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

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
5 August 1948

SUBJECT: Staff Visits to Iwate, Aomori, Akita and Yamagata.

TO: Commanding Officer
Tohoku Military Government Regional Team,
APO 309, U. S. Army
Attn: Public Health Officer

1. In compliance with GHQ, FEC orders, the following Staff Visits to Military Government Teams have been planned for the purpose of inspection of narcotic control activities.

a. Staff visitor - William F. Tollenger, Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, Narcotic Control Division, PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP.

b. Teams to be visited:

(1)	Iwate	Arrive	1030	17 August 1948
		Leave	1039	18 August 1948
(2)	Aomori	Arrive	1140	21 August 1948
		Leave	1300	24 August 1948
(3)	Akita	Arrive	1753	24 August 1948
		Leave	0530	26 August 1948
(4)	Yamagata	Arrive	1150	26 August 1948
		Leave	0925	27 August 1948

2. Conferences are desired with the following officials at each designated stop:

a. Morioka: Prefectural narcotic officials at 1300, 17 August.

b. Aomori: Prefectural narcotic officials at 0900, 23 August.

c. Akita: Prefectural narcotic officials at 0900, 25 August.

d. Yamagata: Prefectural narcotic officials at 1300, 26 August.

3. An interpreter is requested in each Military Government Team.

William F. Tollenger

WILLIAM F. TOLLENGER
Ass't Narcotic Control Officer
Narcotic Control Division

Copies to:
Iwate MG Team, APO 547
Aomori MG Team, APO 248
Akita MG Team, APO 468
Yamagata MG Team, APO 468

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The Government of Saitama Prefecture

Protection Section Inspection Form

Report of Inspection on DLSL business (Tokorozawa Town)

1. Date of inspection: From 5 to 12 August 1948

2. Name of city: Tokorozawa Town, Iruma Gun

3. Inspector's name, office: Miyo Osawa, head of Prefectural Protection Section; Jiro Harigaya, Protection Section sub official in charge of relief in kind

4. Investigation of public assistance receipients:

(1) Total No. of families: 8,005
Population: 41,745

(2) No. of public assistance receipients: 378
No. of " " families: 138

(3) Percentage of receipients to total population: 0.9%

5. Investigation regarding minsei-iin:

(1) Present No. of minsei-iin: 48

(2) Average No. of receipient families carried by one minsei-iin: 3

6. Actual result of protection for month of July:

Kind of protection	No. of families	No. of persons	Amount in yen
Livelihood assistance	107	350	53,992.45
Medical treatment	34 (10)	34 (10)	123,076.70
Maternity aid	-	-	-
Occupational aid	-	-	-
Ceremonial aid	1	1	500.00
Total	142 (10)	365 (10)	177,499.15

Incl 12

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7. Investigation of protection business.

(1) Livelihood protection record.

a. Are the records separately filed for that of Article 18 and that of Article 19 of DLSL? Yes.

b. Is the business transferring a case under Article 21 to Article 18 or 19 proper? Yes.

c. Is the detail of recent situation of household filled in? Not satisfactory.

d. Especially, are th Income, expenditure and amount of assistance proper?

Though the calculation method of the amount of assistance is proper, the figure is not up to the actual situation due to unsatisfactory record of the item d. above.

e. How is the amount of assistance decided?

As to the simple cases, decision is made through consultation of the minsei-iin in charge and the chief secretary of welfare, getting recognition of Minsei-iin Kai (Welfare Committee) later on.

f. Are the additional grants of Medical, Maternity, Occupational, Funeral aids and relief supplies entered in? Yes.

g. Is there any one among houshold constituents who need guidance?

The guidance is being given by minsei-iin -(remarks)

(2) Annual income record of 1947-1948 fiscal year.

a. Are the states subsidy, Prefectural subsidy and provisionally advance payment and expenses of minsei-iin paid from legitimate item?

Yes, properly.

(3) Annual expenditure record of 1947-1948 fiscal year.

a. Are livelihood assistance and other assistance, provisionally advanced payment and expenses of minsei-iin paid from legitimate items? Yes.

b. Are these instruments kept in complete condition? Yes.

(4) Settlement of accounts of assistance of 1947-1948.

a. Are the basis of settlements of accounts accurately collated with the instruments of expenditure and records of income and expenditure?

Settlement of accounts presented by Village Office. 849,644 yen

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Settlement of accounts by recent investigation. 1,062,054.88 yen

Balance 218,410.88 yen

Special warning will be made, so that they may pay close attention hereafter.

(5) Estimate of 1948-49.

a. Is the estimate for welfare expenses(protection expenses) proper considering the actually necessary amount of the latest one month?

Seeing the actual expenses for July amounting to 177,499 yen and the expenses for this fiscal year estimated at 1,594,450 yen, approximately three months' amount is deficient. Immediate amendment of the estimate is needed.

b. Percent of protection expenses to total annual expenditure:

5% of total annual estimate.

(6) Detail of granted livelihood assistance of 1948-49 or file of recipients.

a. Do they coincide with amount written in the protection record? Yes.

b. Do they coincide with the record of annual expenditure? Yes.

(7) Files of laws and notifications concerning DLSL.

a. Are laws and notifications put in order at each time?

Yes. And there still is a room for improvement.

b. Are they filed according to the items?

They are filed a little confusedly.

(8) Files of reports concerning the DLSL.

a. Are the reports submitted at the fixed date? Yes.

b. Are the contents of these reports accurate?

As these reports were not satisfactory, we gave warning and explanation.

(9) Records of medical treatment and maternity aid card issued.

a. Are these cards being utilized? (Frequency of use during the recent one month.)

Medical treatment card:	(April - August)	155
Maternity aid card :	(" " ")	2

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b. Are the judgement of medical treatment of maternity aid expenses or the method of paying them proper?

Yes.

(10) Record of receipt and supply of relief goods since 1946.

a. Is the method selecting recipients proper?

Yes.

b. Are the goods supplied to the recipients as been instructed?

No. Prefectural instruction said some should be free; some paid part and some all paid.

c. Are the receipts there-of kept in order?

Yes.

(11) Documents concerning the minsei-iin selection committee and minsei-iin.

a. Method of selecting the members of minsei-iin selection committee.

Adequate method is taken.

b. How was the meeting of this committee held?

Regularly held on 10th of each month.

c. Activities of minsei-iin.

Percentage of attendance of minsei-iin-kai is 65%. The general activities of minsei-iin is not so good.

d. Method of selecting the standing committee-man.

Mutual election.

(12) Minute-books of minsei-iin meeting.

a. Are the minute-book of minsei-iin meeting recorded accurate and proper?

Not recorded so minutely.

b. Contents of subjects discussed. Proper.

8. Recommendations made to local officials after the inspection.

(1) Regarding livelihood protection rec ord.

a. Numbering of the livelihood protection record:
To put numbers according to the serial street number of the town, or corresponding to the district under each minsei-iin

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b. As the livelihood protection record is something like the miniature copy of living. It will be filled in so that any person can see the actual situation of the household.

c. Estimate of the limit of livelihood expenses according to the standard of outgo: This is done through the minsei-iin-kai, and entered in the record with the date.

d. Guidance for living, to make each item of outgo, such as the expenses of food, housing, clothing, lighting and heating, health and sanitation, and education properly balanced.

e. To let minsei-iin investigate the income of those who need protection properly.

f. In case of the family-head's absence, its cause must be entered. When he is not yet repatriated, the amount of allowance according to the "regulations of allowance for those who are not repatriated" must be investigated and entered into the commn of "income".

g. In case there is an epidemic disease in the family, the patient will be isolated and protected. As to the other family members, minsei-iin will be instructed to conduct medical examination to prevent spreading of the disease.

h. In case of moving, child-birth or death, the livelihood protection record will be immediately corrected, so that proper protection may be given.

i. In case clothes are supplied, the date, charged or free of charges will be entered in.

j. In case livelihood protection is given along with the additional grants of medical, maternity, occupational, and funeral aids, the monetary value and date will be entered in.

(2) Regarding supply of LARA materials.

Closer attention will be paid to the supply of LARA materials.

(3) Instructions were given to keep the record of the minsei-iin meeting very minutely.

(4) Concerning the seal of receipt of money and materials, the book will be shown to the recipient, requesting his sealing.

(5) Sharing of the expenses for medical care by the person himself will be handled properly and correctly, through the accounting official of the town.

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Saitama Prefectural Government
Protection Section Inspection Form

Report of Inspection on DLSL business (Honjo Town)

1. Date of inspection: 9 & 15 Sept. 48

2. Name of city, town or village: Honjo Town

3. Inspector's name, office: Osawa, Pref. Protection Section.
Harigaya, chief staff.

4. Investigation of public assistance recipients.

(1) Total No. of families: 5,024
Population: 23,011

(2) No. of public assistance recipients: 425
" " " " families : 152

(3) Percentage of recipients to total population: 1.85%

5. Investiagtion regarding minsei-iin.

(1) Present . of minsei-iin: 23

(2) Average No. of receipient families carried by one minsei-iin:
6 families

6. Actual result of protection for month of : August 48

Kind of protection	No. of families	No. of persons	Amount in yen
Livelihood assistance	143 (28)	416 (31)	81,031.30
Medical treatment	8	8	55,823.20
Maternity aid	-	-	-
Occupation aid	1	1	1,000.00
Ceremonial aid	(2) (28)	(2) (33)	1,000.00
Total	152	426	138,856.50

Encl 1

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7. Investigation on protection business.

(1) Livelihood protection record

a. Are the records separately filed for that of Article 18 and that of Article 19 of DLSL?

Yes, separately filed.

b. Is the business transferring a case under Article 21 to Article 19 or 19 proper?

Proper.

c. Is the detail of recent situation of household filled in?

Not investigated, and in accordance with the revision of standard amount, overall investigation is going to be held.

d. Especially, are the income, expenditure and amount of assistance proper?

Not proper, special warning was made in this concern.

e. How is the amount of assistance decided?

Decided by the minsei-iin council. In case of emergency decision is made after consultation with standing minsei-iin, then get approval of the council afterward. No application form, no record of decision.

f. Are the additional grants of medical, maternity, occupational, funeral aids and relief supplies entered in?

Yes, entered in, basic Hogo Daicho and also in separate Hogo Daicho.

g. Is there any one among household constituents who need guidance?

Not sufficient guidance is being done.

(2) Annual income record of 1947-48 fiscal year.

a. Are the states subsidy, prefectural subsidy and provisionally advanced payment recorded in respective fixed account items?

Some mistakes were found; e.g. state subsidy 33,920 yen was entered in the item of Pref. subsidy.

(3) Annual expenditure record of 1947-48 fiscal year.

a. Are livelihood assistance and other assistance, provisionally advanced payment and expenses of minsei-iin paid from legitimate items?

Item which is to come under "provisionally advanced payment" was mixed up with public assistance for livelihood.

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b. Are these instruments kept in complete condition?

Yes.

(4) Settlements of accounts of assistance of 1947-48.

a. Are the basic of settlement s of accounts accurately collated with the instruments of expenditure and records of income and expenditure ?

Settlement of subsidy does not coincide with the amount of total in annual expenditure book. Because medical assistance paid in April 48 is disposed as that of the previous fiscal year.

(5) Estimate of 1948-49.

a. Is the estimate for welfare expenses (protection expenses) proper considering the actually necessary amount of the latest one month?

Competent amount was short and immediately additional budget was made up. Gross total for the current fiscal year: 1,267,700 yen. Assistant amount for the month of August: 138,836.50 yen.

b. Percent of protection expenses to total annual expenditure:

15.5%

(6) Detail of granted livelihood assistance of 1948-49 or file of recipients.

a. Do they coindice with amount written in the protection record?

Yes.

b. Do they coincide with the record of annual expenditure?

Yes.

(7) Files of laws and notifications concerning DLSL.

a. Are laws and notifications put in order at each time?

Yes.

b. Are they filed according to the items?

No, needs to put them especially in order.

(8) Files of reports concerning the DLSL.

a. Are the reports submitted at the fixed date?

Yes.

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b. Are the contents of these reports accurate?

Some of them are not so good.

(9) Records of medical treatment and maternity aid card issured.

a. Are these cards being utilized? (Frequency of use during the recent one month).

Medical treatment card 179 from April through August.
Maternity aid card 1 " " " "

b. Are the judgement of medical treatment or maternity aid expenses or the method of paying them proper?

Yes.

(10) Recor d of receipt and supply of relief goods since 1946.

a. Is the method selecting recipients proper?

Proper. Doing decided by the minsei-iin council.

b . Are the goods supplies to the recipients as been instructed?

Yes.

c. Are the receipts thereof kept in order?

Yes.

(11) Documents concerning the minsei-iin selection committee and minsei-iin.

a. Method of selecting the members of minsei-iin selection committee.

Proper.

b. How was the meeting of this committee held?

To be held at each occasion of necessity.

c. Activities of minsei-iin.

Generally their activities cannot be said good. Need guidance.

d. Methods of selecting the standing committeeman.

Selected from among them.

(12) Minute-books of minsei-iin meeting.

a. Are the minute-book of minsei-iin meeting recorded accurate and proper?

No details entered, only items.

b. Cont ents of subjects discussed.

Proper.

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8. Recommendations made to local officials after the inspection.

(1) Regarding the arrangement of protection case record:

a. Each case record should have serial No. of cases in the town or No. of cases in respect ive district taken charge of by each minsei-iin.

b. Protection case record being so to say, an epitome of people's living situation, attention has to be paid in this recording so as to be understood by anyone.

c. In deciding amount of minimum livelihood, special attencion is to be paid. And a strict investigation is to be made into status of income.

d. With regard to expenses, guidance is to be made so that a balance is to be kept among ratio of foodstuff expense, housing expense, clothing expense, light and fuel expense, health and sanitation expense, and culture expense, et c.

e. In case recipient has ability to work, guidance is to be made to let him engaged in labor.

f. In case some one of recipient family has infectious disease, guidance has to be made so that family segregate the person and rest of family receive physical examination.

g. With regard to initial payment, discontinuance, suspension and change in payment, decision is to be made after consulting with the minsei-iin council without fail.

h. In case legally responsible family exist, guidance has to be made the discharge his responsibility.

i. In case husband does not exist, it has to be clearly entered in the case record.

j. In case the person is travelling marchant or is operating a trade, investigation is to be made into the source of material and method of sale, etc. and enter the findings in the record.

k. In case the person has some money or goods sent, the name of sender has to be entered in the record.

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l. Some cases were found granting assistance without formal application. We advised them to use application form.

m. Lumpsum total of assistance has been delivered to minsei-iin in charge and the minsei-iin has handed money to respective recipient. Town officials were said to directly grant the amount to respective recipient.

n. Indication was made to make a case record for even independent medical aid, making the status of accounts clear.

o. With regard to education expenses, family having child is eligible for to receive education expense grant beside livelihood assistance, accordingly indication was made not to enter amount of education expenses in the column of "education and culture expense" of the record.

(2) Regarding general welfare work.

a. In the minute-books of minsei-iin council and minsei-iin nomination council, details of meetings have to be entered.

b. With regard to the content of written report, special attention has to be paid so as not to make error, and the deadline of report has to be strictly observed.

c. Documents have to be devided into A class, B class and C class (law and ordinance, instruction and notification, report and letters, etc.) and be filed in order.

d. Special attention has to be paid to the relief supplies. Office was distributing one item per family instead of distributing several items to families who were most in need.

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MEMORANDUM RECEIPT

IDV ________ *CREDIT *DEBIT SLIP LCV ________

ACCOUNT NO. ______

*Issued to)
*xxxxxxxxxxx) Welfare Section

Place Tohoku MG Region, APO 309 Date ~~3 Sept~~ 194~~8~~

Property Quartermaster

AMT.	UNIT	ARTICLE
1	ea	TYPEWRITER, Non-portable, 14 in. Carriage KMM 14-3019415, Royal
1	ea	DESK, Typing, Drop Center
1	ea	DESK, Executive
1	ea	CHAIR, Executive, Swivel w/arms.
1	ea	CHAIR, Swivel, Typists, w/o arms.
1	ea	SECTION, Furniture, Steel, 4 drwr.
5	ea	BOX, File, desk.

x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x LAST ITEM x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x/x

Arthur W Potts
(Signature with Rank and Organization)

Welfare Officer
(Official Designation)

*Strike out words not applicable.

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REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT

18 August 1948

1. On 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 August 1948 a liaison visit was made to Hokkaido Military Government District.

2. The purpose of this visit was to obtain information on the status of the welfare program and the effectiveness of the welfare officer in the performance of his duties.

