DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775015

(7) acquaintances give him care as kindly ~~well~~ as relative.

Also in this case, I find difference between standard and budget of 460.– out of which 430.– is cut off as chief food expense. No explanation is related for this reduction of chief food expense, for which, as I have heard, no reduction is ~~granted~~ permitted. May be he is raising rice for himself.

Case - H

Client: T. Shimanouchi, aged 73 years

Family: Wife, aged 70, alone.

Kind of need: unemployment, old age, repatriot.

Standard:	2335	} – 335
Budget:	2 000	205. Self-support of vegitable
Resource:	None	Rent ...... 30.
grant:	2.000	fuel 100
		335.

The shortage amount of 335 yen is well explained to the effect that he raises vegitable by his own labor, but as to why the figure 205 comes out it is explained nothing about it.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

my note: Such a family in which two aged people of over 70 years old are ~~the~~ all member, should be regarded as elegible.

Case I

The client: K. ~~Sakamoto~~, aged 51, with no other family. living at a room of temple free of charge.

Grant was raised up to 1,000 from $10.— because of the high prices in recent days. War victim.

Standard:	1220	} -220.	
Budget:	1000		
Resource:	None	145	self-supply of vegitable
Grant:	1000.	30	Rent
		15	light
		30	fuel
		220	

Almoot all the case records I have handled ~~today~~ have the difference betwen standard and budget against the favour of client, and the items for reduction are ~~such~~ all auxiliary food expense, rent, electric light and wood-fuel expenses.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

(9) As I heard, there is a certain standard of calculation between the area and the amount to be reduced in case when a vegitable expense is reducted. But, the particulars for calculation is not given whatever on all sheets, merely writing as "self supplied partly or for the larger part" and nothing more. More scientific explanation should be prepared with.

In concluding my reading over 9 case records during two days, I have found almost all of them properly done precluding some points that I have already alluded to in the preceding papers. In addition to that, the city staffs of the concerned section, I have recognized, are active and enthusiastic enough to bring what they have said and promised before us into actual effect.

Impression was on the whole no less eminent than we got in Kochi.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Total case load in Matsuyama City.

L.A. main office	L.A. 1183	(including closed cases)
Branch offices	L.A 1045	(including closed cases)
	2228 cs in total.	

actual case load under management:

main office L.A. 1161
Branch " L.A. 950

2111 cs.

As for filing according to the unit of family, they have all done ~~through~~ with it.

Report ~~of~~ on a "child welfare case" handled by Mr. Sumida, a case worker.

He recently looked into a case in which a father of very immoral quality, lately released from prison, ran away with his only son. The worker called at the child welfare center and asked them to accommodate

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

the child. However, Mr. Tsuyuguchi, secretary of the center, refused his proposal owing to sentence given in article 25 of child welfare Law, which runs as follows.

Article 25.

"In case when a child without guardian or a child considered inadequate to place him under his guardian's direct supervision is discovered, it is required that he should be informed to the child welfare center or a staff therein."

The official of the center is believed to understand the sentence of "a child considered inadequate to place under his father's guardianship" as a child too delinquent to put him under his father, and that it is father himself in this instance that should be supervised and not the child. This is the cause of his rejection, as I heard from case worker.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

In my mind, however, this clause of "a child considered inadequate to put him under his guardian's supervision" should be treated in two ways, namely either a case in which a child himself is delinquent or the other in which his father is too bad to take care of his child. So that it is found reasonable that the child should be accomodated into the center.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER

Prefecture: Ehime Date: March 13, 51

1. Welfare office visited: Matsuyama

2. Population of area: 168.460

3. Total case load of office as of end of review period. Date Jan 31, 51.
   a. Number of persons - outdoor relief 7.717 3286 families
   b. Number of persons - in institutions 294 294 " "

4. a. Total number paid workers in office 48
   b. Number of welfare secretaries 33

5. Minsei-iin:
   a. Number of men 186
   b. Number of women 39

6. Case load activities:

	Jan, 51. Past Month	Past 2 Months
a. Applications for assistance	285	
b. Applications approved for assistance	284	
c. Applications for assistance formally rejected	1	
d. Cases discontinued	216	
e. Cases increased in amount of assistance	41	
f. Cases decreased in amount of assistance	24	
g. Complaints or appeals resulting in case opening	0	
h. Complaints or appeals resulting in increased assistance	0	
i. Cases reviewed during the month	1.411 (Feb)	

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

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

9. Dates office received prefecture funds for current quarter
   a. For residents Feb 12, 51
   b. For non-resident " " "

10. Dates offices received national government funds for current quarter Feb 6, 51.

11. Dates office last visited by district or prefecture officials _____.

Signature of Civil Affairs Welfare Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

SUBJECT: Field Visit - Matsuyama City on 22 Jan 1951
(Initial visit by Miss Smith)

Matsuyama City with a population of 160,000 has a PA case load of 2450. There are 10 branch offices under ward chief. One to four case workers in each bbranch are suppose to function directly under the city central welfare office. Intake at all branches and at the central office which is also a ward. Grants are paid on the 22nd at each branch office in cash by case worker after funds secured from account section . Any emergency assistance given must go through accounts section. (No special fund for emergencies) The department chief, Mr Yuyama is also chief of Health , Education and Registration . Child welfare is combined with Insurance in one section and the Protection appears to be poorly organized. (See attached organizational charts) The Protection Section Chief has been in office about 2 months and not yet familiar with the work. (Former chief discharged for misuse of funds)

EK/ek

SUBJECT: Matsuyama City Social Welfare Section Organization Chart Excluding Child Welfare Section - 1950

Dec 1950

: Mr Kamei, Welfare :
: Section Chief :

: Vice Sec Chief : Manda

:Shakai (Social): : Sub Section :

: 10 full time workers

1 woman employed p.t.

