

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

**Description of contents**

- (1) Box no. **2810**
- (2) Folder title/number: **(7)**  
**Field Report - Saitama - CW**
- (3) Date: **Dec. 1949 - July 1950**
- (4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
<b>9733, 9760</b>	<b>e</b>

(5) Item description and comment:  
**Saitama**

- (6) Reproduction:  Yes  No
- (7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)



*Saitama CW*

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION  
APO 500

RJA:ml

*Fale*  
*Saitama*  
*C.W.*

26 May 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Children's Town, Minamisakurai, Saitama Prefecture

On the occasion of a visit to KaCAR Welfare Section Office by Mr. Tatsuji Yamazaki, Executive Director of Children's Town, the following information was obtained:

Following Father Flannigan's visit to Japan, Mr. Nelson Neff, PH & W, GHQ, SCAP, had indicated that he desired to see a Japanese Boys' Town started in Japan. Many applications were made to Mr. Neff, and Mr. Yamazaki was selected, as his organization had been organized in October, 1949, and licensed to operate a children's institution.

Mr. Yamazaki said he graduated from Meiji University in 1935 and spent the next five years in post-graduate work at that university studying politics and economics. He then went to work as private secretary to Prince Matsudaira and is still engaged in that capacity. Prince Matsudaira is related to Mrs. Nobuko Matsudaira, President, Children's Town, Inc., who is the mother of Princess Chichibu.

The organization operating Children's Town is named Zaidan Hojin Kodomo-No Machi. The chairman is Mr. Ryutaro Takahashi, and Mr. Toshihiko Taketomo is chairman of the supervisory board. The staff is composed of the following: one executive director, his wife as managing director, three male guidance workers, one male clerk, three female nursery teachers, one male doctor, and two female nurses. There are no other staff. All the work is done by the children and by the nursery teachers and nurses. In describing how the work is done, Mr. Yamazaki contradicted himself several times. The three guidance workers are university students who attend classes in Tokyo during the day and whose main function seems to be to supervise the children in their study hours in the evening.

The institution has a capacity for fifty boys and twenty girls. At present, there are thirty-three boys and one girl whose ages range from six to seventeen years. All of the children have been referred by the Child Welfare Centers of Urawa and Kumagaya. Under their admission rules, children can be taken from any place in the country, and Mr. Neff had indicated that he felt the institution should be available to all children. The organization hopes eventually to build and maintain twenty "Boys' Towns" throughout the nation.



SUBJECT: Children's Town,  
Minamisakurai, Saitama Prefecture

26 May 1950

The building being used is owned by the Ministry of Finance which has rented it to Saitama Prefecture which, in turn, rents it to the institution for ¥65,000 annually. Mr. Yamazaki was not sure of this amount. To date, money for the repair and remodeling of the building and equipment has come from the following sources:


1948 - Welfare Ministry	¥1,125,000
1950 - Welfare Ministry	¥1,500,000
1950 - Saitama Prefecture	¥1,500,000
1948-50 - Mr. Yamazaki's personal funds	¥ 800,000

Additional private donations from American sources have also been received, but Mr. Yamazaki could not give details and promised to submit a complete written financial report as soon as possible. He cited the women's religious organizations of Camp Drake, Washington Heights, and the GHQ Chapel Center as some of the American organizations contributing. The only private contribution from Japanese sources has been the current drive now in process in the Saitama primary and secondary schools where the children are collecting small notes. Some of Mr. Yamazaki's personal friends have indicated that they would give money, but have not done so as yet.

Operational costs to date have been financed by the Child Welfare Law subsidy payments, and the ¥250,000 allocation from the Saitama Community Chest which was received in April, 1950, but for the previous fiscal year. The next allocation will not occur until April, 1951.

All of the children except four who are too young attend the public schools in the area. The primary school is thirty minutes' walk from the institution; the secondary school, three minutes'. In the morning before school, the children clean their rooms and help in the kitchen. After school hours and on Saturdays and Sundays, the children work on the farm and in the garden of the institution.

There are no recreation or leisure time activities except the 7:00-7:30 P.M. study period each school day, during which time the staff is in attendance to assist the children in their studies.

  
ROLAND J. ARTIGUES  
Chief  
Public Welfare Section



HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

RWS/mm

KPW 319.2

21 March 1951

SUBJECT: Administrative Review of Saitama Prefectural Child Welfare Center

TO: SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs Section (Public Welfare)  
APO 500

In accordance with paragraph 9b, Operational Directive Number 7, Headquarters, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 3 April 1950, a report on administrative review of Saitama Prefectural Child Welfare Center is submitted.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl  
As indicated above  
(in trip)

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.  
Lt Col, Infantry  
Deputy Chief

CENTRAL FILE COPY



KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
APO 500

KMD/ml

KPW PR Saitama CW (12 Mar 51)

20 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Review of Saitama Prefecture Central Child Welfare Center,  
Urawa City, 12 March 1951

1. Persons Present: Welfare officer, Kathryn M. Davenport, accompanied by interpreter, Mr. Kentaro Kamimura; the following prefecture officials: Mr. Rokuro Mizuno, chief of Public Welfare Department; Mr. Takeo Orihara, Children's Section chief; Mr. Jiro Henmi, superintendent of the central center; Mr. Takeo Yoshii, Mr. Katsukawa, workers in the Discrimination Division of the Center. Conference was held from 1000 - 1500 hours.
2. Purpose of Conference:
  - a. To secure the organizational structure of the center and temporary shelter.
  - b. To secure information on staff assignments.
  - c. To study process of handling child welfare cases.
  - d. To secure information on the relationship of the child welfare official to the child welfare center and the social welfare secretary.
3. Summary of Review:
  - a. Organizational Structure of the Central Child Welfare Center and Temporary Shelter: Re: inclosures #1 and #1a for outlines of same. The central center serves the southern part of the prefecture, while a branch center located in Kumagaya City serves the northern part. Administratively, each is autonomous. There is, however, only one temporary shelter used by both centers. The majority of cases referred to the shelter are referred by the central center.
  - b. Staff Assignments: Re: inclosure #2 for outline of staffs of the central center and the temporary shelter. The staff is composed of a superintendent, an intake-clerical worker who acts as receptionist, four case-workers and a case-work supervisor. The intake worker, a high school graduate, is concerned only with the mechanical end of intake. She records factual data on the record face-sheet, which then

Incl 14



KPW FR Saitama CW (12 Mar 51)

SUBJ: Rev of Sait Pref CWC, Urawa City

20 Mar 51

goes to the casework supervisor. The supervisor makes up an index card, containing factual information only, gives the case a number and assigns it to the proper worker. The supervisor also "assists" the caseworkers with their cases. He was selected for his job on the basis of his training and "superior" knowledge and is more highly paid than the other caseworkers. Two men and two women comprise the rest of the casework staff. The men handle cases concerning educational guidance and problems involving juvenile delinquency; one of the women is primarily concerned with protection guidance; the other, a public health nurse, deals with health problems. The case load of each worker varies from 30 to 40 cases a month. Neither a doctor or a psychiatrist is a regular staff member. The health center which is within 10 minutes walking distance, is used for physical examinations. This includes a test for syphilis, stool test and X-ray. A psychiatrist is available on a part-time basis. It is apparent from questions asked by Mr. Yoshii, one of the staff psychologists, that his interest extends beyond testing into the field of psychiatric diagnosis and treatment. Diagnosis may be helpful in his work since he performs dually as a psychologist-caseworker. Frequent psychiatric consultations for case interpretation was recommended, but it was advised that treatment remain the job of the psychiatrist.

c. Process of Handling Child Welfare Cases:

- (1) Sources of referrals: Cases are referred to the center by police, guardians, social welfare secretaries, town and village personnel, primary school teachers, Family Court, child welfare officials, Jido-in. This is the order in which they are most frequently referred. Sometimes, children come without being referred. These are mostly vagrants or children 13 - 18 years of age who come requesting educational consultation or vocational guidance. During 1950, the center handled 54 such cases.
- (2) Disposition: Cases coming to the center are classified according to the type problem presented; disposition procedure follows as indicated:
  - (a) Juvenile delinquency: In cooperation with the jido-in, town and village personnel and/or the child welfare official, an investigation of the child's background is made, with emphasis on environmental and developmental history from birth. The Rorschach (ink-blot) test is used in determining basic character; I.Q. tests are given. The child may be sent to the temporary shelter for additional observation, but this is not done



KPW FR Saitama CW (12 Mar 51)  
SUBJ: Rev of Sait Pref CWC, Urawa City

20 Mar 51

routinely. Discrimination personnel concerned with the case, in addition to the center superintendent, confer together in deciding the outcome. Occasionally, the child welfare official involved will be asked to give his opinion. Disposition will involve one of the followings:

1. Returned home; placed under supervision of the CWO.
  2. Admonition; returned home; case becomes inactive.
  3. Sent to juvenile training school. The center expressed awareness of the importance of maintaining a continued relationship with the child and his family during the time the child is in the institution, but in actual practice, this is the exception rather than the rule. Generally, the case remains open in the center file, but nothing is done on it.
  4. If a child does not adjust in the institution, he is referred again to the center for a new disposition before any transfer is effected. In such cases, new psychological tests are given and appropriate decision is reached in conference as indicated above. Refer to paragraph (a).
- (b) Protection consultations: Investigation revolves around learning to what extent the financial situation in the family affects the child's welfare and behavior. Most of the families referred for protection consultation are covered by Daily Life Security Law, but assistance may be inadequate. The caseworker offers advice in regards to future planning. It was not possible to ascertain the extent of such advice, but it was stated that sometimes the center is able to get the Department of Welfare to increase the family's financial grant.
- (c) Education consultations: Most of the youth in this category are interested in receiving tests to determine the kind of advance study they should pursue.
- (d) Employment adaptability: Vocational guidance is given. A close, cooperative relationship is said to exist between the center and FESO and frequently the center is successful in initiating job placements.



KPW FR Saitama CW (12 Mar 51)  
SUBJ: Rev of Sait Pref CWC, Urawa City

20 Mar 51

- (e) **Mentally defectives:** If institutionalization is not warranted, guardians are given guidance in taking care of the child at home. Psychologists (two) are available at the center for testing, but when more expert advice is needed, a psychiatrist is available on call. He is the head doctor at the Moro Hospital in Urawa and runs a private home for mentally defectives.
- (3) **Temporary Shelter:** The shelter is used primarily for juvenile delinquents, orphans, vagrants, runaways, abused and deserted children. The average stay is one week, but abused and runaway children may remain as long as two months, during which time the center tries to work with the family or guardians to effect an adjustment so that the child may be returned to his home. If this is not possible, he will eventually be placed in an institution. Discussion at this point revolved around utilizing foster homes as temporary boarding homes for these children. It is realized that much interpretation would have to be given to foster parents concerning such a program, but center officials were interested. Further discussion follows in the section on Foster Homes. The temporary shelter is separated from the center; it is located about 2 miles away. Present facilities allow for the accommodations of 25 children. Last year, a fire destroyed the second floor of the shelter, but when repairs are completed, it will accommodate 45. Generally, about 23 children are in temporary residence, the average age being 13. A very informal schedule is followed, but study is a definite part of the daily routine. Three of the 4 staff members are teachers and live in the shelter. Written records on observations of the children in the shelter represent a synthesis of opinion of all the staff and are kept by any one of the teachers. It was suggested that this responsibility be specifically delegated to one person. Records are turned over to the center when disposition is to be made.
- d. **Child Welfare Official - Social Welfare Secretary:**
- (1) There are 9 child welfare officials who work out of 8 chiho jimusho (local offices) in Saitama Prefecture. Their primary responsibility is (child welfare) case-work in the districts, but some group guidance on child welfare is given through PTA and other women's clubs. Supervision is from the chief of the chiho jimusho office.
- (2) Thirty-one of the prefecture's 81 social welfare secretaries are assigned to the prefecture office



KFW FR Saitama CW (12 Mar 51)  
 SUBJ: Rev of Sait Pref CWC, Urawa City

20 Mar 51

of Department of Welfare. The remainder are distributed between the cities, towns and villages. Some of the secretaries are former employees of the Dept. of Welfare who were given new job titles. Others were appointed through examination. Re: inclosure #3 for examination outline. (It was not possible to ascertain the number of each.) They are assigned to the Children's Section, Protection Section, Social Affairs Section and each chiho jimusho. There is dual supervision, coming from the chief of the particular section to which a secretary is assigned, plus the chief of the Dept. of Welfare.

- (3) According to officials present at this conference, there is no conflict regarding CWO or SWS. Both are performing effectively. No instance is known of the CWO supervising the SWS, although they may work cooperatively on a case. Child welfare officials make referrals to the center, make investigations at the center's request, express opinions regarding disposition of a case when asked. The relationship seems to be a good one. Supervision from the center superintendent or staff is not apparent. SWS also make referrals to the center. They are primarily concerned with material assistance cases and do seem to have a working relationship with the center's protection consultation worker.

e. (1) Foster Homes: As of 28 February 1951, eighty-two children were in 79 foster homes in Saitama Prefecture. It was said that many applicants seeking to become foster parents are rejected because of their lack of understanding about the program. "They make application to become foster parents and get a child just as if it were the same as FESO." Home investigations are done by the child welfare official or social welfare secretary. The average age of children in foster homes is 10 years. Infrequent contact is maintained with the foster parents once a child is placed. Since the inception of the program in April 1948, one child has run away from a foster home; seven children have been returned to institutions. To increase public understanding about foster homes and encourage families to take younger children, especially pre-school age, publicity - using the press, radio, movie screen, women's clubs - was suggested. Merits of short playlets which could be produced for radio and screen, and the use of appealing pictures of young children were discussed. It was suggested that publicity be geared toward increased public understanding of:

- (a) The needs that young, pre-school age children have for homes.
- (b) Willingness on the part of foster parents to take children on a temporary basis.



KPW FR Saitama CW (12 Mar 51)  
 SUBJ: Rev of Sait Pref CWC, Urawa City

20 Mar 51

(a) The need for foster parents who love children.

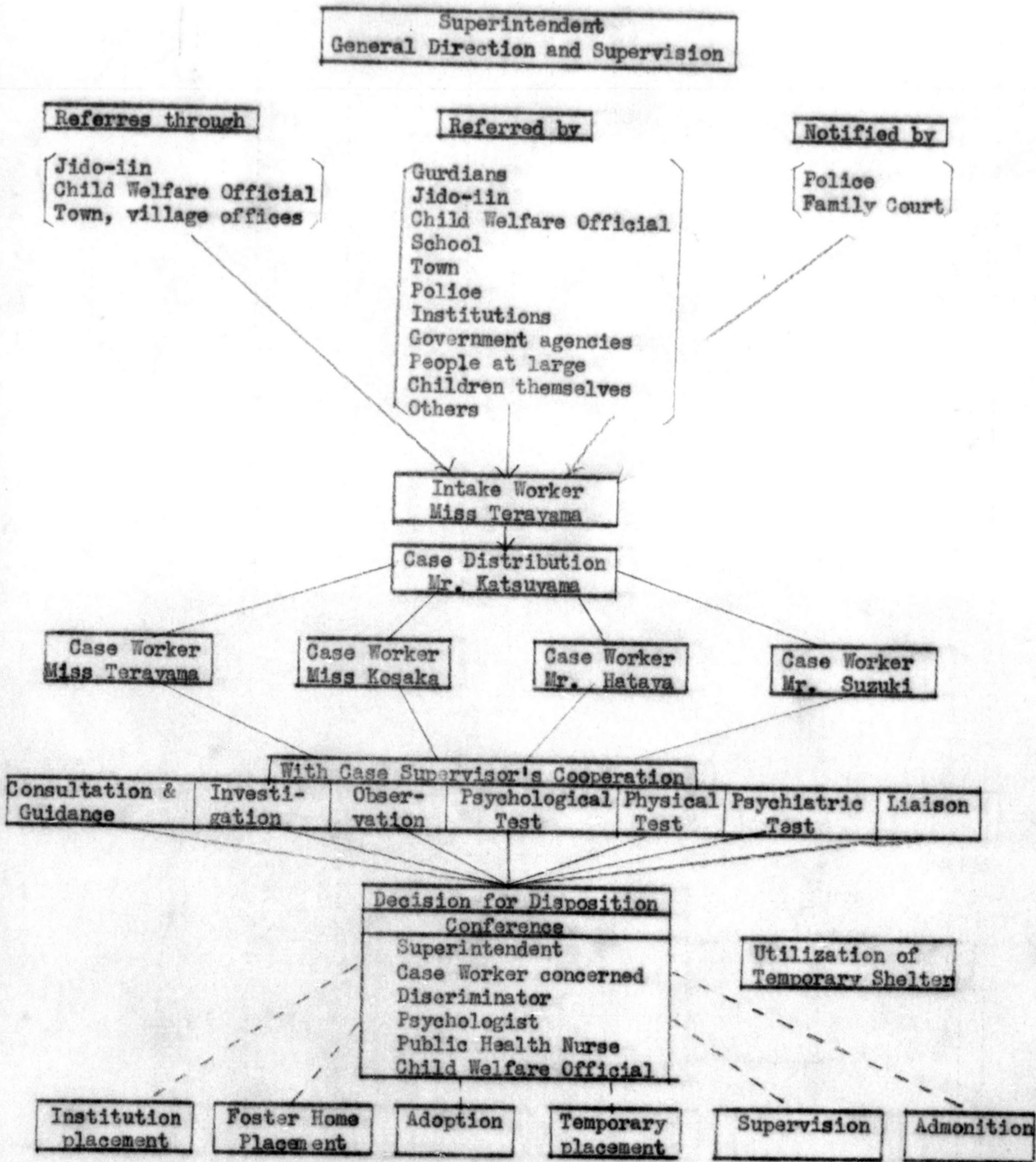
(2) Although financial assistance should be given, it was not felt that this point should be emphasized in a publicity campaign.