3. Two conferences were held with the prefectual welfare officials, colonization officers and representatives of repatriates to determine the possibility of locating more repatriates on farm land. The welfare officer had received a petition signed by 3,000 repatriates stating they wanted land for settlement. The colonization department has exhausted their funds so it was decided that the welfare department would make an allowance of 7,000 Yen per family plus assistance for a year if the colonization department would give the land. It was decided that 80 families would be given the opportunity of trying such a plan with the understanding that the family would build their own homes, clear the land and if funds became available later through the colonization department these families would be given additional help. 90,000 repatriate families have relocated in Hokkaido with 30,000 expected this year. 6,400 families have no relativies and 27,000 who have relatives have no place to live. These 33,000 families are located in over 100 housing locations situated all over Hokkaido. Every possible shelter such as barracks, temples, and New construction has been used. 16,000 repatriate families are receiving daily life security aid. Capt Wolf, welfare officer, is planning to make a more detail study of the repatriate problem in the near future. Visits were made to several repatriate camps. Because of the volume and importance of this problem in Hokkaido it is suggested that Capt Wolf be given additional assistance of a full time officer or civilian.

4. The community chest division of Hokkaido outlined their campaign plans and requested further help in the detail of fund collections. The writer plans to obtain or write a sample booklet for use of community chest directors in cities, towns and villages.

5. In a conference with prefecture welfare officials, Doho Engo Kai, community chest, Hokkaido social work association, it was determined that some 9,000 persons are now engaged in the field of welfare work in Hokkaido. This vast number will never have an opportunity to attend formal schools of welfare work. These agencies plan to raise money through the community chest to finance the employment of a full time director of inservice training to be employed by the Hokkaido social work association. This person will direct a program of inservice training.

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6. Visited two childrens institutions and held a conference with the prefectural child welfare staff and a conference with Judge Sato, juvenile court and staff. The team welfare office will follow up with a government training program for all persons engaged in child welfare work in Sapporo. Plans were initiated to have the prefecture officials make a detail study of one child care institution, with the purpose of developing a simple outline of institutional standards of equipment and operation.

7. Results: This liaison visit accomplished its purpose in that the team welfare officer was given specific program assistance and the writer has a better understanding of the Hokkaido situation

Arthur W. Potts

ARTHUR W. POTTS, DAC
Welfare Officer
Welfare Section
Tohoku Mil Govt Region

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REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT

Iwate - August 4 - 7 1948

18 August 1948

1. A field visit was made to Iwate Military Covernment Team on August 4 - 7 1948 to obtain information concerning the status of the welfare program, problems being encountered, and the team welfare officer's understanding and performance on the job.

2. Conferences were held with prefecture welfare officials, Doho Engo Kai, Community Chest, and Japan Social Work Association, and visits were made to two children's institutions, one old age home, prison, repatriate center, work shop, and warehouse.

3. Discussion was held with the prefectural director of the Community Chest, who is also the Chief of the Iwate Social Work Association. His campaign paper plan was reviewed and suggestions made for reorganization and implementation. The Iwate goal is 17 million yen. Operational plans are developing slowly and may not be ready by 1 October, date the campaign beings. There is need for greater guidance to local chest officials from the national officer of Community Chest Office.

4. The prefectural child welfare division is proceeding hesitatingly in the development of a child welfare program. The leaders do not seem to have a grasp of the program or how it can be implemented. The directors of this division are inexperienced in welfare work and need detail discussion of each phase of the program. It was suggested that the division develop inspectional standards for all children's institutions and have such institutions inspected. The two children's institutions visited are in need of assistance in development of child care program, understanding, education, recreation, vocational training, foster home placement, health care, etc. By developing a program for one institution the welfare division may extend such a program prefecture wide.

5. The director of repatriation for the welfare department indicated there are two basic groups of repatriates: (1) Those with relatives, and (2) Those without relatives. Iwate has received 13,752 repatriate families with relatives in the prefecture and 500 repatriate families without. Those who have families proceed direct from Hokkaido to the relatives homes, and those without relatives go to the repatriation center in Morioka City, where they are housed in old army barracks. The relative is requested to provide housing, food (part), clothing, and assistance in finding employment.

Of the 500 now in Morioka, 400 have jobs as laborers or selling (i.e., peddling or small shop on the street). Of the remaining 100 - 40 families are newly arrived, and the others are old people or widows. The Repatriation Center has a training shop where these people work, making rope, string, bags, etc. from which they make 70 yen per day.

More buildings are being constructed at the Repatriation Center to house more repatriates. It is the opinion of the writer that this method

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being used for those repatriates without relatives is bad and can develop into a serious social and political issue. The concentration of 500 to a 1000 families in one spot can well be the source of social unrest. It was suggested that these families be distributed throughout the prefecture - city, towns, and villages, giving the local mayor the responsibility of finding housing, jobs, etc. These families could be absorbed in this fashion, whereas they will continue to be a serious relief problem in their present congested location.

6. All inspections and discussions pointed toward the need of in-service training on all levels in all agencies from prefecture to the village workers. The prefectural officials recognize this training need and felt our suggestion of a full time director of training would be helpful. A training program at this stage of development should be for all agencies and workers. The plan of finance is for the Community Chest to make an allocation of funds to the Iwate Social Work Association to operate a general training program. All agencies thought this proceedure desirable, and they are proceeding on final plans.

7. The results of this visit were satisfactory in obtaining information and assisting the team welfare officer with his responsibilities.

Arthur W Potts

ARTHUR W. POTTS, DAC
Public Welfare Officer
Tohoku Military Government Region

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HEADQUARTERS
AOMORI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 468 - Unit 3

3 August, 1948.

Subject: Public Welfare Recommendations

To : Commanding Officer, Aomori Military Government Team,
APO 468 Unit 3

As the result of my observations during the course of the last ten months, I should like to present the following recommendations:

1. Public Relief Administration

I feel that the point has been reached where the prefectural and district welfare officials should be taking more of a primary responsibility for conducting the administrative reviews of the public relief system in the cities, towns, and villages of the prefecture. They should be required to do this by the Central Welfare Ministry, which should have its own supervisory field staff to see that it is done. The Central Welfare Ministry provides eighty(80%) percent of relief funds and it is time that it should develop standards of relief administration and field supervision to see that these funds are administered wisely, honestly, and impartially. An adequate supervisory reporting system for both Central Welfare Ministry and prefectural supervisory personnel should be developed to help them carry on their work.

2. Welfare Institutions

It is very difficult for the Military Government Welfare Officer to give much time toward the development of any one private or public welfare institution. Many of the best welfare institutions in Japan were built up by educators, medical people, and missionaries, who have spent many years in the development of those institutions. It is now time to open up Japan again to qualified private welfare personnel, who will come in with the idea of putting in enough time and effort to develop worthwhile activities.

3. Institutional Gakuens (Reformatories)

In my observation of the institutional facilities and staff of the Aomori Gakuen and also the Akita Gakuen (which I observed while on the staff of the Akita Military Government Team), it became strongly evident to me that no really effective work can be expected of that type of institution so long as they are so inadequately equipped and staffed.

Because of the difficult financial situation in Japan and insufficiency of trained personnel, would it not be advisable to explore the possibilities

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of developing one or two good regional institutions of this type rather then have each prefecture struggling along in the present haphazard fashion. The boys committed to these institutions keep on running away and they will continue to run away so long as they are conducted in the present manner. There is need for an institution with good training facilities, with especial emphasis on vocational training, and a staff that can carry out such a program. With the pooling of resources of several prefectures and the national government, it might be possible to develop such institutions.

4. Birth Control Clinics

I should like to suggest that birth control clinics be set up as a regular function in the public health centers and the maternity and child welfare stations, which are being organized in the various prefectures of Japan. I think the need for them is obvious. Any study of the terribly low living standards of a large number of Japanese families would indicate that an increase in those standards is greatly handicapped by the large numbers of children in many of those families. The health and welfare of both mothers and children indicate that more attention should be paid to the proper spacing and number of children in those families. The quality of a nations' children is more important than its quantity, and its ability to care for and develop them should be of primary importance.

The use of such facilities should be voluntary, but their importance should be impressed upon the people through an intelligent educational program to be developed as a part of these health centers.

Studies by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and other reliable food production surveys have indicated that the future population increase in Japan and other Asiatic countries will continue to outstrip present and future food production. This is another strong reason for the above recommendation.

5. Community Chest

The result of an examination of the financial statements submitted by thirty-two (32) agencies which received funds from the Community Chest in Aomori Prefecture has indicated a need for the keeping of much better bookkeeping and financial records. Some of the records were practically useless and most of them gave an inadequate picture of how the organizations' funds were being used.

I would suggest that the National Community Chest Committee draw up sample forms of financial record keeping and forms of annual financial statements, which the various types of agencies, which are to receive community chest funds, should be required to keep. If the National Committee does not feel that it should do so, could it suggest

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to each prefectural community chest committee that it should do so. I am bringing this to the attention of the Aomori Committee.

6. Trained Personnel

Although one of our main objectives in Japan is to help the Japanese people get on their own feet and to manage their own affairs in a democratic fashion, this goal is impeded because of the inadequacy of many of the present Japanese officials and workers through whom little progress can be made.

I would, therefore, suggest that a part of the welfare and relief funds that the United States is expending in Japan should be used for the training of well selected Japanese personnel, who should be given two to four years training both in Japan and in the United States in public and private welfare work. That group could then form the nucleus of a trained group of workers in Japan. They could also assist in the training of other personnel so that gradually there could be developed effective standards for welfare work in Japan. In my opinion it will be only through a well trained personnel that any welfare work of lasting significance is going to be developed.

Herbert C. Bergstrom

Herbert C. Bergstrom,
Welfare Officer.

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

BASIC: Ltr, Hq. Aomori Mil Govt Team, subj: "Public Welfare Recommendations", dtd 3 Aug 48

1st Ind WCN/mn

COMMANDING OFFICER, AOMORI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM, APO 468 Unit 3, 4 Aug 48

TO: Commanding Officer, Tohoku Military Government Region, APO 309

1. Forwarded for your information and consideration.

2. Mr. Bergstrom has had about 20 years of professional welfare experience in public and private welfare institutions in New York City and Philadelphia.

3. His recommendations are based on his observations in Akita and Aomori Prefectures since about 1 October 1947.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM C. NICHOLS
Major, AFUS
Adjutant

353.81 2nd Ind AWP/sy

HEADQUARTERS TOHOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 309, 7 September 1948

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

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

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs Aomori Mil Govt Tm, Subj: "Public Welfare Recommendations," dtd 3 Aug 48

AG 353.81 (D) 3rd Ind AWP/sy

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS, APO 309,

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attached communication, Public Welfare Recommendations, from Aomori Military Government Team is forwarded for your information.

2. This headquarters does not concur with all the recommendations even though each has some element of desirability.

3. Reference Item 1, Public Relief Administration. It is believed that the central ministries should be encouraged to give advisory or consultative assistance to prefectural governments. However, the tendency towards increasing the regulatory or administrative powers of central ministries over local bodies should be discouraged. The condition presently existing whereby various ministries are providing the major portion of funds for local activities should not be permitted to operate as a wedge whereby the powers of the central government are increased at the expense of local autonomous government.

4. In relation to Item 3, Reformatories, it is felt that there is need for a reformatory in each prefecture and the solution to inadequately financed, equipped and staffed institutions is not to create district institutions but to start with the institutions as they are and that this same problem exists in all types of institutions and is not uniquely a reformatory problem.

5. In regard to Item 6, Training Personnel, it is the opinion of this headquarters that only experienced Japanese personnel should be sent abroad at this time, and in Japan's present atage of development it would seem wiser to concentrate on in-service training and the use of Japan's own schools of social work.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Aomori Mil Govt Team, Subj: "Public Welfare Recommendations," dtd 3 Aug 48

AGMGPW 091 Japan 4th Ind 28 Sept 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

The material contained in the basic communication indicates that considerable thought has been given to some of the basic problems existing in the various welfare programs. Material of this type is of value in making over-all estimates of the welfare situation. It is also used cumulatively in preparing recommendations to SCAP for improvement of the legal bases and national supervision of welfare activities.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANCT GENERAL WALKER:

/s/ S.R. Mohn

for R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj General

AG 353.81 (D) 5th Ind AWP/sy
(3 Aug 48)
Headquarters IX Corps, APO 309,

TO: Commanding Officer, Tohoku Military Government Region, APO 309

353.81 (3 Aug 48) 6th Ind AWP/sy

Headquarters Tohoku Military Government Region, APO 309, 20 October 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Aomori Military Government Team, APO 468-3

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

IX CORPS WELFARE OFFICERS MEETING

Fukushima, Japan

September 15 - 16 - 17

September 15, 1948		**Discussion Leaders**
0900 - 1200	Welcome	Major McDermott, Commanding Officer, Fukushima Mil Govt Team Colonel Merkle, Commanding Officer, Tohoku Mil Govt Region
	General Evaluation of Welfare Program and Immediate Objectives	Mr. Nelson B. Neff, Chief, Welfare Section, SCAP Captain Jacobson, Welfare Officer Eighth Army
1200 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 - 1700	Community Organization and Private Agencies	Mr. Tom Metsker, Welfare Officer, Kanto Mil Govt Region
September 16, 1948		
0900 - 1030	Social Insurance	Mr. Anton, Chief, Social Security Section, SCAP
1030 - 1200	Public Welfare Organization and Operation (including Daily Life Security Law)	Mr. Roland Artigue, Welfare Officer, I Corps Mr. Marshall Truax (MCC), Eighth Arm
1400 - 1530	Continue - Public Welfare Organization and Operation	
1530 - 1700	Child Welfare	~~Mr. Roland Artigue~~ Kant
September 17, 1948		
0900 - 1030	Inservice Training	Mr. Arthur W. Potts, Welfare Officer IX Corps
1030 - 1200	Repatriates	" " " " "
1400 - 1500	Institutional Care	" " " " "
1500 - 1600	Field Reports	Miss Simmons, Kanto Mil Govt Region
1600 - 1700	Conclusions	

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

H E A D Q U A R T E R S
IWATE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 468 Unit 3

21 October 1948

SUBJECT: Flood Disaster Report

TO : Commanding Officer, Tohoku Military Government Region, APO 309

1. The following report covers the flood damage caused ti Iwate Prefecture by the rains on the 15th and 17th of September 1948. The most extensive damage to lives and property was in the areas in and around the cities of Ichinoseki and Miyako.

2. Ichinoseki

a. Alert Report

(1) The rains on the night of 16 September increased to such intensity that a telephone call was made to Iwate Prefectural Office for a report on possible flood damage. The report received described flood conditions in Ichinoseki and Miyako.

(2) Major Rayner and his assistant in the economics office, and Capt Pfefer, Team Health Officer were sent to the scene at Ichinoseki. They left by jeep the morning of the 17th, but could not get through until the following morning. They established the CP on the third floor of the Ishibashi Hotel, about one block from the railroad station.

(3) A meeting was held between the city officials, sub-prefecture officials and IMGT personnel. Present conditions were reported and plans were laid for the clearing of the main thoroughfare of the city.

(4) Meetings such as those described above, were held every morning. Reports were received from each section and instructions given for the following day. The chief of the sub-prefecture office and the head of the prefecture health center were shouldering leadership responsibility. This continued for the first five days and then the city officials assumed responsibility.

(5) Communications were limited to one telephone line to Sendai and two radio teams. One team was from Miyagi MC and the other was from the 511th PIR. Telephone communications were restored to Morioka by the 19th of September. Vehicular transportation was able to traverse through the city by 21 September. Daily reports were sent to IMGT Headquarters and to Tohoku Region Headquarters. On 22 September telephone lines and rail lines to Ofunato were restored. Allied train service was restored on 3 October.

(4)

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HEADQUARTERS
IWATE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 468 Unit 3

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(47)

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BASIC: Flood Disaster Report, Iwate Military Government Team, 21 October 1948.

b. Health and Sanitary Measures

(1) Health and Sanitary sections of the city bore the brunt of immediate recovery. Action was taken immediately to clean up the city and to inaugurate preventive measures against epidemic type diseases.

(2) Six inoculation and aid stations were set up throughout the city in addition to the health center. The Morioka branch of the Japanese Red Cross sent a relief team to Ichinoseki and it was utilized to augment the city's staff. Roving teams were used for inoculation of the injured, chlorination of wells and spraying of idsinfectants for disease and rodent control.

(3) Workers were recruited from neighboring towns and villages and Morioka City to assist in the debris clearing of the streets. The Sanitation Teams also had the responsibility of garbage disposal.

c. Emergency Relief Measures

(1) Sixty additional trucks were requested from Morioka through Japanese channels to assist in the relief of the city. These trucks were assigned to the various sections by the transportation department, which was responsible for the procurement and maintenance of all vehicles.

(2) The Welfare Department formed 24 "camps" for the housing of all homeless persons. These were formed by utilizing schools, temples, factories and other public buildings.

(3) The Morioka chapter of Dobo Engo Kai sent one truckload of pumpkins that were distributed to the homeless "camps."

