We stressed a few min. conversation:

1. great importance of work;
2. the responsibility of the minsei-in;
3. MG willingness to aid.

We listened to speeches by the Gov and the Vice Min. Welfare.

The Gov spoke 20-25 Min., and an apparently straightforth talk of general matters. The V. Min. spoke a few minutes officially ( from paper) then 10 Min. without paper. He seemed moderately demonstrative and provoked mild applause and laughter.

P o t e

*Welfare**W*

## General Meeting of New Minsei-Iin

*19 Dec 46*

Sponsored by Tokyo-to. 19 December 46 at Hibiya Auditorium.  
3000-4000 people attending.

Address by the Governor: Many years of war and social confusion after defeat had caused crisis of Japanese people. Number of people to be protected are increasing with scales hitherto unheard of. The government is taking up means of relief to meet the situations. But who is going to 'do' the real 'work'? It is you all welfare workers. Solution of relief problem is entirely dependent upon activities of you all.

Address by Welfare Minister: The minimum standard of living is now protected by the new Constitution. Relief problem is entirely different from the past. It is not a matter of charity any more when we have ten millions of air-raid sufferers and repatriates. We all welfare workers are to face this situation that is unexperienced in the history. The more difficult is the job the more proud we have in facing it. I expect you to do your best in the job of humanity.

*Umemoto*

5 Dec 1946

## GENERAL DISCUSSION

## I. Ueno Station survey

1. Japanese submitted a detailed report of the vagrant people in Ueno Station.
2. Sixty people assisted welfare authorities make the survey and it is believed that the people interviewed were truthful in their answers.
3. Approx. - one half of the people who were interviewed were earning a living wage.

## II. A. Plan for aiding these people.

1. Approx. 60% (800) of the people are being placed in institutions.
2. More people are replacing the ones that have been picked up.
3. Stressed the fact that if necessary the station could be used as a temporary shelter but would have to be kept clean for public health reasons.
4. Approx. 30% are sent to hospitals for necessary medical treatment.
5. A plan to send approx 1000 to work in coal mines and fisheries has been set up. 32 of the able bodied men who are willing to go, have been sent to work, in the coal mines. Approx. 100 have been sent to various Islands for fishing. Private agencies are carrying for these people under the Daily Life Security Law.
6. 20 people are on a Tokyo Bay Island and are working for G.H.Q.

## B. Children sent to other prefectures.

1. About 40 have been sent to private homes in fishing villages and the families are granted money for their care under the Daily Life Security Law.
2. Advised the Japanese Welfare authorities to let no child slavery exist in these placed children.

3. Requested that a list of places and people in charge of these children be submitted to this office.
4. Japanese submitted the report on the child Welfare Committee of Tokyo & Kanagawa.
5. Suggested that books be provided for the children to read.

### III. St. Joseph Institution.

1. Asked why some misunderstanding had existed.
2. This institution request that 50 children of fair intelligence and complete orphans be sent to them. Metropolitan Welfare Office never had a detailed request and sent anything to them.
3. The situation is said to have been streightened out.

### IV. Nerima Warehouses.

1. Economic Section stated that Japanese Government would have to move war reparation material before they could let the Welfare Ministry have the warehouses.

*90% required of Japanese*

3 Dec 1946

DIVISION REPORT

1. Matters handled, with breakdown.

2. Personnel-Central Office - Public totally; part time ( indicate ) Private under supervision ( indicate ) number, degree of training, and or capacity they work in; salary; - ku - number in ku dealing with same matters ( by ku); indicate if part time.

Note - any person not marked part time will be assumed to be full time.

Percentage absences constant

3. Physical Set - up.

a. Indicate; insufficient space; poor sanitation; inadequate ventilation; lighting, or heat.

b. Facilities - indicate state of supplies and equipment in quantity and quality. Note deficiencies.

4. General principles, aims, objectives.

5. Operational plans

a. Brief outline of overall plans of services rendered.

b. Brief detailed explanation of actual operation as it applies to the recipient for each service. If same as a previous service in manner, so state.

6. Records kept - List

Trace each record from its source to the final report.

7. Publicity, Education - State what is done, to whom, by whom, frequency, actual coverage.

8. Presently existing problems, needs, opinion of adequacy.

9. Future plans.

10. Regulations - a copy of all city ordinances, ministry reg, or nat. law. State numbers if we already have. Also State degree of law enforcement.