- Marriage consultation
- Widows
- Vocational fund
- Social work fund
- Loan from oversea consul
- Foreign national registration
- Former army, civilians & disabled person
- Repatriates & non-repatriates
- ~~Joint workshops~~, consumers cooperative livelihood assn
- 3 city Work shop business (makes ledger, custody and adjustment)
- ~~Red Cross Chapter~~ Disaster Plan.
- ~~Unemployment, labor adjustment, various disputes~~
- Various protection insti. establishment & expansion entrance
- ✓ People's housing (reception & release, ledger)
- ✓ Welfare housing(same as above)
- Supervision of sub section

:Protection sub- : : section : Sekiya

10 full time workers

- Liaison on appointment and discharge of minsei-iin ?
- Supervision of protection sub-section
- Protection supervision & guidance training
- Protection report examination ?
- Notification on protection
- Makes protection ledger, adjustment, & custody
- Relief goods
- Reports and statistics on protection
- Issues medical card
- ~~Interviews with~~ Physically handicapped, wayfayers and feebleminded
- Intaker
- 33 social welfare secretaries

:General Affairs: :sub-section Manda

3 full time workers

- Budget for Wel Section
- Furniture
- Supervision of section ?
- Other works not under the other sections
- Various certificates, supply
- General affairs, liaison with other sections & documents

Insts. 4 Peoples housing free projects - 230 families
6 wel. " " - 150 "
Orient
1 Home for aged -
2 Pawn Shop - new -

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

1. SUBJECT: Matsuyama City Welfare Section Organization Chart - Jan 1951

Health & Edu. Welf. & Registration

- City Wel Dept Chief :- Mr Yuyama
  - Insurance & Child Wel Sec
  - Housing Committee : 3 city assembly members : 2 civilian
  - Minsei-iin Executive Council -20
  - Prot — Sec chief - Mr Kamei (43) (Whole sect)
    - Vice chief - Mr Manta (44)
      - Welfare sub section -10
        - Prot, insti. planning 1
        - Housing - (welfare -2 & city -2) 4
        - Workshops 2
        - Repatriates, demobilization, foreign national registration - 1
        - Widows, social work fund, vocational fund - 1
      - Prot. sub sec -40
        - Super of case records 3
        - In-service trainer 1 also*cw
        - Statistics 1
        - Payment 1
        - **MA 2
        - File 2
        - *PH 1
        - 28 case workers
      - Gen. Affrs -3 : Sub sec chief is the vice sec chief

L.A. 1900 fam incl c. welf cases 990 Med A.

* CW stands for case worker

* PH stands for physically handicapped

** MA stands for medical aid

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

no record civilian cases
16 branch ofc

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

2. List of names of staffs of Matsuyama City Welfare Section - Jan 1951

K Kamei (43)	City welfare section chief, university graduate, was publication chief of Press co. 6 months experience, basic pay ¥9847, total ¥13,033
S Manta (44)	Vice chief and general affairs sub section chief, middle school graduate, was secretary for prefecture for 5 yrs, has 18 mos experience in present job, (been in city for 16 yrs), basic pay ¥8313, total ¥11784
S Kusunoki (49) (female)	General affairs and in charge of wel dept chief's office, 15 mos in present job, (2 yrs and 10 mos in city), basic pay ¥3991, total ¥4390 - daily wage
S Manta (19) (female)	General affairs, upper sec school, 9 mos in present job, total ¥3000
S Sekiya (45) SWS	Protection sub section chief and social welfare secretary, middle school, was offcial of Ehime Prefecture, 6 mos in present job, basic pay ¥6049, total ¥8903
Supv M Murase (47) SWS	Social welfare secretary and super of case records, university, was a banker, 6 yrs 6 month in present job (7ys 6 months in city) basic pay ¥5925, total ¥8168
Supv O Watanabe (39) SWS	Social welfare secretary and supervisor of case records, middle school, was an official in Formosa, 3yrs and 6 mos in present job, (4 yrs in city), basic pay ¥5760 total ¥9416
T Miura (44) SWS	Social welfare secretary and super of case records, higher middle school, was priest, 4 yrs and 6 mos in present job, basic pay ¥5600 total ¥8800
K Tachibana (42) (female) SWS	Social welfare secretary and super of case records, middle school, teacher of primary school, 9 mos in present job, basic pay ¥4727, total 5200
C Sakai (54)	In charge of protection payment, middle school, was a salary man, 7 mos in present job, basic pay ¥5002, total ¥8163
A Okano (25)	Statistics of protection, university, 4 mos in present job, basic pay ¥4727, total ¥6300
Y Ochi (32) (female)	Medical aid, middle school, was a nurse, 3 yrs and 6 mos in present job, basic pay ¥5600 total ¥5600 job?
T Miyake (38) (female)	Medical aid, middle school, 2 yrs 6 mos in present job, (4yrs in city), basic pay ¥5002 total ¥7042
K Takasu (54)	In charge of physically handicapped and wayfayers, middle school, was a salary man in co. 6 mos in present job, basic pay ¥4863, total ¥9936 job
~~A Fujino (40)~~	~~DLSL~~

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

NOTE: 28 social welfare secretaries (SWS stands for social welfare secretaries)

