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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2805

(2) Folder title/number: (16)
Field Report - Chiba - CW

(3) Date: Mar. 1950 - Feb. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9733, 9760	e

(5) Item description and comment:

i) Chiba
ii) CW: Child Welfare

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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RWS/mm

142

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

KPW 319.2

27 February 1951

SUBJECT: Administrative Review of Chiba 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 Chiba 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

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

KMD/rm

KPW FR Chiba CW (25 Jan 51)

26 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Review of Child Welfare Council, Kencho Welfare Department, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture, 25 January, 1951

1. Persons Present: Welfare Officer, Kathryn M. Davenport accompanied by Interpreter, Mr. Kentaro Kamimura and the following Prefectural officials: Mr. Hiroshi Kamada, Welfare Department Chief; Mr. Noboru Otsuka, Children's Section Chief; Mr. Satoshi Yamada, Liaison officer; Mr. Katsuyo Sugita, Liaison officer. The latter two did not take an active part in discussion. Conference was held from 0950 - 1200; continued from 1300 - 1430.

2. Purpose of Conference:

a. To determine if responsible officers are carrying out the Law, 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 in July, 1948 according to Child Welfare Law #164. It was said that Councils were also established in almost every city, town and village, but it was not possible to ascertain the exact number of these.

b. Council Structure.

(1) Membership: The Chiba Prefecture Child Welfare Council is composed of 20 regular members, approximately 1/3 of whom have been on the Council since it began. Five persons are public officials. Re: Inclosure #1 for Council (regular) Membership. Members are selected from among people connected with social welfare organs and those interested in the welfare of children. New members are suggested by members of the Council; final selection is made by the Chief of Children's Section with authority from the Governor.

(2) Organizational Structure: There is a Council Chairman and Vice-chairman, both of whom are recommended by Council members but finally selected by the Governor.

Incl 1

This is a violation of Child Welfare Law, Article 9 Paragraph 4 which states that both these officials will be elected through mutual votes. It was suggested that this violation be corrected when new officers go into office in July of this year. There are 2 clerks, but no secretaries. Primary responsibility of the clerks is clerical business. Mr. Otsuka interprets Articles 6 and 7 of the Cabinet Order enforcing the Child Welfare Law which makes provision for the appointment of secretaries and clerks to imply that duties of both are the same. Therefore, secretaries seemed unnecessary. The Cabinet Order allows for a maximum of 4 clerks, but it is felt that 2 can adequately handle the job. Both clerks are employees in the Children's Section. They are appointed by the Council Chairman who keeps the Chief, Children's Section informed.

(3) (a) Temporary Members and Committees: When the Council was first organized it was decided that in addition to 20 regular members, there would also be 20 temporary members. These are people, also working in or interested in Child Welfare, who may be called on at any time to assist on a special project. Re: Inclosure #2 - Outline of Temporary Members. It is interesting to note that 5 regular Members are also named as Temporary Members. These members are suggested by regular members and appointed by the Chief, Children's Section with the approval of the Chief, Welfare Department who has been delegated this authority by the Governor. Four standing committees are a part of the Council:

1. Foster Parents.

2. Health for Mothers and Children.

3. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

4. Child Culture.

(b) Regular Council members comprise committee membership; temporary members are called on for special projects only. Discussion on how the committees function indicate their ineffectiveness. Actually, they exist in name only. When problems arise, they are taken up and handled by the entire council.

(4) Council Function: The Council carries out its advisory responsibility via a two - way process:

(a) Keeps the Governor informed and "advices regarding Child Welfare Problems".

(b) Keeps the community informed on Child Welfare problems and encourages experimental projects to "correct existing evils".

(5) Special Protects:

(a) The Council is currently concerned with 3 major problems:

1. Youth and Juvenile Delinquency.

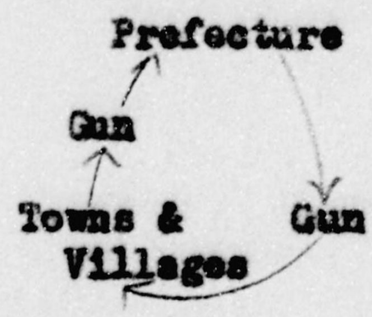
2. Management of Agencies.

3. Foster Parents.

(b) The problem of juvenile delinquency is most absorbing. The Council does not follow a regular meeting schedule, but generally meets once a month. No meetings have been called during the past 3 months, however, because Mr. Kamada, Welfare Division Chief and Mr. Otsuka, Children's Section Chief have been busy helping to organize Youth and Juvenile Problem Deliberating Councils throughout the Prefecture. A Child Welfare Council Meeting is planned for 6 February at which time a report will be made about these councils.

(c) Work toward the organization of these Councils was began in October 1950, at which time Mr. Kamada and Mr. Otsuka visited each town and village in Chiba to talk about juvenile delinquency and urge the organization of a council to study the problem. This followed a recommendation to the Governor by the Child Welfare Council about the necessity of doing something special about delinquent youth. His approval was quick in coming. To date councils have been started in 250 towns and villages out of a total of 310. There are also 10 Gun councils and one Prefectural Council. Each council is an autonomous body, but liaison exist between each. Not all councils are working effectively at this point but to lend encouragement and give advice, Mr. Kamada attends Gun meetings and Mr. Otsuka attends those in the towns and villages. Mr. Kamada pointed out that he always stresses that a child is not really delinquent, but unhappy. First responsibility rests with

parents and guardians. So far, the Councils have been primarily concerned with providing good books for boys and girls. A circulating library has been started which circulates as indicated:



(d) From October 1950 to present, the Prefecture, towns and villages together have spent 300,000 yen on books. The Prefecture Council plans to request 250,000 yen for this project for the new fiscal year.

(e) 1. Management of agencies: Since the establishment of the Child Welfare Law 3 years ago, many new agencies have opened. The Child Welfare Council now feels that it is time to learn how those currently existing are operated before new ones are opened. Special consideration will be given to the Day Nurseries. They were opened to admit needy children, but seem to be getting more like kindergartens - preparing children for school - and it is not always needy children who are admitted. Existing Child Welfare Institutions in Chiba Prefecture are:

a.	Ikikujo	75
b.	Yogo Shisetsu	15
c.	Kyojakuji	1
d.	Seishin Hakujaku Shisetsu	2
e.	Nyuji-in	1
f.	Kyogo-in	1
g.	Boshi-ryo	4

2. Re: Inclosure #3 for report on Child Welfare Institution placement. Four Children's Institutions located in this Prefecture are managed and used almost exclusively by Tokyo-To.

3. One new Boshi-ryo is under construction and will be completed by April. Mr. Kameda stated that he is planning to ask for funds for the construction of at least one more similar institution in Chiba. Discussion about the Boshi-ryo revealed that the major problem of widows living in these institutions with their children is not one of physical disability. Rather, it is financial inability to live independently. No consideration has been given to the cost of maintaining the Boshi-ryo as against granting adequate financial assistance to a mother so that she is able to maintain her own home outside of an institution.

(f) Foster Home: The Child Welfare Council is recommending that more children be placed in foster homes instead of institutions. Re: Inclosure #3 for report on Foster Home placements for period 12/49 - 12/50.