11. Relationship to Private agencies or other Government agencies. List and describe briefly work of either in same service.

775 013

3 December 1946.

*Send copy to C.B. Mission ~~to Tokyo~~  
Lecture*

Phone Call to Mr. Kurokawa  
Protection Section, Tokyo-to.

by  
Helen Komoto

Requesting information reports on the following by  
Thursday 5 December.

1. General survey report of ~~on~~ (Nov 21) Ueno Station and future plans.
2. Homeless children working in the country. Request list of location, person in charge, sort of work, and number of children at ~~and~~ place.
3. Report on Child Protection Committee  
What discussions made at meeting and the activities taken.  
Names of members of committee, and occupations.
4. What recent steps taken in daily life security law.
5. St. Joseph Institution-information report on this institution.
6. Nerima Warehouse:  
Application forwarded to 8th Army. Japanese Government informed to have all machineries and equipments around area to be moved immediately.

*(specific)*

*Survey of Ueno*

*Com*

*Check whether application forms of other buildings have been forwarded to Economics*

To Mr. Katsurayama.

Gyoseika. Charge of Chokai, Welfare Sect.  
request presence at this office Wednesday morning before 10 AM. on discussion "population movements"

*Komoto*

3 Dec 1946

## DIVISION REPORT

1. Matters handled, with breakdown.
2. Personnel-Central Office - Public totally; part time (indicate). Private under supervision (indicate); number, degree of training, and or capacity they work in; salary; - ku - number in ku dealing with same matters (by ku); indicate if part time.  
Note - Any person not marked part time will be assumed to be full time.
3. Percentage absentees constant; Physical set-up.
  - a. Indicate: insufficient space; poor sanitation; inadequate ventilation, lighting, or heat.
  - b. Facilities - Indicate state of supplies and equipment in quantity and quality. Note deficiencies.
4. General principles, aims, objectives.
5. Operational plans
  - a. Brief outline of overall plans of services rendered.
  - b. Brief detailed explanation of actual operation as it applies to the recipient for each service. If same as a previous service in manner, so state.
6. Records kept - List  
Trace each record from its source to the final report.
7. Publicity, Education - State what is done, to whom, by whom, frequency, actual coverage.
8. Presently existing problems, needs, opinion of adequacy.
9. Future plans.
10. Regulations-a copy of all city ordinances, ministry reg, or nat. law. State numbers if we already have. Also State degree of law enforcement.
11. Relationship to Private agencies or other Government agencies. List and describe briefly work of either in same service.

## WELFARE

## Insp. plans

Visit - instit. etc; kus  
 Visit warehouses - all city warehouses, any purpose  
 Visit under ground shelters  
 Groups people -  
 Availability of food or clothing; fuel; housing;  
     | former AN supplies on hand  
 Estimates of needs  
 Pvt agencies - Capacity  
                   City aid  
                   Coordination  
 Budget - Operating costs - aside from direct aid dist to aids  
 Most needy kus, areas  
 How is dist made to kus? What is their situation?  
 Pvt welfare - repat. - societies, etc.

## WELFARE

Use of bldgs. by contractors -- See Lt.  
 Finish analysis of report & discussion  
 Thank for lists  
 OD 6327 June

## WELFARE

1. Equitable dis of all material
2. Adequate social welfare to find cases worthy
3. Estimate of needs by commodity & group
4. Acquisition of goods, proper storage, etc.
5. More field work - inspections
6. More institutional space for completely needy
7. Emphasis on war - affected groups
8. Most needy areas, problems

BASIC INFORMATION - prev period  
                           - Present  
                           - Future period

Budget  
 Used 6 months - how  
 Available by month for 6 mons.



persons are from outside the city.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are these people according to Japanese Law?
2. What Japanese laws apply to these people in regard to: travel, public assistance;
3. What possible methods of control are there? Which one do they prefer?
4. Should these people be allowed to come to Tokyo or not? If not, how shall it be prevented? If so, how shall they be handled here?

#### General

##### Clothing

Supply of course, insufficient. Many of the general population have less clothing than the needy who got free A-N supplies last April.

##### Fuel

More could be available but transportation is so short.

##### Food

Rice ration is 4-5 days late. There is increase in going to the country for food. Transportation is the basic problem.

General situation for winter.