4. Evaluation: Officials with whom this conference was held seem eager to operate an effective center program. They are aware of many of their weak points and expressed special concern in improving and broadening the foster-home plan. A good working relationship seems to exist between staff members. Although each worker is somewhat of a specialist in a particular phase of the center program, each seems to have some awareness of the importance of seeing a child as a "whole person" and cooperating with other community agencies for his welfare. It is doubtful that the child welfare official - social welfare secretary situation is operating as ideally as pictured, but it does seem that some thought has been given to a delineation of duties. It is encouraging to note that some social welfare secretaries were appointed as a result of a competitive examination. The center is not yet fully cognizant of the function of the intake worker and it is not clear how the case-work supervisor is being used. Nevertheless, special workers are assigned for these jobs and interest was indicated in how they could most effectively be utilized.

3-~~Encl~~-Annexes:  
 A 1. Org Struc & Funct of Cen CWC (in trip) KATHRYN M. DAVENPORT  
 B 1a. " " " " Temp Shel (in trip) Public Welfare Adviser  
 B 2. Outline of Staff Assignments (in trip)  
 C 3. Exam for SWS (in trip)



ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CENTER



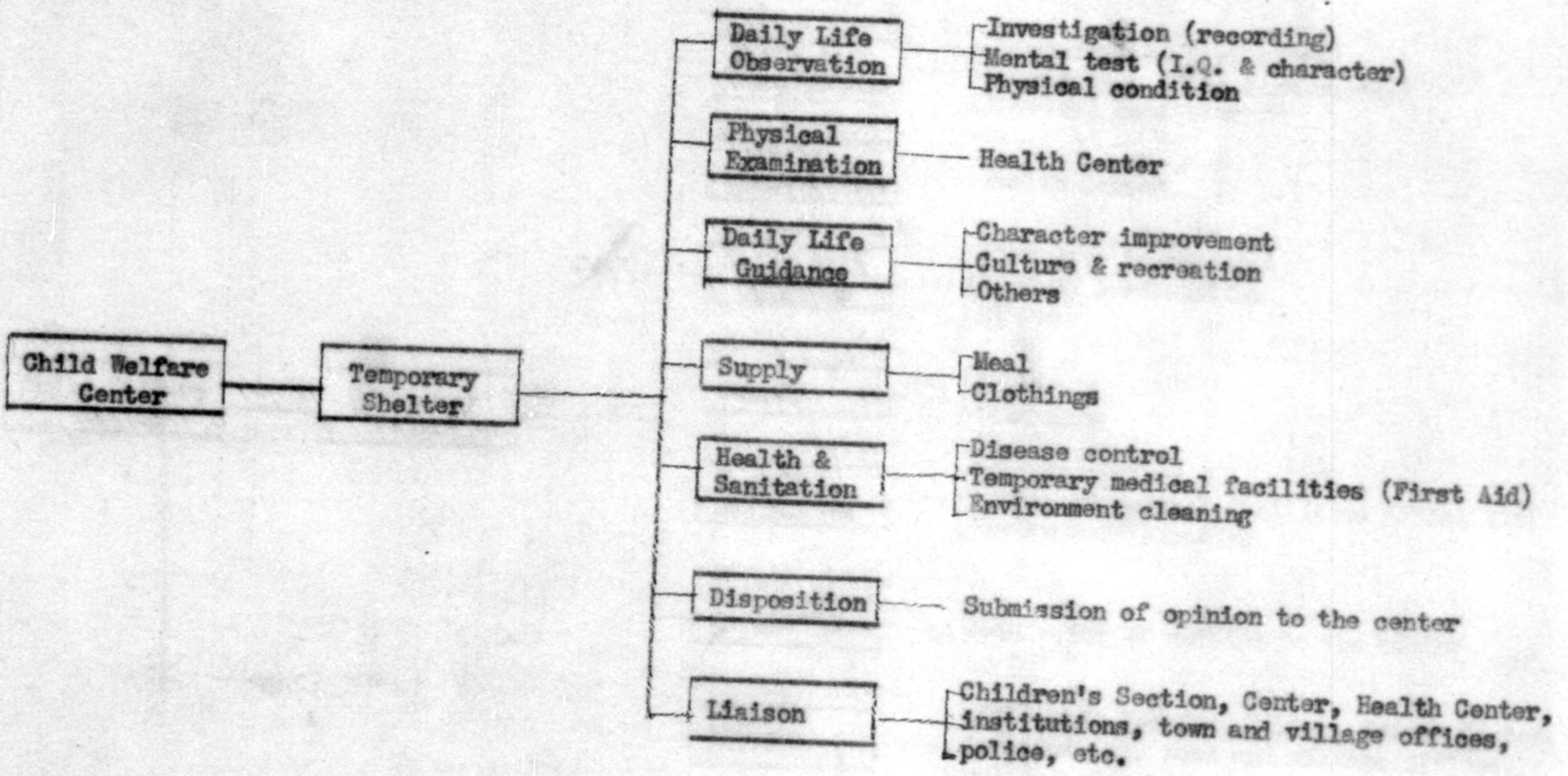
Annex A to Incl 19

ENCLOSURE



*Report 1st Census & S*

ORGANIZATIONAL & FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE TEMPORARY SHELTER





LIST OF STAFF OF SAITAMA CHILD WELFARE CENTER

Name	Position	Age	School	Background	Date Appointed
Jiro Henmi	Superintendent	58	Normal School	Principal of Primary School Chief of Girls' High School Chief of Youth Training School	15 May 1948
Yoshimitsu Katsukawa	Case Supervisor	44	Normal School	Principal of Primary School	15 May 1948
Takeo Yoshii	Discrimination	33	Psy. Dept. of Waseda University	Prefectural welfare official Personnel administrator of private Co.	23 Feb. 1949
Nobuji Suzuki	Case Worker	29	College	Central Meteorological Observatory Primary school teacher	15 Sept. '48
Masao Hataya	Case Worker	35	College	Treasurer of Government agency Welfare official of city office	30 Sept. '48
Ayako Fujii (female)	Public Health Nurse, Case Worker	27	Higher Primary	Public health nurse Prefectural health personnel	20 Sept. '50
Yasu Terayama (female)	Intake Worker	25	Girls' High School	Government worker Janitor of the center	19 March '49
Shige Kosaka (female)	Case Worker	42	Normal School	Primary school teacher	20 April '50

TEMPORARY SHELTER

Shizuka Ohmuro	Superintendent	46	Normal School	Principal of Primary School Child welfare official	25 March '48
Hidetaka Itteki	General Affairs	41	College	Instructor of Juvenile Training School Prefectural Social Work Official	23 Nov. '49
Hide Ohmuro (female)	Supply	39	Girls' High School	Primary school teacher	28 Feb. '49
Jiro Aizawa	Instructor	24	Social Work Dept. of Rissho University		

PART TIME WORKER

Kunio Yokokawa	Accountant	24	Primary position is in Children's Section, Welfare Department		
----------------	------------	----	---	--	--

Anna B. K. Baker



Written Examination Questions

(Social Welfare Secretaries)

## 1. Calculation

$$6(x + 3) + 2x - 5 = 4(x + 12) - x - 5$$

## 2. Prefectural Government Personnel may be classified as "special service" and "general service". Which among the followings should be included in "special service"?

- |                          |                  |                                   |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Governor              | 2) Vice-Governor | 3) Chief of General Affairs Dept. |
| 4) Clerical Official     | 5) Employee      | 6) Chief Revenue Official         |
| 7) Technical Official    | 8) Auditor       | 9) Assistant Chief Revenue        |
| 10) Chief of Secretariat |                  |                                   |

## 3. Answer to the following questions

- 1) Is what agency responsible for performing election of prefectural assembly-men, members of Board of Education, etc.
- 2) Population of Saitama Pref.
- 3) Quorum of Saitama prefectural assembly-men
- 4) Duty-hours of ordinary Government workers
- 5) Grown-up Day (one of the our national holidays to celebrate boys and girls for their attaining 20 years old in the year)

## 4. Explain "social security system" briefly

## 5. Explain the following matters briefly

- 1) a. "Public Assistance System"  
b. "Minsei-iin System"
- 2) a. Case Work  
b. Right to live (exist)

## 6. Answer to two questions out of the following three

- 1) Work Shop
- 2) Juvenile Training School

3) Aged People's Home

Annex C to Incl 19



7. Fill the following underlined blanks to make complete sentence

\_\_\_\_\_ people shall have \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain the minimum standard of wholesome and \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, the state shall use its endeavors for the promotion and \_\_\_\_\_ of social welfare and \_\_\_\_\_ and of public health.

(Art. 25 of the Constitution of Japan - Translator.)

*sheet 2 to Annex C9*



Character Test Paper (Oral Examination)

ATTITUDE:	gentle (+8)	servile (-5)	arrogant (-5)	
		standard (15)		
	humble (+7)	restless (-5)		<u>          </u> <sup>%</sup> (Out of 30%)
LANGUAGE:	clear (+10)	not clear (-5)	rude (-5)	
		standard (20)		
		stammering (-5)	meek-voiced (-5)	<u>          </u> <sup>%</sup> (Out of 30%)
JUDGEMENT:	good (+15)	indefinite (-5)	insufficient (-16)	
		standard (25)		<u>          </u> <sup>%</sup> (Out of 40%)

Total Percentages (out of 100%);           <sup>%</sup>

TESTER'S OPINION:

REMARKS: Hobby, etc.

*Sheet 3 to Annex C<sup>4</sup>*

*Final Report*



HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

RWS/mm/rn

KPW 319.2

26 February 1951

SUBJECT: Administrative Review of Saitama Prefectural Child Welfare Council

TO: SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs Section (Public Welfare)  
APO 500

In accordance with paragraph 9b, Operational Directive Number 7, Headquarters, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 3 April 1950, administrative review of Saitama Prefectural Child Welfare Council is submitted.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl  
As indicated above  
(in trip)

GEO. B. NIBLOCK, Jr.  
Lt Col, Infantry  
Deputy Chief

CENTRAL FILE COPY



COPY

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

KMD/rn/es

KPW FR Saitama CW (9 Jan 51)

10 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Review on Child Welfare Council, Kencho Welfare Department  
Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture, 9 January, 1951

1. Persons Present: Welfare Officer, Kathryn M. Davenport, accompanied by Interpreter, Mr. Kentaro Kamimura and the following Prefectural Welfare Department officials: Mr. Rokuro Misuno, chief of Public Welfare Department; Mr. Shose Kanamori, Welfare Division Chief; Mr. Takeo Orihara, Children's Section Chief; Miss Sumie Inoue, Maternal and Child Division Chief. Conference was held from 1030 to 1245.

2. Purpose of Conference:

a. To determine if responsible officers are carrying out laws, directives, regulations re: Child Welfare Council.

b. To study organizational and functional set-up of Council.

3. Summary of Review:

a. The Prefectural Child Welfare Council was established on May 1, 1948 according to the Child Welfare Law, #164 (Councils were established in the municipalities, towns and villages in June, 1949 according to the amended regulation of the law and at present 3 cities and 122 towns and villages have councils. Re: enclosure #3. The remainder are working toward establishment of same in the near future).

b. Council Structure

(1) Membership: The Saitama Child Welfare Council is composed of 20 members. Five (approximately 2/5) are public officials. Re: to enclosure #1 for council membership. The Prefectural Welfare Officials are guided by principles set forth by the Welfare Ministry on their Selection of people who may become members of the Council. The Prefecture Welfare Officials give names of potential members to the Chief of the Welfare Department, who makes the final choice. In his selection, the Welfare Department Chief is guided by an individual's interest in Child Welfare Work.

(2) Organizational Structure: Both Chairman and Vice-chairman

Incl 15 (cy)

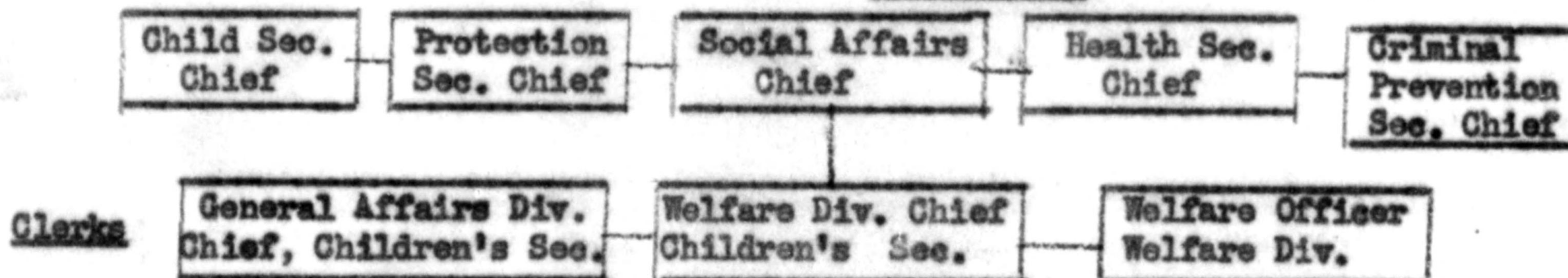


KPW FR Saitama CW (9 Jan 51)

SUBJECT: Rev of CW Council, Kencho Wel Dept Urawa City

10 Jan 51

were elected by mutual vote. The chairman is a member of the Prefectural Assembly; the Vice-chairman is a Minsei-in. There are 5 secretaries whose responsibilities are administrative (preparing drafts, etc.), assisted by 3 clerks. The secretaries and clerks are appointed by the prefectural governor. They are part-time volunteer employees of the council, but each is a paid prefectural official.

SECRETARIES

- (3) (a) Committees and Temporary Council Members: Mr. Orihara, Chief-Children's Section, stated that there was one committee of 11 members within the council - The Day Nursery Committee - which concerned itself with:
1. The distribution of UNICEF milk and
  2. Obtaining supplementary food rations for children.
- (b) Since certain foods are no longer rationed, this latter function is no longer a major responsibility
- (c) In further discussing this "committee" and its connection with the council, it was revealed that such a "committee" exist in name only. Actually, Child Welfare Council members are in contact with people in the community who have access to certain items. For example, if more soya sauce is needed, a council member will contact a person from whom this can easily be obtained. It appears that there were originally 11 such people, who constituted the council's "Temporary Members". They are currently inactive.

c. Council Functions: The council is advisory in nature, its primary function being that of "passing opinions" to the Governor on issues which he raises. Re: to enclosure #2 for inquiries that have been made by the Governor in the past. At such times the council will "urge" each member to attend a meeting to "deliberate". An outside person an expert in his field, may be called in to talk to the council members in helping them to form opinions, or they may conduct field trips (very infrequently) to obtain first hand information. There are no study groups within the council, however, and any real attempt to obtain current factual data appears to be lacking. Regular council meetings are held once every 2 months. The last meeting was on 24th November 1950.



