

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

Description of contents

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- (2) Folder title/number: (32)
Report - Yamanashi PA - Kencho

(3) Date: Dec. 1949 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

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- (5) Item description and comment:
 - i) Yamanashi
 - ii) PA: Public Assistance

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KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
APO 500

RWS/ml

KPW FR Yamanashi PA (22 Mar 51)

2 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Public Assistance Conference - Yamanashi Prefecture

1. On 22 March 1951, the undersigned conducted a conference with the following prefectural welfare officials: Mr. Okabe, Welfare Department chief; Mr. Osada, Welfare Section chief; Mr. Sato, Welfare Section staff member responsible for statistics; and Mr. Koizumi, Children's Section staff member responsible for statistics.

2. Public Assistance Statistical Reports:

a. The Yamanashi Prefectural Welfare Department personnel responsible for statistics were called in to the Ministry of Welfare on two occasions during March, at which time they were requested to give information concerning the report they had submitted which covered the month of January. The prefectural officials believe that the Ministry wanted information and felt that the Ministry did not give information or suggestions that were of any assistance to the Prefectural Welfare Department which has been experiencing a great deal of difficulty in compiling monthly statistical reports.

b. Ken Action on Instructions - Prior to 1 January 1951, the Ministry of Welfare instructions were distributed to districts and cities by the prefecture. The districts in turn sent out instructions to towns and villages. The districts were asked to instruct the town and village officials concerning the methods of preparing and compiling statistical reports. According to the local officials, it is obvious that someone has failed in giving complete instructions because the reports received at the prefecture are not believed to be accurate.

c. Channels of Reports and Statistics - The town and villages submit reports to the district office which compiles the individual reports. The district sends the compiled report to the Prefectural Welfare Department. No copies of individual town and village reports are sent. All city welfare departments send reports direct to the prefecture.

d. Ken Compilation - Two sections, Welfare and Children's, handle the new Ministry report and statistical forms. Each of the sections has one person on a full-time basis responsible for statistics. Each of these persons has one assistant who works on a part-time basis.

KPW FR Yamanashi PA (22 Mar 51)
SUBJ: Pub Asst Conf - Yamanashi Pref

2 Apr 51

The persons having primary responsibility for statistics also have other duties.

e. Comparative Statistics - In December 20,766 persons received ¥12,979,146. In January 23,289 persons received ¥9,188,157. The Prefectural Welfare Department officials were apparently unaware of the changes which had occurred within the two-month period. It is interesting to note that in January, number of persons increased while expenditures decreased. This fact, although available from prefectural reports, had not been picked up by the department chief. CA welfare officer asked for explanations for these changes. Explanations were as follows: The increase in the amount of cash grants for December was caused by the fact that in Kofu City, the January grant was paid in December. It was also stated that all outstanding medical aid bills were paid in December. The increase of 2,800 persons in January was unexplained.

f. Recommendations - It was pointed out that apparently the Prefectural Welfare Department is devoting little, if any, attention to the study of statistics. It was suggested that this function be removed from the several sections and concentrated in a separate division which would not be a part of any one of the sections. It was believed that this would have a tendency to focus attention upon statistics. Prefectural officials were told that statistics are useless unless they are analyzed, studied, and conclusions drawn from the analyses made. They were also informed that the conclusions should indicate action to be taken by the Welfare Department. It is extremely doubtful that any of these suggestions will be followed. Local officials are not interested in statistics except from the point of view of satisfying the Ministry of Welfare requirements.

3. Social Welfare Council: The Prefectural Welfare Department has compiled data concerning the organization of social welfare councils. This material is being translated and will be studied and discussed with the prefectural officials at the time of the next visit.

R.W.S.
ROBERT W. STEMPLE
Chief
Public Welfare Section

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
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ROBERT W. STEMPLE
Chief
Public Welfare Section

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

WHJ/mm

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

21 April 1950

SUBJECT: Preliminary Review of Yamanashi Ken and Kofu City

BY: W. H. James, Welfare Officer

1. General: A preliminary review of Yamanashi Ken and Kofu City public welfare administration was made 17 and 18 April 1950. The review was primarily directed towards organization and personnel utilization currently employed, supervisory relationships within and between Ken and city offices, and plans for reorganization under new ministerial orders.

