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 ii) CW: Child Welfare

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HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

RWS/mm

KPW 319.2

6 March 1951

SUBJECT: Administrative Review of Yamanashi Prefectural Child Welfare Center

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

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

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
As indicated above
(in trip)

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

CENTRAL FILE COPY

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

KMD/ml

KPW FR Yamanashi CW (14-15 Feb 51)

27 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Review of Yamanashi Prefecture Child Welfare Center, Kofu City,
14 and 15 February 1951

1. Persons Present: Welfare Officer, Kathryn M. Devenport, accompanied by interpreter, Mr. Kentaro Kamimura; Mr. Kyojima, chief of Children's Section, chief of the Child Welfare Center, chief of the Temporary Shelter; the entire Center staff; four Prefecture Child Welfare officials. Conference was held from 0930 - 1700 hours, 15 February. (On the preceding day a review was made of the Central Child Welfare Council.)

2. Purpose of Conference:

- a. To secure the organizational structure of the center and temporary shelter.
- b. To secure information on staff assignments.
- c. To study process of handling child welfare cases.
- d. To secure information on the relationship of the child welfare official to the child welfare center and the social welfare secretary.

3. Summary of Conference:a. Organizational and Functional Structure of the Center:

- (1) Re: enclosure #1 for outline chart of same. The structure of this center follows the pattern common throughout the region, carrying out its programs through the following three divisions:
 - (a) General Affairs Division - concerned with statistics and miscellaneous affairs of the center.
 - (b) Consultation Division - case work matters.
 - (c) Discrimination Division - gives physical and psychological tests.
- (2) The temporary shelter is attached to the Center. In addition to providing temporary shelter, it is concerned with making observations of the children placed there, which observations are utilized by the Center staff in making decisions about the disposition of individual cases.

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b. Staff Assignments: Mr. Kyojima, superintendent of the Center, is also chief of the Children's Section and superintendent of the temporary shelter. It is recognized that his responsibilities are too demanding in each of these jobs to perform efficiently in all three, but the Welfare Department has been faced with the problem of finding qualified personnel to relieve him. With the employment of a graduate of the Tokyo School of Social Work this summer to assist Mr. Kyojima, it is felt that the present situation will be improved. With the exception of Mr. Kyojima and the temporary shelter staff, there are five workers in the Center, including an assistant clerk. Work is done by each staff member working in two divisions. No particular worker is designated as the intake worker, but this job is handled largely by Mr. Kitahara, chief of the Consultation Division. A nurse is on the staff, but not a medical doctor or psychiatrist. The Center is housed in the Yamanashi Medical Research Institute building and a doctor is available on call. The temporary shelter is staffed by an assistant superintendent, a teacher, and a cook.

c. Process of handling child welfare cases: Two different types of cases concerning children are handled by the Center - children who are brought in person; children who do not appear in person, but for whom only a document is sent. Discussion follows on the handling of each:

- (1) Children who are brought to the Center in person may be referred by people at large, police, Jido-in, personnel of the Child Welfare Center, the child welfare official. They include delinquents, vagrants, run-aways, children who are abused or have unfavorable home situations. When a child first comes to the Center, he is seen by someone from the Consultation Division who obtains as much factual background data as possible. He is then seen by a discrimination worker for mental testing and a physical check-up if this is felt to be necessary. Since no psychiatrist is available at the Center, children who seem to be predominantly mental cases are taken to the hospital for mental patients located in Kofu City for observation and diagnosis. On the basis of information revealed in both the consultation and discrimination divisions, "appropriate" disposition is made in a conference including the workers who are concerned and the superintendent. If only admonition is asked for, this is given by the superintendent. If the problem is a family situation, not severe enough to warrant institutionalization, the child is returned to his home and placed under the guidance of a child welfare official. If institutional placement is warranted, the child is sent first to the temporary shelter for a period of observation. On the basis of observations made, certain recommendations may be made to the

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institution when the child is placed, which may or may not be in writing. A verbal recognition of the importance of follow-up contact with the institutions to learn if the recommendations are being effected was voiced, but at present nothing is being done about it. With the addition of a staff member during the summer who is a graduate of the Tokyo School of Social Work, it is planned that follow-up contacts will be made regularly, in addition to institution personnel being given some in-service training.

- (2) Children who do not come to the Center in person, but for whom a "document" is sent include children living too far away to come to the Center, but are visited through field work contacts by the child welfare official. If a case is too difficult for the child welfare official, he writes a report on it and submits it to the Center staff for consideration. The child welfare official is considered a case worker only and the jido-in acts as his assistant.

d. Child Welfare Official - Child Welfare Center - Social Welfare Secretary relationship: In Yamanashi there is one child welfare center and five child welfare officials with offices in the child welfare center. The officials are considered case workers and work by making field trips to the six regions in the prefecture. Supervision stems from the Children's Section chief, who is also superintendent of the Center. To date 18 social welfare secretaries have been hired, but are not actually working. Opening of the Social Welfare District office is expected by July, at which time the number of secretaries will be increased to 30. At that time the child welfare officials will be placed in district offices, out of which they will work. There will be 9 districts; officials will be increased to 9 to correspond. It is still questionable who will supervise at this point. Social welfare secretaries will be responsible to the chief of the Welfare Department. A clear determination of duties to be performed by the child welfare officials as against the social welfare secretaries in regards to children has not been worked out, but it appears that here, as in other prefectures, the feeling exists that the official should handle difficult cases and the secretaries more simple ones. The secretaries who have been hired were former welfare department employees who have only had a change in job title. Actually, they are continuing, for the present, in performing their original jobs, clerical for the most part.

e. Temporary Shelter: A visit was made to the temporary shelter which is located about a 10-minute walk from the Center. It is quite small in appearance, but is said to be able to accommodate 20 children. Expansion of the present building is now underway to include the addition of a playroom and dispensary. The shelter was very clean, very cold in temperature and appearance. Toys and books were lacking. It was stated that children remain in the shelter approximately 12 days, although one of the six children in the shelter on the day of visit had

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been there over a month. Three workers are full-time employees, including the cook-janitor, a woman who lives in the shelter. The children are allowed much freedom for observation purposes, although there are some few periods of supervised recreation daily which consist of story-telling, Kamishibai, occasional tours. Mr. Komiyama, assistant chief in the temporary shelter, admits difficulty in guiding the children. When he is talking with them, he feels that he is more likely to admonish them than offer friendly guidance. It is a tendency within himself which he voluntarily voiced. Consequently, it is likely that he may improve.

4. Suggestions:

a. It was suggested that written observations be kept in the shelter on all children and that in each institutional placement, all recommendations be sent in writing.

b. Further suggested the addition of books and some toys in the temporary shelter.