KPW FR Saitama CW (9 Jan 51)

SUBJECT: Rev of CW Council, Kencho Wel Dept Urawa City

10 Jan 51

- (1) It appears further that the extent of contact between the Prefectural Council and those in the cities, towns and villages is limited to the Prefectural Council passing down "opinions" which have been approved by the Governor. Mutual Liaison (Article 8 par. 4) is non-existent. The council does not act as an advisor group to community groups. Mr. Mizuno, chief of the Pref. Welfare Department did not interpret the law to include this as one of its functions.
- d. (1) Special Projects: Re: to enclosure #2 for listing of issues which have received special consideration by the council in the past. The most important projects for 1950 were:
- (a) Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency
  - (b) Protective Measures for Mother and Child
  - (c) Measures for Children away from School over long period of time.
- (2) "Special consideration" apparently means these were the outstanding issues brought to the Council by the Governor about which opinions were "demanded". To date, the Council does not have a projected plan for the new year. Its next meeting is planned for the latter part of January; the end of the fiscal year is in March.

4. Evaluation: To all questions asked about the structure and function of the Child Welfare Council, Mr. Mizuno especially was prompt to point out that they were operating exactly as the law stated. This is true; they are going according to the letter of the law, but it is extremely doubtful that within the group there is any real understanding of a council as a pilot or steering organization. Since study and research is not a part of the council's function, the reliability and objectivity of the "opinions" passed on to the Governor are doubtful. Mr. Mizuno stated that at present there is very little interest among the people of Saitama in Child Welfare and less interest in the Child Welfare Council. He did not see the council as an agency to awaken interest. The council is an autocratic group, with very little real democratic process involved.

5. Suggestions: Welfare Officer suggested that council consider how it might expand its influence and create community interest. Advisability of working through communities also discussed.

*Appendix*  
3 incls

- 15/ KATHRYN M. DAVENPORT  
Public Welfare Adviser
- A1. CW Council Membership List *(in trip)*
  - B2. Issues Considered by CWC to Date (9/50) *(in trip)*
  - C3. Gun & Municipal Districts in Saitama having CW Councils *(in trip)*



CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP LIST

Date of Appointed	Name of Member	Address	Background
July 23, 1949	ROKURO MIZUNO	In the compound of the Prefectural Office	Welfare Dept. Chief of the Prefecture
"	SUSUMU KANAI	"	Health Dept. Chief of the Prefecture
May 1, 1948	CHIHIRO TSUKAHARA	Board of Education of Saitama	Culture & Welfare Dept. Chief of the Prefecture
April 30, 1950	DENJI HAYASHI	Education Dept. of the Saitama University	Education Dept. Chief of the Saitama Pref.
"	YUKIO IRIToya	Urawa Procurator's Office	Procurator
"	KURAJI MATSUMOTO	Matsuyama, Matsuyama-machi, Hiki-Gun	Prefectural Assembly Member
"	IPPu SAITO	#379, Kamiojuku, Kamio-machi, Kitadachi-Gun	"
"	KOTARO ITAYA	#5-18, Tokiwa-machi, Urawa City	Managing Director of the Press "Saitama"
"	KIYOMI MARUKI	#38, Hongo, Moro, Moroyama-machi, Iruma-Gun	Superintendent of the "Ikushin-Ryo" Agency for Feeble-Minded Children
"	MATSUJI HAGIWARA	#148, Dotejuku, Omiya-City	Chairman of Doctors' Ass'n in Saitama
"	SEINNO SUKE IKEDA	Tokyo Oka-machi, Iruma-Gun	Mayor of Toyooka-machi (Town)
"	GERMAN WOMAN KICKRICH	"Aisen-Ryo" (Child Welfare Agency) Reihamura, Kitasaitama-Gun	Volunteer Child Instructor for 29 years
"	MISAO SHIKI	#373, Zenchi, Urawa City	Former Minsei-iin, Staff Member of Women's Club
"	MICHIKO SHIRAIISHI	#3-93, Kitaurawa, Urawa City	Urawa Branch Chief of YWCA
"	CHUJIRO IMAI	Ohmiya Hospital of the Japan Red Cross Society in Ohmiya City	Vice President of Ohmiya Hospital of the Japan Red Cross Society, Chief of pediatrics
"	KATSUJI OHISHI	#6-74, Kishi-machi, Urawa City	Minsei-iin, Chairman of Minsei-iin's federation
"	KYO AKUTSU	#2965, Koshigaya-machi, Minamisaitama-Gun	Koshigaya-machi, Town Assembly Member, Chairman of cultural Women's Club
"	SHIZU KUROKI	Warabi-machi, Kita-Adachi-Gun	Superintendent of Warabi Mother's Home, town assembly member
"	SADAYUKI OHTOMO	#135, Ohaza-Harayama Shinden, Urawa City	Chairman of PTA Liaison Council of Saitama

SECRETARIES

Secretary	TAKEO ORIHARA	Children's Section Chief
Secretary	MISAO OHSAWA	Protection Section Chief
Secretary	KI TAKEDA	Social Affairs Section Chief
Secretary	YUKIO HIYAMA	Medical Administration Sec. Chief
Secretary	RYO KAKEGAWA	Criminal Prevention & Statistics Section Chief

3 Clerks



ISSUES CONSIDERED BY CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL TO DATE (9/50)

	Date of Meeting	Matters (only important) Deliberated, Inquired by the Governor or Recommended by the Council
1st	July, 1948	Matters concerning registration of foster parents and the youth problem
2nd	Sept, 1948	Concerning registration of foster parents
Temporary Meeting	28 Feb. 1949	Concerning preventive measures against juvenile delinquency
"	26 May 1949	Concerning preventive measures against juvenile delinquency
3rd	10 June 1949	Concerning registration of foster parents, preventive measures against juvenile delinquency and development of qualification of "Kamishibai" player
4th	27 July 1949	Concerning registration of foster parents, establishment of special committee in connection with day nursery food distribution and proposal for the consents towards the obtaining of authorization of day nurse's qualification. Selected Vice-Chairman through mutual vote.
5th	16 Nov. 1949	Concerning registration of foster parents, protection and loving care for the minors and enforcement of the ordinance against "Kamishibai" players.
6th	31 March 1950	Concerning registration of foster parents.
7th	7 Aug. 1950	Selected Chairman and Vice-Chairman through mutual vote. Concerning registration of foster parents and measures and direction for the school children absent from school for long time.
8th	4 Sept. 1950	Concerning registration of foster parents and protective measures for mother and child.

Annex B<sup>5</sup> to Incl 15



GUN AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS IN SAITAMA HAVING CHILD WELFARE COUNCILSAs of October 1950GUN DISTRICTS

Name of Gun	Name of Town and Village	Member of Councils
Kitaadachi-Gun 17	Kusaka-machi, Nitta-mura, Anko-mura, Katayanagi-mura, Yono-machi, Ohkubo-mura, Mamiya-mura, Ohishi-mura, Kawataya-mura, Bashitsu-mura, Tsunomitsu-mura, Minota-mura, Kotani-mura, Fukiage-machi, Nanari-mura, Haruoka-mura, Yamato-cho.	17
Iruma-Gun 12	Fukuoka-mura, Ohi-mura, Minamihata-mura, Miyoshi-mura, Tokyoka-machi, Iruma-mura, Okutomi-mura, Daito-mura, Koshio-machi, Umezono-mura, Naguri-mura, Haraichiba-mura.	12
Hiki-Gun 21	Matsuyama-machi, Fukuoka-mura, Miyamae-mura, Karashi-mura, Hachiwada-mura, Ogawa-mura, Takesawa-mura, Ohkawa-mura, Taira-mura, Meikaku-mura, Imajuku-mura, Takasaka-mura, Nomoto-mura, Nakayama-mura, Ikusa-mura, Mihoya-mura, Onino-mura, Higashiyoshimi-mura, Minamiyoshimi-mura, Nishiyoshimi-mura, Kitayoshimi-mura.	21
Chichibu-Gun 11	Yokose-mura, Minano-machi, Haraya-mura, Kunikami-mura, Yoshida-machi, Ohta-mura, Ogano-machi, Kurayama-mura, Kamiyoshida-mura, Mitakawa-mura, Kagemori-mura.	11
Kodama-Gun 10	Watase-mura, Fujita-mura, Kyowa-mura, Nite-mura, Kanaya-mura, Kodama-machi, Jinbohara-mura, Omsawa-mura, Honjo-machi, Motoizumi-mura.	10
Osato-Gun 16	Ichida-mura, Yoshioka-mura, Gyosei-mura, Nara-mura, Nagai-mura, Hata-mura, Otokonuma-mura, Ohta-mura, Aketo-mura, Ohyori-mura, Niiai-mura, Hatasawa-mura, Yodo-mura, Dankin-mura, Motohata-mura, Yorii-machi.	16
Kitasaitama-Gun 28	Shimonobi-mura, Suka-mura, Kawamata-mura, Seisen-mura, Higashi-mura, Minata-mura, Hanyo-mura, Kasu-machi, Kisai-machi, Chujo-mura, Minamikawahara-mura, Hoshimiya-mura, Ohi-mura, Shingo-mura, Ota-mura, Saitama-mura, Kutsusu-mura, Suei-mura, Tegobayashi-mura, Shitami-mura, Kyowa-mura, Kasawara-mura, Tanashi-mura, Takayanagi-mura, Haramichi-mura, Ohkuwa-mura, Hirota-mura, Toyono-mura.	28
Minamisaitama-Gun	Ohbukuro-mura, Hagishima-mura, Hasuta-machi.	3
Kitakatsushika-Gun 4	Toyono-mura, Matsubuseryo-mura, Tomita-mura, Kawabe-mura.	4

TOTAL ..... 122

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS

Kawaguchi City
Ohmiya City
Chichibu City
SUM TOTAL ..... 3 cities, towns and villages.



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500EKG/mm  
Rec'd: 19 July 1950  
Typed: 20 July 1950

19 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Field Report

1. E. K. Callow - M. Yamanaka  
1030 to 1500 - 14 July 1950  
Urawa City, Saitama Ken

2. Conference was held with Mr. Orihara, chief of Child Welfare Division, Saitama Ken; Mr. Kikei Kurita, chief of Welfare Section, Kita-Adachi Chiho Jimusho; and Mr. Takeji Osawa, chief of Welfare Section, Urawa City.

3. A review of child welfare activities in this city was made. There is no separate Child Welfare Division. One clerk in the Welfare Section handles matters pertaining to the Child Welfare Law. Since October 1949 when Welfare Section was changed over to caseworker system the Jido-in have not been supposed to enter into case finding activities. However, most of the cases are still being referred by the Jido-in. The Welfare Chief stated that the principal child welfare functions are the finding of children needing admission to day nurseries, the finding of children needing foster-care and the finding of widows and children needing admission to Boshi Ryo. The chief stated there is now only one day nursery in operation in the city, the Urawa Shi Hoikuen, #124 Kishimachi 5-chome. However, applications have been submitted for three additional, one of which has been approved by the Ken and the Ministry for construction during the present fiscal year. It is planned to ultimately have a total of 11 day nurseries to correspond to the 11 branch city offices and the 11 primary schools. The Urawa Shi Hoikuen was originally established in 1934 by the Kosei Kai, a quasi-governmental association under the Social Affairs Division of the Ken. In April 1944 it was transferred to the City School Education Section and in April 1948 was transferred to the Welfare Section. At present 130 children attend daily. There are five Hobo and the chief of the Welfare Section, Mr. Osawa, is also the Day Nursery Chief. For the month of June 1950 total expenditures amounted to ¥57,987 or ¥43,095 for administrations, ¥7,173 for food. Tuition is collected from the children in four categories as follows: 1. Free - six children; 2. ¥100 per month - 33 children; 3. ¥200 per month - 42 children; 4. ¥300 per month - 40 children. The six free children are



SUBJECT: Field Report (Urawa - 14 July 50)

19 July 50

paid for by the Ken. The remaining unpaid balance for the other categories is paid for 80% national, 10% Ken and 10% local. The amount to be charged is said to be determined by the caseworker who is said to make a visit to the home of every applicant and to make a check of city-imposed taxes.

4. Another child welfare activity is the operation of the Urawa Shi Boshi Ryo, Horigaya Cho 1-chome #61. At present there are 12 widows with 17 children, a total of 29 persons being here. The staff consists of two people who "instruct residents to maintain sanitary standards" and care for children in the absence of their mothers. Only three widows are unemployed but eight receive DIA. The administrative cost for June, including salaries, was ¥14,689 and care cost ¥2,562 - total ¥17,251. The income from rentals was ¥1,300 (8 - 4½ mat rooms at ¥100 and 5 - 9 mat rooms at ¥140). There are no plans for additional Boshi Ryo as city is concentrating on day nurseries.

5. The City Office claims no responsibility for the foster-care program except to refer inquiries to the Child Welfare Center. The chief has no record of the number of foster-care placements in the city. There are, however, 25 registrations under Article 30. As a result of a notice posted on the bulletin board 3 August 1949 they received 20 registrations and as a result of another posted 1 April 1950 they received five.

6. The Jido-iin are asked to report juvenile delinquency problems to the Welfare Office. The Jido-iin still receive ¥600 per year plus expenses.

7. The city is quite proud of its Juvenile Police Association (see copy of regulations attached). While it is said to be primarily for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, it may be considered simply another "cultural" association.

8. There are two private institutions in the city - Hosannah-En (orphanage) and Kumiai-En (feeble-minded) but city has nothing to do with them.

*Edna K. Callow*  
EDNA K. CALLOW



AO/es

Regulation of Juvenile Autonomous Police Association in Urawa City

15 January 1950

Chapter 1

- Article 1: This police association is named Urawa city, Juvenile Autonomous Police.
- Article 2: This police association is organized by students of senior and junior high school in Urawa city.
- Article 3: The headquarter of this police association is established in the chief's residence, and branches are established in branch chief's residence.

Chapter 2

- Article 4: The object of this police association is to make the conduct of students of Urawa senior and junior high school all right, and cooperate positively with the operation of preventing crimes, delinquency, traffic accident, etc., and to establish bright, peaceful cultural city.

Chapter 3 Officers

- Article 5: Following officers are appointed and charge duties in each.
  - Juvenile Association Chief ----- 1 person { Controls all over this police
  - Juvenile Association Vice-director - 2 persons - Assist chief
  - Juvenile Department Chief ----- 4 persons { Charges duty of every department
  - Juvenile Section Chief ----- 7 persons { Controls every section and assists every department chief
- Article 6: 1 branch chief and 1 vice-director is appointed in every branch.



Article 7: Every officers' term of office is 1 year, and they are appointed by election.

Article 8: Instructors (consultant) are appointed for this police.

Article 9: In order to accomplish the object of this police association, following departments or sections are established and do their activity.

a. Headquarters

(1) Executive department

Traffic section - to observe anything about prevention of traffic accidents or general traffic affairs and to instruct all member of this association.

Criminal prevention section - to instruct all members of this association on matters which were given guidance by competent authorities concerning juvenile crime prevention.

Liaison section - liaison business inside and outside of this association.

(2) Cultural department

Cultural education section - aid for studying and publishing researches.

Newspaper section - to publish organ magazine or organ paper, and to make and produce books of every kind.

Sanitation section - clean up movement inside and outside of the school and the city.

(3) Activity department - to regulate all necessary for the activity of all members of this association.

(4) Planning department

Planning section

General affairs section - all personnel affairs.



(5) Accounts department - to do receipt and disbursement business of money which is necessary for this association, and to decide budget.

b. Branches

Juvenile autonomous branch (unit) is set up in every local district and works for the whole area of that local district.

A person in charge is appointed in every branch (unit) to connect with a person in charge in headquarters.

