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File

WELFARE CONFERENCE Nov. 10, 1949

Present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Woodrow.
Messrs. Isomura, Kageyama, Miki, Sakai, Gomi, Kurokawa, Sakurai, Tsukamoto, Momata & Okada.
Interpreters: Koyama, Arima, Sugino

1. Recent personnel changes in the Welfare Bureau were reported by Mr. Isomura as follows:

a. Mr. Seiichi Shimaoka of the General Affairs Section transfered to the post of Juvenile Section Chief replacing Mr. Tsuno who was reassigned as Harbor Section Chief, Construction Bureau.

b. Mr. Ryohei Saito, General Affairs Section replaces Mr. Ezoe of the Welfare Livelihood Section which is consolidated with the Consumer's Cooperative Section. This Section will handle the programs of occupational loans, public pawnshops, public baths and public restaurants. Mr. Kikuchi, former Chief of Con. Co-op. Section was re-assigned as Chief Secretary, Governor's Office.

c. No other major changes were made in the Welfare Bureau but the general personnel changes included the voluntary resignation of Vice-Govs. Yamada and Sumida and Mr. Uehira, Chief General Affairs Bureau.

Inter-bureau transfers have been more or less a customary policy and up to Governor Yasui's administration these often occurred annually. This is the first time that many of the posts have been held two or more years. It is believed to be the largest re-assignment of personnel since Governor Yasui took office and has affected about fifty employees. It is generally understood that the Tokyo-To Assembly desires and recommends many of the changes.

2. In regard to the contemplated regulation for the control of social work and collection of donations Mr. Isomura reiterated that there is a definite need for an early consideration because public soliciting is becoming more and more common and there are indications of preference to ward these collections rather than to community chest allocations. This trend was clearly manifested at the recent all Japan Social Work Conference by the recommendation and support for establishment of a single welfare agency, increase of welfare subsidies and alienation from community chest aid.

As concrete examples the Salvation Army, Love Campaign and Saisei Kai programs were mentioned. Mr. Isomura informed that the Love Campaign, which receives no welfare subsidies or community chest

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allocations, is at present promoting a program to accelerate repatriation and holding a one week publicity campaign beginning on the 11th. The Yokohama Saisei Kai is making parallel efforts and launched a campaign for a TB fund by using white roses as donation tokens.

3. Mr. Miki reported that the recent Patricia Typhoon only skidded along the shores of Tokyo-To but played considerable havoc in Hachijo, Oshima and Miyake where 462 homes were damaged. The Protection Section issued relief supplies of blankets, clothing, towels, etc.. Mr. Miki promised to submit a detailed report later.

4. Mr. Tsukamoto spoke again relative to the plans for the announced that an in-service training course for the very near future. Mr. Tsukamoto intends to present the plans to Mrs. Callow for suggestion.

5. Mr. Kurokawa informed that the Yoikuin reconstruction will begin before the end of the month and invited Mrs. Callow to the ground-breaking ceremony which will soon be held.

6. Mrs. Callow reviewed one of the Jimusho inspections and spoke of the custom of obliging recipients to make courtesy calls on the Minsei-iin in acknowledgement of receiving their D.L.S. assistance. She advised that P.A. clients should not be placed in any position of gratitude, because the Minsei-iin should offer his services as a duty and not as a favor.

P.A.

Mr. Monata was instructed by Mr. Isomura to make this point clear to all personnel of the P.A. offices so that the Minsei-iin will be duly advised.

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Weekly Welfare Conference

Oct. 27, 1949 - Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Koyama, Sugino

Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Kagiyama, Tsuno, Yamashita, Momata, Gomi & Kikuchi.

The conference came to order at 10 a.m..

1. Mr. Miki informed that the Helen Keller Campaign Fund has been divided into 20 million yen for the East Japan H. K. Zaidan and 10 million yen for the West Japan H. K. Zaidan, which will institute relief programs for the handicapped, eye recovery and treatment, relief and education for the deaf and dumb and prevention of blindness. The East Japan H. K. Zaidan will absorb the Mojin Kaikan, which will constitute 80% of its projects. Tokyo-To will not be actively connected with the Zaidan, but will reserve the right to advise, inspect and supervise. Mr. Isomura will be a member of the directors' board whose chairman will probably be Mr. Takahashi of the Chamber of Commerce. The Governor will serve only in an advisory capacity. The West Zaidan has chosen Mr. Iwahashi for its standing director but no suitable person has yet been found for the East Zaidan.

Mr. Hara's blind prevention federation has been eliminated from special consideration by including its projects in the new Zaidan. The Mainichi Shimbun which has been a big factor in the success of the H. K. Campaign has been under consideration for a place on the board of directors.

2. The administrative costs of the vagrant mothers' dormitory (Mikaeri Ryo, Hinomoto, Ajiro, etc.) have been increased from 6 yen to ¥ 23.10 per day; payment retroactive to April 1949. This is applicable to cases on DLS. From the employed mothers less than 10 yen per day in accordance to individual income may be collected.

3. A joint meeting of the welfare and fire brigade officials were held 2 days ago to discuss the problem of transporting charity cases as it has been the custom to have accommodations provided by the fire brigade. The discussions disclosed the fact that both parties failed in making proper contacts for cooperation and agreed to operate two-way contacts smoothly hereafter so that the bureau will aid in placing the patients and the fire brigade will answer the bureau calls. However, the fire brigade's transportation ~~are~~ is for disaster relief primarily and the welfare bureau feels that it should be able to take on full responsibilities for its daily needs. Mr. Isomura will try to obtain ambulances or arrange for the use of such vehicles. The bureau will

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also designate hospitals in districts for the intake and arrange for payments of the costs upon proper requisitions.

Mrs. Callow was of the opinion that a good ambulance system is most desirable for both the private and charity cases and urged a systematic operation of the vehicles so that private charges might defray the expenses of the charity cases.

4. The draft for the regulation of social service works is now being composed. Mr. Isomura informs that it will define social service projects, regulate the collection of donations and require reports of all donations.

5. In regard to amendment of the local autonomy law the Ministry has finally taken a definite stand on not releasing welfare responsibilities to the wards. However, the ward chiefs are still hoping and now soliciting the aid of the diet members who are on the committee, taking advantage of the coming election campaigns. The Governor who must necessarily keep his political connections to some extent is moderately inclined to transfer a small portion of the powers to alleviate the present antagonistic situation. The wards are primarily interested in reclaiming the health centers and the construction bureau responsibilities, and not pressing the welfare issue.

P.F.

Mr. Isomura's personal opinion before the Kitty Typhoon disaster would have been to share a great deal of the powers with the wards but since then he has discovered that political involvement in the wards make such a move most unwise, and undesirable. He and Mrs. Callow agreed that the P. A. program should be completely divorced from politics.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45.

Sugino

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Institution Conference

Oct. 26, 1949 - 9:30 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Woodrow, Sugino

Messrs. Shibaoka, Sekine, Sakurai, Yamashita, Sekioka and Otake.

1. Mr. Shibaoka reported on the findings of the Seiyu Home investigation which was prompted by complaints of the local community. The inspectors found that 15 out of the 20 inmates who were admitted in 2 years had escaped and the remaining 5 cases were put to work for the institution without benefit of any rehabilitation programs. The Bureau could not approve the operation of the new building because facilities for fire prevention were inadequate. LARA distributions were not properly recorded and necessitated further investigation. The private maternity home owned by the Seiyu Home chief seemed to be very profitable. In view of the fact that there was no rehabilitation program and the institution's contribution to society was so small, the inspectors felt that it was not an asset to the welfare set-up.

Mr. Shibaoka remarked that the rehabilitation program for the 'street girls' has been most unsatisfactory because of the small number of girls who have been given any kind of attention. Out of 2,000 of such girls only about 165 have been institutionalized --- usually under unsatisfactory conditions.

Mrs. Callow was of the opinion that it would be better to do good case work for a few than to spread poor work among many in badly managed institutions.

2. The status of the Shone Hoikuen was questioned by the Team. The Bureau explained that the institution, which was largely for Koreans (13 Koreans and 3 Japaneses), was housed in a building owned by the Korean Federation and operated largely on the donations from the Federation. The Bureau has been expecting some changes in connection with the recent dissolution of the Korean federations.

Mrs. Callow advised that no encouragement should be given because the authorities have not been in favor of pouring government subsidy into Korean operated institutions.

3. The inspection of Kotobashi Boshi Ryo was brought up for discussion with emphasis on applying room rent to repairs and maintenance. Mr. Yamashita informed that plans for rent collections have been under consideration since a year ago but slow administration has delayed the operation of the system. The Ministry has just decided on the rent rate and instructed that collection should be made from August. The Koto-

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bashi Boshi Ryo inmates have been paying on a tentative basis since August.

Mrs. Callow suggested that a fair rent should be collected so that repairs could be made possible.

4. The criterion upon which minimum standards certificates have been issued was questioned.

The Bureau men explained that up to the end of this year a certain amount of leniency was recommended by the Ministry because of poor economic conditions. About 70 were given certificates of inspection with recommendations for improvements. Half of these complied with the present lenient standards and only 12 met all the requirements. Ikusei Ba is one of the 12.

5. The importance of keeping complete records in institutions was emphasized. The records of Chuo Jido Sodanjo were specially criticized, because a recent inspection showed several that were incomplete. Mr. Sekine was requested to instruct the Sodanjo and the protection institutions to keep the record channels well supervised so that placement information and protection histories of all inmates could be available in all responsible places.

The conference closed at 11:05.

Sugino

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Child Welfare Conference

Oct. 25, 1949 - 10 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Sugino, Mr. Tsuno

1 Mr. Tsuno gave an account of the Hiroshima All Japan Minsei-iin Convention. He particularly mentioned Mr. Neff's address which seemed to have encouraged the Minsei-iin greatly. Mr. Neff was of the opinion that the Minsei-iin system has been successful to a considerable degree inspite of criticisms from various quarters and pointed out that the past three years' of experience should have given them adequate preparation for the next development stage, which should place emphasis on professional attitude, more consideration of quality of work and proper qualifications of the Minsei-iin.

Group three of the convention was formed for the discussion of juvenile problems. Tokyo was represented by several Jido-iin. Mr. Tanaka of Kanda was among them. The following subjects were presented for consideration.

a. (Tokyo) Adjustments necessary for the expedient and efficient operation of the revised juvenile law.

b. (Kanagawa) Release of Jido-iin functions from the Minsei-iin - or provide for the appointment of Jido-iin without dual responsibilities.

c. (Kanagawa) A consideration of a law by which the Boshi group may be given protection and aid in its own special category.

d. (Kanagawa) Extension of period for educational aid to P.A. families that send their children beyond the primary schools.

e. (Chiba) Need of younger social workers, because of the prevalent practice of employing 2nd and 1st grade officials who are advanced in years.

Mr. Tsuno found opportunity to visit the Hiroshima and Kochi prefectural children's centers. He commented on the five buildings but remarked that the institutions were still quite new and did not have intensive programs.

2. Report on the institution baseball match informed that Hoda Jido Gakuin won the final play-off in the junior league, which is composed of boys under age 15. The senior league of boys between ages 15 and 18 is scheduled to play the finals at the end of the week. Seimei and the Shin Nippon Gakuin are the contestants.

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There were no more reports and the meeting closed at 11:00.

Sugino

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File

Minutes of the Weekly Welfare Conference

October 20, 1949 - Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Koyama, Sugino.

Messrs. Isomura, Mikoshiba, Miki, Kageyama, Sakurai, Kikuchi, Ogino, Yamashita, Gomi & Kurokawa.

The conference was called to order at 10:05. Bureau reports were first in order.

1. a. The public security regulation was passed last night at 22:30 o'clock inspite of strenuous opposition by the Socialist Party in the preliminary subcommittee debate, where only 5 out of 11 scheduled speakers were able to take the floor under Ishihara's tactful chairmanship. A "face-saving" walk-out of 36 Socialists from the final committee discussion resulted in an overwhelming victory of 69 to 1 for the passage of the regulation. (The 1 opposing vote was the lone Communist.)

There were about 300 persons in the Assembly Hall and another 300 outside the building. Most of them seemed to have been Communist members. However, the police kept a good control of the crowd and no demonstrations were seen.

The new regulation will be enforced after the 21st. Formerly applications for public gatherings did not require approval but this regulation calls for formal permit and then 48 hours' notice. It also provides for the right to add stipulations. Permit of publication only. (see reverse side)

b. Applications for the occupation loan has been received since the 17th. 5,000 blanks have been distributed but so far there have been only about 1,000 returns. However, more are expected before the deadline which is set at the end of the month.

Mr. Isomura reported that a group of 30 Koreans demanded special hearing in regard to rights to the occupational loan but only three were given audiences and informed that the loan should be available to a Korean, too, provided that he could meet all requirements including that of being an active voter who has paid up his taxes. He added that information regarding the Communist Party's instruction on the occupational loan is being submitted to the team.

c. Mr. Miki reported on the all Japan Minsei-iin Convention at Hiroshima and remarked that there was very little to gain because discussion periods were very much limited. Sightseeing in the bombed city seemed to have been the biggest attraction to the more than 6,000 delegates from all parts of Japan.

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d. Mr. Yamashita informed that the Emperor and Empress completed their scheduled visit of institutions yesterday without mishaps.

e. Mr. Kurokawa told about a donation to Yoikuin of 19 boxes (24 dozens) of diapers last week by a Mrs. Morrison.

2. There were no more reports but Mr. Isomura informed that the Bureau was disturbed over the Ward Chiefs' direct negotiations with the Ministries for the transfer of responsibilities such as DLS, Child Welfare and the Health Centers to Ward administration under the assumption that Shoup's tax recommendations make this move most desirable. There is a great deal of political significance because the Ward chiefs are apparently preparing their way for next year's election.

P.H.

Mrs. Callow was inclined to think that the Shoup recommendations have been misinterpreted and desired to see the English version of it. Mr. Isomura directed Mr. Gomi to forward a copy to the Team's Welfare Section.

3. Mrs. Callow questioned the interpretation of employable persons as applied to the care of mothers with children especially, because complaints have been heard to the effect that Minsei-~~bin~~ Jimusho officials often disagreed with the front-line social workers who prefer to place such cases on full P.A.. It was suggested that the matter be cleared and made known to all parties concerned so that everyone in the field would make the same interpretation.

P.A.

The conference adjourned at 11:45.

1-a. All that is required now is the acceptance of the application by the Supt. of W.A.D. If he wishes to add certain stipulations, he may refuse to accept until same are agreed upon - such as "No disturbance of Official Services" - "Prevention of danger" etc.

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File Eye

Minutes of the Institution Conference

October 19, 1949 - 9:30 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Woodrow & Sugino

Messrs. Muramatsu, Sekine, Sekioka, Imaizumi & Koonosu

This week's conference reviewed the inspection reports of Honan Boshi Ryo, Seiyu Home, and Meguro Wakaba Ryo.

1. a. Honan Boshi Ryo was given a rating of "good" with special commendation on general cleanliness. However, criticism was made on the fact that 12 Boshi families (34 persons) with income of more than 1,000 yen from their employed children were occupying some of the quarters. Consideration for immediate replacement of these 12 families was strongly recommended in view of the fact that there has long been an urgent need of more quarters for mothers with small children.

b. The report on Seiyu Home drew many unfavorable comments from the Bureau members. It was reported that the Bureau has sent an investigation team this morning to audit the books and make thorough inspection of all conditions at the institution because the local community complained of mishandling of LARA distributions and improper operation of the establishment in general.

There was considerable suspicion cast upon the matter of infant placement but no one present could give definite information.

Mrs. Callow read a SCAP report which remarked that the Seiyu Home was operating a profitable, private maternity home with the aid of public funds and completely failing in its rehabilitation program for the street girls who have been put to work for the benefit of the institution.

There was concensus of opinion that the Seiyu Home should not be considered as a worthy welfare project.

c. According to Mr. Sekine Meguro Wakaba Ryo has been slowly, but gradually, improving since April, when the staff was completely changed. However, lack of experience in operation of orphanages and hardships that could not be alleviated in the very much damaged army barracks have been causes for its slow strides.

The communists who were leaders in the April Incident have been dismissed from their posts but they have remained in quarters of the institution. The woman who was involved in the incident was placed in a mental hospital after examination but she has recently escaped and re-

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turned to the Meguro quarters. The authorities have been insisting on the immediate removal of all parties connected with that April incident and the transfer of the woman has been arranged with her relatives.

2. Setagaya Nujiin, which is apparently efficiently supervised by the Health Bureau, was pointed out as a good example of a well operated institution. Mrs. Callow specially commented on the cleanliness of the inmates and suggested that Yoikuin might try to do a little more along that line.

The conference adjourned at 11 a.m.

Sugino

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file

Minutes of the Child Welfare Conference

October 18, 1949 - 10 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Sugino
Mr. Sekine. (Mr. Tsuno was absent as he was attending the All Japan Minsei-iin Convention at Hiroshima.)

1. Mr. Sekine reported that the check-up of the institution children, who may be returned to their homes, has just been completed and the social workers have begun the investigation of conditions in the homes. It has been found that more than one half of the cases have been outside prefectural children. The Tokyo-To Juvenile Section has already informed the prefectural juvenile offices that it has decided to return these children for local care and requested full cooperation in preparing their replacement. Also, requisitions for the payment of the legal 10% care expenses have been forwarded. Objections and difficulties might arise but Tokyo-To has taken a definite stand in order to realize the desired results.

2. For the Juvenile Week in November (Nov. 14 - 21) Tokyo-To is not planning any special programs, for there is no available fund. Mr. Sekine informed that local Jido-iin meetings in various sections of Tokyo will be about the limit of the Juvenile Section's program and it is requesting the privilege of joint sponsorship of the Welfare Ministry's plans.

3. Nothing definite has been heard of the UNICEF clothes distribution. Mr. Sekine offered to contact the ministry for information on the matter.

4. There were two requests from Mrs. Callow.

a. Arrangement for the Affiliated Christian Women's Association to visit Aiikuen on the afternoon of October 31st.

b. Attention to a vagrant child who has been reported to be begging in the Marunouchi section near the Mitsubishi Shoji Building. Mr. Sekine promised to give his personal attention to the above matters.

5. Lastly a report on the use of Hiropon by the vagrant children was submitted.

The conference was closed at 11 a.m..

Sugino

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Report regarding Hiropon Addicts among Vagrant Children

Hiropon addicts among the Chuo Jido Sodanjo inmates were first noticed in December of 1948. Since then it has been found that the use of the drug has become more or less a 'stylish mode' among the vagrants. It has also been found that users suffered various damaging effects generally both mentally and physically.