(4) LARA supplies were requested from Tokyo on the 20th. They arrived in the city and were distributed about 7 October.

(5) Water and Electricity services were supplies in an emergency state on 19 September. Running water was available for drinking 29 September and 100% electrical service was restored the same day.

(6) The engineering department worked on a 24 hour basis to restore bridges at both approaches (North and South) to the city. A bulldozer was received on the 30th, and was used to clear and level ravaged land areas.

3. Miyako City

a. Alert Report

(1) Two members of the public welfare section, IMGT were on a field trip and were staying in the city of Miyako on the night of 16 Sept 1948. The city had been alerted to prepare for the flood at 1700. At 1800 the river had overflowed its banks and reached a depth of two feet. The

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BASIC: Flood Disaster Report, Iwate Military Government Team, 21 October 1948.

fire department and the police department were standing by and were immediately sent to the canal above the city to repair the dike,

b. Health and Sanitary Measures

(1) The flood system was checked for equality of distribution, quantity and inspected by a doctor for contamination.

(2) In checking the water supply it was found that the people were drinking impure water. Signs were posted on all wells urging the boiling of water before drinking. Team s were formed to chlorinate all wells.

(3) Eighty percent of the people had been inoculated and the remaining twenty percent were urged to report to the health center to receive inoculations.

(4) Teams were formed to DDT all the houses in the city.

c. Emergency and Relief Measures

(1) Military Government Team persons noticed the danger of floating logs and debris to inhabitants moving to higher ground and started a log jam at the up river end of all streets. This proved very effective and allowed occupants to leave with a much greater degree of safety. Japanese rescue boats called by team personnel could not be used because of the strong current and floa ting debris. Teams were sent down each street to clean all houses of occupants and to report all streets that were open to the police station. The fire department and volunteer workers cleared the streets so the vehicular traffic was possible. The police station and city office were not unduly harmed by the flood and all operations emanated from these two buildings.

(2) Homeless persons were quartered with their relatives or in public buildings. The dead were kept at the cemetery until identified and then cremated.

(3) As all electrical power was off the hospital was checked for emergency operation. Emergency lights were available.

(4) A report was submitted to team headquarters on damage and a request for further instructions. This was done by utilizing a wireless set on a Japanese boat that was in Miyako harbor. This means of communications was used for one day until telephone communications had been established with Kamaishi. Two men were sent to each of the neighboring towns and villages to obtain food, medical supplies and to get information as to the extent of damage suffered by other parts of the county.

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BASIC: Flood Disaster Report, Iwate Military Government Team, 21 October 1948

(5) Iwaisumi supplied Miyako with electricity, and necessary precautions were taken.

(6) One member of the team went to Kamaishi to act as liaison NCO for all reports.

(7) IMGT Economics officer went to Miyako on 25 September and checked what had been done and the immediate needs.

(8) At a meeting a sub-prefectural officials, the Mayor of Miyako and the heads of the towns and villages, it was decided to open the road to Omoto as soon as possible, and that the Yamada line be immediately restored. A detailed plan was prepared for the clean-up of the city.

4. Summary

a. Figures on the flood for the entire prefecture are as follows:

Known dead	393
Missing	316
Seriously injured	494
Homes destroyed	1343
Homes damages	1053

b. Five hundred sixty-seven tons of food were furnished the flood victims by Iwate Prefecture and 1088 tons were furnished by other prefectures. Estimated cost in yen was 12,857,744,924. The above are from Japanese sources as of 30 September 1948.

c. From what the Team members had seen at Miyako, it is believed that with few exceptions, the officials had followed the disaster plan. The disaster plan however, was not used in the Ichinoseki area as it should have been. Inadequate in some respects though it, if used, the plan would have solved the problems of what to do and by whom. All sections of the Ichinoseki city government were not familiar with their part in the disaster plan, either as an individual or part of a team. A lack of specific responsibilities accounted for a serious loss of time. Work was done efficiently after chain of command was established. The answer to the above discrepancies can be found by having a complete revision of all disaster plans with all those concerned represented. This would define specific duties and fix responsibilities.

s/ Russell G. Rehkop
RUSSELL G. REHKOP
Lt Col, CAC
Commanding

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

353.81 (21 Oct 48) 1st Ind AWP/sy

SUBJECT: Flood Disaster Report (Iwate Mil Govt Team)

Headquarters Tohoku Military Government Region, APO 309, 27 October 1948

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

AG 353.81 (D) 2nd Ind AWP/sy
(21 Oct 48)
Headquarters IX Corps, APO 309, Typed 27 Oct 48

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

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

EAH

REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT
Welfare Officer

/sy

20 October 1948

1. On 14 - 15 October 1948 a liaison visit was made to Yamagata Military Government Team.

2. The purpose of this visit was to become acquainted with the team welfare officer and the prefectural welfare operations.

3. The team welfare officer was engaged in a PX audit, so this welfare officer visited 5 refugee buildings, a workshop, and an old age home, and conducted interviews with prefectural and private agency chiefs.

a. Following a discussion of the several welfare section programs, a general discussion on field supervision and training was conducted with all section heads present. The need for a Director of Field Services, who could coordinate and develop the district offices, was pointed out. The need for re-definition of the job duties of the district, city, town and village welfare officers was discussed in detail. It was the chiefs opinion that such an improvement was necessary, and they plan to give further consideration to this problem.

b. The need for a multiple approach to training was discussed, including:

(1) Training on the job.

(2) Scholarship Plan.

(3) Library.

(4) Staff News Letter.

(5) Paid attendance at official conferences, institutes, etc.

It was suggested that a staff committee give consideration to the development of an overall staff training plan.

c. The housing section reported there was a need of 40,000 homes in the prefecture. Last month 260 new private homes were constructed and 6 public homes, while 35 were destroyed by fire. The lack of public construction is partially the result of inadequate funds from the National Ministry. At the present rate of construction, it will take some 14 years to catch up with the housing needs.

d. Occupational loans to refugees was discussed and the prefecture felt the amount of ¥7,000 too low to accomplish any sound rehabilitation. It was proposed that a study be made of 100 loan cases to see how funds had been used and to determine what was accomplished.

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e. The rehabilitation of handicapped persons has received little attention in this prefecture. It was suggested that the educational, medical, occupational training, occupational placement, and living allowance, and needs of these handicapped people should require their attention. It was also suggested that their needs could only be met by the combined interest of education, health, labor, and welfare departments, and that a committee from these departments might well give some consideration to the problem.

f. The child welfare program seems to be well staffed and operating effectively. The child center has good leadership and even though the case load is low, the center is making plans to visit other cities at regular dates. They have begun to accept applications for foster home care of children.

g. Doho Engo Kai in this prefecture has the most outstanding program observed in any prefecture. They are interested in supplementing the daily life security program, medical care, and child welfare. They operate a traveling clinic to 24 towns and villages and a camp program for children which cared for 617 last year.

h. The Ken Social Work Association is practically operated by the prefecture welfare office. One function listed was inspection of 21 institutions. These are all public constitution, and it was pointed out that public responsibilities of supervision of institutions should not be transferred to private agencies. It was suggested that Japan Social Work Association be requested to survey the present organization and make recommendations for program and organization.

4. The purpose of this visit was accomplished satisfactorily.

Arthur W. Potts

A. W. POTTS, P-5
Welfare Officer
Welfare Section

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

REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT
Welfare Officer

/sy

20 October 1948

1. On 12 - 13 October 1948 a liaison visit was made to Niigata Military Government Team.

2. The purpose of this visit was to become acquainted with the team welfare officer and the prefectural welfare operations.

3. A series of meetings was held with the chiefs of the prefectural welfare department and the private agencies to discuss program status and operation.

a. The general problems of staff training and administrative supervision at prefectural, district and local levels was discussed and suggestions were made to make improvements.

b. There are 16 workshops in Niigata Prefecture with approximately 403 people working. The usual wage rate is 50 to 70 yen per day. One shop is financed and operated by Doho Engo Kai, and the others by cities, towns or housing projects. It was suggested that some effort be made to use some of these shops for handicapped persons or for home use training.

c. There are approximately 11,000 handicapped persons, blind, crippled, deaf, and dumb. There are two schools for children, and it is planned that a training school for handicapped will be started, which will provide dormitory care and training. The existing workshops could be used at least partially for this type of work experience.

d. There are some 700 refugee families living in temporary housing with little possibility of their finding a more desirable permanent location. The prefecture has decided to make an occupational study of this group to determine the possibilities for farm and job training and placement.

e. The Child Welfare has not organized its activities satisfactorily, especially the Child Welfare Center. The doctor for the Center spends most of his time at the National Hospital, and the program of the Center has not developed. There seems to be no leadership at the Center, and the Director of the Child Welfare did not seem to know what was going on. It was recommended that the Center be reorganized and operated on a full time basis, and, if possible, to spend some time in each of the cities. It was also suggested that the chief of the welfare department give some consideration to the operation of the Child Welfare Section.

f. The National Health Insurance operation was reviewed to determine the existing problem. Of the 395 insurance plans in operation before the change in the law, which allowed for non-compulsory insurance only, 50 are now in full operation. The prefecture is experiencing considerable difficulty in reorganizing these services and in collecting the fees from members. The prefecture believes it will be necessary to change the law back to its original status.

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

g. Doho Engo Kai is active in this prefecture. It has built 82 houses, a Mother and Child Home, a recreation center, and supervises workshops. The past summer this organization financed and operated a recreation camp for 104 children and plans to do the same next year. Doho Engo Kai are engaging in buying and selling merchandise from which they made a profit of ¥60,000. This activity is used to raise money. They were advised that such private business was questionable as a method of raising welfare funds.

h. Ken Social Work Association was organized before the war as a branch of Japan Social Work Association, which has as its purpose social work training. The prefectural organization is almost inactive and now has a pawn shop and is renting its headquarters building to the prefecture. It was suggested that they invite a representative from Japan Social Work Association to help them reorganize their programs and administrative organization. They plan to make this request.

4. The purpose of this visit was accomplished.

Arthur W Potts

A. W. POTTS, P-5
Welfare Officer
Welfare Section

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

/sy EAW

REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT
Welfare Officer

20 October 1948

1. On 9 - 10 October 1948 a liaison visit was made to Akita Military Covernment Team.

2. The purpose of this visit was to become acquainted with the team welfare officer and the prefectural welfare operations.

3. Meetings were held with the Chief and Assistant of the Prefectural Welfare Department to discuss the need for closer supervision of district, city, town and village welfare offices and officers and for the improvement of training programs including inservice training, library, scholarship, monthly news letter, and regular supervisory conferences.

4. Conferences were held with the division directors of child welfare, housing, social insurances, workshops, rehabilitation, welfare department, Doho Engo Kai, the Ken Social Work Association, and Minsei Iin Federation of the private agency group.

5. Child Welfare Division is attempting to develop plans for foster home care of children. These plans are developing as a part of the Child Welfare Center.

6. The Housing Unit of the Welfare Department is concerned with helping to provide housing for refugees and are attempting to have the better housed people divide their homes for use by other families. Other construction is taken care of by the construction division of the prefecture. The housing situation is very acute. There are few new houses being built - only 500 for the whole of Akita last month. No money is available from the National Ministry, and materials go to the highest bidder for use in any type construction rather than for homes.

7. Visited two workshops and found them to be entirely operated for employable people on a low wage basis. There is need to review the whole workshop scheme to decide whether they are to serve as a basis for training handicapped persons or for home use training or if they should be used on a work relief basis. They are closer to private business now than to welfare institutions.

8. The number of persons who are blind, deaf, dumb, crippled could not be given accurately, but it was felt that the number was large. Little special effort is being made to provide medical care, job training, job placement, and artificial limbs for this group.

9. Doho Engo Kai has a limited program in this prefecture, mostly concerned with refugees and workshops. The Ken Social Work Association is badly disorganized since the termination of the war, and the team welfare officer will make an analysis to see what can be done to revitalize this training organization. The Minsei Iin on the prefectural level is active and attempting to develop training programs in cooperation with the welfare

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department. There is need for a greater portion of the team welfare officers time on private agencies and community organization. This he plans to give during the next period.

10. The purpose of this liaison visit was accomplished satisfactorily.

Arthur W. Potts

A. W. POTTS, P-5
Welfare Officer
Welfare Section

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

REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT
Welfare Officer

/sy

20 October 1948

1. Purpose of Visit:

a. To attend and speak at the National Meeting of Minsei Iin, Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, 1 - 3 October 1948, and a meeting of Japanese Welfare Department Officials of Tohoku Region at Noboribetsu, 5 - 6 October 1948, and to discuss any problems presented by team welfare officer.

b. National Minsei Iin Meeting was well arranged and proceeded according to schedule. The IX Corps Welfare Officer, Hokkaido Welfare Officer, and Mr. Nelson Neff, SCAP, Welfare Section Chief, spoke at the meeting. Following the general meeting several sub-meetings on various topics were developed.

(1) Review of laws and regulations pertaining to Minsei Iin responsibilities.

(2) Methods by which Minsei Iin can improve their training.

(a) A plan for a permanent training committee was established.

(3) Problem of increasing number of women Minsei Iin.

(4) Methods of giving assistance and the basic living standards of various people and places.

(5) Study of employment services and the need for occupational support.

(6) Need for relief of repatriates, especially occupational and farm location aid.

(7) Welfare needs of wounded, sick persons, and widows.

(8) Methods by which the general living condition of people can be improved.

Some resolutions were made and sent to the National Welfare Ministry. The meeting was well attended and in the opinion of the writer was an acceptable welfare conference.

c. Conference of Tohoku Region Japanese Welfare Officials was held at Noboribetsu. All prefectures, except Iwate, were represented. Representatives from the National Ministry were present. The writer stressed:

(1) Inservice and scholarship plans.

(2) Need for improved supervision at prefecture, district and local levels.

(42)

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(3) The need for greater analysis of local problems and administrative methods by which they are met.

The National Ministry representative emphasized the need for better prefectural reporting of local problems so that National planning could be based on actual conditions.

The prefectural welfare officers requested a change and clarification in the standard living allowance, and they informed the Ministry that delays in receiving money made it difficult to operate their program. The prefectures requested additional funds for almost everything and was informed by the Ministry that more adequate funds could not be supplied. The Ministry suggested improvement in local administration and conservation of available funds. There was an excellent exchange between Ministry and prefectural officials, and a general feeling prevailed that the meeting was a success.

d. While in Sapporo, this welfare officer gave a talk to 100 women Minsei Iin on their duties and methods of carrying them out. Considerable time was spent in answering questions on child care, delinquency, foster care, institutional care, and generally on American family life. It is the writer's feeling that this meeting was successful and provocative of many different welfare ideas.

e. A meeting was held with the Head of the Welfare Social Insurance Section to discuss the operation of National Health Insurance system, at the community level. Of the 270 local insurance plans operating under the old law, 146 have suspended operations and only a small portion of the 124 are fully operating. The fee is too high and the voluntary nature of the plan makes the program questionable. The section head felt that the plans would have to be made compulsory to operate.

3. The purpose of this liaison visit was accomplished.

Arthur W. Potts

A. W. POTTS, P-5
Welfare Officer
Welfare Section

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

HEADQUARTERS
Miyagi Military Government Team
APO 547

19 October 1948

SUBJECT: Report of Flood Damage 16 - 17 September 1948

TO : Commanding Officer
Tohoku Military Government Region
APO 309

1. Surveillance was exercised by this headquarters over the extent of damages, the number of casualties, and the activities of Japanese officials and relief agencies, as a result of the typhoon, Ione, which struck Miyagi Prefecture 16 September 1948, causing a loss of 42 lives and damages estimated to be in excess of seven billion yen.

2. The most severely damaged villages were Kashimadai, Ooka, Ishikoshi, Kataoka, and Kitakata in the northern part of the Prefecture. The flood, disrupting communications, caused difficulty in obtaining accurate information upon which to base relief activities prior to 18 September. However, it is apparent the Japanese estimate of the situation was completed quickly and in sufficient time to give assistance at the prefecture level. Flood victims were fed and given temporary shelter in schools by the towns and villages, which were subsidized ¥1,500,000 by the prefecture as reimbursement for expenses involved in mass feeding.

3. Prior to the disaster, the prefecture government had sufficient relief supplies stored for 500 households. This a total of 14 truckloads, was distributed within four days after the disaster had occurred. In general, inspection teams from this headquarters found an ample supply of relief clothing, food and other supplies had been distributed. When the supply of relief goods was exhausted, the prefecture requested mats, blankets and clothing from the Ministry of Welfare.

a. LARA shipped 90 bales of clothing and 8,200 pounds of milk and sugar to Miyagi Prefecture on 22 September, routing additional supplies of clothing and food for Ishinosekim Iwate Prefectue, through Miyagi Prefecture.

b. Yamagata Prefecture sent blankets, clothing and sooking utensils for disaster relief purposes to Miyagi Prefecture.