- Article 10: A periodical conference shall be held on first Sunday of every month.  
By the way, the Chief and the Planning Department Chief can hold meeting any time when it is necessary.
- Article 11: Proceedings of the general meeting or conference of this association shall be decided by two thirds of this association's members.
- Article 12: Everyone who wants to enter in this Police Association is allowed after he promised to charge any financial.
- Article 13: Detailed rules which is necessary to operate this police functions shall be prescribed separately.
- Article 14: Effective date of this regulation shall be 15 January 1950.

Detailed rules

- Article 1: Membership fee of this police association is fixed at 20 yen per month, and this is submitted by members' voluntary will. This amount shall be increased or decreased in accordance with necessity.
- Article 2: Officers of this police association shall be elected by the recommendation of every member.
- Article 3: When an officer of this police association retired from his post due to his private circumstance, this post shall be filled by next term officers conference.
- Article 4: Those who want to enter in this police association, shall come in contract with the nearest branch. He shall be allowed to enter after approved by this officers conference and based on this regulation.



(5) Accounts department - to do receipt and disbursement business of money which is necessary for this association, and to decide budget.

b. Branches

Juvenile autonomous branch (unit) is set up in every local district and works for the whole area of that local district.

A person in charge is appointed in every branch (unit) to connect with a person in charge in headquarters.

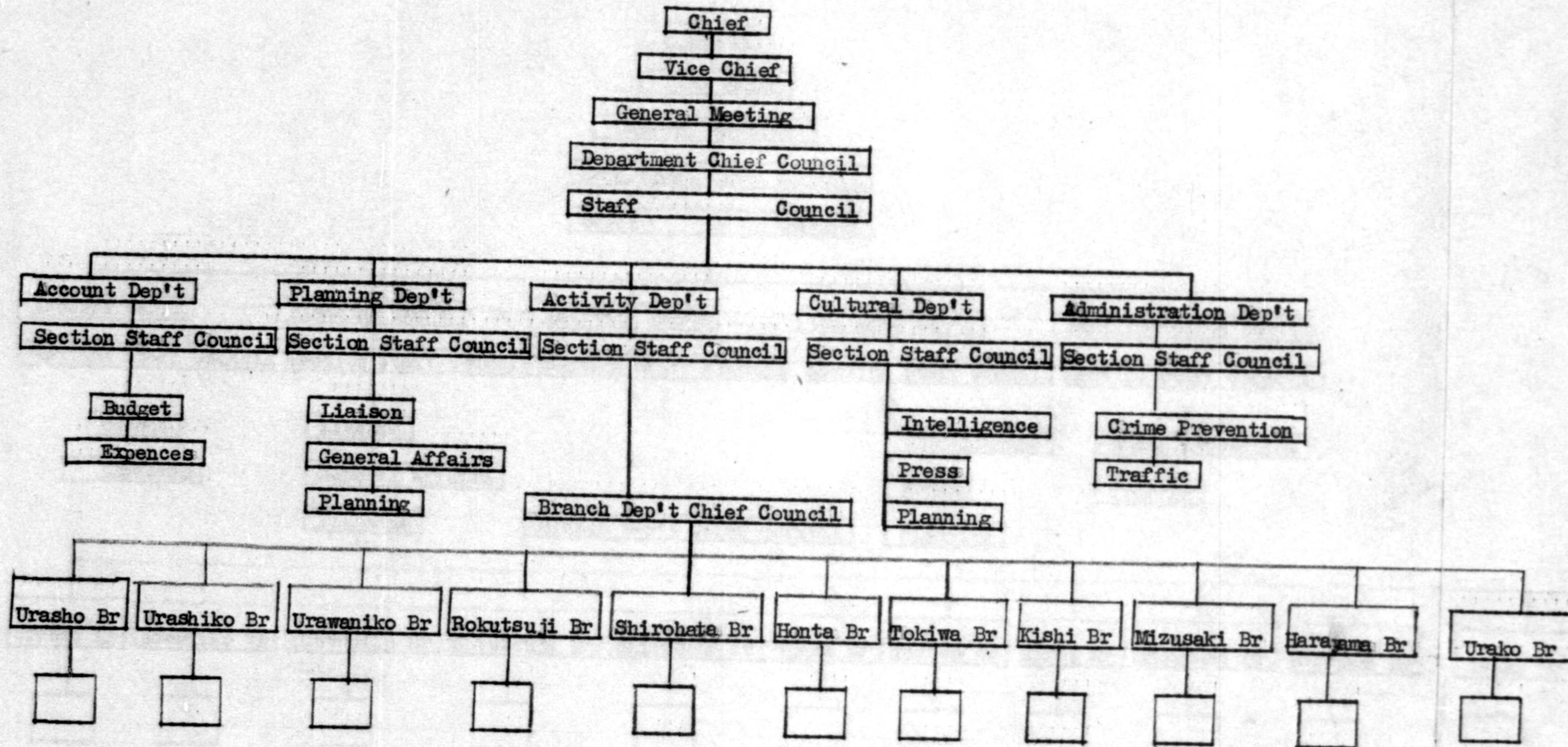
- Article 10: A periodical conference shall be held on first Sunday of every month.  
By the way, the Chief and the Planning Department Chief can hold meeting any time when it is necessary.
- Article 11: Proceedings of the general meeting or conference of this association shall be decided by two thirds of this association's members.
- Article 12: Everyone who wants to enter in this Police Association is allowed after he promised to charge any financial.
- Article 13: Detailed rules which is necessary to operate this police functions shall be prescribed separately.
- Article 14: Effective date of this regulation shall be 15 January 1950.

Detailed rules

- Article 1: Membership fee of this police association is fixed at 20 yen per month, and this is submitted by members' voluntary will. This amount shall be increased or decreased in accordance with necessity.
- Article 2: Officers of this police association shall be elected by the recommendation of every member.
- Article 3: When an officer of this police association retired from his post due to his private circumstance, this post shall be filled by next term officers conference.
- Article 4: Those who want to enter in this police association, shall come in contract with the nearest branch. He shall be allowed to enter after approved by this officers conference and based on this regulation.



Function of Urawa City Juvenile Autonomy Police



\* - Br - Branch

Note: Above Urasho Branch & Urako Branch are not yet established.



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

Rec'd: 28 June 1950  
Typed: 6 July 1950

EKC/jo  
28 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Field Report - Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture.

1. E.K. Callow - M. Yamane  
1000 - 1545, 27 June 1950  
Urawa City, Saitama Pref.

2. Conference was held at the office of the Chief of the Public Welfare Department. Those in attendance were Mr. Mizuno, Public Welfare Chief (during part of conference only), Mr. Orihara, Chief, Child Welfare Section, Mr. Nakamura, new Chief of Mother and Child Division and Mr. Kimitsuks, Pref. Assemblymen - Chairmen of Welfare Committee. Mr. Kimitsuks is a dentist by profession and is also President of Saitama Prefecture Dentists' Association. He stayed only a few minutes as he was due to attend a meeting of the Assembly.

3. A survey of children living in other than their own homes and register under Article 30, disclosed the following information. In Dec. 1949, there were 844 boys and 957 girls, a total of 1801 children, registered in the Ken. At the present time there are 2384 children registered, an increase of 583 this year. The officials are unable to state whether these are children that have been placed during this period or just those who were not previously registered. No statistics are available on the present number, but as of December 1949, statistics were as follows:

a. Reasons children were removed from own homes:

(1) Up-bringing		
Boys	214	
Girls	316	
Total	530	
(2) Employment		
Boys	630	
Girls	641	
Total	1271	



SUBJECT: Field Report, Urawa City, Saitama

28 June 1950

## b. Age Ranges:

	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Boys	8	7	15	21	29	38	81	160	267	201	17
Girls	3	3	12	28	34	41	94	192	289	242	19

## c. School Attendance:

## (1) Never attended

Boys	106
Girls	116
Total	222

## (2) Did not complete primary school

Boys	26
Girls	49
Total	75

## (3) Completed primary school only

Boys	215
Girls	307
Total	522

## (4) Attending primary school at present

Boys	46
Girls	56
Total	102

## (5) Completed lower secondary (compulsory)

Boys	208
Girls	148
Total	356

## (6) Completed former system-junior high (6-2)

Boys	127
Girls	141
Total	268

## (7) Did not complete lower secondary

Boys	103
Girls	113
Total	216

## (8) Attending lower secondary at present

Boys	13
Girls	27
Total	40



SUBJECT: Field Report, Urawa City, Saitama

28 June 1950

## d. Occupations of families with whom children reside:

a	Farmers	944
b	Industry	280
c	Merchants	355
d	Lumber Mill	1
e	Mining	17
f	Salaried	144
g	Other	60

This figure was said to cover nurses, midwives, composers, artists, etc.

e. Go-betweens were employed in 370 cases. No information was available regarding payments to go-between or relationship to either party. It was not known whether or not children were under contract nor whether the parents were previously indebted to employers, but officials agree that "probably some were."

## f. Support arrangements were:

Total expense borne by parents	=	45
"    "    shared equally	=	201
"    "    borne by employer	=	1529
Orphans who have funds or are being supported by relatives	=	26

## g. Eight registrations picked at random read as follows:

(1)	Girl	-18-	completed compulsory education-	Maid, ¥15,000 annually
(2)	"	17	"	" " " Baby watcher-¥600 mo. plus meals
(3)	"	17	"	" " " Textile work-¥1,000 mo.
(4)	"	18	"	" " " Housework-no salary
(5)	"	18	"	primary school Maid-¥700 mo.
(6)	"	19	"	" " " Baby watcher-¥1,000 mo.
(7)	"	17	"	junior high sch. Barber shop-no salary
(8)	Boy	17	"	" " " Servant, Store clerk - ¥8,000 annually



SUBJECT: Field Report, Urawa City, Saitama

28 June 1950

h. It was stated that it was not necessary for any of these placements to be approved by the P.E.S.O. No statistics have been compiled on the legal residence of the children, but it is thought by the officials that 90% are exchanged within the prefecture. The chief reason for this system is said to be the impoverished circumstances of the parents and most exchanges are thought to be beneficial to the children involved. The officials all agree that this system is absolutely necessary in Japan not only because of age-old custom but because of economic reasons. No investigations are made of these placements by the Child Welfare Section. While it is stated that they realize the value of such a procedure, there is not adequate staff with which to carry it out. It is felt by the officials that even though the Law requires registration of children within 3 months of the acceptance date, and in the case of infants, 1 month, there are still many such children who remain unregistered. The officials stated definitely that no referrals of this type are being made by the Child Welfare Center, as is the case in Chiba. None of these homes have applied nor have any been approved as foster homes.

4. The Child Welfare Section plans for the near future consist of:

a. Review of institutions for compliance with the Minimum Standards Law, necessary guidance and the preparation of in-service training programs after needs have been determined.

b. During the month of August, a one-week training course, for nursery teachers employed in Day Nurseries who are not yet registered, will be held. It is expected that about 50 persons will attend and certificates will be issued at the completion of the course.

c. Also in August, a one-week training course will be held for chiefs and guidance officials of institutions. It is expected that approximately 80 persons will attend.

d. In cooperation with the Sanitation Division of the Public Health Section, the well water used by all Child Welfare Institutions will be tested during the first week in July.

5. No new institutions have been established during the month of June. One new Day Nursery in Kawagoe City will be opened in July.



SUBJECT: Field Report, Urawa City, Seitama

28 June 1950

6. A review of the Yoshimi En, a private orphanage was made through the Child Welfare Section. The lack of information relative to this institution in the Child Welfare Section was appalling. The review proved to be valuable inasmuch as it brought to light the indifference with which such matters is handled in the Section. No time was available to inspect the institution, but same will be done at a later date. Report of review is attached.

1 Incl.  
Inst. Review

EDNA *Call* CALLOW



## INSTITUTION REVIEW

Yoshimi En - Private Orphanage  
Boys and Girls 1 to 18 years of age  
#183 Yoshimi, Shichihongi-Mura, Kodama-Gun, Saitama-Ken

1. Capacity 80 according to last record, but officials think it has been expended. Present number of inmates - 128.
2. Institution was established by a Mr. Yuichi Hanioka, its present chief, in 1945. The officials have no information about Mr. Hanioka's background or qualifications except that he was a salesman in Manchuria during the war. He probably, according to the Child Welfare officials, obtained some money from the Kosei Kaikan in 1947, for the purchase of the presently owned buildings, which were formerly part of a Japanese Army Airforce installation. The institution was operated under the control of the Kosei Kaikan until the latter part of 1947. In January 1948, it was first approved as a Protection Institution by Tokyo-to. In July 1948, it was approved as a Child Welfare institution by Saitama Child Welfare Section. Saitama did not make any lump-sum grants to the institution.
3. The only information other than monthly payment statistics in the Child Welfare Section is one year old. At that time the last inspection was made on 15 June 1949. The staff at that time was composed of the chief, one clerk, one part-time doctor, four guidance officials and three nursery teachers. All live at the institution except the doctor. Section has no idea of the number of dependents who might also be living at the institution.
4. The Section does not know the number of children attending school, but 88 are of school age. They at first gave this as the number attending school but it was obvious that total was obtained by checking the ages and they were obliged to make the admission.
5. The amount of money paid to the institution monthly by Saitama averages approximately ¥75,000. An amount is determined quarterly from past experience and paid in advance for administrative expenses, the monthly amount for the present quarter being ¥26,802 per month. Statements are submitted by the institution by the 5th of each month and adjustments are made at the end of each quarter. Saitama is at present paying for 30 children, all of whom are paid to have been placed there by the Child Welfare Center which has their complete records on file and the Child Welfare Section is satisfied that no children are being cared for who should be in their own homes. It is also said that none of the children are being paid for by their parents or through other sources. This institution received ¥350,000 from the 1949 Saitama Prefecture Community Chest campaign and it is felt that an amount was also received from Tokyo-to.



6. At the time of the inspection in June 1949, it was found that the institution fell far short of the required minimum standards. It was over-crowded, had no clinic or first-aid facilities, kitchen was unscreened, dishes were not kept clean and ditches were not kept open and running. Children were sleeping on blankets on wooden floors instead of tatami. Store room was disorderly and not considered clean. No daily menus were prepared and no record was kept of daily calories fed to children. All these inadequacies were ordered to be corrected, but no follow-up has been made to date.

7. The Child Welfare Section does not know whether or not any children have been taken from the institution as foster placements. Neither do they know whether or not there is any type of home work being carried on within the institution. As far as they know, the institution has no affiliation with any factory.

8. The Child Welfare Section has heard many complaints about this institution but it has heard some good things also. An inspection will be made by the Section next week and Welfare Officer will inspect the institution with representatives from the Section at a later date.

EDNA K. CALLOW



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION  
APO 500

RJA:ml

26 May 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Children's Town, Minamisakurai, Saitama Prefecture

On the occasion of a visit to KaCAR Welfare Section Office by Mr. Tatsuji Yamazaki, Executive Director of Children's Town, the following information was obtained:

Following Father Flannigan's visit to Japan, Mr. Nelson Neff, PH & W, GHQ, SCAP, had indicated that he desired to see a Japanese Boys' Town started in Japan. Many applications were made to Mr. Neff, and Mr. Yamazaki was selected, as his organization had been organized in October, 1949, and licensed to operate a children's institution.

Mr. Yamazaki said he graduated from Meiji University in 1935 and spent the next five years in post-graduate work at that university studying politics and economics. He then went to work as private secretary to Prince Matsudaira and is still engaged in that capacity. Prince Matsudaira is related to Mrs. Nobuko Matsudaira, President, Children's Town, Inc., who is the mother of Princess Chichibu.

The organization operating Children's Town is named Zaidan Hojin Kodomo-No Machi. The chairman is Mr. Ryutaro Takahashi, and Mr. Toshihiko Taketomo is chairman of the supervisory board. The staff is composed of the following: one executive director, his wife as managing director, three male guidance workers, one male clerk, three female nursery teachers, one male doctor, and two female nurses. There are no other staff. All the work is done by the children and by the nursery teachers and nurses. In describing how the work is done, Mr. Yamazaki contradicted himself several times. The three guidance workers are university students who attend classes in Tokyo during the day and whose main function seems to be to supervise the children in their study hours in the evening.

The institution has a capacity for fifty boys and twenty girls. At present, there are thirty-three boys and one girl whose ages range from six to seventeen years. All of the children have been referred by the Child Welfare Centers of Urawa and Kumagaya. Under their admission rules, children can be taken from any place in the country, and Mr. Neff had indicated that he felt the institution should be available to all children. The organization hopes eventually to build and maintain twenty "Boys' Towns" throughout the nation.