NAME	POSITION		EDUCATION	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION	YRS IN Present job	BASIC PAY	TOTAL	YRS in City Hall
Branch Supv A Funio(40*	SWS		Middle school	in company	4.6	¥6633	¥9936	11.3
Supv I Muraguchi (26)	SWS		"		3.6	5600	7040	4.5
I Tadokoro (38)	SWS			Clerk of credit assn	3.8	6094	9343	4.10
S Arita (58) ✓	SWS			Police	3;8	5292	7362	9.10
M Komatsu (47)	SWS		Middle school	in factory	4.0	6448	8653	11.9
M Ishihara (37)	SWS		Higher middle	Police	2.3	5145	7860	4.0
M Kazado (36)	SWS			Machine Manufactory	.3	5600	9240	3.8
M Takaki (56) ✓	SWS			Head of post office	.9	5145	6320	,9
M Kamitaki (45)	SWS			Company	.6	5002	7702	.6
Y Mori (46)	SWS			Company (minsei-iin)	.6	5002	7702	.6
M Tsunoda (69) ✓	SWS			Principla of grade school (minsei-iin)	.9	5002	6823	.9
T Aihara (37)	SWS			Company	.6	4863	7549	.6
T Tsuruhara (44)	SWS	female	Higher middle school	Minsei-iin	.6	4863	5349	.6
D Fujii (68) ✓	SWS		Middle school	Official (minsei-iin	.9	5145	6980	.9
K Mii (46)	SWS		Middle school	Company	.6	5002	9022	.6
S Fujita (41)	SWS		Middle school	Company	.6	4863	7549	.6
S Kamioka (59) ✓	SWS		Middle school	Technician- Agri.	.6	5002	6163	.6
M Wakita (37)	SWS		Middle school	Company	.9	4727	74--	.9
I Shimizu (50)	SWS		University	Company	;3	4862	6570	.3
I Ito (42)	SWS		Middle school	Company	.9	5002	6162	.9
R Morishita (34)	SWS		Middle school	Priest	.4	4727	8280	.4
K Aihara (60) ✓	SWS		Middle school	Iron factory , minsei-iin	.9	5002	6163	.9
M Ishiki (27)	SWS		Middle school	Company	.4	4596	6816	.4
M Nakaya (56) ✓	SWS		Middle school	Agri, Assn	2.6	5292	8021	2.6
K Watanabe (41)	SWS		Higher middle school	Company	2.2	5002	8583	3.6
A Matsuoka (23)	SWS		Middle school		2.0	4596	5056	3.6
N Hara (26)	SWS		Higher middle school	Livelihood Coop Assn	.6	4862	6669	.6
K Kawasaki (26)	SWS		"	Company	.3	4863	6669	.3

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

M Matsumoto (33)	Protection sub section clerk, middle school, was in company, 6 mos in present job, total ¥4500 (daily wage)
M Heito (28)	Protection sub section clerk, middle school, was in company, ¥4500 daily wage 6 mos in present job
S Matsutomo (38)	Welfare sub section chief, middle school, was in traffic company, 4.1 in present job, (4.7 yrs in city hall) basic pay ¥6269, total ¥8216
H Miyako (47)	Protection insstitution planning, middle school, was in company, basic pay ¥6269 total ¥9096, 3.6 in present job (6.7 yrs in city hall)
S Monta (28)	In charge of housing, was police, 2.8 in present job (3.8 yrs in city hall) basic pay ¥4863, total ¥5349
T Noguchi (41)	Workshops, middle school, was in press co. basic pay ¥5444 , total 8638, 4 mos in present job,
C Sunada (23) (female)	Housing, basic pay ¥5292, total ¥5821, 6 mos in present job
K Takahashi (47)	Foreign national registration, & demobilization, university, was with lumber assn, basic pay ¥5002, 1.2 yrs in present job
Y Kaneko (26))female)	Occupation fund and widows, ~~xixxix~~ higher middle school, from broadcasting bureau, 6 mos in present jon, basic pay ¥4727, total 5200
S Murakami (24)	Housing , middle school, was with company, 4 mos on present job, total ¥3750 (daily wage)
M Hayashi) 38) (female	Workshops, middle school, 6 mos in present job, total ¥3600 daily wage
S Sugahara (22) (female)	Housing, middle school, 6 mos in present job, total ¥3500 daily wage

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

9. Conference with Matsuyama City Welfare Section Social welfare secretaries on 20 November 1950

Total 33 social welfare secretaries attended. (28 from Matsuyama City Welfare Section and 4 from Imabari City.

Attendants: Mr Nagano, Ehime Prefectural in-service training and field staff section chief
Mr Goshima, Prefectural Child Welfare Section Chief
Mr Kamei, Matsuyama City Welfare Section Chief
Miss Randolph, SCAR Welfare Advisor
Mr Fujioka, SCAR Welfare Section
Mrs Kimura, SCAR Welfare Section

Mr Nagano: Mr Nagano introduced himself as the newly appointed "Fukushika" section chief and newly born "Fukushika" section.

I have been around to 5 places in the prefecture regarding publicity of the newly established section. The job of the new section is in-service training and supervision. During my trip around the 5 places throughout the prefecture I have had some criticism. They said that the supervision is not any good. We do not want to be supervised like prewar.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

I told them about the sectionlism between the Child Welfare Section., Social welfare Section and the New section in the prefecture.

Miss R: Have you the copy of the old and new system supervision?

Nagano: Yes, I have. Mr Sakurai has told me and it is also published in the "Monthly Bulletin of Japan Social Work Assn" three months ago.

Miss R: If so have the Japanese read it. They will make no mistake then.

Miss R: The Social Welfare and the Child Welfare work is administrative and the new sections work is supervision and in-service training. Your section is neither above or below the other sections but your staffs are equipped with special talent necessary for field staff and in-service training.

Conference begins here

Mr Nagano: Introduced himself as the newly born "Fukushika" section section chief.

The attitude of the social welfare workers. Art 25 of the New Constitution guarantees minimum living standard. I have often wondered when this would actually be put into practice but at present ½ half has already started. Our responsibility is, "How should we make the society people happy"? This is our big responsibility. Up to date we did not think much of social work but at present we need a person who will work for social work permanently and not temporay. This is why we have assigned full paid officials. At present we have very few professional social workers here in Japan. People who are eager in social work, and has the material and character can be polished by the in-service training that our section will carry out. If any of the above are lacking you have no future in social work.

Miss R: Delighted to be here with the Mayor and the welfare staffs. Mr Naganos speech summarizes your present and future work. AS I was asked to repeat the process of the case work today I will review it with you briefly and go beyond.