If Blackmarket is controlled, nearly 500,000 are expected to apply for relief. This is based on the fact that altho nearly 500,000 are said to be unemployed now only about 3,000 apply for work.

#### DDT for institutions

If there are lice present, the Ward O. is notified and they inspect the institution and send a team to dust it if lice are present.

#### Nerima Warehouse

Est Dist, to groups by ku planned - repat (Civil)  
 - war victims  
 - demobilized  
 - others (Jap)-vagrants, others  
 - others (F. Nat., etc)

Plan of operation  
 Est. need by group by ku

Clothing - Present former AN goods by warehouse quantity - Central  
 - Ku  
 - Other available for dist.  
 - Estimated acquisition for dist in addition

Dist. to groups by ku  
 Plan of operation -

Food - present former AN goods by warehouse quant - C . O.  
 - other available present  
 - Est. acquisition by time period  
 - Est need by group by ku  
 - plan of operation; est dist by group ku

Basis of need of different groups

Basis allowances

No restrictions -

Records

Repat.  
 Consult Offices

Vagrants  
 Temp asylum  
 Classiby  
 instit., pvt. houses

Check consult office  
 food  
 Med Rx  
 transp.  
 temp. care  
 perm. care  
 x 500 worth utencils

War sufferers, others  
 X 300/5/mo.  
 med relief ( tickets free)  
 rat (free ticket)  
 Trade Y 1000 / person  
 Funeral y 250/person  
 Goods - Clothing food  
 utensils

Clothing  
 18130 pers.

Food

Biscuits 455,228 kg.  
 Canned food 1309,879 kg.  
 Shelter - 870000 ind. - war sufferers repat.  
 Fuel - try 1 hyo charcoal (or 5 bundles fire woods)

## WELFARE GENERAL DISCUSSION

Fujimoto, Uehira, Kida, Kusakawa, Kagayama

## I. Vagrants

## A. Present plans

1. Children's drive next week - 100 extra workers to be hired
2. 28 Oct - 1 wk. - adult vagrant week.
3. Budget - 8000,000 yen for 6 mons.
  - a. mainly for temporary shelters or stations prior to Itabashi
4. Housing
  - a. Children
    - (1) Itabashi - 150 permanent. Cap (65 houses 1650) (present 1300)
    - (2) sent to pot inst or public inst. Cap(1050) (900 present)
  - b. Adults

## SUMMARY WELFARE ACTIVITIES

## I. Vagrants

Budget ¥ 8,000,000 for 1 Oct - 1 April

Budget divided as follows: -

1. Administration (3 %) -
2. Clothing
3. Food
4. Fuel
5. Shelter - ¥ 6,000,000
6. Grants

Administration roughly costs about 3 %

## WELFARE

Nerima - Welfare Inst.  
 OD 95373.  
 Housing

## WELFARE

Public Assiat  
 SCAP in 775 being violated - subsidy to pvt.  
 instit not allowed. Case - cost reimbursement; O.K.  
 Prof course in Soc. work - in service in Oct. 46  
 Under welfare Min - Central Assoc. Social Work.

Two of the older children help to support the family due to the father's poor eye sight. They earn approximately a 1000 yen a month. Mr. Kawahara and his family formerly lived in this ward, were bombed out, and then Mr. Kawahara took his family to Manchuria. He returned as a repatriate to this country in during the war and on his return he was assisted by the government in fixing up a home and in cash grant of 500 yen per adult person in a family. Mr. Kawahara has one other son who he believes is a prisoner of Chinese Communist troops. He stated that he was confident that he could manage without assistance from the ward office.

Helen  
Welfare

W  
29 Nov 46

Report and Conf with Mr. Uehira

\* GAJOEN Restaurant Bldg Case, Meguro

Tokyo-to was trying to get some of bldgs of the restaurants to accommodate 1000 to 1500 people, for repatriates  
Verval arrangements arrived with manager and general clerk  
Repair work started already

At the time of formal conference of the firm, the president rejected the plan and is hesitating to sign the document.

Mr. Ri, representative of Chinese Resident Association in Japan  
Came to Tokyo-to with written document of "OFFER" (for donation of of the bldg to the Association dated 15 Oct) with sign of the president.  
Authority of the document is questionable.

The story of "OFFER" is not known at all to the manager.  
Also no talk at the time arrangement and conference.