2-inci *Annexes*

A Org & Func Struc of Cen (*in trip*)

B List of Off Mem of CWC (*in trip*)

KATERYN M. DAVENPORT
Public Welfare Adviser

List of Office Members of Yamanashi Central Child Welfare Center

Position	Name	Age	Date of Appointed	Education	Background
Superintendent	Mr. Kyojima	45	June 1948	Middle School	Prefectural official Chief, Children's Section
General Affairs	Mr. Hirose	32	March 1948	Primary School	Clerk of Town Office Staff of Doho-Enjo-Kai (relief ass't)
Consultation	Mr. Kitahara	29	November 1948	Psychological Dept., Nihon University	
Discrimination	Mrs. Matsui	28	March 1948	Psychological Dept., Litera- ture School, Nihon College	
Nurse	Mrs. Kuri	33	April 1948	Girl's High School	Official of Insurance Bureau, Office Worker of Private Co., Nurse, Midwife
Assistant Clerk	Miss Ushiyama	19	December 1950	Primary School	Prefectural Official

Temporary Shelter

Position	Name	Age	Date of Appointed	Education	Background
General Affairs & Aid - Ass't Chief	Mr. Komiyama	30	February 1949	Literature Dept., Komazawa University (Buddhist)	
Teacher	Mrs. Hayakawa	38	December 1948	Girl's High School	
Cook	Mrs. Nakada	39	November 1948	Girl's High School	Office Worker of Private Company

OF THE CENTER (YAMANASHI)

- Registration
 - (1) Papers going out, notification of changing address.
 - (2) Reports, notices
 - (3) Introduction and others.
- Consult.
 - Infant & nursing mother
 - Medical diagnosis for children
- Discrimination Consult.
 - Consultation
 - Discrimination
- Dealing with institutions
 - (1) Sending of children to agencies.
 - (2) Investigation for extension of placement term.
 - (3) Investigation for alteration of disposition.
- Request for disposition
 - (1) Superintendent.
 - (2) Discrimination worker & clerical staff.
 - (3) Teachers of temp. shelter (those who observed children).
 - (4) Chief of institution.
 - (5) Pref. officials of Children's Section.
- Arrangement for foster home placement.
 - (1) Investigation on foster home applications.
 - (2) Contact with hospitals etc.
 - (3) Contact with juvenile workers dormitories etc.
- Follow-up
 - (1) Documents
 - (2) Interview (visit)
- Psychological test.
- Medical test.
- Legal test.

- 1) Foster home placement
- 2) Infant home placement
- 3) Yogochisetsu "
- 4) Feeble minded children's home placement.
- 5) Physically disabled children's home placement. Physically handicapped children's home.
- 6) Kyogoin (juvenile training) placement. Home for deaf & dumb.
- 7) Family court.
- 8) Mental hospital.
- 9) Hospital.
- 10) Institution placement under DSL.
- 11) Mother's home

Education
 Moral guidance.
 Education guidance (Story telling, Kamishibai etc.)

(by all of the staff)
 Persons concerned with child welfare

- (1) School, police
- (2) City, town and village personnel
- (3) Child welfare agencies

Reporting children (including annual and daily report)

Activities for the people at large

- Individual (home)
- Group (P.T.A. etc.)

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

RWS/mm

KPW 319.2

5 March 1951

SUBJECT: Administrative Review of Yamanashi Prefectural Child Welfare
CouncilTO: 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 Yamanashi 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

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PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

KMD/na/es

KPW FR Yamashiro CW (14 Feb 51)

19 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Review of the Yamashiro Prefecture Child Welfare Council
14 February 1951

1. Persons Present: Welfare Officer, Kathryn M. Davenport, accompanied by interpreter, Mr. Kentaro Kamimura; the following prefecture officials: Mr. Shuichi Okabe, director of Welfare Department; Mr. Kyojima, chief of Children's Section; Mr. Nara, Liaison Section; Mr. Arano, an attorney and legal advisor in the Welfare Department. Conference was held from 1400 - 1700 hours on 14 February; continued at 1000 - 1700 hours, 15 February on which date a Center review was made.

2. Purpose of Conference:

- a. To determine if responsible officers are carrying out laws, directives, regulations re: Child Welfare Council.
- b. To study the organizational and functional setup of the Council.

3. Summary of Review:

a. The prefectural child welfare council was organized in March 1948 according to the Child Welfare Law #164. There is but one city in Yamashiro and a council is in operation there. Out of 1000 towns and villages, only 29 have councils and it was stated that not all of these are effective. Prefecture officials are optimistic about improvement in those already in existence and the organization of others in towns and villages. Infrequent liaison exists between all councils, but no control from the prefecture is exerted. Each is an autonomous group.

b. Council Structure:

- (1) Membership: This council is composed of 19 regular members, six of whom are public officials. This is approximately 2/3 of the membership. Six members have been on the council since its inception in 1948. Re: chart #1 for listing of council members. Members are selected by the chiefs of the Welfare Department and Children's Section, the authority having been delegated to them by the governor. There are no temporary members.
- (2) Organizational Structure: Council officers are a chairman and vice-chairman, both of whom were elected by mutual vote. There are three secretaries whose duties are:

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Incl 1⁴

KPW FR Yamanashi CW (14 Feb 51)

SUBJECT: Rev of the Yamanashi Pref Child Welfare Council

19 Feb 51

1. preparing the agenda for council meetings; and 2. carrying out council decisions. An example of 2. is the placement of children in approved foster homes. When Welfare Advisor questioned this function being delegated to council secretaries, it was revealed that the chiefs of the following sections are the secretaries of the council: Children's Section, Welfare Section, and Public Health Section. This is a very clear indication of the fact that much that is said to be a council accomplishment is the work of welfare department officials who are (secondarily) members of the council. Four clerks arrange documents, keep minutes of all meetings and take charge of all council files. They are supervised by the secretaries. The clerks are: two officials from the Children's Section, one official from the Welfare Section and one from Public Health. It is not felt that the duties of the secretaries and clerks are duplicated since "the secretaries have authority and the clerks have none." All secretaries and clerks are governor-appointees.