2. Yamanashi Ken Welfare Department:

a. (See inclosures 1 and 2.)

b. The Ken Welfare Chief, Mr. Yoshida, was attending a conference of Welfare Bucho's in Tokyo, and was not present. Mr. Osada, Welfare Section Chief, acted as spokesman for the department in Mr. Yoshida's absence. It was difficult to evaluate their program under the circumstances. Mr. Osada is a shy, timid man and was obviously frightened at his responsibility in the absence of the chief. In discussions about their operations he was inconsistent, and several times hastily changed his remarks to correspond to what he thought he should have said without regard of the obvious inconsistency. Also present was Mr. Kojima, chief of the Child Welfare Section, who seemed more certain of his program but said very little. The general impression of the effectiveness of the top Ken welfare staff, excluding the chief who was not present, was that they were insecure and ill equipped to carry much supervisory responsibility. This was even more pronounced the second day when a meeting was held with Kofu City and Ken officials. The city officials completely ignored the Ken people, and displayed a far more positive attitude and program.

As an example of Ken ineffectiveness, the first questions asked by the KaCAR Welfare Officer was a general question about their program and plans, and the answer given was that they planned on helping the poor throughout the prefecture by opening more pawnshops and a couple of Boshi Ryo during the next year. He added that this would also cut down the case load.

It is felt that this attitude, in part at least, reflects some impressions the Ken officials have had of what Civil Affairs is interested in and what KaCAR Welfare Officer wanted to hear.

c. Reorganization: With regards to reorganization, nothing whatsoever has been done from the Ken level. When the Ken approached Kofu City with a "suggestion" that they plan to employ case visitors and utilize them as directed by Hatsu Sha #72 by April 1, the city replied that they had heard that the DSL and social works law was being rewritten and they did not intend to do anything until these laws were passed.

The Ken then developed a plan which sounds fairly good, except that apparently the plan exists only in the minds of the Ken officials as they said they had not discussed it with any one below the Ken levels. This plan calls for urging towns and villages outside of Kofu, which is the only city in the prefecture, to combine their welfare offices wherever practicable, and hire one or two full-time welfare employees to take the place of Minsei-iin and do the intake and home visits. The above statement of the plan is about all that they could say about it, and nothing exists on paper.

d. Child Welfare: The Ken Child Welfare Chief seems alert and interested in his work. He is acting in dual capacity of chief of the Ken Child Welfare Section and as Child Welfare Center Director, and schedules his time to spend part of each day in the Center. The Center has a staff of seven, including the chief and a doctor and nurse. A review of this Center should be made as soon as possible.

The Ken Child Welfare Section also supervises a reformatory and a Boshi Ryo located outside Kofu City.

e. In-service training: There is no in-service training director in Yamanashi. Each section chief is responsible for training in his own section, and participates in training courses sponsored by Chiho Jimusho offices throughout the Ken.

Mr. Osada stated that an average of six to seven hours a week are devoted to in-service training sessions with Chiho Jimusho welfare personnel, with about 80% of the welfare personnel from towns and villages attending. These are conducted on a continuous schedule throughout the Ken, with Ken section chiefs rotating in the field and talking on the work in their own section.

3. Kofu City Welfare Section:

a. (See inclosures 3 and 4.)

b. General: In contrast to the timidity of the Ken staff, the city welfare chief, Mr. Suzuki, and his section chiefs were affable, positive, and energetic and talked volubly about their program, plans and problems, and about the welfare problems in Japan as a whole they were exceedingly well informed about welfare matters throughout the

nation. Suzuki, who has been in his job 2½ years, and says he likes it, volunteered the opinion that one of the biggest problems in Japan is the low social status of welfare, and the habit of moving personnel from section to section as promotion or demotion, or just to keep them on the move.

c. Public Assistance: Kofu City has a fairly stable population, and industry (mainly textiles and crystal grinding and polishing) takes care of the employment situation fairly well. There is little unemployment and public work available for all employable unemployed, according to the Labor Section. A great deal of crystal manufacturing, however, is home industry, and the standard of living is relatively low.

