DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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KANAZAWA SHI WELFARE DEPARTMENT
26 March 51.

Chief of Department	Mr. Shimpo
Case Supervisor	Mr. Sato
Case Workers SWS.	Mr. Kanata
	Mr. Fukuzawa
	Mr. Yamamura
	Mr. Katsumi
	Mr. Kitada
	Mr. Takehashi
	Mr. Kimura
	Mr. Koshikawa
	Mr. Kakuda
	Mr. Ono
Clerical Worker	Mr. Yonizawa

There were two interviewers who attended part of the conference as their duties would permit. Four cases workers were out in the field.

Case Load.

The case workers reported that they had from 160 to 240 cases. When asked how the monthly calls were made they admitted that they do not make the calls. Upon further inquiry it was found that the case workers only handle the new applications and they vary from 3 to 8 per worker. Regarding altera ions in the grants- the minsei-iin recommend the changes and they are discussed at the minsei-iin meeting- then the recommendations are passed on to the case worker who makes the change. In other words the minsei-iin are actually controling the amount of grant and can recommend discontinuance if they feel so inclined. As long as they control the grants they are in a way controling administration of public assistance.

Case Work.

Case workers upon receiving a new application immediately inform the volunteer worker. The case worker states that he actually makes the investigation-however he cannot help but be influenced by the opinion of the minsei-iin as he sees him before the client. Review of case wok and the type of verification made revealed little or no verification of elighbility. In discussing the type of work with the chief and supervisors it was apparent that they were not well versed in the type of investigation required by law.

At the afternoon session all points of eligibility were reviewed and instructions given as to the proper proceedure. From the response of the workers it was evident that they had not been instructed as to the desireability of complete investigation and establishment of elighbility. Hatsu-shi 722 was reviewedand emphasis placed on the specific duties of the paid official as stated in the ordinance.

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Mr. Shimpo stated that it was impossible to carry out the ordinance with the inadequate staff and that it was impossible to complete the T.O. due to lack of funds. Indiscussing the duties of the various case workers Mr.Fukugawa stated that 50% of his time was spent on Widows Affairs. Also there are 12 to 13 others giving full time to the widows problems. A vocational school was built last year to give training for handicrafts. The cost of the program last year was ¥3 ,550.000 and the currect payroll is over half a million per year. In view of the terrific cost of this program and the fact that they have no legal authority for this project it was suggested that these funds ~~xxxdirxxxkk~~ or part of the amount be directed into Public Welfare and more SWS be hired. It is unreasonable to give so much money to an unauthorized program when the DLSL is not being enforced. It would be permissible to have a couple of advosors advising and training the widows but such a large staff is out of the question. Considering the number of women benefiting from the program and the cost of the program it is completely out of proportion. Although several hundred women have been trained in this voacational school the officers admitted that they could not get enough raw materials to keep the them busy- hence the program is not practical even from the viewpoint of the widows. The payroll was checked and the income of the widows from their homework ranges from ¥550 to ¥1,900. So even with the expensive vocational training the women cannot make enough to be self sustaining- it is possible , of course that the amount earned by this work plus other income from mambers of the family might keep the family from being on Public Assistance.

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ISHIKAWA CHILD WELFARE CENTER
26 Mar. 51

Tomura-case worker
Hakui- Tempory shelter
Nishimura, case worker
Onishi- interviewing and receptionist.
Muriyama

Visit had been made to Toyama after the chief had heard of Fukuis trip and conference. However from the report little or nothing had been learned. The superintendent feels that he is doing a fine job and is resistant to any suggestions fromt the outside- and it was apparent that he had nothing to learn from Fukui.

The new case worker Mr. Tomura has had several years experience in a kygoin and has some knowledge of case work. The other workers are the same as before and do not have a very comprehensive knowledge of the work. It was suggested that the workers be assigned specific areas for their field work in order to cover the area most efficiently. Without specific assignments the workers cross and recross eath others apths thus wasting much time and transportation costs.

Again a review was made of cases and little found that is in the nature of real home guidance.

The staff of the center feel that the public does not know of the work and services ~~xxxxx~~ offered by the center- it was suggested that a publicity campaign be put on to inform the public. This could be done with little expense if the proper media of publicity is used. Much money has been spent by the center in publishing a booklet which is circulated only to public offices- these of course never reach the parents and or guardians of the children who need the help. It was emphasized that first of all the staff ~~xxxxx~~ itself must know what the services are and what they have to offer the child and its parents before the public is invited to partake of the services.

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ISHIKAWA --- BAIKOKAI HOME FOR ABUSED AND ABANDON.

Operated by Juridical person- established 46 years ago. Mr Murata manager has been at the insitutition for the past 6 years.

The governing body is headed by Mr Noysms.

Ca acity 100
Present number of inmates 96
96 placed by Child Welfare Center
40 placed prior to operation of center
Age range 2 to 18 years of age.
9 preschool
86 school age
1 18 year old girl ill unable to attend school or to be discharged for work.
School age children attend the neighborhood public school.