SUBJECT: Childrer Town,  
Minamisakurai, Saitama Prefecture

26 May 1950

The building being used is owned by the Ministry of Finance which has rented it to Saitama Prefecture which, in turn, rents it to the institution for ¥65,000 annually. Mr. Yamazaki was not sure of this amount. To date, money for the repair and remodeling of the building and equipment has come from the following sources:


1948 - Welfare Ministry	¥1,125,000
1950 - Welfare Ministry	¥1,500,000
1950 - Saitama Prefecture	¥1,500,000
1948-50 - Mr. Yamazaki's personal funds	¥ 800,000

Additional private donations from American sources have also been received, but Mr. Yamazaki could not give details and promised to submit a complete written financial report as soon as possible. He cited the women's religious organizations of Camp Drake, Washington Heights, and the GHQ Chapel Center as some of the American organizations contributing. The only private contribution from Japanese sources has been the current drive now in process in the Saitama primary and secondary schools where the children are collecting small notes. Some of Mr. Yamazaki's personal friends have indicated that they would give money, but have not done so as yet.

Operational costs to date have been financed by the Child Welfare Law subsidy payments, and the ¥250,000 allocation from the Saitama Community Chest which was received in April, 1950, but for the previous fiscal year. The next allocation will not occur until April, 1951.

All of the children except four who are too young attend the public schools in the area. The primary school is thirty minutes' walk from the institution; the secondary school, three minutes'. In the morning before school, the children clean their rooms and help in the kitchen. After school hours and on Saturdays and Sundays, the children work on the farm and in the garden of the institution.

There are no recreation or leisure time activities except the 7:00-7:30 P.M. study period each school day, during which time the staff is in attendance to assist the children in their studies.

  
ROLAND J. ARTIGUES  
Chief  
Public Welfare Section



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

AHK/an

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Saitama on 24 February 1950

TO: Mr. W. H. James, Chief,  
Public Welfare Section

1. The undersigned Welfare Officer, Annabelle H. Kent, and Tatsuko Ohara (JN), Advisor, conferred with Prefectural Welfare Dept. and Child Welfare Center Officials as follows:
  - a. Conferences with Mr. Mizuno, Chief, Welfare Department, Mr. Osawa, Chief of Protection, Mr. Muramatsu, Inservice Training Director, and Mr. Orihara, Chief of Child Welfare Section from 0830 - 0950, and
  - b. Conference with Child Welfare Center and Child Welfare Official Staff from 1000 to 1530.
2. The general plan for inservice training for 1950 - 51 was reviewed and found comprehensive in content and focused on the full-time paid welfare staff at all levels of operation. Detailed plans are now being prepared on the content of the training and study courses.
  - a. The Child Welfare Officials monthly 1 day meeting with Prefectural Officials which had been concerned only with Prefectural Instructions is now to include following:
    - (1) In AM brief discussion of instruction and operation followed by case presentations of Child Welfare Officials on a rotating basis.
    - (2) In the PM the book "Theories and Case Work Practice" will be used as a text for discussion and study.
3. Mr. Osawa agreed to revise the report required from each local office preparatory to administrative reviews so that it includes data which is focused on the activities of the full-time paid staff. Data concerning each Minsei-iin's case load is to be omitted in the reports from model areas.
4. Mr. Mizuno agreed that a supervision for the Child Welfare Officials is necessary and that such a person be a staff member of the Prefectural Child Welfare Section. The Child Welfare Officials are receiving no direction or guidance on their cases except for those



referred to the Child Welfare Center. As in other Prefectures the Child Welfare Officials' case load consists of

- a. Cases studied in the center, and
- b. So-called slight cases, which are not studied at the Center. On these the Child Welfare Official by himself determines whether the case is "slight".

5. Child Welfare Center Conference

- a. A review of the Center's master index file revealed that;
  - (1) It is used only for the purpose intended, that is, identification.
  - (2) Since the file was divided into two alphabetical parts, one for active and one for closed cases it was recommended that all these cards be filed in together. The separation on closed cases was set up in order to give each a number as it was closed so they could locate the closed records in a separate place which was filed by numbers. It was recommended that the closed file also be kept in alphabetical order. The active file is centralized and kept in alphabetical order. Furthermore that all cases be given numbers for identification purpose and that a number once assigned not be given to any other case.
- b. Institute of Temporary Shelter attached to Central Child Welfare Center (see report of 29 December 1949 on field trip to the Center on 23 December 1949).
  - (1) Children admitted to the Temporary Shelter fall into four general categories;
    - (a) Vagrant children picked up in Saitama who have no home to go.
    - (b) Children living with parents or families in Saitama who "need observation" per the Child Welfare Official's recommendation or the Center's decision because of apparent need for institutional placement.
    - (c) Young children with parents or families in Saitama who have behavior problems such as "not listening to their parents" or "cannot get along at school." These children the Center Chief stated are given



guidance and education during their stay in the Shelter.

- (d) Overnight stay for children who come from distant places and are to be taken to an institution the following day.

c. Over 90% of the children admitted to the Shelter have homes in Saitama. 40% of this group are transferred directly from the Shelter to institutions and the remainder are returned to their families. About 70% of the (40%) children returned to their homes after placement in the Shelter are later referred back to the Center for placement in institutions. The Temporary Shelter stay lasts for an average of two weeks. During this period they are observed by Shelter and Center staff, given psychological and medical examinations and sometimes psychiatric examinations. Guidance given by the Shelter personnel consists only of helping them with their school work while they are absent from school.

d. When a child living at home is referred to the Center the staff decides whether or not to place the child in the Shelter. Before this decision is made the Child Welfare Official is asked to investigate or report on the home situation. The Center then decides in conference with the Child Welfare Official as to whether child should be placed in the Shelter or whether study or guidance can be given to the child in his own home. Before such a child is placed in the Shelter the matter is discussed with both parents. In the event that a written permission is felt necessary the father's consent is secured. This written request is only secured when it is feared that the parents may raise some objection later.

e. Three main kinds of cases are studied at the Center.

- (1) Those referred to the Jidojin which are not generally admitted to the Shelter.
- (2) Those referred to the Child Welfare Officials (10 - 20%) have been in the Shelter.
- (3) Those referred to institutions; 40% of these are studied in the Shelter.

f. The Temporary Shelter began to be used for the study of children who have homes in the community in September 1949. At that time less vagrants were coming to the attention of authorities and unused space was available. The Center Chief thought that it would be to the benefit of the child to observe and guide him temporarily in the Shelter.

g. Since the last visit of KaCAR on 23 December 1949, the Center has revised its system of case assignment and case handling by Center personnel so that each of the staff members of the consultation



section is responsible for the social study and planning on cases from the time they are received until disposed of by the Center. The assignments were found organized as follows:

- (1) Mr. Katsukawa - chief of Consultation Section and supervisor of guidance workers has also appointed himself general receptionist. As receptionist he acts as an intake interviewer and then selects certain cases for himself and assigns others to the staff.
- (2) Mr. Yoshie who is trained in psychological testing has been assigned cases deemed necessary for psychological testing and psychiatric study.
- (3) Mr. Hatoya - handles all foster home applications and foster home cases with a few other types.
- (4) Miss Nakamura and Mr. Suzuki receive "less complicated cases".

h. The chief of the Prefectural Child Welfare Section presented the individual Child Welfare Official's statistical reports on the size of their case load. Seven of the Child Welfare Official's reports as of 31 January is summarized as follows:

Child Welfare Official	Total	Cases carried by C.W.O.	Cases carried with	
			Jido-iin	Local Office
Konuma	29	24	3	2
Omuro	62	14	40	8
Koyama	41	2	39	
Watanabe	12	12		
Hosomura	43	19	16	6 (One of which is carried by Child Welfare Official, Jido-iin and local office)
Saeki	49	1	48	
Hayashi	73	37	18	18



i. A discussion with the Child Welfare Officials who prepared these reports revealed various interpretations as to which cases were counted as carried with the local offices and which with the Jido-iin. For example, in one instance all known cases carried by Jido-iin only were included and in another instance they were not included. The variation in the number of cases carried only by the Child Welfare Officials was interesting in that some of the Child Welfare Official rely very little on the Jido-iin and in other instances they expect the Jido-iin to carry nearly all the cases.

6. Welfare Officer's major comments and suggestions included;

a. Simplifying the master index file so that all cards on closed and active cases are filed together.

b. The discontinuance of duplicating case record data on to other forms kept by the guidance workers.

c. The limiting of the psychologist's function to psychological testing.

d. That initial social data be secured prior to deciding whether psychological testing, etc., are required are not.

e. That the statistics required of the Child Welfare Official be clearly understood so that all will submit comparable data.

f. That Center statistics be concerned with Center activities instead of also including Child Welfare Official activities in center reports.

g. That a committee be established to study at what point cases should be closed in the Center, with the Child Welfare Official and in the local office. As it is now a child in an institution may be carried as an active case in the Center, with the Child Welfare Official, with the local office with the institution and with the Jido-iin and may be more, if the Family Court has been involved in the case.

h. That children who have homes be studied without placing them in the Shelter.

7. Mr. Orihara, chief of Child Welfare Section, reported that the Child Welfare Officials cannot legally refer cases to the local offices for their follow-up once the case has been referred to them by the Center. In order to comply with the law the Child Welfare Official after he has received the case can after following it request the Center to refer the case to the local office which means in the areas not designated as "model area" that the case is forwarded with a



request that it be assigned to a specific Jido-in.

*Annabelle H. Kent*

ANNABELLE H. KENT  
Public Welfare Officer



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

AHK/mm

*Saitama CW*

11 February 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Saitama Prefecture on 10 February 1950

1. The undersigned Welfare Officer, Annabelle H. Kent, conferred with Prefectural Welfare Department officials from 0830 to 1115 on the fire of 23 January 1950 at the Institute for Temporary Shelter in Urawa City, on the preparation of Child Welfare Forms to be used by the case workers in the 17 model areas in Saitama and on the development of model welfare offices.

2. Mr. Orihara, chief of the Prefectural Child Welfare Section, reported (a written report had been submitted on 24 January 1950 subsequent to the fire which broke out on 23 January 1950 and which destroyed part of the second story of the structure. No one was injured as all immediately left the building; 8 inmates were in the institution at the time the fire occurred), that the fire was due to a 17 year old subnormal girl (inmate) who found some matches and set a batch of cotton in fire. This spread to the curtains and resulted in the destruction of part of second story. Damages are estimated at 900,000 yen (600,000 yen to the building and 300,000 yen to furniture). The fire occurred when all staff persons were on the first floor and was discovered almost immediately by the staff. The prefecture agreed to see that at least one staff member is always supervising the children wherever they are in the building, as no one was with the inmates when the fire started. The burned portion of the structure has been temporarily repaired and as soon as the Welfare Ministry approves part of the cost of reconstruction the damaged parts will be completely restored. In the meantime there is sufficient space in part of the remaining structure for the housing of the inmates.

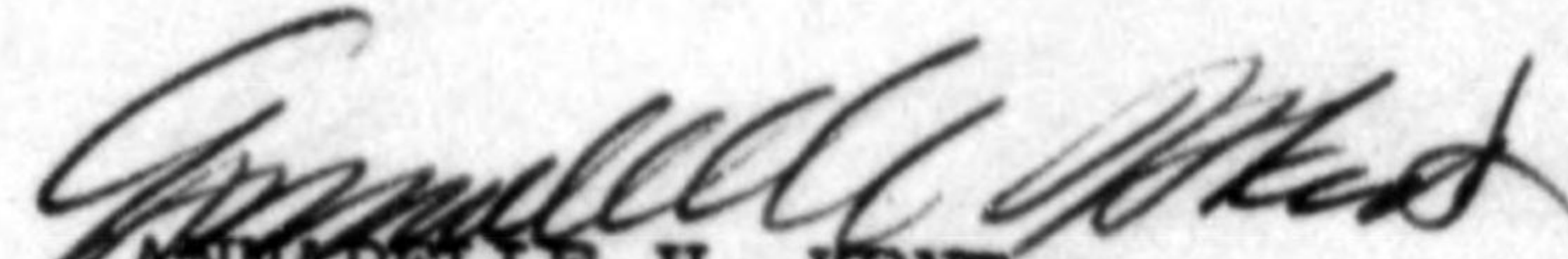
3. Mr. Ohkubo of the Prefectural Protection Section reported that the 16 communities recommended for the establishment of model welfare programs along the lines of the Urawa City Office have all reorganized accordingly. Success is expected in all these communities. The prefecture desires to extend this plan to all the other 302 communities (all are smaller in population) but is having difficulty because many of these have only a part-time official carrying the entire welfare program. However, this situation is being studied by prefectural officials in order to ascertain how changes can be effected in welfare programs of these smaller communities.

4. In accordance with Welfare Officer's suggestions of 6 February 1950, Mr. Kanemori of the Child Welfare Section revised his previous complicated child welfare case record forms. The revised draft was



found more applicable for use by the case work staff of local offices. A few additional suggestions were incorporated on the final forms (See Inclosure 1). The Child Welfare Record consists of the following:

- a. A face sheet with minimum identifying data, and
  - b. A chronological history sheet.
  - c. A guide which the case worker can refer to in gathering data on the case.
  - d. Separate forms are to be used to secure school reports and medical examination reports.
5. Welfare Officer discussed methods of case recording and agreed to draft supplementary guide which could help the case worker's record and their data under topical headings and help them gather adequate case data on each child.

  
ANNABELLE H. KENT  
Public Welfare Officer



CW FORM NO. 1

CHILD PROTECTION LEDGER FACE SHEET

: : : : :  
 : DISTRICT : CASE NO. : DATE REC'D : CASE WORKER :  
 : : : : :  
 : DATE REFERRED BY : FOR :  
 : DATE REFERRED TO : FOR :

: NAME : : SEX : DATE OF BIRTH : AGE :  
 : OF : : Male or : : :  
 : CHILD : : Female : ED : OCC : Years old in full age :  
 : PERMANENT ADDRESS : :  
 : PRESENT ADDRESS : :  
 : DATE : :  
 : DATE : :

: PROTECTING : NAME : AGE : FAMILY RELATIONSHIP :  
 : PERSON : ADDRESS : OCCUPATION INCOME :

FAMILY	RELATIONSHIP	NAME	AGE	EDUCATION	HEALTH	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS
OR							
HOUSE-					CONDITION	INCOME	
HOLD							
RELA-							
TIMES							

: DESCRIPTION: Own house, Rent- : Scale and ; No. of tsubo: :  
 : OF DWELLING: house, or Lodg- : Structure : No. of mats ; :  
 : HOUSE : ing house : : (tatami) :  
 : : : : :  
 : : : : :

: ASSISTANCE : LIVING ASSISTANCE :  
 : UNDER DAILY: MEDICAL TREATMENT :  
 : LIFE SECURITY :  
 : LAW : OTHER ASSISTANCES :

: CLASSIFICATION : : : : :

: MEASURES : ART 26, LAW : NO. 1 : Date :  
 : TAKEN : : NO. 2 : Date :  
 : : ART 27, LAW : NO. 1 : Date :  
 : : Transferred to foster parent's system: Date :  
 : : Accommodated into institutes concerned: Date :  
 : : OTHERS : Transferred to families' care from institutes con- :  
 : : : cerned: Date :  
 : : : Transferred to institutes concerned for the time :  
 : : : being: Date :

: REMARKS: :  
 : : :  
 : : :



775013

CW FORM NO. 2

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY SHEET

CASE NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

CASE NO: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE		SIGNATURE



GUIDE TO FILLING IN HISTORY SHEET

Progressive condition of growth	Parents	Age of parents when the child was born: Father: Mother:	Describe health condition of parents when the child was born: Other necessary matters:
	Lineage		A. heavy drinker B. mental patient C. insane D. mentally weak or imbecile E. suicide F. T.B. G. syphilis H. early death I. deaf or dumb J. intermarriage K. any heavy crime L. other necessary matters
	Pregnancy period	mother's disease ( ) drinker ( )	sane or insane ( ) any agony ( )
	Time of child birth	early maturity, premature birth, hard labor, artificially extracted, synocopic, parent's attitude ( )	
	Infancy	(nourishment): mother's milk, mixed, artificial condition of sucking ( ) health condition ( ) foster child (growth) : excellent, good or pretty good, milk teech ( ) walk (yes or no), speak (yes or no), weaning (yes or no)	
	Preschool days	circumstances ( ), appetite ( ), unbalanced diet ( ), diseases ( ), sleep ( ), wetting bed at night ( ), propensity or others	
	School days	(physical growth): excellent, good or pretty good (mental growth) : reading ability ( ), thinking ability ( ), memory ( )	
Daily Manners and behaviors	Nature	On good terms or on bad terms with family members ( ) On good terms with friends or not.  At school: Retiring disposition, spirited, timid, audacious, well-behaved, rebellious, honest, habitual falsehood, egoistic, retrogressive, progressive, protect animals, maltreating, bright, melancholy, chatting, taciturn, ordinary condition, others.	
	Delinquent action	First time of committing juvenile crime:  Injury, theft, swindling, blackmail, extortion, compulsory sale, taking-out money without a parent's permission, speculation of money, waste of money, gambling, drinking, smoking, amusements, unlicensed prostitution, obscenity, other sexual actions, idle absence from school, falsehood, disappearance from home, wandering, sleeping in the open, escape and others.	
	Hobby and Amusements	Reading Amusements	Physical exercise Other amusements







775013

COPI

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

AHK/an

CW See par 3

Original in District Office

26 January 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Saitama Prefecture, 23 January 1950

TO: Mr. Roland J. Artigues,  
Chief, Welfare Section

1. The undersigned Welfare Officer, Annabelle H. Kent, and Tatsuko Ohara (JN), Advisor, conferred with the following Japanese officials during the period 0830 - 1100 on 23 January 1950.

a. 0830 - 0930 - interview with Mr. Kurits, Chief of the Kitaadachi District Office Welfare Section, to complete Welfare Officer's inspection part of the administrative review begun on 9 and 16 January 1950. Interview held in Kitaadachi District Office.

b. 0945 - 1100 - interview with Mr. Muramatsu, Prefectural Welfare Department In-Service Training Director, and Mr. Osawa, Chief of the Urawa City Welfare Office. Interviews held in the Urawa City Welfare Office.

