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HEADQUARTERS
WAKAYAMA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 25

GH/ay

091.4

23 October 1949

SUBJECT: National Health Insurance

TO: Governor Ono
Wakayama Prefecture

1. This headquarters has been engaged in a review of the National Health Insurance program in this prefecture. The review consisted of discussions with prefectural and district insurance officials and field inspections to the various insurance associations with these officials.
2. The establishment of a sound social security system has been designated as an approved objective of the Occupation in order to alleviate unrest and prevent unnecessary hardship and suffering among the population. The Social Security Mission invited to Japan by SCAP has made a comprehensive study of the various programs in effect in Japan and its recommendations are embodied in the Report of the Social Security Mission which has been distributed to all concerned agencies.
3. That the government has recognized its obligations to provide for social security is evident in the various social insurance programs in effect today, many of which date back for a considerable number of years. Unfortunately, however, many of the programs, though soundly conceived, have broken down due to administrative difficulties.
4. In general, most industrial workers are covered by such programs as Health, Accident Compensation, Unemployment, and Welfare Pension Insurances. This coverage however, does not extend to the many agricultural and self employed, particularly in the smaller communities. Though the Daily Life Security Law provides medical aid, its provisions apply only to the indigent. Further, it is considered more desirable to provide medical aid under a contributory social insurance system than under a system of public assistance. The recent amendment to the National Health Insurance Law which provides for municipally administered associations at the discretion of the local assembly, extends coverage to that segment of the population excluded from other social insurance programs. There are many advantages that accrue from participation in National Health Insurance which warrant serious consideration. In addition to the benefits of low cost medical care, these advantages include; subsidies for facilities and certain staff and administrative costs; subsidies for nurses; and technical advice and supervisory assistance.

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Ltr. Hq Wakayama Civ Affairs Team, subj: "National Health Insurance",
dtd 28 Oct 49, continued.

5. In this prefecture, not as many communities as had been hoped or which might be expected to have established associations. It is felt that full discussions have not been held with the general public and in local assemblies on the subject to point out the provisions and advantages of the National Health Insurance program. In this respect it is suggested that at public discussions, prefectural and district insurance officials present features of the program, its benefits, and costs. It is pointed out that in this prefecture, there are a number of associations which are operating efficiently and are providing excellent medical care to insured members. The Doctors' Association has promised complete cooperation and is represented on the various boards concerned with social insurances.

6. It lies within the responsibilities of prefectural and district insurance officials to extend supervision, assistance, and advice to established associations in order to improve their administration and services and also to work toward the establishment of new associations. There is need for improvement in both administrative organization and operation. Various instances of maladministration have been noted during field inspections and have been pointed out to and discussed with insurance officials.

7. It is strongly urged that the above be brought to the attention of mayors, district chiefs, and city, town, and village assemblies with full public discussion and that every encouragement be given to the National Health Insurance program.

HAROLD G. DOFF
Lt Col. Inf
Commanding

Gen. Sakurai
Central file
Copy

Central file copy

HEADQUARTERS
WAKAYAMA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 25

091.4

12 October 1949

SUBJECT: Functions of Public Assistance Workers.

TO : Chief
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 25

Study of Functions of Public Assistance Workers.

Conducted by George Hoshino, CAF-7.

1. Problem.

The problem discussed in this report is the seemingly erroneous concept held by Japanese officials as to the functions of the paid public assistance worker which are too often considered as being identical to that of the voluntary minsein (welfare worker).

2. Discussion.

a. During recent months, much discussion has centered around the possibility that minsein will eventually be displaced by paid workers, particularly in the public assistance program. Considerable progress has been made in this prefecture in placing the responsibility for administration upon the paid officials. A tendency has been noted, however, among the public assistance workers, supervisors, and officials of higher echelons, to conceive of the paid worker's work with relief recipients as being identical to the relationship that supposedly exists between the minsein and client. There appear to be many fallacies in this comparison of the paid public assistance worker to minsein. The duty of the minsein has been interpreted, erroneously or otherwise, as to consist of guidance, assistance in finding employment, counselling, and other far fetched and vague activities in addition to his recommendations regarding an applicant's eligibility for assistance. In short, the minsein has often been taken as being a sort of a father to each of the families in his assigned area. This is evidenced by the extremely low case load per minsein, which in this prefecture, is approximately five families. Presumably this pattern of distribution is based upon the supposed need for a personal and intimate knowledge of each family by the minsein and his presence in the immediate neighborhood.