The following figures have been compiled from records of 2,132 vagrant children who were admitted to the Child Center during the period of January to September of 1949. The data cannot be expected to be absolutely correct, because it is reasonable to believe that many children keep the matter a deep secret and hypodermic punctures are not always detectable. The true figures may be much larger than those given in this study.

Various reasons were given by the addicts for the constant desire of the drug. Some actually enjoyed the effect of hiropon, others claimed that the drug made them 'bold and enduring' and others liked it because it caused a loss of appetite and meant that they didn't have to look for food strenuously.

Hiropon is supposed to be administered subcutaneously but many took it intravenously in order to realize immediate results. 2 to 3 injections a day were taken by most of the users. The greatest amount used was 40 ampoules a day. Syringes and needles were usually unsterile and the children administered the injection on each other or themselves.

There was a time when hiropon was sold according to narcotic regulations but special supervision was lifted so that it could be bought in any drug store for 80 to 130 yen a box (10 ampoules). It has since appeared on the market under various trade names such as Hospitan, Pan-Prosectrin, Agotin-neo-Agotin, etc..

The addicts are pale and thin --- often emaciated from diet restriction. They are extremely thirsty most of the time. Nervous breakdown, malnutrition and pulmonary diseases are common among them.

The figures show that a large group begin taking hiropon just from curiosity. They also show that inmates under 14 who are sent by the family court are largely addicts and more than half of the runaways are hiropon users.

In recent months the public has been concerned with this hiropon problem and in some parts of Japan suggestion for the discontinuation of its manufacture is proposed. Pharmacists in Kyushu and the Kansai area will probably agree to stop the sale of hiropon. Tokyo druggists are considering similar measures.

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//////////////// Hiropon Addicts Taken in at Chuo Jido Sodanjo ////////////////////

Month		sent from Family Court M	F	TOTAL	Delinq. & boarder: delinq. under 14 M	F	TOTAL	Others M	F	TOTAL	TOTAL M	F	TOTAL
	A	36	5	41				97	75	172	133	80	213
Jan.	H	8	2	10				0	0	0	8	2	10
	H%	22.0	40.0	24.4				0.0	0.0	0.0	6	2	8
	A	67	9	76				103	57	160	176	66	236
Feb.	H	10	1	11				11	0	1	11	1	12
	H%	15.0	11.0	14.5				0.9	0.0	0.6	6.5	1.5	5.1
	A	48	12	60				90	36	126	138	48	186
Mar.	H	13	2	15				0	1	1	13	3	16
	H%	27.0	167.0	25.0				0.0	2.8	0.8	9.0	62.0	86.0
	A	103	13	116				66	43	109	169	56	225
Apr.	H	31	2	33				0	0	0	31	2	33
	H%	30.0	15.3	28.4				0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	3.5	14.6
	A	66	13	79				96	22	118	162	35	197
May	H	12	1	13				1	0	1	13	1	14
	H%	18.1	7.6	16.4				1.0	0.0	0.8	8.0	2.8	7.1
	A	52	6	58	13	1	14	117	40	157	182	47	229
June	H	17	1	18	7	0	7	3	2	5	27	3	30
	H%	30.7	16.6	31.0	53.8	0.0	50.0	1.7	5.0	3.1	14.8	6.3	13.1
	A	40	2	42	62	2	64	60	18	78	162	22	184
July	H	21	0	21	39	1	40	5	1	6	65	2	67
	H%	52.5	0.0	50.0	62.9	50.0	62.5	8.3	5.5	7.6	40.1	9.0	36.4
	A	50	5	55	73	6	79	155	50	205	278	61	331
Aug.	H	27	2	29	54	3	57	4	2	5	85	7	92
	H%	54.0	40.0	52.7	73.9	50.0	72.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	30.6	11.3	27.1
	A	17	7	24	84	18	102	98	39	137	199	64	323
Sept.	H	7	2	9	56	11	67	10	2	12	73	15	88
	H%	41.1	28.5	41.6	66.6	61.1	65.6	10.2	5.1	8.7	36.6	25.0	27.2
	A	479	72	551	232	27	259	832	380	1263	1593	479	2132
TOTAL	H	146	13	159	156	15	171	24	8	32	326	36	362
	H%	30.4	18.0	29.0	67.2	55.5	66.0	2.7	2.1	2.5	20.5	7.5	16.9

Note: A = admissions

H = hiropon users

H% = percent of children who use hiropon

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MONTH		Those sent by the Family Court			Those under age 14			Others			TOTALS		
		M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
June	R:	46	1	47	7	0	7	27	7	34	80	10	90
	H:	17	1	18	7	0	7	3	2	5	27	3	30
	E:	16	1	17	5	0	7	2	2	4	23	3	26
July	R:	23	3	26	40	2	42	15	4	19	78	8	87
	H:	21	0	21	39	1	40	5	1	6	65	2	67
	E:	17	0	17	34	1	35	5	1	6	56	2	58
August	R:	23	1	24	83	2	85	42	7	48	148	10	158
	H:	27	2	29	54	3	57	4	2	5	85	7	92
	E:	21	1	22	52	2	54	3	2	5	76	5	81
Sept.	R:	9	2	11	43	4	47	28	2	29	79	8	87
	H:	7	2	9	56	11	67	10	2	12	73	15	88
	E:	7	1	8	40	4	44	8	2	10	55	7	62
TOTAL	R:	101	7	108	173	8	181	112	20	132	386	35	421
	H:	72	5	77	156	15	171	22	7	29	250	27	277
	E:	61	3	64	131	7	138	18	5	23	210	15	225
%	E/R:	65.8	42.8	59.2	75.7	87.5	76.3	16.0	25.0	18.4	54.4	42.5	53.3
%	E/H:	84.7	60.0	83.1	83.8	46.6	80.7	81.8	71.4	79.3	84.0	55.5	81.2

Note: R = runaway inmates

H = Hiropon addicts

E = " " who escaped

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Number of Addicts Classified by Reasons for Using Hiropon

Ages	Curiosity A	Curiosity B	Curiosity C	Curiosity D	Urged by others A	Urged by others B	Urged by others C	Urged by others D	To work better A	To work better B	To work better C	To work better D	uncertain A	uncertain B	uncertain C	uncertain D	TOTAL
10		1															1
11		2		1	1		1	1									6
12		1												1			2
13		13		4	1	1											19
14	1	21				7				1			1				31
15		17		1		6											24
16		4	1			1	2			4							12
17	3	18		3		4			2								30
18		21	1			8											30
19		3				2			1	3							9
TOTAL:	4	101	2	9	2	29	3	1	3	8			1	1			164

Note: A = boarder delinquents

B = delinquents

C = wayward (those who left their homes)

D = vagrant children

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Minutes of the Weekly Institution Conference

October 5th, 1949 - 9 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Woodrow, Sugino

Messrs. Sekine, Shibaoka, Yamashita, Sakurai, Sekioka and Otake.

This was the first meeting.

1. This morning's Nippon Times article on Matsuda Boshi Ryo at Itabashi was discussed to point out the misrepresentation of facts and "sob stories" which were intended to draw public sympathy for Community Chest collections. Mrs. Callow advised that misinformations should not be permitted to be publicized but emphasis on constructive aid and improvements, which the last Community Chest provided, should be give adequate publicity because that would do more toward good collections.

Mr. Sekine was requested to take up the matter with the Times reporter, Mrs. Tsugi Shiraishi, who was the author of the above article.

2. The inspection report of Hinomoto Ushigome Ryo was presented for review and discussion. The following findings were taken up.

a. Five repat families were still living among the 189 Boshi in the overcrowded dormitory.

b. The quarters were dirty and disorderly. The 4 outside latrines were most unsanitary.

c. There has been no distribution of LARA goods for the period of May, June and July. They were stored away in a deplorable condition.

d. The Home Work which is operated in the dormitory paid only 150 to 250 yen per month per person for 6 to 7 hours' work over a period of ten to twenty days.

e. The chief collected 350 yen monthly from every working inmate, presumably to pay for supplementary foods.

Mr. Yamashita promised to check into these matters tomorrow. He thought that the 350 yen collected for food might be justifiable in a sense, for the 1,414 yen grant per person could hardly provide 3 good meals with the present range of commodity prices.

Mrs. Callow pointed out that that might be the case for one person but a large mass as for the 189 persons at the Boshi Ryo could certainly operate more advantageously and put up much better meals than on an individual basis.

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3. The Salvation Army Seko-Ryo was discussed next. Special mention was made of the 4 adults (age 19-21), who were legal-protection cases before the institution because a child welfare project, being kept there as workers in the workshop without pay, while receiving public assistance.

Mrs. Callow informed that since the Jinsen-Juku incident the former legal-protection institutions, which the child welfare program took over, have been more or less a target of criticism and point of special surveillance. She advised that thorough investigation be made of Seko-Ryo and other similar institutions.

4. A résumé of the inspections of four day-nurseries, Kanda, Shinagawa, Boshi-Aiiku-Kai and Kachidoki, was presented.

The Team found that out of 474 children, who were registered in the four day-nurseries, 88 were on relief and the others were from families with an average income of 10 to 12 thousand yen monthly. 347 of the children had both parents, 115 had their mothers and 12 had only fathers. There were no orphans.

The Bureau men immediately recognized that the purpose of the day-nursery had been difeated, when the majority of the mothers of the children were not employed mothers, because the day-nurseries were supposed to have been provided for mothers who had no place to leave their children while working.

In regard to the ¥ 149.30 subsidy per child Mr. Shibaoka explained that some of the amount was refunded to Tokyo-To from all cases that could pay tuitions in part or in full. .....The regulations call for settlement quarterly and the refund is added to the general treasury for the day-nurseries to be used in subsequent allocations.

5. An individual citizenship check-up of inmates of institutions was suggested in order to know how many would be Tokyo people for whom the Bureau should be responsible and how many might be returned to prefectures, where the local governments should be made responsible.

Mr. Sekine explained the intricacies of the Japanese Koseki system which made it so difficult to force a prefecture to be responsible for its Koseki holders and suggested that some sort of settlement regulation should be considered so that one became a citizen of Tokyo only after a specific resident term and thereby keep the undesirable population at a minimum.

6. Several institutions that have been considered to be of good standard were mentioned to show the Bureau men what might be desired of well operated institutions.

Ikusei En was pointed out as a model.

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Salesio was considered very good provided that regimentation could be done away with.

Shakujii for its type was commended as an acceptable institution..

Next week's conference was planned for 9:30 a.m. instead of 9, as the office men desired a little more time at their respective posts.

The meeting adjourned at 11:50.

Sugino

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File - Conference

Minutes of the Institution Inspection Oct. 12, 1949
9:40 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Woodrow, Sugino

Messrs. Yamashita, Otake, Shibaoka, Sekine, Sekioka, Sakurai

1. Mrs. Callow introduced the Welfare Section's new system of institution rating explained in detail the 25 points for general appearance of the institution, 25 points for care of the inmates and 50 points for the program. Several inspection reports were reviewed to show the rating that were made according to the above mentioned system.

Wakaba Ryo with a rating of 55, classified as poor, was brought before the meeting to point out some of the findings that gave the institution the poor rating. Attention was called to the admission of outside prefecture cases and boys beyond the age of child welfare care. A 19 year old inmate, who was kept on public assistance in spite of the fact that his parents were known to live in Hiroshima, was mentioned as an example of such irregularities.

Mr. Shibaoka said that he will make plans for a general check of the inmates of the institutions.

2. The inspection report of Komazawa Boshi-Ryo was discussed and explanation regarding P.A. to inmates with income was requested. Mr. Yamashita siad that this dormitory was established for the protection of the vagrant mothers with children and the program should include correction of bad social habits so that after a few months of guidance and training in wholesome living the inmates might be transferred to the ordinary Boshi-Ryo. In the correction program these inmates should learn to support themselves, if possible. In a few cases the women earned enough so that they could pay the 1,425 yen fee for board and room and in many cases only 350 yen could be collected according to regulation, because their incomes did not exceed 1,425 yen. The deficit has been supplemented by Tokyo-To. The transfers to ordinary Boshi-Ryo establishments have been very slow because in most cases it has taken much time and effort to nurture a desire for good, respectable living in these "fallen women".

3. The Protection Section reported that Ushigome Ryo was inspected last week and changes were planned according to suggestions and recommendations made by the team. The following improvements have been commenced.

a. Laundry facilities

b. Three tsubo addition to the toilets

c. Immediate distribution of LARA goods that have been reserved .

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for "emergency needs".

d. Systematic cleaning program that will keep the place clean and orderly.

e. The home-work situation was examined and found that Akiba Kunio (Nishi-Okubo 4-chome $170), a "broker", was furnishing work on what he termed fair wages and the transactions were strictly on private, individual basis. The institution officials remarked that they were looking for piece jobs that paid better wages.

4. Tokyo-To's inspection report on Fuetsu-Ryo in Nagano was taken up for discussion. Mr. Sekine said that this institution was at one time operating three places, but poor management and inefficiency of the staff caused the closing of two, leaving the present one. It has been having similar difficulties. In view of the fact that the chief and staff are so young and inexperienced and therefore not fully qualified for institution responsibilities, they can not be considered assets to the welfare program. Just as soon as the institution census is completed and reduction of protection homes is begun, the Fuetsu-Ryo will be one of the first to be put out of operation. Mr. Sekine added that admitting only pre-school children because of school difficulties is another prefectural entrusted institution that is not contributing much and may be considered in the reduction program.

The conference closed at 11:40.

Sugino

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Child Welfare Conference Oct. 11, 1949, 10 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Sugino

Messrs. Tsuno and Sekine

1. Mr. Tsuno informed that a directive, Soshin #201, has been handed down from the office of the Cabinet Secretary Chief, Masuda and relayed down by the Welfare Ministry as Jihatsu 791-2, dated Sept. 21, 1949. It is in regard to formation of district committees in prefectures and local communities for the deliberation of juvenile problems. The directive outlines the organization as follows:

a. District units of juvenile problem deliberative committees shall be organized in order to foster a closer cooperation of all bodies whose purpose is to guide, protect and improve juveniles and promote more active operation of the delinquent prevention programs.

b. There shall be a unit in each prefecture, city, ward, town and village. Towns and villages may have joint committees, if such arrangement should be more convenient.

c. The committee members are to be selected from the following groups.

(1) Government offices

(2) Schools, education committee, social education committee

(3) Jido-Sodan-jo, social workers, Jido-iin, child welfare institutions, child welfare Shingikai

(4) Labor Standard Bureau, Women and Children Bureau, district employee's offices

(5) Police offices

(6) Juvenile protection and probation offices, federation of protection committees, juvenile reform, training and guidance institutions

(7) Family Court

(8) District procurators' offices

(9) P. T. A., recreation groups, religeous groups, social service groups, child welfare groups, crime prevention groups, women's organizations, young peoples' organizations, other related groups

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(10) Private individuals who are versed in matters of juvenile problems

d. Activities:

(1) Exchange of views and materials on local juvenile problems

(2) Promotion of program for the guidance and protection and improvement of juveniles

(3) To foster the cooperation of private and public organizations that aim for guidance, protection and improvement of juvenile

(4) Discussions on juvenile problems

(5) Other activities that may be deemed suitable to necessary

e. (1) The chiefs of the districts (governor and ward, town and village chiefs) or other suitable persons shall be responsible for the organization of these committees.

(2) The committees shall meet whenever necessary and shall function on its own accord.

(3) Expenses shall be met by the local offices.

f. November 14th --- 20th shall be designated as a week for the movement of improving juvenile protection and development.

Mr. Tsuno said that Tokyo-To could not agree with the above plan plans because it already has the Shingikai in the form of metropolitan and outlying district committees and the deliberative board composed of members from the police board, family court, education board, labor and welfare bureaus. In Mr. Tsuno's estimation these various Tokyo-To organizations have been functioning exactly like the proposed juvenile problem committee. Furthermore, he felt that special projects and activities would have dim possibilities for there are no funds available for such programs at present. However, Tokyo-To will try to fit into the national plan by adding few selected individuals to the existing organization and meet the requirement of the directive.

Mrs. Callow commented on the fact that past numerous committee deliberations have not resulted in concrete improvements of the juvenile problems and expressed the hope that more thought would be given to actual work at the base such as at the Chuo Jido Sodanjo.

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2. The remodeling plans of the Child Center were presented by a diagram which promised many improvements. The floor space appropriated by the staff is being taken over for the inmates so that the children will have larger quarters. There will be separate quarters for big boys, small boys and babies so that supervision can be more effective and adequate.

3. Decision on Tosuien is waiting final recommendation of the Child Welfare Shingikai. In the meantime Mr. Tsuno is going to make a personal investigation into the water and light improvements which are being claimed to be possible and also deciding factors.

The conference closed at 11:50.

Sugino

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File

////////// Minutes of the Weekly Welfare Conference //////////

October 6th, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.

Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Tsuno, Kikuchi, Sakurai, Maeda, Gomi, Tsukamoto and Kurokawa.

The conference was called to order at 10:25.

1. Mr. Miki gave the following informations regarding the repats from Manchuria.

a. The group seemed to be very different from previous repats in that they were appreciative of whatever aid they were given. A special delegation of 14 persons visited the bureau to express their gratitude. It was the first time that the Bureau had been thanked by repatriates. The incident was significant of the fact that red indoctrination had not taken root in them and that they were really happy to leave Manchuria.

At an informal round-table discussion the Bureau learned various matters concerning the Japanese who were left in Manchuria.

1) There were about 60,000 Jap in North China and 40,000 more in Manchuria in the summer. A large number have been pressed into army service. The boshi group and orphans were living under the worst conditions and were trying their utmost to return to Japan. 130 doctors and nurses have been mobilized by the communists in Moukden for the recent Canton campaign.

2) Relief to these people via the International Red Cross was suggested.

3) Everyone was eager for news of Japan. In regard to Japanese news the Bureau is contemplating a broadcast program for Japanese in Manchuria with the cooporation of the N. H. K., but the Red Cross relief presents quite a problem, as there is no assurance of delivery of goods judging from previous experiences of losing relief supplies en route.

The Health Bureau has agreed to give medical service to the repats at Tokiwa-Ryo by sending doctors to them regularly. 80% of the inmates are needing medical care and several require hospitalization.

b. The next group from Dairen includes 164 repats for Tokyo,----

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----84 males, 80 fenales. Thirty ofathem are under age 10. They are expected to arrive at Shinagawa on the 10th.