Family status
Full orphans 50
Half orphans 42
With parents 4

Admissions in past year 21 children
Discharges " " " 17
3 to foster homes
14 returned to parents.

Plan for discharge- by March of 51.-
5 will finish school and go into industry
6 will be returned to their parents
2 will go to their fathers
1 will be placed with foster parents.

Support for child en-

¥91.12 per child per day ¥ 53. for child care
38.12 administrative costs.

Staff 7 hobos
3 cooks
3 men instructors (incl. supt.) who give advice and supervision after school hours, also sup. recreation.

Case work.
No actual case work is done at the present time. Plans are underway for starting case work- face sheets have been designed. So far medical examinations are done at intervals and some case histories are taken but there is no follow up and no attempt to perform individual case work. In other words there is no study of individual problems and no attempt to prepare parents for the return of the child.
This is not unusual as seldom is there any individual case done in the institutions and no means for follow up with the families.

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L I F E H I S T O R Y

No. _____

Name		Date of Birth		Date of placement	
Permanent domicile			Name and address of obligatory person. Relation.		
Home address at the time of placement					
Antecedent			Condition of Home		Type of home
Character & conduct		Procedures taken for placement			

RECORD AFTER PLACEMENT

To be used by Bailean
Home for abandon etc.
Ishikawa - Kanazawa shi

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NO.

生活歴

氏名	本籍	収容当時の住所	入所迄の経路	収容当時の性行等	収容後の事項

生年月日	責任者住所氏名	続柄
昭和 年 月 日		

収容年月日
昭和 年 月 日

収容手続

家庭の現況

類別

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9

15 January 1951

Delaware

CHILD WELFARE CENTER

Welfare officers met with the entire staff of the child welfare center. A few changes have been made since the last call. However, it can not be termed an improvement. Now, they have three interviewers who actually are case workers. The receptionist is filling the job as an interviewer. It was reported that home calls were made in many cases. However, no records confirmed this. The manager apparently is not interested in the center as an active organization. It is merely a well paying job for him. Mr. Asahi, chief of child welfare section, has great confidence in the manager, but Mr. Mizukami seems to realize the deficiencies in the operation. One of the interviewers who was an ex-school teacher reviewed a case stressing group work. There was absolutely no connection between group work and the use made of so-called group work. Another failing of this center is in the lack of follow-up and of maintaining continuous cases. There is a great tendency to open a case for under 30 days, consider that the case hasbeen solved, and then close it. This of course is contrary to child welfare work, as guidance must continue over a period of time, particularly when the fault lies in the environment, chiefly with the parents or the home. The most capable individual of the staff is the man doing the testing. When cases are referred to him, he completes the psychological test. Instead of including the findings of this testing in the case records, they are kept in the tester's room. There is no evidence of medical record either on the cases. In other words, little or no use is made of all the testing, whether it be mental or physical. Statistical reports on case load were very confusing. They record 62 cases for the past month, 11 of these being placement, 2 in foster homes and 9 in institutions. The rest are still pending. 62 received medical examinations, 11 psychiatric, and 19 psychological. It is still not clear how many of these cases are continuous and how many were brief services. One of the interviewers mentioned that the majority of his cases were solved in one interviewing. This is of course contrary to the principles of child welfare center, but did not seem to disturb the superintendent of the center. Later the situation was discussed with Mr.

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Mizukami, and he was urged to concentrate his efiorts on the center in order to get it operating. It is obviously serving no practical purpose in the prefecture.

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15 Jan 1951

KAHOKU GUN

Tubano - Gun chief

Matsuno - General Affairs chief (no separate welfare section, a sub-section of General Affairs)

General description - area 295 Heiho Kilo; population 73,694, 4 towns, 13 villages. Public assistance case load 523, persons 1,590. Supervision - 2 SWS. Recertification completed November and December 1950. The supervisors make an administrative review of one town or village per month. The chief interest is checking on the financial accounts. Instructions are given as indicated. A report is made to Matsuno, and a letter written on errors and corrections sent to the office inspected. A plan is now being made to call together all welfare officers every second month for instructions and for handing down of regulations from the Ministry. There are 157 minsei-iin in the gun. The officials state that the minsei-iin are not taking applications or making investigations. However, they could give no proof of this, and no verification that officials were doing the work. In view of the fact that in most rural areas minsei-iin are still carrying the load, it is doubtful if this statement is correct. Special attention is being given the verification of income and presents quite a problem in this particular area as the income is so seasonal, being concerned chiefly with agricultural employment during the spring and summer, but with very little employment during the long winter months when there is no planting and no public projects. The policy of checking of income and making deductions was carefully reviewed with the officials in the hope that they would hand it on down to the local offices. The importance of monthly calls and the recording of pertinent information in the case history was emphasized.