b. When this same thinking is carried over into the concept of the public assistance worker's functions, it is assumed that the paid worker, in like manner as the minsein, is to act as a father to his

Ltr, Hq, Wakayama CA Ta, APO 25,091.4, dtd 12 Oct 49, subj: "Functions of Public Assistance Workers", contd.

assigned clients; in other words, a paid minsein. If this concept of a paid worker's functions is permitted to determine the staffing of welfare offices, it will result in unrealistically small estimates of case load per worker and will lead to a disproportionate number of and expenditure for administrative personnel in relation to the relief load and the amount of relief grants actually expended to recipients. Japanese welfare officials often have proposed such low case loads per paid worker of from 30 to 50 families, on the supposition that the paid worker is to be a paid minsein.

c. It appears that the function of a public assistance worker can and should be limited, in the great majority of cases, to the simple determination of eligibility for public assistance and review for continuing eligibility. It is not proposed that the worker should be devoid of consideration, courtesy, or sense of service, but matters such as employment, health, education, law enforcement, and housing which are too often dumped in the lap of the public assistance worker, should be matters of referral and coordination, rather than of active participation. There does not appear to be need for, nor does it appear to be desirable, in the average case, for the paid worker to become involved in time consuming efforts aimed at alleviation of problems which are generally beyond the powers of the worker to correct or alter or which are more properly, the responsibilities of another governmental agency. In the area of therapeutic techniques, there is not the technical skill present in local welfare offices, nor does it appear to be presently available from supervisory sources.

d. An illustrative instance is found in the discussion with an official of the prefectural welfare section who had recently graduated from the one year course of the Osaka School of Social Work and who had been assigned a public assistance district in Wakayama City of approximately 100 families for purposes of training and experience. He stated that he was unable to perform "case work" upon such a large number of families and felt that such would be impossible with over 50 families, for reasons, for the most part, outlined above.

e. Another fallacious assumption appears to lie in the belief that an intimate knowledge of the applicant, such as is theoretically possessed by the minsein, is necessary to determine eligibility for public assistance. In numerous instances during administrative reviews, this has been found to be faulty and might be attributed to a number of reasons, among them: decisions are often arrived at without proper investigation, frequently on appearances only, simply because the worker and minsein feel that they are sufficiently acquainted with the applicant's resources and needs; discrimination and preference often enter into the considerations because of the minsein's or worker's partiality for or against a neighbor or acquaintance who has applied for assistance; the difficulty of preserving confidentiality of the client's affairs. It is further believed that if this concept is relied upon to govern eligibility for assistance, there may be a tendency to delegate completely

Ltr, Hq, Wakayama CA Ta, APO 25, file 091.4, dtd 12 Oct 49, subj:
 Functions of Public Assistance Workers, contd.

to the worker, the responsibility for determining eligibility, on the assumption that the worker alone, is equipped to make the determination. It is conceivable that this may tend to destroy close supervision over workers.

f. A reorganization of public assistance offices in this prefecture's four large cities resulted in case loads per worker ranging from 70 to 80 in three cities and approximately 120 in the fourth. With the exception of the one office, the case load per worker is deemed to be entirely reasonable, and the need for increased number of personnel proven to be unfounded. A discussion of this problem is contained in special report this headquarters, file 091.4, dated 16 September 1949, subject, "Reorganization of Public Assistance Offices in Cities of Wakayama Prefecture".

3. Recommendations.

a. That studies be conducted toward the establishment of some standard of the number of cases which a paid full time public assistance worker can be reasonably expected to handle.

b. That such standard be based upon the assumption that the public assistance worker's primary function is to determine eligibility for public assistance.

c. That such determination of eligibility for assistance be predicated, not upon the need for an intimate and complete knowledge of the applicant, but upon those factors which contribute to or which are legally necessary to establish eligibility.

d. That written position descriptions be set down which spell out in detail, the functions and duties of the public assistance worker and which clarify and define the legal framework within which he is to work.

e. That suggested manning tables for public assistance offices be set up which assume that missekin will not participate directly in administration and which set the case load per paid worker at roughly 70 to 80 families per worker until such time as studies recommended in paragraphs 3a and b supra can be completed.

f. That steps be taken to consolidate procedural instructions for public assistance workers into a single reference manual.

g. That in-service training be designed to orient the public assistance worker to this narrower concept of public assistance, or at least to enable him to differentiate between those cases in which a simple determination of eligibility is sufficient and those in which "case work" might be applicable. When this is instilled in the minds of workers, then training can be broadened out to include more advanced techniques as such training material becomes available and as teaching competency increases.