"A true social workers is not a lady or a man boutiful to give government money away to people in need but a skilled teacher and demonstrator helping an individual or a family attain independence and efficiency. Money is one of the tools we use"

Think about a person who come for relief or a person who does not know how to come for relief. You have heard before but people are all alike throughout the world, but circumstances and environment vary. All people need shelter, food and clothing and affection. Our responsibility is to lead and guide those who do not have the opportunity to have food, shelter, clothing and affection. If we look down and think of the time when we

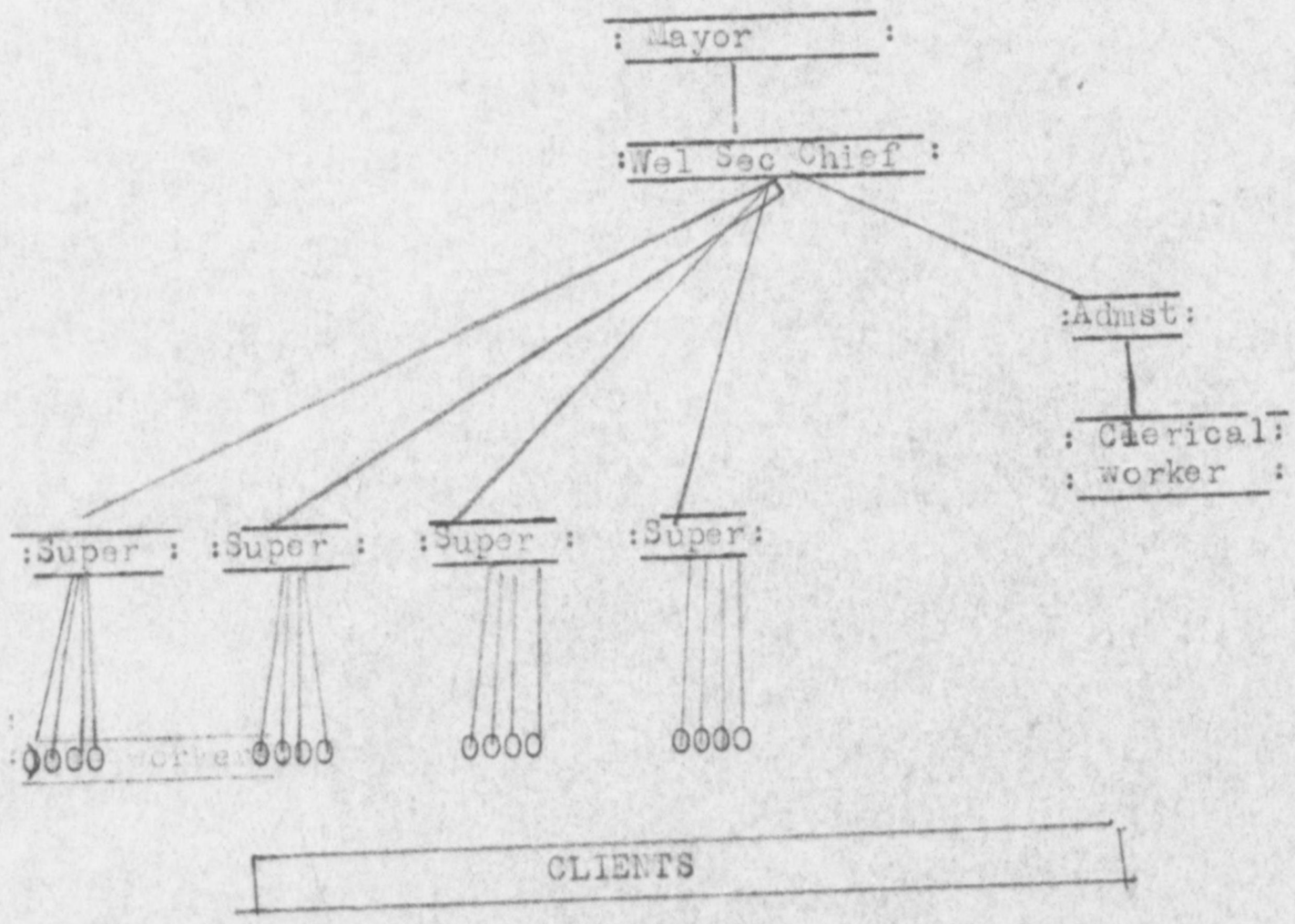
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

are hungry, cold without income we must think of the person who applys for PA. Its our job as a social worker to reach down and guide, lead and pull them up with our helping hands. It takes more than material things to do so. We've got to give our head, heart and hand. You have to move the clients head , heart and hands too.

The 6 basic steps of case work process are as follows:

1. Discover the problem
   You do not to each home and ask like the old minsei-iin system but these cases are referred and discovered by various sources such as police, minsei-iin, city, ration point, neighbor, school etc.
2. Pin it down, measure it and understand it"
3. Consider all possible solutions with the client.
   Put all the problems on the table and ask them what they can do and tell them what the law can do,
4. Choose the best solution. ~~[illegible]~~ give ~~[illegible]~~
5. Get those concerned to agree upon
6. Get action on the plan

Miss R: Social worker has a heart and at the same time a head and hand. Lead and pull his hand or you may have to push them. You do this by setting up a good sound organization.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Tax are collected from the people to the city. Part of the tax are paid back to the people. Tax is paid not to pay the government but part to pay back to the citizens. and other for people who work for the city. Why do we buy the government? We buy it to have the citizens cooperative living such as to repair roads, doctors, and etc. Therefore the persons in these positions arepeople who are hired by the people. They are not to rule but to work for ~~them~~ us. These people are in position by vote. In order to prevent the mayors to rule, laws, prefecture laws and etc are made and is suppressed by the laws. DLSL has to be done and cannot be said that he will not do it. The Mayor sets up an Welfare Section to promote the DLSL and other laws as stated in Art 25 of the New Constitution. This is one of the activities that must be done for the people. Our responsibility is to reach the people as in the 6 Point Process of Case Work.