2. Mr. Kurokawa informed that regarding recent ration investigations at Yoikuin the TCAT Economic Section made a check which showed that ration irregularities were unavoidably caused by administrative difficulties in the Ward Office largely. The Itabashi Police did not intend to press charges but has recommended a change for a better system in the wards. The Yomiuri Newspaper has promised to print an article in an attempt to correct the previous one that has caused all the concern.

3. Mr. Tsuno informed that the Kami-shibai Association and the Educational Board are sponsoring an exhibition of kamishibai at Mitsukoshi sometime in the near future. Tokyo-To was requested to lend support as one of the sponsors but Mr. Tsuno has not yet agreed. Mrs. Callow said that the team objects to any control association of the kamishibai but does not disapprove of sponsorship to good causes for their legitimate and proper development.

4. In regard to special distribution for the Okinawans Mr. Miki informed that there has not been any official designation of specific distribution. Therefore, the Okinawans who requested a release of such goods were not given consideration by the Bureau. Mr. Miki reiterated that Okinawans are given assistance the same as any Japanese and have no reason for a special allocation. Mrs. Callow agreed that the Bureau was justified in its decision to reject the request.

5.

a. Mr. Isamura informed that there was no Ministry Conference on the first of this month. It is understood that according to the Shoup Plan much of the Ministry's authority will be diminished and at present the transfer of its authorities to local governments is being studied.

b. The Labor Ministry and the Labor Bureau stopped their subsidies for workshops and private industries. This will mean the close of many of the effected enterprises by the end of this year.

c. Occupation aid for those not on P. A. will be made available after the 15th of this month. Applicants are placed under strict investigation and examination of circumstances by the Examining Committees of the Ward and Tokyo-To. The maximum aid is 30,000 yen, which is loaned on 9% interest per year. No payments are required during the first year but the whole is payable in the following four years.

Qualifications call for 1 year's residence in Tokyo, paid up taxes, active business and stipulate that the applicant is a qualified voter.

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6. Informations on lotteries were requested. The Bureau explained that all lotteries were governmental and Tokyo-To or the prefectures may operate lotteries on approval of the Federal Government. Any bank may apply for the handling of the lotteries but so far the Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank) only has lid for the operation. A commission which is regulated by law is collected by the bank.

The conference closed at 11:40.

Sugino

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Child Welfare Weekly Conference Oct. 4, 1949 - 10 a.m.

Mrs. Callow

Mr. Tsuno and Mr. Sekine of the Juvenile Section.

1. Mr. Tsuno informed that the Child Welfare Deliberative Committee sent two members last week to Tosuien for additional investigation prior to final decision on closing the institution. Mr. Matsushima, one of the committee, was of the opinion that there would be a possibility of electrical connection which could improve various facilities of the institution, if extention from a Tokyo-To dredging plant that has been installed on a site on the Daiba can be approved.

The Team's Economic Section offered the information that the dredging installation was not on permanent basis and there has been talk of submerging a large portion of the Daiba Islands.

Mrs. Callow and Mr. Sekine felt that Tosuien should be closed because the problem of transporting adequate supply of drinking water and the menace of unsanitary conditions caused by refuse dumping in that section of the harbor are too difficult for Tokyo-To to cope with and overcome.

2. The Chuo Jido Sodanjo inspection reports were presented to show that only 3 of the more than 40 vagrant boys who were picked up recently were first offenders and the rest have been taken in as many as nine times. Mrs. Callow emphasized the need of more careful supervision by the staff and immediate detention program.

Mr. Tsuno said that Hagiyama has been approved for detention facilities and it is now waiting for the appropriation of necessary funds. The Chuo Jido Sodanjo will soon complete its reconstruction plans which will greatly help in preventing the inmates' escapes, but Mr. Tsuno recognizes the necessity of reorganizing the staff for better supervision and administration.

3. Complaint that the psychologists of the Chuo Jido Sodanjo were minimizing the importance of their duties in connection with the inmates and spending a great part of their time on out-door cases. Mr. Tsuno promised to look into that matter immediately. He proposed that consideration of service to out-door cases might be given to a limited number daily by fixing the maximum intake that will not hamper the care program of the indoor cases.

4. Recent activities were reported as follows.

a. The check on institution inmates has already succeeded in returning some children to their homes. The Juvenile Section intends to re-

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quest the institutions to send the children to their homes wherever conditions are permissible.

b. At the last private institution chiefs' meeting the Juvenile Section presented and discussed its inspection reports and requested that the institutions take up the bureau recommendations seriously so that subsequent reports will show improvements. The Juvenile Section stressed that the private institutions should not rely entirely on the subsidies but use them honestly as supplements to their own budgets, as intended, and pointed out that institutions that try to operate largely on subsidies do not come up to standard. It also introduced the idea that the ideal operation is one that requires no subsidy.

There was no further discussions and the meeting closed at 11:55.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

September 27th, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.

Messrs. Miki, Kageyama, Kikuchi, Tsuno, Maeda, Sakurai, Yamashita, Sakai, Tsukamoto, Momata & Gomi.

The meeting was called to order at 10:05.

I) Mr. Miki, who has been in Maizuru with the repats from Manchuria, reported the following:

1. Generally speaking the repats were anticommunists. Seventy percent of them were absolutely against communism, ten percent were neutral and the remaining twenty percent were slightly sympathetic and might be swayed under pressure.

2. Most of the repats had practically no baggage, for they were forced to accept transportation facilities on very short notice. Tuberculosis and V.D. were prevalent and even girls of 15 and 16 years were among the V.D. cases. Along with living aid and rehabilitation measures medical aid should be administered immediately, for it seemed most urgent.

3. Out of the 1209 repats, 71 persons including women and children (all civilians) are scheduled to arrive at Shinagawa at 9:47 this morning.

4. The repats seemed to have expected to see their "dream Japan" and were apparently quite disappointed at Maizuru, where there was no local plans for reception. However, the prefectural reception officials were appreciated in their efforts to help the morale of their repatriated charges. Much of their time and energy were demanded for personal assistance, telegraphic liason with families and program for communal entertainments.

There have been no incidents of concern except for two instances which were reported as follows:

a) Yesterday at Tsujido near Fujisawa three girls greeted the repat train with red flags singing the "Internationale". The repats joined in singing but were immediately quieted by the officials.

b) About 6 a.m. this morning near Numaza repat Yamamoto of Tochigi jumped from #8022 train and was killed instantly. Cause for the suicide is unknown. The officials will

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break the bad news to the relatives who are expected at the disembarkation station.

II) The Minsei-iin's position in the community chest campaign was questioned by the Bureau.

Mrs. Callow explained the danger of involuntary collections from persons such as a P.A. recipient who might feel obliged to donate, if approached by a Minsei-iin, and suggested that it would be best to avoid possible criticisms of the Minsei-iin pressure. She further reiterated that the collected amount should not be made a matter of issue but the greatest concern should be the allocation for the most advantageous use of the donations.

The first draft of the community chest campaign was discussed to show that the application of the allocations which the draft specified to increase of beds, new equipment, repairs, et. is not within the purpose of the community chest campaign, because its duty is to collect, allocate and later make inspections of the application of the donations. If the usage should fail to meet with approval that allocation should be considered for cancellation in the following year's campaign.

III) Mr. Momata wished to know what opinion was held on the matter of special travel fund in the community chest campaign collections to meet the needs of the P.A. cases whose travel seemed to have been given no consideration.

Mrs. Callow pointed out that the DLS law is an adequate law and should cover such cases. She explained that if the travel expense is the minimum need of the person who can be assured of a livelihood at his destination, the DLS law should be applied in its fullest meaning.

IV) The Bureau's week-end activities were mentioned.

1. Mr. Tsuno informed that Mr. Boringer of the Diplomatic Section and members of the Japan Rotary Club will visit the Chuo-Jido-Sodan-jo and Shakujii Gakuen on Saturday at 2 p.m.

2. The Suginami Boshiryo is still under investigation. Its LARA distribution records are being reviewed jointly by the Protection & Juvenile Sections.

3. The extra Tokyo-To Assembly will meet for a week beginning today. The Kitty-Typhoon expenditure of 500 million will be taken up for special consideration. The Welfare Bureau's 100 million yen will have no deletions, but it is understood that the health and construction bureaus will have some rejection and cuts.

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V) Mrs. Callow announced that there will be a weekly institution conference on Wednesdays and requested the attendance of those concerned. The Bureau named the following persons.

Mr. Sekine	Juvenile Section
Mr. Shikaoka	Boshiryo Section
Mr. Yamashita	Vagrant institutions. Blind, Deaf and Dumb also.
Mr. Sakurai	Repatriates institutions
Mr. Sekioka	General Affairs Section, Construction
Mr. Otake	Private institutions Juridical foundations.

Note: There are about 100 juridical foundations, 50 Tokyo-To-approved and 50 Ministry-approved. The Mimpo of the Civil Court and the Social Work Law provide for application and authorization of the juridical foundation institutions. Tax is exempted on property and land but there is a tax levied on enterprise profit.

The conference adjourned at 12:05.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

September 22nd, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.

Messrs. Isomura, Kageyama, Kikuchi, Ozoe, Sakae, Tsukamoto, Tsuno, Sekine, Gomi & Yamashita.

Mr. Miki absented himself as he left for Maizuru to meet the ships that were scheduled to arrive this week with repats from Manchuria via Dairen.

I) This morning's newspaper article regarding Jinsen-Shido-Jiku apparently was taken up by all sections concerned, for repats were already partially prepared when Mrs. Callow sought explanations. Mr. Tsuno informed that since Sept. 24th of this year when a story was exposed in the papers, the Juvenile Section has been extremely uneasy about the institution, although the preliminary inspection in April approved its transfer from a reform-training center to a child welfare institution and again in July the second inspection showed up no mismaganements. The Bureau sent Inspector Mori at the time to the Motofuji Police Station and the institution to check and verify the story. Immediate improvement of the situation was demanded.

This morning investigation was commenced on the present charges and found that the reported conditions were quite true. The inmates were working at the institution's flour mill at night and there seemed to be illegal dealings in marketing.

It is believed that further investigation might uncover sufficient reasons for closing the institution and also for prosecuting on violation of child labor and food administration laws.

A complete report on the case was promised to the TCAT.

II) Several more matters were brought before the conference for informative explanations. Mrs. Callow desired clarification on

1. Sha Hatsu 1201, which designates the application of 375 yen additional subsidy per person in the Komyoryo, a national institution for the blind.

Immediate information could not be obtained. The Bureau offered to look up the directive and report on it later.

2. The approval of Okuraryo, another national institution for the blind.

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Mr. Yamashita informed that Messrs. Kuroki, Imamura and Sano of the Welfare Ministry made personal visits to the Bureau Protection Section to "coerce" him to approve the institution's application. He stated that the Bureau has long been reluctant on grounds that it desired to concentrate on its Mojin-Kaikan and on several occasions suggested cancellation of the application. The Ministry Officials who serve as consellors on the board of directors of the Okuraryo were insistent.

The Bureau Chief instructed Mr. Yamashita to make a detailed report on the affair to the TCAT.

Mrs. Callow called attention to the fact that the Bureau has Mr. Isomura as its chief and will do well to remember not to be forced by the Ministry in decisions on any of its administrative measures.

3. Question on Toyamagahara cooperative was raised, but it was clarified that no application has been filed, although it has been known that there was at same time more or less a desire for its organization.

4. The Bureau was not informed in regard to the new plans of the Liason Department. Mrs. Callow requested information on the subject of "Welfare for the Allied Forces' workers" which is included in the new set up.

III) Mrs. Callow informed the Bureau that Ajiroryo at Masuko-mura, Nishi-Tama-gun is involved in workshop tangles and is being prosecuted for violation of labor standards. It was pointed out that such an examples of exploitation of women in the boshiryo emphasizes the need of a general clean-ups of conditions in these institutions.

Mr. Isomura spoke of the great importance of a specific regulation which will define welfare work and stipulate punishment or fine for its violation. He informed that even in the face of political difficulties the Bureau will contemplate on installing such a regulation by which it can protect itself and prevent further spread of the present erroneous system of subterfuge from welfare responsibilities.

IV) Bureau reports followed:

1. Mr. Tsukamoto announced that the emergency rice ration (Kyugomai or Okyumai) is being discontinued after the 1st of October.

Mrs. Callow remarked that discontinuation of the "assistance goods" might also be considered in the near future.

2. The Protection Section reported that questions in regard to public assistance to Koreans, who have lost their employment in connection with the dissolution of Korean associations, have been raised by the

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wards where some applications have been filed. The Bureau advised that the Korean individual should be handled the same as a Japanese national but no special consideration need be given.

3. The personnel cut in the Welfare Bureau will have final settlements by the end of this week for those who rejected their discharge notes or demanded reinstatements.

4. There will be an All Japan Social Service Workers' Conference in Tokyo on Nov. 8th to 12th.

5. Tokyo-To will send Chief Isamura to the Ministry's Welfare Officials' training course for 2 days in the beginning. Mr. Tsukamoto and Mr. Omata will attend all of the scheduled 17 days. (Oct 10 - 27)

6. Tosuien will in all probability be closed for there is now no means of subsidizing 2 to 3 million yen for facilities to meet the standards. The lack of drinking water in itself is a big factor against the operation of the institution.

V) Before closing Mrs. Callow extended invitation to all to see the Horse Show that will be staged at the Korakuen near the end of October by the affiliated Christian Women's Association.

The conference adjourned at 12:05.

Sugino.

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

September 15, 1949 Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.

Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Kagiyama, Kikuchi, Tsuno, Momata, Tsukamoto, Sekine, Sakae & Kurokawa.

The conference was called to order at 10:20.

1. Mr. Isomura reported on the Six Metropolitan (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe and Yokohama) Welfare Section Chiefs' meeting which was held last Monday and Tuesday at Nagoya.

a. He said that the discussions centered on how to operate the Minsei-iin system advantageously in the six cities, for all recognized the fact that it has not been as valuable as it was planned to be. In each city the paid social workers have been greatly appreciated so that the Welfare Section Chiefs decided to request the Ministry to do more in the way of training and increasing them.

b. The recent change in Urawa in regard to functions of the Minsei-iin was also discussed, but unfortunately the Ministry's Social Affairs' Chief was absent and the issues could not be cleared. All agreed that the present system is not working right and voted for specific consideration of some sort of change.

Mrs. Callow expressed that there was differences of opinion between the occupation personnel and the Japanese regarding the responsibilities of the Minsei-iin. Poor supervision and misguidance have to a large extent stood in the way of intelligent operation of the system. She stressed that improvements would be most welcome but they should be made by the Japanese.

2. Mr. Tsukamoto mentioned the "Aiji-no-Ie Flanagan fund" which was written up in the morning papers and remarked that the Bureau has not been aware of anything connected with that foundation and presumed that arrangements were made directly with the Ministry only. He had asked the representative to appear at his office and obtained a detailed story which he will later submit to the TCAT.

Mr. Isomura said that the Bureau is going to draw a draft for the regulation of social service projects and submit it to the Tokyo-To Assembly in order to remedy the present situation which permits anyone to start up any sort of social work project.

Mrs. Callow reminded all that the Dodge plan was to withdraw subsidies from private industries, and it seemed rather unwise to continue

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subsidy to private industry using the welfare name and said that a regulation to curtail the practice is very wise.

3. The Bureau Chief brought up the matter of Tosuien and promised that drastic change will be considered for the institution.

Mrs. Callow remarked that apparently Mr. Mizuno, who is no doubt and rightfully an enterprising young man, had taken on the institution with expectations of making a profit but found that there was none and knows now that it is a difficult project and admits his mistakes. Mrs. Callow would like to give him credit for caring of the dregs of society and keeping a great many of them off the streets. However, in view of the fact that there is no adequate lighting and water supply which are most essential for a well-run institution and also that there is considerable interference from outside groups who desire to try it as an enterprise, this will be a most opportune time to close the institution. Mrs. Callow added that there is definite need for an institution for the type of children cared for at the Tosuien at present, but she stressed that it should be equipped adequately with all facilities and operated entirely by Tokyo-To, even refusing to accept volunteer workers such as the nurse at the Tosuien. Since winter is nearing it was advised that immediate arrangements for the various places, including feeble-minded homes, should be considered.

4. Mr. Miki acknowledged receipt of the 9,000 obsolate automobile plates and said that they are going to be used for repairing roofs of the institutions and that they are highly appreciated now because prices on tin-sheetings have trebled since the typhoon disaster.

5. Consideration for a ten million purchase of old unusable buses from the Transportation Bureau for temporary winter housing for the vagrants was discussed. Mr. Miki felt it was a good project but making the vagrants leave the temporary quarters after suitable rehabilitation presents another difficult problem, because the vagrants as a rule do not desire higher standards of living.

Mrs. Callow's opinion was that it was best to go on a straight reduction program and not think of increasing institutions of any form. She added that for the coming winter, however, there might be special problems to consider.

6. Mr. Momata reported that there will be a convention of the Kanto Bloc Widows' Association to form a Kanto Federation, sponsored by the Dobo-Engo-Kai and Asahi Kosei-Dan (welfare group) at the Asahi Hall.

No further matters were brought up and the conference adjourned at 12:05.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

September 8th, 1949 Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.
Messrs Isomura, Mikoshiba, Miki, Kageyama, Kikuchi, Sakai, Tsuno, Ezoe, Yamashita, Momata, Kurokawa, Nagabuchi, Tsukamoto & Gomi.

The conference was called to order at 10:05. Interest was centered on recent news of the Kitty Typhoon disaster.

1. It was announced that immediate relief measures such as mass feeding and emergency shelters will be discontinued after tomorrow as the disaster relief law provides for such aids during a period of ten days and fortunately conditions in the striken areas in all probability will be entirely free from critical stages in the next few hours. Should there be any need of maintaining special measures, they may be continued on approval by the Welfare Ministry, but the heavily flooded sections like Hirai and Komatsugawa in Edogawa Ward are completely dry and Suna-Machi's knee-deep water is draining very rapidly with the aid of pumps. By tomorrow the refugees are expected to return to their disinfected home areas and commence housekeeping, although inconveniences and handicaps are foreseen.

On the 23rd the Tokyo-To Assembly will hold a special meeting to discuss and decide on the emergency reconstruction budget which is estimated at about two billion yen to defray repair expenditures for water-works, damaged schools and public buildings, dikes, river banks and bridges.

Tokyo-To's expenditure for the typhoon relief, when computed according to cost prices set by law, is estimated around 324 million yen but this is expected to be reduced considerably when the actual figures for the blankets, candles, "mushiro", foods, shelters and transportation facilities such as boats and motor vehicles are compiled carefully. One-third of this expenditure will be paid out of the national treasury. Tokyo-To will stand the remaining two-thirds.