In the General Affairs staff, there are 9 persons, including the chief, 5 in general affairs, and 3 in public welfare. 2 are SWS and one an assistant. It was estimated that the SWS spend 60% of their time on public assistance, 20% on correspondence, and 20% on consultation. They claim to spend 7 days per month in the field inspecting records. It was with great difficulty that these two SWS could explain their duties and responsibilities. They had very little knowledge of what should be done in the field. As usual in all gun offices, they are very much concerned with shuffling of papers and gathering of statistics.

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Actually, it is doubtful if they do any gathering, as the reports come in automatically and are forwarded to the ken. This should be a job for the assistant, relieving the SWS for more responsible jobs. A general discussion was held on the responsibility of a gun office, and particularly of the SWS. When welfare administration may fall entirely on their shoulders, it behooves them to study at this time in order to be able to handle the load. Both of these SWS have been in the welfare department for some time, and have little conception of what their work should be. An attempt was made to draw them out and have them talk about their work, but they were most inarticulate. The gun chief seemed to be alert, and have a good knowledge of general affairs, but apparently had given little or no supervision to the welfare section. It was suggested to the prefectural officials that the entire gun be reviewed with the idea of improving the welfare set-up.

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9 January 1951

ISHIKAWA KEN OFFICE

file

The schedule was arranged for the week. Ken conference 9th January, Tuesday. Gun office 10th January, Wednesday. Child Welfare center 11th January, Thursday.

The SWS, which have been selected for the ken level total 34. There are 13 in Public Welfare (one vacancy), 6 Child Welfare section and 15 in the gun office, making a total of 34. All have been in the Welfare Dept. in one capacity or another for over two years. There has been no change in duties nor increase in salaries with their appointment as SWS. There are 4 persons in the Public Welfare office who will be trained for SWS. It will be at least a year before they are capable of taking over the duties. All those persons now working as SWS are in office because of their length of duty. There are some who have been in the office on a part time or clerical basis who are not considered as official staff, therefore not eligible for appointment. Some of these have passed the examination, but are not qualified for the SWS job. The records, which are kept in the perso nnel office on the SWS, are rather brief, emphasis being placed in time element only. All personnel records of gun office are kept in the gun. The only training project in operation at the present time is a three hour training course from 2:00 to 5:00 every Wednesday, at which time the duties and responsibilities of SWS's are discussed. Public Welfare officials were questioned as to their feeling toward the duties of the SWS. Up to this time, it has not been possible to get anyone to define the duties or to make a definite job description of the responsibilities. The following were given as duties. Some of these are copied directly from the law. Some are compiled by the ken. This is not a complete or adequate definition of duties. It is the only one available.

(1) To handle the public assistance, Child Welfare and handicapped persons program application of the law.

(2) Assistance, investigation, home visits, interviewing, guidance, in-service training, education and rehabilitation. There was no explanation of how all of these tasks were to be allocated, or exactly what the tasks were. However, the ken officials were quite satisfied with the above definition.

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(3) To assist the governor and mayor in the administration of public assistance.

(4) SWS in cities, towns and villages will help the mayors.

(5) The jido fukushi shi and fukushi shi specialized workers will cooperate with SWS (SWS will be responsible for the program and the individual cases unless the latter is so complicated it requires a specialist's care). The above specialized workers will train SWS in the various categories. This places the specialist in a minor role at the mercy of the general worker, who is inexperienced, untrained and probably disinterested. It is possible for the SWS to refer a case for special care. However, it is questionable if the secretary will know when a case is in need of special supervision. It is only through years of work and much training that a worker can make the distinction between a routine guidance case and a complicated case. Bucho-san believes in-service training will be the answer to the above problem. However, there is no one available at the present time to give adequate in-service training along the specialized lines. Actually the feeling among the officials is that the SWS will specialize in general welfare, child welfare and displaced person's welfare. In other words, they will not be general workers versed in all phases of welfare, but will actually be specialists under one job title.

The possibility of removing welfare offices from the cities, towns and villages into the gun was discussed at some length. It is estimated that 208 new jobs will be created if the above plan is carried out. These will be SWS and clerical workers. There will be a chief, one in each gun, 3 supervisors and a total of 114 case workers in all the guns. There will be 8 jido fukushi shi attached to the gun, 8 handicapped persons workers, 8 legal officials, 8 interviewers and 16 persons of non-official status, 8 service boys and 8 messengers. The cost of the above program will be ¥6,200,000 for operation and travel. Salary allocation will amount to ¥26,000,000. It is questionable if the Assembly would pass such a tremendous budget, and it is of course impossible to believe that 208 persons capable and trained can be found to fill the jobs. It is possible of course that some welfare officers from towns and villages might be willing to transfer to the gun. However, most of these persons have several duties. For example, welfare combined with sanitation, insurance, repatriation, demobilization and pawn shops. Hence, it would be impossible for them to drop all their duties to move to a gun office. It is