Ltr, Ho, Wakayama CA Tm, APO 25, 091.4, dtd 12 Oct 49, subj, "Function of Public Assistance Workers"; contd.

h. That this is not to preclude private welfare agencies from extending their functions and activities beyond the restrictions placed upon the public worker, nor from assuming functions which fringe upon those of established governmental agencies in related fields.

HG

HAROLD G. DOY
Lt Col, Inf
Chief

George Doherty
Central file
copy

HEADQUARTERS
WAKAYAMA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 25

GH/bjd/cs

091.4

18 August 1949

SUBJECT: Personnel Practices in Welfare Institutions.

TO : Chief
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 25

1. Reference: Operational Directive Number 6, Headquarters, Eighth Army, dated 24 January 1949, subject, "Public Welfare", paragraph 7.

2. Problems:

a. The minimum standards establish within welfare institutions, staff positions, i. e., Hobo, Kyogo, Kyobo, etc. However, reviews of welfare institutions and personnel practices within these institutions reveal that no clear descriptions of what these jobs entail exist. These jobs, performed under the same position title, vary with each institution. The fact that no clear duty descriptions have accompanied the establishment of staff positions negates the value of the designation of specific jobs. Together with vague qualification requirements, the absence of duty descriptions permits the constant practice by institutions of merely relabeling old staff members. While no change is made in the old institution program, this fosters the attitude that conformance with required and acceptable standards in this instance is thereby attained.

b. A second unsound personnel practice is noted in the accepted procedure of permitting relatives to hold staff positions within the same institution. This condition exists in every children's institution in Wakayama Prefecture, except one recently established. The most recent application for the establishment of an orphanage proposed a staff consisting of the mother, son, son's wife, son's brother and sister. There is a tendency for families to establish institutions, not as welfare projects, but as business enterprises, with the resultant abuses and scandals. This has been borne out consistently by institution inspections. The director, usually the family head, is not in a position to be objective in his management of the staff and the care of the children. All the family members invariably never meet the qualification requirements for the varied jobs. This situation is overlooked because of the fact that they are

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4
Ltr, Hq, Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, APO 25, file 091.4, subj: "Personnel Practices in Welfare Institution", dtd 18 Aug 49.

family members. It is often argued that the practice is a desirable one because of the low salaries the institution program affords. However, this seems obviously a false solution to the problem.

3. Recommendations:

a. That the Welfare Ministry establish clear duty descriptions, which spell out in detail, the duties and responsibilities for each job outlined in the institution program. This will afford not only a clarification of personnel functions within an institution but also an additional standard against which to evaluate personnel applications and performance.

b. That clear, concise minimum requirements of education and experience for personnel filling these positions be set down and accompany these duty descriptions.

c. That the Welfare Ministry place restrictions upon members of the same family working in the same institution, with the possible exception of a man and wife in an institution operated on the cottage plan.

d. That the Welfare Ministry intensify its field supervision and objectively evaluate the actual qualifications of the staff against the requirements of the standards.

Harold G. Doty

HAROLD G. DOTY

Lt Col, Inf
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.101, 102

Central files

Pu

091.4 1st Ind
Hq Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, APO 25
SUBJECT: "Personnel Practices in
Welfare Institutions"
(18 Aug 49)

RJA/msy

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 31 August 1949

TO: Chief, Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, APO 25
ATTN: Public Welfare Section