Final reports with the total amounts of distributions and plans for reconstruction and rehabilitation together with a composit picture of relief operations of all agencies such as the Red Cross and the Health Centers, will be forwarded to the TCAT in the near future.

Mr. Isomura informed that the Governor expressed gratitude for the special LARA gift which will be received

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tomorrow and distributed to the striken areas after careful deliberation on their proper allocations.

Mr. Miki reported that communistic activities were not as bad as expected for the wards subjugated all cases without complications, although inmates of the Suna-Machi factory dormitories are still attempting to force their demands. The Yoyogi Medical Center (a communist clinical unit) posted a medical relief unit in the Arakawa School, but as it was previously planned and needed for housing the refugees the communists were ordered out. There was little resistance, but it precipitated no special complications.

Mr. Miki said that the typhoon disaster pointed out several administrative errors that should be remembered in future disasters. One is that dike damages at Hirai in the extreme corner of the Edogawa Ward was not detected early and caused much confusion with very belated reports. Another matter is the slowing-up of all sorts of relief administration including distributions and message relays that were unmistakable caused by personnel friction in the consolidated wards giving an inevitable advantage to the sections from which the chiefs and officials have been elected.

These and other incidents will be reviewed with the express purpose of avoiding situations that hinder the smooth operation of relief programs.

2. A report on the Itabashi Explosion was submitted.

Mr. Nagabuchi informed that the explosion shattered several window panes and the Nerima branch institution suffered considerable damage of roofing and glass panes.

Mr. Miki told about a loaded relief truck all ready to be dispatched to the typhoon striken area that was sent to Itabashi immediately upon news of the explosion from the TCAT. It was the speediest relief aid ever sent out by the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau and was appreciated by all quarters concerned. The Bureau strongly feels that hereafter there should be an emergency relief stock at the Bureau to be released at a moment's notice and will plan to make such an arrangement.

3. Several items were brought before the conference for general information.

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a. Mr. Isomura intends to attend the 6 cities' welfare chiefs' conference which is scheduled for Monday & Tuesday (12th & 13th) at Nagoya.

b. Mr. Momata reported that the Kanto Bloc Minsei-iin conference at Ibaragi took up the subject of relieving the clerical functions of the Minsei-iin. He informed that there was much said against the plan because in Saitama where this has been ordered by its new Welfare Chief, Mr. Mizuno, it does not seem to be successful.

c. On September 5th the Tokyo Minsei-iin Association elected Masuike Seisuke as chairman in place of Mr. Yokose and Messrs Tanabe, Sukigawa and Ishii as vice-chairman.

d. Mr. Tsukamoto announced that the Welfare Ministry is planning a 17 day training course for Welfare Officials who will be selected after conferring on the matter with the TCAT.

4. As Bureau reports were finished, Mrs. Callow followed with few suggestions. She mentioned that the Democratic Liberal Party has drawn up a draft in regard to assistance and rehabilitation for widowed mothers and their children and suggested that the widow situation should be kept in the welfare hands, so that it can be protected from becoming a political issue upon which election votes may be counted. She pointed out that the DLS Law is entirely adequate and the welfare agencies should take the responsibility of seeing that widows are not exploited in workshops, which only mean cheap wages, evasion of taxes and indirect subsidy to private business that fit no where in the welfare program.

The Bureau was not aware of the Democratic Liberal Party's draft. Mr. Isomura instructed his men to look into the matter.

Mrs. Callow then mentioned that Boshi-Ryo women have been criticizing the management of their dormitories and pleading to be freed from men's domination. She specifically mentioned Suginami Boshi-Ryo which the TCAT has recently investigated and suggested to the Bureau that something be done to remedy present conditions. Mr. Tsuno was instructed by the chief to make a Bureau investigation.

5. Before closing Mrs. Callow made the following

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requests:

a. Arrangement for the Christian Women Association members to visit the Suijo-Minsei-Kan on the afternoon of the 12th.

b. Report on the 4th paid social workers training course.

c. Report on workshops.

d. Report on Minsei-iin's other positions, such as Bohan-Kyokai and other association offices, etc.

The conference adjourned at 11:40.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

August 25th, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Kageyama, Kikuchi, Sakai, Tsuno, Tsukamoto, Sekine, Nagabuchi, Miki & Yamashita.

The conference was called to order at 10:05.

1. Mr. Isomura spoke of the sha-otsu-hatsu 200, which will soon be handed down from the ministry. It is in regard to improvement of the workshops by prohibiting the deduction of transportation fees and administrative costs that should be paid to the shop workers. The bureau believes that about one third of the workshops will be forced out of operation by this regulation. The remaining two thirds will be obliged to come up to standard operation which will be specifically set forth by seven stipulations.

The bureau reported that Tokyo-to workshops have already been aware of the intended changes and some of the operators have requested consideration for leniency which, of course, has not been met favorably.

2. The protection section reported that repatriation has been managed so smoothly lately that there was no particular matter to be brought before the meeting.

Mr. Miki mentioned that the disaster relief committee of the Kanto bloc (Governor of Tokyo-to is its chairman) has been planning its disaster fighting program for the "taifu" season that is now upon us.

Mrs. Callow requested that the plans be made known to the TCAT.

Mr. Isomura instructed his men to organize a message center which will be fully responsible for informations to be sent out to proper contact posts and which, also, will at all times be posted on matters concerning disaster relief.

3. Mr. Tsukamoto reported that his inspection team is now taking up the following subjects.

a. In regard to juvenile problems a study is being made of children's books and other reading matters, school expenses and family budgets.

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b. Medical tickets under the DLS Law for both the outdoor and hospitalization cases are being reviewed, because there seem to be a tendency to misuse the privileges.

c. Living costs of DLS recipients and

d. Living conditions in widows' homes are being investigated in order to substantiate the general belief that the present DLS assistance is inadequate.

4. Mr. Tsuno reported the following for the juvenile section.

a. The summer session of the child welfare deliveration committee (jido-fukushi-shingikai) was held on the 18th. Discussions centered on the revision of the juvenile law and increase of day-nurseries. The results of the discussions are to be forwarded for review to the governor, the ministry and the Tokyo-to Assembly welfare committee.

In regard to culture problems the child welfare committee decided that it should have expert advices before making recommendations on any books, pictures or toys, because there is great danger of lending support on sales and other business publicity of the articles. The committee refrained from choosing any one item for its recommendation.

b. On the 19th a convention of all the chiefs of the public and private institutions was held to discuss the advisability and possibility of returning the institution children who have parents to their homes in all cases, where conditions are favorable. Names of these children are to be submitted to the juvenile section by the end of this month.

c. Nanao Jido-gakuin at Minami-Tama was opened yesterday with an initial admission of eight boys who have completed their compulsory education.

d. At 1:30 this afternoon at the Chuo Child-center 54 foster homes will be given LARA clothes, this is the third LARA clothing distribution to foster children.

There was no more bureau reports.

5. Mrs. Callow called attention to the poorly managed juvenile program and especially admonished the bureau for

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the poor condition in which the Chuo Jido-Sodanjo activities are being conducted. She said that the staff seemed primarily interested in themselves and not concerned with the welfare of the children. She strongly recommended a good cleaning-out and a thorough reorganization.

Mr. Isomura instructed Mr. Tsuno that he call in the chief of Chuo Jido-Sodanjo to take up the subject and plan for concrete changes.

Mrs. Callow also reminded that it is the responsibility of the employees of the center to keep the children in the institution once they are placed there and requested that adequate measures be taken to keep the 87 children who were sent in by the police's vagrant raid this morning.

The conference closed at 10:55.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

Aug. 18, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.
Messers Isomura, Miki, Kagiyama, Momata, Tsukamoto, Tsuno, Sekine, Kikuchi, Sakai and Kurokawa.

The conference came to order at 10:10

1. Last week's government regulation regarding orderly repatriation apparently had suitable effects in the right direction, for it was reported that repatriation activities have been operating smoothly under good control, so that with the exception of minor disorders at Chiba there have been no violations of rules and no display of the red flag.

Mr. Miki explained the new system of having official guides (Shidokan) escort the repats to their destinations from ~~to~~ Maizuru for general supervision from the time the train leaves the port. The prefectures send their Shidokan to meet their repats at designated transfer stations. Tokyoto Shidokan escorts the repats from Numazu into Shinagawa, where the consultation officials act as assistant Shidokan and route the repats to families and homes as quickly as possible.

2. Regarding okyumai (evergency rice) Mr. Isomura remarked that, if item #5 providing special considerations for the "poor people with many children" can be cancelled from the regulation, the Minsei-iin will be freed from the duties involved in this particular rice ration. But since there seems to be no real need for any emergency rice ration at present, a plan to abolish the system is under consideration and in the next few days the governor, vice-governor, economic and welfare chiefs are meeting with the emergency rice distribution committee to discuss the matter. This morning at 11 o'clock Mr. Mikoshiba is answering questions on the same subject at a meeting of the Assembly Welfare Committee.

Mrs. Callow informed that the Civil Affairs Team's administration reviews have found localities where the plan met with strong opposition on grounds that the rules were confusing and that there was no necessity for such a system. They have consequently refrained from taking part in the program but allowed the good cooperatives to handle the matter.

3. Mr. Isomura reported that in regard to mob requests the bureau has directly ordered all wards, ward branches and the Minsei-iin to contact the police immediately so

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that such crowds can be dispersed as quickly as possible.

Mrs. Callow informed that the MPB hesitates to take matters in its hands unless the bureau officials first command or request a dispersal by formally declining from further discussion and then closing the meeting.

4. ~~Request~~ Result of the vagrant pick-up on the morning of the 7th at Kanda and Uyeno was reported as follows:

Adults	379
Juveniles	46

4 young men, who had communist literature in their possession and appeared suspicious of communist activities, were turned over to the MPB on loitering charges.

Mrs. Callow emphasized the importance of keeping these vagrants off the streets. She pointed out that it was the responsibility of the officials to keep these vagrant juveniles in the institutions until properly disposed and strongly advised that they should be forced to stay, because that would be the greatest kindness to them. Mrs. Callow referred to the last repatriation regulation, which forced the repats to maintain order, and advised that a special disposition be given so that these juveniles also can be forced to stay where they are put and taught to obey rules. The value of law and order in a well regulated democratic society was repeatedly stressed.

5. Mr. Kurokawa mentioned that the Yoikuin new construction at Itabashi has been under consideration and the blue-print should be soon ready for review. Mrs. Callow took opportunity to commend Mr. Kurokawa for good supervision and general improvement of the Yoikuin.

6. Mr. Momata announced that three meetings are scheduled by his department for the coming week.

1. The officials of the Minseikan, Jimusho and Minsei-iin are meeting at the Tokyo-To Assembly Conference room on the 23rd to be instructed in detail on matters of emergency rice and give-us-movements.

2. On the 23rd at Yokohama the welfare ministry, Tokyo and Kanagawa welfare sections are meeting to discuss the Minsei-iin system. They will also consider revisions of the DLS Law, for it has been felt in many quarters that after four years of operation the law may be reconsidered on general principles.

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3. On the 24th, the Kanto region welfare conference at Ibaragi is sponsoring an all Japan Minsei-iin meeting to hear suggestions of possible changes to the eugenics, juvenile protection and DLS Laws.

Tokyo-To will send 5 delegates. They will formulate their suggestions for review by the TCAT.

7. There are about seven Minsei-iin who are still refusing to resign.

(Tanno Torakichi, Toshima-ku
Mizusawa Takashi, Sumida-ku
Tokuyasu Jitsuzo, Minato-ku
and 4 others)

The governor will recall their appointments but they will probably appeal to the Ministry, for they have the privilege for appeal within 14 days after revocation.

Mr. Isomura informed that the governor is sending out letters of acknowledgement of past services to the Minsei-iin who have resigned but not to those mentioned above.

Mrs. Callow emphasized that their commission should be taken away for failure to comply with regulations and they should not be entitled to any considerations.

8. The bureau reported that the budget was passed in full as proposed on the 9th of this month.

9. In regard to day-laborers' assistance program the bureau intends to make another attempt to discuss its views on the matter with the ministry.

There were no further reports and the conference closed at 11:25.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

Aug. 11, 1949. Korokuen

Members present:
Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.
Messers. Isomura, Miki, Kagiyama, Nagabuchi, Tsuno, Yamashita, Tsukamoto, Sakai, Momata, Kikuchi and Sakurai.

The conference was called to order at 10:17 Mr. Mikoshiba who was attending the Kanto bloc welfare meeting at Chiba was absent.

I. The newest welfare event to be reported for the week was yesterday's government regulation regarding the orderly return of the repatriates to their respective homes. It took effect immediately so that those disembarking at Maizuru tomorrow would be the first group to be obliged to abide by the ruling.

A report which reviewed the general behavior of the first series repats by classifying them according to prefectural destinations and actual mid-route disembarkations was submitted by the bureau. It was noted that while some of those who stopped in Tokyo visited the diet and wedged into federal meetings, only a comparatively small number stayed in the metropolis any length of time. Mr. Miki added that it is believed that the communists have changed their policy and have been discouraging calls at communist headquarters and at the same time advocating a speedy return to the home prefectures. The bureau members felt that this attitude would not imply a permanent cessation of the repats' communistic agitation in Tokyo, for already they have heard of rumors that in September the communist party might sponsor a repats' general convention.

II. In regard to the day-laborers' activities Mr. Miki reported that yesterday's final negotiations ended very abruptly with no settlement, when Labor Chief Hayashi left the meeting on grounds that the laborers' demands were absurd and presented no room for further considerations.

Seventeen delegates (one from each Employment Stabilization Office) met with Messrs. Hayashi, Miki and Takahashi (welfare and general affairs) and Hata of the document section.

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The demands were;

1. Absolute employment.
2. If no employment, guarantee of DLS.
3. Raise the present 230 yen wage to more than 300 yen per day.

III. Explanation of the emergency rice ration was given as follows;

Up to March 1947 there was a district security-maintenance rice ration (chian-iji-mai) which was instituted by the police for the purpose of aiding the "down and out" in order to prevent crimes that might be perpetrated from mere hunger.

Public opinion caused the transfer of the above responsibility to the ward chiefs. Since then Tokyo-To has been handling it as an "emergency rice ration" which was intended only for true emergency cases such as those in fire and flood disasters, and homeless individuals in temporary police care etc.

The monthly distribution quota has been determined by the rice distribution committee (haibun-iin-kai) composed of a body with the chief of the economics bureau as chairman, chiefs of welfare and general affairs bureaus, Ward Chiefs, public food-distribution cooperatives (Shokuryo Haikyu Kodan) and some Minsei-Iin. This committee branched out into similar groups in the wards.

Determinations were calculated on the previous month's distribution, the local population and the percent of DLS recipients. The quote was then allocated to the wards, branches and sub-stations, where the Minsei-Iin handled the application tickets. On their certified applications the wards and branches issued ration tickets which permitted the ration draw from the food-distribution cooperatives.

The Minsei-Iin and the bureau object to this system because it makes the welfare set-up responsible for categories that do not come under their jurisdiction. It covers the unassisted poor with large number of children, wedding and funeral needs, food for visitors in public-assistance cases' homes etc. Mr. Isomura feels that the welfare responsibilities in this matter should be more clearly defined so that cases other than P.A. can be excluded. He also feels that at this present time there is hardly any need of a special rice ration in large quantities. He deplored the fact that this emergency rice ration has come to mean most anything --- DDT to chairs and desks ---

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and desires an opportunity to discuss the matter with the chief of the economic bureau and related groups in order to make appropriate changes.

Mrs. Callow advised that it will be really wise to eliminate all special curriculae, which tend to defeat the original purpose by presenting means for confusion and advantages to the unfavorable elements.

Mr. Miki remarked that while the lower classes are insisting on straight rice rations (excluding potatoes and other grains), the middle and upper classes are asking for credit-sales, because most homes do not have ready cash for the rations, which are believed to be fairely expensive, if placed on level of the 11th change of the DLS now under consideration.

Mrs. Callow emphasized the need of an "All-Inclusive" program to meet all needs, so that frequent small changes can be avoided.

IV. Mr. Tsuno announced that 270 assistant matrons and dry-nurses of public and private institutions are now taking a special training course at the social workers' school. The course began a few days ago and will continue till the 8th, inclusive, when certificates will be presented to the students. Mrs. Callow was invited to visit the session. She was also requested to give a talk to the students.

V. Mr. Kikuchi reported that the women's consumers' cooperative held a very successful meeting on the 19th of July and is planning to meet again on the 19th of this month.

He informed that 150 groups of the 500 are old hang-overs from prewar days and are in need of boosting, because they are very inactive and not cooperative.

VI. Mr. Momata reviewed the Terajima emergency rice ration incident, which he and Mr. Fuse and the chief of general affairs section investigated. He reported that there was really no real evidence that the ward officials (Ward Chief; Kanamori) sent for or forced the Minsei-Iin to come to the ward branch office on the day of the incident, although Minsei-Iin Takayanagi insisted that an employee came for her. Mr. Isomura inferred that action will be taken after the investigation results are carefully studied by the governor and the bureau chief.

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VII. To Mrs. Callow's inquiry regarding approval for new institution applications Mr. Tsuno was unable to give immediate information. He promised to investigate on the applications of institutions at Kototoi, Saginomiya and Aikei Gakuen at Adachi.

VIII. Lastly information was added to last week's report on Mrs. Unokami and Mrs. Serizawa.

The mass memorial meeting, which Mrs. Unokami attempted to hold thru the aid of Mr. Sato (Ward Chief), did not materialize as she had planned, but a few persons gathered at her home for an informal rite.

Mrs. Serizawa, concubine of Okada Tominosuke, age 43, deals in sale of diapers, which are made over from old clothes and rags, and pencils which are marked "All Japan Widows' Federation", Zenkoku Mibojin Renmei, by employing students who make house to house sales. Mr. Momota will investigate further and report later.

The conference closed at 11;57

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

August 4, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Sakai, Kikuchi, Tsuno, Kagiyama, Momata, Tsukamoto, Yamashita, Nagabuchi, Gomi & Sakurai.