(41)

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SUBJECT: Report of Flood Damage

19 October 1948

4. The welfare department estimated that 80% of the flood sufferers will require immediate public assistance under the Daily Life Security Law and as a result ¥24,000,000 was distributed to districts whose number of receipients will increase due to the disaster.

5. The total amount to be spent for flood relief will be ¥ 65,000,000, two thirds of which will be subsibized by the Central Government. Expenditures will consist of ¥25,000,000 for clothing and household equipment for relief distribution, ¥4,000,000 for medical supplies used during the disaster, and the remainder for food supplies used in mass feeding programs.

6. The Japanese Red Cross, which had 63 medical teams under contract for disaster relief purposes, worked closely with the prefecture and dispatched medical relief teams to all needed areas.

7. The Japanese estimate of the damage is as follows:

Damage to Sericulture	¥ 29,058.750
Damage to Forestry	502,380,190
Damage to Civil Engineering	3,515,323,000
Damage to Fishing	17,487,400

The Japanese report an anticipated loss of 518,420 koku of rice; however, inspections and observations by this headquarters indicate the Japanese estimate is approximately fifty per cent high. An estimated theirty per cent of the vegetable crop was destroyed.

8. A study of the recent disaster, and observations of the inter-prefecture relations of Miyagi and Iwate Prefectures demonstrates the advisability of a Regional Disaster Relief Planning Board in the Tohoku Region for future planning and elimination of costly mistakes when the actual diaster occurs.

/s/ J. H. Boling
for J. H. BOLING
Lt. Col., FA
Commanding

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

353.81 (19 Oct 48) 1st Ind AWP/sy

SUBJECT: Report of Flood Damage, 16 - 17 September 1948, Miyagi Prefecture

Headquarters Tohoku Military Government Region, APO 309, 21 October 1948

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

AG 353.81 (D)
(19 Oct 48) 2nd Ind AWP/sy

Headquarters IX Corps, APO 309, typed 21 Oct 48

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOCHIGI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 201

4 October 1948

SUBJECT: Report on Tochigi Chapter, Dobo Engo Kai

TO: Commanding Officer
Kanto Military Government Region
APO 201
ATTN: Welfare Officer

1. The following information report on Tochigi Chapter, Dobo Engo Kai, is hereby submitted.

REPORT ON THE TOCHIGI PREFECTURAL BRANCH
OF THE NATIONAL REFUGEES RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A. Main enterprise and schedule

1. Set up of the Consultation Point for the repatriates.

The Consultation Point was set up in front of Utsunomiya Railroad Station with the object of corresponding to consultations from the refugees as well as of consoling them with tea service.

Overnight staying facilities were set up for enabling them to sleep in, if necessary.

2. Relief for orphans

(a) Orphans' photographs are exhibited so that the unidentified orphans may be introduced widely to the public, and in addition efforts have been made to find out their relatives by means of continuing the contacts with other prefectural branch of the association.

(b) Suitable orphans, will be given through our medium to those willing to have them.

3. Entertainment

Entertainment such as movie pictures and so on will be held for the unfortunate people in the concentration camps.

4. Console for the refugees

In case of disaster, such relief materials as clothing, bedding, daily necessities and cooking utensils will be distributed to the refugees.

5. Management of the welfare facilities

(a) It manages 41 buildings with 1,-75 rooms for the homeless people of repatriates and refugees from the war-torn areas.

(b) It manages the public baths.

(38)

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(c) Sanatorium was set up at Shibara-machi for those of the relief need, who desire to have recreation after disease. In other words, it has the special contract with the hotels in connection with those who will be planced under their care.

6. Supplies of materials

Daily necessities, cooking utensils and so forth will be sold at cheap prices to those who are in need of the relief.

B. Names of facilities:

Name	No. of buildings	No. of rooms	Location
Esojima-ryo Dormitory	7	147	Esojima, Yokokawa-mura
Inanaki-ryo Dormitory	6	198	Inanaki, Yokokawa-mura
Fujimi-ryo Dormitory	4	36	Utsunomiya City
Nishikawada-ryo Dormitory	5	145	Nishikawada, Sugatagawa-mura
Shokaku-ryo Dormitory	8	160	"
Takaragi-ryo Dormitory	7	285	Takaragi, Kunimoto-mura
Nishihara-ryo Nishihara-ryo Dormitory	2	72	Utsunomiya City
Shinsei-ryo Dormitory	2	32	Omiya-mura, Shimotsuga-gun
	41	1075	
Public bath house	1		Takaragi, Kunimoto-mura

C. Membership

Collection of members of the Association was made before in some villages of Kamitsuga, Nasu and Shioya-gun obtaining 428 members, but synclonized with the enforcement of the joint contribution in last year thery became the personnel beneficed. No collection of members has been made thence forward accordingly.

D. Staff and clerks

1. Staff

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Post	Name	Remarks
Branch Chief	Tokuji Takagiwa	Chairman, Pref. Assembly
Deputy "	Issaku Shiraso	Representative from the Village-Town Headman's Group
Deputy "	Goinchiro Oinuma	From Learned & Experienced Men's Group
Managing Director	Shin Ogiwara	Ex-Official, Commerce-Industry Section, Tochigi Prefecture
Director	Choichiro Hasida	Prefectural Assembly Man
"	Teikai Hitomi	From Learned & Experienced Group
Counciller	Wasaburo Sato	Representative from Mayor's Group
"	Honji Ueki Minsei-iin	Deputy Chairman, Welfare Committee Mimbers' League
"	Kiyo Kai	Representative Women's Group
"	Kiyo Kawakami	Lawyer
"	Keiji Wake	Chairman, Federal Education Assn., Tochigi Pref.
"	Kensuke Goto	Representative, Doctors' Assn., Tochigi Pref.
"	Takeshiro Fukushima	President, Shimotsuke Press Co.
"	Yoshio Uyeki	From Learned-Experienced Group
"	Daihachi Onuki	Chairman, Repatriates' Society
"	Sadakichi Oshima	Member of the House of Councillers
"	Koichi Yamaguchi	Member of the House of Representatives
"	Chuzo Kobauashi	From Learned-Experienced Group
"	Ichiro Suzuki	Prefectural Assembly Man
Audit	At sushi Tohda	Chairman, Bankers' Society
"	Kosaku Kikuchi	Superintendent Committee Member, Tochigi Pref.
Total	21 personnel	

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2. Clerks

Post	Name
Vice Chief, Executive Office	Kumakichi Nanaumi
Director, General Affairs Dept.	Choju Hiyama
Chief, General Affaires Section	Kiyoshi Saito
Member of the Same Section	Tsuruo Sato
"	Chiyokichi Saito
"	Morio Kamai
"	Shizuko Minami
Chif, Relief Section	Choiji Nishio
Member of the same section	Zenjiro Hayashi
"	Shudo Sasaki
"	Ayako Yoshizawa
"	Chieko Hosimiya
Chief, Enterprise Section	Minoru Suzuki
Mamber of the same Section	Junichi Iso
"	Raiichiro Kitazato
Materials Staff	Yukichi Saito
Materials Staff	Kenzo Saito

Total 17 personnel

Tochigi Branch, National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

Location: 948, 6-chome, Imaizami-cho, Utsunomiya

Membership: Those who agree with the enterprise and the purpose of National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai) and donated over 100 Yan for this association shall get the membership.

Owner of Institutions:

Na me of Institutions:

Name of Institutions	Name of Owner
Esochima-Ryo Repatriate Dormitory	Fuji Ind. Co., Ltd.
Inanaki-Ryo " "	" " " "

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Fujimi-Ryo	Repatriate Dormitory	Fuji Ind. Co., Ltd.
Nishikawada-Ryo	Repatriate Dormitory	" " " "
Shokaku-Ryo	" "	" " " "
Takaragi-Ryo	" "	State Ownership
Nishihara-Ryo	" "	" "
Shinsei-Ryo	" "	Fuji Ind. Co. Ltd.

Payment: All directors get no pay except a regular director. Because the regular director manages office business, only clerks receive regular salary.

Institutions which are operated by Dobo Engo Kai, (and are owned by the prefecture,) are done so by agreement with prefectural government.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM F. JANES, Jr.
Capt., CMP
Asst. Adjutant

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

353
(4 Oct 48)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Report on Tochigi Chapter, Dobo Engo Kai

Headquarters Kanto Military Government Region, APO 201

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309

K. G. S.

AG 353.81 (D)
(4 Oct 48)

2nd Ind

AWP/sy

Headquarters IX Corps, APO 309 typed 20 Oct 48

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

Mr. Pahs

IX CORPS WELFARE CONFERENCE
15-17 September 1948

1. Welcome address by Major MacDermott, CO, Fukushima MGT.

2. Welcome address by Col. Merkle, CO, IX Corps MG.

3. Welcome address by Gov. Ishahara, Fukushima Prefecture.

4. Nelson Neff, Chief, Welfare Division, SCAP - Immediate Objectives and General Evaluation of the Welfare Program.

a. Initial Objectives of the Welfare Program in Japan.

(1) Emphasis on relief to insure minimum health and prevent unrest - 100,000 tons of foodstuff readied--never released

(2) 1946 - SCAPIN 775 - relief to be administered by the Japanese government without preferential treatment.

(3) One of first problems - repatriation of 7 million people.

(4) Problem of foreign nationals - repatriation and rations

(5) In the Fall of 1946 the basic principles of the relief program were pulled together into DLSL.

(6) Captured army food and medical supplies were turned back to the government for release through regular channels.

(7) Population movements - movement discouraged and restrictions established to prevent people coming back to cities and devastated areas. Tokyo was 7 million before war, 1 million at end of war, now back to 4½ million. This problem can be dropped. Cities seem to be able to handle slight influx now.

(8) 7 million repatriated - 500,000 still left in Russian-controlled areas.

b. Development of Agencies.

(1) LARA

(a) Gifts exceed five million dollars and 5000 tons. Approximately 1½ million persons have benefitted.

(37)

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(b) Program in Germany only 40% greater than program in Japan.

(c) Only foreign agency authorized to import relief supplies for indigenous needs. Functions through a national committee. Distribution is impartial and does not discriminate against or in favor of any group.

(d) Program may continue past this year when it was supposed to end.

(2) Red Cross

(a) 2½ year fight under SCAP and A.R.C. leadership beginning to bear fruit.

(b) Danger that the program may be pushed too fast - especially Jr. Red Cross - danger of adults taking leadership out of children's hands.

(c) 46 Red Cross hospitals in operation.

(3) Daily Life Security Program developed as SCAP became more familiar with problems and needs. A one category program - probably the only country in the world with such a program.

(4) Child Welfare - In 1947 after six month study SCAP decided Child Welfare Bureau should be established without the necessity of a SCAP[illegible] law effective 15 March, 1947 established Children's Bureau - new section established last month for foster home placement.

(a) Child-Welfare Law - 1 Jan '48 - people as a whole responsible for welfare of all children.

1. Provides for Boards, Jido-iin, Child Welfare Centers, Maternal and Child Health Program, and 621 full-time child welfare workers. Foster home standards coming out.

2. First time in Japanese law that provision made to punish individuals who reveal confidential information.

(5) School Lunch Program.

(a) Spring of 1946 Herbert Hoover on round-the-world tour visited Japan - encouraged school lunch program.

(b) Program developed in December, 1946.

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1. In 1946 program fed ⅛ million chidren in Tokyo and Yokohama.

2. Program now reaches 5 million - in areas of greatest need - not always urban.

(c) 200 calories per meal. We dipped into our reserve food supply and U.S. Army surplus supplies. Powdered milk was imported as were some vegetables. LARA put 1500 tons into the program. This year's program will be limited to powdered whey.

(d) Hope to get program complete this year for all 12 million of compulsory school age up through the sixth grade. Hope to reach entire 16 million school children eventually. Aim is 500 calories 5 days a week instead of 200 calories.

(6) Disaster Relief.

(a) December, 1946, disaster in Shikoku pointed need for the program and plan for disaster relief on a national basis.

(b) Law #118, effective October, 1947, became effective 20 December. First national disaster law passed by any country placing responsibility on national government with R.C. having a secondary responsibility.

(c) Regional boards have been organized. The Governor of the senior prefecture in the region acts as head of the regional board.

(7) Social Security Program began developing in 1875.

(8) How much of a public welfare program can Japan afford? Trained personnel? How many? What training? Must have a nucleus of trained and experienced people. Japan School of Social Work provides training facilities for formal education. Standards can slowly rise. Status of welfare can be raised slowly. Qualified people will be demanded as rapidly as qualified people are turned out.

(9) Future Programs.

(a) Solidification of Community Chest - Analysis of 1948 Campaign Experience.

(b) Minimum standards for institutions.

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(c) Foster home program

(d) Program for physically handi[illegible]ped

(e) Pawnshops and cooperatives

(10) Surveillance vs. consultation and advice - In developing a program of public assistance which will stand up after we leave consultation and advice is much more difficult but much more important part of the job. Tremendous job of interpretation and understanding. Should be fed to the Japanese slowly. At least the minimum programs they can afford and understand should become so much a part of their economy that they will not lose them after the occupation ends.

5. Capt. Jacobsen, Chief, Welfare Section, Eighth Army - Review of Progress and Activities.

a. Surveillance was initial emphasis of welfare officers - followed OD's rigidly.

(1) Japanese brought institutions to attention of welfare officers - inspected at a great rate - mostly for sanitary conditions.

(2) Army and Navy relief supplies

(3) Welfare officers carried "personal case load"

(4) Reporting was on a weekly basis [illegible]uiring considerable time - then semi-monthly, a[illegible]ter and now, monthly.

(5) Many welfare officers had to check food distribution - part economic officers.

(6) Responsibility for repatriates and foreign nationals

b. Military welfare officers had too many additional duties, seemed to be welfare just an additional duty, not the primary duty. Welfare officers were troop officers and not interested in welfare. Now officers have only welfare duties and are thus able to devote their full efforts to job. First civilian welfare officer hired in September, 1946. In May, 1947, program of recruiting qualified civilians picked up. At present there are 31.

c. Present Emphasis.

(1) Administrative reviews and inspections. Periodic conferences with Japanese officials as means of surveillance, and provisions of consultation and advice.

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(a) Administrative reviews made a first priority on 1 July 1947. Not too much explanation of what administrative review was. In December 1947, at a conference, a review form was suggested and recommended.

(b) Findings of administrative reviews turned over to SCAP.

1. Lack of workable system of handling complaints and appeals. The right to appeal and to fair hearing not recognized in DLSL. May be some revision in law necessary.

2. Not generally recognized that people do have the actual right to apply for assistance. Inherent in the nature of DLSL and the new constitution. The application procedure is not satisfactory from that point of view.

3. Confidential nature of records. Lists of recipients used for purposes contrary to right of individual to be protected from exploitation.

4. Question of local office's ability tomeet their portion of authorized payments. More basic question of whole system of financing Public Assistance.

5. Lack of supervision of local units by the prefecture. Lack of supervision by Ministry of Welfare of prefectural operations. Ministry of Welfare has seven field workers. They are doing something similar to administrative reviews - mainly concerned with finance and administrative matters.

6. In-service training program - Dissemination of information from Ministry of Welfare on down to the local level is inadequate. Local offices do not get uniform picture of how they should operate in the field. We are now taking a more direct and positive interest in the content of their training programs.

7. One of biggest problems is equity of assistance - like assistance - to like cases.

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(2) Child Welfare - Slow development due to lack of qualified personnel. Better to develop small program with more qualified staff.

(3) Disaster Relief.

(a) Findings fairly satisfactory - Fukui plan worked out all right.

(b) Many prefecture plans too sketchy to be practical in operation - people who are responsible are not fully informed.

(c) Many prefectures still do not have plans on file with National Dis. Rel. Planning Bd.

(d) Regional organization only now coming into force.

(e) "Dry Runs" have proven helpful in showing up weaknesses in disaster organization.

(4) Social Insurance.

(a) O.D. in draft form.

(b) Observation of social insurance not new to us - will now go back into report outline as mandatory.

(5) Community organization.

(a) Public and private agencies - planning
Private agencies - fund raising

(b) Need for information to general public - this year a comprehensive information program.

(c) Community organization should be used for the purpose of studying the needs of the community. Some agencies should be eliminated and others stimulated.

(6) Transient and homeless problem.

(a) This should be considered a national problem - "Move-on" policy not good - some kind of national action needed. However, need to know more about problems of transiency and mobility of populatio

(b) Not much attention has been given to location of children's parents and guardians and returning them to their own homes.

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6. LARA and Red Cross

a. No specific directive from SCAP giving welfare officers responsibility for these programs, but this responsibility has been taken by welfare officers.

b. Red Cross officials same as those who run government. The same problem that occurred with Dobo Engo Kai.

c. Future Activities.