Discussion:

Q: How many needy is there protected in the States and what is the statistics of the average rehabilitation?

Miss R: Our living standard is higher in the States than in Japan. The amount of time to rehabilitate also varies. Sometimes we case-workers try but fail depending on the clientand the resources you have and work with etc. 6 process cannot always succeed but endeavor and work toward the ideal 6 process.

Q: How should we get the true picture of the needy. Some are false and some are true?

Miss R: Work out through skill and case workers should have confidence. As Mr Nagano said some people fear of the establishment of the new section because of its supervisory work. This is not a destructive control but is a constructive control. The case workers should not scold from head like the old superficial system in Japan. If so it is natural that the city, town and village fear the supervision. You can't just show symphathy but to show understanding and leadership. This is why the prefecture has set up an in-service training to polish you all up.

Q: I understand the 6 point process of ~~the~~ case work but I believe that the back of the case is very important. Is it not?

Miss R: Go into the case and try to understand it. not to attack but to sit down and understand the problem. The case worker is using the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ law as a guide and the clients are using the situation as a story. "Man to man"" See if the condition fits in the law. "Money" is the public money and should not be deceived." Not to have the client think they can use and try to get as much as possible. Make them understand the importance of the public money.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Q: Caseworkers cannot force the clients to walk. Acutally there is no ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ suitable job for them. Do you think it is alright to recommend them an unsuitable job if they have any intention to work?

Miss R: What do you think?

Answer: I think I can recommend.

Miss R: Can appreciate the ways he feels but it is the only job available. He could keep working on keeping constant contact with the case workers and also contact with other jobs. The case workers must work toward filling the gap because some jobs can make a lot more than a future cheap job.

Actual case: A man who is living in a relief housing has no clothing and his ex-occupation is a banker. He cannot live on his PA so he has a temporary occupation which is to catch and sell frogs. The client says he is sick and wants medical aid. The vicinity people does not know whether he is going on frog business or whether he is gambling. The case worker has told him to stay home and do home work in stead of wearing out ~~your~~ his body when he's ill. Receiving MA too

Miss R: Maybe he needs MA to know what is wrong with his stomach?

CW: The doctor says his illness is chronic and will not recover. ~~The doctors~~ He says that injection and etc is of no use. I have recommended him to go the prefectural doctor but by the time he comes home the doctor has gone home.

Miss R: Sometimes you can't get the client to do as you want. The man may know his own solution if he gets time. Not to be in such a hurry but go step by step. toward ideal until he begins to think.

CW: He earns about ¥50 per day. He has child in the Detention Home who was dischrged from school due to delinquency.

Miss R: Will a job at home increase his pay?

CW: ¥20 or ¥30 per day. I have been recommending that he stay home and keep care of his body.

Miss R: He may be expecting expansion in his frog business,

CW: He has no intention to expand his frog business. He is sick and can't be engaged in it all the time.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115015

Q: A widow, 28 years old has a little mental illness. Has three children and gets PA. Uses her monthly PA in 2 or 3 days. We do not know how she gets along the remaining days. We talk to her and she says she understands but never does it.

Miss R: What's causing her mental illness?

CW: She is a very simple women and get along the rest of time on prostitute I think. We have had no way to handle her. Her children are 12 , 9 and 6 years old.

Miss R Is it possible for 12 year old daughter to run the family?

CW: It is no use to have her run it because the mother will take it away from her.

Miss R: Closer supervision and guidance is necessary. See to it that she gets staple food. If someone else is to get her staple food for her a receipt should be made.

CW: I think it is best to have the ration point receive her PA to get her staple food. The balance to be looked after by the minsei-iin.

Miss R: That is dangerous. Do not let the widow bow down and get her own money from the minsei-iin. If so it is superficial and going back to thoold Japanese system. Case worker must be sure that the client gets the money allocated to her.

Q: Does the 70 case per case worker mean that this is most practical or what? As the admst clerical division is not set up we are very busy and the cases are increasing.

~~Miss R~~ Miss R: Work up a good practical plan. Some may have to make a smaller and some may have to make a larger caseload. I would work toward working up a admst clerical division. and reduce as much clerical work as possible to make it possible to go out in the field more.

CW: How much is the case loads in the States?

Miss R: It various depending on the territory, cases, communication, transportation etc compared to Japan. In many States I have been working on 3 or 10 cases per day or in rural areas you can hardly get one done.

Nagano: 70 cases per case workers means that the welfare ministry thought that the above number was about right per case worker. It does not mean that it can't be lower nore higher. If the citizens recognize the case workers hardship the increase of case workers can be made. At present it depends on how you are doing. ~~at present.~~

CW: Post war TB Patients has increased in Japan. 3,000 beds are

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

are needed at present but we only have 1000 beds in Ehime. How are the preventive methods, protection by public and private institutions, money and hospitals done in the US?

Miss R: I do not know exact percentage but the climate and food has a lot to do with it. We are lower than Japan . In Japan the public has become conscious of TB so it has increased. We have various laws in various states for TB. In States as we have more rooms in our home they can be isolated at home with a nurse to look after, in hospitals they are hospitalized until the doctor is satisfied etc. We also emphasize quality of food instead of quantity of food. There is a program underway to prevent TB in Japan but is slow.

CW: Is compulsory accommodation of TB necessary?