2. Kitaadachi District Welfare Office Conference -

a. The district welfare section forwarded the distribution of Community Chest Post Cards from Dobo Engo Kai to the Towns and Villages in Kitaadachi District. These cards were in two groups, one to be sent to recipients of public aid and one group of 3 cards for each village and 5 cards for each town to be used by officials in the local offices. All the cards were paid for by Dobo Engo Kai. The cards for recipients of public aid read as follows:

"We wish you joy and happiness of the fifth year of peace. With the high cost of daily commodities and the severe cold, you must have welcomed the new year in complex feelings of joy and sufferings. We would like to express our deep sympathy for your hardships you are meeting in making your daily living. Our association has decided to send our new year's to you by this New Year's Present Post Card wishing you happiness this year and hoping that you will keep on fighting this year as you did last year. The drawing day is 20 of January and we hope you will have good luck.

1 January 1950

Foundation, Dobo Engo Kai Saitama Chapter"



b. When repatriates return to Saitama from the ports, the Prefectural Protection Section issues a Repatriates Certificate to each as they get off at Saitama Railroad Stations. When the repatriate loses his certificate he applies for another at the Welfare Section of the District Office. The Welfare Section then clears with the Prefecture to determine whether a certificate had previously been issued and if so immediately reissues another certificate to the repatriate. This matter is handled at the District Welfare Section and not in the community where the person lives.

c. The only problem Mr. Kurita has with regard to District Welfare operation is the present lack of sufficient personnel to do administrative reviews of local offices. However, he anticipates this will be remedial shortly as the capacity of the Welfare Section has been increased from 6 to 8 persons. Mr. Kurita also pointed out that the Welfare Section should.

- (1) Know the situation of DLSL recipients better by spending more time reading case records and discussing case work problems with local welfare office officials.
- (2) Be capable and able to give case work guidance to local office staff.

### 3. Urawa City Welfare Office:

a. Mr. Muramatsu reported that the Chief of the Welfare Department and Protection and Child Welfare Chiefs met with the Urawa City Welfare Officials and the Child Welfare Officials on 21 January to discuss the procedures for integrating and coordinating the work of the Welfare Section staff officials with that of the Child Welfare Center and Child Welfare officials. At the time it was decided that.

- (1) The case workers in the city office would be expected to participate in the Child Welfare Center Case Conference on the Urawa City cases.
- (2) That all the Child Welfare Officials' cases would be the primary responsibility of the Urawa City case work staff. Welfare Officer suggested that the Child Welfare Officials should continue to carry the more difficult cases and that there be conferences on these particular cases and all others as frequently as necessary with the district case worker concerned.
- (3) This matter be discussed in detail again on 27 January when a conference is held on recent admini-



strative review findings with the Urawa Staff and Child Welfare Official for the area.

b. Eugenics Cases

- (1) The Welfare Section has had no applications or requests for payment of abortions. The procedure for handling these cases require that.
  - (a) The expectant mother who desire an abortion make application at the home of the Minsei-iin.
  - (b) The application with the Minsei-iin's opinion is then to be sent to the Health Center Eugenics Committee. This committee includes one Minsei-iin. If the case is approved the Eugenics Committee then notifies the person concerned.
  - (c) If the person cannot afford to pay for the abortion she applies at the home of the Minsei-iin who investigates and he forwards his findings to the city office.
  - (d) The case workers in charge of the district is then to reinvestigates prior to city office approval.
- (2) Recommended that chief of Welfare Section clarify with prefecture whether only abortions necessary on a medical basis are to be approved under DLSL.

c. Minsei-iin Council Meetings:

- (1) The five district Minsei-iin Councils meet once a month. The chairman of each notifies the case worker in charge of the area when the meeting is to be held. At these meetings the case worker reports on the city office's decisions on individual cases and merely asks for Minsei-iin opinions. Generally the Minsei-iin have no particular opinion on the cases. If they object to the city's decision the case worker may reinvestigate the case.
- (2) At the District Council Meetings either the Chief of the Section or the Chief of the General Affairs Sub-Section accompanies the case worker.
- (3) During the months in which there are city wide



Minsei-iin meetings no district council meetings are held.

- (4) The Minsei-iin are kept informed at their monthly meeting of new welfare programs and plans.

d. The receptionist notes down in her register the name and address of each person as they came to the office. She then refers the person to the appropriate staff members - after the person has left, the staff member has the receptionist record the type of inquiry, for example, whether it is a new application, change in grant closure, etc., and the staff member concerned places his seal on the register.

ANNABELLE H. KENT  
Public Welfare Officer



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

ANK/mm

29 December 1949

SUBJECT: Administrative Review of the Organizational Structure, Staff Qualifications and Case Handling Procedures of the Central Child Welfare Center in Urawa City 1045-1600 on 23 Dec. 1949

TO: Roland J. Artigues, Chief  
Public Welfare Section, KCAR

1. The undersigned Public Welfare Officer, Annabelle H. Kent and Tatsuko Ohara (JN), advisor, visited the Central Child Welfare Center to confer with the following Pref. Officials in regard to this review:
  - a. Mr. Mizuno, chief of Pref. Welfare Dep't (only present from 1300-1400 and had to leave)
  - b. Mr. Kanemori, ass't chief of the Pref. Child Welfare Sect.
  - c. Mr. Hemmi, chief of Central Child Welfare Center and Institute for Temporary Shelter.
  - d. Mr. Katsukawa, examiner and ass't to chief of the Central Child Welfare Center.
  - e. Mr. Yoshii, psychologist in Center
2. Chart of Organization: Note INCLOSURE NO. 1 on the Central Child Welfare Center (serves southern part of pref.) and INCLOSURE NO. 2 on the institute for temporary shelter (serves whole pref.). A branch Child Welfare Center located in Kumagaya City serves the northern part of the pref.. Mr. Hemmi is responsible for coordinating the activities of this branch center with that of the Central Center and Temporary Shelter. (There is only one temporary shelter in Saitama.)
3. The four (4) Child Welfare Officials connected with the Central Center are supervised directly by Mr. Hemmi, chief of the Center. On the 21st of each month the Child Welfare Officials of both centers hold a joint monthly meeting with the center staff in the Central Child Welfare Center. In addition Child Welfare Officials frequently drop in to the Center to discuss their cases.
4. Staff of Central Child Welfare Center and Temporary Shelter (see INCLOSURE NO. 3 & NO. 4). Their qualification, age, title and previous experience are indicated on these inclosures.



5. Child Welfare Officials (see INCLOSURE 5 & 5a) attached to Central Child Welfare Center in Urawa City.

6. About four cases are handled a day at the Central Child Welfare Center. Of the 4, about 3 are given psychological and physical examinations.

7. Sources of Referral to the Central Child Welfare Center during the period Apr/49 - Oct/49:

a. Police	135 cases	22.5 %
b. Child Welfare Officials	111 "	18.5 %
c. Guardians	72 "	12.0 %
d. Local Offices	66 "	11.0 %
(e.i., city, town & village welfare sections)		
e. Jido-iin	54 "	9.0 %
f. Schools	24 "	4.0 %
g. Clients themselves	23 "	3.8 %
h. Family Courts	50 "	8.4 %
i. Institutions	26 "	4.3 %
j. Others	37 "	6.2 %
(such as unmarried pregnant girls and mothers, and foster home applicants.)		

8. Age Group Served Jan/49 - Sept/49

<u>Age in yrs per western count</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
TOTAL		
0 - 1	22	3 %
1 - 5	52	9 %
6 - 11	192	32 %
12 - 14	205	33 %
Above 15	138	23 %

9. Other statistics were reviewed (see INCLOSURES 6, 7, 8 & 9) concerning types of referrals, classification of children served, action taken on cases and number of children served with and without parents.

10. Case Handling Procedures

a. Referrals in general are received by

- (1) Letters to the Center
- (2) Telephone calls to the Center
- (3) Personal visits of parents, guardians, potential foster parents, Child Welfare Officials and others to



the Center.

b. Most frequently referrals from the Child Welfare Officials are received when they come into the center once a week (generally Wed. afternoon) for a staff conference with the center staff.

- (1) The Child Welfare Officials may secure their referrals from their contacts with the community public welfare programs (in local offices) attendance at community Jido-ii Council Meetings or as members of the "Street Guidance Teams", Training Consultation "Teams", or Consultation Service Sessions.
  - (a) The Street Guidance Teams are made up of police, Child Welfare Officials and sometimes a staff member of the Child Welfare Center. These teams talk with unattended youngsters they find congregating around movie houses and busy intersections of the four cities in the area of jurisdiction of the Central Child Welfare Center.
  - (b) Consultation services to families with Child Welfare problems are held twice a month in Iruma Gun and Seikatsu Gun (8 Gun offices in Saitama). The Child Welfare Official for these areas along with Mr. Yoshii, center's psychologist, and one more center staff member (either Miss Nakamura or Mr. Suzuki) meet in these gun offices to interview families and children. Generally the parents or guardian bring the children with them, these Gun offices are notified in advance that ~~that~~ services are to be provided and the local welfare offices are so notified so they can inform the people about the service. Cases are picked up in this way.
  - (c) The "Traveling Consultation Services" are provided by the Child Welfare Official and Center Staff in those communities which have made no referrals to the Child Welfare Officials or Centers. At first this service was offered to all local welfare offices but no one responded. As a result the center selected the communities to which to go and secured the cooperation of the local welfare office to hold this service. In addition to providing individual consultation to families who have Child Welfare problems, the Child Welfare Official and center staff representatives on the same day hold meetings with parents and teachers and guardians. The consultation services are always attended



by the Child Welfare Official and Mr. Yoshii, the psychologist, and one other center person. If there is a need the psychologist gives simple tests to some of the children brought in, the chief of the center Mr. Hemmi has also participated in some of these "Traveling Consultation Services". This service which was begun in Nov. 1949 has been provided to date in four different localities.

c. Since the center telephone is on Mr. Katsukawa's (ass't to center chief) desk, he usually takes the referral and then passes the information onto Mr. Yoshii as he is primarily responsible for taking all applications. After Mr. Yoshii has recorded the data on reception card, Mr. Katsukawa calls a conference of three persons, namely himself, Mr. Yoshii & Miss Nakamura to decide to whom the case should be referred for investigation. Investigations are done by the Child Welfare Official, Jido-iin or one of the three persons from the center mentioned above. Mr. Katsukawa then makes his decision and takes the referral to the chief, Mr. Hemmi, for discussion and approval of assignment and for investigation. If Mr. Hemmi disagrees on who is to investigate the case he then calls all three in who discussed the referral and finally Mr. Hemmi makes the decision as to who is to get the case for investigation.

d. Then Mr. Katsukawa takes responsibility for notifying the Child Welfare Officials or Jido-iin if one of them is to do the investigation. If the case is to go to the Child Welfare Official he telephones him either at home or at the city office for which he is responsible and leaves the message. If the referral is to go to the Jido-iin the center mails a letter directly to the Jido-iin in charge of the area in which the referral resides and asks that an investigation be made. When Mr. Katsukawa is too busy he may ask either Mr. Yoshii or Miss Nakamura to make the telephone call to the Child Welfare Official or write the letter to the Jido-iin. In most cases Mr. Katsukawa does this himself. If the investigation is to be done by the center staff Mr. Katsukawa decides whether Mr. Yoshii or Miss Nakamura should do it.

e. After the Child Welfare Official or Jido-iin completes their investigation they report the results to the center.

- (1) The Child Welfare Official generally comes to the center to discuss his findings with Mr. Hemmi or Mr. Katsukawa and to leave the "Children's Record" (face sheet) plus a written summary on extra sheets. Occasionally the written data is only on the "Children's Record" and this is supplemented with an oral report.
- (2) The Jido-iin generally send their results of investigation to the center by letter (through mail). Since



the Jido-iin does not fill out the "Children's Record" Mr. Katsukawa fills it out instead. Occasionally the Jido-iin will come into to the center to give an oral report of the investigation.

f. Usually the Child Welfare Official or Jido-iin go directly to Mr. Hemmi with the report on their investigation. Then Mr. Hemmi calls in Mr. Katsukawa and all three discuss the case. The Child Welfare Official or Jido-iin sometimes add their own opinions as to action which should be taken.

g. After the investigation report is secured, Mr. Hemmi calls a conference including himself, Mr. Katsukawa, Mr. Yoshii & Miss Nakamura (members of center staff) and sometimes Mr. Hatoya of the center is also included to decide whether psychological tests and physical examinations are to be given. If necessary the Child Welfare Official also attends this case conference. If it is decided that both psychological and physicals are to be given an appointment is arranged for, either a Mon., Wed. or Friday. (These are the days on which the Health Center has agreed to give Child Welfare Center cases their physicals - all physicals are done at the Health Center.

h. Then the case goes back to Mr. Katsukawa who notified the Child Welfare Official to get in touch with the parent and guardian to have them bring the child in for the physical examination and/or psychological tests. The center always asks the Child Welfare Official to see that the child is brought in. However, the Child Welfare Official may then request the Jido-iin to get in touch with the family. The Child Welfare Official does not clear through the local welfare office on these matters but gets directly in touch with the Jido-iin.

i. Then when the parent or guardian and child come to the center, Mr. Yoshii takes them to Mr. Katsukawa who interviews the case in a private room to obtain additional data. If Mr. Katsukawa is out or too busy either Mr. Yoshii, Miss Nakamura or Mr. Suzuki will interview the case (depending on the case situation). Just one of these persons does the interviewing on any one case. After the interview either the psychological tests that is intelligence and personality tests are given first or the physical exams are given first. All in all it takes about 1½ hours to complete these examinations. (The Health Center is a 15 minutes' walk from the Central Child Welfare Center.) At times, depending on the situation the interview with the case follows the psychological tests and physical examinations instead of preceding it. (Each physical exam includes a blood test for syphilis, a stool test and chest ~~exam~~ xray.)