4. Evaluation: With few exceptions (noted in report) the Chiba Prefecture Child Welfare Council is functioning according to the Children's Law and regulations pertaining to same. Committees are ineffective however, in the structural organization of the Council and Welfare Advisor questions how aware the members of the Council are of community problems, although Mr. Kameda and Mr. Otsuka do seem to possess some insight. The Juvenile Problem Deliberating Councils are to be commended, but assistance is needed in helping them to understand the basic factors involved in behavior that results in delinquency. At this point, it is doubtful that their program for prevention is substantiated by such factual data.

5. Action taken by Welfare Officer:

a. (1) Attempted to clarify misinterpretations of Child Welfare Law and Cabinet Order.

(2) Suggested regularly scheduled Council meetings.

(3) Discussed effectiveness of working through committees.

(4) Suggested that more responsibility be delegated to council members.

(5) Suggested other projects (in addition to circulating libraries) which Juvenile Problem Deliberating Councils might consider.

b. Mr. Kamada expressed a desire for help on several problems which he will discuss further with the Child Welfare Council and forward to Welfare Officer in writing. Following receipt of same, another visit will be planned. At this time, Mr. Kamada also suggests a visit to Prefectural institutions.

3 Annexes:
A. List of Chiba CW Council Members (in trip)
B. List of Chiba CW Council Temporary Members (in trip)
C. Reports on Foster Home & Institution Placements (in trip)

KATHRYN M. DAVENPORT
Public Welfare Officer

List of Chiba Child Welfare Council Members

As of January 1951

Name	Occupation
Hiroshi Kanada	Director of Public Welfare Department, Chiba Pref. Gov't.
Moriyuki Tokuyama	Chief of Welfare Section, Chiba Pref. Gov't.
Noboru Otsuka	Chief of Children Section, Chiba Pref. Gov't.
Keizo Kitahara	Chief of Public Health Section, Chiba Pref. Gov't.
Yoju Shinozuka	Chief of Crime Prevention & Statistics Section, Chiba Pref. HQ, NRP
Hiroshi Yasuda	Principal of the Chiba 1st Senior High School
Katsunobu Iijima	Principal of Chiba City 3rd Junior High School
Yoshio Matsumoto	Chief of Shirahata Nursery established by Chiba City
Minosuke Fujikawa	Chairman of Public Welfare Committee of Chiba Pref. Assembly
Shizumi Ogawa	Vice-chairman of Chiba Pref. Public Welfare Committee League
Mieko Saito	Member of Children Committee
Chushichiro Uchiyama	Chief of the Ichinomiya "Gakuen"
Keizen Kobayashi	President of the Chiba Press Co.
Hitomi Takagaki	The person studying in culture of children
Shobei Ishigami	Doctor (Pediatrics)
Shinsaku Kusakiri	Religionist
Masaichi Kano	Committeeman of Chiba Pref. Board of Education
Mikio Oya	Representative from Chiba Pref. Joint Youth Organization
Masa Hirayama	Representative from Chiba Pref. Social Education Committee
Takashi Koyasu	Representative from Chiba Pref. Teacher's Union

Encl. A to Incl 1

List of Chiba Child Welfare Council Temporary Members

Name	Occupation
Shinichi Hatta	Standing Director of Minsei-iin Federation
Isaburo Sato	Director of Welfare Work Ass't
Shintaro Udono	Director of Doho-Engo-Kai (Fellow Countrymen Relief Society)
Naomi Araki	Professor of Medical College
Hirota Yamamoto	Chief, Taxation Section
Tami Numata	President, Women's Club
Kashichi Inoue	Official, Juvenile Div., Crime Prevention Statistics Section
Tatsuon Kato	Superintendent of Day Nursery
Katsunobu Iijima	Principal of Middle School
Hitomi Takagaki	Student of Children's Culture (Translator's remark: Outstanding writer of boy's adventure story)
Kai Okana	Superintendent of Yogo Shisetsu (Home for neglected children)
Kohei Ito	Superintendent of Child Welfare Center
Tomoharu Tsukamoto	President of Kyogo-in
Takaaki Ryu	Chief, Social Education Section, Pref.
Sannosuke Ohshima	Superintendent of Child Welfare Center
Minoru Watanabe	Director of Feeble-minded Children's Institution
Tadao Okamura	Chief, Guidance Section, Education Board
Yoshio Matsumoto	Chief, Welfare Department, Chiba City Hall
Seikai Ogawa	Religionist
Yutaka Inouda	Principal of Chiba First High School

Annex B to Inc 1a

Report on Foster Home Placement

	Foster Parents	Foster Children
December 1949	138	66
December 1950	160	80
Increased	22	14

Report on Child Welfare Institution Placement

	December 1949		December 1950	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Home for the disabled	62	27	62	31
Yogo Shisetsu (Home for the neglected)	265	57	322	104
Home for the feeble-minded	52	1	54	2
Kyogo-In (Juvenile Training School	38	10	50	10
Total	417	95	488	147

Note: Decreased by 71 for male and 52 for female during the 1950.

43

Rec'd Dec 18

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

EKC/mm
Rec'd: 22 June 1950
Typed: 23 June 1950

15 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Field Report

1. E. K. Callow - S. Yui
0930 to 1600 - 15 June 1950
0930 to 1630 - 16 June 1950
Chiba City and Tomiura-machi, Chiba Ken

2. Conference with Mr. Otsuka, Chief of Child Welfare Center.

3. A study was made of the children registered in Chiba Ken under Article 30, Child Welfare Law. The chief feels that the system of placing children in homes other than their own for either up-bringing or employment is so firmly established in the customs of Japan that it still continues and it is his opinion that it is probably the best system considering all factors. The main reason given by him for placing these children in other homes for employment is that their own families are so poor and their own homes so inadequate that is beneficial to the children. Obviously, no consideration has been given to raising the standards of the families. At present there is a total of 1,385 registered children. The section had no statistics on numbers from other specific prefectures. The records appeared to be entirely inadequate - many blank spaces on registrations. No inspection of homes is made by the Ken. Registration forms are simply accepted from the local offices and placed on file to comply with the Law. However, in January 1949 a spot check was made on 47 children employed in Funabashi City. The age range was as follows:

Age	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	Total
Boys	2	2	6	9	2	1	3	25
Girls	0	3	5	1	9	3	1	22
						Grand Total		47

One employer hired three children, eight employers hired two children and 28 employers hired one child each. There were five instances in which more than one child came from the same family. The statistics regarding schooling were as follows: one had completed fifth grade, 4 sixth grade, 1 eighth grade, 8 ninth grade, 7 unknown and 25 had had no schooling whatever. The lowest wage was ¥100 per month and the highest ¥800 per month. Mr. Otsuka insisted that no money is being paid to the

parents and that no initial payments were made. He emphasized the fact that less consideration is given to the wages paid than to the value of of the training and lodging received by the child. Upon closer questioning, Mr. Otsuka agreed that in some instances the parents of the children probably did receive "loans" of from ¥2,500 to ¥4,000 but, since all such activity is now "underground," no definite information can be obtained. Mr. Otsuka claims that no consideration has been given with regard to including these homes under the Foster-Care Program.