- (3) Committees: Four committees are a part of the council's structure. Their aims are as follows:
- (a) Enlightenment and Publicity Committee: To acquaint people in the community with child welfare problems and control the type of articles written concerning juvenile delinquents.
 - (b) Recreation Committee: Keep children informed about community recreational facilities; raise recreation standards; give guidance to schools and young people's clubs.
 - (c) Food Distribution for Day Nurseries Committee: Inform day nurseries about how to make best use of UNICEF powdered milk in order to get the most nutritional value.
 - (d) Committee on Cultural Activities: Recommends good reading, movies and music.
- (4) The juvenile delinquency rate is high in Yamanashi, but a special council has been organized to study the problem. Several child welfare council members serve jointly on the Juvenile Delinquency Deliberating Council.

c. Council Functions: The council is an advisory organ, primarily concerned with advising the governor on children's problems. It does engage in some investigations, however. During the 1950 fiscal year it investigated an institution for children in the prefecture whose superintendent was charged

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with abusive treatment. The charge was validated and the institution was closed. It remains closed to the present.

d. Foster Home Program:

- (1) Since this program seems closely linked with the child welfare council, it was discussed in this connection. The program began formally in September 1948, since which time 165 applications have been submitted by potential foster parents. Of these, 123 have been approved, 42 disapproved for two reasons mainly:
 - (a) Fear child will be used as cheap labor.
 - (b) Family situation poor.
- (2) To date only 50 children have been placed, although twice this many homes have been approved. Among the reasons given for so few placements were:
 - (a) Foster parent's personal desires.
 - (b) Children too young to work.
 - (c) City children can not adjust to the country.
- (3) However, a discussion about the welfare department's payment to foster parents revealed a feeling among prefecture welfare officials that children should only be placed with wealthy families. This may or may not be partly responsible for so few foster home placements.
- (4) Foster parents receiving financial assistance receive 1,500 yen a month per child. This is given every three months (instead of monthly) to "avoid trouble." Foster parents are also urged to save part of this for the child's future, although the amount is based on the minimum standard budget to meet immediate needs.

4. Evaluation: Responsible officials in Yamanashi Prefecture are carrying out the letter of the law re: Child Welfare Council. The amount of control exerted by welfare officials in the council, however, tend to make it just another "arm" of the welfare department. Since financial aid given to foster parents is a minimum amount to meet current expenses, the practice in this prefecture of (a) giving the money every three months instead of monthly, and (b) encouraging foster parents to save part of the allowance might warrant further inquiry.

1 Incl *Annex*
Listing, regular
council members

KATHRYN M. DAVENPORT
Public Welfare Advisor

LIST OF YAMANASHI CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL MEMBERS (19 Regular Members, 3 Secretaries,
4 clerks)

Regular Members (Appointed on 1 April 1950)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Address	Remarks
Hideichi Okabe	Male	33	Chief, Welfare Department	Prefectural Office	
Yutichi Abe	"	40	Chief, Health Department	Prefectural Office	
Hidevaki Tamura	"	52	Chief, Yamanashi National Rural Police	Police Hq.	
Tetsuo Tanaka	"	46	Director, Board of Education	Office of Board of Education	
Fumio Matsuda	"	57	Standing Prof., Assemblymen	Nakakoma-Gun	
Keijiro Arano	"	45	Managing Director of Motion Picture Co. Lawyer	Kofu City	Chairman
Koshiro Kubota	"	48	Chief of Business Dept. of Press Co.	Kofu City	
Eiyu Ito	"	47	Chief, Editor of Press Co.	Hishiyashiro-Gun	
Mitsugu Kamijo	"	45	Superintendent, Kofu Juvenile Probation Center	Kofu Procurator's Office	
Kasako Yokoyama	Female	52	Juvenile Protection Worker	Nakakoma-Gun	
Tadateru Yoneyama	Male	45	Managing Director of Yamanashi Nursery Nursery Rhyme & Culture Ass't	Higashiyashiro-Gun	
Yoshiji Aoki	Female	53	Chairman, Federation of Kofu Women's Clubs	Kofu City	
Kei Iwasaki	Male	40	Head Doctor, Pediatrics Dept., Yamanashi Pref. Hospital	Yamanashi Pref. Hospital	
Yoshio Hozaka	"	47	Chief, Education Sec., Kofu City Hall	Kofu City Hall	
Zentaro Ono	"	60	Minister of Kofu Church	Kofu City	
Shinji Iida	"	57	Member of Board of Education	Higashiyamanashi-Gun	Vice-Chairman
Bunzo Miura	"	51	Mingei-in	Kofu City	
Chisuru Takayama	"	43	Member of Board of Education	Kofu City	
Yutaro Takeuchi	"	40	Chief, Cultural Dept. of Press Co.	Kofu City	

Annex 29 to Encl 19

Secretaries

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Address
Yoshio Kyojima	Male	46	Chief, Children's Section	Prefectural Office
Yoshimoto Nagata	Male	43	Chief, Welfare Section	Prefectural Office
Kotaro Uehara	Male	49	Chief, Public Health Section	Prefectural Office

Clarks

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Address
Isaku Mitsui	Male	43	Prefectural Official	Prefectural Office
Hisao Hoshizuki	Male	25	Prefectural Official	Prefectural Office
Junji Jinguji	Male	39	Prefectural Official	Prefectural Office
Kazuyoshi Kawasaki	Male	42	Prefectural Official	Prefectural Office

Sheet 2 to Annex A

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500EKC/jo
Rec'd: 19 July 1950
Typed: 19 July 1950

19 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Institution Inspection

1. Mesei Gakuen

#1103 Yokone, Koun-Mura, Nishi Yamanashi-Gun, Yamanashi Pref is a prefectural protection institution for orphans, vagrants and children from poor families.

2. The present Chief, Mr. Shingyo Takeuchi, was for 13 years a Tokyo-To employee at Mahayana Gakuen, a protection institution in Sugiyama. A little over a year ago he donated the land for this institution to Yamanashi Ken. The Chief's home is at this location and is in the center of the grape raising section. The building was built by the prefecture at cost of ¥2,274,000. Mr. Shingyo was employed as Chief and the first children were admitted to the institution on 1 August 1949. An additional appropriation of ¥1,000,000 with a 50 percent subsidy from the Ministry has been approved for the construction of an assembly hall which will be started in the near future.

3. The operation expenses, exclusive of salaries, for the period August 1949 thru March 1950, amounted to approximately ¥1,646,663. All funds were supplied by the prefecture. There is no other income.

4. The staff of eight is composed of one Chief, one Guidance Officer, one Health Nurse, one Hobo, one Clerk, one Hobo-clerk, one Cook and one Janitor. Three members of the staff live in and have five dependents, making a total of eight persons.

5. The capacity is 70 but the present population is only 63 and eight of those are entrusted to other institutions. Two are war orphans, 14 general orphans, one vagrant, two abused children and 38 are from poor families. In addition, there are eight children whose reasons for being there cannot be classified in the foregoing categories. All referrals are from the Child Welfare Center.

6. Forty-one children attend primary school, nine lower secondary, two have completed compulsory schooling and six are of pre-school age. The primary school is 17 minutes walk and the lower secondary school is 30 minutes walk from the institution.