j. After the parent and child are interviewed Mr. Katsukawa or the other person who did the interview has a vague idea as to the plan and if placement is indicated may recommend an immediate financial



investigation of the family. Mr. Hemmi then has Mr. Katsukawa either telephone or send a letter to the Child Welfare Official asking that the Child Welfare Official bring or mail the report of this investigation to the center.

k. While the center waits for the written report of the physical exam (generally takes a week) another conference is held in the center on the basis of the psychological test and interview findings and where indicated, local welfare office report of findings on the financial situation. This conference is called by Mr. Hemmi and is attended by himself, Mr. Katsukawa, Mr. Yoshi, psychologist, and any other center staff person who may have interviewed the case. Occasionally the Child Welfare Official may be present, if not, he knows about the most recent findings because he is at the center at least once a week, or has telephoned or has dropped into the center. At this conference a decision is made in regard to whether the child is to be

- (1) Placed in an institution or foster home,
- (2) Placed in the "Institute for Temporary Shelter" for observation and further study, or
- (3) Given guidance at home by the Child Welfare Official or Jido-iin.

l. Also at the above conference, if the psychologist Mr. Yoshi recommends a psychiatric examination by Dr. Maruki (center's part-time psychiatrist) this recommendation is carried out by arranging for the child to be seen by Dr. Maruki when he comes into the center for his one day per month or by having the child taken to Dr. Maruki's office in his hospital in Moroyama Town (about 1 hour ride from Urawa City).

m. After placement is decided by the conference and approved by Mr. Hemmi, Mr. Katsukawa makes a telephone call to the selected institution and asks if they have a vacancy. A complete description of the child and his situation is then given to the institution. If the institution can take the child, Mr. Katsukawa secures the date for admittance. After this is settled with the institution, the center has many papers to fill out including

- (1) An "Observation Card" which is filled out by Miss Nakamura on the basis of material collected, and
- (2) A "Temporary Shelter Card" if the child had been in the shelter, and
- (3) A "Physical Examination" Card
- (4) A "School Record" Card which is made up either of data



secured from the child's school or from educational history secured through interviews on case, and

- (5) A "Sending Letter" to the institution which reads "We are in accordance with article so-&-so of the Child Welfare Law sending child to you, etc."

n. Then the Child Welfare Official of the area is notified by Mr. Katsukawa to get in touch with the family in order to have the parent or guardian bring the child at the appointed time to the institution. The family is instructed to bring the child's ration card (secured from local office) and the child's clothes. At all times the family is told that either the guardian or one of the parents must accompany the child so that they can see the institution and meet the institution staff. If the Child Welfare Official cannot be reached or is too busy and the case is urgent, Mr. Hemmi will send one of his staff to the family to give them above information. The Child Welfare Official sometimes carries through the above via the Jido-in.

o. On the day of the child's admittance to the institution, the Child Welfare Center always sends one of their staff members to meet the parents or guardian and child at an appointed place (per previous arrangements). The center staff person who meets the child and parent is the one who previously interviewed the case in the center. At that time the center staff person is armed with all the forms and data which is to be turned over to the institution on the particular case and also carries with him records on other children previously placed in the institution so that he can also check on their adjustment in the institution.

p. Sometimes institutions complain about the child placed with them by either telephoning the center or making a personal visit. Before making any change in the placement, a conference is held with the center staff persons previously involved on the case and a decision is generally made by Mr. Hemmi to have Mr. Yoshii, psychologist, go to the institution to give the child psychological tests again and to investigate details of case. These findings are then submitted by Mr. Yoshii to Mr. Katsukawa and conference discussions as occurred after the initial data was assembled takes place again. Most frequently institutions make known their complaints about placement when their representatives attend the monthly conference held on the 5th of each month at the center. Regular monthly meetings are held by the center staff with institutional representatives.

q. When as a result of the reinvestigation of the case and results of current psychological tests the child is to be placed in another institution, the center notifies the Child Welfare Official of the change in placement (that is if the Child Welfare Official is not present at the conference) and the Child Welfare Official is to see that the parent or



guardian is so notified and to see that the parent or guardian on the appointed date takes the child to the new institution. In addition, the Child Welfare Official is to notify the local welfare office of the change in placement. Only on one occasion did the institution bring the child to the center at the same time they complained. At that time, a member of the center staff notified the family themselves and took the child to another institution and then informed the Child Welfare Official of the change.

#### 11. Applications for Foster Homes

a. Mr. Hatoya in the center takes all such applications. On some of the applicants he completes the investigation without a home investigation. On others he may investigate the home or he asks the Child Welfare Official or Jido-iin to investigate. He secures and completes all application forms for foster homes and submits them to the Pref. Child Welfare Advisory Council. He also maintains the register on all approved foster homes and the register on all children placed or to be placed in foster homes. He compares records and makes tentative decisions regarding which child is to be placed in which foster home. He also may take steps to place the child in a foster home through the Child Welfare Official or Jido-iin.

#### 12. Closures

a. Mr. Hemmi is beginning to believe that it may be advisable to close the cases placed in institution immediately after the placement. However, current practice is to follow up all institutional placements for 6 - 12 months and then if situation is satisfactory the case is closed.

b. Cases carried by the Child Welfare Official or Jido-iin are closed when the center receives a report from them that "the trouble is straightened out and no further guidance is necessary".

c. The cases picked up during the holding of "Consultation Services" in the district (Gun offices or in the communities) are kept open for 1 month. If the family does not come in by the end of that time (providing situation is not a serious one) the case is closed. Example of such - a parent may wish his child to have a psychological test. The test is given during the "consultation service" and certain suggestions may be made with the understanding that parent can come later to the center - if he does not show up the case is closed.

#### 13. Other Matters Discussed During This Period

a. The center receives cases involving children with emuresis, temper tantrums and withdrawn behavior.

b. Responsibility for putting case material together on each



case is that of either Mr. Suzuki or Miss Nakamura. No one case is actually the responsibility of one particular person from beginning to end.

c. Mr. Hemmi mentioned that when he attempted to secure psychological testing data from the Pref. Education Dep't he found they did not test all children. As a result he wanted at first to take on this responsibility but changed his mind because of the magnitude of this service.

d. Mr. Kanemori, ass't chief to Pref. Child Welfare Section Head had some question regarding the center or Child Welfare Official asking the paid officials in local welfare programs to do all investigations on Child Welfare cases in the 17 model areas selected by the Pref. per instruction based on Hatsu Sha 72 of the Welfare Ministry.

14. Suggestion, Recommendation & Request Made by KCAR Welfare Officer

a. All center requests for investigations be made of the Child Welfare Official responsible for the geographical area in which the child lives. The Child Welfare Official in turn notify the local welfare office of the case and request the local office to make the investigation. In those instances where the case is in one of the model areas that the paid staff of the local office make and report on the investigation to the Child Welfare Official. The Child Welfare Official then in turn will so notify the center. In other areas, the local welfare office should in cooperation with the Child Welfare Official decide whether the Child Welfare Official, paid staff or Jido-iin are to make the investigation and later follow the case. In other words, all referrals in and out of the center should be cleared through the Child Welfare Official and registered in the local welfare office:

Local Welfare Office ----> Child Welfare Official ----> Center --  
 ----> Child Welfare Official ----> Local Office, or

Center ----> Child Welfare Official ----> Local Office -----  
 Child Welfare Official ----> Center

b. Mr. Mizuno, chief of Pref. Welfare Dep't, agreed with this suggestion.

c. An attempt be made to review as many Child Welfare cases studied in the center as is possible with the staff psychiatrist and to also involve the psychiatrist and Child Welfare Officials in staff conferences on such cases when they are ready for deciding on the plan and disposition.

d. That the center, particularly Mr. Hemmi and Pref. study the possibility of having the guidance workers utilized as center social workers who would be responsible for following through on specific cases

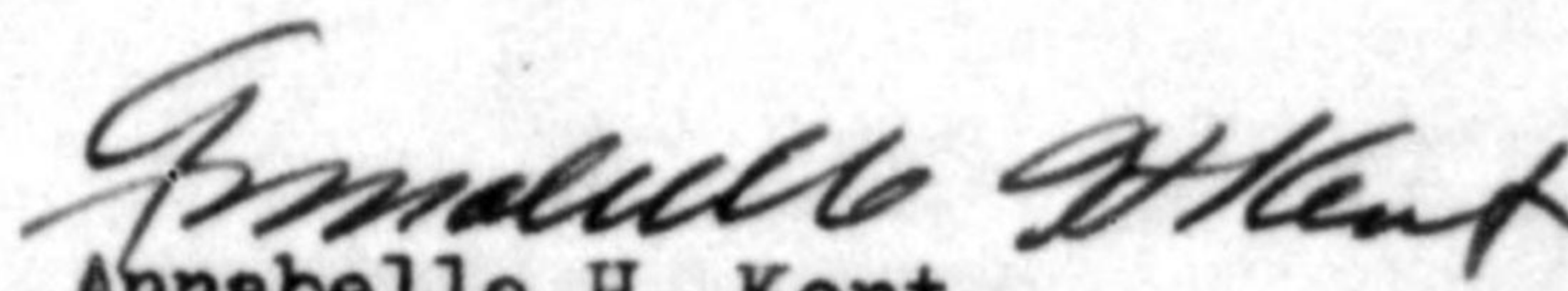


assigned them from the time the referral is received and until the case is closed. Further to let Mr. Yoshii free to do psychological testing and to function as a psychologist instead of involving him as a social worker on cases. In this type of organization, Mr. Katsukawa could be left free to supervise the staff work and could be given greater responsibility. The conferences held prior to case assignments on new referrals were questioned as it seemed Mr. Katsukawa should be able to assign cases without having to hold a conference and then having to secure the chief's approval, etc.. All of this is to be discussed further when Welfare Officer revisits the center in January.

e. Welfare Officer agreed with Mr. Henmi's decision not to attempt to give psychological tests to all school children because

- (1) The Child Welfare Center's main responsibility is to give services to those children who require help, and
- (2) The testing of school children, as such is the responsibility of the educational authorities and the welfare authorities.

f. A set of all forms used in the Center was secured and is in the process of translation.

  
Annabelle H. Kent  
Public Welfare Officer



## ORGANIZATION OF SAITAMA PREFECTURAL CENTRAL CHILD WELFARE CENTER

Chief: HEMMI, Jiro

:	:	:	:
:	-----	KATSUKAWA, Yoshimitsu	Examiner Examination
:	:	:	:
:	-----	YOSHII, Takeo	Examiner Examination
:	:	:	:
:	-----	NAKAMURA, Tama	Clerk Consultation (general) in charge
:	:	:	:
:	-----	SUZUKI, Nobuji	Guidance Worker Consultation (general)
:	:	:	:
:	-----	HATAYA, Masao	Guidance Worker Consultation (foster homes)
:	:	:	:
:	-----	MAHUKI, Kiyomi	Doctor Physical Exams
:	:	:	:
:	-----	KAWASAKI, Eizaburo	Employee (part-time) Accounts & General Affairs
:	:	:	:
:	-----	TERAYAMA, Yasu	Janitress General Work

(INCLOSURE I)



ORGANIZATION OF SAITAMA PREF. CHILD WELFARE CENTER  
 ATTACHED SHELTER PRO-TEMPORE

Chief: HEMMI, Jiro

:		
:		
:		
:-----	OHMURO, Shizuka	Guidance Worker      Actions
:		
:		
:-----	ONDA, Tetsuji	Guidance Worker      General Affairs
:		
:		
:-----	ITTEKI, Hidetaka	Guidance Worker      Guidance
:		
:		
:-----	KAWASAKI, Eizaburo	Employee (part-time)      Accounts
:		
:		
:-----	OHMURO, Hide	Employee (part-time)      Insurance & Sanitation
:		
:		
:-----	TANAHASHI, Ito	Cook      Cooking
:		
:		
:-----	TANAHASHI, Yoshio	Janitor      General Affairs

(INCLOSURE 2)



## STAFF OF CENTRAL CHILD WELFARE CENTER, URAWA CITY, SAITAMA 23 Dec. 49

<u>Title/Name/age</u>	<u>Date started in present position</u>	<u>Educa- tion</u>	<u>Previous Experience</u>
Chief of Center & Institution for Temporary Shelter <u>Mr. HEMMI/55</u>	May/48	Graduate of Saitama Normal School (12 yrs of formal ed.)	Principal of Girls Highschool for 3 yrs - in field of education 36 years.
Chief Clerk(examiner) <u>Mr. KATSUKAWA/43</u>	Apr/48	Normal Sch.Grad. (12 yrs formal ed.)	Prin. of prim.school for 4 yrs - & a sch. teacher 18 years.
Chief Clerk (examiner) <u>Mr. YOSHII/31</u>	Feb/49	Grad.of Waseda Univ.in Psycho-logy (15 yrs of formal ed.)	In personnel work of a private co. for 2 yrs. In Gifu Pref. Education Sect. for 2 yrs where he gave psycho. tests to children & army persons.
Psychiatrist (shokutaku) <u>Dr. MAJUKI/38</u>	Sept/48	Grad. Jikei Medical Univ.	His own mental hospital
Chief Clerk (consultation) <u>Miss NAKAMURA/40</u>	Apr/48	Japan Women's Art College. Sewing Dep't Grad. (13 yrs of formal ed.)	Taught in young girls' training school for 3 yrs.
Chief Clerk (guidance worker) <u>Mr. SUZUKI/28</u>	Sept/48	Japan Central Meteorological Observatory Col-lege (13 yrs f.e.)	Taught in prim. school for 1½ yrs.
Chief Clerk (guidance worker) <u>Mr. HATOYA/34</u>	Sept/48	3 yrs in Hosei Coll. and not graduate. (13 yrs formal e.)	Labor Standards Office - 6 mths in Dental Trg. School - & worked in private co.
Employee (janitress) <u>Miss TERAYAMA/24</u>	Sept/48	Grad.Urawa Girls HS	
Employee (4 days at center & 2 days at Institute for Temporary Shelter) <u>Miss KAWASAKI/25</u>	Apr/49	Mid.Sch.Grad.	1½ yrs in Pref. Child Welfare Section

(INCLOSURE 3)



## STAFF OF INSTITUTE FOR TEMPORARY SHELTER

(F.E. = Formal Education)

<u>Title/Name/age</u>	<u>Date started in present position</u>	<u>Educa- tion</u>	<u>Previous Experience</u>
Chief <u>Mr. HEMMI/</u>	See Child Welfare Center INCLOSURE 3		
Chief Clerk, part-time (also a Child Welfare Official) <u>Mr. OHMURO/46</u>	Hired as CWO Mar/48 - Started in Shelter Jan/49	Normal Sch. Grad. (12 yrs of F.E.)	Principal of prim. sch. in Manchuria for 3 yrs - Sch. inspector - 2 yrs & sch. teacher 12 yrs.
Chief Clerk <u>Mr. ONDA/27</u>	Jul/48	Norm. Sch. grad. 12 yrs F.E.	Teacher 4 yrs.
Shokutaku (semi-official) <u>ITAKA/39</u>	Jan/49	Grad. of Religious Univ. - Buddhism	Buddhist priest - before war was clerk in Welfare Section of Pref. & clerk in Saitama Gakuen 4 yrs.
Employee <u>Mrs. OHMURA/42</u>	Jan/49	Girls HS Grad.	No experience
Employee (cook) <u>Mrs. TANAHASHI/50</u>		Prim. Sch. grad.	
Jenitor <u>Mrs. TANAHASHI/56</u>		6 yrs schooling	
Employee (staff of center - 2 day a week in shelter) <u>Mis KAWASAKI/25</u>		Mid. Sch. grad.	1½ yrs in Pref. Child Welfare Section

(INCLOSURE 4)



## CHILD WELFARE OFFICIALS ASSIGNED TO CENTRAL CHILD WELFARE CENTER

Name	Grade	Age	Education	Experience
OHMURO	2	46	Normal School grad. 12 yrs. F.E.	Also ass't head with shelter part-time started as Child Welfare Official in Mar/48. Before was principal of prim. sch. in Manchuria - School inspector for 2 yrs & 12 yrs as teacher.
KONUMA	2	41	Normal School grad. 12 yrs. F.E.	Appt'd as Child Welfare Official in May/48. Prior to this was sch. inspector 7 yrs. and taught school for 14 yrs.
WATANABE	2	40	Taisho Coll. higher normal dep't 13 yrs. F.E.	Appt'd as Child Welfare Official in Oct/48. Prior to that chief of Kawaguchi Mother & Child Home & clerk in this Brother & Child Home for 4 yrs. Taught school for 2 yrs.
KOYAMA	2	43	Attended special social science course at Nippon Univ. after middle school 11 yrs. F.E.	Appt'd as Child Welfare Official Feb/49. Worked in Welfare Ministry Social Aff. & Children's Bureau for 3 yrs & was in Saitama Pref. Welfare Sect. of Gun office 6 months; & 7 yrs. in Social Affairs Sect. of Pref.