The conference was called to order at 10:15

1. The bureau reported that much of its last week's time has been involved with day-laborers' demonstrations and gave the following accounts.

a. On Monday evening (1st, Aug.) at 6 o'clock, when Mr. Miki and Mr. Mikoshiba were working overtime, a group of about 300 communists and day-laborers stormed the welfare bureau to make ten demands. The main demands was in regard to day-laborers' public-assistance and special concession of rice ration. When they were refused, they insisted on having the repats' "kanpan", which they claimed was reserved in the bureau in big quantities. The two officials stood firm on their policy and refused to carry on negotiation.

b. On Tuesday Mr. Kawahagi (Assembly-man) was approached by a group who made demands similar to those of the above incident. He requested Mr. Miki for a release of "something or anything" that was on hand but Mr. Miki did not acquiesce. At 7 p.m. Mr. Onigawara of the CID came to his rescue. He spoke to the crowd and dispersed them.

c. Yesterday from 3 to 6 p.m. thirty communist day-laborers came to the bureau to make similar demands. Mr. Ishikawa happened to be the only one on the premises. He was hemmed in by the crowd and subjected to severe grilling for hours. More and more joined the mob until at 9:30 there were five to six hundred persons, including women and children. The crowd demanded that Mr. Ishikawa make possible for a meeting with the governor and chiefs of the labor and welfare bureaus. He was finally forced out into the open for further intimidations. At 10:30 the CID and police came and escorted him to the Tokyo Station. After that the mob crowded in on the night-duty watchman and demanded lodging for the night, but they were not successful in obtaining his aid. Then they opened telephone negotiations with the governor and vice-governor who were at their residences. In spite of repeated refusals 350 of them remained all night on the grounds. The

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Marunouchi Police was called to disperse the crowd but it did not fully respond to Tokyo-to's requests.

d. Today at the regular Tokyo-to Assembly Meeting similar labor demonstrations are expected. The governor, vice-governor, Labor Chief Hayashi and Welfare Chief Isomura have agreed on a firm stand of not meeting the mobs.

There is suspicion that the communist element of the Metropolitan Office are making the contacts, which facilitate after-office-hour entries of the demonstrators. There is also sufficient evidence that one of the switchboard girls, who is a professed communist member, is involved in giving out information to aid the demonstrators. Mr. Isomura has already officially recommended and requested the removal of this employee.

There is a rumor that the Communist Assembly-woman, Mrs. Nakata, has been addressing the public at Koto and Sumida Wards urging the people to storm Tokyo-to to make their demands known.

Mrs. Callow reminded the bureau men that there are regulations which prohibit loitering on the municipal grounds after office hours. She advised that Tokyo-to take a definite stand on enforcing that rule and consider placing guards at the entrances. She pointed out that there are legal and orderly ways to make demands and request changes in orders, so that high-handed, unlawful methods are unnecessary.

Mrs. Callow cited the Terajima Mukojima incident of Tuesday evening (3 to 8 p.m.), when 300 communists and Korean-federation members stormed the branch office and succeeded in obtaining "chop" signatures of the local Minsei-iin for 71 kilograms of emergency P.A. rice rations, because the branch chief and Minsei-iin did not have the gumption to stay by their entrusted responsibilities.

She advised that the incident shouls be thoroughly investigated and publicized so that the public will know Tokyo-to's attitude on matters of this nature. She recommended that investigations should result in relieving the responsible persons from further duties by calling in their appointments and discharging employees, wherever violations of rules and regulations are proven. Attention was called to the fact that one can not be discharged for being a communists, but his duties may be terminated, when his work is unsatisfactory or his actions are detrimental to the healthy progress of Tokyo-to's program.

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Mrs. Callow added the following encouragement. She said, "You are forced to stand up against odds and difficult problems, but I wish to encourage you and urge you to take your stand with strong conviction, for things will break for your benefit surely in the near future."

Mr. Isomura instructed Mr. Momata, who received information regarding the Terajima incident just this morning, that a thorough investigation be conducted immediately and stern measures be taken in dealing with those who are responsible.

2. The second report was in regard to the repatriates. "Laying low and quiet" seems to be the trend of the last repatriates since 3 days ago. However, it is known that the "actifs" are joining the day-laborers and factory-workers and it is difficult to prophesy what tactics or attacks they will initiate in the future. Statistics show that 552 repats out of the 742 who returned to Tokyo have reported to the Repatriation Registration Office for settlements. This is a much better percentage than former years. This is mainly attributed to the economically pressed conditions of the repats' families.

3. Several information followed.

a. In regard to resignation of dual-post Minsei-iin it was announced that with the exception of Minato, Toshima and part of Sumida Wards (about 10 persons) all concerned have tendered their resignations.

Mrs. Callow remarked that the governor should now call in the appointments, for it is over a whole year since this questions was first brought up and the deadline was set at 31st of July.

b. Re. Mr. Hara and the Shitsumei Boshi Kyokai. Mr. Hara who was the president of the Japan Minsei-iin Federation was also the president of the Mojin Kosei Association has been rather inactive. Mr. Hara has reorganized it into the new blind prevention association and is desirous of absorbing the Mojin Kaikan so that he may claim the 30 million yen, which was allocated to the Kanto region blind projects by the Helen Keller Campaign. Tokyo-to is very much opposed to this plan.

c. Re. Mrs. Unakami Yoshino---Nishi-Okubo. Mrs. Unakami was at one time on public assistance. She organized a women's club and profited tremendously on the "geta" sales, which the club members sponsored and conducted. A financial

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misunderstanding caused the dissolution of the club. Mrs. Unakami has endeavored to revive her power by forming the Katei Eisei Fujinkai (the women's home and health club), but as far as it is known the community has not given her any support, because she is considered to be slightly abnormal mentally. It is reputed to be a "one-woman club". Mrs. Unakami is a believer of the new Tenshu region and seems to be queer influences religiously. No one had off-hand information about the mass memorial services, which she is believed to be conducting. The bureau will investigate for details on the matter.

d. There will be a raid to pick up adult vagrants at Uyeno and Kanda on Friday night. (12th)

e. The Ministry has issued instructions in regard to handling DLS for day-laborers. It specifies that considerations should be made only on individual basis upon the recommendations of the Ward Chiefs and Minsei-iin.

4. Mrs. Callow questioned the standing of the Seikatsu Sodanjo (Daily life consultation office), which are attached to some of the ward offices and seem to be no more than cheap employment agencies for exploited widows and requested an investigation on them. Mrs. Callow explained that if one can earn enough to support herself and her children, there is no objection to placing the widows in employment, but if not, the mothers should be given the maximum DLS and be urged to stay home so that they can give full time to the care of their children and homes.

5. Information in regard to TCAT changes was requested by the bureau members. Mrs. Callow offered the explanation that Kanto region will include Shizuoka and Kanagawa and that the Civil Affairs operation will be under SCAP.

The conference adjourned at 12:08.

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MINUTES OF WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

July 28, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow and two interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Mikoshiba, Yamashita, Sekine, Kurokawa, Momata and Tsukamoto.

The conference was called to order at 10:05.

Mr. Miki requested permission to present his report on repatriation affairs first, as he desired to meet the repat train which was due in Shinagawa at 10:47. His report covered the movements of the second series' repat who have been arriving in Tokyo since the 25th. Mr. Miki gave the following account.

On the 25th there were two trains (6 and 10:47), which disembarked 400 repats at Shinagawa and Tokyo Central. 170 of them called at the repatriation relief board to make various demands, which were not conceded. Consequently a sit-down strike was staged all night on the grounds outside of the building.

On the 26th 284 repats were brought in by the two scheduled trains. 170 of this group joined the sit-down strikers of the previous day and repeated their demands. No concessions were made. The repats finally agreed to leave only 20 representatives to carry on further negotiations.

This morning's train will bring in 300 repats. They are expected to head for the relief board as soon as they arrive.

The repats' demands may be summarized as follows;

1. Discontinue "democratic education" at Maizuru.
2. Discontinue individual investigations.
3. Do not specify trains, but allow travel on free will after landing.
4. Raise the 1000 yen travel expense to 15000 yen.
5. Want food distribution during stay in Metropolis.
6. Guarantee employment and housing.

Mr. Isomura added that four diet members, among whom was Communist Yokota, called on the bureau chief to request consideration of a special allocation of food for the repats who chose toremain overnight. Mr. Isomura took a strong stand against any special considerations without government direction and consequently was "bounded" with telephone requests through a good part of the night.

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Mrs. Callow suggested that in order to conteract negative claims the bureau should give wide publicity through the newspapers to the fact that carefully planned relief and reception plans have been made so that the repats may reach their homes as early as possible. She felt that the public should be informed fully of the government's earnest efforts in conferring the repats the best considerations.

2. Mr. Mikoshiba reported of several incidents, which might be communist agitation in part and related to the present repatriates' demands.

On the afternoon of the 24th at Daito Ward the communists (many were Koreans) distributed leaflets, which directed the citizens to gather at the ward office. A crowd gathered in the office by evening and demanded settlement on "16 points". The main issue was in regard to replacing the present ration of "spoiled potatoes" with rice. A ward assembly man and welfare section chief were the only ones present. At all p.m. the police was called and the welfare officer was able to go home, but the assembly man had to take refuge at the Uyeno Police Station all night.

Preceding this incident on the afternoon of the 23rd at Arakawa Ward Office sixty school-children and twenty parents staged a "Isu to Teburu Yokose no Undo"---Give-us chairs and desks campaign. Toward evening 300 more joined the group. Many of them were from the Korean school and Korean community nearby. The police took the situation in hand and dispersed the crowd before dark.

Mr. Isomura called attention to the large number of Koreans who are among these demonstrators and emphasized that developments need close surveillance, for there are definite indications of similar activities in other parts of Tokyo.

He also informed that the governor has ordered a careful supervision of the ration distribution so that no spoiled foods are allowed to be routed to the consumers.

3. Mr. Isomura confidentially announced that the Kanto bloc welfare chiefs are meeting with the Social Affairs Section Chief of the Ministry in the near future to express opinions in regard to the Minsei-iin status and reevaluate their functions and contributions. Mrs. Callow mentioned also confidentially that some changes may be expected in view of the fact that the Minsei-iin in general have not functioned as well as they could have and that there are complaints and strong feeling against them in some.

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localities.

The bureau chief informed that he intends to consult Mr. Momata and other officials in related departments to help him decide upon the attitude the bureau may take at the conference. He promised to discuss the matter further with Mrs.Callow before he attends the conference at the ministry.

4. The question of public assistance for Koreans was brought up by Mr. Yamashita. He reported that some Koreans have requested a subsidy for the operation of a Korean dormitory. Mrs. Callow reminded that the DLS Law does not recognize any special category for group relief but will only consider individual cases, whose applications are put through regular channels, therefore, individual Koreans may be given public assistance but Koreans as a group can not be considered.

Mrs. Callow pointed out that the same line of thought applies to the illigal-market stall-keepers who may need aid, when their business is closed down in the near future as it is being contemplated now.

5. Mr. Momata reported that the Nihei family has been moved from the cave at Renkoji, Tachikawa to livable quarters. He is expecting Mr. Nihei to apply for employment in a few days.

The bureau plans to close up the caves so that others will not go to live there. It was suggested that the unemployment relief project might consider filling and closing all the caves in Tokyo as that will give substantial employment aid to many and at the same time it will be a worthy project toward cleaning up the war debris.

Mrs. Callow called attention to the recent legal section's regulation regarding precautions and stipulations on posting notices, signs, posters, etc. in public buildings and grounds. The bureau reported that informations have already been circulated to all sections and in the Welfare Bureau there are no more posters and notices that do not comply with the stipulations.

Before closing Mrs. Callow made two requests.

1. Investigation on the report that 30 inmates of the Shinsei-Ryo applied for public assistance.

2. Investigation and report on the increase of 100 outdoor DLS and 2000 institution DLS in the month of June.

The conference was adjourned promptly at 12:00.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

July 21, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow & two interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Kikuchi, Tsuno, Kagiyama, Sakurai, Momata, Tsukamoto, Gomi, Yamashita & Nagabuchi.

The conference was deferred until 10:47, for the bureau chief was attending the governor's meeting at which the new budget was being reviewed. Mr. Isomura reported that the review was completed and the budget was ready to be submitted to the assembly on the 29th. He explained that the finals on this present budget, which covers the period of April 1, 1949 to Mar. 31, 1950, had been delayed, because the diet postponed its decision on the national budget and that Tokyo-to has been obliged to operate on the skeleton budget, which was approved at the end of December, 1948.

In regard to the 10% welfare tax it was explained that the 23 wards, which are financially dependent parts of Tokyo-to, are not legally required to turn in the 10% as practiced by the outlying "guns", which are actually independent units. The bureau promised to submit literature and regulations on the subject.

For additional information Mr. Miki remarked that some wards like Chiyoda and Chuo, where numerous juridical foundations boost the tax income, prefer to go self-supporting and pay the 10% welfare tax.

Next followed several reports concerning repatriation.

1. Repat trains will begin arriving in Tokyo on the 25th.

2. 291 persons of the first series have already settled in Tokyo.

The Minsei-iin have been officially requested to make as close a contact as possible to aid them in every way. They have reported that the repats seem to be physically worn out and generally afraid of communist pressure. They have also reported that many repats have taken temporary leave for relatives' homes in the country in order to avoid unpleasant, communist relations.

3. Records show that seven repats have been reinstated in their former positions and five more have been assured of their former employments in the near future.

4. At Tokiwa-Ryo 12 civilians (8 families) from

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Karafuto have been given temporary lodging.

5. The newspapers report that the repats are keeping "absolute silence" and that it is difficult to predict what actions they will take upon disembarkation in Tokyo.

6. The national police board, transportation & relief boards met with the Welfare Ministry to discuss "counter-moves". It was decided that, if necessity arise, all the officers of the relief board may be changed, but there will be no change in train schedules or special arrangement in transportation and repats will be required other than those which are specially reserved for them.

7. Three communist diet members are expected to make a call at the welfare bureau this afternoon. The chief will find good opportunity to make clear its stand on the above matters.

8. The bureau feels that Shitaya Hall presents quite a problem, for the owner, Mr. Kikumura, is in sympathy with the communists.

Mrs. Callow advised that repats must not be made a categorical group, for then they are easily used against the government by the communists. She called attention to the fact that 118 non-recipient lodgers at Setagayago are refusing to pay rent since 8 months ago, when there are 300 others who pay, and strongly advised that the antagonistic lodgers be put out, no matter how much trouble that will cause.

Report of the juvenile section were next in order.

1. The "dream ship", which was sponsored by the Asahi Koseidan, made its scheduled cruise in the Tokyo Bay on the 20th with Prince & Princess Takamatsu, Vice-Governor Yamada, 477 children and 30 adults from 49 institutions, 38 dry-nurse students 3 policewomen and a few students from the merchant-marine school. The trip was most satisfactory except for the 4 hours stop at Hoda, when a damaged rudder had to be repaired.

2. The Tochigi Branch of the Yoikuin (Shiobara) celebrated its fifth anniversary on the 19th. Mr. Kurokawa was absent today, for he was at Shiobara for the occasion.

3. Next Wednesday at 10:30 was set for a conference for the Welfare-Juvenile Section.

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Report on Kyojokai and the Tidal wave evacuation plans were submitted.

Lastly Mrs. Callow requested a report on Minsei-iin volunteer jobs, showing how many are officers of the Eugenics Committee, Crime Prevention Associations etc.

The conference was adjourned at 12:15.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

July 14, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Major Duke, Mrs. Callow, Miss Woodrow, & two interpreters.

Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Sakai, Kikuchi, Ogino, Tsuno, Tsukamoto, Momata, Gomi, Kageyama, Nagabuchi & Yamashita.

The conference was called to order at 10:15.

Matters regarding repatriation seemed to have kept an important place in the welfare activities of the past week, for their reports were the first to be brought before the conference for review.

1. It was reported that repatriation from Siberia has commenced its second series, which promises the 1st train-load in Tokyo on the 23rd and continues up to the 10th of August. The bureau has given special consideration to a change of travel route in order to control communistic agitation as much as possible. The Hokuriku Japan Seacoast Line for repats of Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita and Yamagata complemented by the Ban-etsu (via Niitsu & Kōriyama) line for repats of Miyagi, Fukushima & Iwate has been decided upon as most favorable, although Maizuru-Aomori via boat & non-complemented Hokuriku Line also were discussed.

Furthermore, process period of 4 days and 5 nights at Maizuru will be reduced to 3 days 4 nights so that repats will reach their homes earlier and lessen the danger of explosure to agitative influences. Families will be invited to meet their repat members at Maizuru and all unattached members will be escorted to Tokyo by the Metropolitan Repat-Relief Officials. Tokyo-to Welfare Bureau has notified the ministry and all other related bodies that it will stand responsible for repats of Tokyo only.

In regard to care and protection of the repats Mrs. Callow pointed out that there should be no need of mass feeding and housing in public buildings, when the repats refuse the transportation and other accomodations, which have been specially planned for them and choose to remain in in Tokyo.

The Demobilization Section reported that 170 to 180 repats have already reported for registration and were duly paid their allowances. The Section's general survey showed that the repats were not communistic at heart, but having had complaints against their country for "failing to accommodate repat ship earlier" bore a grudge and were easily

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lead by any agitator. The poorly educated were more liable to be lead than the fairly well educated repats. There were many evidence of supressions in the presence of even one communist. The bureau believes that communal living in dormitories, where communist domination can so easily be practised, should be avoided as much as possible.

2. The second report concerned the budget, which has been waiting decision since May. The total amount, which is larger than the former budget in spite of many cuts, has taken into consideration many additional items to meet present needs. It is now ready to be submitted for final study at the asembly, which meets for a week for this purpose after the 29th of this month.

The budget procedures call for reference materials and data, which are gathered by the welfare committee, to be submitted for study by the Governor's Kikaku Shingikai or the deliberation comittee for the survey of government sections. Fair amount of deliberations is given to all phases of the bureau activities, but before final decisions are made the political parties' administrative arrangement committee, whose chairman is the same as the assembly chairman, is likely to recommend cuts and revisions.

The employment capacity has been set at a smaller figure in the new budget and means a reorganization or consolidation of sections and divisions. There is at present no indication of combining Public Health and Welfare Bureau. A 10% personnel to the 10 to 15% cut which is expected in the national gov't.

The Welfare Bureau has refrained from filling new posts since several months ago and now has vacant posts of 4%, which will alleviate to some extent the pressure on its cuts. The labor union and the Assembly are meeting with the governor to decide the cuts.

Mrs. Callow suggested that all who are not contributing to welfare work should at this time be dropped out to relieve the burden on the taxpayers.

The labor union, construction and welfare bureaus are meeting with the governor to discuss the unemployment situation. There is some feeling that public enterprises can absorb a fair portion of the new unemployed.

Mrs. Callow advised that careful thinking be given to the use of subsidized enterprises, because that is one of the biggest cause of false economy in the country. She

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pointed out that subsidized, sheltered, workshops will not be the answer to unemployment but only mean more exploitation of cheap labor. Ohara-Ryo was mentioned as an example. Mrs. Callow assured her sympathy in the principle of the Ryo but could not approve the management of the project.