Miss R: Yes, because it protects other people. In Japan it is of no use to make a law or it can be made but cannot be enforced because of shortage of hospitals. We have a law not to spit. This is a prevention method. to decrease TB clients.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

IR 215
Cy
File

SUBJECT: Ehime Field Trip Report from 13 August to 18 August 1950

1. Departed on Eagle for Ehime Prefecture on 13 August 23:55 hrs

2. Arrived on 14 August 5;45 hrs.

3. Interview with Mr Yuyama, Matsuyma City Wel Dept Chief on 14 Aug 1950 10:00 hrs Regarding misappropriation of PA fund by Mr Yamashita, Matsuyama City Welfare Section chief.

The misappropriated PA fund ¥3000 was given to Mr Sekiya, a eating shop located at Nakanokawa street. Approx 40 eating shops are located here on the street. My Yamashita used to drink here often. Emergency PA was given to this family due to ~~the~~ child's illness in Sekiya family. Case was investigated and emergency PA given. This case was suspected by the minsei-iin, Miss Tsuruhara According to the Wel Dept chief and minsei-iins investigation this family was not eligible for PA. Minsei-iins suspected the city welfare section thinking that some problems exists. The "elfare Dept Chief reinvestigated and it resulted as "not fair", and considered as not an emergency case. This case was found on 7 July and PA given on 15 July. The welfare dept chief talked with Mr Yamashita to return the money. The money was returned by Mr Yuyama's word. The newspaper article reads as follows" In relation with the suspected arrest of Matsuyama City Road Section officials, Mr Yamashita, Matsuyama City Welfare Section chief has been suspected of misusing the PA fund for paying his liquor expense. This case occurred in the middle of July ~~by~~ Connected with a owner of eating shop located at Nakaokawa street who requested for PA saying that his child was ill . ¥3000 was given as an emergency aid to this family. After supply of PA to this family the minsei-iin in this district found out th is and said that PA was unnecessary to this family. The minsei-iin approached the city welfare section and they also recognized the case as unnecessary. Then why was this case opened? Mr Yamashita instructed a case worker to prepare papers for this family and the case was investigated after the PA was supplied. Mr Yamashita says that he told the case worker to make the papers after thorough investigation. The case-workers says it contrary. Mr Sekiya, owner of the eating shop said : Mr Yamashita had ¥3000 debt in my shop . I asked several times for the money but he did not pay. I sent a letter to him saying that my child is ill and money is needed ~~so please pay me immediately~~. During my absence he came to get my stamp from my wife and said that emergency medical aid will be given to you. Later he brought ¥2000 which I put in his debt and told him th at PA is not necessary any more. It is deemed that the Mr Yamashita made the necessary papers for PA by Mr Sekiya's letter. He only gave them ¥2000 out of the ¥3000 indicating that he embexzzled ¥1000. This case has beenb cautioned by the Matsuyama Procurator Office. Mr Yamashita says that as Mr Sekiya applied for PA I gave them ¥3000 as an emergency medical aid. After investigation it resulted that it was unnecessary so they returned the PA. The mayor says we are having the city dept chief investigate the case. After we find out the whole case we will wait for the final report for tight management.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Miss R: I think this case should be [redacted] thoroughly investigated.
Yuyama: Mr Yamashita resigned on 8 August. The mayor told him to resign.
Miss R: Does it mean he is guilty ~~or not~~?

Yuyama: Mayor told him it was the best to resign.

Miss R: What about the new wel sec chief?

Yuyama: I will be assigned until a successor is assigned.
As this is the transition period from minsei-iin to paid officials this case has ~~made~~ a source of criticism from the minsei-iins.

Miss R: ~~In~~ Field staffs will be set up in the prefecture and they will make decisions by law and listen to [redacted] this type of problem

Yuyama: We have 20 staffs at present but the reorganization is not set up yet. Some of our case workers are handling 200 cases. We have determined 33 staffs by assembly but the budget is the problem at present. The budget has to pass the next assembly. We wish to add 13 case workers above the present ~~per~~ 20. (We have 1700 needy households) 7 are in the main office and rest in branch offices.

4. Interview with the Mayor, Mr Yuyama from 11:00 to 12:00 on 14 Aug 1950

Miss R: Regarding Mr Yamashita is their proof of guilt or can he return to the office. Decisions to be made upon facts and not personal feeling.

Mayor: Cannot say whether it is illegal or not.

Miss R: Paid officials have a impor ant and difficult position in this transition period.

Mayor: Recognize the importance of welfare. Case workers and sec chief is decided but not open yet.

Miss R: I do not know what kind of person you have selected but I hope they are qualified persons as required by the ministry. The explanation of how the national government has been providing government money to the public industries was given. See page 18 of this report.

Mayor: If the Japanese get ~~into~~ PA they think they lose their face. For example a man may pull a cart around all day and finish his work by 3:00 pm/ But if the time for quitting is too early he will pull the empty cart around until the quitting hour does come. Japanese lost faith by war and are depending on everything they can. I also think that DLSL is not enough to make a living.

Miss R: This law is supposed to provide enough to make a decent living.

Ikeda: The supply of PA will differ in ages.

Miss R: It is not luxury at all.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Yuyama: If you lift the minimum standard up I don't think that Japan will able to afford it. PA money has increased 5 % at present.

Miss R: This law was made by thorough study of professional workers so I think this is the level. If this does not fit the Japanese their should be another revision ~~then~~. The paid officials responsibility is to investigate cases taken over by the minsei-iin and the mayor has been burdening the responsibility but from now on the case workers will have to burden their responsibility.

Mayor: I wish to encourage the clients to work but if they work their earned income will be deducted from the PA. If the earned income could be added to the PA the clients will be inspired and will have possibility of standing up. I wish that something could be done about this?

Miss R: The definition of a true social worker and the case workers 6 point approach was explained to the mayor. This will not be changed overnight but can be done step by step.

Mayor: This kind of case workers are difficult to find. They will require for high salary and can not be found around here. I do not think it is ~~too~~ ideal but who can ~~actually~~ give these instructions to the case workers. Japanese are quite lazy.

Miss R: You have qualified prefecture official and many good case workers at present. In-service training will be given by the prefecture for further study.