4. The last six registrations received by the Ken were as follows:

a. Katsue Kimitsuka - girl - age 18 (Jap.) - 2 yrs home economics. Housework for Kankichi Kumai, school teacher. 6 February 1949. No go-between - no fixed pay.

b. Mariko Seki - girl - age 17 - Schooling not entered. Farmer's assistant - Tameji Mikami. 1 April 1949. No go-between - ¥10,000 a year.

c. Michio Nakamura - girl - age 16 - Never attended school. Baby attendant for Seishu Yoshino, teacher. 27 January 1949. No go-between - no fixed pay.

d. Ichiro Kobayashi - boy - age 17 - Never attended school. Learning brick-making - Kaoru Miyazaki, brick maker. 10 October 1946. No go-between - no fixed pay.

e. Kuniji Abe - boy- age 17 - Schooling not entered. Laborer for Yataro Mikami, furniture maker. No date entered. No go-between - no fixed pay.

f. Masao Masuda - boy - age 17 - Compulsory primary school (8 years-old program). Carpenter's helper for Yoshio Yoshida. 22 July 1949. No go-between - no fixed pay.

The chief admitted that as a result of testing at the Child Welfare Center, some children are referred for this type of placement. Lists of available children are kept at the Center and employers can apply there without going through PESO.

5. A study and an inspection of activities of Chiba Ken Tomiura Gakuen, Tomiura-machi, were made and a separate report will be found attached.

EDNA K. [illegible]LOW

1 Incl
Inst rev/Tomiura Gakuen

EKC/mm

Institution Review

16 June 1950

Chiba Ken Tomiura Gakuen
(Protection Institution - Boys and Girls)
Tomiura-machi, Chiba Ken

1. Land was originally procured free of charge from the National Government by the Red Cross Society which built an institution for weak children in May 1923. This institution was operated as such until sometime during the war, when it was abandoned. After the war, the Red Cross Society re-opened the institution and was caring for ten children. The buildings and equipment were in such poor condition that the Ken purchased them together with the land from the Red Cross Society on 1 October 1949 for ¥7,495,654. The land consists of 3,269 tsubo and the buildings 529 tsubo. ¥450,000 has been spent on repairs and an additional ¥1,000,000 will be spent this year.

2. A new chief, Mr. Tadashi Tanaka, was appointed in February 1950. He was formerly employed as a member of the Ken Education Section as a school inspector, and previous to that was a primary school principal. Four new nursery teachers were employed. Two clinical nurses, one cook, one servant and one clerk, who were formerly employed by the Red Cross, were retained, making a total staff of ten persons. The institution is directly operated by the Ken.

3. The capacity is 100. The present population is 56. The age range is from six to 17 years, both boys and girls. All were referred by the Child Welfare Center. About ten are said to be "mentally weak" but are said to be receiving special training.

4. Although the institution is located only two kilometers from a school, the children do not attend. The chief and three nursery teachers have teaching certificates and it is felt by the authorities that the schooling provided at the institution is superior to that given at the school. Then too, there was some reluctance on the part of the local school authorities to accept children from the institution due to financial matters. A petition has been submitted to the School Committee to authorize a branch primary school at the institution and it is expected that same will be approved in the near future. Four groups are being planned: pre-school, 1 to 3 grades, 4 to 6 grades, and a middle school. Classes were in session at time of inspection and had an appearance of orderliness.

5. The general health of the children is considered to be excellent.

Three children were in a special "sick room" suffering from minor illness at time of inspection. Adequate clinic and first aid supplies were available.

6. The physical aspect of the institution exceeds the Minimum Standards requirements. However, there should be a staff of 17 to operate at capacity. This cannot be accomplished at this time due to the Child Welfare Section having reached its personnel quota. The location of the institution is ideal - country and seashore.

7. The institution operates on a monthly budget of ¥200,000. Monthly reports of actual expenditure are submitted each month and all bills are paid at the end of each month. Expenses for April 1950 amounted to ¥108,052 for children plus salaries and travel expenses amounting to ¥63,961 or a total of ¥175,313. Of this amount, ¥63,961 was spent on travel. This was considered to be rather high, but most of it was spent by the chief to visit other institutions with a view toward maintaining equally high standards in his institution.

8. A planned daily recreational program is carried out. There have been no run-aways since this chief has been in charge. Previously, one child left against advice, was later reprimanded by the police and is now in a reformatory.

9. The institution may be considered very good. However, discontinuation of the present school system and the sending of children to the public school was advised in the event that early approval is not obtained from the Education Department.

EDNA KUNKALLOW

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

EKC/mm

10 May 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Field Report

Chiba Prefecture - Child Welfare Section and
Central Child Welfare Center
8 May 1950 - 0945 to 1200 and 1300 to 1530
E. K. Callow - M. Yamanaka - A. Ogura

1. Conference with:

a. M. Otsuka, Chief, Child Welfare Section

b. H. Hirayama, Assistant Chief, Child Welfare Section

c. K. Ito, Chief, Central Child Welfare Center

d. Y. Takeda and S. Saito, consultants

2. Chiba Prefecture has 780,000 children below 18 years of age. The Prefectural Child Welfare Section budget for the present fiscal year is ¥21,440,500. The number of children receiving full-time support from this program is 472. In addition, subsidy is granted to Day Nurseries for approximately 900 children who are deemed unable to pay the necessary fees.

3. The Section Chief's opinion of the aims of the public child welfare program in order of importance are:

a. Supervision of institutions with regard to minimum standards.

b. Personnel matters concerning Child Welfare Workers and Jido-iin.

c. Budgetary matters concerning the above.

d. Publicity and enlightenment regarding Child Welfare Laws and matters.

e. Children's culture.

f. Prevention of juvenile delinquency.

g. Preparation of statistics and reports and inspections.

In his opinion, the consideration of the program is directed to all children.

4. A review of the functional activities was made - see attached graph (inclosure 1). This served a double purpose in that the information obtained divulged the activities on which emphasis is being placed at this time and the actual familiarity of the Section Chief with the functions of his subordinates. It will be noted that considerable time is being devoted to work pertaining to such items as day nurseries, cultural activities, community organizations, etc.

5. The two Child Welfare Centers are functioning essentially in the manner previously reported with a few personnel changes - see attached graph (inclosure 2).

6. The functions of the Child Welfare Deliberative Council ~~is~~ are somewhat dubious beyond the approval of foster home applications. There are 20 regular members and 20 persons who are called emergency members who may be called in for discussion of problems falling within their technical or professional sphere. No regular meeting date has been established, but the Council usually meets once each month. It was said that no specific recommendations have been made by this Council. Due to the proximity of Chiba to Tokyo, it has seemed advisable to simply adopt Tokyo's recommendations. The actual number of local councils is not known at present.

The Child Welfare institutions consist of the following:

65 day nurseries	15 orphanages
3 medical care inst.	2 feeble-minded
1 reformatory	3 Boshi Ryo

The orphanages are not filled to capacity but it is claimed that additional spaces for infants, mothers with children, physically handicapped, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb are seriously needed. Government subsidy is granted to private institutions in amounts from ¥51.82 to ¥62.76 per capita per day for care cost plus actual administrative costs.

7. The foster-care program is not proving to be as effective as had been anticipated. To date, 132 applications have been approved and 97 children have been placed. The recording system for this program is very cumbersome. In order to obtain a list of foster children it is necessary to thumb through all foster home applications. A card system cross-indexed file was suggested and its use explained. The daily payment for foster home care is ¥51.82. There also exists a temporary

entrustment system whereby a child may be entrusted to the homes of Child Welfare Staff or workers. There is one such case on record at present. The dangers of this system were discussed and agreed upon. When children are placed in foster homes, the foster parents are given pamphlets on foster care and the Jido-iin for the area is notified. Three reports are required from the Jido-iin to the Child Welfare Section, one at the end of the first month, fourth month and tenth month. It is felt that after that period an adequate adjustment will have been made and further follow-up is unnecessary. The need for continued surveillance was stressed by the Welfare Officer. No plans have as yet been made to relieve the Jido-iin of any of his duties as prescribed in Hatsu Sha #72.