3. In regard to Minsei-iin dual-posts the bureau reported that 70% of the officials concerned have resigned and Tokyo-to is expecting to complete the program by the end of the month. It was decided that the deadline be set at the last of the month, and names of all those who do not resign by that time be submitted in a report to the Civil Affairs Team.

4. Part of the 20 million yen of the Helen Keller fund, which was allocated to Osaka and Tokyo (Kansai and Kanto), will be applied to the expansion of vocational training projects and additional construction of dormitories for the Mojin Kaikan (Blind School).

In connection with approval for collections Mrs. Callow reminded the bureau members that the community chest does not lend its name to any campaigns outside of the annual community-chest week and that it is the bureau's responsibility to see that bazaars such as the recent "3rd Community-Chest Bazaar" are not held in the future.

Mr. Isomura reported that a 10% return of the community-chest fund to the Wards was requested, but in the capacity of the community-chest board member he objected to the plan and advised that the subject be taken up with the Civil Affairs Team. Mrs. Callow advised that no community-chest money should be given or paid back to the government and that only specific groups and projects, where all moneys can be fully accounted, should be given allocations. She also called attention to the customary collector's fee, which she disapproved and suggested that it be avoided entirely in the future.

5. The consumers' cooperatives which have totaled 503 by July 1st need to be screened, so that the public may be protected from the poorly operated ones. Tokyo-to proposes to make a thorough study of these cooperatives. The bureau's opinion is that the women's cooperatives are in general developing in the right direction. These cooperatives have a plan for considering special rates as well as deferred payments to public assistance cases. Mrs. Callow pointed out that a reasonable, low rate or cash bases will be most suitable because these public assistance cases can only meet

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obligations with the cash assistance they receive and cannot meet accumulated deferred obligations.

6. As the bureau reports were finished the Civil Affairs Team presented several new welfare developments.

a. The new council of education and training of social workers is sponsoring a special training course in September. Tokyo-to should select good material among its social workers to attend the classes.

b. In regard to assistance of heavy-industry workers, whose payments have been held, a directive will soon be handed down. Quote----"Assistance allowed to such a person will be considered as first payment due to him from his employer". The assistance is a loan, which is to be refunded upon payment of salaries.

7. Lastly the team requested information and assistance on the following subjects.

a. Tidal wave evacuation plans and others, which are being studied by the disaster planning committee.

b. A suggestion for Xmas projects for the welfare institutions.

c. Present status of the Kyōjokai.

The conference was adjourned at 12:03.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

July 7, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller, & 2 interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Tsuno, Momata, Tsukamoto, Kageyama, Mikoshiba & Ishikawa.

The conference was called to order at 10:05.

The bureau reported that the Kyushu Social Service Workers' Federation for the relief of war sufferes requested approval for collection of all the fifty-sen bills, which will go out of circulation on Aug. 1st of this year, but Tokyo-to did not give favorable consideration and referred the matter to the ministry, where it was formally disapproved.

The bureau members signified that their main problem of the past week has been in regard to reception of the repatriates. In order to cope with possible communistic demonstrations like those at the Uyeno Station on the night of the 5th, the Welfare Bureau obtained cooperation of the Transportation Bureau to modify today's plans as follows:

1. All repats for Tokyo, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Chiba & part of Fukushima (about 500 persons) will transfer to connecting trains at Odawara.

2. Those going north will be routed via non-stop, freight line to Omiya, where they may transfer for their individual prefectures or continue to Fukushima terminal.

3. The 233 Tokyo repats will take the Odawara--Tokyo line and reach Shinagawa at 11:17. This train will terminate in Tokyo Station at 11:30.

Report has already reached the bureau notifying that with only a very few exceptions the repats have boarded their respective transfer trains at Odawara and the group will arrive at Shinagawa on scheduled time.

Mr. Isomura reported that the repats of the 5th sent 50 delegates to the bureau on the morning of the 6th to meet Mr. Miki, Mr. Takanashi and the chief for a three-hour negotiation in regard to more concessions and aid. They were lead by communist leader, Hisadome, who was formerly the secretary to Nozake and day-laborer Yamaguchi, who is the chief clerk of the federation of Soviet Repats Relief Associations and also an active communist supporter.

The repat delegates made the following demands.

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1. Sufficient food during stay in Tokyo.
2. More tobacco and other relief supplies.
3. Employment relief.
4. Permission for display of the "red flag" and demonstration of party groups on the station platforms.
5. Change of relief officers---making room for communist members.

Mr. Isomura said that no agreements were made.

Mrs. Callow suggested that the bureau and the ministry work out a plan by which all repat relief associations may be screened to eliminate groups and elements that are detrimental and unfavorable to the proper development of the communities. She advised that repats should be brought into the county as individual citizens rather than as a group, which will only be used as a political and social tool. It was also suggested that adequate publicity be given to the existence of the Minsei-iin and the public assistance system so that the repats will know how to apply for aid.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:40 so that all the members can meet the repat train at Shinagawa.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

June 30, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller & 2 interpreters.
Messrs. Mikoshiba, Miki, Hagiyama, Tsuno, Gomi, Tsukamoto, Momata & Kikuchi.

The meeting was called to order at 10:20.

There were no special reports from the bureau, as all important matters seemed to have been centered on the repatriation program, which was discussed at the last meeting. Apparently there were no new development on the subject except the following.

1. The reception committee will be divided into two groups of A and B.

A group will consist of official welcomers from the diet, Tokyo-to offices, Tokyo-to Assembly and Ward Offices.

B group will have delegates from the repat associations. Each association will be represented by only 2 members, whose names will be submitted in advance with a written application for approval by the Welfare Bureau. (Total number is not to exceed 20 members.)

2. Mr. Miki reported that there is unofficial advance notice of an attempt at negotiation for the display of the communist flag at the repat staging areas. The bureau is expecting about 1000 professed communists to descend upon its offices this afternoon, but it will firmly stand on the decision, which was made last week jointly by the ministry Relief Section, MPB, Transportation and Welfare Bureaus. The bureau members are aware of the fact that careful consideration is necessary in order to prevent possible injection of agitation from the Higashi-Kanagawa Station R.R.Workers who are supposedly important communist leaders.

There were no more reports or discussions. Only one matter was brought to the attention of the bureau. It was in regard to complaints of "unbearable odor and poor management" at Azusa-en in Itabashi.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:55.

Sugino.

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

June 23, 1949 Korakuen.

The conference convened at 10:10. The following members were present.

Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller and two interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Momata, Kagiyama, Sakurai, Tsukamoto, Kurokawa, Tsuno, Mikoshiba, Imaizumi, Gomi & Maeda.

Repatriation was the most important subject for the day. The Bureau presented the following tentative plans.

A) The first ship with 2,000 demobilized soldiers from Siberia is expected to leave Nahodka on the 24th. Processing at Maizuru will keep them in the repatriation camp approximately 6 days. This first group will reach Tokyo on July 2nd, disembarking at 10:47 from Shinagawa Station. 11:03 from Tokyo Central Station, and
11:18 from Uyeno Terminal.

Three similar repat ships will follow. They will reach Maizuru on the 29th, June, 1st July & 2nd July. Their trains are expected to arrive in Tokyo on the 5th, 7th and 8th respectively.

There will also be a ship from Maoka bringing on the 3rd of July into Hakodate a mixed group of demobilized soldiers and civilians who will be processed to reach Uyeno on or about the 10th.

B) The Bureau's reception and relief programs are in full readiness and are planned as follows.

1. In order to give aid in housing, occupation and living problems there will be a relief consultation office at the three receiving stations ----- i.e.; Shinagawa, Tokyo and Uyeno----- which will be staffed mainly by Welfare Bureau employees. A squod of 50 persons will operate at Shinagawa and Tokyo consultation offices. At the Uyeno Station there will be 60. Since there is possibility of progressive repatriation over a period of several months, the Bureau is taking caution against overtaxing its personnel by drawing temporary assistance from well-experienced members of last year's students' federation and other groups. The Bureau is aware of the care that must be exercised in the selection of these "temporary employees" so that no infiltration of unfavorable elements are permitted.

2. The families of the repats will be allowed to enter the station platforms only on special passes, which will be issued upon identification papers such as letters and telegrams from the repatriation camp. Other admissions will be public officials who duly represent

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the Tokyo-To Assembly, Diet and Relief Associations like the Love Campaign Association, Tokyo Repats' Federation, Livelihood Assistance Federation, etc. These representatives will be sent only in the capacity of greeting the repats officially.

A few irregular admissions may be unavoidable, because the station masters may permit special cases on their own judgement as they have done in former repat programs. There may also be some self-appointed receptionists as the 35 communist diet members who unofficially announced that they will meet the trains at Shinagawa.

Mr. Isomura informed that there is fear of communistic agitation during this year's repatriation, for it is already known that the communist party has issued directives with orders like the following.

a. All repatriates must be made members of the communist party.

b. For the above purpose the members must be placed on the welcoming committees at receiving stations.

c. The party must demand concrete aid in housing, employment and enterprise loans.

The Bureau members believe that the communist demonstrations will be centered at Uyeno terminal and that the repats' temporary lodgings may become the bases for further agitation. In the effort to avoid and allay possible incidents the repat trains will be dispatched to the prefectures on a special schedules, which allows a maximum of only 2 hours' wait at Uyeno Station for transfers.

The Bureau members feel that there is a great deal of truth in the report regarding Soviet training, which is apt to make the repats antagonistic toward present Japan. Mr. Maeda of the demobilization section reviewed some of last year's incidents, and scenes on the ships at dock, when the "Internationalle" was sung and allegiance to communism was demonstrated in various unpleasant manners. He added that these hostile attitudes usually softened after a warm reception and emphasized the great importance of good welcome.

C) No demonstrations of flags and banners are to be permitted but the bureau feels that it may be difficult to enforce this ruling without special orders from higher sources, such as the TMGT, because the communist element of the railroad employees may take advantage of the time and revive their last strike activities, which are not yet completely settled or placed under control.

Mrs. Callow took this occasion to remind those present that direct order is not and has not been the policy of the occupation and that it

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will continue to uphold the prestige and dignity of the Japanese Gov't, exercising the power to issue orders only when life and property must be protected. She also mentioned that the new name of "Civil Affairs Team" is one more indication that the Japanese Gov't is urged to assume its responsibilities, and in such a case as regarding flag and banner demonstrations the governor can issue appropriate regulations to keep peace and order.

D) Welfare program at Maizuru consists of

a. Official greeting by Mr. Miyauchi of Demobilization Section, Mr. Suzuki of Protection Section and officials of the Welfare Ministry. (Vice-Governor Yamada and his secretary will join the above group few days later.)

b. Classification of repats according to their home prefectures to facilitate travel.

c. Hold travel aid consultations.

d. Distribute pamphlets and leaflets as guide and help to rehabilitation.

e. Material aid of clothing, blanket, shoes, etc. ----- 21 articles, which worth about 11 to 12 thousand yen.

f. 500 yen travel expense in advance from repats' allowance fund.

E) Social service work on the trains plans for the following;

a. Medical emergency aid.

b. Correspondence aid.

c. Contact with friends and relatives.

d. Lunch at Uyeno Station (misoshiru and staples).

F) Tokyo-To estimates that only 7% or 140 of the repats of each shipload will remain in Tokyo and need housing aid, although 35% or 700 persons are expected to pass through Tokyo.

G)

1. The demobilization section will register each repat, when he reports at the Tokyo-To (or prefectural) office. He will be given a leaflet, which explains the allowances and other financial aids he is entitled to. They are as follows;

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a) Money allowances: Beginning July 1947 for 2 years; 100 yen per month(2,400 yen) regardless of rank, plus

b) additional allowance for Sept., Oct., Nov. of 1945 according to rank.

minimum in non-com. ranks	¥241
maximum in com. ranks	¥626

c) Family allowances had been paid in the past but in case these are still unpaid the above figures are boosted to:

non-com.	¥9,167
and com. officers	¥14,286

500 yen of the above are paid in advance at Maizuru for travel expense and deducted at the demobilization office upon arrival.

All family allowances are cancelled upon registration of repatriation.

The special repat allowance law, which was recently passed, will care for the civilians who return from Siberia. The law does not provide for repats from China or Manchuria.

The sick will be met at the hospitals, where they are sent from Maizuru, so that papers may be filed and allowances paid to them, also, as expediently as possible.

H) An attempt at taking a census of the Japanese left in Siberia will be made from reports of the repatriates.

The plans, which are enumerated above, will be discussed at this afternoon's meeting of the MPB, Transportation Bureau and Welfare Bureau. Two other matters will be presented for special consideration. They are

1. To keep repat trains free from ordinary traffic in order to prevent infiltration of unfavorable element.

2. Reconsideration of station master's management of station RR workers, because they do not seem to be able to exercise much power over them.

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Outside of repatriation problems two matters of welfare interest were mentioned. One was in regard to the 10,000 letters, which were sent from Siberia to individuals in Japan over a period of 3 years. It is understood that these accumulated in the federal post office, where they were placed in the unclaimed department over and period of time and then released to the national red cross through the ministry. The Bureau hopes that the responsible parties will make an effort to find a special route for delivery in the near future.

The other problem is in regard to institution inspection on Izu Islands. The M. G. Welfare Section emphatically pointed out that the inspection should be a routine one, which will be thorough, yet not incur unnecessary expenditures and additional budgets.

The conference adjourned at 12:05.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

June 9, 1949, Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller, & 2 interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Momata, Tsuno, Tsukamoto, Kurokawa, Kikuchi, Gomi & Sekine.

The conference was opened at 10:10 with reports of the latest welfare bureau activities.

1. Mr. Isomura first reported that on the 7th at a meeting of the ward chiefs he and the governor gave definite instructions regarding resignation of the Minsei-iin who hold dual public offices, specifying that all resignations be sent into the bureau within the next few days. Mr. Isomura then informed that all of the six assembly members who held Minsei-iin posts had already resigned bringing up the total to 83 up to the 23rd of May and the selection committee held its first review of applicants' qualifications to fill these vacancies. It is understood that additional selections will be made, when all the resignations are submitted.

Mrs. Callow advised that all concerned must remember to enforce the law and not evade it by transferring appointments to wives and other relatives, permitting the same elements to remain in power, for there have already been many complaints of such a tendency. She also requested that names of relatives be submitted in case they are appointed.

2. Mr. Isomura has been interviewed by the representatives of the day-laborers once more since last week's incident and is afraid that the local Minsei-iin and Jimusho may be approached and intimidated. He informed that Shibuya, Ikebukuro, Sumida and Minato, especially Shibaura in Minato where so many welfare warehouses can become involved, are districts that need careful observation, for they have been centers of agitation.

Mrs. Callow's opinion was that since the affixed regular procedure is the only means by which any public assistance can be obtained, there should be no question in the matter of handling these laborers' approaches, and therefore the Minsei-iin should not waver and make the first mistake.

3. Mr. Miki then gave an account of the recent movements in the relief dormitories.

All adults and repat families are being moved out of the Arakwa protection station in the next few weeks.

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a. The self-supporting male inmates of Arakawa will be moved into Koto-Ryo, which is a new Tokyo-to-operated dormitory, by June 20.

b. The two repat families (6 persons) will be sent to #2 Yodobashi-Ryo, which is also a new Tokyo-to-operated dormitory, by July 1.

c. Two single women will be moved to Uyeno Kose-Ryo by the 20th of June.

d. Two public assistance recipients will be transferred to the Yoiku-in by June 20th.

e. Koto-Ryo, which is a dormitory for self-supprot-ing men, has a capacity of 240 persons and will be opened on the 16th of June.

f. Fukagawa-Ryo is being closed and the property is being returned to the Fukagawa Primary School. The inmates are being transferred to the Koto-Ryo.

g. The Uyeno Kaiei-ji temporary dormitory will be vacated and returned to the Kaiei-ji Temple in the near future as soon as arrangements for transfer of inmates can be made, because its return is being requested. The bureau will terminate its operation as soon as possible, because it feels that the building is not a suitable dormitory and it also desires to be rid of several families, that have squatted on the property on self-assumed, special privileges.

h. The relief section is planning to pick up and accommodate repat families (about 85 out of 185) that have been forced on to relatives and friends, because of lack of housing facilities at the time of repatriation, and are now in distress for new quarters because of economic changes and family readjustments.

i. A repat on the disposal of tent-hotels was submitted with an explanatory map. Mr. Miki pointed out that seven of the tent-hotels have become entirely self-supporting and the remaining eight will continue to need aid, but only so far as routing of construction materials for repair and maintenance is concerned, because these will be operated by the cooperative of the seven Kan-ei-Ryokan (the seven that have become regular hotels.)

Mrs. Callow reminded the bureau members that these new self-supporting dormitories must be clearly reflected in the budget and show a fair reduction of expense.

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4. Mr. Isomura questioned about a widows' federation, which was referred to him as having had favorable consideration by the TMGT Welfare Section. Mrs. Callow denied that it had any kind of sanction from the Welfare Section. Moreover, she made clear that the team's welfare section is not in favor or interested in any new organizations, but it is only in favor of the administration of public assistance, which can be made available for those who request it, and is definitely opposed to any enterprising men who are about to exploit widows to the fullest extent.

Regarding associations Mrs. Callow requested that the bureau make it a point to keep the welfare section of the TMGT posted on all orders or instructions, written and verbal, which are handed down from the ministry.

5. On activities of the juvenile division, Mr. Tsuno gave the following report.

a. There will be a meeting of the chiefs of all the protection institutions on the 7th and 18th of this month. One of the problems that will be particularly discussed at these meetings will be on the case-work in preparation for sending children to their homes.

b. Yesterday, June 15th, the juvenile laws were revised so that delinquent children below the age of 14, regardless of the nature of the cases, will be invariably sent to the protection institution or local social workers who will do individual case-work to rehabilitate them.

6. The bureau intends to conduct a thorough check-up of workshops as stated in the recent newspapers so that only the best ones may be permitted to operate. Five shops have already been closed. The complaint that favoritism has been shown in the distribution of work materials seem to be true and Mr. Isomura is now attempting to negotiate with the Ministry for improvement. Much discord is noted within the Jusan Renmei, an organization in which the workshops and the Kinro-Hodo-Kyokai belong, keeping its office at The Kogyo Club with Mr. Takatsu as its president. The Kinro-Hodo-Kyokai does not seem to cooperate in the aims of the Jusan Renmei, causing unequal work distributions and other frictions.