(1) O.D. on Social Insurance.

(2) New instructions on administrative review.

(3) Institutional inspections.

(4) Normal monthly stint of surveillance suggested (Welfare surveillance cut to a minimum to introduce social insurance surveillance.)

(a) Two social insurance inspections, two institution inspections, and two comprehensive administrative reviews.

(b) Surveillance cannot be delegated entirely to Japanese national or enlisted men. Procedures developed for surveillance also excellent means of giving guidance. Should be teaching device as well as surveillance tools.

Questions from Participants:

1. Wolf - Is anything being done in re population control?
Ans: Neff - Mission here now to study population situation. Japan is moving to industrialization. No more premium on large families. Birth control not new to Japan. Population control will come about gradually. Gen. Sams predicts population will drop to 80 million after twenty years. Immigration is not possible now as no one wants the Japanese.

2. Kent - Will school lunch program be extended to children in day nurseries?
Ans: Neff - We hope so. There are ¼ million children in that group.

3. Artigues - Is it not dangerously restrict[illegible] to think in terms of what welfare programs Japan can [illegible]?
Ans: Neff - The national budget allows no[illegible]e than 10% for health and welfare - 12 billion this year. However, if Japan could put 40% of its budget into the Army and Navy, they should be able to afford an adequate welfare program. (pt. raised by Artigues and agreed upon by Neff).

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4. Potts - Is [illegible] terrifically centralized program of nat[illegible] programs in welfare too much like their old system?
Ans: Neff - Decentralization has to come gradually.
Potts - You have to educate prefectures to develop laws. There should be national programs implemented by prefecture laws. Autonomy will have to go back to the prefectures. There should be no case situations going up to the national level. Hatsu Sha 94 will have to be tried out for 90 days. On appeal procedure the Prefectural Social Security appeal board could be coordinated with it. As long as a program with 80% of its funds come from the national level the national agency has responsibility for good standards of administration and in-service training.

5. McKnight - Is anything being done about the unduly large demobilization sections?
Ans: Neff - There is a 5% decrease per month. The section should be out by the end of that year. The inclusion of a demobilization section was pushed down the throat of the Welfar Section by G-2. Demobilization funds are paid on a national level, but salaries of staff are paid by the prefectures. This burden could be taken off prefecture shoulders and the money used more profitably elsewhere. Program will have to continue until a half-million more are repatriated from Manchuria. Be careful that demobilization personnel do not filter into other bureaus. G-2 wanted a demobilization bureau so that they could keep track of former military men. Col. Merkle wondered if they could not be given positive jobs to do. Mrs. Kent stated that there was no one in the Saitama demobilization section except the chief who could be used for a welfare job. There is danger in ex-military men coming into government for fear that they will carry on in the same way they did before.

6. <u>Community Organization and Private Agencies</u> - Thomas L. Metsker Kanto M. G. Region.

a. Social work in Japan circumscribed by war after 1935.

(1) R.C. program virtually taken over by Sanitary Corps of Army.

(2) In 1945 R.C. was agency with great potential resources vast physical facilities - but just a shell.

(3) From 1935-45 government took over [illegible] private welfare field - Dobo Engo Kai grew up during war and took over most of activities that would be responsibility of private welfare.

b. Community Chest

(1) Premature start last year while Evans at a conference - planning has been much better this year.

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(2) [illegible] as a money raising organization and does not function as a relief agency. Should not publicize the public assistance program.

(3) Dobo Engo Kai if under the Chest should be listed as each separate agency - (Neff). D[illegible]ting opinions that all should be listed under Dobo [illegible]go Kai.

(4) O.D. #48, 17 August 1948, surveillance of Japanese tax collection - provides for rebate provisions on the sales tax. Can be source of additional funds for the chest.

c. Japanese Red Cross.

(1) In last 2½ years increased interest in developing national programs to be carried out by chapters.

(2) Does not follow American program. Follows European plan of organization and services. Primarily medical. Hospitals not closely tied in with chapters.

(3) Welfare officershave no direct responsibility, but have been encouraged to observe, advise, and counsel.

(4) At present governors are honorary chairmen of prefecture chapters and mayors are honorary chairmen locally. Problem of whether SCAP should act to get public officials out of R.C. R.C. has advantage over other private agencies.

d. Dobo Engo Kai

(1) We need to know far more about it. Neff - Is it just a go-between? Artigues - Is [illegible] a control association?

(2) Chiba - Prefecture Welfare Department turned over management of two welfare dorms to Dobo Engo Kai. Is this legal? Jacobsen - No objection to government turning over institution to private going agency if done on a business basis. Real question because SCAPIN 775 states that support and operation responsibility for public assistance program not to be delegated to private organizations.

(3) Report on Chiba Dobo Engo Kai program.

(a) They operate a nursery, a clinic, a transient hotel, several jusanjos, a distribution station for goods which they sell at low cost and purchase from prisons or buy from jusanjos, over 600 houses for which they charge low rents from 35 to 80 ¥ and distribute on lottery basis to DLSL clients, other needy people, and repatriates.

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(b) They operate 328 branch offices, sub-branches and sub-sub branches. These offices have office space in welfare offices in each local community

(c) They supplement the public assistance program, give vocational and cash grants pending approval of DLSL.

(d) They gave 160 services to 140 individuals in one month.

(4) We are not clear on what is being done in Dobo Engo Kai, how it is administered, and how financed. We should find this out for each prefecture and arrive at their general plan of operation.

(a) In March of 1947 a study of Dobo Engo Kai was made in Eighth Army with the recommendation that it should be discontinued, but the whole report was tabled and nothing has been done about it.

(5) Dobo Engo Kai has done a good job of reuniting parents and children.

(6) Potts - Dobo Engo Kai should be able to be made into a positive organization. They have tremendous public interest, and a positive interest that can be used. The program would not have to be the same in all prefectures. There is a lot of control from the national board. The main problem used to be preferential treatment of certain groups, because the government was using the agency in that way. The request for a Dobo Engo Kai survey will come. It should be either built up positively or eliminated.

e. Japan Social Work Association.

(1) One of primary tools for formal and informal education in the field of public and private welfare.

(2) There are representatives in each prefecture, with a close liaison with Welfare Ministry and with the Minsei-iin Federation. There is some problem of financing the prefecture program. Need some paid staff. There is a tremendous amount of stimulation from the national organization.

(3) Potts - Their function should be clarified. They should be able possibly to coordinate private agencies toward a community council set-up. At present their program is weak.

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(4) Kent - met a handfull of people in Saitama. All association does there in Saitama is to disseminate information. The Chief of the Prefectural Wel. Dept. is Head of the Assoc., also Head of the Saitama Social Work Association.

(5) Includes both agency and individual memberships. Sponsored by six major agencies.

(6) In Kinki Region the association sponsors Kansai and Osaka Social Work Education Committees and Kyoto Social work Institute, which organizes seminars for training public welfare staffs. All these groups are concerned with training.

(7) Assoc. has tremendous prestige with the Diet. Most logical organization to develop in-service training.

(8) Potts - Could not Japan Social Work Association be encouraged to send field staff out to their local branches to review their programs?

7. <u>In-Service Training</u> - Arthur W. Potts, IX

a. New technical bulletin on in-service training emphasizes:

(1) In-service training on the job.

(2) Conferences and institutes.

(3) Formal training at schools of social work.

b. In IX Corps 80,000 - 90,000 people doing some kind of social work. Future recruiting should emphasize:

(1) People with as high an academic background as possible.

(2) People as trainable as possible.

c. Schools of social work in U.S. cannot supply the demand for social workers there - how much less do the schools in Japan with only a handfull of students. That is why in-service training is so terribly important.

d. Definition - Any kind of training that person receives on job or related to his job which gives him a better understanding of his own job.

e. Methods -

(1) One of primary in-service trainin[illegible]thods is <u>day-by-day supervision</u> from skilled workers. Supervis[illegible]evices not set

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up administratively here. Japanese officials are not skilled enough to supervise technically.

(2) Group meetings -- In-service training is for everyone.. not just for people on the bottom rung. Most Japanese meetings so far have been just handing out information from the Ministry - no philosophical discussions.

(3) Written word - Japanese do not have much literature available. An important training device is a periodical with contributions from people on all levels - an exchange of information on a written basis. Important to get libraries started.

(4) Scholarship funds should be set up by prefecture agencies, private and public. If only limited funds put them into people on the supervisory level.

f. Director of In-Service Training on the prefecture level (set up in Fukushima and Miyagi)

(1) Meeting in Tokyo to suggest people for these jobs.

(2) Group at meeting felt these directors would need some official letter from the governor so that they would be recognized. Otherwise they might have trouble with public agencies.

(3) Potts - This person should develop the concept of in-service training in all agencies. This system does not relieve any agency of its own training responsibility. This person would be concerned with inter-agency training.

g. Question raised in re scholarships.

(1) Complete social work education takes 30,000 ¥. Should not give complete scholarships. Three years experience in field will let people qualify for the one year course.

(2) Overseas scholarships - Mostly a question of financing trip over and back and personal expenses. Should be able to interest groups in this. Be sure person will be real leader in the field and will continue in the field before investing that much money in him.

h. Metsker - Great value in technical institutes - Neff - Should develop a Chautauqua faculty to go around to them.

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8. Public Welfare Organization and Operation - Roland Artigues, I Corps.

a. Authority of SCAP includes remodeling welfare set-up. Laws supplemented by directives become legal basis for public welfare organization.

b. Welfare Ministry composed of six sections in welfare. Social Affairs Section has four subdivisions.

(1) Prefecture follows Ministry organization pretty much with the exception that it can have four sections instead of five.

(2) Concept of administrative supervision of prefectural operations lacking.

c. Welfare programs are national in coverage, largely financed nationally, but local as far as administration is concerned. Three levels are involved in total administration of welfare operations. The essence of the relationship should be administrative supervision There is a lack of field service from the national to prefecture.

d. District Office.

(1) Operations carried on by local towns and village offices - dependent almost entirely on supervision from the districts.

(2) Reasons for lack of supervision from districts.

(a) Incompetent personnel.

(b) Changing personnel.

(c) So much of what has been injected into Japanese welfare set-up are "strange welfare concepts" to the Japanese.

(d) Hesitant authority - refusing to take action. Our presence adds to that.

e. Minsei-iin - where does he fit in?

(1) Minsei-iin usually people of property with great status in their community - compared to welfare officials who are insignificant minor clerks burdened with many other duties. Sometimes welfare officials afraid to give them directions. Minsei-iin could destroy welfare officials.

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(b) Question raised - Should governor appoint welfare official member of minsei-iin kai. Not necessary -- he is actually responsible for the local administration and this should be recognized.

(c) Question raised as to whether welfare official might make spot checks of families. Consensus of opinion was that it would do more harm than good.

(2) Application process.

(a) Should have applicant come to welfare office to make application. Cases would move from public official to minsei-iin. This is contrary to Japanese philosophy that minsei-iin has responsibility for the welfare of all the people in his part of the community. That is why minsei-iin are unreachable and unco[illegible]lable. The more the prerogatives are remo[illegible] from minsei-iin the less desirable the job will be.

(b) Even if applicants do not come to office to apply a written application form should be used. Control over minsei-iin. Diet intends that there should be more control of minsei-iin by public officials.

f. District Organization:

(1) Is not involved in local autonomy law, because it is a field office of the prefecture. It is a branch of the prefecture general affairs section.

(a) There are a variety of patterns as to relationship between district offices and the prefecture.

(2) Artigues - District office should be directly under the prefecture with field staff from the prefecture.

(3) Potts - You have a coordinated government in each district. Step 1 is to try to define clearly the job of the district welfare official. Would it not be preferable to technically supervise him from the prefecture office but not take him out at the side?

(4) Nagher - District office set up [illegible]d reporting. Chief of district offices so sadd[illegible]at he cannot even conduct individual conferences with welfare chief. District officials do not know what their job is and are saddled with clerical jobs. Also there is a problem in some districts of welfare officials having specialized their functions.

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(5) [illegible] types of district offices.

(a) Rural areas - administrative

(b) Urban areas - operational - mayors have more clearly-defined supervision.

(6) Two possibilities -

(a) Leave district office cleric[illegible] Use field staff from prefecture.

(b) Make the district office the field staff. Technically supervised by prefecture, but under the direct supervision administratively of the chief of the district office.

1. Metsker - See district office as having primary responsibility for supervision of local offices.

2. Role of Welfare Officer - Prefectures need more help from the Ministry. Prefecture needs to give more supervision to the district.

9. Public Welfare Organization and Operation - Marshall Truax, Eighth Army.

a. DLSL in effect since September, 1946. Cash assistance provisions have been changed five times.

b. Sha Hatsu #94, 14 August, 1948, effective 1 September rescinds Sha Hatsu #7 and 57, which were temporary measures.

(1) Purpose to meet cost of living increases.

(2) Education expenses, expenses for school lunches, and artificial infant feeding supple[illegible]l to tables of grants.

(3) Change in funeral expense. No appreciable change in occupation aid.

(4) Standard schedules -

(a) Presumed that there will be very few cases in excess of standard tables.

(b) Tables as given to be used without variation. Any special requests should be made through Japanese channels to the Welfare Ministry. It is the intent of Eighth Army to clarify the procedure on families without income.

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10. Social Insurance - Mr. Anton, SCAP

a. Comprehensive social security system is one of occupation objectives and a major undertaking. SCAP has sent a directive to Eighth Army to provide for review and guidance of prefecture set-ups, insure democratic operation, and effective and economical operation.

b. Eighth Army now drafting O.D. to send out to field. Should be welfare function, but may not be.

c. Social Security Division, a misnomer because social security as we know it includes not only social insurance but welfare programs, public works programs, etc. This program really just social insurance.

(1) Unemployment not a problem in Japan. Unemployment compensation has been on the books for a year, but only around 300 cases. Public works program not a relief program, but a government construction program. Have difficulty finding enough workers.

(2) Social insurance is self-financing

d. Mission over here to study set-up felt social insurance system should be modeled to fit Japanese social system, not Beveridge plan or any other.

(1) This report going to be published sold at low cost to extend general public knowledge.

(2) SCAP has sent out bulletins and charts to the field. Hope to get out revised copies of charts, basic organization had not changed. Some changes in appeals and benefits. Hope to get out English translations of laws, cabinet orders, and ministerial ordinances.

(3) SCAP has five people on social insurance staff - experts in different phases.

e. Surveillance of program.

(1) Initial contact should be with social insurance director in prefecture.

(a) Tax collection

(b) Cash benefits

(c) Medical services. We will get into medical care probably much more than under DLSL. Medical fees - payment of doctor bills. Pay on a point basis for every individual service.

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(2) Three areas: democratic procedures.

(a) Appeals procedures

(b) Advisory councils

(c) Information programs

(3) Japanese have been operating social insurance for a long time. They have more experience in this field than they do in welfare services. Social insurance basically a clerical and administrative job with very little subjective conclusions to be drawn except in:

(a) Unemployment compensation.

1. Determination of availability to work, ability to work, whether employee quit for a good cause, whether labor dispute involved, etc.

2. These problems do not have to be faced often because there is little unemployment in Japan at this time.

(4) Monthly surveillance should include two or three spot checks of social insurance activ[illegible]s and regular conferences with social insurance of[illegible]ls also including people outside of the government [illegible] the conferences

(5) We will probably have surveillance of unemployment compensation under the Labor Ministry although the decision is up to Eighth Army. The areas are not easily divisible. Various sections of MG, especially labor and health, will have to be drawn in.

f. Further discussion of social insurance program.

(1) Social insurance aims to protect from loss of income from:

(a) Ill health, accident, unemployment, and old age.

(b) Also gives medical care.

(2) Every one of Ministries involved.

(a) Ministry of Labor.

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1. Workman's Compensation - Covers every business involving five or more workers, or one or more in hazardous occupations. Do have single law unlike U. S. Labor Standards office by-passes completely the prefecture level. Employer with good accident record allowed to reduce taxes. Only program where employer pays total bill

2. Employment Security - Administers employment compensation. Have by-passed prefecture - maybe will not in future. Duplicates in tax collection, record keeping, etc., work that is already being done by other offices. Lot of duplication as in U.S. Can Japan afford such duplication?

(b) Appropriate bureaus of all ministries.

1. Mutual Aid - Earliest and most highly developed social insurances are for government workers.

a. Provides health insurance, maternity benefits, old age, disability, sickness, and survivors' insurance.

b. Officials taken care of completely; workers for government monopolies taken care of completely; the rest of the government workers just get health protection.

c. Whole series of Mutual Aid Associations have to meet certain minimums.

d. Disabled veterans get pensions under government pension bureau - cannot exceed pensions paid to civilians - very small amount.