8. The Community Child Welfare organizations are not given the amount of consideration they receive in some other prefectures. There are known to be 120 Kodomo Kai. The number of mother's clubs is unknown to the Child Welfare Section, but are said to be under the supervision and guidance of the Social Education Section of the Education Department. There are about 318 Juvenile Problem Deliberative Associations in existence in the local communities.

9. The In-service Training Program in the past has consisted primarily of the following:

a. Employees - Interpretation of written publications from the Welfare Ministry and attendance of employees in rotation at Ministry-sponsored training courses.

b. Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Center Staff - Semi-monthly discussion conferences, usually the 6th and 22nd.

c. District and local staff - At direction of Child Welfare Section two courses last year.

The Section has received Sha Otsu Hatsu #31 - 17 March 1950 - subject: "Regarding In-service Training for Staff." This is now under consideration and a definite plan for the current year will be submitted at a later date. The establishment of a "Steering Committee" for In-serice Training is being considered.

10. The immediate plans of the Child Welfare Section are as follows:

a. Increased effort and additional publicity to enlighten general public regarding Child Welfare Law.

b. 12 May - Day Nursery Directors Mass Meeting for discussion of minimum standards.

c. At undetermined dates there will be six different block meetings throughout the prefecture for training of and discussion of matters pertaining to nursery attendants.

The program for June has not been prepared as yet due to the work necessitated during the month of May by the extended Child Welfare Week. Activities consisted of:

a. "Foster Care Day"- everyone being urged to take a child into their homes for a day. The Governor entertained 16 on 6 May.

b. All Chiba accommodation institution children recreation meeting.

c. Child Welfare Mass Meeting at Education Hall on 10 May for Jido-iin, Child Welfare Staff - city, town and village, and Child Welfare Officials from the schools. Commendations will be given to Jido-iin and others who have contributed to the Child Welfare Program.

2 Incls
1. CW Sec Graph
2. CW Ctr Graph

EDNA [illegible] ALLOW

CHIBA CHILD WELFARE SECTION
CHIEF - Noboru Otsuka
Ass't Chief - H. Hirayama

MATERIAL DIVISION

Tadashi Ito - chief
*Yasuko(f) Yamada - ass't

1. Material distribution to institutions (bldg rep materials, Welf Min released materials).
2. Lunch programs to nurseries.
3. Construction of CW institutions.

CHILDREN'S CULTURE DIVISION

Kazuo Kitazawa - chief

1. Enforcement of C. Culture Recreation, good books.
2. Children's recreational matters.
3. Guidance and supervision over CW community organization.
4. Commendation of persons concerned.

NURSERY AFFAIRS DIVISION

**Yukio Suzuki - chief
Yasuko Yamada - ass't

1. Guidance and supervision over Day Nurseries and Boshi Ryo.
2. Training of staff for above insts.
3. Exam for Hobo.
4. Hobo Training Sch.
5. Training for Hobo.
6. Determination of and payment of entrustment care for child in Boshi Ryo, Day Nurseries, and who cannot pay.

ORPHANS AFFAIRS DIVISION

Toshi Ishizuka - chief
Mutsuko Neike - ass't

1. Guidance and supervision over accommodation insts.
2. Guidance and supervision over foster homes.
3. Protection of vagrants
4. Subsidies payment to protection intsts.
5. Supervision - Art. 30 Registration of non-related child.

MANAGEMENT AFFAIRS DIVISION

Rennosuke Oshima - chief

1. CW Del Council matters records - & other clerical.
2. CW Center affairs.
3. CW officials guidance.
4. Jido-iin
5. Children's prevention of juvenile delinquency.
6. Supervision over juridical persons (Zaidan Hojin)

GENERAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

**Yukio Suzuki - chief
Kanichi Tomura - ass't
Mie(f) Suzuki - ass't

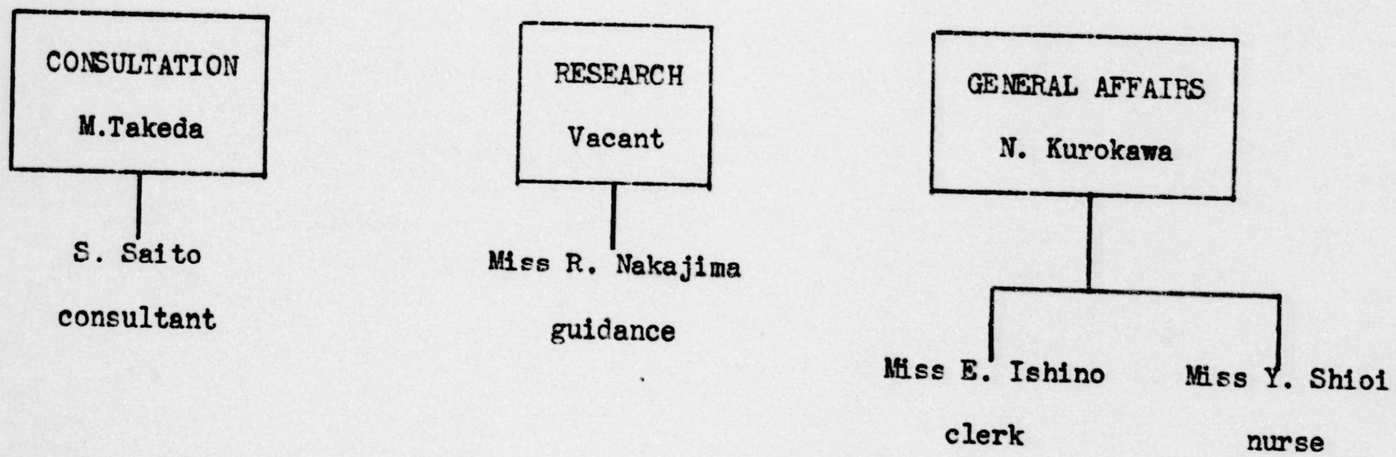
1. General affairs.
2. Accounting matters of entrustment cost.
3. All other matters.

Tea Boy - Teiichi Hirano

13	employees	in	CW Section
8	"	"	Chiba CW Ctr
3	"	"	Ichikawa CW Ctr

CHIBA CENTRAL CHILD WELFARE CENTER

K. ITO - Chief



Rel 21 sheet 3

ICHIKAWA CHILD WELFARE CENTER

(Branch of Chiba City CWC)

Ichikawa City 484

Sannosuke Oshima, Chief

CONSULTATION	PROTECTION AFFAIRS	GENERAL AFFAIRS
* Masao Yoshino	Masato Nakajima	* Masao Yoshino

Average 3 children per day.

No one lives here - children not kept overnight. Brought to T.H. if kept.

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MCW/mm

4 March 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Chiba Prefecture - 23 February 1950

TO: Mr. William H. James

Persons: Welfare Officer Miss M. C. Wyckoff, accompanied by Interpreter Mr. M. Yamanaka, conferred with the Chief of the Prefectural Child Welfare Section, Judge of the District Court (Family Affairs Court Dept.), Judge of the Family Affairs Court (Juvenile Affairs Division); head of the General Affairs Section (Family Affairs Court) and a Probation Officer of the Family Affairs Court.