Mrs. Callow's opinion was that these workshops have not been suitable training shops and have not been accomplishing much, but have merely been places of cheap labor and exploitation of women by men. She pointed out that investigations have brought to light the fact that most of the employees

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were not recipients or boarder-line recipients. She felt that it would be better to abolish the entire system and let the factories hire people on decent wages that need no public assistance supplements. She also felt that the bureau should not permit its welfare funds to be poured into profits for these factories. She added the following statement. "I do not say that you must close them up but I do reccommend that you do not pour into it welfare money needlessly."

Mr. Isomura mentioned that the vice-chairman of the diet, Mr. Iwamoto, requested special consideration in improving the workshop project on the grounds that unskilled labor is not hired in the factories and needs the training and aid that the workshop can furnish. However, the bureau will follow Mrs. Callow's suggestions and make further study in the matter.

7. Public assistance payment will be made by the 5th of the month in accordance with the law hereafter. It is believed that the delayed payments have been due to negligence in the ward offices. Mr. Isomura wished that Mrs. Callow aid him in an inspection of a ward office. A date was fixed for next week.

As there were no more reports, Mrs. Callow asked if it were possible for the bureau to send its inspection team to the Izu Islands for a thorough check-up of the island institutions and submit a full report to the TMGT. The bureau offered to send in a compilation of data and other informative materials that are now on hand and plan by it a systematic inspection trip by the end of the month.

At the close of the conference three more matters were brought forth. First, an invitation to attend Katsushika Ward Minsei-iin Meeting, which will be held sometime between the end of month and 15th of July, was extended to Mrs. Callow.

Secondly, the bureau informed that the public security regulation has been a factor in the delay of decision on the budget.

Thirdly, no one at the meeting was able to furnish adequate information in regard to complaints that the Health Centers have been refusing DLS patients who request service on medical aid tickets.

The conference was closed at 12:10.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

May 26, 1949, at Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller & 2 interpreters.
Messrs. Isomura, Miki, Tsuno, Sekine, Tsukamoto, Gomi,
Ezoe, Hagiyama, Kurokawa & Mikoshiba.

Mrs. Callow called the meeting to order at 10:15 and requested reports and informations on latest welfare events.

Mr. Isomura reported the following. On the eveing of the 24th 150 heavy-industry day-laborers, who lost their employment in public works that were discontinued by the recent budget-cuts, appeared at the Shibuya Ward Office to negotiate consideration for public assistance. They claimed that the employment stabilization office refused to give them work. They were referred to the Minsei-iin but could not obtain favorable consideration. Consequently they called at the residence and offices of the governor and vice-governor for further negotiation. It is feared that there is communistic agitation behind the movement.

1. Mr. Isomura further explained that the day-laborers had to be released by the firms which contracted Tokyo-to Public Works such as road repair and reclaiming of war-destroyed areas etc. because budget-cuts had necesitated a discontinuation of these works. The consequent employment depression has been so acute that most of the day-laborers could only find work for one day out of five. Since they were direct employees of the contractors, Tokyo-to has not been obliged to take measures for their employment relief, as it has planned for the 700 "temporary clerks" of the intellectual class, who have been distributed as follows:

300 persons in the health center,
200 " " ward offices,
30 " " the demobilization section,

and small number in others, but none in the Welfare Bureau. It is estimated that there will be approximately 200,000 unemployed by the coming fall and 10% of that number, 20,000; will be expected in Tokyo-to. It is feared that demonstrations like the one of the 24th will be repeated.

Mrs. Callow called attention to the regulation which prohibits mass-public assistance. She pointed out that consideration should be given only to individual cases upon individual needs.

2. Mr. Mikoshiba reported on the Kanto Bloc Welfare

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Section Chief's Meeting, which was sponsored by and held at Gunma prefecture on May 18th, 19th and 20th. Tokyo was represented by Mr. Mizuno from the Welfare Ministry, Mr. Morimoto from the Social Insurance Section, Mr. Terashima from the General Affairs Section and Mr. Mikoshiba from the Welfare Bureau. The Gunma M.G. and Kanto Region M.G. Welfare Sections were also represented. The meeting was held for the purpose of exchanging informations. Tokyo-to presented two topics,---one was in regard to transfer of the repat dormitories to self-supporting basis and the other, on the release of "tent-hotels". It was decided that similar meetings should be held once in two months. In July the meeting will be in Tokyo and invitation to attend it is being extended to Mrs. Callow.

3. Regarding repatriation Mr. Miki announced that the Hikiage-dōhō-taisaku Shingikai (repat program discussion group) will meet in the afternoon (26th) at 13:30 according to plans that were made last week. The group will advise the governor and other parties concerned in regard to reception, relief, housing and employment aid of this year's repatriates.

Mr. Miki then explaned on tentative housing plans for the repats. He informed that Tokyo-to is ready with accommodations for 600 persons in temporary lodgings and 193 rooms (25 old and 168 new), which are in 67 buildings (66 old and 1 new bldg.). In addition to the above more rooms will be made available by transferring the present inmates of dormitories to the houses, which are released for use by the construction bureau. 100 of these houses are being taken over for the month of May and an additional 100 will be received in July.

To relieve and improve the housing problems many dormitories have been repaired. Uragami-Ryo at Hachijojima Island is one of them. It is a 300,000 yen project, specially planned for housing the demobilized soldiers from the South Seas. At present there are approximately 3,000 repats on the island.

4. In regard to change of living standards Mr. Miki informed that he had just received directions concerning the 10th revisions, which are to be enforced by May 1st, if possible, and if delay is necessary enforcement may be deferred till June 1st, but in any case they must be put into effect completely by the 30th of June. Mr. Miki was certain that the Welfare Bureau will take the first date and make payments retroactive to May 1st.

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A detailed information on the revisions was promised for a later date.

5. The newly planned medical-aid examining board (Iryo Shinsa Iinkai) will begin operation on July 1st on this year's budget of 40,000 from the DLS fund. There will be less than 20 members on the Tokyo-to board and less than 10 members for the ward board. The medical society has requested exclusive control of placing the board members but Tokyo-to is proposing a mixed board with members from medical as well as other professions.

Mrs. Callow advised that it is better to have a mixed board so that monopoly troubles like those encountered in the Japan Medical Treatment Society may be avoided.

6. Mr. Tsuno informed that the kamishibai producers' cooperatives have requested opportunity to discuss the formation of an autonomous examinig board, that will aid in keeping the best standards in the profession, and thereby avoid metropolitan regulation similar to the one issued in Kanagawa Prefecture. Tokyo-to Welfare Bureau is inviting those who might be interested in the matter to a meeting at 10 a.m. on the 28th (Saturday).

Mrs. Callow: "It is important to remember to respect civil liberties. Remember that there is free press in Japan and if licensed and approved legally, you can not control. I do not believe that you can approve such things as kamishibai in advance, though I am sure that you can prosecute if the show prove to be unfit for public performance. In this case your duty is to keep surveillance, prevent mis-information and prosecute these who give out unfit entertainment to the children."

As the bureau reports were completed, Mrs. Callow brought before the meeting several matters to show the need of more careful supervision and frequent inspection of all welfare projects.

Three cases were presented.

a. A delinquent child (girl, age about 12) broke into the Korakuen party on the afternoon of the 25th and caused much confusion.

b. Attention was called to an article in the Nippon Times on May 22nd regarding statistical figures on selling children to prostitution houses and cheap labor etc.

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c. An inmate of Yoikuin had complained that he was not receiving adequate food at the institution.

Miss Fuller gave a summary of her Nagaura inspection and pointed out (1) that out of 82 inmates there were 22 adults, (2) that boys and girls were not segregated, (3) that the chief did not seem to be aware of minimum standards, (4) that no inspection has been made since last year, (5) that there was no vacational training except unsupervised farming and (6) that there was no adequate educational program, when there were children of fairly high IQ (IQ 90%). She also added that there were cases of children who have been adopted and exploited for cheap labor in farmer's homes and strongly criticized the lack of supervision and careful examinations.

Mr. Kurokawa attempted to make explanations but they were most insatisfactory. He was advised to take immediate measures toward correcting the existing conditions.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:55.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

May 19, 1949, at Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller & 2 interpreters
Messrs. Isomura, Tsuno, Sekine, Miki, Ezoe, Tsukamoto, Yoshizumi, Gomi, Hagiyama & Sasaki.

The conference was called to order at 10:25.
Mrs. Callow opened the meeting with two matters for special considerations.

1. A drive for clean-up of all welfare institutions in connection with the current city-wide clean-up week was suggested. In view of the fact that there is danger of considerable shortage of water in the dry season, a thorough clean-up of all leaky faucets was particularly stressed.

Mr. Miki reported that there have been several applications for new wells to prepare for the expected dry spell, but because of insufficient funds considerations are being given only to localities that present the most urgent conditions. Miss Fuller emphasized the importance of regular examinations of well-water and pointed out that they should not be neglected, especially if the wells will be relied upon for drinking water. She reported that Toshien has not had any water tests since last August and desired that attention be given at earliest date possible.

2. Mrs. Callow suggested that law #73 be carefully studied with the purpose of avoiding all unnecessary, fabulous rents of ministry properties that are being used for welfare purposes. Question was raised on the Yoikuin rent. It was explained as follows:

After the close of war and up to 1946 the finance ministry took over and handled all the military owned properties but in 1946 these properties were released. Some were unloaded to private parties and some to other ministries. The Welfare Ministry later offered Yoikuin for sale but on account of lack of funds Tokyo-to could not buy the property. No further negotiations followed and no demands were made. Tokyo-to continued the use of Yoikuin buildings without paying any fees. However, the land is privately owned and a land-rent is paid to its holder thru the ministry.

Three more matters were brought before the meeting for informations and explanations. They were in regard to

a. division of depopulization,
b. Hatsusha 456 and
c. Agricultural School of the Economic Bureau.

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There were no informations on (a) and (b) but the bureau promised to look into the subjects and report later. In regard to (3) Mr. Tsuno was able to supply the following information.

The Nanao training farm (Kunrenjo) was controlled by the economic bureau until Mar. 30th of this year. It was a school where farmers were trained for Manchurian settlements in the pre-war days. It has been in operation on a very limited scale since 1945. There have been about 15 boys under special training at the end of March, when the institution was discontinued.

There are fifteen chobu of land. Two chobu are cultivated. The buildings are quite substantial, fairly well equipped and maintained so that necessary repairs will cost only a small amount. The welfare bureau plans to take over a part of the property (the rest is being returned to the village) for child welfare projects. It will not mean an additional draw on the budget. The property will be turned into an institution, where boys beyond the compulsory education age may be given vocational training, especially in farming and manufacturing farm products such as miso and shoyu, fitting them for pioneer work on untouched areas all over Japan. It is hoped that this will help to solve a part of the problem presented by the institution boys, who are near maturity and need guidance toward adult living. Final decisions will not be made until Saturday, where the bureau officials will meet the governor and vice-governor for careful deliberation on the matter.

Mrs. Callow questioned the advisability of taking on an additional property load and felt that before making an absolute decision a case-history survey of every child institution should be made to find where each child belongs, for there may be many, perhaps near 50%, who can live elsewhere and not necessarily be kept in institutions so very long.

Several bureau reports followed.

1. The Assembly Welfare Committee will convene tomorrow to make final decisions on contemplated budget plans. It is significant because it is it's last meeting. The committee is ending its one year term and is going to be replaced by new members,

Mr. Isomura is proposing the following budget cuts.

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a. A decrease of 3 million on the Kinro-hodo-kyokai expenses by closing up six workshops and decreasing the personnel by 40 members.

b. A decrease of 1 million on rent of warehouses, where Tokyo-to relief goods are stored, by using storage space at Nakai Gakuen and Kinro-hodo-kyokai warehouses now owned by Tokyo-to.

c. A income of 1 million by selling buildings, now used by private agencies and owned by Tokyo-to. (A total cut of 5 million yen)

Mr. Isomura is also negotiating a 2½ million decrease in the Ministry's rent of warehouses for LARA goods, for Tokyo-to has sufficient room to keep them.

2. One of the Yoikuin branch Shibaura property now owned by the Welfare Juvenile Section will be sold to private buyers. It is now closed and the children have been moved to Itabashi.

The other Yoikuin branch Shibaura property will be closed and the children takent to Itabashi just as soon as reconstruction there is completed in order to be in keeping with policy of operating Tokyo-to institutions in Tokyo.

3. Mr. Iwata Eichi, the only communist member of the assembly, was sentenced to eight months' inprisonment by the supreme court for threatening (Kyokatsu-zai) officials and guards of Itabashi in connection with concealed goods in 1947. Mr. Iwata was replaced by Mrs. Nakata Koharu, who switched from Socialist-democrat to the communist party yesterday. Mrs. Nakata's place in her former party is not being replaced. It is believed that her daughter, Mrs. Moro Shizuko, who is a member of the School Lunch Committee of the Tokyo-to Educational Board and a strong communist, influenced Mrs. Nakata to change parties.

4. Mr. Yokose and four others of the assembly are being requested to resign today. In Tokyo there will be a total of 275 resignations in accordance with the law prohibiting M.I. from holding public posts. 160 of them are ward assembly members and the remaining 110 are in the city, town and village assemblies.

5. Mr. Miki acknowledged receipt of confiscated goods from the Provost Marshall's warehouse and promised to distribute them to best advantage. Mrs. Callow assured that

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there were no charges and requested that the goods be handled like LARA. She suggested that a record under the classification such as "Goods from TMGT" might be suitable.

6. The assembly decided to form a repatriation program discussion group (the Hikiage-doho-Taisaku-Shingikai) of 28 members; 5 from the assembly, 5 bureau chiefs and the others from the repat associations (including chief of the Love Campaign) for the purpose of discussing and advising in regard to relief, reception and occupation guidance of the repats. The group will meet only a few times. There will be no expenditure except for transportation and delay wages.

7. Mr. Tsuno reported that Salejo team took the 1949 institution baseball championship. He added that the boys played a much better brand of baseball this year than last year and there was general improvement in appearance, including uniforms.

In regard to the International Christian Association (Kokusai Christian Kyokai) Mr. Tsuno formed that it is a religious foundation, which was established on June 25, 1946 by its Korean chief and his friends. It is under the control of the Education Ministry. It claims 7000 members and two American advisors (a Mr. Durgen and Mr. Corus?). The aim of the association is to popularize Christianity for international friendship. It owns a church and operates a school with English courses, typewriting and sewing.

8. Mr. Tsukamoto, inspection division chief; general affairs, reported that the Tokyo-to sponsored, social-workers' training course which commenced on the 12th will close on the 21st. The course is being attended most faithfully by officials and social workers of Minsei-kan and jimusho as well as social workers of public and private institutions. There are 70 in the class. 10 of these are from private institutions. This course is the first series covering the subjects widely and generally. The second series will follow in the middle part of July when subjects will be discussed in finer detail. The present members are expected to register for the second series.

9. A written report is regard to Minsei-iin Mr. Hiraoka and Okawa was handed to Mrs. Callow.

As all reports were concluded the meeting was adjourned at 11:55.

Sugino

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MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY WELFARE CONFERENCE

May 12, 1949, at Korakuen

Members present: Mrs. Callow, Miss Fuller & 2 interpreters
Messrs. Isomura, Tsuno, Sekine, Kurokawa, Gomi, Miki,
Kagiyama, Ezoe, Momata & Tsukamoto.

The conference was called to order at 10:20. Immediately after the opening of the meeting a letter regarding the Fukuin-ryo was handed to Mrs. Callow, there was concensus of opinion among welfare staff members that the present committee will continue to manage the institution, if Mrs. Horiuchi leave her post. Mr. Sekine informed that Maj. Nicholas transmitted a complaint to his office thru a clerk of the Fukuin-ryo questioning the exclusion of the institution from this year's community-chest fund. Mrs. Callow accepted the letter and kept it for further consideration and proceeded with questions concerning new rulings on Minsei-iin and budget cuts.

It was learned that approximately 300 M.I. are holding public posts in Tokyo-to, but only 4 in the local ward assemblies and 4 in the metropolitan assembly will be effected by the new ruling, which prevents purged persons from holding office as Minsei-iin. No one in the welfare bureau will be effected. The four in Tokyo-to Assembly are Watanabe Bunsei, Takeuchi Iwakichi, Shimazaki Hichiro and Yokose. Mr. Watanabe desires to resign immediately but Mr. Yokose, who apparently believes that democracy means freedom even to the extent of opposing laws, is strongly against the new ruling. The governor has already advised all sections of the metropolitan government to enforce the law and there will be a definite decision in a few days on the action to be taken.

Mrs. Callow reminded everyone that Tokyo-to is the only prefecture in Japan that has not enforced the new law and advised as follows. "It looks as if the officials are not interested in the welfare of the citizens but showing a dead-give-away to the fact that they are only playing with politics. There have been many complaints by delegations representing all groups of Tokyo-to. It is true that there are some persons who are prone to trust the meaning of democracy to mean anything. But democracy makes laws, enforces laws and makes demands on its citizens to keep social order. It also punishes, if laws are not abided by. You are in your offices to see that your laws are carried out.

(A) 1. I want to call your attention to a letter, which was referred to me by General MacArthur's office regarding Okawa Ran-ichiro and Hirooka Jimpei. A complaint against

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them have been filed stating that they are not worthy Minsei-iin and need to be investigated." A translation of the original letter to General MacArthur's office was then read by Mrs. Callow.

Mr. Isomura promised to conduct a thorough investigation of the two Minsei-iin.

2. Attention was called to the case of Mrs. Tanaka, Minsei-iin of Nishitama, who resigned or was asked to resign from her post because her husband was a purgee. Mr. Isomura assured that there is no regulation preventing a woman Minsei-iin from holding her position under similar circumstances. He ordered Mr. Gomi to make proper investigations and contact the officials who are concerned in Mrs. Tanaka's affair.

3. Remarks were made about the women who still follow the feudal custom of sharing their husbands' public honors. Mention was made of the women who usurp the duties and powers of their Minsei-iin husbands and generally make themselves obnoxious to the community by being hateful and inefficient in dealing with applicants of public assistance. Mrs. Callow felt that such a condition is liable to arise, when the men fail to fulfill their duties and thereby create room for the women to step in. She pointed out that the work is not being done right and the men M.I. must take more earnest interst in their obligations and trust.

4. In regard to money paid to the Minsei-iin in 1948 Messrs. Miki and Sekine explained that each M.I. received 300 yen from the ministry for transportation and activities and 350 yen from Tokyo-to cover expenses for meeting and administration. In the capacity of Jido-iin each M.I. official received from the ministry 60 yen, which was doubled to 120 yen by Tokyo-to to be applied to activity expenses. It was not sufficient for the expenses intended for and so it was paid out in cash. All of it plus 10 yen more (130 in all) was expended in meetings and printing law revisions for the welfare workers. For the next fiscal year there is going to be a raise in all of these allowances.