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anticipated that 50% of this budget would come out of equalization funds, but no word of any sort hasbeen received, and this is purely wishful thinking. The Ministry has not made a definite stand on this redistricting. It has been presented only as a suggestion to the ken. Bucho-san stated that at the time of the last meeting in Tokyo, Ministry of Welfare discussed the problem. However, at the governor's meeting shortly after the bucho's meeting, no mention was made. This seems to have caused some discord between the Ministry and the governors, as well as making it difficult for the bucho. It will not be possible to ask the Assembly for an appropriation for this program unless it is a Ministry order. The problem is, will they issue the order in time to have the amount included in the budget for the coming fiscal year? If this is not done in ample time, there is very little possibility of being able to put the program in action for the coming fiscal year. It is anticipated, but has not been announced that the fund in the amount of ¥5,000,000 now going into the minsei-iin program may be diverted to this new district. Of this amount, ¥250 per person, totalling ¥600,000, is national subsidy. The special allocation effective 1951 has been made by the Ministry for public assistance program. ¥1,300,000 has been allocated Ishikawa for special expenses, travel, office supplies, etc. This is the first time any such allocation has been made for general public assistance expenses. This allocation was published on 28 December 1950 Sha-Otsu Hatsu 212.

Further details in the operation of a SWS were discussed with personnel officer and other welfare officers. They all agree that no one has a change of duty or change of salary. The duties are given as follows:

(a) Public Assistance.

In-service training officers	Takayama Ishiya Matsudara
SWS supervising handicapped	Miyamura Otaki Saito
Public assistance supervisors	Kojima Sawada Imamura Nita Enda Kyosho

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The above persons supervise in the field but go out only on special missions as ordered by the chief of the assistance section. They do not have designated areas. They also handle repatriate's appeals. Most of this work consists of interviewing families who are concerned with the return of their relatives. These appeals are written up and taken to Tokyo, where they go to SCAP, International Red Cross or Japanese Red Cross. These persons are also supervising the disaster plan and Dobo Engo Kai. The purpose of this supervision is to determine the efficiency of the institutions operated by the private agency but receiving public funds. These field supervisors also supervise the minsei iin. This consists chiefly of handing down ministry orders on the duties of the minsei-iin and advising on the minsei-iin council. Minsei-iin organization has now been cut down to 2,530, as they were over-staffed by (2,800) serving as minsei-iin.

(b) Child Welfare.

All six persons are doing field supervision. Under institution supervision are Zenda, Kawa and Tachinaka, who inspect lunch program, visit home and compile statistics, as well as covering institutions. Supervision of jido iin is left up to Furuta, Nakuja and Kawajiri. They are concerned with training as hobo, publicity and child welfare activities, supervise child welfare activities in the towns and villages, child culture, consultations for widows and supplying of materials for home workers, mostly widows. Mr. Kawajiri is responsible for UNICEF program.

(c) SWS in the Guns.

15 persons, 2 persons in all but one gun, one in the remaining gun. Personnel qualifications of these SWS in the ken were examined. Two persons have had special training, one in the Japan Social Work School, and one in the Social Welfare Studies School. They all qualify because of years of service. The assistance chief was questioned as to the method of selection, and he admitted that all persons who had had two or more years in public welfare on an official status were assigned as SWS. This is rather a poor means of selection, as ability and personal experience, or knowledge of the work does not enter into the picture.

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Recertification - Recertification program does not make much progress up to this time, but is to start again on the 16th of January. Only six towns and villages have been completed out of the total of 176 to be done. 120 of these will be investigated by the ken and 56 by the gun. 14 will be operated from the ken office and one day will be required for each recertification investigation. Although the sampling has been very meager up to this time, only six towns or villages, the officials still were able to draw some conclusions.

(1) Determination of income was accurate. All cases had certificates of employability. All assets had been carefully assessed. When questioned regarding this determination of income, the officials agreed that there were no dates on the case records as to the last determination of income, no record of home call nor dates appeared on the case histories. This is typical of case recording, and it was discussed with the officials on how accurate could be the determination of assets or income as long as there was no way of knowing whether the income was verified in 1945, 1950 or the current month.

(2) Application and investigations are "largely" done by paid officials. It was impossible to get clarification of this term "largely" largely because they didn't know. One of the most pronounced deficiencies in the program was the lack of knowledge on the part of welfare directors in the lower levels of government. It was recommended that some plan be made so that whenever a new person is selected as a welfare officer the gun and/or ken will be notified, and someone from either of those offices will make a call at once to give indoctrination program to the new director. KEN officials state that they have already requested this, but it has never been complied with and suggested that it be enforced in order to assure more uniform administration of public assistance.