Kofu City Public Assistance case load - March figures;

	<u>No. of household</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>
Livelihood Assistance	1,095	3,554
Medical Treatment	383	383
Birth Aid	1	1
Funeral Aid	11	11
Funeral Expense	0	0
Occupation Aid	0	0

Application for all aids (see inclosure 5) is made better to Minsei-iin (80%) or city office (20%). There are no district offices or city sub-offices. The application is then routed to the city "Aid Unit" Chief, who assigns it to the case visitor in whose district it falls. The actual investigation is made by the paid official. The case then goes to the local Minsei-iin council who meet on or about the 15th of each month, with the Aid Chief and often the home visitor. The Minsei-iin council make recommendation on eligibility, and the case then is reviewed by a committee composed of the General Affairs Chief, Welfare Section Chief, and section chiefs in the Welfare Section. The case then goes to the Mayor for final approval, and the City Accounts Section, Minsei-iin, and client are all notified by messenger, in writing, of the decision. Grant payment is made by the city office accounts section.

This complex method of certification takes anywhere from three weeks to a month, so the Welfare Chief "often" issues an emergency grant to carry families over until the Minsei-iin council meet on the 15th and the case is finally approved.

There are five paid home visitors, designated on the chart (inclosure 3) as clerks and junior clerks and including the chief, who carries case loads of 180 to 215, assigned by school district. There is a receptionist, and one case visitor remains in the office all the time to take applications and talk to persons who come to the office for any reason.

There are 21 employees in the city office (see inclosure 6) and 17 working outside in institutions. The chief said he plans on "squeezing" his staff good and thinks he can squeeze out two employees to assign to case visiting. He also will have plans complete to bring up to the mayor within two weeks which will call for a budget to hire one more full-time person, and supply transportation (bicycles) for the case visitors. He is also asking for additional room in the city office for intake and reception. He feels then that he will be in position to comply with Hatsu Sha #72 completely. In the meantime he will visit Nagoya, Osaka and possibly Urawa, to see how they are organized and functioning.

4. Recommendations:

a. It is recommended that Civil Affairs Welfare Officer make a complete follow-up review in Kofu City, with special emphasis on both administrative organization and administrative application. As can be seen from the above Kofu City has made a fair start, with no help to speak of, from any direction; certainly none from the prefecture. They are anxious to learn, and the staff appears capable.

b. It was recommended to the city officials (with the Ken officials present) that;

- (1) A study be made of model organization material left with them and consider modifying their unit organization accordingly.
- (2) The present "Aid Unit" and "Special Protection Unit" be combined under one Protection Division, the chief becoming the case supervisor.
- (3) The present method of having cases kept in a series of books - applications in one book - budgets in another, etc., be discarded in favor of case folders, and numbering system be changed.
- (4) Forms now in use be changed to conform to new system of case record keeping.
- (5) Privacy be arranged for office interviews.
- (6) Only one Minsei-in council be utilized for case review, and only after case has been approved or disapproved by mayor.
- (7) Applications be taken only in welfare office.

c. Many other recommendations can be made on future visits to

the city by KaCAR welfare staff, but on a preliminary visit, the first of its kind apparently ever made, the above were undoubtedly too many, and follow-up will be needed if progress in Kofu is to be expected.

6 Incls

1. Welf staff in main off
2. Welf staff outside main off
3. Org chart welf sec
4. Duties in each unit
5. PA application method
6. No. of staff in welf sec

*Filed in
Kofu City*

WILLIAM H. JAMES
Chief
Public Welfare Section

WELFARE STAFFS WORKING IN THE PREFECTURAL MAIN OFFICE

YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

Total No. of Staffs:
 Inside - 116 Persons
 Outside - 27 "
 Total 143 "

CHIEF WELFARE DEPT.
 (EISEI YOSHIDA)

(1)

As at Dec. 28, 1949.

Welfare Section (Yoshimoto Osada)	(1)	Child Welfre Sect. (Keidan Kojima)	(1)	Demobilization Sect. (Shozo Kobayashi)	(1)	Insurance Sect. (Shinichi Hata)	(1)
Welfare Division	(6)	General Affairs Div.	(2)	Investigation Div.	(22)	General Affairs Div.	(10)
Protection Division	(5)	Treasury Division	(3)	Business Div.	(7)	Allowance Division	(8)
General Affairs Div.	(3)	Commodity Division	(2)	Treasury Div.	(10)	Collection Div.	(15)
		Guidance & Supervis- ion Div.	(2)	2nd Demobilization Div.	(6)	N.H. Insurance Div.	(8)
		Child Welfare Div.	(2)			Insurance Examining Officer	(1)
Total (116)	(15)		(12)		(46)		(43)

Inc 121

WELFARE STAFFS WORKING OUTSIDE (OTHER THAN PREFECTURAL MAIN OFFICE)

YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

As at Dec. 28, 1949.