Tokyo-to would like to take forcible measure  
to continue repair work to continue  
to take compulsory measure (city have authority and legal standing)

"If" - their were no authoritative intervention of A.F. to back up so-called donation to Chinese Association.

(Umemoto)

Advise - Establish legality, pursue the problem as a Japanese internal problem.

POTE

K

20 Nov 1946

GENERAL DISCUSSION PUBLIC WELFARE  
WITH  
MR. UEHIRA, KITA, KIMURA, KAGEYAMA, LT. POTE, HELEN KOMOTO.

## 1. Housing:

- a. Gajoen- main building to be obtained for Welfare Bureau. 700,000 Yen will be needed for reconstruction work. The building is estimated to accommodate 1,000 - 1,500 persons. Plans are made to put homeless families for temporary lodging only, starting in December.
- b. Tents for the Vagrants - Plans to set up tents in the city for sheltering the homeless, if necessary later.

## 2. Job Consultation Program:

The labor and welfare section, Tokyo-to cooperated in an employment consultation campaign held on 11 Nov. - 14 Nov., 4 days at Ueno, Shinjuku and Shibuya wards. An average of 1,000-1,500 persons showed up each day.

## 3. Vagrant pick up -

- a. An overall pick up of vagrants in Tokyo was held during periods 13 Nov. to 15 Nov. Results were as follows:

adults	312
children	87
infants	5
	<hr/>
	404

- b. A general survey of the people stationed at Ueno Station was held on night of 21 Nov.

## 4. Child Relief Committee Conference.

Child Relief committees in the Tokyo-Yokohama Area met in Tokyo-to on 13 Nov. Subject cooperative of neighboring prefectures or Vagrant Relief.

## 5. Child Protection -

- a. Nursing Attainment Meeting was held at Hibiya Public Hall on 12 Nov. with employees and children of nurseries in Tokyo participating in program.

## 6. Minsei-iin Conference -

- a. held at Shinagawa Ward Office, regarding Daily Life Security Law.
- b. All Japan Minsei-iin conference now in session in Kyoto 37 Minsei-iin from Tokyo attending.

- c. Special lecture will be held in Tokyo-to by end of month at 4 points concerning Security Law.

7. Distributions of Relief Supplies

- a. Former Army - Navy food distributions will take place on 25 and 26 Nov. To 106,874 needy persons, 186,731 kg. of canned goods will be distributed.
- b. Winter beddings for distribution -  
66,400 pieces of futons and 5,680 pieces of blankets to be distributed.

8. Public Work Shops -

for the benefit of people in institutions. Shops in Shiba and Arakawa ward for girls and Setagaya ward for boys with the capacity of 50 persons to each shop.

9. Public Dining Halls -

- a. 3 additional dining halls constructed: 2 in Koishikawa ward and 1 in Setagaya.
- b. 460 halls are already operating in Tokyo-to with 80,000 people dining each meal.

10. Plan for Winter Relief Campaign in Tokyo-to

purpose - to offer thorough understanding on the following

1. Daily Life Security Law -  
publicity given thru newspaper, radio, circular etc.  
to all civilian
2. collection of relief funds
3. Relief work
4. Saving campaign - encouraging civilians to save and to help prevent inflation.

11. Expatriation -

Following were expatriated.

Ryukuans

- Nov. 21-7 to Okinawa Main Island
- Nov. 25-212 to Amami Islands
- Nov 28-420 to Okinawa Main Island.

GENERAL DISCUSSION:

14 November 1946

Uehira, Kida, Kurokawa Kimura, Kageyama, Schleeper.

## 1. Gajo - en

Discussion with the manager has been satisfactory. Plan to try to ~~be~~ obtain 1 part enough for 1000 people. Expect to be repaired and ready by mid - December.

## 2. Communist rally, 11 November with demands to Vice Governor.

- a. to control public restuarants, hotels
- b. to acquire large bldgs, factories
- c. to return former residents
- d. to manage housing committees in each ku

## 3. Distribution of canned goods - 20, 21 November 1946

## 4. Nursery for abandoned infants to be started - cap. 20

## 5. Tokyo-Kanagawa Vagrant Protection Committee

- a. Saitama and Chiba to be included also.
- b. Drive on crime 1st week of December juveniles included
- c. Educational prvention of delinquency and to inform of existing facilities.
- d. Problems - vagrants - black market problem in school child age; GI aiding temporarily.
- e. Recreational facil ties to be increased
- f. Decided to request increased allowance per individual, esp. infant.