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File 2

Administrative Review

I. Identification:

Office: Kashima District, Nanao Town, Ishikawa Prefecture,
Date: 25 April 1950

A. Population of area: 1 April 1950 68,101 persons in 13,088 households.

B. Size of area: 320 square kilometers including 4 towns and 21 villages.

C. Geography: One side is bounded by sea, one by mountains, one by hills, one island is included.

D. Transportation: By railroad across gun, by boat to island, by walking to some places. The farthest place by bus is three hours, by walking from ½ to one full day. Ten miles to fifteen miles is the greatest distance.

E. No of personnel: Three full time staff in the town and village offices and 28 part time who devote 2/3 of their time to welfare work and 1/3 to census register or rationing.

F. Case load in area: 31 March 1950
553 households of 1,811 persons.
(indoor and outdoor)
(Medical aid costs more, but Livelihood aid is larger. Case load is composed of 40% aged and 60% widows, 28 households of 54 persons receive help due to unemployment. Last November there were only 15. A textile company in the area is not selling products now.)

G. Institutions in the area are:

1. One workshop operated by a town.

2. Three regular and two seasonal day nurseries, operated by town or village.

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H. Agencies in the area are:

1. Minsei-iin Federation
2. Izokukai which is not very active.
3. Widow's Association.
4. Red Cross service groups. The district chief is the fund campaign committee leader.
5. Community Chest district and local committees for the fund campaign. Since 1949 the public officials have not helped in raising funds.

II. Staff organization:

A. For district office see chart I.

B. Welfare Section:

Welfare comes under general affairs section as is customary all through Ishikawa. Welfare is a subsection. Four persons work fulltime in welfare.

1. Mr. Koseka, subsection chief, handles welfare general affairs, DLS, Minsei-iin, Social work institutions, social work and miscellaneous work not otherwise assigned.
2. Mr. Hirayama handles the child welfare law, ex-military personnel, repatriates, bereaved families or widows, and private associations. (relays instructions but no bookkeeping for the associations).
3. Mr. Takahashi handles disaster teams, national health insurance (relays instructions and inspects the 20 associations), housing, relief supplies, (has been sick with tuberculosis for six months and Mr. Hirayama has been doing his work. Receiving ½ pay since 28 March. All staff has been examined for tuberculosis.)
4. Miss Tamura works on documents, messages, statistics, reports, and other simple office work.

III. Supervision:

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A. Supervisory duties are not separated. Either or both staff members may inspect offices. They inspect upon instruction from the prefecture or when necessary, not according to any schedule. Each local office is visited twice a year, making two or three home visits. They complete a prefectural form (but did not have a blank copy and the prefecture said they did not have a copy left). (The prefecture formerly visited local offices but under the inservice training plan the system will be different: see inservice training plan).

IV. Meetings:

A. One staff member attends each of the minsei-iin kyogi-kai, visiting each one once a year.

B. On the 8th of each month local welfare staff and jomu-iin meet at district office. They discuss prefectural instructions, discuss cases, study. They have had a child consultation center person lecture, also a workshop manager and a school principal from Kanazawa City have lectured. Staff members have presented, books on law, social and widows problems. Summaries of the problems were shown.

C. A district staff member attends one prefectural minsei-iin federation meeting and the prefectural section chiefs' meeting usually once each month. There is one monthly meeting of local officials, usually held in district office, sponsored by the district chief or minsei-iin association director. The official also attends other prefectural meetings. There are usually five meetings each month.

V. Records: See chart II

VI. Reports:

A. Monthly report on condition of recipients, number and cost, is submitted by the fifth.

B. Protection condition survey is submitted by the fifth of the month.

C. School lunch allowances under DLS are submitted by the tenth.

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D. Survey of needy households.

E. Social Insurance report.

F. Indoor and outdoor care under Public Assistance.

G. National Health Insurance report.

H. Repatriates living and employment conditions.
Reports are usually submitted by courier or mail by the fifth though one is by the tenth.
The information is received from the local offices by the third, either by mail or by a person coming to the office anyway.

I. Minsei-iin kyogi-kai minutes.

J. Funds used in local offices.

VII. Funds: See chart III.

VIII. Relief-in-Kind:

The prefecture sends relief in kind by truck or by train and it is placed in a room of the office used as a store room. The prefecture bases its allocations on the monthly reports. The district then asks the local offices about the ages and housing of needy persons. Then the district makes the allocations to the local offices who call for the articles at the district office and take it back to the local area. Since the quantities of goods are limited, one or two persons can hand-carry them.

IX. Minsei-Iin Organization:

A. In the district are 184 minsei-iin, 34 of whom are women. Formerly there were 229, but the number was cut by ministry order on 14 January 1950.

B. The Minsei-iin in each local office elect a jomu-iin. One town has two vice-jomu-iin.

C. The minsei-iin kyogi-kai in each local office meets monthly.

D. The jomu-iin in the district elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, a director who keeps the records and one clerk. They conduct a jomu-iin kai meeting at the district office once monthly when they discuss cases.