Central Child Consultation Centre	(7)	c/o Medical Research Institution - 36, Nishikicho, Kofu City.
Koyo Gakuen (Reformatory)	(12)	Ubaguchi Village, Higashi-Yatsushiro Gun, Yamanashi-Ken.
Meisei Gakuen (Protection)	(8)	Koun Village, Nishi Yamanashi-Gun, Yamanashi Prefecture.
----- (27)		

FIELD TRIP REPORT

YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

7 December 1949

1. E. K. Callow - N. Koyama - F. Sugi

7 - 8 December 1949 Kofu

2. Conference held with;

Mr. E. Yoshita,	Chief,	Welfare Dep't
Mr. Osada,	"	, Welfare Section
Mr. Kojima,	"	, Children's Section
Mr. Hata,	"	, Insurance Section
Mr. Kobayashi,	"	, Demobilization Section

3. The purpose of the trip was to make an initial visit to the Welfare Officials and orientation of the Welfare Officer in connection with the modus operandi of the public assistance program.

4. Yamanashi Prefecture covers an area of 4,465.9 sq. klms. most of which is mountainous in contour. The population as of 1 August 1948 was 815,485 and considering the normal increase it is felt now to be about 820,000. The chief economic programs are agriculture, forestry, sericulture and crystal mining and processing.

The governor (Katsuyasu Yoshie) and the 42 prefectural assemblymen are elected by popular vote. Mr. Toyoshichi Nonaka is the present Vice Gov., appointed by the Governor. The prefectural government is composed of 8 Departments. The Welfare Department is composed of 4 Sections. There are 136 employees in the Welfare Dep't, both inside and outside. All Section Chiefs are 2nd class employees and all others are 3rd. The Prefecture is composed of 1 City, 9 Gun, 19 Towns and 181 Villages. There are 8 Branch Welfare Offices in the Gun (1 office does the work for 2 Gun.). All local offices have 1 or 2 employees who handle other jobs in addition to welfare responsibilities. 5,318 families or 19,700 persons are receiving public assistance. There are 2,390 Minsei-ii, 18% of whom are women. In considering the Minsei-ii program a decision has been reached to decrease the member for next year to 2,143. The Welfare Budget for the current year amounted to ¥ 66,907,620.

There are in operation 45 Child Welfare Institutions. 31 Welfare institutions, 1 Jido-Sodanjo, 1 Pawnshop and 1 Bath House under the Welfare Supervision. Plans are being considered at present for the construction of a new Old Folks Home and a new Boshi Ryo. The blueprints

were displayed for the new Boshi Ryo and it was noted that they include a Jusanjo and a day nursery. 175 new 2-family houses for rental by Repatriates have been built this year and 150 additional are planned for the future. These houses are built with the assistance of a national government subsidy.

The general procedure for applying for public assistance is either through the Minsei-iin or the local welfare office. Office clerk and Minsei-iin both investigate case and present it to Minsei-iin Conference for approval, at which time date of 1st assistance is determined. The waiting period is said to be from 1 to 4 weeks, average 2 weeks, with funds available in cases of emergency. In case of denial by Minsei-iin Conference, the Chief of local community can approve, but there have never been any appeals, even though the general public knows about this system. The Prefectural Officials feel that all needy cases are receiving assistance. Prefectural Employees, Local Office Employees and Minsei-iin made a general inspection in October 1949, at which time many cases of ineligibility or excess payments were found, but no new cases were discovered. At that time assistance was discontinued on 235 families or 776 persons.

none This Prefecture has been informed by the Welfare Ministry that no special consideration has been given to the enforcement of Sha Hatsu #72 outside of the 5 large cities and the 16 specially designated areas. Yamanashi, however, increase the member of paid workers in Kofu City by 12 as of April 1950. The Gun will be expected to get along as at present with slight shifting of responsibility. ?

The Welfare Department makes Administrative Reviews in two way, either directly by Dep't officials or orders the Gun office to make reviews and submit reports whenever it is felt there is a necessity.