(c) Ministry of Welfare

1. Health Insurance.

a. Compulsory for employers in plants employing five or more - may have association of own if plant large enough. May have dispensary in own plant. If employing 300 or more must have own association. Financed one-half by employer, one-half by workers.

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2. Welfare Pension Insurance - like U.S. old age and survivors'

3. National Health Insurance.

a. Only operation of social insurance on local level (All insurances involving workers are handled by prefecture or branch of prefecture)

b. Locally autonomous - may be part of government or an association which must report to government.

c. Every head of a household pays into the association. Association pays all the medical bills. Either Association clinic or doctor under contract of Association. Free choice of physician. Formerly every doctor had to be an insurance doctor.

d. If 50% of people in community in favor of national health insurance - Everyone has to belong.

e. National health insurance has own prefecture organization. Government does subsidize part of this program.

f. No contribution except individuals' with some subsidies.

g. Each association keeps own records. Reports required for subsidy support. District is report forwarding agency.

g. Surveillance of Social Insurance by Welfare Officer.

(1) Appeals system - Referee is second class official under Social Insurance. His decision not reversibl by Head of Soc. Ins. Section. Try to get across concept of appeal and fair hearing.

(2) Advisory Councils - Not more than three persons for each interested party. National Health Insurance requires local advisory councils. There are separate councils at prefectural level for each program. They may be combined. There is a national council. Push the idea of protection between groups served and the program.

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(3) Information Program - There is a national i... tion office under the Ministry of Welfare. We could push a general information office for the Welfare Section of the prefecture. This office would push the total welfare program. Branch office chairmen should get out into plants and push information programs. Unions could be brought into project by interesting workers in the program.

11. Child Welfare - Mrs. Kent - Saitama MG Team.

a. Child Welfare Centers.

(1) Program of staff training

(2) Centralized recording

(3) Opinion that main Center should be more than a Child Welfare Center. Suggested possibility that Center have responsibility for institution inspections. Consensus of opinion th... this would be dangerous. Prefecture Child We... Section should assume this responsibility. Danger in a local agency such as Child Welfare Center in inspection role - would harm their relationship with the institutions.

b. Functions of prefecture Child Welfare Boards and their relationship to prefecture Child Welfare Sections should be evaluated in each prefecture.

12. Repatriation - Arthur Potts, IX C orps.

a. Problem in volume of people coming back after a long time without too much consideration of where they are going. Large scale operation - almost impossible not to hurt people.

b. Families by and large have taken over responsibility for these people who have been gone so long. How long will this social institution hold up?

c. Most repatriates have found jobs but from a housing point of view are still doubled up.

d. Repatriates by and large not being benefitted by Reclamation Division. Not sufficient pressure from Welfare Depts. to help people get back to land.

(1) Land Utilization Division - f... ction is to help determine the use of land.

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(2) Land Reclamation Division - function is to help reclaim the land.

e. Hokkaido - Program of Coordination.

(1) Colonization

(2) Land reclamation

(3) Land utilization

(4) Welfare section

f. Potts - Opinion that repatriates had not received enough attention - that prefecture welfare offices should take more responsibility for them. Other participants felt repatriates well organized and had received too much preferential treatment perhaps. Consensus of opinion seemed to be that total needs of repatriates should be considered and total resources should be made available to them just as they should be to all people in need.

13. Field Reports - Simmons.

a. It is the responsibility of welfare officers to convince their team commanders of the necessity of full and significant reporting of welfare activities, both in monthly reports and special reports.

b. Monthly reports should include most significant material so that special reports especially informational special reports will not be as necessary.

c. Special reports, both informational and requests for action, should be used as deemed necessary by welfare officers in concurrence with team commanders.

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PUBLIC WELFARE PUBLICATIONS
ISSUED BY
THE COMMANDING GENERALS EIGHTH ARMY AND IX CORPS

Reporting

Operational Directive Number 71, 10 Dec 1947, and Operational Directive 71/1, 9 Mar 1948.

Public Assistance

Operational Directive Number 9, 14 Jan 1947, subj: "Public Welfare."
Operational Directive Number 9, 9 Feb 1948, subj: "Establishment of Prefecture Health and Welfare Departments."
Operational Memorandum Number 9, 27 Feb 1948, subj: "Establishment of Prefecture Health and Welfare Departments."

Institutions

Operational Directive 3, 6 Jan 1947, "Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions."
Operational Directive 9, 14 Jan 1947, "Public Welfare."

Relief Supplies

Operational Directive Number 7, 10 Jan 1947, "Japanese Army-Navy Supplies Held for Relief Distribution."
Operational Directive Number 5, 29 Jan 1948, "Distribution of Clothing & Bedding for Winter Relief."
Operational Memorandum Number 15, 25 Feb 1948, "Distribution of Clothing & Bedding for Winter Relief."

Disaster Planning

RESCINDED ~~Operational Directive Number 40~~, 9 Apr 1946, "Disaster Plans."
Operational Directive Number 62, 9 Sept 1947, "Disaster Plans," plus OD 62/2 for 47.
Operational Memorandum Number 90, 2 Oct 1947, "Disaster Plans."
Operational Memorandum Number 5, 1948, "Disaster Plans."
Operational Memorandum Number 39, 1948, "Disaster Plans."
Operational Memorandum Number 53, 1948, "Disaster Plans."

Foreign Nationals

RESCINDED ~~Operational Directive Number 83~~, 3 Oct 1946, Subj: "Rations for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".
Operational Directive Number 14, same subject, 4 Mar 1948, & SCAPIN 1841 (AG430, 9 Jan 48).
Operational Memorandum Number 30, 23 Mar 1948.
RESCINDED ~~Operational Directive Number 83/1~~, 17 Oct 1946, subject: same.
RESCINDED ~~Operational Directive Number 83/2~~, 19 Nov 1946, subject: same.
SCAPIN 1841, 9 Jan 1948.
Operational Directive Number 8, 13 Jan 1947, subj: "International Relief Committee".
RESCINDED ~~Operational Directive Number 17~~, 19 Feb 1947, subj: "Extension of Aid to Missionaries".
Operational Directive Number 65, 1 Oct 1947, subj: same.
Operational Memorandum Number 95, 1947.

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WELFARE REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT /sy

1 October 1948

1. Purpose of Visit:

a. To attend meeting of district welfare officers at Miyagi Prefecture on 27 September 1948 and present suggestions in regard to establishing section of Field Supervisor in prefectural office; to define duties of district welfare officers and town and village welfare officers.

b. On September 25, inspected pawn shop operated by Ken Social Work Association.

2. Results of Visit: Field staff discussion resulted in plan to have each division head and administrator of prefectural welfare department give consideration to the suggestion and have a second general discussion at the next field staff meeting. The team welfare officer plans to meet with ken committee and attempt to clarify policy of operation. The Ken Social Work Association Pawnshop was visited and the following topics were discussed:

a. Need for loans only to low income group.

b. Should association operate a pawnshop.

c. Methods and records for making loans.

d. Could a referral service to other agencies be established.

e. What degree of supervision exists.

Arthur W Potts

ARTHUR W. POTTS, DAC
Welfare Section
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WELFARE REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT /sy

1 October 1948

1. On 11 September 1948 a liaison visit was made to Miyagi Military Government Team.

2. Purpose of this visit was to dsicuss inservice training program and methods by which it could be financed.

3. Representatives of prefecture welfare office, ken Japan Red Cross, Miyagi Social Welfare Association, Doho Engo Kai, Community Chest, Miyagi Team Welfare Officer, and Regional Welfare Officer attended the meeting. There was mutual agreement as to the need for an inservice training program and a desire to obtain a full time director for such a training program. It was the feeling of the group that Community Chest funds were adequate for such a program. It was planned that the Miyagi Social Welfare Association would write to the Japan Social Work Association for personal suggestions and that the Ken Community Chest would be requested to make the necessary appropriation.

4. The purpose of the visit was accomplished.

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WELFARE REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT /sy

1 October 1948

1. On September 7 - 8 1948 a liaison visit was made to Fukushima Military Government Team.

2. The purpose of this visit was to make final arrangements for the IX Corps Welfare Officers Meeting and to discuss the program of Doho Engo Kai.

3. The meeting facilities were inspected and approved.

4. The Fukushima Welfare Officer (Team) and Regional Welfare Officer met with the Vice-chairman of Doho Engo Kai in an effort to obtain information on organization, program, and method of financing. The prefecture has a central committee of 10 members and 6 branch offices throughout the prefecture. There are 5 paid staff members. The program has not been formalized in any one field. Each branch has considerable local autonomy in deciding what program they chose to follow. The lack of funds and the fact that this prefecture has elected not to join the Community Chest has influenced their efforts to raise money by attempting to run workshops, by selling getas, unbrellas, and other privately made products for profit. We encouraged Doho Engo Kai to join the Community Chest drive and eliminate their private business effort because such activities have no place in a welfare program. Plans were made for the team welfare officer to follow through with discussions as to a desirable program for Doho Engo Kai to foster.

5. The purpose of this liaison visit was accomplished satisfactorily.

Arthur W. Potts

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MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel E. A. Merkle

Following my review of the disaster operations in the Ichinoseki area, I would like to present several questions for discussion in regard to military government teams in disaster operations.

It is current practice in disaster organizations to review each disaster operations to determine methods of improvement and to evaluate operations in terms of existing directives. The following questions might well serve for such a review:

1. What is team responsibility in disaster program involving only Japanese?

2. At what point (and on what source of information) shall military government team go into action in disaster area - or take action to see that the Japanese are complying with disaster law.

3. What is official source of disaster information for military government team?

4. Should military government team direct prefecture to distribute supplies (in this case in another prefecture) and, if they do, who is responsible to finance such supplies?

5. What is the channel of requesting supplies between towns and prefectures headquarters and between neighboring prefectures. What is team's responsibility in handling such requests?

Potts

ARTHUR W. POTTS, DAC
Welfare Section
Tohoku Mil Govt Region

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REPORT OF LIAISON VISIT

18 August 1948

1. On 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 August 1948 a liaison visit was made to Hokkaido Military Government District.

2. The purpose of this visit was to obtain information on the status of the welfare program and the effectiveness of the welfare officer in the performance of his duties.

3. Two conferences were held with the prefectual welfare officials, colonization officers and representatives of repatriates to determine the possibility of locating more repatriates on farm land. The welfare officer had received a petition signed by 3,000 repatriates stating they wanted land for settlement. The colonization department has exhausted their funds so it was decided that the welfare department would make an allowance of 7,000 Yen per family plus assistance for a year if the colonization department would give the land. It was decided that 80 families would be given the opportunity of trying such a plan with the understanding that the family would build their own homes, clear the land and if funds became available later through the colonization department these families would be given additional help. 90,000 repatriate families have relocated in Hokkaido with 30,000 expected this year. 6,400 families have no relativies and 27,000 who have relatives have no place to live. These 33,000 families are located in over 100 housing locations situated all over Hokkaido. Every possible shelter such as barracks, temples, and New construction has been used. 16,000 repatriate families are receiving daily life security aid. Capt Wolf, welfare officer, is planning to make a more detail study of the repatriate problem in the near future. Visits were made to several repatriate camps. Because of the volume and importance of this problem in Hokkaido it is suggested that Capt Wolf be given additional assistance of a full time officer or civilian.

4. The community chest division of Hokkaido outlined their campaign plans and requested further help in the detail of fund collections. The writer plans to obtain or write a sample booklet for use of community chest directors in cities, towns and villages.

5. In a conference with prefecture welfare officials, Doho Engo Kai, community hest Hokkaido social work association, it was determined that some 9,000 persons are now engaged in the field of welfare work in Hokkaido. This vast number will never have an opportunity to attend formal schools of welfare work. These agencies plan to raise money through the community chest to finance the employment of a full time director of inservice training to be employed by the Hokkaido social work association. This person will direct a program of inservice training.

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6. Visited two childrens institutions and held a conference with the prefectural child welfare staff and a conference with Judge Sato, juvenile court and staff. The team welfare office will follow up with a government training program for all persons engaged in child welfare work in Sapporo. Plans were initiated to have the prefecture officials make a detail study of one child care institution, with the purpose of developing a simple outline of institutional standards of equipment and operation.

7. Results: This liaison visit accomplished its purpose in that the team welfare officer was given specific program assistance and the writer has a better understanding of the Hokkaido situation

ARTHUR W. POTTS, DAC
Welfare Officer
Welfare Section
Tohoku Mil Govt Region

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Note - Other document, "Standards of Child Health" etc. mentioned as enclosure to OFHW WB #80, was not received. JEK

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"What is Child Welfare Law"

児童福祉法とは

厚生省児童局

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

兒童福祉法とは

一、こどもを幸福に！

日本に生まれた子供は、どの子も父母の保護と愛撫によつて、すくすくと美しく善良な國民に育て上げなければなりませんが、時には兩親のない子、親があつても病氣とか、性質がよくないとか、種々の原因のために父母の養育を受けられない子供もあります。

今度できた兒童福祉法は、すべての日本の子供を幸福に育て上げようとすると同時に、右のような不遇な子供たちに對しては、國家が親代りになつて養育の手をさしのべる事を定めたものであつて、日本ではじめての子供のための綜合的な法律でありますも こういう法律ができることは、文化國家として最もふさわしいことで、日本再建の第一歩であるということができます。

兒童福祉法は第一回國會で議決されて、昭和二十二年十二月十二日に法律として公布され、昭和二十三年一月一日から一部施行、四月一日から全部施行されているのであります。

二、子供を誰がまもるか

子供をまもるのは親の責任でありますが、親のない子は誰がまもるでしようか。また親があつても、子供のことで一しようけんめいになつても、周圍にその子供を惡くするものがいたら、どうしますか。自分の子供が不良になつているのを知らないでいる親たちがあるのを見ても、親の力と一諸に、社會の力がどんなに强く子供に働きかけるかがわかります。

◇國民―あの子もこの子もみんなの子

親はもちろん、その親も含めて國民全體が子供をまもらなければなりません。兒童福祉法の一ばんはじめに「すべて國民は、兒童が心身ともに健やかに生まれ、且つ、育成されるように努めなければならない」とあります。**隣りの子が惡くなれば、自分の子もそれに染まつて惡くなります。**自分の子をよい子にするには、隣りの子もよい子にしてやらねばなりません。よその子だからといつて、その不幸や惡さをそのままにしておけば、それがいつか自分の子にまわつてくるばかりでなく、社會にとつて不幸でもあります。子供たちを幸福にしてやることは、國民全體のつとめです。

◇國、都道府縣、市町村―こどものための公僕

兒童福祉法には「國及び地方公共團體は、兒童の保護者とともに、兒童を心身ともに健やかに育成する責任を負う」と定めています。子供の養育は、第一に、親その他の保護者の責任ですが、保護者に力が足りなければ援助し、保護者に力がなかつたり、また保護者がない場合に、親代りになつて子供を保護するのは國や都道府縣の責任です。兒童福祉法の事務は、厚生省の兒童局、都道府縣の兒童課、市町村では兒童課（社會課、厚生課、社會係、厚生係などで扱つている所もありますが）が中心になつて扱い、子供の問題について種々對策を講じ、御世話をします。

◇兒童福祉委員會―こどものために輿論を

兒童の問題を扱う役所の相談役となつて、ひろく社會の輿論で、兒童の幸福を考えて行こうとするのが、この委員會です。兒童や姙産婦の問題について、國民の意見を集めて相談したり研究したりする外、實際に子供たちの幸福を增進するための促進役も果します。委員會は中央（厚生省）と地方（都道府縣）にそれぞれ設けられ、委員は關係の役所の職員と、兒童の問題がよくわかり、熱心に考えてくれる人、經驗の深い人、子供のために盡してくれる實力のある人たちが、委員として選ばれます。

◇兒童福祉司と兒童委員―こどものための相談相手

兒童や姙産婦の問題について何によらず相談相手になり、御世話をし指導するのが兒童福祉司と兒童委員です。兒童福祉司は有給の吏員で、子供の問題のために役所の外で働く專門家です。兒童委員は民生委員である人がこれになりますが、民生委員は子供の問題に理解のある人が選ばれます。ともに全國到るところに配置されてありますから、どちらに相談してもよいのです。兒童委員はどこの町にも村にも居りますから、まず兒童委員に何でも相談すればよいのです。

◇兒童相談所―子供の保護は科學的に愛情をもつて

兒童の問題についてすべての相談に應する所で、子供のからだ、精神、環境、教育など、すべてにわたつてよく調べ、どうすることが子供のために一ばん幸福な道であるかを判斷し、それに應じた保護や指導の措置をとります。兒童委員や兒童福祉司に相談すると、必要があれば兒童相談所へ連絡します。直接に兒童相談所へ相談に行つてもよいのです。