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F. The rengo is a minsei-iin federation which coordinates the minsei-iin's work. All of the minsei-iin belong to it. The members attend a meeting once a year and call block meetings at times, and the jomu-iin council acts as president of rengo kai.

X. Publicity:

No newspaper publicity is conducted by the district but the welfare program is mentioned at meetings of parents or of the community chest committees.

XI. Pressure Groups:

None

XII. Problems:

A. Unemployment is the biggest problem. The labor exchange does not always have work available, so the district office asks the local offices to maintain close contact with the needy persons.

B. They also have housing problems in that they cannot repair houses. The prefectural official commented that the housing aid provisions would begin to be enforced on the first of May but would not permit the building of a house.

C. The high cost of medical aid is a problem. Of 88 patients, 29 have tuberculosis. Eighteen persons, mentally ill, have received shock treatment or surgery. Others are injured, etc.

D. The local offices need qualified staff so that they will do more than simply carry out instructions.

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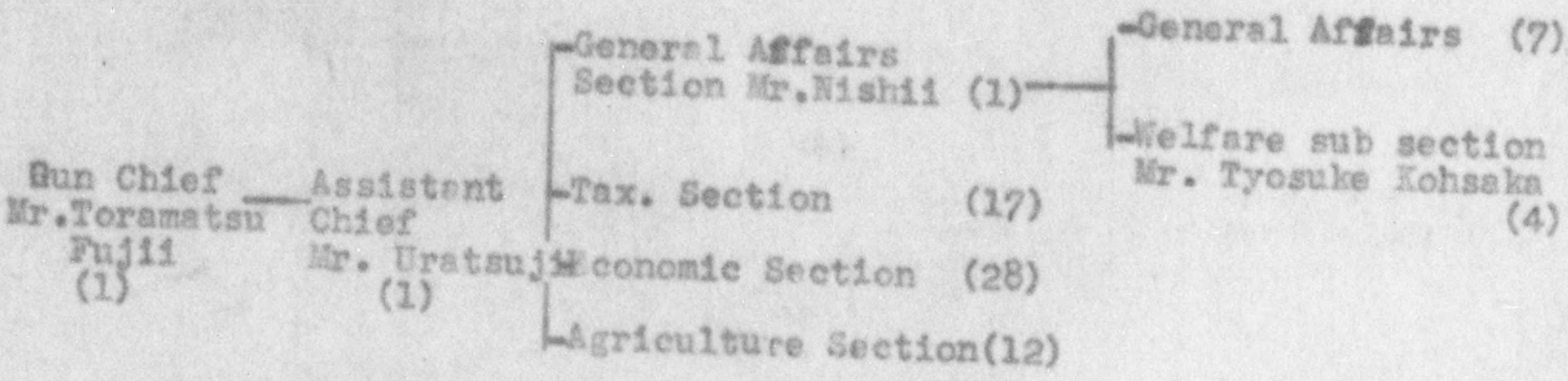
Chart I

ORGANIZATION OF KASUJIMA GUN OFFICE ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

A. Town Office:

25 April 1950



Total 71 Staffs

There is no welfare section individually in the Gun Office, but welfare sub section is in the general affairs section.

B. Personal History of welfare staffs:

	Title	Name	Age and Sex	Date assigned to welfare	Former Job	Special experience in welfare	Education	Duties
1	Sub section chief	Ryosuke Kohsaka	35 M	1 July, 1940	Military service	None	Technical School	DLS. Minseiin. Social work
2	Official	Masashige Hirayama	28 M	1 Aug. 1942	"	"	Middle school	Child Welfare repatriates. bereaved families
3	Clerk	Reiko Tamura	21 M	13 Dec. 1948	Student	"	Girl school	Assistant
4	Official	Genso Takahashi	25 M	7 Nov. 1949	Sch. Teacher 4 years	"	Middle school	N.H.I. Disaster relief rent control, relief goods

Takahashi has been ill for six months, so that his duties are carried on by sub section chief.

Chart II. 25 April 1950

REPORTS, FILES AND BOOKS HANDLED AT KASHIMA GUN OFFICE, ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

	Handled		Concerning	Channel
1	Every 3 months	Report	Type of aids. Indoor and outdoor No. of persons P.A.Provided. Amount, Minsei-iin expenses, AD.Exp.for institutions	T.V.- G.- P.
2	Monthly	"	Persons & amount paid for outdoor recipients. Situation of P.A. reason in need of assistance. Amount of relief in kind. Number of person and amount of grant paid for indoor recipients.	- " -
3	- " -	"	Number of families and persons classified Survey of Recipients. in reason in need of assistance and type of aid.	- " -
4	- " -	"	Number of persons and families. School Lunch Allowance. Amount of allowance paid.	- " -
5	- " -	"	Present number. Number repatriated. Repatriates. Moved in from other prefecture & moved out.	- " -
6	- " -	"	Number unemployed & reason. Employment of Repatriates. Number employed, classified. in kind of work and type of work	- " -
7	- " -	"	Number of inmates in and out. Number of kids Day nurseries, protected by child welfare law art. 56	- " -
8	When requested	File	Name and Address of Undemobilized.	- " -
9	- " -	"	" " " " families of war-wounded & dead	P - G - T.V. - " -
10	Every time	"	Applications for establishment of day nurseries	- " -
11	When requested	Report	Survey of Mother & Child Families	- " -