Purpose of Conference:

1. To secure information as to the relationship between the Family Affairs Court and the Center, and the "tie-in" that may exist with the court and the case worker under Hatsu Sha #72.

2. To acquaint the officials with Hatsu Sha #72.

3. Discuss central file depot in relation to the court.

Summary of Conference:

1. It was found that none of the foregoing representatives from the Family Affairs Court had any knowledge as to Hatsu Sha #72. Therefore Welfare Officer explained the directive step by step and particularly the portion relating to child welfare.

2. The referrals to the Family Affairs Court are mainly made by the police, child welfare center and lastly general citizens. The cases referred are mainly on crimes commited by juveniles. Age groups handled in court are generally from 14 to 18.

3. Upon the decision of the court, upon completion of the trial, the "follow-up" contact is carried out by the "observation committee" or better known as the Legal Protection Volunteers. (Shiho Hogo-in)

There are approximately 400 in Chiba Prefecture,

many of whom are Jido-iin or child welfare officials. They are appointed volunteers.

The Hogo-iin are required to make reports to the "observation committee", (one in each prefecture) not to the Family Affairs Court.

Only when a child is put on "probation", upon the decision of the Court, does the case and child return to the court.

On probation cases, it is the Probation Officer who is assigned to the case - who reports directly to the court. On cases not put on probation the Judge orders a member of the "Legal Protection Committee", "Hogo-iin" to handle the "follow-up" work. On these latter cases, the court closes its case. Case records of contacts made by the "Hogo-iin" are forwarded to the "Observation Committee" and records remain there.

The observations and contacts made by the Hogo-iin is continued until it is felt that the child has reformed. The usual length of contact is for a one-year period, but may continue in some cases until the child reaches 23 years of age (?).

Since June 15, 1949, due to a regulation, juvenile crime cases under 14 years of age must go through the child welfare center, before it reaches the Court.

According to the officials present, there is very little contact between the Jido-iin or Child Welfare Official and the Probation Officer, or between the Hogo-iin and Probation Officer.

Therefore at the present time there are 6 sets of child welfare case records, which may or may not be on the same case. Separate records are kept by the following groups:

a. Child Welfare Center.
b. Jido-iin (cases handled locally)
c. Child Welfare Officials (cases handled locally)
d. Probation Officer (Shonen-Hogoshi)
e. Legal Protection Workers (Hogo-iin)
f. Case Workers.

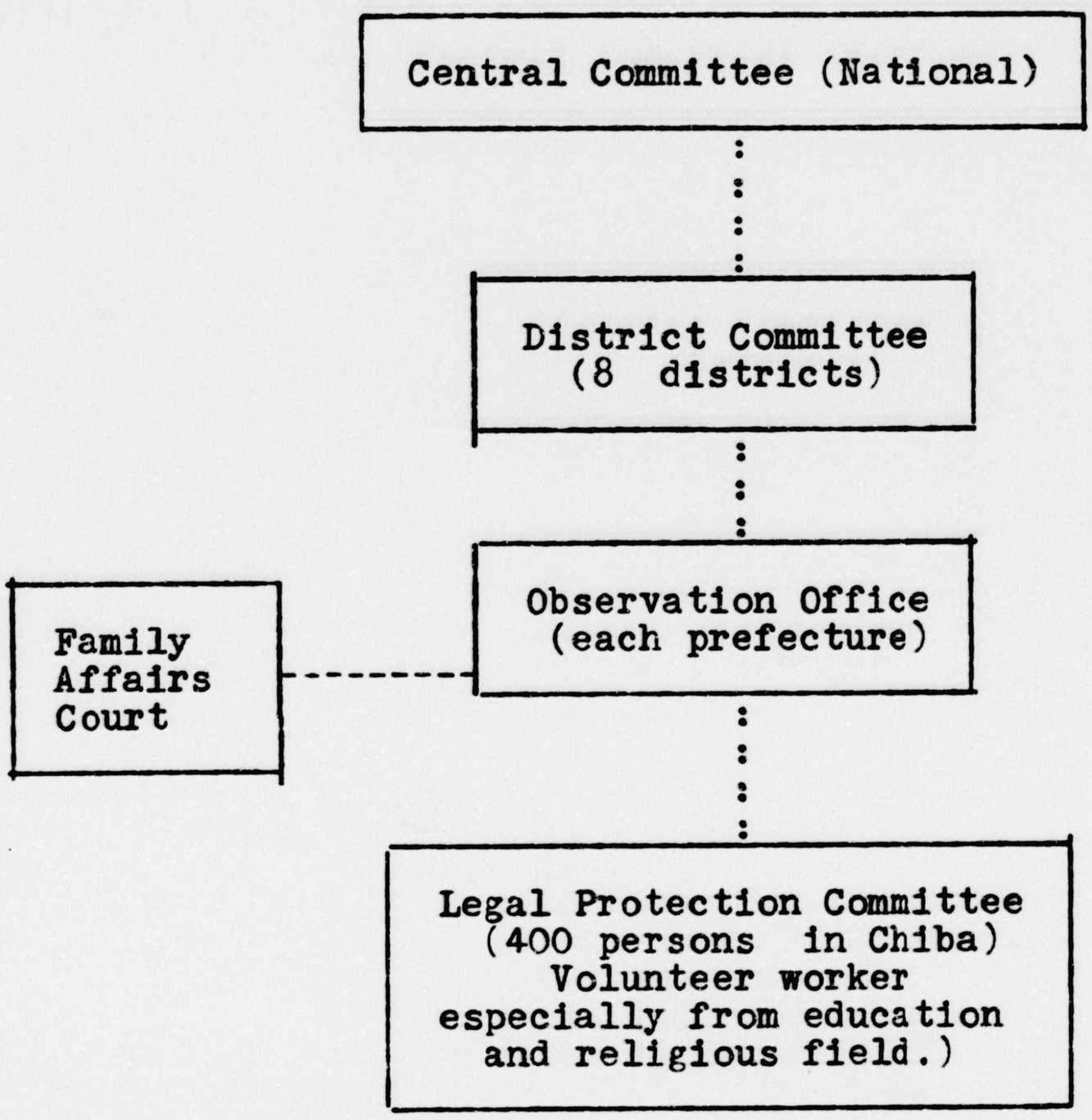
Due to so many case records being in existence, the suggested plan for a central file index depot was explained as outlined in report of 21 February 1950, and the cooperation of the court was requested.

From the foregoing information there seems to be very little relation between the "follow-up" contact ordered by the court in relation to Hatsu Sha #72. Of course consultation with other groups who have the same case, and reviewing of case record material on the child in other agencies, could be done more frequently - but at present, such information is not easily available, but may develop as a result of a central file index depot.

Mary C. Wyckoff

MARY C. WYCKOFF

Incl:
1. Organizational set-up of Legal Protection Committees.


Central Committee (National)
District Committee
(8 districts)
Observation Office
(each prefecture)
Family
Affairs
Court
Legal Protection Committee
(400 persons in Chiba)
Volunteer worker
especially from education
and religious field.)

Inclosure

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MCW/rk

3 March 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Chiba Prefecture - February 21, 1950

TO: Mr. William H. James

1. Persons: Welfare Officer, Miss M. C. Wyckoff, accompanied by Interpreter Mr. M. Yamanaka, conferred with the Director of the Chiba Prefectural Central Child Welfare Center and his entire staff - also present was the Director of the Prefectural Child Welfare Section.