SUBJECT: Institution Inspection

19 July 1950

7. Daily observation of children are recorded. Regular planned schedules are maintained. Health examinations are given monthly. Fire drills are held monthly. Hot baths are available daily in the summer and every other day in the winter.

8. There does not appear to be any exploitation of the children but it is quite obvious that their efforts will be utilized in operating the vineyards and the farm. About 220 tubs are now planted with grapes and the children are being taught on Saturdays and Sundays to properly care for them. The Chief has a plan for raising chickens and mushrooms sometime in the future. There have been no run-aways since the establishment of the institution.

9. The institution definitely gives the appearance of having been intended as a school as there is a large class room which is said to be used as a study room. The name implies that it is a school and this matter was discussed at length. The officials denied that it was originally intended as a school and said that no application had been made to the Education Committee for such approval.

10. The physical appearance of the buildings is excellent and from all indications the institution can be considered to be operating efficiently. A recommendation for a fire escape from the second floor was made as there is only one stairway at the present time. However, the second floor is not being used and the officials agreed to add the fire-escape.

EDNA M. CALLOW

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

EKC/mm
Rec'd: 19 July 1950
Typed: 19 July 1950

19 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Field Report

1. E. K. Callow - M. Yamanaka
1440 to 1700 - 17 July 1950
0830 to 1130 - 18 July 1950
Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture
Koun-mura, Nishi-Yamanashi-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
2. Conferences were held at the Child Welfare Center and the Mesei Gakuen, a public protection institution with the following persons:

Mr. Yoshio Koshima, chief of both Child Welfare Section and Child Welfare Center, Yamanashi Prefecture
Mr. Sadakazu Hirose, chief of General Affairs Division, Child Welfare Center
Mrs. Kikuyo Kunugi, General Affairs employee, Child Welfare Center
Mrs. Itoko Matsui, chief of Discrimination Division, C. W. Center
Mr. Takeuchi Shingyo, chief of Mesei Gakuen
3. An administrative review was made of the Child Welfare Center and the attached organizational chart was prepared. It should be noted that the chief of the Prefectural Welfare Section also acts as chief of the Center which leaves most of the responsibility in the hands of the General Affairs Division Chief at the Center. What it actually amounts to is that the Center is simply a branch office of the Welfare Section. The reason there is no separate Center Chief is said to be that no suitable person has been found. The Jido-Fukushi-Shi are assigned to the Center and have desks in that office. The office itself is located on the second floor of the Prefectural Medical Investigation Laboratory Building, where it was established after removal from the Welfare Section in May of this year. The Jido-Fukushi-Shi have no definite schedules. They arrange between themselves for someone to stay in the office at all times and notify the Child Welfare Section when they are going on trips so that they may "collect travel expenses."
4. From January through December 1949, 389 cases were handled and disposed of as follows:

SUBJECT: Field Report (Yamanashi - 17 & 18 July 50)

19 July 50

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oaths taken	30	10	40
Guidance by Jido-Fukushi-Shi	50	7	57
Foster-care	6	3	9
Infant homes	9	4	13
Protection institutions	37	13	50
Feeble-minded institutions	1	0	1
Reformatory	35	3	38
Family Affairs Court	2	1	3
Guidance by parents	24	8	32
Referred to city, town or village offices	25	19	44
Guidance to guardian	3	0	3
Returned runaways	5	2	7
Consultations only	14	16	30
Referred to police	2	1	3
Referred to National Reformatory	1	0	1
Sanitary guidance	1	1	2
Referred to other prefectures	5	2	7
Legal procedure	3	3	6
National search	1	2	3
Adoption	1	2	3
Hospitalization - TB	0	2	2
Personality guidance	1	3	4
Deaf and dumb school	2	1	3
Under temporary care	5	2	7
Runaways from T.P.H.	15	2	17
Not determined	3	1	4
Total	<u>281</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>389</u>

5. Types of consultations were classified as follows:

a. Matters on bringing up children	158
b. Delinquency	137
c. Deaf, dumb or blind	14
d. Educational consultations	5
e. Abused	3
f. Abandoned	6
g. Lost	3
h. Health consultations	2
i. Feeble-minded	6
j. Home runaways	24
k. Vagrants	31

Total

389

6. Sources of referral were:

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19 July 50

a. Jido-Fukushi-Shi (said to hear about cases when in field)	69
b. Jido-iin	13
c. Police	94
d. Family Affairs Court	11
e. Schools	7
f. Local offices	30
g. Train stations	23
h. Procurator's office	13
i. Other centers	6
j. Others	38
k. Juvenile detention homes	4
l. Fathers	20
m. Mothers	47
n. Grand-fathers	1
o. Brothers	3
p. Uncles	4
q. Aunts	2
Total	<hr/> 389

7. It is felt that the number of consultations will increase this year as there were a total of 66 in January alone. This is felt to be due to a better understanding of the Child Welfare Law and the fact that the black market is not flourishing the way it was last year.

8. The foster-home applications are said to be investigated by the Center staff by whoever has time to do it. Whenever it is deemed necessary the staff of the Center meets with all Jido-Fukushi-Shi as what is known as a disposition council to determine the best means of disposing of a case or cases.

9. The following cases were revealed:

a. Boy, 12, stole money on several occasions to buy food and baseball uniform. Family - widowed mother and four other children. Income ¥4,400. Tests showed boy to be "rought, egoistic, un-cooperative with IQ of 10 years. Placed in reformatory. Comment: no consideration had been given to low income. Had to call Welfare Section to find out maximum DLS grant - ¥6,700.

b. Boy, 10, deaf and dumb found wandering streets. Placed in school for deaf and dumb. Returned to parents through Dobo Engo Kai.

c. Widow with three children. Wanted to place all children in institution. Woman weak - unable to work - receives ¥1,800 DLS. Center could not say why amount of DLS was so small. Minsei-iin had decided on this amount and Center didn't think it was their business to question Minsei-iin's decision. Placement of children was refused and case was referred to Jido-iin for guidance. No follow-up was made and Center was unable to state what guidance amounted to.

SUBJECT: Field Report (Yamanashi - 17 & 18 July 50)

19 July 50

d. Widow with one child in May 1949 receiving DIA. Now has another child and is pregnant. Wants to place children and obtain assistance under the Eugenics Law. No further information in record, but it was stated the Center found out woman is acting as a prostitute in a gangster's group and that she and the eldest child both have VD. They stated the case was referred to the Jido-Fukushi-Shi and Jido-iin.

10. It was quite obvious that Center is not operating with any degree of efficiency. Excuses were made by stating there was a shortage of help. However, it was pointed out to the officials that it took four persons to interpret a case record.