? 5. The only problem now under consideration is the compliance with the GHQ desire for in-service training programs. The Officials are of the opinion that a considerable sum for this purpose should be included in next year's budget for this purpose.

6. No specific requests were made by the Officials but Public Welfare Officer was graciously received and asked to visit frequently to make up for the loss of a full-time Public Welfare Officer, whom they appear to hold in high regard.

? 7. No specific requests were made by Welfare Officer. It might be of interest to note that at Hachioji Station, while making the return trip from Yamanashi, it was observed that 3 men dressed in white clothing who had obviously lost one or more extremities, boarded the train. Each, in turn, represented himself as a wounded soldier and urged the occupants of the train to contribute generously in their behalf as they were being overlooked by the Government and had no other means of support. The passengers were seen making contributions.

John H. Sallow
12 December 1949

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

EKC/mm

30 December 1949

FIELD REPORT
YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

1. E. K. Callow - N. Koyama and F. Sugi
1430 to 1645 - 28 December 1949
2. Conference with Yoshida, Chief Welf Dep't, Asada, Welfare Section Chief; Kojima, C.W. Sect. Chief, Kobayashi, Demobilization Sect. Chief; Yamashita, Liaison Official; Mitsui, Dep. Chief C.W. Sect. The Liaison representative stayed only a short while, apparently due to the fact that the subjects under discussion were too technical and uninteresting for him.
3. The purpose of the trip and conference was routine.
4. After careful survey of their activities of the past year, the Welfare Officials have concluded that their plans and programs were accomplished with good results. A special year-end solicitation was made for the needy, the goal of which was "1 article from every household". Collections were made by Town and Village employees under the direction and supervision of the Chiefs. It is claimed that it was definitely not a compulsory collection, but entirely a spontaneous movement. This might be considered a matter of opinion since any movement sponsored by the Chiefs of the Communities and backed by public opinion usually renders the contributions more or ^{less} obligatory. As a result of the collection, 7 bales of rice were collected together with an as yet undetermined sum of money. Three of these bales of rice were distributed to families in Sekai Village where a fire on 8 December 1949 destroyed 49 homes involving 267 persons at an estimated loss of ¥40,000. The remaining 4 bales will be distributed to Child Welfare institutions. In some villages as much as 2 sho of rice and ¥200 will be distributed to each recipient family.

During the past week other year-end activities included the initial distribution of UNICEF clothing and the first distribution of LARA clothing to outdoor relief families. The Governor sent the following letter to all "care-taking families":

"At the busy year-end I wonder how you are getting along. Last year we sent you a similar letter hoping you would be able to really greet a happy new year with the member of your family who had not been repatriated at that time. We feel very sorry that he has not been repatriated as yet and feel he may greet a miserable new year after 5 years' detention. I, myself, was

one of the repatriates who yearned for immediate return to our home country and I am sure I am the first person who can acknowledge the true feeling of the "care-taking family". I sympathize with you from the bottom of my heart for your struggle against the hard daily living. With an idea for the best way to encourage you to continue to endure any hardship, we are demonstrating the Year-end Relief Love Campaign for 10 days from 16 to 25 December with the co-operation of local government and other groups to be able to console all of you. Please endure any hardships until your repatriate returns. We shall continue our efforts to urge immediate repatriation with all our might. The Minsei-in, local office or Gun office will surely welcome consultation for any of your problems. We pray for your good health and sincerely hope you will greet a happy New Year. Truly yours, Katsuyasu Yoshie, Governor."

It is claimed that unemployment has presented no serious problem to date as the extensive lumbering, mining and farming activities offer considerable employment. 7,083 persons are employed by the Prefecture on 206 projects for the prevention of unemployment. As of July 1949 there were approximately 5,000 registered applications at the PESO including both men and women who wanted to work. At the present time about 2,100 are employed monthly through the PESO. No person is receiving public assistance due to unemployment alone. This possibility was anticipated last September and tentative plans were made to cope with the situation but there has been no occasion to carry out the plans.