## 6. Plan for vagrants in winter: -

- a. 2400 vagrants at present. Estimate 600 more.
- b. plan to obtain bedding, clothing and fuel for this group.

## 7. Discussed vagrant problem, conclusions of visit to rail stations

- a. shelter main problem
- b. varied representation; children, students,
- c. lack of information and education for reliabilitation and co-operation.
- d. Poor treatment at Itabashi
  - a. insufficient food
  - b. unkind
  - c. no work
  - d. lice
  - e. deaths

## e. Advise:



Please check  
a few ?

W

## PUBLIC WELFARE DISCUSSION

7 Nov 1946

1. Miscellaneous

1. need Nerima Warehouses badly.
2. Gajo-en Negotiations still going on.
3. Tama Arsenal would hold approximately 300 - 400. Much of the arsenal is occupied by the U. S. Army. Japan estimated the whole thing would house approximately 6000 people. Japanese have looked it over and are considering to obtain part of it.
4. Tosui-en fort
  - a. on a island in Tokyo Bay and is being used for vagrants, only 15 are here at present.
  - b. very hard to use for vagrant housing due to no water and lighting. It is suitable for sleeping quarters only.

2. Livelihood Aid Law

1. The relief is to grant impartially to the people needing assistance.
2. An enforcement ordinance issued by the Japanese Imperial Government 20 Sept, mentions the degree of assistance to be issued to people.
3. Any person will be allowed to start an institution providing he has permission of the prefectural governor. Standards by which a person is allowed to start an institution is included in Government notes. Note - The notes are to be presented to this office later.

3. Public Assistance

## 1. Repatriates -

1. Compatriote Relief Movement is under way by which money is collected publicly to help in the relief of repatriates.
2. Round Table Conference, to obtain houses. The repatriates are to be given preference in getting the houses. Japanese Welfare authorities didn't know the detailed plan of housing because the construction and housing section deals with this.
2. Army and Navy supplies for relief purposes.
  1. Spoilage of goods has been noted.
  2. No clothing distributed in October.
  3. Following food released during October 1946

a. Dry Biscuits	10,588 kg
b. Canned goods	20,333 kg

4. All goods distributed to people for relief is free.
5. 50,000 kg of food on hand now, is about 1/3 of total amount.
6. Army and Navy goods owned by the Economics bureau is sold to the population as a whole. Money for these materials is to be turned over to the Welfare Bureau for relief.
7. Wood is to be distributed to families.
8. The following materials will be distributed to 37,074 families of repatriates and 30,000 families of destitute people.
 

a. Pair of mattresses	450 yen value
b. blankets	200 yen value
c. pieces of clothing	200 yen value
	850 yen

3. Social Survey -

Welfare institutions

- 2 a. 160 private institutions  
500 institutions in all

4. Vagrant People -

Main problems at present.

- a. to find a place to put the vagrant after being picked up.
- b. to keep people from escaping from institutions.
- c. No particular raids are planned <sup>d</sup>uring Nov.

Note:

3 Requested that a report be submitted on the functions of Welfare Bureau of Tokyo-to.

## e. Advise:

1. increased education, propoganda
2. govt. shelter if only a shed, aid in employment (maybe govt works)
3. definite plan on a permanent basis for such places as Ueno: -
  - a. more information for plans;
  - b. increased information to the needy;
  - c. mechanism for solution of recurrent problems;
  - d. report plan in 1 week;
  - e. have in operation before 1 Dec
4. Registration - ku or other wise with responsibility of area of registration.
8. Building - shelter problem:
  - a. give us list of requests and dates thus far; we will check disposition with Econ Sect M G.
  - b. Committee backed by Gov obtain list of former mil installations and with permission of ministry concerned visit and make accurate survey of available bldgs and request accordingly.
  - c. As a last resort consideration of use of tents if feasible and available
    1. must be organized, controlled
9. Definite effort to increase efficiency, kindness, honesty of administration of all welfare activity.

PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL DISCUSSION

31 Oct 1946

(with Mr. Uehira, Kageyama, Kida, Kurekawa, Kimura)

A. HOUSING:

1. Gajo-En - was investigated. GHQ seems to be interested in obtaining it. Advise consent of owner to acquire and then permission from GHQ to use.
2. Itabashi - empty rooms found occupied by people with consent of Ministry of Welfare. Advise discussion with Welfare Ministry.
3. Repatriation causing serious housing difficulty; 4000 houses for Sept through October needed; only 2500 total available by end of year; Housing Construction promises 2000 more by end of year. Their goal 18000 for year; achieved only 6600; Advise honest space survey; publicity, encouraging individuals to share.
4. Request - statement as to definite needs for bldgs.

B. FEEDING:

460 places feeding 80,000 at a small fee (1 - 1.5 yen a meal); tickets obtained from block association; the lack of place or facilities is greater reason for use than food shortages.

C. REQUESTS:

1. Report for September and October.
2. Translation of Daily recent laws of 1 Oct if possible before next week; Discussion of same next week;
3. Monthly report discussion next week.

PUBLIC WELFARE  
GENERAL DISCUSSION #

Uehira, Kida, Kurekawa, Kageyama  
Kimura,

24 October 1946

I. Vagrants.

- A. A meeting of certain officials and citizens of Tokyo and Kanagawa prefectures met the other day to discuss welfare problems, particularly the vagrant problem. Representatives present were police, welfare bureau, welfare ministry, Juvenile Court, Law Ministry (Protection) Ward/<sup>chiefs</sup>social workers.

Decisions:

1. To meet once a month for general discussion and consultation on the problems of welfare.
  2. A 6 person standing committee was appointed.
  3. Committee will make reports, papers, at meeting on results of investigation.
  4. Office personnel was provided for administrative work.
- B. Drive for children 14 - 19 October 1946.
1. 255 children were obtained ( 238 Male, 17 Female )
- C. Adult Vagrants
1. 28 October - 2 November 1946.

II. Other items

- A. Problem of space at Itabashi - Tokyo Asylum was discussed. Certain desired space is used by a few people. Welfare Bureau will investigate and try to obtain space if possible.
1. Advised to obtain more buildings. Try for such buildings as Gajo - en.
  - 2
    - a. Making requests for buildings - Explained necessity of correct procedure in making requests.
- B. Inspection reports given to them.
1. Advised that unplanned checks should be made.
- C. Plan of reporting - A new plan of reporting will be presented for discussion and for the working out of a new system in accord with possibility.
- Main idea is to obtain specific information enabling better planning.
- D. 1st meeting November.
1. Each section chief report on main accomplishment October and new plans for November.

W  
30 Sept 1946

## WELFARE

M

## SCHOOLS - HOT LUNCHESES - COL NEFF- SCAP WELFARE

Col. Neff wishes us to give encouragement and aid to a case of a school needing fuel only in order to inaugurate a hot lunch program.

Apparently Educ. Dept. (Nagamatsu) asked Saito, principal of Yakumo Mun. Elem. School to initiate a hot lunch program. To date all has been arranged but the fuel.

I promised to investigate and encourage as well as try to interest CI & E.

M

## SCHOOLS HOT LUNCHESES

Matter was referred to Welfare <sup>B</sup>ureau who can do nothing about it.

Matter was referred to Educ. Dept. Tokyo To who refused to do anything about it, considering MG out of channels and matter not in jurisdiction.

775 013

26 Sept., 1946

M

SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS - KIDA, KAGEYAMA

There are 2,500 social workers at the ku level. Some are paid, some voluntary. These people do the investigations of cases and establish the basis for relief.

In the Ward Office of each ku - persons do social work out of 20 for general welfare.

It is expected that soon a total of 5,000 will be available.

WELFARE GENERAL DISCUSSION  
(Mr. Kida, Mr. Kageyama)  
# 3

26 Sept 1946

1. Application for Nerima warehouse buildings brought over again. Economics Section advises us that a new directive requires certain forms to be filled out which should be available soon.

2. Distribution of former Army-Navy food only is being distributed 25 and 26 Sept 1946.

3. Repatriation

Manchuria - 37 orphans were repatriated from there; 23 of these were sick and these were sent to Salvation Army hospital. Arrived 24 Sept.

4. New laws on social welfare are effective on 1 Oct 46.

5. Reports - a. Requested report of budget in 2 parts - used 1 Apr to 1 Oct 46 and plans for 1 Oct 46 to 1 Apr 47 with distribution to various works.

b. Summary of activities of 1 Apr to 1 Oct 46 and plans for 1 Oct to 1 April 47.