1. Forwarded for your information and consideration.
2. The mismanagement described in Ltr, Hq Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25, dtd 11 March 1949, 091.4 subj: "Inspection of Child Welfare Institution" was not and is not an isolated occurrence. The 3 years of inspections of institutions by Civil Affairs Welfare Officers have resulted in but little perceptible improvement in the adoption of personnel and other standards; the majority of the institutions subject to the Minimum Standards Law will fail to come up to the prescribed minimum; not even such as elementary control as fiscal accounting has as yet been standardized. A basic factor contributing to this is the lack of improvement in institution management personnel, and the reluctance of public officials to enforce improvements.
3. A review of data on institutions, compiled about a year ago, reveals that 60 percent of all institutions in Kinki Region are under private operation, and that 50 percent of these are operated by private individuals as their private property. It is this 50 percent (over 200 agencies) that requires more adequate supervision and controls, as those under private organizations, and public operation will be more easily amenable to standards (once standards are enforced with energy). In one of the prefectures of this region a private individual recently completed the construction of a ¥20,000, 000.00 plant in a small village in a mountainous region 1½ hours from the capital city. He has no program developed and no plans for the intake, programs and discharge of the children he hopes to place in the institution. The present institutions in this prefecture are far from crowded. It was only after Civil Affairs inspected the plant that questions were raised about the provisions of the Social Work Law, etc. It is now revealed that this individual is the largest tax-delinquent in the prefecture.
4. This headquarters is initiating surveys, to be bases for special reports, on personnel, including the question of family staffs, in institutions; the adequacy of the education facilities available to the children in certain types of institutions - those whose children are not allowed to attend the neighboring public schools; and the incidence of trachoma, with a treatment program.
5. The recommendations in par 3 of basic letter are concurred in. It is further recommended that the Social Work Law be reviewed as to basic policy, with the view to requiring prior approval, after survey of needs, before new institutions can be started. The practice of allowing private individuals to engage in social institution operation as a private venture needs careful study - if the attendant evils of profit-making out of welfare operations are to be stopped.

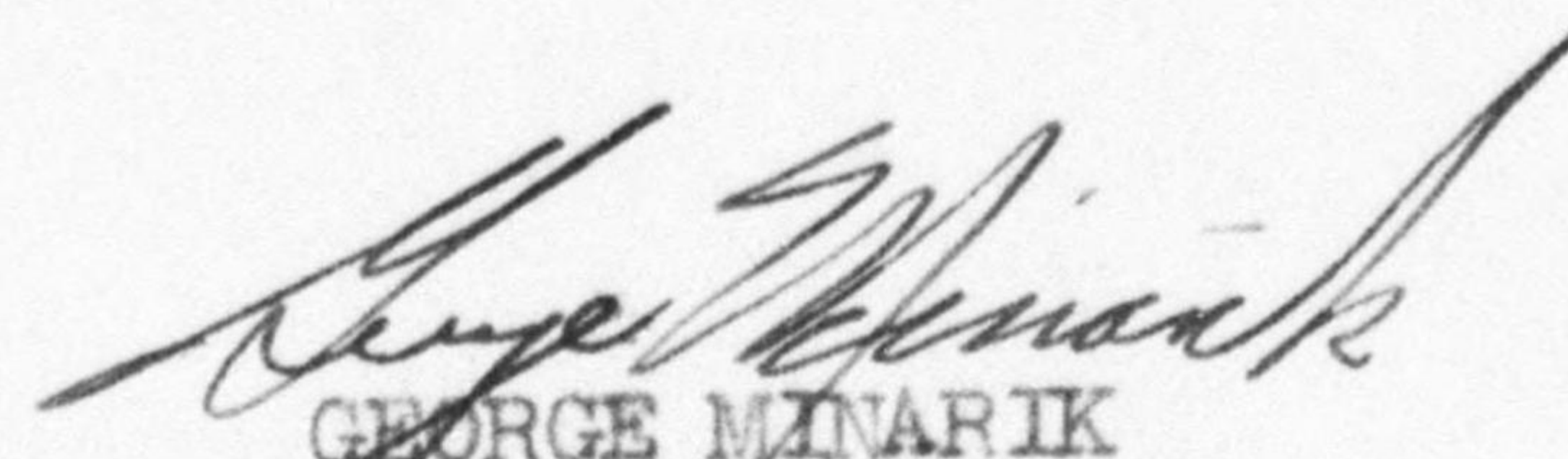
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091.4
Hq Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, APO 25
SUBJECT: "Personnel Practices in
Welfare Institutions"
(18 Aug 49) (Cont'd)

1st Ind

RJA/msy

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:


GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
WAKAYAMA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 25

BJD

091.4

27 July 1949

SUBJECT: Activities of the Children's Section

TO : Governor Ono
Wakayama Prefecture

1. The problem has been reported to me that Mr. Ue, chief of the Children's Section of Kencho, who has been in that position since April 1948, has been consistently responsible for poor administration of the child welfare program and failure to enact agreements on policy reached with the Welfare Section of this team. In the past, reasons advanced for faulty administration have been primarily the lack of experience in and the recent inauguration of the children's program. However, it is felt that this no longer suffices to excuse the absence of progress in child welfare, and at no time excused the failure on the part of Mr. Ue to keep agreements to which he committed himself in conferences with this team.