5. There is also going to be a new ruling in regard to LARA distributions for the social workers. (Mr. Miki has been informed that the ministry will hand down ruling in the near future.

(B) 1. In regard to following the policy of the new budget Mrs. Callow emphasized the necessity of giving consideration to individual institutions in the effort to reduce unnecessary expenditures by removing from Tokyo-to expense all those who

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can be discharged and sent to home prefectures and relatives or support themselves. Mr Kurokawa informed that about 10% (300 persons) of the Yoikuin population can be placed in care of relatives or sent to their home prefectures.

Mrs. Callow stressed the fact that not only adults, but many children have homes, where they may be returned and thus lessen the drain on the metropolitan budget. She introduced the case of the "kidnapped" lost child whose mother (Mrs. Kitaura) petitioned the TMGT to aid her in searching her 8 year old son, because the welfare bureau and the metropolitan police failed to give her satisfactory assistance last Oct.

Mrs. Callow: "It is known that at one time after the incident the boy was picked up and placed in the care of one of your institutions. But he escaped. I wish to say that your protection stations have not been doing good work. In spite of all the money expended on their staffs' salaries, the biggest report on their projects was the number of runaways. The summary that was sent into the 8th Army is nothing to be proud of. That boy has a home. If the case were properly handled, he might have been restored to his family long ago. Please contact all the welfare bureaus of Japan (Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka etc.) and do all you can to find him."

Mr. Tsuno requested that Mrs. Callow obtain consent of the civil information section in regard to broadcasting the boy's case on the radio. Mrs. Callow: "You have in the past broadcast all sorts of matters and evidently have made the necessary transactions with the civil information section. I am sure you can do it in this case."

2. In regard to the extraordinary cabinet cut of 260,000 in personnel in accordance with the Honda plan Mr. Isomura stated that there has not been any orders from the governor. He added that in the welfare bureau no new positions are being created and the present 3 to 4% unfilled posts will take care of the cuts that may be ordered.

3. Mr. Isomura also informed that the lottery now in progress in a 40 million pot and is the seventh of its kind, allocating to Tokyo-to 1,600,000, which is to be largely expended toward housing and reception of repatriates and in smaller amount toward reconstruction of Yoikuin, as decided by the assembly welfare committee.

(C) When Mrs. Callow requested information on the MPB sponsored "haha no kai", Mr. Tsuno offered the following.

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The local police stations sponsor the crime-prevention associations, which are composed of men of the local districts. The MPB is now adding a woman's section and calling to the Fujinku of the crime-prevention association. It is a police backing association whose fees (100 yen per year in some districts, and 10 yen per month in others, plus initiation fee of 100 yen) are used in paying for the special bulletins and posters related to crime-prevention, for consolation money gifts to police who may be injured in their pursuit of criminals, for parting gifts to police who sever connections with the board and generally to assist police activities. Membership is practically compulsory, for there is much pressure from sections that are apparently being favored or benefited by such organizations. (i.e., block market merchants and the like) The associations do not really function in crime-prevention. Those other than "bosses" and blackmarket merchants are opposed to the system but no one dares to take a public stand against it because these may be danger of underhanded consequences.

The fire brigade is now considering a similar organization (The Shobo Koenkai) presumably to lock the activities of the brigade.

(D) Two special requests were made by Mrs. Callow in the early part of the meeting i.e.,----

1. on consideration to more accurate statistics in connection with bureau's monthly reports,

2. on sending in all bulletins, literature, and printed matters on welfare work for the M.G. Bulletin Board.

Mr. Isomura gave orders for special notations and requested that materials be submitted at earliest date possible.

(E) Several welfare bureau reports followed

1. Mr. Kurokawa: The Itabashi police checked into the number of ghost ration drawers and advised that new admissions. There have been 20 to 60 ghost inmates daily at the institution since July 1948 and the police figured that fifty bales of rice had been illegally obtained by them. In order to accommodate and feed unexpected returns of discharged cases and run-aways, the out-going population had been carried on in the books for a short period after they left. At one time the surplus from this almost balanced the deficit of the unregistered new admission, but recently there has been such

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a large influx that a larger amount of illegal rations could not be avoided. Actually more than 50 bales have been illegally consumed.

Mrs. Callow: "There are all kinds of special rations. If planned and discussed on accurate daily census of the population of the institution, some suitable arrangement for a flexible ration to meet the necessary, ligitimate surplus may be possible, although no ration for ghost population can be approved. (There are about 700 ration drawers at Itabashi and about 400 at the hospital annex at present.)

2. Mr. Miki: The Yoyogi-ryo will begin operation on the 1st of June. It is for housing the vagrants and will accommodate 120 persons, approximately 34 families. It will be under direct control of Tokyo-to. Rent is not yet decided upon, but it will be kept within the Tokyo-to regulation of 500 yen per month per family. The rent will cover light, water & room. The inmates from the basement of Honganji Temple will be moved into the dormitory first. It is the policy of the bureau to rehabilitate the inmates and place them on self-supporting basis as soon as possible, although it may be difficult to collect rent from the Asakusa dwellers the first month.

Mrs. Callow advised that the bureau avoid all subsidies to such institutions and must on the other hand include rent money in the daily life security considerations.

3. The Shinjuku Asahi and Kan-i Ryokan (tent hotels) will be taken off the welfare budget, for they have grown into fairly profitable hotels and should be ordered to commence legal hotel management instead of drawing on special welfare rations for equipment and other materials. In the next few days they will be officially notified.

There are a few tent-lodgings that still need aid and these will be carried on and controlled by Tokyo-to as before,

Mrs. Callow: "Please notify in writing everytime there are such changes and especially when institutions are taken off welfare control."

Mr. Isomura expressed his opinion that some opposition is to be expected from the so called Bosses, who are connected with these institutions but the bureau is going to take a firm stand on the matter.

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4. There will be a wholesale investigation of the dry-nurse institutions all over Tokyo-to after the 20th. The investigation will cover management, iventory, methods and staff. Upon completion a report will be submitted to Mrs. Callow.

5. Mr. Tsuno: The child welfare week program was completed according to plans except that there are still some baseball matches to be played off by the 21 institution teams. The preliminary series are scheduled for the 15th at the Yoikuin grounds and the final contest for championship on the 18th. On Sunday the 22nd there will be an athletic meet for the institution children at the Yoikuin grounds. About 2500 children aren expected and the governor will be invited to attend.

6. In regard to the new eugenics law the welfare bureau did not have first hand information but promised to obtain material from the health section.

7. Tokyo-to office hours have been changed to 8:30---- 17:15.

The meeting was adjourned upon completion of the above reports at 12:25.

Sugino.

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MEETING OF THE WELFARE COMMITTEE OF
TOKYO-TO ASSEMBLY

May 5, 1949

The meeting was held at the Welfare Bureau. Those attending were 20 assembly committee-men, staff of the Welfare Bureau (Chief, section chiefs and division heads) and Mrs. Callow and Miss Fuller representing the TMGT (interpreters Koyama and Sugino) Total 44.

Chariman Fumimasa Watanabe called the meeting to order at 10:25 and explained that the assembly committee has been called together to discuss welfare problems relative to the new fiscal year budget.

Mr. Isomura requested permission to speak and introduced Mrs. Callow and Miss Fuller. He added that he had specially invited them to attend as representatives of the M. G.

Mrs. Callow: I am very happy to be included in this morning's meeting for I am working with you to accomplish what you are trying to accomplish for Tokyo-to. I think you realize that matters which are decided here at this meeting are most significant and important, because the daily life of the citizens of Tokyo-to is concerned. I want you to feel that I am sincerely interested in the citizens of Tokyo-to. Without regard for political affiliations or social standings I am interested in the welfare of all and every one. You are representatives of the citizens of Tokyo-to and I am sure you realize that you are trying to plan for the welfare of the citizens without any sort of personal gains. You are aware of the fact that there has been much confusion with misguidances and inefficiencies in the part. You are aware, I am certain, of the 9 point economic stabilization plan and I am sure also that Tokyo-to will go along with it. You are intelligent people. You have the responsibility to think through Tokyo-to affairs at these meetings.

I am now going to speak of some inefficiencies and mismanagements, but I do not wish that these matters be held against any one person or place any blame on any one in the Welfare Bureau. I honestly feel that most of the employed officials try to do good work and overcome the inefficiencies. There are many complexities in problems and personalities but you have been trying to overcome them in the line of least resistance. It is time for this system to be changed. We are going to try, I hope, without regard to personal feelings do away with welfare matters which are sources of personal profit.

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I have listed 8 points, which might cover an over-all picture of our welfare work and will here enumerate them briefly. If questions arise in your minds, I hope later with permission of the chairman I may be able to explain, or if I cannot, some member in this meeting may be willing to answer.

(1) Inefficiency in your work is mainly a personnel question. There are outstanding examples of duplications, lack of discipline and duplication of responsibilities.

(2) In public assistance there is lack of supervision of expenditures. There also flagrant examples of lack of responsibility on the part of the Minsei-iin. I have found that the 494 employees of the Minsei-Kan and Jimusho have been doing all the work that has been done.

There is no adequate record kept. Those inelligible to public assistance have been receiving aid and needy ones receiving none or much less than they could really get along on under the daily life security law.

(3) For medical expenditures there is entire lack of system.

(4) In regard to institutions I want to mention first that private and semi-private agencies have been making profits. Public moneys have been spent in large sums by these agencies. Outstanding is the repat dormitories. I have great deal of respect for the repats and I want to see them treated as individual citizens. They have been segregated as a group and made to live in hovels. The projects have been a tremendous cost to Tokyo-To, and yet the profit has been going to private groups. A group of 4248 repat families were in Tokyo-To repat dormitories in October 1948, only 389 were receiving or elligible to receiving public assistance, there were 15,729 persons who were capable of supporting themselves and paying rent. Fact pointed out repeatedly that these dormitories should go on self-supporting basis. Last month national regulations ordered that these institutions become self-supporting. This should have been done long ago. If rent went to the proper sources, the repats could and should have had better homes.

Informations on our records tell us that entrusted institutions have been operating on no less than ¥100,000 profit in 3 months. It points out the fact that public money

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was going into the institutions, when many thousands of yen were going into some pockets in the form of salaries and other items. It shows a complete lack of interest in expenditure of public moneys, and money is being spent merely on demand without proper investigations.

(5) In regard to operations of public pawn-shops, work shops and public restaurants I see no reason for appropriation of public money for these. They can be run on non-profit basis and still be operated satisfactorily.

(6) In regard to the system of finance I feel that there should be a closer coordination between the paying and the collecting agencies.

(7) Subsidies and travel expenditures are confusing and need to be clarified.

(8) I would like to suggest a careful consideration of the legal 10% local contributions to the welfare fund. The National Welfare Law says that the ministry contributes 80%, Tokyo-To 10% and the remaining 10% is to be put in by local contributors, but this is ignored in Tokyo-To. And yet the 10% is collected. Where does the money go ? The foregoing are the eight points that could and should be considered in your 1949 budget. I am merely making suggestions because these matters have come to my attention and I have seen them exist. I therefore ask your earnest and honest consideration.

Chairman: Thank you for all the valuable suggestions. We will do our utmost in giving our sincere considerations on all welfare matters that come before us. On the question of public assistance and self-supporting institutions, we have already begun to make special studies and we now wish to follow your suggestions best we can. (To the committee members) Please ask questions on the 8 points Mrs. Callow brought to our attention.

Question 1.: I would like an explanation on the subject of duplication of personnel and lack of coordinance in jobs.

Mrs. Callow: There are about 1,840 employees in the Welfare Bureau and yet it takes so much time and so many persons to supply me with only one answer to something I wish to know. There is no system. Sometimes as many as 6 persons need to look through as many as 10 records to find one thing. There is no planning. We have what we call a job description which tells an employee just what his duties

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are and describes his work. But in your offices I may ask one what his job is and he will not be able to tell me what it is. Does that answer your question ?

Committee-man: Yes, thank you very much.

" " from Tama, Hinomachi: My "machi" is not rich but the 10% contribution is collected and paid in.

Mrs. Callow: That is true and it is an injustice for Tama to have to pay in, when others do not live up to their obligations. I know that situation exists.

Committee-man: Since a month ago we are trying to improve the poor operations of pawn-shops and repat dormitories. Please give us all the suggestions you can to help us with these problem.

Mrs. Callow: If am wrong, I wish you will correct me. I shall be glad to be put right.

Chairman: Is there no other question on Mrs. Callow's 8 points---If not, we will proceed.

Mr. Isomura, Chief of Welfare Bureau: I would like to make two reports.

(1) On the 4th at 10 a.m. the Emperor and Empress will make their official visits to Ohara at Setagaya, Daini Kokuritsu Hospital, Yokufuen and Mushashinoryo.

(2) On the 29th last, Hamakawa-Ryo lost one of its 4 buildings in a fire disaster. It housed 30 persons but no one was injured. (all together there are 300 inmates at Hamakawa, housed in 4 buildings.) The case is now under investigation.

Mrs. Nakada, Committee-woman: Who will stand the expenses of the royal visits to the welfare institutions on the 4th ?

Mr. Isomura: There is no expenditure connected with their visits. The governor only accompanies them.

Committeeman Yoshida: The Health Insurance has just barely paid 1/3 of the medical bills for January in April. What is the reason for this delay and partial payment.

Chief of Health Section, Welfare Bureau: Since last

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year the medical expenses have increased tremendously, the budget was insufficient and besides this there were comparatively large amounts of uncollectables and delayed collections of insurance fees. Everything is being done to remedy this situation and now the insurance rate will be raised to help meet the expenditures. It is hoped that for the new fiscal year the situation will be entirely remedied. For February, March and April payments of bills will be new normal.

Committeeman: Please submit as soon as possible a comprehensive data on the health insurance liabilities.

Chief of Health Section: The ministry pays out all medical fees, through its health insurance medical service payment board. The district health insurance offices are responsible for the collection of insurance fees but have nothing to do with the payments of medical expenses of insurants. However, I shall do the best I can do to compile enough material so that the situation may be understood.

Committeeman Kasuya: It is said that there is a person on that medical fee payment board who lets personal feelings enter into his official duties and will hold out on payments to doctors and institutions. Matters of this nature should be looked into, too. I would like to request a comparative report on the increase of patients in 1947-1948, classification of diseases and treatments and a complete study on all groups connected with the social insurance.

I would also like to request a comprehensive report on the medical expenses for public assistance cases. I fees that the Minsei-iin is used too much to advantage or that the Minsei-iin themselves are taking advantage of their entrusted privilege. Should there be too enormous a percentage of trivial cases and treatments of similar types in a certain period, it may be surmised that there has been insufficient supervision and investigation on the part of the Minsei-iin . It may be also wise to consider a reduction in the number of social service groups and workers, if conditions indicate that such a step is advisable.

I would also like to call your attention to the property claimed by the Social Service Association. It was an imperial gift to Tokyo-To and by all rights Tokyo-To should hold it and use it.

I want to go on record as recommending the reduction of

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subsidies to the social service groups and also the direct payment to the groups from Tokyo-To rather than through the association. Pawn-shops and bath houses should be reduced to a number which can be most economically and efficiently operated by the bureau.

Mrs. Callow: I understand thatthese public pawn-shops have been operated and managed by semi-private agencies. They have been constantly borrowing money from the national government, and have been poorly managed so that they have been functioning in the red. There is no reason for the proposed 10 million appropriation for these pawn-shops. They should be liquidated and the long-standing, forfeited stock should be sold and if necessary, it should be started anew on a self-supporting basis.

Committeeman: I would like to state that after a clean settlement of the present 10 pawn-shops, a self-supporting pawn-shop system should be inaugurated. It should be managed in such a way that the public will feel free to use it like it does a bank. There are now beginings of plans for such an establishment and the 10 million yen is going to be raised by lottery (fukubiki lucky pot)

Mrs. Callow: The 10 pawn-shops should carry their liabilities, instead of passing them over to Tokyo-To. They should not be taken over by Tokyo-To.

Mr. Isomura: The present pawn-shops will carry their liabilities even after liquidation. The new pawn-shop will be an entirely new ground. I would like to explainto Mrs. Callow more in detail about the 10 million yen lottery at a later date.

Chairman: If there are no more questions on public pawn-shop, we will procceed. Mr. Isomura will now explain the welfare problems to be discussed specially at this meeting.

Mr. Isomura: There are 3 welfare groups that need particular attention

1. The Kosei-Jigyo-Kyokai (the social service association) is a group to which are entrusted the pawn-shop, restaurants, public baths, dry-nurses schools and Boshi-Ryo. We have been discussing the pawnshops up to now.

The Rimpo Jigyo (settlement) have not yet been discussed. To this group is entrusted the Boshi-Ryo and the

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training of dry-nurses. Hereafter, no government official (governors, vice-governors and section chief, etc.) will be placed on their boards. It has been decided that they will become privately owned and the bureau will not keep direct hold on them.

2. The Tokyo Mojin-Kai (association of the blind) is the only school for the blind in Tokyo. It is a special institution and rates our special consideration.

3. The Tokyo Kinro-Hodo-Kyokai is the association to which is entrusted the workshops and vocational training centers. There are 35 of these institutions and it seems advisable to put all of these under direct control of Tokyo-To. No final decisions have been made. Will the committee advise on this matter.

Mr. Miki and Mr. Ezoe added explanation on the Kinro-Hodo-Kyokai and social service groups. The pamphlet which had been previously prepared and passed out to members present at the meeting was used in their explanations.

Mr. Miki: It is too expensive a feat to take over the school for blind entirely, for that institution needs specially trained instructors, new system, new material and equipment. It has been an entrusted institution since 1947 and should be continued on that basis for a while.

Mr. Ezoe explained the 20,000,000 deficit in the Kinro-Hodo-Kyokai operation by pointing out figures in the pamphlet.

Chairman: It may be wise to have a record of the past 5 years on these welfare institutions. There seem to be too many social service groups and institutions. Isn't it possible to consolidate so that they can be managed more advanrageously ? I can not help but feel that we are only trying to create more beggars by giving out too much. A man is so liable to take on more the more he is given.

Why is the dormitory rent so low ? It should have been high enough to facilitate their operation. I would like to know the history of these institutions.

Mr. Isomura: Wartime was one of the causes which made necessary for all the institutions to be helped by Tokyo-To. It is true that gradually they must be placed on self-supporting basis, but some of them will necessarily continue to need full support for a while.