11. An inspection visit was made to Meisei Gakuen and report is attached herewith.

EDNA *[Signature]* GALLOW

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

EKC/mm

14 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Public Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Field Report

1. E. K. Callow - M. Yamanaka
1400 to 1730 - 8 June 1950
0830 to 1145 - 9 June 1950
Yamanashi Ken (Kofu City)
2. Conferences were held at the Ken Cho with the following officials:

Mr. E. Yoshida, chief, Welfare Department
Mr. Y. Kyoshima, chief, Child Welfare Section
Mr. I. Mitsui, chief, General Affairs Division, Welfare Dep't
3. Yamanashi has approximately 330,739^{CHILDREN} under 18 years of age according to the most recent census. Approximately 786 children are receiving direct assistance which is said to be the average number. During the past fiscal year, 1949-1950, the Child Welfare Section budget amounted to ¥14,045,210. However, this fiscal year the initial appropriation was approved in the amount of ¥24,018,730 and a supplementary budget in the amount of ¥9,352,100 has been applied for. The largest single item in this year's budget is ¥7,734,360 for the construction and establishment of a combined Boshi Ryo, Jusanjo and Day Nursery to be operated by the prefecture. Blue prints are to be completed in about a week. Construction will be started immediately and completion is estimated around November of this year. The institution will serve as a model for Kanto area. The Boshi Ryo will have a capacity of 49 families, the Day Nursery 100 and the Jusanjo will employ about 40 women. The total cost is expected to be ¥9,400,000. The Ministry has agreed to subsidize one-half the cost of the Boshi Ryo and Day Nursery only. Ryuwo-mura, where the project is to be located, donated land and will have a well dug within the compound as its contribution. The Fujin Kai (women's association) collected and donated ¥1,600,000 to the project, stipulating that ¥1,000,000 be used for construction and ¥600,00 for equipment and facilities. The activities of the Child Welfare Section were reviewed and discussed. A functional chart was prepared and attached herewith. Considerable time was spent by the Welfare Officer in instructing officials regarding the value of and the method of making an efficiency survey of the Child Welfare Section. The

method of recording daily activities was explained and the officials agreed to proceed with the plan for one week and submit the results to this office for consideration. The results will be reviewed by the Welfare Officer with the idea of improving employee utilization and discussed with the officials at a later date.

4. The following institutions are functioning under the supervision of the Child Welfare Section:

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Present</u>
1 Infants' home (private - Buddhist)	20	15
3 Boshi Ryo (2 private - 1 public)	(13.54 to 17.93 per day)	2,284
39 Day nurseries (441 - total cost by prefecture)	(15.50 to 18.48 per day)	
(84 - partial " " ")		
4 Orphanages (2 private - 2 public)	170	143
1 Farm - public	20	0
1 Reformatory	50	59
1 Temporary Protection Home	45	12

The farm was formerly under the supervision of the Juvenile Court and was turned over to the Welfare Section with the reformatories. It is not actually used as a welfare institution at present but it is expected that arrangements will be made to repair and utilize it in the near future. It is claimed that three persons are living there at present and caring for the buildings. Plans are being made for additional construction which will increase the capacity of the reformatory to 80.

5. The Child Welfare Deliberative Council composed of 19 regular members and 32 special members holds regular monthly meetings. The chief function of the council is the approval of foster-care applications. During the past year, the council submitted to the Governor a petition to abate the tax on children's admission to movies bearing the approval of the Welfare and/or Education Ministry. The petition was granted and the price of ¥10 was agreed upon for these movies provided a school teacher accompanies the children. The council is considered more or less as an advisory group. However, the council is planning to raise a fund by public donation for the construction of a large "cultural hall" for general purposes. If the fund raised by contributions from citizens is insufficient, the prefecture will appropriate the necessary balance. Completion of this project is expected around October 1950. The first two-year appointment period for this council members ended 3 March 1950. The Child Welfare Section re-appointed 50% of the members and dropped those who did not have good attendance records or who did not care to serve for other reasons. The Ministry of Welfare was informed regarding the new members in accordance with Ji Ki Hatsu #15 - 31 March 1950 - which requested this information.

6. The Ministry approved a total of 6 Jido Fukushi Shi for this prefecture but the Yamanashi Assembly decided that five were sufficient. One of the present five is employed in the Child Welfare Section

handling protection of widows with children. As a matter of fact, it was stated that this woman is not felt to be entirely capable of performing the duties of a Jido Fukushi Shi but they were more or less obligated to hire her as a Jido Fukushi Shi in compliance with Ji Hatsu #380 - 28 April 1949 - subject: "Discontinuation of Hodo-iin and Increase of Jido Fukushi Shi." At that time when reformatories were transferred to welfare, the Ministry felt it was rather unfair to discharge the guidance officials from the reformatories so sent down the aforementioned directive to the effect that they should be taken over as Jido Fukushi Shi. There were three such persons in this prefecture all considered not quite qualified by the officials. The woman now assigned to the Child Welfare Section was considered the best and, as extra personnel was needed in the section, she was reassigned as a Jido Fukushi Shi in name only. The non-desirability of such a situation was discussed at length and it is the opinion of the officials that this situation might be corrected in the near future and also that permission may be obtained from the Assembly to increase the number of Jido Fukushi Shi to six. A list of Jido Fukushi Shi and the respective areas covered is attached.

7. The Foster-Care Program is said to be actually handled by the Child Welfare Center with guidance only from the Child Welfare Section. Applications for foster-home approval are made directly to the Child Welfare Center or through the nearest Chiho Jimusho or Jido Fukushi Shi. Occasionally an application comes through a Jido-iin. Either a representative from the Child Welfare Center or a Jido Fukushi Shi makes the investigation which is said to include a home visit. The details are forwarded to the Welfare Department for review. It is then brought up at the Child Welfare Deliberative Council meeting for consideration. After approval or rejection, as the case may be, the information is forwarded to the Governor for his seal and approval. It is said that the Governor actually reviews each case. The Child Welfare Section then notifies the Center, which, in turn, notifies the applicants in writing as to the decision. It is said that when a specific child is available ~~which~~ appears to be suitable for placement with a designated family, the applicant is notified to call at the Center to see the child. If the child is acceptable to the applicant a statement is taken at that time as to whether or not the applicant wishes to be paid for the care of the child. It is claimed that, after the child is placed, the Jido Fukushi Shi covering that area makes monthly visits or more frequently if he happens to be passing the house. It is said that special follow-ups are made in case there are definitely recognized problems involved. The full foster-care payment is at the rate of ¥51.82 per day and is paid on a monthly basis. It is claimed that only four children were in their present foster homes prior to the beginning of the Foster-Care Program.