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12	Every time	Report	Child delinquency prevention counter measure council	T.V.-C.-P
13	Monthly	"	National Health Insurance	- " -
14	When requested	"	Personal history of minsei-iin	- " -
15	Every time	"	Jomu-iin kyogi-kai and name of attendance	- " -
16	When requested	"	Name and address of youth minsei cooperators.	- " -
17	"	"	Name and address of minsei-iin nominating committee	- " -
18	"	"	National survey of medical aid	- " -
19	Every time	File	Instructions concerning child welfare	P.-G.-T.V.
20	When requested	Report	Children applicable to child welfare law Art. 30	- " -
21	Every time	File	Miscel. Instructions concerning child welfare.	- " -
22	- " -	"	" " , Inruiries and reports concerning repatriates	- " - TV.-G-P
23	- " -	"	Undemobilized allowance.	P.-G.-T.V.
24	- " -	"	Miscel. Instructions, Inruiries and reports concerning undemobilized	- " - TV.-G.-P.
25	- " -	"	Allotment of 50% discount tickets for physically handicapped	P.- G.- T.V.
26	- " -	"	Miscel. Instructions concerning physically handicapped	- " -
27	- " -	"	Distribution of utensils to repatriates.	- " -
28	- " -	"	Distribution of utensils to repatriates.	- " -
29	- " -	"	Distribution of China Sake cups to war-bereaved families.	- " -
30	- " -	"	Miscel. Instructions, Inruiries and reports concerning national health insurance.	P.- G.- T.V. T.V.-G.-P.

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31	Every time	File	Miscel. Instructions, inruiries and reports concerning social work	P.- G.- T.V. T.V.- G.-P.
32	- " -	"	" " " " " " D.L.S.L.	- " - - " -
33	- " -	"	Presents to deceased minsei-iin	P. - G. -T.V.
34	- " -	"	Miscel. Instructions, inquiries and reports concerning consumer's cooperative association	P. - G. -T.V. T.V.-G.- P.
35	- " -	"	Miscel. Instructions, inquiries and reports concerning disaster relief troops	- " - - " -
36	- " -	"	Disaster relief law and regulations	P. - G.- T.V.
37	- " -	"	Distribution of unicef goods.	- " -
38	- " -	"	Distribution of relief in kind.	- " -
39	- " -	"	Copies of face sheets of non-residence relief recipients.	T.V. - G.
40	- " -	"	Widow's association.	Assn. - G.
41	- " -	Report	Problem children.	T.V. -G.
42	Monthly	"	Distribution of one month free tickets of newspapers to repatriates.	- " -
43	Every time	Advice	Allotment of D.L.S. Fund	P. - G.
44	- " -	File	Miscel. Reports and inquiries concerning red cross drive.	G.- R.C. R.C. - G.
45	- " -	"	Miscel. Reports and inquiries concerning drive (¥2.00 per person) for repatriation accelerating campaign.	T.V.- G.- Cam Com.-G.-T.V.
46	- ".-	Book	D.L.S. Finance	G. only
47	- " -	File	Letters to and from kashima-gun minsei-iin federation	- " -
48	- " -	Book	D.L.S. budget and expenditure comparision	- " -
49	Monthly	File	Survey of accuracy of arrival of monthly reports from town and village offices	- " -