Mayor: I will do it but I just told you the present Japan condition. This is quite different compared to the states but we had a governor in Osaka whose name was Ichimura. Mother -in law was a believer in Buddhist. Mother informed that she saw children without shirts on a cold day. The governor investigated the number of children and gave clothing to all the children from his own pocket money. Several similar charities was done by the governor and was later heard to Emperor Taisho. He was rewarded by him. This was the beginning of Homen-iin.

Miss R: Japan has many good people but have been suppressed by the Jap. army. This type of person is available in Japan at present.

Mayor: We will do our best for speedy reorganization.

5. Conference with Matsuyama city Welfare Section officials and staffs on 14 August from 13:00 to 16:00.

		Dept chief	1
		Chief	1
		Admst asst	1
Supervisors	4	Clerical	10
Case workers	25		

1700 caseloads

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Yuyama: The welfare dept is divided into 5 section. Welfare; childwelfare and insurance; health; education; and registration.

Miss R: Paper works concerning case work go from clerical to case workers to supervisors. Explained the 6 case workers approach.

Yuyama: We have a poor ~~re~~organization at present

Question: Regarding emergency cases if you wait the client may commit suicide. What can we do in these cases?

Miss R : To have an emergency fund set up. Mary Richmond wrote a book in social work. Her system was opening hand and helping hand.

Yuyama: It is necessary and important but the present law will not allow because it may be illegal.

Miss R: Maybe the not law may not permit but a local ~~we call it a~~ "petty cash fund". But I believe these emergency cases are rare. We are not going to rehabilitate them we are helping them to rehabilitate.

Question: Most cases in Japan are hard to make them stand up.

Yuyama: At present in the 1700 caseloads we have 700 ~~are~~ widows with small children, TB cases, old people cases of which majority are unable to stand up alone.

Miss R: To take care of the widows children so the children will not become like their parents. Widows are in the sad place by societys mistake. We can save children by proper care even the adults are chronic.

Question: How about a case of a sick person who needs operation who has no hope to live. It may cost such a expensive amount that the city may not be able to afford it. should we leave him alone or what?

Miss R : An example of a case in Shozu-gun of a widow who had 10 children and a TB husband of which 8 of her children died by TB and an example of a women who married a man with TB was given. This may spread to children and even affect others. These cases should be reported to the health center for isolation and etc to prevent epidemics. In many case records, "weak" is stated under health condition. The reason why he or she is weak is important. This is case work.

Question: What will happen when the relatives have ability to support and they do not support?

Miss R : PA to be given to be family until decision is made by the court and reimburse the PA fund after decision is made.

Question: What if the relatives rejects helping the client after a long support to him?

Miss R: Maybe the client does not know how to use the money effectively. To case work them both. Someone must keep the client from being hungry.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Never lose faith and keep trying. Catch the future ones in time before they fall.

Questi n: After you talk I believe it was all about public assistance. Is case worker and social worker the same?

Miss R : It is the same. Case workers interview with the clients. Clerks, admst, and etc persons concerned with social work are social workers.

Question: A women who is from another prefecture was living with in Ehime and has become pregnant. They divorced and she is at present 10 months. The womens mother tells her to deliver the baby ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in Ehime. Where these problems be handled? hould this be taken up by DLSL or wayfayer program?

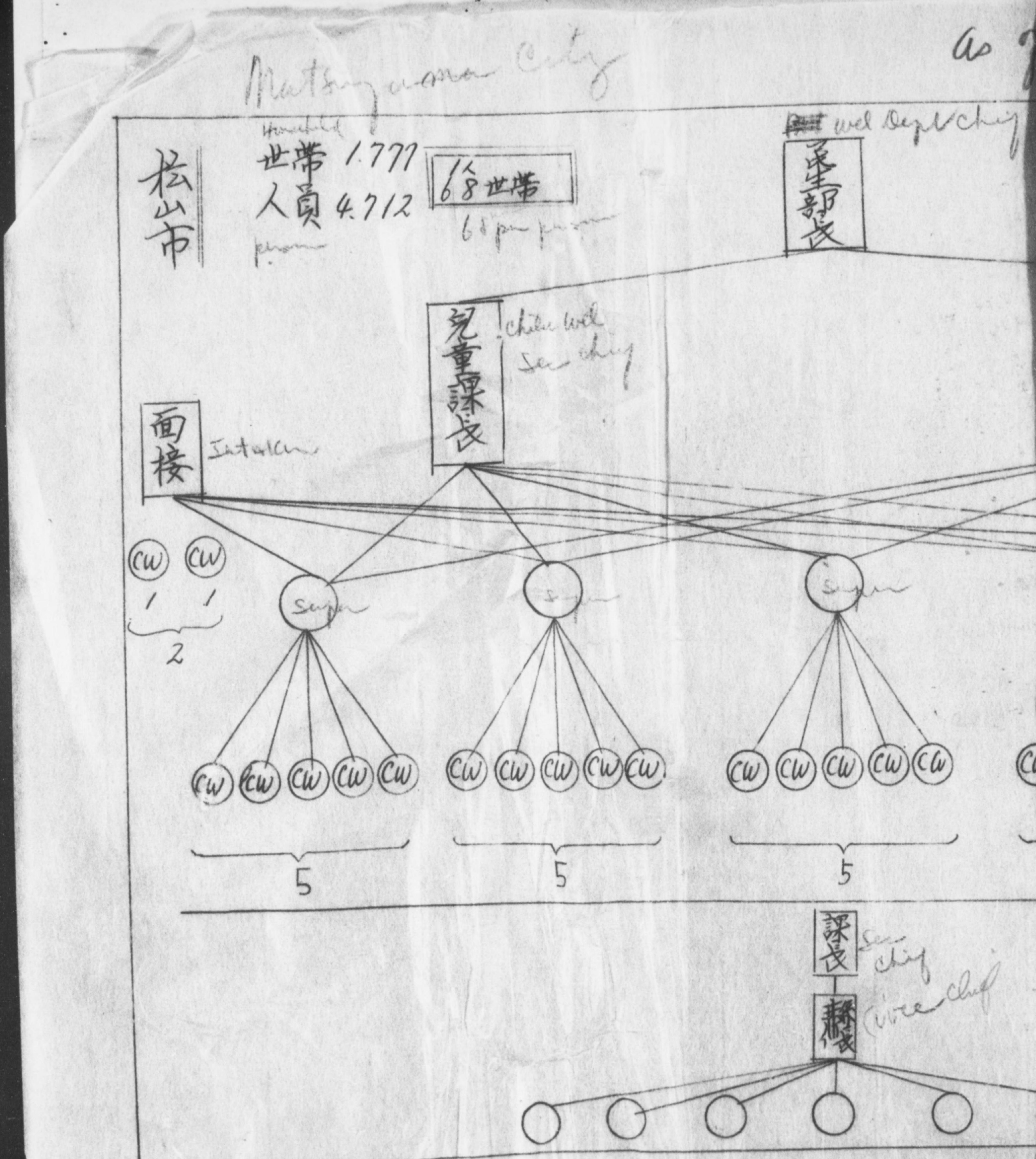
Miss R:

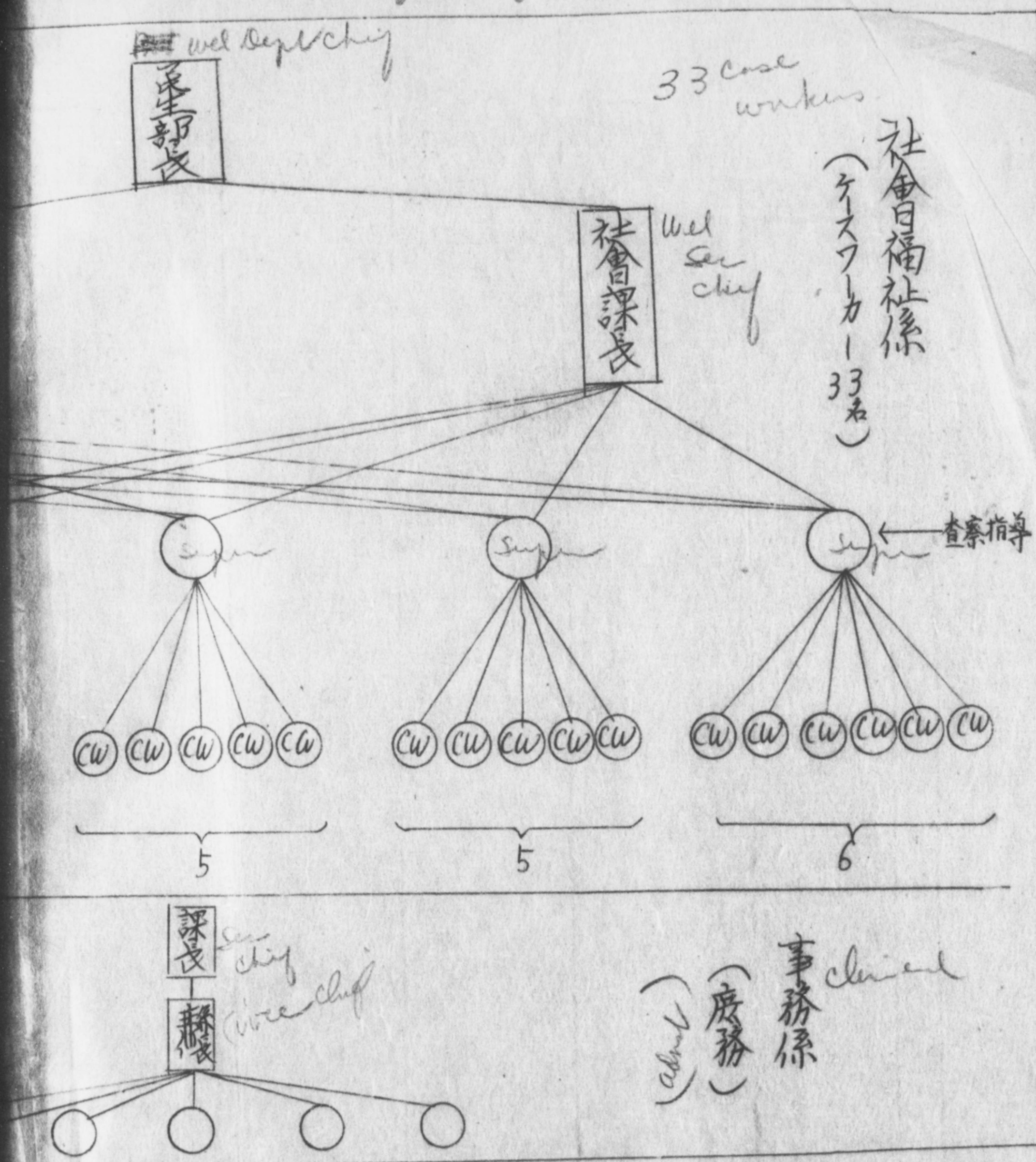
Miss R: It all depends on the situation. Patience, faith, hope and charity is very important in social work.

Matsumoto: I don't think this is a wayfayer problem because the man is living in Ehime. If she is a wayfayer it should be taken care by the city authority.

Question: Can a protection program be made to her?

Miss R: No matter what she is she should be protected if she is need. She may have made a mistake but protect her to prevent the child to become delinquent.


Matsuyama City
松山市
Household
世帯 1.777
人員 4.712
persons
1人
68世帯
68 per person
wel Dept chief
部長
児童課長
Child wel Sec chief
面接
Interview
CW
2
5
課長
Sec chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

As of August 1950