A joint welfare administration study conference of prefectures under Kanto Civil Affairs Region has been planned for 25 - 26 January 1950 at Kofu City. The conference room will be the Jichi Kaikan, Hyakuseki-cho and the hotel to be used is the Syosen Kaku Hotel, Yumura-machi. The program is planned as follows:

a. Jan. 25 - 9 AM

- (1) (a) Address - Governor of Yamanashi
- (b) " - Chief - Welfare Section, KCAR
- (c) " - Official of Ministry
- (2) Report for the process concerning the items left over from last conference - Chief Welfare - Chiba Pref.
- (3) Conference - report of study
- (4) Round-table talk

b. Jan. 26 - 8 AM

- (1) Report for the discussion of subject of each Section
- (2) Closing at 1200.

Each prefecture is asked to contribute ¥3,000 to defray expenses, ¥800 hotel expense per person and 5 go of rice per person per day.

The final accounting of the 1949-1950 Community Chest Campaign is said to be as follows:

Goal: ¥9,450,000 Contributions: ¥9,646,916 = 102%
Expenses: ¥850,916 = less than 10%

Distribution was made on 26 December 1949 to the following groups amounting to ¥8,796,000.

6 Daily Life Security Associations
2 Medical Care Institutions
33 Child Welfare "
6 Reforming Groups
Minsei-iin Association (employment of 1 clerk conference
(conference expenses
(guidance "
Japan Red Cross ¥2,500,000
Shakai Jigyo Kyokai - School expenses of approximately
¥3,000 per month per student for three persons to
attend the school for Social Work in Tokyo.

Prior planning has been attempted inasmuch as a plan has been devised for the "Stabilization of the Welfare Program in 1950". The plan includes consideration of the conclusion of a peace treaty, abolition of trade control and restoration of international relations with resultant increases in manufactured goods and general changes in the economic field. The first step toward improving the Welfare Program for the coming year will be through personnel. Persons to fill vacancies will be very carefully selected, and the present personnel will be subjected to in-service training in an effort to elevate the over-all quality of the Welfare Administration. It is planned to conduct more comprehensive administrative reviews both through the Gun offices and the Prefecture office. The establishment of the following new institutions is planned:

- a. Prefectural Alms House - Capacity 60 Old Folks
- b. Social Hall - Livelihood & Marriage Consultation Center, Children's Library, Women's Club, Conference Room and Movie Theatre

- c. Eight Welfare Workshops - Buildings and other equipment to be paid for $\frac{1}{2}$ by Nat'l Gov't, $\frac{1}{4}$ by Prefecture and $\frac{1}{4}$ by Town or Village. Upon completion, administrative expenses will be subsidized by Nat'l Gov't in the amount of ¥18.45 per capite per day.

150 houses will be built for the repatriates. Nat'l Gov't will subsidize this building in the amount of 80%, local and prefectural government 10% each. The Love Campaign will be expanded to include widows, wounded persons and other needy persons. Approximately 5,646 persons have already been loaned about ¥25,903 and it is expected that 800 additional persons will avail themselves of this opportunity in the coming year.

The plans for the Child Welfare program include the establishment of a prefectural "Mothers' & Children's Town" (Boshi-no-Machi) which will include a dormitory, day nursery and a workshop. The construction of this enterprise is to be sort of a joint proposition inasmuch as the Women's Club has already made a donation to the Prefecture of ¥1,300,000. Plans are being made to establish additional day nurseries, vocational training centers, a temporary protection station and add a Boshi and marriage consultation office to the functions of the Children's Center.

A Juvenile Problem Conference composed of 13 representatives from Welfare, Police, Education, Legal and Labor Sections and other groups will be established for the promotion of the following items:

1. Recommendation of good cultural sources for juveniles.
2. Distribution of pamphlets for guidance of juveniles.
3. Guidance to make bright homes.
4. Establishment of autonomous Juvenile system.
5. Encourage establishment of Mothers' Clubs, Children's Clubs and backing associations.
6. Early discovery of juvenile delinquency.
7. Continuous patrol for guidance.
8. Control of abuse or instigation of crime among children.
9. Demonstration for "Pure Blood" movement.
10. Improvement of Child Welfare facilities.
11. Increase Children's recreation facilities.

The Welfare Officials have heard a rumor to the effect that the 11th increase in allowances will be put into effect in January 1950. It is their opinion that the clothing, medical care and school expense items should be increased considerably as well as the food allowances.

The reason there are only 4 paid Child Welfare Workers (Jido Fukushi Shi) at present when the authorization is for 6 is that during April 1949 when capacity was increased to 6, the Prefecture was making personnel reductions in all Sections and no vacancies were being filled.