8. At the present time there are 874 children in Yamanashi registered with the Governor as living in other than the homes of their

own parents (Article 30 of Child Welfare Law). 632 are employed by the persons with whom they live and 242 are said to be living away from home simply for upbringing. The employed children are said to have all completed the compulsory schooling and all of the children are said to be from within Yamanashi Prefecture. The Jido-iin have been asked to check on these children but to date no reports have been received. There are no statistics on the number of Yamanashi children who are living outside the prefecture. There is no regulation which requires notification on the part of prefectures, but the Yamanashi officials feel this might have some merit and agreed to propose such a policy at the next meeting of the Kanto Bloc Child Welfare Center Chiefs' meeting which will be held about the middle of July.

9. No special appropriation has been made for in-service training within the Child Welfare Section but the Welfare Department will carry out projects which will include the Child Welfare Section. Two members of the welfare staff attended two courses sponsored by the Ministry - one week in May and a Hobo Training Course of 25 days in October 1949. These people received certificates and are to be considered instructors and lecturers for an in-service training program in this prefecture.

10. Included in the future plans are the following:

- a. Scholarship fund for children of widows:
 - ¥ 500 per month for upper secondary students
 - ¥1,000 " " " university students

This is to be a prefectural fund and an appropriation of ¥1,040,000 will be proposed at the next assembly meeting. The details have not been worked out as yet, but it has been determined that the family of the child does not necessarily have to be receiving D.L. Assistance in order to be eligible for scholarship consideration.

- b. An item of ¥350,000 has been appropriated for a canary breeding project by way of "rehabilitation of widows." The prefecture has agreed with an agency in Tokyo to purchase pairs of canaries. These will be loaned to widows together with enough food for the birds until they breed. At the termination of the breeding period, the agency will purchase males. The original pair will be returned to the prefecture to be loaned to another family. The officials seem to think this will be a means of additional income for the approved families.

- c. Two women will be added to the staff of the Child Welfare Center to consider widows' problems such as daily living, re-marriage, etc.

11. The following community organizations come under the "guidance" of the Child Welfare Section:

- a. Yamanashi Child Welfare Association - 150 members, composed of the staff and directors of child welfare institutions. The directors

pay ¥20 per month and the staff members pay ¥100 per month. The association discusses all child welfare problems, occasionally has a study group meeting. Meetings are not held regularly. Funds are used for incidental expenses and gratuities to the family in case of the death of a member.

b. 900 Kodomo-no-Kai.

c. Five or six local Child Welfare Deliberative Councils.

d. 20 Mothers' Clubs - primarily under the Education Section but Child Welfare Section gives instructions for guidance of children to these groups.

EDNA K. *K* ALLOW

4 Incls

1. Welf Dept org chart
2. List of Jido Fukushi Shi
3. CW Sec staff
4. CW org chart

Sheet 11

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Review Made 8th June 1950

Welfare Department
Chief: Eisei Yoshida

Child Welfare Section
Chief: Yoshio Kyoshima

Child Welfare Center
Chief: Yoshio Kyoshima

- Address: 4 Mishiki-machi, Kofu City

General Affairs

Teichi Hirose (Head)
General Affairs;
Custody of chops
job assignment of
center staff
Planning and operation
of center
Publicity and Enlighten-
ment of center

Accounts:
Budgets and accounts of
center

Supply goods

Miss Kikuchi Kunugi
(Registered nurse)
Inter office & out-
office correspondence
& documents.

Note: Planning to hire
new staff to take Miss
Kunugi's place with in
June 1950.

Consultation Affairs

Tadanari Kitahara (Head)
Case Disposition and
placement of children
Case disposition council
Cancelation and altera-
tion case disposition
Foster Home matters
Consultation on problem
children.

Kikuvo Kunugi
Placement of children
in institution
Liaison with Child Welfare
institutions
Consultation on General:
children & on expectant
and nursing mothers.

Discrimination Affairs

Miss Itoko Matsui
Mr. Takanari Kitahara
Above two individuals
have completed psycho-
logical course in Nippon
unit.

I.Q. Tests.

Personality Tests.

Medical Examinations are
given by the doctors in
the Prefl medical labor-
atory. free in charge.
Reason is this center is
located right next to
this labrotory.

Guidance Affairs

Mr. Kaoru Hoshino
Mr. Matsu Kitta
Mr. Tsunehisa Yoda
Mr. Sojiro Kajitani

Above individuals are
Fukushi-Shi.

Guidance on livelihood.

After care.

Guidance on schooling.

Guidance for persons
concerned with child-
ren.

Informational program.

Miss Kikuvo Kunugi

Guidance on sanitation.

Temporary Protection Home

Graduate of Komazawa
Univ. literature course
Children's Guidance

Miss Sadako Hayakawa
Graduate of Kofu Eiwa
Girl's High School.

Day nurse

Mrs. Aya Nakada

Cook & Janitor
The section chief is the
director of the T.P. Home.

Capacity - 45
Present - 12
Average - 10-12

The T.O. for the T.P.H. is 9
At present they have staff of 4
Including director of home.
2 are assigned in the Child
Welfare Section.
The deficit 3 is according to
the 30% reduction of staff by
the prefecture.

Sheet 21

Yamanashi Prefecture Jido Fukushi-Shi 8th June 1950

Name	Area in Charge		Address
	City Limits	Gun Limits	
Kaoru Hoshino	The Junior High School School District of Higashi, Satogaki-Kofu	Nishi Ya tsushiro, Minamikoma, Nishi, Yamanashi, Nakakoma (east of Kamanashi River).	Aikawa-machi, Kofu City
Hatsu Kitta	The Junior High School School District of Kita Senzuka, Aikawa Kofu City	Minami Tsuru, Higashi Yatsushiro.	Ishiwamachi, Higashi, Yatsushiro Gun
Tsunesada Yoda	The Junior High School District of Minami Kokubo, Kofu City	Higashi Yamanashi, Kita-Tsuru	Ise-machi, Kofu City
Sojiro Kajitani	The Junior High School School District of Nishi Ikeda, Kofu City	Kitakoma, Nakakoma (east of Kama Nashi river).	Ise-machi, Kofu City
Note: Clerical work and contact of each Fukushi-Shi will be carried out at the C.W. Center.			

Total Number of Jido-iin in Yamanashi Prefecture 2,396

Yamanashi Prefecture, Child Welfare Section 8th May 1950

(Seikatsu Shido-in)
Livelihood Guidance Official Office

Mr. Yukitaka Kawano Higashi Yamanashi District Office
Area in charge: Higashi Yamanashi Gun.

Mr. Yoshikado Aikawa Higashi Yatsushiro District Office
Area in charge: Higashi Yatsushiro Gun.