◇兒童福祉施設―樂しく明るい子供の施設

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兒童福祉施設は保護者のない子や、からだや精神に欠陷のある子を保護したり、子供たちに明るい樂しみを與えたりする、いろいろな施設があります。兒童福祉施設では、普通の家庭の生活と同じ樣な愛護と教育が施されるように、法令で定めた最低基準をまもらなければなりません。餘り內容のひどい施設や仕事のやり方の惡い施設は仕事を止めて貰い、良い施設に充分に働いて貰うようになります。

◇里親—育ての親

保護者のない子や、保護者がよく面倒をみてくれないような子供を、引取つて世話しようとする篤志の人に、子供の養育をして貰ひます。養育費は都道府縣がもちます。里親になるには前に都道府縣知事に申出でて、登錄しておきます。

三、どうして子供の幸福をまもるか

◇母子手帳—先ずお母さんの健康から

丈夫な子は丈夫なお母さんから生まれます。姙娠ということがわかり次第、役所に姙娠届を出すと母子手帳が交付されます。母子手帳はお母さんの姙娠中から出產まで、生まれた赤ちやんが小學校へ行くようになるまで、母と子の健康をまもるために用いられます。保健所、醫師、助產婦、保健婦から保健指導を受け、その內容をこの手帳に記錄します。貧しい人は無料で保健指導が受けられます。また特配物資の配給にこの手帳が用ひられます。

◇助產施設—お產は入院して

入院してお產をした方がからだのためによいのだが、貧しくて普通の產院へ行けない人のために、助產施設があります。

◇乳兒院—赤ちやんの家

親のない赤ちやん、親が病氣や出稼ぎなどで育てられない赤ちやんは、乳兒院で預つて育てます。乳兒院は赤ちやんの家です。

◇母子寮—父のない子とその母のために

子供を抱えて生き拔かうとする寡婦のお母さんは、母子寮に入つて、生活の援けをうけながら働き、子供の養育をして行かれます。

◇保育所—母は働き子は保育所へ

お母さんが働かねばならない家庭の子供、晝のあいだ子供の世話の行屆かない家庭の子供は、その時間だけ保育所で預つて世話をします。

◇兒童厚生施設—子供には遊びを

幼稚園えも保育所えも行かない子供、幼稚園や保育所から歸つてきた子供、學校から歸つた子供たちが、家に居る時間の外は、ここで心身の發育に適した遊びを、先生の指導をうけたりしながら、自由に過すことができます。子供の遊びは子供の心の榮養で、これがよくゆかないときは、不良な子供になることが多いものです。

◇養護施設、里親—親がわりになつて

親のない、身寄りのない子供、虐待されたり、惡い事をさせられたりする子供、親はあつても、親から引離した方が本人の幸福になるような子供は、養護施設や里親が、養育します。

◇精神薄弱兒施設—こころをいたわれ

俗に馬鹿、薄のろと言われている精神薄弱兒でも、專門の施設で適當な方法で教育し、その子の持前を伸ばしてやれば、將來自活するだけの途もつき、或に他人に世話をかけることが少くてすむようになります。

◇療育施設—からだをいたわれ

からだの弱い子を丈夫にする虛弱兒施設、からだの不自由な子を、できるだけ自由に動けるように癒し、また將來自活できるような知識や技能を授ける肢體不自由兒施設。盲や唖や聾の子たちに、それぞれに適つて生活の立つように技能を授け保護する盲聾唖兒施設。

これらを療養施設といいます。

◇教護院—惡い子は社會の罪

不良になつた子や、不良になるおそれのある子供は、早くその惡い環境から引離し、惡い芽を摘まないと、本人にとつて不幸なばかりでなく、社會にも害毒を流します。このような子供は教護院に入れて、いたわり、よくなるように教育します。

◇保護者のない子供を街におくな—早期發見

保護者のない子供、保護者にいじめられてる子供、惡いことをさせられてる子供などを發見したら、すぐ兒童相談所か、そこの職員に知らせて下さい。警官や、兒童委員や兒童福祉司に知らせて下さつても結構です。こうした子供たちは、惡い習慣が深くしみこんだり、心が冷たくなり歪んだりしてしまわないうちに、早く引取つて明るい生活に戻してやらなければなりません。

◇相談、指導—思いついたら相談は早く

兒童や妊產婦のことは何によらず、早く兒童福祉司や兒童委員に相談すれば、兒童相談所、兒童福祉施設その他の社會施設と連絡をとつて御世話をし、また指導もいたします。また、直接に兒童相談所や兒童福祉施設え相談に行つてもよいです。貧しくて入院料や保育料など拂えない人は、兒童委員が御世話して無料の

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取扱いをいたします。

◇兒童を虐待するな―惡い大人は罰する

子供を見世物にしたり、子供にかるわざをさせたり、こじきをさせたり「歌わしてよ」をさせたり、その他子供の養育上惡いことをさせたり、子供を虐待し、又酷使したりすることは禁止され、違反する者は罰せられます。

四、第二の國民を健全に育てましょう

日本は文化國家として再建の途を踏み出しましたが、將來日本を背負つて立ち、日本再建の後繼ぎとなる今の子供を健やかに育てることが大切です。文化國家とは難しいことのようですが、子供の幸福な國を考えてみたらよくわかります。子供を幸福にすることは、文化國家を建設するための手段であると同時に、子供が幸福であることがすでに文化國家なのです。子供を中心にして、いつも春風の吹いているような和やかな家庭を思つてみましよう。文化國家とはこのようなものなのです。子供を尊重しなければ、資産のある家庭でも冷い風が吹きます。子供が無視されて、不良兒が多くなるようでは文化國家とはいえません。日本では古くから「子はかすがい」とか「子寶」とか言われて、家庭生活の中心に考えられている面がありました。一國の文化も子供が大切にされるかどうかによつてきまります。子供はまさに寶、國の寶です。第二の國民子供を幸福に育てましよう。文化日本の建設のために！

まされる寶子に如かめやも　山上　憶良

兒童局は何をするところか

兒童は國の寶であり、將來の日本を背負う大切な使命をもつています。ところが終戰後は國民生活が貧乏なために、兒童は心身ともに不健全な不明朗なものになり、特に戰災孤兒、引揚孤兒、不良兒、浮浪兒など保護してやらなければならない兒童が俄に增加したので、政府は昭和二十二年三月、厚生省に新しく兒童局を設け、特殊の事情にある兒童の保護はもとより、兒童や姙産婦の保健指導その他種々の政策を行つて兒童の福祉を增進するために發足したのであります。兒童福祉法が施行になつた現在では、局の中に企畫課、養護課、保育課、母子衞生課の四つの課を置いてあります。

企　畫　課

すべて家庭が保護者の愛情で包まれた子供中心の樂しい家庭となり、兒童の施設がすべて國民の支持によつて明るい施設となることが、兒童の福祉の根本であるので、國民の皆さんに子供に對する理解を深め、子供中心の生活をしていただくように、兒童福祉思想の普及を圖り、兒童福祉の增進のための種々の仕事をします。また兒童福祉委員會、兒童福祉司及び兒童委員、兒童相談所についての事務をとり、兒童に關する調査、統計、その他兒童の福祉を增進するのに必要な連絡や調整もするところです。

養　護　課

孤兒や浮浪兒や精神薄弱兒を保護すること、兒童の不良化を防ぎ不良兒を敎護すること、兒童虐待を防止すること、里親のことなど、兒童の保護に關する全國の仕事の中央の事務をとるところで、養護施設、精神薄弱兒施設、里親、敎護院の連絡指導をいたします。また兒童の保護に必要な物資についての事務を扱い、兒童福祉施設を設置するための資材や、兒童のために使い、また施設の仕事のために使うすべての物資の御世話をする所です。

保　育　課

保育所の仕事、母子寮の仕事や母子保護の仕事、兒童厚生施設の仕事、棄兒などを保護する仕事についての連絡指導をする所です。また保育所の保母の養成や保母の資格などについての事務を扱い、兒童文化を高めるための仕事をするところです。

母子衞生課

母子手帳のこと、姙産婦乳幼兒の保健指導、榮養品のお世話、病氣の豫防など、すべて姙産婦、乳幼兒のからだを丈夫にするための仕事をする外、一般に兒童の保健問題を取扱うところです。また乳兒院や助産施設や、虛弱兒や身體の不自由な兒童を保護する療育施設、仕事の連絡指導をする外に、助産婦の業務の指導をし、流産、早産、死産の防止とか、その統計をとつたりする事務をするところです。

（昭二三、四）

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兒童の福祉を保障するための原理（兒童福祉法のはじめに）

第一條　すべて國民は、兒童が心身ともに健やかに生れ、且つ、育成されるように努めなければならない。

すべて兒童は、ひとしくその生活を保障され、愛護されなければならない。

第二條　國及び地方公共團體は、兒童の保護者とともに、兒童を心身ともに健やかに育成する責任を負う。

第三條　前二條に規定するところは、兒童の福祉を保障するための原理であり、この原理は、すべて兒童に關する法令の施行にあたつて、常に尊重されなければならない。

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TRANSLATION OF A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU TITLED

"What is Child Welfare Law?"

1. Making Children Happy.

All Japanese children should grow up to become good citizens with love and protection of their parents. But there are some children who have no parents or whose parents are unable to bring up their children because of various reasons.

It is stated in the law that all Japanese children will be brought up happily. The state will assume the parental responsibility in care of those unfortunate children.

Child Welfare Law was promulgated on 12 December 1947, and a part was enacted from 1 January 1948 and the all law was enacted on 1 April 1948.

2. Who will protect Children?

It's parents' responsibility to take care of children but who will protect orphans? What will you do if there are undesirable persons in the environment exerting bad influence on children although their parents are trying to give them proper care. The fact that social influence on children is as strong as parental influence can be proved by the cases of parents who are ignorant of their children's delinquent behaviours.

Citizens - Children belong to all citizens

All citizens of the nation must protect children, it is stated in the beginning of Child Welfare Law, "It is the duty of all citizens of the Nation to have children born and grown up with healthy mind and body." If the neighbor's children become bad, yours will become bad, too, because of their influence. In order to make your children good, you must make the neighbor's good. It is the responsibility of all citizens of the nation to make children happy.

Nation, Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages - public servant for children

The Law states "the Nation and the local public bodies are responsible as well as guardians of children for their healthy growth." The first responsibility in care of child rests upon parents or legal guardians. But in case of inadequate guardianship or of lack of it, it is the responsibility of nation and prefectures to provide care they need. The business affairs of Child Welfare Law are caaried on chiefly by Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Children's Section of prefecture and Children's section of City, Town and Village (Sometimes by Social Affairs Section, Welfare Section). They will make plans to solve children's problems.

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Child Welfare Board (Jido Fukushi Iinkai) - public opinion for children

Child Welfare Board acts as a consultant for the Government taking the public opinion into consideration in order to make children happy. They will make study of the problems of children, expectant mothers and women in confinement and also promote children's happiness. There are the Central Child Welfare Board in Ministry of Welfare and the Local Child Welfare Board in Prefectures. The members of committee consist of the officials in the related fields and others who are interested in welfare of children.

Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Workers - Counsultants for Children

They are concerned with any problems related to children, expectant mothers or women in confinement and will give them care and guidance. Child Welfare officials are the Payed Government Officials who specialize in children's problem working outside of the Government Office. Child Welfare Workers are Minsei-iin who have good understanding of the problems of children. Both of them are stationed in all the parts of Japan. Child Welfare Workers are in every village and town.

Child Welfare Center - Scientific Protection with Love for Child

All the problems of children are dealt here. After thorough studies of children from various angles - physical, mental, environmental, and educational, the best plans are made for them. According to the plans, they will receive care and guidance. Child Welfare Officials or Child Welfare Workers may make referral to Child Welfare Centers. Or Child Welfare Centers may be contacted directly.

Child Welfare Agencies - Happy and Cheerful Agencies for Children

Child Welfare Agencies include those for protection of Orphans, and mentally or physically handicapped children, and for providing recreations. These agencies must conform to the minimum standard given in the law and ordinance in order to have them provide children with loving care and education which are given in normal family life. Agencies which are found not functioning properly will have to be discontinued and the work of good agencies will be encouraged.

Foster Parents - Persons who bring up Children

Orphans or children with inadequate guardians may be brought up by the persons who are willing to take care of them. This expenses will be paid by the prefecture These who wish to become foster parents send the applications to the governors and their names will be registered.

3. How to Safe-Guard Happiness of Children

Maternal and Child Handbood-Mother's Health at first

Maternal and Child Handbook will be given to expectant mothers as soon as they report their pregnancy to the city, town or village office. This handbook

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is used to protect health of mother and child - protection of mother during the pregnancy and confinement and of child from birth until he reaches the school age. The health instructions they receive from doctors, midwives, and public health nurses are recorded in the Handbook. The health guidance is given free of charge to those who cannot afford to pay for. This Handbook is needed in order to receive specially rationed articles.

Agencies for Maternity Care - Confinement at Hospitals

It is desirable to have confinement at hospitals. There are maternity hospitals for these who cannot afford private hospitals.

Infant Homes (Nyuji-in)

Infant Homes take care of the babies whose parents cannot bring them up from some reasons and orphan babies.

Homes for Mothers and Children (Boshi-Ryo) - For Mothers and Children with no Fathers.

Widows with children can bring up their children living in Homes for mothers and children receiving the aid for livelihood.

Day Nurseries - Children at Day Nurseries while Mothers work.

Day nursaries take care of their children while their mothers are working or who cannot receive adequate care during the day time.

Children's Recreational Agencies - Plays for Children.

These agencies provide wholesome supervised plays which promote mental and physical growth of children. After children come home from kindergartens, day nurseries, or schools, they can spend happy hours there. Play is the mental nourishment for children. Inadequate plays are often responsible for children's delinquency.

Homes for Dependent Children (Yogo Shisetsu), Foster Parents - Taking the place of Parent.

Orphans, children without proper guardians, maltreated, forced into anti-social behaviours, or who will be happier when they are separated from their parents are brought up by foster parents or in Homes for Dependent Children.

Homes for Feeble-minded Children - Care of Mind.

Children of sub-normal mentality may be trained to be independent or made to minimize their dependency in the future by proper education developing their good points at specializing agencies.

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Homes for Physically Handicapped Children (Ryoiku Shisetsu) - Care of Body

Homes for physically handicapped children include agencies for delicate children, agencies for crippled children which give them the treatment to minimize their handicaps and provide them with vocational training in order to make them independent in the future, and for the blind and the deaf and dumb which give them vocational training.

Home for Juvenile Training and Education - Society is Responsible for Bad Children

Delinquent children or those who have tendencies for becoming delinquent must be removed from their bad environment and treated at the early stage. Otherwise they will exert bad influence on the society. Homes for Juvenile Training and Education give these children tender care and education which will make them good children.

Do not have the Children Without Guardians on Street - Early Discovery

It is asked to report to a Child Welfare Center when children without guardians being abused by the guardians, or forced into anti-social behaviours are found. It may be reported to policemen, child welfare workers, or child welfare officials. These children must have propoer care before they acquire deep rooted bad habits or develop unfortunate personality traits.

Consultation, Guidance - Don't put off consultation

When consultations are made concerning children, expectant mothers and women ih confinement, Child Welfare Officials or Child Welfare Workers may give them guidance or refer them to child welfare centers, child welfare agencies or other proper agencies. Or the persons with the problems may go directly to Child Welfare Centers or Child Welfare Agencies. Child Welfare Workers will arrange free care for the poor who are unable to pay for hospital care or baby's care at Infant Home.

Do not Abuse Children - Bad Adult will be punished

Those who violate the law which forbid maltreatment of children are punished.

4. Let's bring up the future citizens healthy.

Japan has started reconstruction of the nation as a cultural nation. It is important to bring up the children of today healthy because they are responsible for the future development of Japan. It seems difficult to understand the meaning of the cultured nation, but it may be easily understood in terms of a happy nation for children. To make children happy is a means to establish a cultured nation and at the same time the fact that children are happy proves that the country is already cultured. Let's think about a happy peaceful home built around children. A

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cultured nation must be like this. When children are neglected, even rich homes become dreary places. A nation with many delinquent children can not be called cultured nation. Since the old time there was a tendency to think children as the center of family life in Japan. The culture of a nation is determined by the fact whether or not children receive proper care. Children are the treasure of the nation. Let's bring up children happily, for establishment of cultured Japan!

What do they do at Children's Bureau?

Children are the national treasures. The future development of Japan rest on their shoulders. However, after the war due to the poverty of peoples' livelihood children became mentally and physically unhealthy. Especially there was a sudden increase in the number of war, and repatriated orphans, delinquent and vagrant children. Therefore, Children's Bureau was established on March 1947, in Ministry of Welfare in order to promote welfare of children. At present there are four sections in the Bureau - Planning Section, Foster Care Section, Child Care Section, and Maternal and Child Health Section.