2. Discussion of specific instances follows:

a. In April 1948, shortly after Mr. Ue was appointed chief of the Children's Section, he was requested to furnish to Civil Affairs personal histories of personnel of the Children's Section and the Child Welfare Center as they were hired. Even after repeated requests, none were furnished and only when a complaint was registered with Mr. Fukui, Welfare Department chief, on 19 March 1949, were they submitted.

b. Working in close cooperation with this team, a poster outlining the services provided by the Child Welfare Center was printed in September 1948, to be distributed to all city, town and village welfare offices, district welfare offices, police stations, schools, private welfare agencies, health centers and other interested offices. Mr. Ue reported that distribution had been completed as agreed upon, yet during the course of numerous field trips, no posters were seen. Mr. Ue was notified 27 November to this effect. After a field trip through the southern part of the prefecture Mr. Ue was again called in on 20 December 1948 at which time he agreed to take action. On 8 January 1949, Mr. Takagaki, chief of the protection division of the Children's Section, was asked if any action had been planned and none had. The procedure was again outlined. On 17 January, Mr. Ue stated that a letter had been

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.402/1000

ltr. Hq. Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, 091.4, Subj. "Act. of Child. Sect."
dtd. 27 July 49, cont'd.

written requesting information on the posters. The matter was again discussed on 2 February. On 5 March, Mr. Takagaki reported that he had received no answers to the first request for information as to the whereabouts of the posters and was again sending out a letter. Only by 31 March had Mr. Takagaki ascertained how many local welfare offices needed posters and subsequently distributed them. According to the original plan agreed upon in September, the posters were to be distributed to the aforementioned offices, yet Mr. Takagaki stated that he had never thought of checking up on how many of these places, other than welfare offices, might need them.

c. On 29 October 1948, Mr. Ue agreed to an organization of the child welfare board into subcommittees yet took no action. Although a board meeting was held in December, discussion with a board member on 6 January revealed that no action had yet been taken.

d. 20 December 1948, Mr. Ue agreed not to hire a new judge for the Child Welfare Center on the basis that it would be better to leave the position vacant temporarily rather than fill it with an unqualified person. On 19 January 1949, Mr. Morioka was hired as a judge for the center, yet he had had no professional background, no education that would equip him for this difficult job and no experience or training in child welfare.

e. 23 December 1948, Mr. Ue agreed on a policy to rotate each Jidofukushishi through the Child Welfare Center for a six month period for purposes of training. He reported back that he had discussed this with Mr. Fukui and Mr. Hasama and that they had agreed. Accordingly, Mr. Hanamura, formerly in Shingu was rotated with Mr. Nakamura. During a conference with Mr. Fukui, Mr. Ue and Mr. Hasama on 22 June 1949 it was reported that the end of the first rotation would be 30 June. When asked what preparations had been made to effect the second rotation, Mr. Ue stated none. He further stated that he could remember no such agreed arrangement though it had been discussed at great length at the 23 December conference. However, he stated that in keeping with his promise, he would effect the rotation as of 1 July. A report submitted during July stated that the fukushishi would be rotated as of 1 September.

f. On 18 November 1948, a conference was held with the Ken Welfare Section, Mr. Ue and officials of the district welfare offices, during which time, an agreement was reached on the utilization of district welfare offices as field offices of the prefectural welfare department. A subsequent conference was held on 4 January 1949 with Mr. Uwaki and Mr. Takagaki of the Ken children's section on specific applications of this policy, namely, the utilization of district child welfare officials as field representatives of the Ken children's section, responsible for institution inspections, surveillance over the prefectural institution program and reports to the children's section on the same. It was agreed that these district welfare officials should be

ltr. Hq. Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, 091.4, Subj. "Act. of Child. Sect.",
dtd. 27 July 49, cont'd.

responsible for institution inspections, therefore, additional institution inspectors in the prefectural Children's Section were unnecessary. On 14 February, contrary to his agreement, Mr. Ue requested a budget allocation for two new staff members of the prefectural Children's Section to care for institution inspections.