Mr. Koki Ishihara Nishi Yatsushiro District Office
Area in charge: Nishi Yatsushiro Gun.

Mr. Misao Akiyama Minami Koma District Office
Area in charge: Minami Koma Gun.

Mr. Hiroshi Yazaki Nakakoma Nishiyamanashi District Office
Area in charge: Nakakoma Gun Hishi Yamanashi Gun.

Mr. Ko Takita Kita Koma District Office
Area in charge: Kita Koma Gun.

Mr. Tameharu Togawa Minami Tsuru District Office
Area in charge: Minami Tsuru Gun.

Mr. Hidekazu Ishida Kita Tsuru District Office
Area in charge: Kita Tsuru Gun.

Encl 3'

Yamanashi Child Welfare Section

Yoshio Kyoshima
Chief

General Affairs Division

- 1. Isaku Mitsui Chief
 - a. Over-all planning of Child Welfare Program.
 - b. Personnel.
 - c. Publicity.
 - d. Regulations.
 - e. Supervision & Guidance of Institutions.
 - f. Child Welfare Deliberative Council.
- 2. Matsushika Koizumi
 - a. Over-all Ass't to Mr. Mitsui.
 - b. Hobo Examination Committee.

Accounting Division

- 1. Takashi Amemia Chief
 - a. Budgets & Accounts for Section.
- 2. Jitsuko Suzuki (Miss)
 - a. Accounts for Child Welfare Institutions & Installations.
- 3. Kashio Suzuki
 - a. Determination & Collection of Entrustment Expenses.
 - b. Maintenance & Supply.

Materials Division

- 1. Hisao Mochizuki Chief
 - a. UNICEF allotment & distribution.
 - b. Distribution of other General Supplies.
 - c. Day Nursery Lunch Program.
 - d. Surveys & Statistics of Children.
- 2. Ikuo Ishikawa
Clerical Ass't to above.

Guidance & Supervision Division

- 1. Takashi Amemia Chief
 - a. Approval & establishment of Child Welfare Institutions.
 - b. Authorization of Zaidan-Hojin.
 - c. Guidance & Supervision over Child Welfare Institutions.
- 2. Hisao Mochizuki
 - a. Placement of children in institutions in accordance with Art. 27, Child Welfare Law.
- 3. Both of above
 - a. Guidance of Jido-in.

Welfare Division

- 1. Yoshio Miyazawa Chief
 - a. Enlightenment & Propaganda for Child Welfare Program.
 - b. Children's Culture.
 - c. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
 - d. Welfare of Pregnant Women (Liaison with Health)
- 2. Miss Miyeko Sato (Jido Fukushi Shi)
 - a. Protection to widows with children
Employment Deliberative Council for widows.
- 3. Misao Yamada
Clerk for above.

4 Incl

PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

RJA:ml

2 June 1950

MEMO FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Juvenile clubs in Yamanashi-ken *Kafu Conference*

1. Child welfare administration should not be limited to abnormal children as stipulated in the Child Welfare Law. If not, it would not solve juvenile problems and promote child welfare from the point of time and space.

In these circumstances, some of the intelligensia suggested the organization of children's clubs in order to prevent juvenile delinquency resulting from social insecurity and confusion about the war. This prefecture, therefore, planned to organize new, democratic children's clubs. As it was urgent to restore order in the life of neglected children subsequent to the war, this prefecture held lecture classes for leaders of the children's clubs in one city and nine Gun of the prefecture during the end of July to the middle of September 1948 and discussed with interested persons and sought their cooperation regarding the questions of child welfare, children's culture, and formation of children's clubs. The echo was tremendous. Although the class lasted from morning till evening, no one left it midway.

However, the children's club as a new organization has a close theoretical connection with the New Constitution, Fundamental Law of Education, School Education Law, Children's Culture, etc., and also as actual juvenile bodies with the student government, juvenile organization, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Junior Red Cross, 4-H Clubs, Children's Bank, Children's Credit Association, Children's Cultural Body, Crime Preventive Association, etc. In this connection, two measures were adopted.

One was a theoretical one for clarification of the character of children's club and issued the following pamphlets:

1. Operation and guidance of children's club.
2. Reading guidance of children's club.
3. Livelihood guidance of children's club.
4. Sports guidance of children's club.
5. Technique guidance of children's club.
6. Arts guidance of children's club (not issued yet)

Although far from perfect, the above tried to clarify the character of children's clubs.

SUBJECT: Juvenile clubs in Yamanashi-ken

2 June 1950

The second measure was to effect liaison with other children's organizations. For this purpose, a conference was held of the sections, offices, various bodies concerned with regard to the formation of children's organizations. All agreed that with regard to the question of children, they should get in touch with the Juvenile Section for cooperation and enforcement.

A lesson from the previous year taught that the most important question for fiscal 1949 was to find out poor leadership, clubs' activities, and to effect mutual liaison. Accordingly, the following steps were initiated:

1. To establish three or four model clubs in each city or county.
 2. To establish a children's club recreation research activity.
 3. To establish support society, mothers' club, and child care team.
 4. To organize children's cultural materials recommendation committee.
 5. To organize children's club research committee.
 6. To hold classes for leaders.
 7. To loan cultural materials such as "kamishibai," magic lantern, marionette, for children's club recreation.
 8. To introduce badges and good conduct medals to impress the fact that they are a member of the club.
 9. To issue a monthly entitled Children's Club (a 4-page tabloid paper) for liaison and guidance of the clubs in this prefecture.
2. Purpose of Juvenile Club - The purpose is to enable children both in rural and urban districts to form their own free organizations based on democratic spirit, carry on pleasant organized activities, and learn consciously or unconsciously the way of new democratic life by experience. Thus a better type of social being will be developed from mutual understanding and cooperation among children.
3. Organization of Juvenile Club - A local juvenile club in a town or village will be composed of twenty or thirty primary school students over the third year and secondary school students up to the third year as its center. According to circumstances, however, small children may also be included therein and the number increased.

SUBJECT: Juvenile clubs in Yamanashi-ken

2 June 1950

In order to guide the juvenile club, a support society, mothers' club, guidance committee, and protection team will be formed.

It may be advisable to have a federation of juvenile clubs of various towns and villages for liaison and cooperation.

4. Scope of Activity of Juvenile Club - Regarding its scope of activity, the following matters may be considered:

In order to attain its objective, it is needless to say that realities, such as local and historic peculiarities, constituent members, and economic circumstances must be taken into consideration. On the whole, however, the following are adopted:

- a. Research and publication concerning technique, sports, arts, livelihood, and reading.
- b. Productive work or service useful for the club, town, village, or city.
- c. Assistance to unhappy friends.
- d. Commendation of members whose conduct was excellent.
- e. Other matters suitable to the objective of a juvenile club.