Planning Section

Since the fundamental purpose of child welfare law is to make all homes happy places built around children with parental love and all child welfare agencies to be made cheerful agencies with the supports of citizens, this section is carrying on various kinds of work for promotion of children's welfare and dissemination of the idea of child welfare in order to give a better understanding of children to the citizens and to have them built their daily life around children. The business affairs of Child Welfare Board, child welfare officials, child welfare workers and child welfare centers are administered in this Section. Research and statistics concerning children, coordination and adjustment necessary for promotion of welfare of children are also carried on by this Section.

Foster Care Section

This section administers the business affairs of all Japan relating to protection of children including care and protection of orphans, vagrant and feeble-minded children, prevention of juvenile delinquency, education and protection of juvenile delinquents, prevention of cruelty to children and foster parents. It coordinates and gives guidance to the agencies for protection of children, for feeble-minded children, foster parents and homes for juvenile education and protection. Also it handles the business affairs relating the material necessary for protection of children, including the building material for establishing child welfare agency, and all the material to be used for children or for agencies.

Child Care Section

It coordinates and gives guidance to the work of day nurseries, homes for mothers and children, agencies for children's recreation, protection of foundlings

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The training program of nursery teachers and establishment of the standard for nursery teachers are handled here. It is working toward higher standard for child welfare.

Maternal and Child Health Section.

This section deals with all the affairs concerning protection of health of expectant mothers and women in confinement and babies including maternal and child handbook, health instructions, special nutrients, prevention of diseases, etc., and also health problems of children in general. It coordinates and supervises infant homes, maternity agencies, and agencies for handicapped children. The work concerning prevention of still birth, premature birth and miscarriage, their statistics, and guidance and supervision of midwives belongs to this section.

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TRANSLATION OF A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU TITLED

"What is Child Welfare Law?"

1. Making Children Happy.

All Japanese children should grow up to become good citizens with love and protection of their parents. But there are some children who have no parents or whose parents are unable to bring up their children because of various reasons.

It is stated in the law that all Japanese children will be brought up happily. The state will assume the parental responsibility in care of those unfortunate children.

Child Welfare Law was promulgated on 12 December 1947, and a part was enacted from 1 January 1948 and the all law was enacted on 1 April 1948.

2. Who will protect Children?

It's parents' responsibility to take care of children but who will protect orphans? What will you do if there are undesirable persons in the environment exerting bad influence on children although their parents are trying to give them proper care. The fact that social influence on children is as strong as parental influence can be proved by the cases of parents who are ignorant of their children's delinquent behaviours.

Citizens - Children belong to all citizens

All citizens of the nation must protect children, it is stated in the beginning of Child Welfare Law, "It is the duty of all citizens of the Nation to have children born and grown up with healthy mind and body." If the neighbor's childrer become bad, yours will become bad, too, because of their influence. In order to make your children good, you must make the neighbor's good. It is the responsibility of all citizens of the nation to make children happy.

Nation, Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages - public servant for children

The Law states "the Nation and the local public bodies are responsible as well as guardians of children for their healthy growth." The first responsibility in care of child rests upon parents or legal guardians. But in case of inadequate guardianship or of lack of it, it is the responsibility of nation and prefectures to provide care they need. The business affairs of Child Welfare Law are caaried on chiefly by Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Children's Section of prefecture and Children's section of City, Town and Village (Sometimes by Social Affairs Section, Welfare Section). They will make plans to solve children's problems.

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Child Welfare Board (Jido Fukushi Iinkai) - public opinion for children

Child Welfare Board acts as a consultant for the Government taking the public opinion into consideration in order to make children happy. They will make study of the problems of children, expectant mothers and women in confinement and also promote children's happiness. There are the Central Child Welfare Board in Ministry of Welfare and the Local Child Welfare Board in Prefectures. The members of committee consist of the officials in the related fields and others who are interested in welfare of children.

Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Workers - Counsultants for Children

They are concerned with any problems related to children, expectant mothers or women in confinement and will give them care and guidance. Child Welfare officials are the Payed Government Officials who specialize in children's problem working outside of the Government Office. Child Welfare Workers are Minsei-iin who have good understanding of the problems of children. Both of them are stationed in all the parts of Japan. Child Welfare Workers are in every village and town.

Child Welfare Center - Scientific Protection with Love for Child

All the problems of children are dealt here. After thorough studies of children from various angles - physical, mental, environmental, and educational, the best plans are made for them. According to the plans, they will receive care and guidance. Child Welfare Officials or Child Welfare Workers may make referral to Child Welfare Centers. Or Child Welfare Centers may be contacted directly.

Child Welfare Agencies - Happy and Cheerful Agencies for Children

Child Welfare Asencies include those for protection of Orphans, and mentally or physically handicapped children, and for providing recreations. These agencies must conform to the minimum standard given in the law and ordinance in order to have them provide children with loving care and education which are given in normal family life. Agencies which are found not functioning properly will have to be discontinued and the work of good agencies will be encouraged.

Foster Parents - Persons who bring up Children

Orphans or children with inadequate guardians may be brought up by the persons who are willing to take care of them. This expenses will be paid by the prefecture These who wish to become foster parents send the applications to the governors and their names will be registered.

3. How to Safe-Guard Happiness of Children

Maternal and Child Handbood-Mother's Health at first

Maternal and Child Handbook will be given to expectant mothers as soon as they report their pregnancy to the city, town or village office. This handbook

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is used to protect health of mother and child - protection of mother during the pregnancy and confinement and of child from birth until he reaches the school age. The health instructions they receive from doctors, midwives, and public health nurses are recorded in the Handbook. The health guidance is given free of charge to those who cannot afford to pay for. This Handbook is needed in order to receive specially rationed articles.

Agencies for Maternity Care - Confinement at Hospitals

It is desirable to have confinement at hospitals. There are maternity hospitals for these who cannot afford private hospitals.

Infant Homes (Nyuji-in)

Infant Homes take care of the babies whose parents cannot bring them up from some reasons and orphan babies.

Homes for Mothers and Children (Boshi-Ryo) - For Mothers and Children with no Fathers.

Widows with children can bring up their children living in Homes for mothers and children receiving the aid for livelihood.

Day Nurseries - Children at Day Nurseries while Mothers work.

Day nurseries take care of their children while their mothers are working or who cannot receive adequate care during the day time.

Children's Recreational Agencies - Plays for Children.

These agencies provide wholesome supervised plays which promote mental and physical growth of children. After children come home from kindergartens, day nurseries, or schools, they can spend happy hours there. Play is the mental nourishment for children. Inadequate plays are often responsible for children's delinquency.

Homes for Dependent Children (Yogo Shisetsu), Foster Parents - Taking the place of Parent.

Orphans, children without proper guardians, maltreated, forced into anti-social behaviours, or who will be happier when they are separated from their parents are brought up by foster parents or in Homes for Dependent Children.

Homes for Feeble-minded Children - Care of Mind.

Children of sub-normal mentality may be trained to be independent or made to minimize their dependency in the future by proper education developing their good points at specializing agencies.

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Homes for Physically Handicapped Children (Ryoiku Shisetsu) - Care of Body

Homes for physically handicapped children include agencies for delicate children, agencies for crippled children which give them the treatment to minimize their handicaps and provide them with vocational training in order to make them independent in the future, and for the blind and the deaf and dumb which give them vocational training.

Home for Juvenile Training and Education - Society is Responsible for Bad Children

Delinquent children or those who have tendencies for becoming delinquent must be removed from their bad environment and treated at the early stage. Otherwise they will exert bad influence on the society. Homes for Juvenile Training and Education give these children tender care and education which will make them good children.

Do not have the Children Without Guardians on Street - Early Discovery

It is asked to report to a Child Welfare Center when children without guardians being abused by the guardians, or forced into anti-social behaviours are found. It may be reported to policemen, child welfare workers, or child welfare officials. These children must have propoer care before they acquire deep rooted bad habits or develop unfortunate personality traits.

Consultation, Guidance - Don't put off consultation

When consultations are made concerning children, expectant mothers and women in confinement, Child Welfare Officials or Child Welfare Workers may give them guidance or refer them to child welfare centers, child welfare agencies or other proper agencies. Or the persons with the problems may go directly to Child Welfare Centers or Child Welfare Agencies. Child Welfare Workers will arrange free care for the poor who are unable to pay for hospital care or baby's care at Infant Home.

Do not Abuse Children - Bad Adult will be punished

Those who violate the law which forbid maltreatment of children are punished.

4. Let's bring up the future citizens healthy.

Japan has started reconstruction of the nation as a cultural nation. It is important to bring up the children of today healthy because they are responsible for the future development of Japan. It seems difficult to understand the meaning of the cultured nation, but it may be easily understood in terms of a happy nation for children. To make children happy is a means to establish a cultured nation and at the same time the fact that children are happy proves that the country is already cultured. Let's think about a happy peaceful home built around children. A

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cultured nation must be like this. When children are neglected, even rich homes become dreary places. A nation with many delinquent children can not be called cultured nation. Since the old time there was a tendency to think children as the center of family life in Japan. The culture of a nation is determined by the fact whether or not children receive proper care. Children are the treasure of the nation. Let's bring up children happily, for establishment of cultured Japan!

What do they do at Children's Bureau?

Children are the national treasures. The future development of Japan rest on their shoulders. However, after the war due to the poverty of peoples' livelihood children became mentally and physically unhealthy. Especially there was a sudden increase in the number of war, and repatriated orphans, delinquent and vagrant children. Therefore, Children's Bureau was established on March 1947, in Ministry of Welfare in order to promote welfare of children. At present there are four sections in the Bureau - Planning Section, Foster Care Section, Child Care Section, and Maternal and Child Health Section.

Planning Section

Since the fundamental purpose of child welfare law is to make all homes happy places built around children with parental love and all child welfare agencies to be made cheerful agencies with the supports of citizens, this section is carrying on various kinds of work for promotion of children's welfare and dissemination of the idea of child welfare in order to give a better understanding of children to the citizens and to have them built their daily life around children. The business affairs of Child Welfare Board, child welfare officials, child welfare workers and child welfare centers are administered in this Section. Research and statistics concerning children, coordination and adjustment necessary for promotion of welfare of children are also carried on by this Section.

Foster Care Section

This section administers the business affairs of all Japan relating to protection of children including care and protection of orphans, vagrant and feeble-minded children, prevention of juvenile delinquency, education and protection of juvenile delinquents, prevention of cruelty to children and foster parents. It coordinates and gives guidance to the agencies for protection of children, for feeble-minded children, foster parents and homes for juvenile education and protection. Also it handles the business affairs relating the material necessary for protection of children, including the building material for establishing child welfare agency, and all the material to be used for children or for agencies.

Child Care Section

It coordinates and gives guidance to the work of day nurseries, homes for mothers and children, agencies for children's recreation, protection of foundlings

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The training program of nursery teachers and establishment of the standard for nursery teachers are handled here. It is working toward higher standard for child welfare.

Maternal and Child Health Section.

This section deals with all the affairs concerning protection of health of expectant mothers and women in confinement and babies including maternal and child handbook, health instructions, special nutrients, prevention of diseases, etc., and also health problems of children in general. It coordinates and supervises infant homes, maternity agencies, and agencies for handicapped children. The work concerning prevention of still birth, premature birth and miscarriage, their statistics, and guidance and supervision of midwives belongs to this section.

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HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS
Check Slip Informal

INSTRUCTIONS: On the first line of each note give - note no. date, abbreviation of section preparing and of section for whom intended. Example: Note #1, 1 Oct 47, AG to JA:

On subsequent lines write the body of the note, sign and draw a line across the bottom of the note Include or have attached all information necessary for intelligent action.

SUBJECT:	File No

No	Date	From	To
1.	13 July 48	Welfare	SMGO

1. At Tohoku Welfare Conference 9 July, Mr. Rokuro Mizuno, Chief of General Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry, requested Tohoku Military Government Region Welfare Officer to exert military government pressure on Akita, Miyagi, Iwate and Hokkaido Prefectures to induce the establishment of separate Welfare Sections. At present Welfare is under General Affairs Section in these four prefectures.

2. If SMGO approves of attached draft, it will be typed as a letter to the Commanding Officer of each military government team involved, submitted to Chief of Staff for approval, to Adjutant General for signature, and returned to SMGO for delivery.

J. W. Rourke. J. R.

See ref
S capm 945
Local Autonomy, Lab 67
6 D 9 2
0 M 20
Phoned 4 teams to check compliance.
22

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D R A F T

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
APO 309

AG 353.81 (D) 13 July 1948

SUBJECT: Reorganization of Prefectural Welfare Sections

TO :

1. Attention is invited to provisions of paragraph 3, SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946, subject: "Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities," which directs the Japanese Covernment to cause to be established in prefectural governments a Bureau of Welfare.

2. Local Autonomy Law (Law Number 67, dated 17 April 1947, as amended by Law Number 169, dated 7 December 1947) makes mandatory the establishment of a separate Department of Welfare in each prefecture and does not authorize the combination of the department with other governmental activities.

3. It is noted that the provisions, cited above, have not been complied with in _____ Prefecture.

4. The Commanding Officer of _____ Military Government Team will exercise supervision of compliance with the provisions of references cited in paragraph 1, AND 2, above.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

D R A F T

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Kenji Shinohee, 25 June 45
Published by Welfare Section, Nagano Pref.

WELFARE CONFERENCE OF KANTO REGION

I. Program

8. June
Part of morning
A. Place Shinano Education Society Building
B. Attendanse 126 members
1. Opening Address 8. 30
Nagano Provost Marshall Major Stratton
2. Greeting
Eight Army Captain Neree
3. Special Speech
G. H. Q. P. H. W. Mr. Mercason
4. Closing Address
Captain Neree
Part of Afternoon (only Japanese members)
A/ Place Prefectural Brewing Laboratory
1. Opening Address 13. 15
Chief of Child Welfare Department Mr. Kojima
2. Discussion
3. Closing Address Captain Neree

9. June
Part of Morning
A. Place Shinano Education Society Building
B. Attendanse 105 members
1. Opening Address Captain Neree
2. Special Speech Mr. Truax
3. Discussion
4. Greeting Representative of RALA centre comittee
Closing Address Captain Neree
Part of Afternoon
A. Incooperative Conference
Attendances were limited only within chief of deparment and section.
1. Opening Address 13. 30
Captain Nreree
2. Discussion
~~Greeting~~
3. Greeting Chief of public protecting section Social Department Welfare Mini.
4. Discussing
5. Closing Address 15. 00
B. Conference of Japanese Members
(Place Prefectural brewing laboratory)
1. Opening Address 15. 20
Chief of public protecting section of social department
2. Discussion
3. Closing Address 16. 30
Chief of public protecting section of social department

10. June
Part of Morning

(21)

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STATUS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Period _____ to _____

Prefecture	Penicillin Sodium Oxford Units 100,000	Penicillin Sodium Oxford Units 200,000	Vaccine Typhus 20 cc Bottle	Napharsen 10 .06 GM Amp	Napharsen 10 .06 GM Amp	Bismuth Subsalicylate 60 cc. Bottle	Sulfathiazole 1,000 tabs 7.7 grains	Duster Powder Insecticide	Insecticide DDT Emulsion Concentrate	Insecticide Liquid Finish Spray	Insecticide Spray Residual Effect	Insecticide Powder Louse 2 oz. Can
Hokkaido												
Akita												
Aomori												
Fukushima												
Iwate												
Miyagi												
Niigata												
Yamagata												
Chiba												
Gunma												
Ibaraki												
Nagano												
Saitama												
Tochigi												
Yamanashi												

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A. Place Shinano Education Society Building

1. About Social Insurance
   a. Opening Address 8. 40. Public Health
      Chief of general afairs section of Welfare Ministry ~~social~~ dep.
   b. Illustration of instructive articles of Public Health Department
      9. 00 - 10.00
   c. Discussion 10.00 - 11. 00
   d. Closing Address 11.30
2. About the community chest
   Office master of central comittee of the community chest
3. Discussion
4. Closing Address

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REQUEST FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Prefecture _____

Date _____

The following supplies are needed in this prefecture for _____

_____

(General statement of proposed use - detailed substantiating statement attached)

and are not available. Request is therefore made that they be supplied by the occupation forces. The attached substantiating statement is correct and all supplies received on the basis of this request will be used only for the purpose described therein.

NOMENCLATURE	UNIT	QUANTITY REQUESTED	QUANTITY ISSUED	CATALOG COST PER UNIT	CATALOG COST TOTAL

15% to cover packaging, handling and transportation _____

TOTAL COST _____

Individual or agency authorized to receive supplies _____

_____

Address _____

Request approved by: _____
(Signature of chief public health official)

_____
(Position or title) (Address)

* *

RECEIPT

Above supplies received _____
(Signature of authorized individual)

Issuing Officer: _____
(Siganture and rank)

DATE _____ ORGANIZATION _____

FORM 105 MIL GOVT - A-7