g. 11 February 1949, Mr. Ue requested that he be included among officials accompanying Civil Affairs on the next inspection trip. Accordingly he was invited along with Mr. Uwaki, of the Children's Section, and agreed to accompany Civil Affairs on an inspection of Hastushima Gakuen scheduled for 25 February. Personnel of this team, other ken officials, a member of the child welfare board, a member of the prefectural board and a representative of the Wakayama Newspaper, waited for an hour and a half for him to arrive at the Civil Affairs Beat. When reached by telephone, Mr. Ue was at a meeting, and when asked why he had not notified Civil Affairs that he was not coming, he stated that since Mr. Uwaki was going, he felt that it was unnecessary for him to go. However he had known Mr. Uwaki was going when he accepted the invitation, and had not told Mr. Uwaki that he did not intend to go, or in any way attempted to relay a message to the inspection party.

h. 4 March 1949, Mr. Ue stated to Mr. Markuson, SCAP Public Health and Welfare Section, that he thought the jido fukushishi should be supervised by the chief of the Child Welfare Center, which was the established policy in Wakayama. However, on 12 March, information was released to the press that the jido fukushishi were not to be supervised by the center, that it was illegal and that they were capable of working independently. Mr. Ue stated that he was not responsible, and that the policy stood as before, yet he had taken no action to refute this public statement.

i. At a re-inspection of the Kyosei Gakuen orphanage on 31 May, Mr. Takagaki, chief of the protection division of the Children's Section, who is responsible for institutions, brought down five account books printed by Ken for use at this institution. However, though in charge of institutions, Mr. Takagaki knew nothing about them and could not explain their use. He apparently was being used as a messenger boy, rather than as a supervisor from Ken. During a project to clarify responsibilities and administrative procedures within the Children's Section, a definite schedule for institution inspections was established which assigned the responsibility of Mr. Uwaki. Mr. Takagaki, supposedly Mr. Uwaki's immediate supervisor, could not determine what his job was and even asked Civil Affairs, revealing the complete lack of ability on Mr. Ue's part to organize his section and to supervise and direct his personnel.

ltr. Hq. Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, 091.4, Subj. "Act. of Child. Sect.",
dtd. 27 July 49, cont'd.

j. In spite of the agreement that district welfare officials are to be charged with field supervision for the prefectural Children's Section, instruction letters have gone out repeatedly from the Ken Children's Section which have either completely ignored the district welfare offices or have not prescribed their supervisory duties.

k. During field trips, district welfare officials have stated that they cannot understand many of the Children's Section's instructions, yet the Ken Children's Section is unable to adequately explain them. Civil Affairs field trips have also revealed that the Children's Section's guidance and supervision over district welfare offices, a very important link with the town and village welfare officials, has been practically non-existent. The Children's Section has never thoroughly reviewed district offices. Visits made are of little assistance.

l. As evidenced by a field trip in company with Mr. Takagaki, during May 1949, the Children's Section has little comprehension of local welfare operations which is extremely important since it is these offices which have direct contact with the children and through which the services of the Children's Section reach those they are intended for.

m. Mr. Ue on 11 June 1949 agreed to reorganize the children's section and to bring to Civil Affairs a chart of organization and duty descriptions of personnel. Mr. Ue brought over a chart but no reorganization was in evidence and no duty descriptions were attached.

n. All the officials of the children's section, including Mr. Ue, have consistently taken a negative attitude toward enforcing the minimum standards for child welfare institutions set down by the Welfare Ministry. Invariably, they have attempted to justify the continuance of sub-standard conditions instead of attempting to effect improvement to meet standards. This can lead only to the abuse of the children inmates, scandals as evidenced by such examples as Hatsushima Gakuen, and severe public criticism of officials charged with supervision over these institutions.

o. On many occasions, Civil Affairs has pointed out the undesirability of granting approval for construction for the establishment of any new institutions unless there is positive evidence and agreement that established minimum standards will be met. The children's section had assured Civil Affairs that all proposed institutions would meet and maintain standards, yet on inspection, sub-standard conditions were found. In the instance of Sando Gakuen, which Mr. Ue assured Civil Affairs would meet and maintain standards, it was found during the inspection of 18 March 1949, that planning was very inadequate, construction was very poor, no plans had been made for proper staffing and

ltr. Hq. Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, 091.4, Subj. "Act. of Child. Sect."
 dtd. 27 July 49, cont'd.