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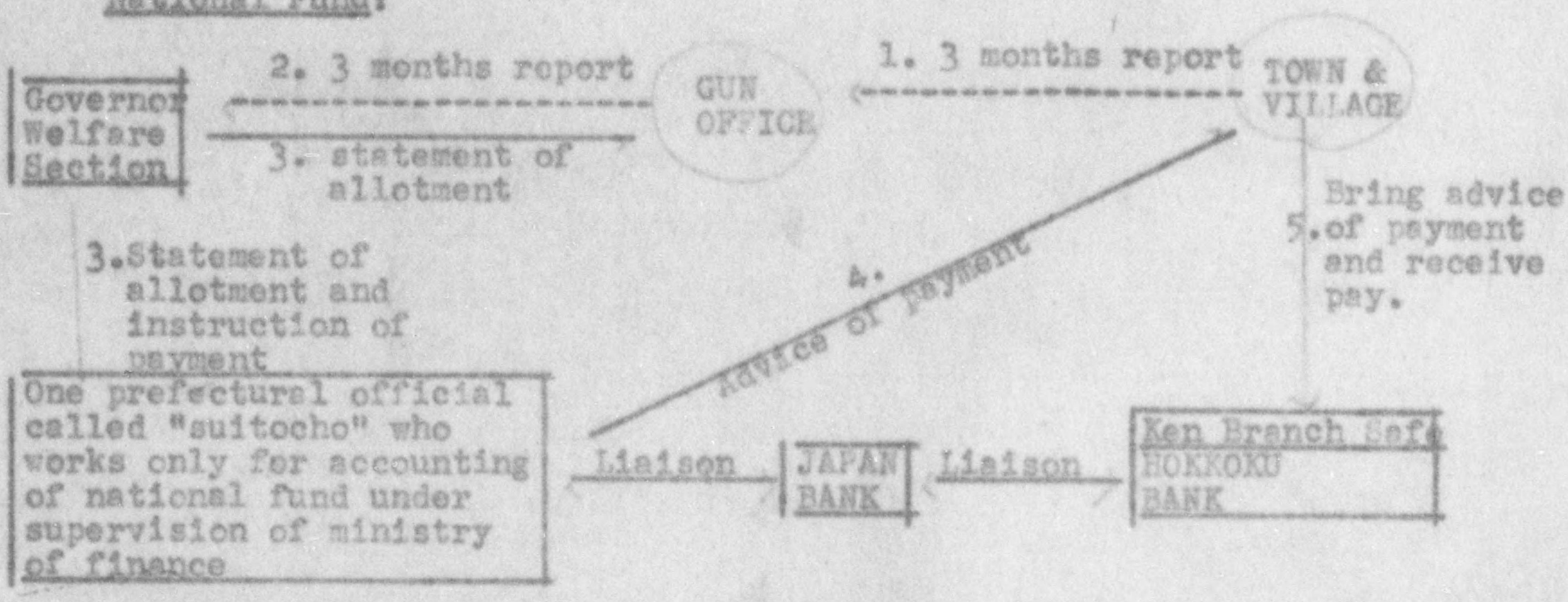
Chart III.

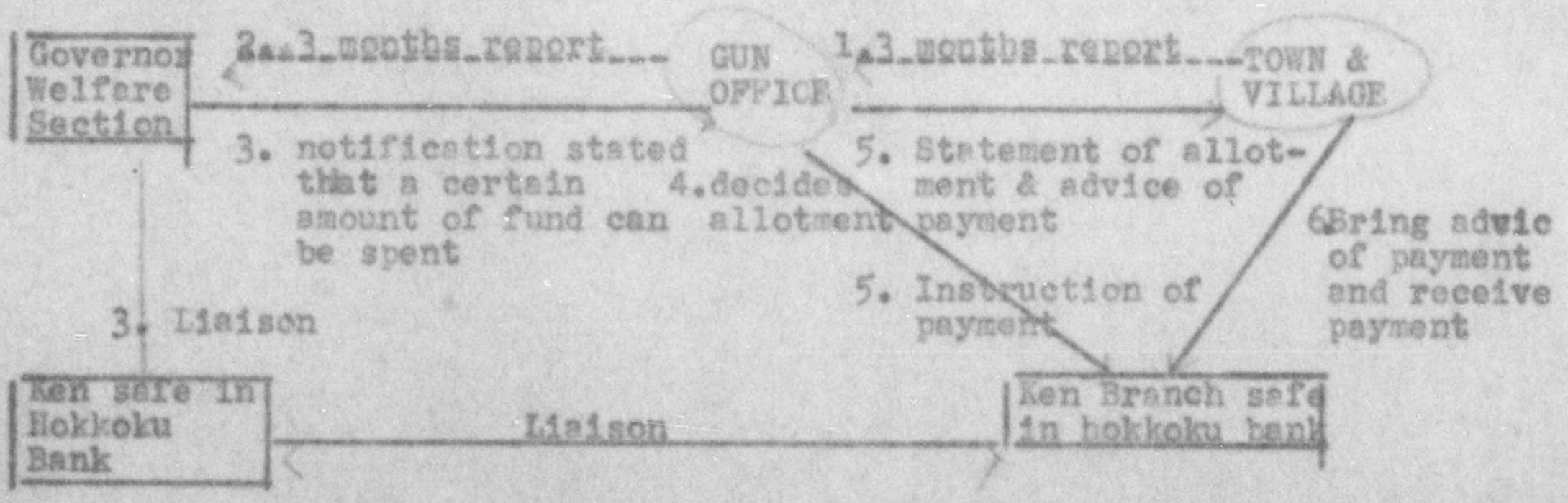
METHOD OF HANDLING BUDGET
KASHIMA GUN OFFICE, ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE.

25 April 1950

National Fund:



Prefectural Fund:



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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation RG331 BOX 2872 FOLDER: ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

~~Date~~ ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW 1-B

~~From~~ REVIEW OF HANASONO, KAHOKU DISTRICT,

~~To~~ ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE WELFARE SECTION

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

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MJS
NNGR

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7117 (2-72)

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