2. Purpose of Conference:

a. To secure the organizational structure of the center and protection home, and staff assignments.

b. Process of handling child welfare cases.

c. After placement contact.

d. To review case record forms and material.

e. To secure all the foregoing information in order to discover what changes will be necessary when Hatsu Sha #72 is put into effect in Chiba Prefecture.

3. Summary of Conference:

a. Organizational structure of the child welfare center. See attached graph. It will be noted that there is no doctor attached to the center. All medical examinations are made at the Chiba City Health Center. The services of a psychiatrist are available to the center, when needed, from the Chiba University Medical Hospital. Professor Araki is the psychiatrist that they consult.

b. Staff assignments:

(1) Mr. Ito is the Director of the Center. He does not have any other specific assignments; however he handles any child welfare publicity for the Prefectural Child Welfare Section. At the present time Mr. Ito prepares child welfare information for the Prefectural monthly "wall newspaper".

(2) Mr. Takeda is the head of the Consultation Division, his specific duties are interviewing children and guardians upon entrance to the center, regarding reason for referral, and family condition. Occasionally does field investigation on cases. When a case comes directly to the center without referral, Mr. Takeda interviews the case, if further investigation is indicated, the case is referred to the Jido-iin or the Child Welfare Official.

(3) Mr. Saito, under the Consultation Division, assists Mr. Takeda in his duties and in addition specifically handles all incoming referrals from police and other services regarding juvenile crime cases. Some field work is involved in this program. Under the Protection Department, which relates to the Protection Home, he is in charge of recreational plans for the children temporarily sheltered in the "home". He is also in charge of records regarding "observations" of the child in the protection home. If a child is to be committed to an institution, Mr. Saito handles all paper work and contacts in reference to placing the child in the institution.

(4) Mr. Hayashi, under the Consultation section, is the psychologist, who gives the I.Q., character and behavior tests. He also makes observations of the children in the protection home. Under the Study section, which he is in charge of, he plans meetings to be held in the Prefecture regarding children's culture and recreation. He attends these meetings approximately 2 times per month. Also he gives lectures at the Mobara Nursery school monthly. He handles all statistical matters re: tests and observations on the children referred to the center.

(5) Miss Nakajima, is the assistant to Mr. Hayashi in all matters that he is responsible for under the Study section. Under the Protection section, she gives guidance to children in the protection home and records observations of children. She also is an instructor at children's meetings.

(6) Mr. Kurokawa is in charge of the General Affairs Department. He is specifically in charge of;

(a) Sending notices to cities, towns and villages, through the Mayor as to disposition of child.

(b) Notices to parents or guardians to bring the child to the center.

(c) Investigation of foster parent applications (In this matter all staff members assist.) Sending of approval notices to foster home.

(d) Accounts of center and protection home.

(e) All other paper work that does not fall under other sections.

(7) Miss Ishino assists Mr. Kurokawa on all the foregoing matters.

(8) Miss Shiina is a public health nurse. Under the Protection section she is the consultant on sanitation matters. She accompanies the children to the Health Center who are to have physical examinations. Under the General Affairs section she assists Mr. Kurokawa in all matters he is in charge of, mainly however on foster parent investigations.

c. Medical Examinations: The results of medical examinations given by the Health Center are forwarded to the center. Only a summary report is submitted, with outstanding physical condition mentioned. All children who are committed to the Protection Home are given medical examinations, other child welfare cases, only when indicated. Welfare Officer reviewed the investigation form of the child welfare center. On this form there is a space for the physical condition of the child. This section is filled in by the center after the medical examination is given. It was found that few of the cases had complete recorded material on the child's physical condition. As a result of the brief summary report that is forwarded by the health center, actually the center is unable to complete the section on "physical condition". In cases committed to institutions, the medical form is sent to the institution. Welfare Officer suggested that a separate medical record form be composed by health center at the time of examination of the child, and form returned to the center for filing in case record.

d. The Chiba Prefectural Child Welfare Center covers 4 cities and 11 Guns. The other child welfare center located at Ichikawa city, covers Ichikawa, Funabashi and Matsudo cities and Tokatsu Gun, (Higashi-Katsushika Gun).

e. Process of handling a child welfare case:

(1) The discovery of a child is made by the Jido-iin, child welfare officials, child welfare school counsellors, police and general citizens.

(2) Referrals to center are made either by letter or by bringing the child directly to the center. (All cases that come directly to center are not always those that are referred by child welfare official, but some are referred directly by the Jido-iin, or local welfare offices).

(3) If the Jido-iin or child welfare official finds a child welfare case, and the case in one that is handled locally, the same investigation forms that are used by the center, are used by the Jido-iin or child welfare official. The cases that are handled locally - the records are not forwarded to the center. However the cases handled locally by the child welfare official are reviewed once per month at the officials meeting held by the Prefectural Child Welfare Section.

(4) A case that is to be referred to the center for further consultation and decision, the investigation sheet is filled out by the Jido-iin or child welfare official. Upon the completion of the investigation, the form is forwarded to the center.

(5) When the child comes to the center he is accompanied by the guardian or parent, investigator, and any other individuals concerned with the case.

(6) Upon entrance to the center a reception card is filled out by Miss Ishino. However, if the investigation sheet is received at the center prior to the arrival of the child - the reception card is filled out at the time of receipt of the investigation sheet.

(7) Consultants, interview the entire group - sometimes in the presence of the child and at other times without the child. This depends on the case.

(8) Then the center's investigation form is filled out.

(9) Then the child is given the various tests by the psychologists. While the tests are being given the child, the individuals that accompanied the child are interviewed as a group or individually.

(10) Upon completion of the tests and interviews, all the center officials meet to discuss the case. At this time, either a final or temporary decision is made.

(11) Upon reaching the decision, the group is called together (without the presence of the child) and are informed of the decision.

(12) If it was decided to committ the child to the protection home for further observation, the child is admitted the same day. Those that are admitted to the protection home - usually stay there 5 days.

(13) After this observation period and the final decision of the case, the parents or guardians are requested to come to the center to be informed of the final decision.

(14) If the child is to be committed to an institution, the parents or guardian accompany the child to the institution.

(15) If the child is to be returned to its own home, the parents or guardians are requested to come to the center and take the child home. At the time the parents or guardians call for the child, they are given counsel on guidance of the child.

Notices: Regarding the notices that are sent to the parents or guardian regarding the child. One set of three notices are made on each case. One is kept at the center, two are sent to the Mayor, (one is sent to the welfare section and the duplicate is sent to the guardian by the welfare section). Notices are never sent through the district offices. This process is done on all cases, even though the guardians have been notified at the center of the decision.

A second notices is sent to the person who is to be in charge of the case (by the center), through the local office. This notice is sent through the same channels as above. This notice also includes advice by the center to the worker as to guidance of case.

A third notice is sent to the parents or guardians, notifying them who is to be in charge of the case. The only time three sets of notices are forwarded by the center is when the child is to be placed in a foster home, institution or temporary protection home (center), or if the child who came to center, was not accompanied by his guardians.

Child returned to its home: The center selects the person to be in charge of case. Usually the person selected is the Jido-iin, however if the case is in the actual area where the child welfare official lives, then the child welfare official is put in charge of the case. Contact with case usually last for a six month period. Contact is usually made monthly, as a report is required monthly by the center. A set report form is used. (Form on file) The person who is in charge of the case is the person who makes the recommendation as to whether the case should be closed. The recommendation is sent to the center and the

deliberation committee convenes to review the recommendation. If it is their decision to close the case, a notice is sent by the center (as to their decision), to the person in charge of the case and also to the parents or guardians. Same procedure used in sending notices as stated above.