(INCLOSURE 5)



## CHILD WELFARE OFFICIALS ASSIGNED TO CENTRAL CHILD WELFARE CENTER

Name	Grade	Age	Education	Experience
OHMURO	2	46	Normal School grad. 12 yrs. F.E.	Also ass't head with shelter part-time started as Child Welfare Official in Mar/48. Before was principal of prim. sch. in Manchuria - School inspector for 2 yrs & 12 yrs as teacher.
KONUMA	2	41	Normal School grad. 12 yrs. F.E.	Appt'd as Child Welfare Official in May/48. Prior to this was sch. inspector 7 yrs. and taught school for 14 yrs.
WATANABE	2	40	Taisho Coll. higher normal dep't 13 yrs. F.E.	Appt'd as Child Welfare Official in Oct/48. Prior to that chief of Kawaguchi Mother & Child Home & clerk in this Brother & Child Home for 4 yrs. Taught school for 2 yrs.
KOYAMA	2	43	Attended special social science course at Nippon Univ. after middle school 11 yrs. F.E.	Appt'd as Child Welfare Official Feb/49. Worked in Welfare Ministry Social Aff. & Children's Bureau for 3 yrs & was in Saitama Pref. Welfare Sect. of Gun office 6 months; & 7 yrs. in Social Affairs Sect. of Pref.

(INCLOSURE 5)



## CHILD WELFARE OFFICIALS, SAITAMA PREFECTURE

DECEMBER 1949

1. Matters concerning consultation and guidance for children and expectant mothers and mothers with suckling with regard to health guidance and welfare.

Attached to Central Child Welfare Center - Urawa City

Secretary (Shuji) Shizuka Ohmuro	Omiya City, Northern part of Kitaadachi-gun (24 towns and villages), Northern part of Minamisaitama-gun (13 towns and villages), Northern part of Kitakatsushika-gun (7 towns and villages) <u>TOTAL: 44 towns and villages</u>
" Satoshi Konuma	Urawa City, Middle part of Kitaadachi-gun (11 towns & vils.), Middle part of Minamisaitama-gun (14 T & V), Middle part of Kitakatsushika-gun (13 T & V) <u>TOTAL: 38 towns and villages</u>
" Taiko Watanabe	Kawaguchi City, Southern part of Kitaadachi-gun (10 T&V), Southern part of Minamisaitama-gun (14 T&V), Southern part of Kitakatsushika-gun (8 T&V) <u>TOTAL: 32 towns and villages</u>
" Kojo Koyama	Kawagoe City, Iruma-gun (47 T&V) <u>TOTAL: 47 towns and villages</u>

Attached to Branch Child Welfare Center - Kumagaya City

" Kazuo Hosomura	Gyoda City, Kitasaitama-gun (43 T&V), Hiki-gun (28 T&V) <u>TOTAL: 71 towns and villages</u>
" Kosei Saeki	Kumagaya City, Kodama-gun (22 T&V) <u>TOTAL: 22 towns and villages</u>
" Kaneji Hayashi	Chichibu-gun (28 T&V)
" Tadaichi Takahashi	(Sick and under medical treatment)

(INCLOSURE 5a)



## VARIOUS STATISTICS BEING COMPILED BY THE CENTER FOR PERIOD APR/49 - NOV/49

	Searchings	Applications for Foster Homes	Consultations	
			Education	Protection
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>487</u>
APRIL/49	20	6	14	24
MAY	8	10	8	57
JUNE	30	4	3	45
JULY	11	8	10	77
AUGUST	44	13	1	82
SEPTEMBER	9	35	7	71
OCTOBER	0	13	15	65
NOVEMBER	0	13	12	66

(INCLOSURE 6)

## CLASSIFICATIONS OF CHILDREN AND OTHERS SERVED - APR/49 - NOV/49

	TOTAL:	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV
	569	:							
Abused	3	0	3						
Delinquents	255	22	20	15	58	38	32	34	34
Poverty	114	4	10	8	8	27	19	21	19
Feeble-minded	34	6	3	4	4	7	6	4	2
Handicapped	1				1				
Vagrants	110	6	25	14	13	11	11	13	15
Orphans	11			2	2	2	3	1	1
Deserted	3			1	0	1	1	0	0
Others (emotional problems)	34		4	2	1	5	6	7	9

(INCLOSURE 7)



ACTIONS TAKEN ON CHILDREN'S CASES

	TOTAL	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Reformatories	29	5	5	4	3	5	2	3	2
Orphanages	32	3	4	3	5	1	6	5	5
Feeble-Minded									
Institutions	8	1	1	1		1	1	1	2
Infant Homes	7	1				1	1	4	
Foster Homes	24	1		3		7	2	4	9
At Home	24	3	7	5	3	3	1	3	1
Guidance CWO	24	1	2	3	2	3	4	4	5
" of Jido-iin	97	15	8	9	19	13	9	17	7
Guidance of CWO & Jido-iin									
Written Oath	70	3	5		6	6	22	21	7
Institution in other pref.	17	1	3	7	4	1		1	
Escapes	54	3	16	3	7	6	7	4	8
Others	140	1	10	10	34	42	23	14	26
Temporary Protection	154	10	40	18	16	21	16	13	20

(INCLOSURE 8)



GUARDIANS (APR/49 - JUNE/49)

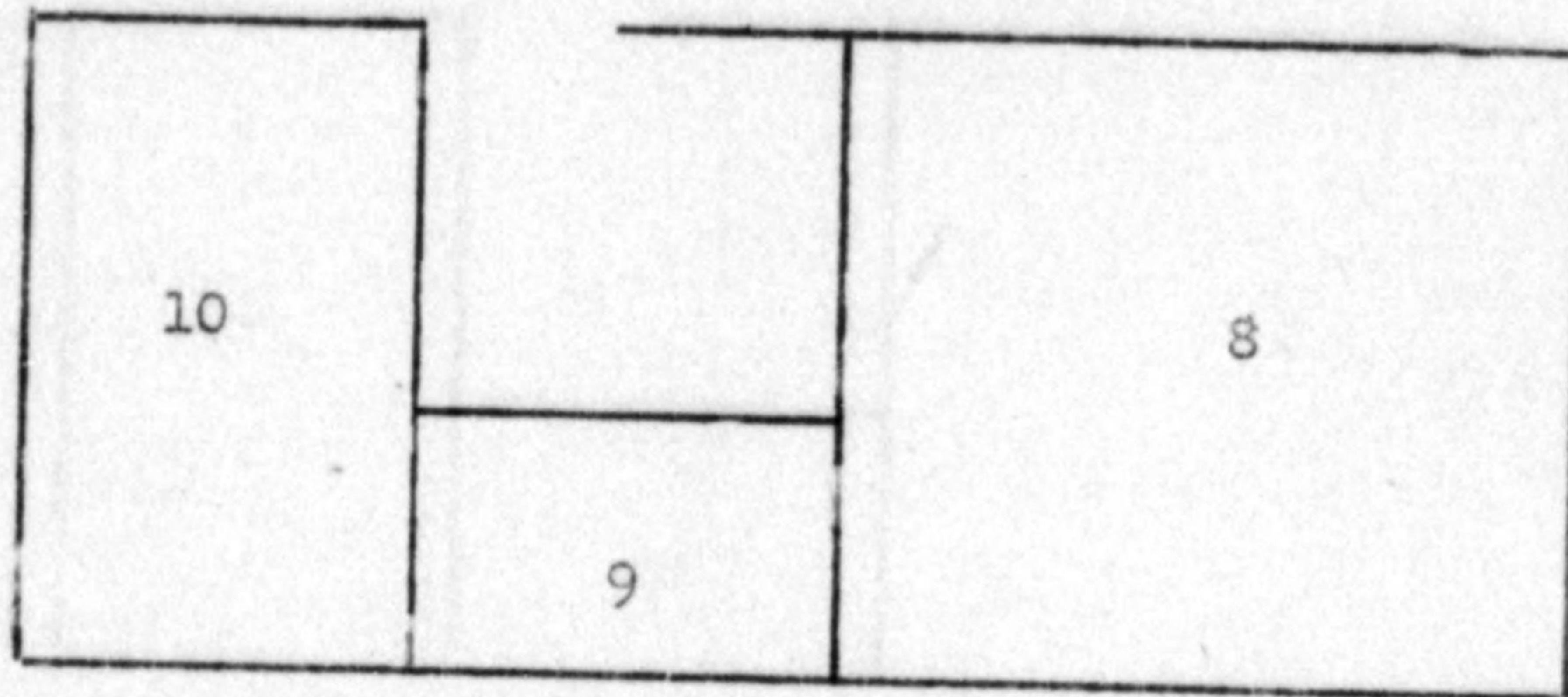
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	151	38	65	48
a. Real Parents	50	17	20	13
b. Real Father & Step Mother	13	2	5	6
c. Real Mother & Step Father	4		2	2
d. Step Parents	3		2	1
e. Father only	17	3	7	7
f. Mother only	30	8	12	10
g. Others	20	8	8	4
h. No Parents	11		7	4
i. Parents Unknown	3		2	1

(INCLOSURE 9)

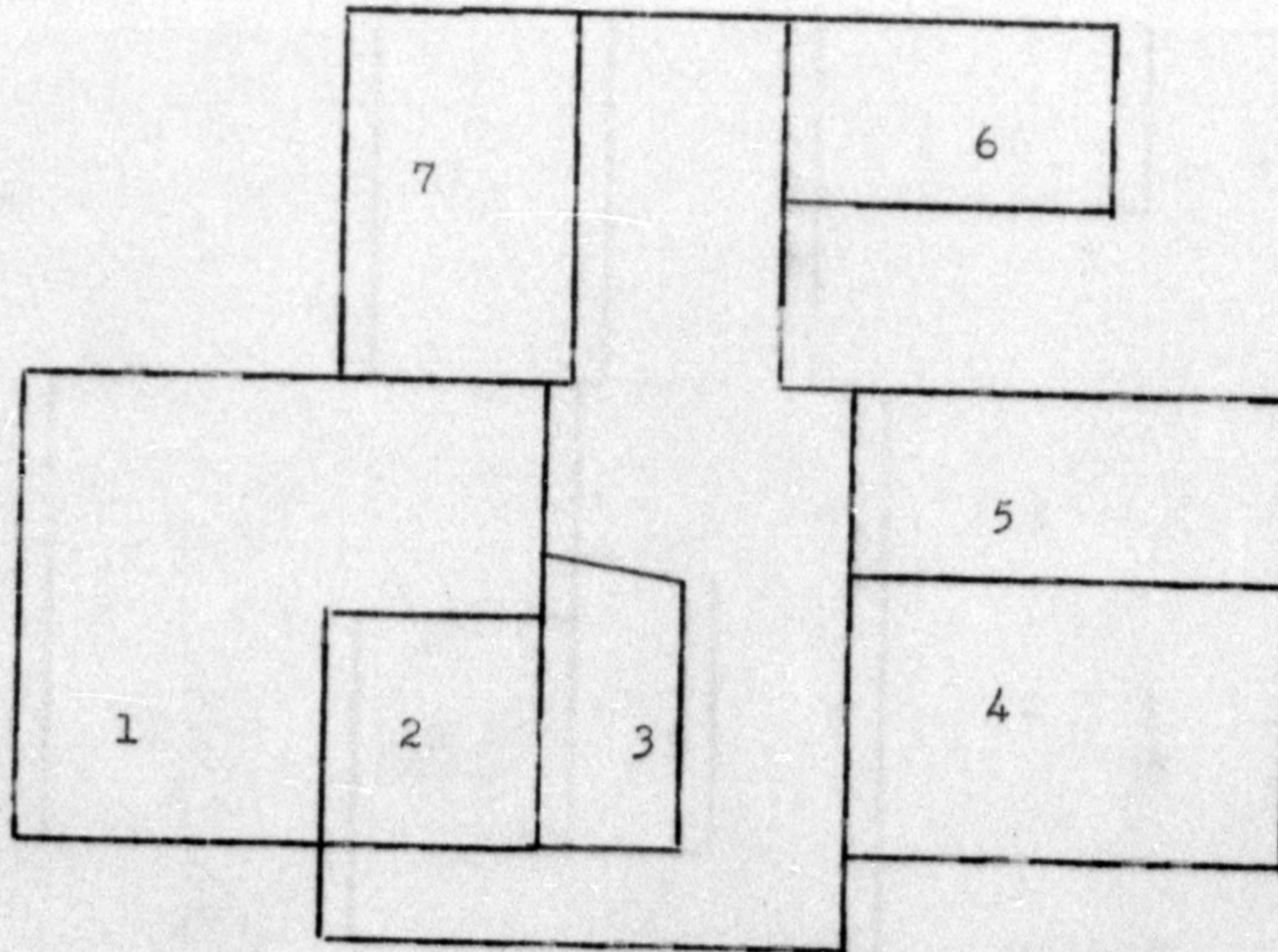


Saitama Prefecture Central Child Welfare Center Floor Plan

Up-stairs



Down-stairs



*Ind go*



<u>Room No.</u>		<u>Room</u>	<u>Space</u>	
1	Down-stairs	Office room	12.7	tsubo
2	"	Chief's room	2	
3	"	Reception room	3.75	
4	"	Examination room	7	
5	"	Consultation room	5.25	
6	"	Janitor's room	8.75	
7	"	Latrine	6.75	
8	Up-stairs	Conference room	12.25	
9	"	Guidance room	7	
10	"	"	5.25	
			<u>Total</u>	<u>70.7</u>

Building space - 54 tsubo



Inclosure 5b - To Urawa Child Welfare Center Report of 29 December 1949.

Kumagaya Child Welfare Center Staff

Name	Age	Grade	Education	Past Experience	Appointed Date	Title
Masayoshi Kawashima	44	2	Normal school graduate 13 years formal education	Teaching 15 years School Inspector 4 years	March 1948	Chief (Chief Clerk)
Katsuji Uchida	26	3	Meiji College, Law Course 14 years	Teaching middle schools 1 year Employee of the navy 4 years	May 1948	Chief Clerk
Sumio Suzuki	25	3	Middle school 10 years	Teaching 3 years and 9 months	April 1948	Chief Clerk
Taigo Yamada	23	3	Zenrin Foreign Languages College, Chinese Dept. 14 years	None	April 1948	Chief Clerk
Miyoko Kobayashi	18		High school 9 years	None	May 1948	Employee



Duties of the staff

Kawashima: Chief of the Center

1. Supervision of the overall work of the Center.

Uchida:

1. Assistant to the chief.
2. All reports.
3. Guidance duties.
4. Examination (personal test)
5. Foster homes.

Suzuki:

1. Protection duties.
2. Examination (intelligence test).
3. Foster homes.

Yamada:

1. Accounts
2. Various reports.
3. Others concerning contacts with the outside.

Kobayashi:

1. Accounts of child welfare officials.
2. Various general affairs duties.



Kumagaya Child Welfare Center Child Welfare Officials

Name	Grade	Age	Appointed		Education	Past Experience
			Date			
Kazuo Hosomura	2	47	July 1948		Nippon College Law Course 14 years	Teaching at primary schools 22 years
Mitsumori Saeki	2	41	April 1948		Chizan College 15 years.	Prefectural Welfare Department 8 years Gun office welfare section head 2 years
Tadaichi Takahashi	3	47	April 1949		Meiji University Politics Course 16 years	Health Training Center living guidance worker (during the war) 1 year Minsei-iin 2 years Saitama Gakuen staff member 1 year
Kaneji Hayashi	3	34	April 1949		Japan School of Social Work 11 years	Guidance worker 1 year