and there was no assurance that the institution would meet standards, contrary to Mr. Ue's assurance. As a result, it was strongly recommended that construction be stopped until a proper investigation could be made. Mr. Ue and Mr. Fukui agreed to request an inspector from the Welfare Ministry to determine, before opening the institution, whether it met standards. This was not done, and Mr. Ue, when the sub standard aspects of the institution plan were discussed, argued that it was not objectionable to permit construction of such institutions even though they admittedly did not meet standards and attempt to raise their standards to those set by the Welfare Ministry after opening, even though he had previously agreed that such a procedure was both difficult and undesirable and that any new institution would meet all standards prior to opening.

p. The Children's Section has failed to give proper guidance to child welfare officials of the cities, towns and villages. As an example, the Wakayama City child welfare division has received little if any guidance and supervision on organization, procedures, methods of operation and function. During July 1949, the Ken Children's Section, when asked by Civil Affairs to supply information on the organization of the Wakayama City Children's Section, for which they are responsible, replied that they did not know, and that Civil Affairs should call the City Hall. Only until such time as these local offices are developed will the child welfare program begin to effectively function. Mr. Ue has failed to heed the advice of Civil Affairs, though constantly in agreement, to train these officials of cities towns and villages in their duties.

q. Mr. Ue has agreed that the district welfare offices shall act as field representatives of the children's section, including the use of Kaiso Gun welfare section to supervise Ken institutions in Wakayama city, including Senkei Gakuen. However in repeated discussions with the Kaiso district official in charge of child welfare, long after that agreement, the district official had received no instructions to that effect and did not understand his function in relation to Ken institutions.

3. Recommendations of this headquarters are:

- a. That Mr. Ue be transferred from the Children's Section.
- b. That the position of the chief of the Children's Section be filled by an official professionally educated and experienced in the field of child welfare who will thereby bring to his position sufficient ability to understand the needs of the program and provide the leadership necessary to organize and develop it throughout the ken.

George D. Doty
 HAROLD G. DOTY
 Lt Col, Inf
 Commanding
Central file copy

HEADQUARTERS
WAKAYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

GH/cs

091.4

9 June 1949

SUBJECT: Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance.

TO: Commanding Officer, Kinki Mil Govt Region
APO 25

file

1. The form for notification of rejection to applicants for public assistance prescribed as Form No. 1 (copy attached) in Welfare Ministry Instruction No. 106, dated 21 April 1949, (Sha Otsu-Hatsu No. 106, Incl 3 to SCAP Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 122), is similar to that in use in Wakayama Prefecture since 11 August 1948. The form used in Wakayama however provides the following features which are believed to be desirable:

a. The Wakayama form combines any action, whether approved, rejected, discontinued, or changed, and keeps to a minimum, the number of forms which welfare offices must keep.

b. The Wakayama form is simple yet flexible enough to meet practically any situation.

c. The Wakayama form incorporates on the notification form itself, written notice of right of appeal. This is felt to be particularly important in view of the appeal provisions now contained in the Enforcement Regulations of the Daily Life Security Law.

2. The Wakayama form (copy attached) has been in use in this prefecture for some time and has been found to be very satisfactory. Copies of the form were forwarded as inclosure 1 to Ltr, this Hq, file 091.4, dated 21 October 1948, subject, "Japanese Public Welfare Administrative Procedures".

Harold G. Doty
HAROLD G. DOTY
Lt Col, Inf
Commanding

2 Incl

- 1. Welfare Ministry Notification of Rejection Form. (3)
- 2. Wakayama Prefecture Notification Form (3)

6208

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25, subj: "Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance". dtd 9 Jun 49

091.4 1st Ind

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 21 Jun 49

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

M G

2940

1. The Ministry notification form provides for notification only of a rejection of application. Article 8 (3) of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 17, however, provides for the filing of a complaint against any decision of the local office amount of grant, change of grant, discontinuance of grant, etc.

2. The observations in basic letter regarding the advantages of the Wakayama form over the Ministry form are obvious. It would seem desirable to provide for a written official notification that would cover all case decisions, including the granting of assistance.

3. It is recommended that the Welfare Ministry be urged to consider the extension of the present procedure to cover all case decisions of the local welfare offices, and to include on the written notification form a statement describing the appeal procedure.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

2 Incls:
n/c

George Minarik
GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

4219

AG 091.4 - BA

2nd Ind

FLR/mn

Hq I Corps, APO 301

JUN 28 1949

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

For consideration of recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of 1st indorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls:
n/c

Charles Ramsey
Charles Ramsey
C. W. S. U. S. A.
Asst. Adj Gen
RECORDED
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BH 15072

AGMGPW 005 3d Ind JUL 6 - 1949
SUBJECT: Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance
(9 Jun 49)

CHQ SOAP
JUL 7 1949
0914

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(ATTN: Public Health & Welfare Section)

1. It is believed that the form described in basic communication has merit in that by requiring notification of all official case decisions it represents a step ahead of the existing Welfare Ministry regulation requiring notification only to rejected applicants for assistance.