Child committed to an institution: A child may be committed to an institution on the same day that the case is reviewed at the center. Or child may be committed to the institution after observation period in the temporary protection home. (The center has an up-to-date list of available spaces in all institutions in Chiba Prefecture received monthly from the institutions via the Prefecture.) A notice is sent directly to the institution informing them of the admittance of the child at the same time. A representative of the institution staff is requested to come to the center to accompany the child to the institution. A notice is sent to the parents or guardians notifying them of the decision, and also requesting that they come to the center to accompany the child to the institution.

In institution committments, the center does not appoint any person to be in charge of the case. The only contact the center has with the institution is when the children run away, or due to bad behavior, The deliberation committee convenes on the case, and in some instances the child is transferred to another institution. Monthly reports are submitted by the institution to the center. Regarding the dismissal of a child from an institution: The institution submits an opinion regarding dismissal of the child and the deliberation committee makes a decision. The notice of the decision of the committee, is sent to the institution directly. Upon the receipt of the notice the child is brought to the center on a specified date. Another notice is sent to the parents or guardians requesting them to come to the center to receive the child. If it is the center's opinion that the child should be observed after dismissal from the institution, a notice will be sent to the person selected by the center to be in charge of the case.

Child committed to a Foster Home: Foster homes are selected by center staff. Notices to parents or guardians and person in charge of the case is sent in the usual manner. A notice is sent to the foster parents to come to the center to receive the child; at the same time the parents are present, and accompany the child to the foster home. The majority of the foster home placement cases are orphans. The center appoints the worker to be in charge of the case. Notices are sent to the Jido-iin and child welfare official as to what foster home the child has been placed. Occasional contact is made by the worker and staff of center in the foster home. The foster parents are required to submit a written report regarding the child. During the first three months period, one report is submitted, frequency of reports lengthens each month. Jido-iin or child welfare official are required to contact the case at least once per month at the beginning, and until the child is dismissed from the home, or becomes of age (18 years). In reference

to closing a foster home placement case: The foster parents submit their opinion and recommendation to close the case. The child is released from the foster home upon the decision of the deliberation committee. Notices are sent in the usual manner. Child is brought to center and returned to its home.

Knowledge of the interviews, investigation and decisions on all cases is obtained by the Jido-iin and child welfare official, or institution through perusal of case history sheet, a copy of which they receive. In the case of a foster home placement a special form is used as set by Ji Hatsu #50. Along with the case history sheet, recommendations are made as to guidance to the child.

Case Records: All case record forms are filed in separate folders. Not all forms relating to one case are filed together, some forms on the same case are filed together, such as, case history sheet, test results, written oaths and recommendations regarding case supervision. All other material such as monthly reports received, and referral sheets, are each filed in separate folders.

Cases are filed in groups, such as orphans, vagrants, delinquents, etc.

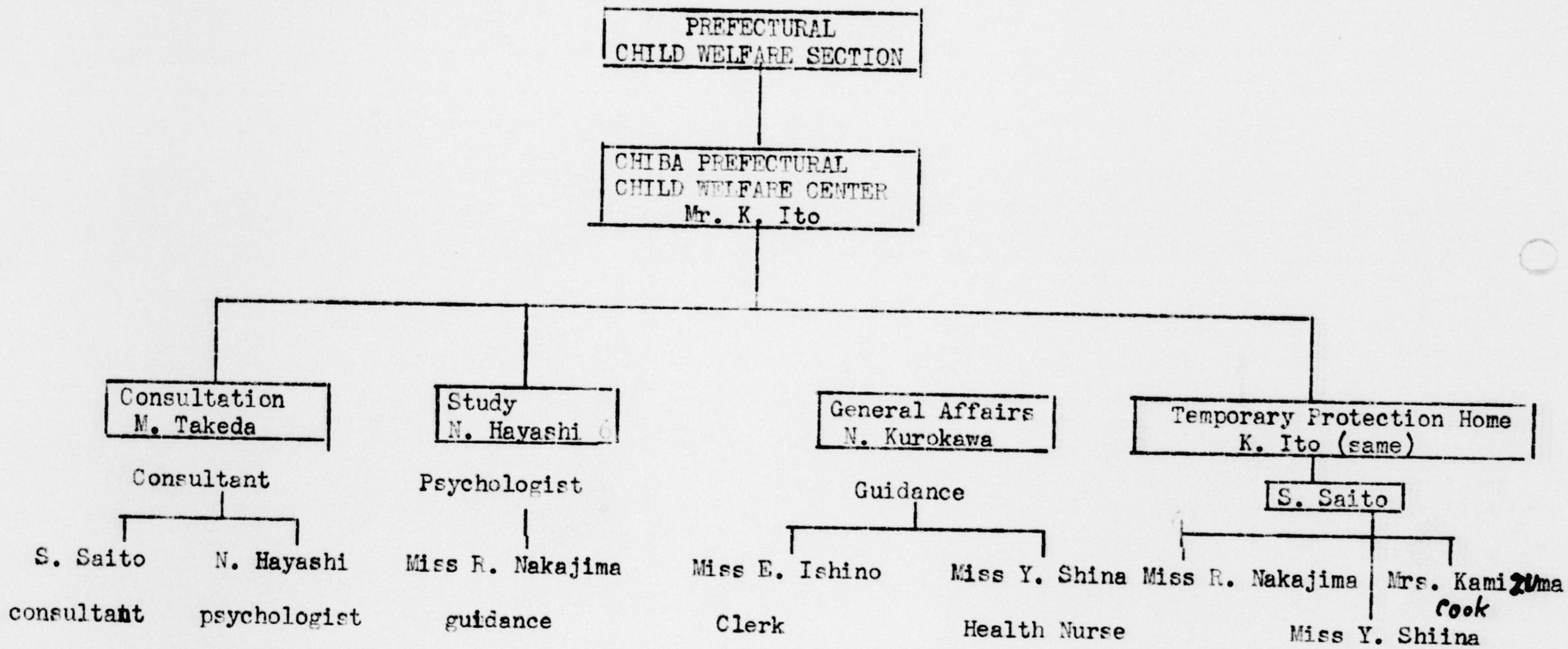
A special form is used for closing cases. (See Form on file)

All closed cases are kept in dead files. It was found that case records are not given numbers, they are only filed by names. Nor is there any index system. The entire system of a cross index file, (name and number) filing of all case record forms on one case, in one folder per case, was previously explained in detail by Welfare Officer early in 1949, to the Chief of the Prefectural Child Welfare Section - it was again explained in detail this date.

The line of administrative authority regarding the supervision of the child welfare officials - as seen by the foregoing review, appears to be from the center, rather than from the Prefectural Child Welfare Section, who, according to law are directly responsible for the child welfare officials, yet in Chiba Child Welfare Center as in Nagano Child Welfare Center, it is the center who appoints the child welfare official to be in charge of the case, and who gives advise to the official as to guidance of the case. From information previously obtained in Chiba and other Prefectures, the meetings of the child welfare officials with the Prefectural Child Welfare Section mainly deals with directives, reports and general instuctions on child welfare. Therefore the actual administrative lines of supervision and direction of the child welfare official is not being followed as stated in the law, and leaves some doubt as to whether it is the center's right to give such direction or is it solely the Prefecture's responsibility?