This report will separate into aid of 5 types to each of 4 groups. The aid will be divided into parts as designated above.

Estimates of anticipated needs and the anticipated amounts available by source will be made; facilities; capacities also will be estimated. The report will include an evaluation of all needs, problems, and plans. The report is an attempt to gain for us all an overall picture of the problems so we can focus our efforts to the best advantage in the most needy spots.

6. Report on Private Welfare - Tokyo  
The place and work of private agencies in Welfare; Their relationship to the welfare Bureau.

7. Publicity - Amount of information, education made available to the public for support and cooperation.

The aid will be divided into: - money, food, housing, fuel, clothing -  
The groups will be: repatriates, war sufferers, vagrants, other needy.

The report will include the amount and type of activities of all relief into parts as designated above.



21 Sept, 1946

## Round-table Conference about War Orphans and Delinquent Children.

1. Subject: Treatment of war orphans and delinquent children.
  - (A) Mr. Kida, chief of protective section of Tokyo-to was to have opened the discussion but was unable to attend the meeting until afternoon. Miyashi Director of the Yoikuin open the conference and expressed the Japanese welfare authorities, gratitude, that a representative from the welfare section of Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Govt. was present.
  - (B) Outline of the Tokyo-to Yoikuin. The Itabashi institute, capacity 1,500 is the main institute and has five branch institutes under it, namely Tochigi Bunin, capacity 350; Shakujia Gakuin, capacity 400; Awa Rinkai Gakuin, capacity 150; Nagaura Kosei Najo, capacity 60; and Yachimate Gakuin, capacity 30. The main institute at Itabashi acts as a reception center for vagrant people picked up. The vagrant is examined and sent to one of the five branch institutes, fitting his particular case. Each institution has a certain class of inmates to care for.- Note the attached outline of the Tokyo-to Yoikuin, will show the complete set up of the organization.
  - (C) Protective policies for orphans.
    - (1) The protection of children is considered to be very important and the welfare authorities stress the fact that children should be taken care of prior to the older class of vagrant people. Kurokawa chief of the protective division of Tokyo-to, explained the present pick up of vagrants. The police and welfare authorities, pick up children early in the morning, at stations and crowded places. They are given a bath, hair cut and are sent from the ward office to the Itabashi institute for segregation and distribution.
    - (2) Hori, chief of the protective Division of the Yoikuin, reported on processing and treatment of children in the institutions. The children are given a physical examination and separated and assigned to one of the institutions taking care of their particular need. A chart of the mental and afflicted children is attached and shows the percentage of children having a given affliction.
  - (D) Inspection of the Itabashi.

The institute receives approx. 60 vagrant children a month from Tokyo-to. At present the institute is filled to more than capacity. Approx 60% of the inmates are male and the remaining 40% are female, of the total number of people in the institution approx. 35%-40% are children.

The staff of six duties and 70 nurses, (30 trained and 40 in training) work under crowded conditions, but the institute and inmates were well taken care of and cleans Itabashi Institute being the center of the five institutions under it, employed a office force of approx. 100. The institute has approx. 320 beds for sick inmates.

GENERAL DISCUSSION # 2  
Welfare

Sept 19

1. Present Operating situation regarding vagrants.

- a. Estimated numbers of vagrants.....It is estimated that approx. 3000 vagrants are at present loose in Tokyo-to, 10% being children.
- b. Sources of vagrants....A large portion are from a class of 70,000 needy people. Some are people coming into Tokyo-to from rural districts.
- c. Pick up system(children).....Police pick up about 60 per day in stations and crowded places. Children receive a bath and hair-cut, at the ward office. They are then sent to the Itabashi Institute ( capacity of 1200) where they are distributed to institutions having room.
- d. Adult vagrants.....(1) 2/3 can work but inefficiently due to malnutrition. 20% are lazy and would depend on sole support from Govt. The vagrants come from the class of 70,000 needy people who are estimated to be in Tokyo-to.
- (2) Causes of vagrancy increases....(a) Too little food rations, 1020 cal supplied in ration with 2040 cal being the normal number. (b) Poor and unable to buy black market foodstuffs, some borrow and go into debt to a neighbor and skip out to become a vagrant.  
Remark -- The social and economic conditions are very unstable.
- (3) Efforts to rehabilitate the vagrant  
(a) Approximately 3000 are now employed by the army with the major part working for GHQ.  
(b) The Fukagawa institution has a set up rehabilitating 98 persons continuously.
- e. Problems in vagrant work... (1) Increasing numbers -- unestimated.  
(2) Insufficient space in institutions.  
(note - Nerima request to be investigated )  
(3) Difficulty in keeping persons in institutions particularly children, due to the fact that food is hard to obtain. (4) Investigation and understanding of total problem is needed.