It has also been difficult to find suitable persons for these positions.

5. There were no specific problems presented.
6. No requests were made by Pref. Officials for KCAR assistance.
7. No specific requests were made by Welfare Officer.

E. M. Callow
E. M. Callow

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

EKC/mm

28 February 1950

Field Report

1. Welfare Department - Yamanashi Ken
0830 to 1030 - 17 February 1950

2. Conference with:
Yoshida, Welfare Department Chief
Osada, Welfare Section Chief

3. The purpose of this conference was to review the findings of the local office reviews made by the Welfare Officer during the past week. The discrepancies noted were discussed and an explanation was again made relative to the need for a co-ordinated in-service training program. The Ken officials agreed that the local office personnel does not receive many instructions on which to base their activities and stated they would definitely re-consider their plan for in-service training with an effort to work with these people rather than devote so much time to "conferences". The need for enlightenment on the case level was strongly pointed out to the officials.

Many excuses were offered for the present inadequacy of the program including the fact that the welfare job of a M.I. is just a side-line. It was stated that the Seikatsu Shido-in would be expected to guide the M.I. in their activities, but when it was suggested that the Seikatsu Shido-in might replace the M.I. because he is a full-time paid worker, the answer was very definitely "no" and it was said that if either of the positions were to be abolished it would most certainly be that of the Seikatsu Shido-in.

There was much discussion as to the interpretation of the D.L.S.L. It was stated that no Japanese connected with public assistance has ever thought of it as the right of a citizen. While it was admitted that there is nothing in the Law which definitely states it is not the "right" the Ministry representatives have made it clear that it is "grace from above" and the minimum standard is to be accepted as the living standard. It was further stated that the present session of the Diet is acting upon a revision of the D.L.S.L. which will probably include something to the effect that public assistance is the "right of a citizen". (Apparently there has been similar discussions in other Prefectures regarding the matter of P.A. being a "right" or a grace from above, as it has been brought up previously.)

It was agreed, however, that more consideration would be given at the case work level and instructions regarding improved administrative procedure would be carried out.

E. K. CALLOW

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

EKG/mm

PA

27 February 1950

Field Trip Report

1. Yamanashi Ken
1430 to 1700 - 13 February 1950
2. Conference with:
Yoshida, Welfare Department Chief
Osada, Welfare Section Chief
Kobayashi, Demobilization Section Chief
Hata, Inservice Section Chief
Kyojima, Children's Section Chief.

3. It is expected that an in-service training program will be put into effect during the next fiscal year. A tentative plan has been considered whereby an "In-service Deliberative Committee" will be organized composed of Welfare Officials and other specifically qualified people with the Vice Governor as Chairman and the designation of 1 clerk from each Welfare Section to do the clerical work. The Committee would have 8 or 10 members whom, it is said, would receive no remuneration. The formation of the Deliberative Committee seems to be of the greatest importance and no thought has been given to the type of program to be offered to the in-service people. The regular meetings of the Committee are to be considered as In-Service Training. A budget has been requested for this program in the amount of ¥250,000 for M.I. training and ¥180,000 for other Welfare employees. The amount for M.I. would be in addition to the ¥500,000 currently appropriated each year.

The question of need for such a Committee was discussed at length and the idea of transmitting information to the lowest level of welfare activities was definitely and forcibly stressed. The Welfare Officials agreed that the need for training of workers in the local offices had not occurred to them and that perhaps their proposed in-service training program would be revised. They admitted that this was only an attempt on their own part to establish some sort of an in-service training program prior to receiving instructions from the Ministry. It was said that the plan to appoint the Vice-Governor as Chairman of the new Committee was deliberately planned in order to have his understanding and backing in all matters, particularly those concerning the appropriation of funds.

A logical plan for training of present employees was presented by the KCAR Welfare Officer which might be carried out without the appointment of a special committee or the appropriation of additional large sums of money.

In relation to She Hatsu #72, it was stated that Kofu City would like to make a test operation under same, and there has been considerable criticism of the limitation of She Hatsu 72 with its subsidy to cities of 20,000 persons or over. Many communities of slightly less population would like to be eligible for the subsidy and an opportunity to try out the system.

E. K. CALLOW