Mary C. Wyckoff
MARY C. WYCKOFF

2 Incls
1. Organizational chart of the center
2. Personal history of center staff



Staff working in protection home all from center.

Total Staff of 9.

LIST OF OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF CENTRAL CHILD WELFARE CENTER

Chiba Prefecture As of 21 February 1950

Name	Qualification	Age	Years of experience	Years after appointment	School career	Major in University
Kohei Ito	Head of the center	48	26	2	Graduate of "Kokugaku-in" University	Literature
Masao Takeda	An official of the center	48	28	2	Graduate of Normal School	General - teacher
Seiji Saito	"	41	23	2	"	Athletics
Nobuo Hayashi	"	33	16	2	Graduate of the University of science and literature	Psychology
Nisaburo Kurokawa	A Leadership	43	24	2	Graduate of the Nippon University	Literature
Reiko Nakajima	"	23	2	2	Graduate of women's college	Literature
Yuriko Shiina	Permanent employee	20	2	2	Graduate of a Girl's intermediate school	
Eiko Ishino	"	21	2	2	"	
Sanae Kamizuma	Temporary employee	48	1	1	"	

File

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MCW/rk

1 March 1950

TO: Mr. William H. James

SUBJECT: Field trip to Chiba Prefecture - February 20, 1950

1. Persons: Welfare officer, Miss M. C. Wyckoff, accompanied by interpreter Mr. M. Yamanaka conferred with the following individuals at the Kencho: Mr. Otsuka, Director of the Child Welfare section and assistant, and the Director of the Chiba Prefecture Central Child Welfare Center.

2. Purpose of Conference:

a. To discuss the purpose of the visit to the child welfare center February 20, 1950 and conference with the representatives from the Family Affairs Court on February 23, 1950.

b. To discuss laws versus welfare directives and responsibility of Mayors and Governors to Jido-iin.

c. To discuss Hatsu-Sha #72 and its relation to the child welfare center.

d. To secure general information regarding activities of the child welfare section.

3. Summary of Conference:

a. Welfare officer discussed with those present, that the purpose of reviewing the present procedure of handling child welfare cases at the child welfare center was, to particularly determine that changes would have to be made in the center, in order to have the center comply with Hatsu Shan #72.

The conference with the Family Affairs Court representatives will be to determine the relationship of the court to the center, and also the relationship between the Protection officer, and Legal Protection workers with the Center, and case workers, or now, Jido-iin and child welfare officials. Also to determine the number of separate child welfare case records in existence. Welfare officer requested that the organizational structure of the child welfare center and personal history of the staff be prepared by February21, 1950.

b. Laws vs. Directives:

Mr. Otsuka stated that although many of the child welfare bureau directives, change or contradict the Child Welfare Law, it is his understanding that they must follow the directive regardless.

In relation to the responsibility for the Jido-iin. Mr. Otsuka stated that the Jido-iin were the responsibility of the Governor, however due to the fact that the Jido-iin are handling child welfare cases in the area of the jurisdiction of the Mayor, the Mayor must be acquainted with these problems, and therefore may ask the cooperation directly of the Jido-iin. The Mayor, however, may not suspend or dismiss a Jido-iin or Minsei-iin for inefficiency. He may make such a recommendation but it is up to the final decision of the Prefecture Minsei-iin Jido-iin Selections Committee, who are representatives of the Governor.

c. Hatsu Sha #72

Mr. Ito, Director of the Child Welfare Center, it was found, was not acquainted with this directive. The Director of the child welfare section at time of conference gave Mr. Ito a copy of the directive.

The Department Chief in Chiba city will be the person who will inform the Minsei-iin in Chiba city regarding their responsibilities under Hatsu Sha #72.

Upon the completion of reading and explaining each phase of Hatsu Sha #72 that related to child welfare case work - a discussion was held with those present regarding the division of child welfare cases under the case worker system. Those present agreed with the plan of the case workers handling all child welfare cases that occurred in families who were on public assistance. Cases occurring in families who were not on public assistance, being carried by the child welfare officials. If the cases goes on, or off, public assistance, the cases would be transferred to the case worker or child welfare official accordingly. In any event, if the case worker feels that he or she cannot handle the case - then the case would be transferred to the child welfare official, or to the center.

Welfare officer stated that as a result of reviews made not only in Chiba but in other Prefectures, as to the number of separate child welfare case records in existence by various groups, that a central case card index depot was indicated. It was suggested that the cooperation of the Family Affairs Court (Probation officer), and Legal Protection workers be obtained, requesting that on each case handled by them, a notice be sent to the city, town or village welfare office concerned, (where the child comes from). Notice to include the name and address of the child, date case opened, decision of case (returned home, foster home or institution) and date case closed. Also that the same notice be sent by the child welfare center, child welfare official, Jido-iin and case worker. The purpose being to determine what other agencies or groups

are handling the same case, in order that they may avail themselves of the opportunity of reading other recorded case material.

It was suggested, that perhaps it would be better to commence this operation in Chiba city first, and then other areas following later. Mr. Otsuka stated, that he felt that such a plan was a worthwhile one, and would be extremely beneficial, and would discuss the matter with the groups concerned. He could see no objections or difficulty to such a plan.

Welfare officer suggested to Mr. Otsuka, that as chief of the Prefecture child welfare section that he should acquaint all child welfare personnel with Hatsu Sha #72. and their new duties under the directive.

Welfare officer stated that another group that should be acquainted with Hatsu Sha #72 were the child welfare school counsellors. In Chiba Prefecture there is one such person in each school.

d. In Service Training Program:

At the women's Minsei-iin meeting held on the 9th and 10th of February child welfare activities in general were discussed, lead by representatives from the Prefecture child welfare section.

In March, one Minsei-iin meeting will be held in each Gun for Minsei-iin. One day sessions only. General activities regarding child welfare, and work of Jido-iin will be discussed. Discussion leaders will be by Prefecture child welfare section, child welfare official or center staff. Welfare officer requested a copy of the topics to be discussed.

e. Child Welfare Official at Funabashi who has been on "sick leave" for many months, returned to work in January. Since December the child welfare official in Kimitsu Gun has been on "sick leave" -- no replacement.

Oyumi School: The statement in the January's report regarding this school being turned over to the Ministry -- was a misunderstanding, the school will remain a Prefecture child welfare institution.

The Tomura Seaside School became a Prefecture institution as of 1 October 1949. At the present time there is a Director, clerk, cook, nurse and 5 matrons. All being paid by the Prefecture. This school has a separate "T.O." at the present time, however it is anticipated that they will be included in the "T.O." of the Prefecture child welfare section. At the present time physically weak children, orphans and mal-treated children are admitted. Capacity is 100 -- present number 48.

Day Nurseries: Training meetings for the staff in Day Nurseries continues monthly. The Prefecture is divided into 6 zones and courses are held in each zone. Training staff consists of Director of child welfare section and staff from the Prefecture child welfare section, and a nutrionist.

Child Welfare Centers: The matter discussed by the Chief in December regarding establishing additional child welfare centers, will not be brought before the Prefecture assembly in February for funds, as it has been decided that there are other child welfare projects that must be put into effect first. The "other" projects are:

(1) Construction of additional dormitories for widows with children.

(2) Establishment of 10 Day Nurseries in towns and villages.

(3) More extensive publicity to the general public regarding juvenile crime prevention.

(4) Lending libraries for children through children's associations in the Prefecture.

MARY C. WYCKOFF