2. Food distributions....

- a. No full rations are given to anyone.
- b. 240,000 people receive ¥3.60 daily for relief and purchase of regular rations. Twice a month a 2 day full ration is issued

to supplement the regular ration they receive.

c. The Welfare Bureau has a reserve supply that will feed 240,000 people for approximately 10 days, the reserve is to be used only in the event of a emergency.

3. Budget....New budget begins Oct 1, amount of money to be granted, not known.

4. Policies emphasized

a. <sup>business</sup> Farmers to all in execution of existing policies.  
Mil Govt not to interfere with standing policies but Japanese Govt should apply standing procedures to all individuals.

Gen. O-hw.

12 Sept.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

General Discussion  
 Kida - Chief Protection Section  
 Ukawa - Ministry-Economics-Food

1. Greeting
2. Purpose of this meeting and similar meetings in the future.
  - a. Better understanding of the work in public welfare-principles, policies, standards, progress, problems, plans
    1. Suggestions, requests can be more practical.
    2. M.G. will be in better position to give accurate opinion to Army authorities who are making plans.
3. General principles
  - a. The responsibility for management of public welfare is yours.
    1. Your ~~division~~ division and section chiefs will receive technical or administrative advice from the next higher-officer. You are the leaders and guides.
    2. M.G. will help in every way possible but will attempt to not break the chain of responsibility or authority.
  - b. All requests, etc. from M.G. will be possible to accomplish.
    1. Japanese officials should notify the M.G. if any request seems unnecessary, impractical, or undesirable. Discussion for clarification or understanding is welcomed.
    2. In order to better understand the advisability or necessity of changes in program, we must better understand the work.
      - a. Principles, policies, operational plans, standards, coordination, progress, problems, future plans.
    3. Changes in present operational plans will only be made after thorough understanding of present situation (existing regulations, problems, needs, importance).
      - a. Changes will, of course, be made whenever advisable or necessary.
  - c. For satisfactory cooperation between M.G. and P.W.O. we must maintain close relationship on a friendly basis.
    1. Frequent regular meetings with all men <sup>NC</sup> concerned participating. Honest thorough discussions at these meetings.
      - a. To economize on time we may ask many questions. These are on friendly basis entirely--purely informational.
      - b. Meetings-Japanese discussion of plans and problems to me.
    - c. Schedule:
      - (1) P.W. chief and Section chiefs 9A.M. on Thursday each week.
      - (2) Division chiefs-Tuesday P.M. as needed.
  - d. M.G. is the Army operational level. P.W. officials do not have to follow oral requests of anyone. If in doubt, check the M.G.
  - e. P.W. will handle everything.
    1. Cases will be referred to you for disposition. This does not mean we necessarily approve of each case sent.
  - f. Main divisions of work.
    1. Distribution former Army-Navy supplies.

80

80

- 2 -

2. Public Assistance.
3. Repatriation.
4. Distribution food.
  - a. imported foodstuffs.
  - b. Japanese food.
  - c. Rations to foreign nationals.
- g. Miscellaneous.
  1. List of recurring reports required will be made.
  2. Request-copy of all regulations re-P.W.
  3. Important items re-work of public assistance.
    - a. Careful determination of the need of an individual.
    - b. Equitable distribution; no maladministration.
4. Food. *problem will probably ease toward winter*
5. Homeless.
  - a. Worse during winter 2-3,000 monthly.
  - b. Relief institution capacity 6,000; at present 5,000 people in institutions.
6. Former Army-Navy Supplies.
  - a. All on hand distributed.
  - b. Controlled by Min. of Welfare; Tokyo got <sup>30%</sup> 3,990 of distributions.
  - c. Transfers between prefectures may be accomplished through Min. Welfare when surpluses exist any where.