The scope of activity of the juvenile club took into consideration the current situation in Japan and the present living conditions in Yamanashi-ken, adopted good and outstanding points of juvenile clubs elsewhere. Fundamental problems were taken up to show the scope of activity of each local club for its reference.

5. Number of juvenile clubs established in the prefecture was as follows, as of the end of 1949:

a. Kofu City 81, Higashi Yashiro 55, Naka Koma 60, Minami Koma 90, Minami Rsuru 100, Higashi Yamanashi 185, Nishi Yashiro 70, Nishi Yamanashi 27, Kita Koma 110, and Kita Tsuru 70, totaling 848.

b. Recommendation is now being made to establish a model juvenile club as a practical example.

c. Juvenile club recreation research society as an organ of recreation guidance is actively cooperating with such programs as child welfare work, juvenile protection, and care week, lecture class and study society for juvenile club leaders, and other institutions directly concerned with juvenile club guidance.

2 June 1950

SUBJECT: Juvenile clubs in Yamanashi-ken

d. Although a juvenile club development society and a guidance committee (support society) have already been established, there are many localities that do not have a mothers' club and a child care team. The necessity for establishment of these institutions is constantly reiterated.

e. Children's cultural material recommendation committee succeeded in having an ordinance amended, thereby exempting students from taxation when they see motion pictures recommended by the Welfare Ministry or passed by the censorship committee of the Education Ministry in a group guided by their teacher. An exhibition of toys was also held. Furthermore, the juvenile section made a loan of "kamishibai," magic lantern, marionette on request from the juvenile clubs.

f. A plan is under way to organize a juvenile club research committee of Yamanashi-ken. Two representatives will be selected from among the juvenile club leaders of Gun and cities and a certain number from among the persons of learning and experience. Practical questions will freely be taken up from each district at the suggestion of this committee.

g. There is a danger that a juvenile club will change into an adult club. Therefore, a meeting of presidents of prefectural juvenile clubs was called on 23 November last year to listen to a free exchange of juvenile views, which greatly benefited all concerned.

h. A lecture class for juvenile club leaders was twice held for each county and city and lecturers were dispatched on request from the club.

6. Result of Juvenile Clubs - At the present stage, this heading should more appropriately be "Present Conditions and their Prospects." However, it will be itemized as follows:

a. A juvenile club became to be looked upon as a prototype of all juvenile organizations. Although Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, Red Cross, Youth Body, Children's Bank, and Children's Credit Association have their own specific objects and functions, it is the consensus of opinion that this prefecture will carry on only with the juvenile club or the juvenile club as its center for the time being at any rate in view of the prevailing economic and social conditions and also of the fact that the juvenile club includes therein a wide range of functions of other juvenile organizations.

b. It brought about better liaison with school education. For the reasons that school teachers understand it well and juvenile club leaders get in constant touch with the schools, the juvenile club can accomplish many things the school cannot. Consequently, new educators are actively guiding and cooperating from a broad educational point of view.

SUBJECT: Juvenile clubs in Yamanashi-ken

2 June 1950

c. Recreation came to be accepted as normal activities. At first the criticism that they hold a variety show only was heard. However, recreation as a new life movement came to assume a proper position in the juvenile club as an activity to intensify production and study or to advance culture.

Naturally the juvenile club must be a pleasant one and recreation and the juvenile club are inseparable.

The juvenile club minus recreation will be nothing else than preaching or stern culture and training of bygone days.

Furthermore, the juvenile club is not education itself.

d. Productive activities became accelerated. Juveniles generally came to acquire productive technique and to engage in direct productive activities in such fields as land development, rope making, garden farming, extermination of plant diseases and noxious insects, breeding of rabbits, chickens, and goats. It must be borne in mind, however, that the ultimate object in this connection is to make a social being of high productive efficiency. This fact should not be overlooked for the sake of immediate concerns.

e. A new life movement. In order to become a new democratic social being, juveniles began to hold debates on suitable themes, to examine the traditional mode of life and customs, to introduce a constitution of their own, to set up a new code of conduct.

These matters are considered to form the core from the nature of juvenile clubs.

f. Prevention of delinquency. The juvenile club was originally organized with the object of preventing youthful delinquency. A regional club organized voluntarily does not naturally admit impure and unsocial elements therein.

Where the juvenile club is properly operated, there is no youthful delinquent. It is considered the best organization for prevention of youthful delinquency.

g. Development of distinctive character. The juvenile club in an agricultural community naturally assimilates and adopts good points of 4-H Clubs and that in an urban entity ties up with the city's commerce, industry, and economics. That in out-of-the-way Kita Koma-gun and in industrial Gummai is respectively tied up with the conditions and tradition of the localities. Different leaders are also bringing up juvenile clubs with different characteristics.

SUBJECT: Juvenile clubs in Yamanashi-ken

2 June 1950

7. Future of the Juvenile Club.- Properly speaking, the juvenile club must be an organization freely organized for their necessity.

In this prefecture, its materialization was due to efforts made by the prefectural authorities on account of the prevailing situation at that time. At present, there are approximately 900 such clubs. To speak the truth, however, all the persons concerned cannot be said to comprehend its principle thoroughly.

It is undoubtedly a fact that organization of the juvenile club gave the juveniles hope and pleasure, brightened the community, and reduced the tendency for youthful delinquency. From the juvenile club, which demands their own pleasant community life, will be borne a new democratic social being, who with a new technique of life will bring about a pleasant local community.

In order to attain these high ideals, the following measures will in future be introduced, after considering the prevailing conditions of juvenile clubs in this prefecture:

- a. Training of excellent leaders.
- b. Close liaison and cooperation among the juvenile clubs.
- c. Introduction of a life calendar.
- d. Systematic loan of superior cultural materials.
- e. Holding of a regional meeting of presidents of juvenile clubs.
- f. Enlightenment of general prefectural residents.

Besides the above, other measures which are being planned, prepared, and progressing must be carried out in earnest in order to develop the true purpose of the juvenile club.

During this year, the number of juvenile clubs is expected to exceed one thousand.

In these circumstances, this prefecture considers the appointment of special touring guidance workers necessary. If not, an independent, over-all operating body or association should be organized with the cooperation of each segment of society, principally including representatives of the support societies and study committees.

The writer is confident that if the local communities consisting of youth clubs, mothers' clubs, and adult clubs with the juvenile clubs as their center unswervingly proceed towards the goal of development of democratic people, advancement of productive technique, and development of industries based on harmony and culture in the same way as the juvenile clubs, then a considerable improvement in the daily life security of prefectural residents of Yamanashi-ken can be expected.

ROLAND J. ARTIGUES
Chief
Public Welfare Section