2. It is recommended that the form be forwarded to the Welfare Ministry for consideration of its use in all public assistance administrative agencies.

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FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

J. A. O'Brien
J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls
1 cy ea w/d

AG 091.4 (9 Jun 49)PH 4th Ind

5174

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
12 July 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

The form described in basic communication appears to be an improvement in welfare administrative procedures and it will be included in the discussions to be held with Civil Affairs officers and officials of the Ministry of Welfare attending the IX Corps Welfare Conference in Sendai between 12 - 16 July 1949.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

Donald McLeod
DONALD McLEOD
Captain, CAC
Actg Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls
1 cy Incl 1-2 w/d

JUL 14 1949

AGMGPW 005 5th Ind
SUBJECT: Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance
(9 Jun 49)

2092

CA

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Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
(ATTN: CA Welfare Section)

2 Incls:
n/c

Jacob
J. A. G. B.

AG 091.4 - BA

6th Ind.

WHB/mn

Hq I Corps, APO 301

JUL 21 1949

TO: CO, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

C. R.

2 Incls:
n/c

091.4

7th Ind

RJA/msy

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 23 July 1949

TO: CO, Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, APO 25

2 Incls:
n/c

G. M.
G. M.

77940

84/6298

市厚生課

Notification to the Applicant for relief
Present Relief.

- 1. Name of applicant or recipient.
- 2. Present Address.
- Date of application

See note 1

3. Approved Rejected Increased Decreased Discontinued Suspended

4. The reasons for above decision are as follows:

Reason

5. It has been decided that you will be granted the following kind and amount of assistance.

Living aid.....yen.....sen
 aid.....yen.....sen

See note 2

6. It is requested that you come to City Hall Finance Section or Branch office to receive the above assistance.

7. Remarks: Any changes in your family income or expenses or financial reasons may alter the amount of aid money you are receiving at present and it is requested that you immediately report such changes.

Those who have any complaints against the decision may apply for reconsideration to the City mayor within ten days. Moreover, those who are dissatisfied with the reconsideration and decision made by the City mayor, can request for the decision of the prefectural governor through the City mayor.

*Notes: 1. Applicable is circled
 2. Varies according to procedure at office whether accounting section, or welfare section pays.*

Date
 Wakayama City
 Chief of welfare section
 Mr. Kuse Hikoichi

Jan 21

Form No. 1

Written Notification of the Rejection to the Application for
Public Assistance.

Relief person _____ Address _____
_____ Full name

Relationship with the above.

_____ Address
Applicant _____ Full Name

The application for.....kind of public assistance made by the
above person in accordance with the provision of the Daily Life Security
Law shall be rejected by the following reason.

Show _____ Year _____ Month _____ Day

Name of mayor of city, town or village Seal

Reason and ground

Reasons why over 14 days have elapsed for decision.

Incl 1'

No.

保護申請者又は現在受けている保護の変更に関する通知書

(一) 申請者又は受領者

殿

(二) 住 所

申請年月日

(三) 支給決定、支給否決、増額、減額、廢止、停止

(四) 右決定の理由は次の通りであります

理由

(五) 貴殿は次の種類の扶助金額を支給されることになりました

生活扶助	圓	錢
扶助	圓	錢

(六)

市役所會計課

出張所

まで扶助金を受けに来て下さい

備考 家族又は經濟上の理由により収入、支出の状況に異動のあつた時は現在の扶助額を変更することができます

決定に不満のある方は十日以内に市長の許え再議を申出ることができます

なお市長の再議決定を不満に思う方は市長に依頼して知事の決定を受けることができます

年 月 日

和歌山市厚生課長 久世彦一

Form No. 1

Written Notification of the Rejection to the Application for Public Assistance.

Relief person _____ Address _____
_____ Full name

Relationship with the above.

_____ Address

Applicant _____ Full Name

The application for.....kind of public assistance made by the above person in accordance with the provision of the Daily Life Security Law shall be rejected by the following reason.

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Incl 1'