

111. The social work secretaries have been selected- although the full TO has not as yet been appointed. All those who have been appointed are or were already employees of the welfare department in the ken or the gun offices. None of these ~~positions~~ ~~have~~ positions left open by the appointment of the secretaries have been filled. In other words the personnel have a new title but are remaining in their former positions and performing the same duties as before.

Up to the present there are ;

13 secretaries in the kencho
 21 secretaries in the gun offices
 34 total throughout the prefecture offices.

The bucho plans at the October session of the Prefecture assemble to ask for a budget which will cover the salaries of the rest of the secretaries and also for replacement of the offices left vacant by the appointment of the above mentioned 34 persons.

IV. Child welfare activities.

Training of the jido iin in July and August was carried out by a series of meetings 38 being held during this period. It was estimated that 1500 attended. This number however is only about half the total number of jido iin. Upon further inquiry it was found that this was the regular minsei-iin meeting and only about 2 hours of the day was devoted to child welfare.

Mr. Furuta gave an outline of the activities which leave much to be desired. He claims to be in charge of the enforcement of the child welfare law- case work and group work. The jido iin supposedly are carrying on group work. Organizing clubs among the various school districts. After painting a colorful picture of the group activities it was found that only 2 such groups were actually supervised by the jido iin. One such group is composed of 90 children subdivided into 7 groups- pictures, movies, athletics, and neighborhood clean up activities are employed as group activities. Children are divided into two age groups those under the 4th grade of grammar school and those from 5th to high school age.

Regarding the juvenile delinquency rate there was a decided increase during the summer months and a drop in September. The officials say that this is the usual pattern as children get into trouble during the spring festival season and holiday months. Even though they acknowledge this pattern they have made no effort to combat the problem. They predict another rise in the numbers when the fall or harvest festivals start. They were urged to take some measures to forestall this rise in delinquency rates.

V. Reports from the welfare officials show that local Child Welfare Councils are being formed to stimulate interest in welfare activities. It was pointed out that little is being done by the ken council and interest should be started there before being aroused in the ~~the~~ local communities. The central committee is approving foster homes and that is about all. There is a sub committee on school lunch but it is required by law and is not due to the

alertness of the committee. The officials claim that there is much activity in the cultural side of the program but it amounts to the usual movie censorship and the observation of the kamishibai.

V1 It was stated that there was great need for more adequate housing for mothers and children. There are in the prefecture 7,721 such mother and child families. In these families there are 23,314 persons. In trying to arrive at the actual number in need it was found that 6,704 were in their own homes, 135 families live in boshi ryo already established. There were finally only 917 families in need of housing and these were actually under cover but housing was not adequate.

This is typical of the many serious problems confronting the officials - when the problem is really boiled down the situation is not as first presented. The need for more boshi ryo was being stressed by the welfare staff- This is also typical of the Japanese officials their constant desire to create more institutions. It was suggested that families be assisted to find suitable homes of their own and live independently as a family unit rather than always herding the families into group living. It was finally admitted that needy families or unemployed persons (such as the unemployed mother) were more easily taken care of in groups rather than living separately. If home work is provided for the mothers it is easier to distribute the materials to a boshi ryo than ~~to~~ to have the mothers call at one place to pick up the materials. It is then a convenience to the welfare officers rather than a genuine effort to assist the needy family and preserve the family group. Again the ideal of group handling is easier than case work and this is being demonstrated more and more in childrens and mothers and childrens activities because case work is too complicated and the workers use their time in making DLSI case records and do not bother with making or doing any case work where it is actually not required by law.

An attempt is being made by the officials to keep records of Child Welfare Cases opened by the jido in. However they were too poor to be of any use as some were for July and others August all in the same chart and only part of the cases had reported. They were urged to keep up the statistics and improve upon them. Reported were 4,498 cases but it was not determined whether these were cases for the current fiscal year or for the current month. It will be necessary to keep track of the cases for some time to determine the periods covered and the curve of rise and fall.

V12. Handicapped Persons Law

Fukushi shi in the number of 12 have been authorized. Three persons now in the employ of the ken office can be used as fukushi shi. These three have already been assigned. The budget for promoting the program was originally passed as ¥ 200,000 but an additional ¥1,800,000 was recently approved for the building of the rehabilitation training center. Plans have been drawn up for the building. It is an H shaped building with living quarters in one wing and the training class rooms on the other with the administration offices in the connecting area. The question

of adequately trained staff is a problem. Very few persons have had any experience with the handicapped persons and few with actual vocational training. It was suggested that the staff be selected at once and sent to Sagami-gahara to the national training center for training and to observe the type of work done there. It is estimated that 11 persons will be needed on the staff. This includes teachers as well as housekeeping staff for the dormitory. It will be possible to house 50 persons in the dormitory and will be able to accommodate 80 in the training center. There will be a libl repair shop as well as other vocational work.

As yet there is no completed statistics on the types of handicapped and their needs. For example the officials feel that there is a great need for limb repair but as yet do not know how many persons use artificial limbs nor how much repair should be expected on said limbs.

Up to date there have been 1687 applications for books and 1568 approvals. This is for the handicapped booklet which is to be issued each person.

VIII. Work shops.

Mr. Sawada Sup. Trade training
 Mr. Nishia Ass't to above.
 Igarashi Ass't. Chief to Welfare Section.
 Mr. Miyamura Physically Handicapped Officer

There were formerly 21 workshops in the prefecture 5 under the Social Works Law and 16 under Public Assistance Law. Now it has been reduced to 11 under the S.W.L. and 10 under Public Assistance. However the officials believe that only two will be able to continue operation under the new reorganization plan. There was a discussion as to the type of person to employ and just what constituted "limited employment"

The shops are offering sewing to women workers. It is done on a consignment basis with material being purchased from private factories most of the time. Only about 30% is prefecture purchased through ministry allocations. Other products produced are hemp thread for the making of tatami, straw rope for fish nets and toys for export. Officials ~~xxxxxx~~ declare that none of these goods compete with private industry hence comply with the new law.

There are a total of 295 workers in the shops and 50 working in their own homes. 15% of the workers are men and the rest women. The average pay for work in the shop is ¥1,500 per month. More money is paid to the worker who produces at home as they work longer hours than in the shop and may have others in the family assisting them. The rate of pay is the same but the number of articles produced is greater.

As yet the inspectors (2 as specified by the regulation) have not been selected- neither have the officers heard anything about the training program which is supposed to be put on by the

Ministry. However ken officials are making a careful check on the shops to determine the wages paid and the cost of operation.

The shops operated by cities and towns are inspected by the ken officials however they make their financial audit at the own office it was suggested that the shop records also be checked as that is the place where the padding of the expenses could take place also that the actual amount of goods produced and sold should be checked at this level.

Shikawa

STATISTICS WAJIMA TOWN 12 JULY 50.

Population 15,850 Households 3,725

Industries- fishing
lacquer- business very poor at present.

Unemployment 1,007
Reg. PESO 307
Rec'd Ins. 130
Appl'd. PA 12 past month

Public Assistance cases 124 cases, livelihood aid.
No maternity aid- last in June
Occupation aid none- 1 in June
Funeral Aid none.
Medical Aid 72 13 long term cases. TB.
Educational Aid 92 Jr. H.S. 29 Sr. H.S. 63

Public Welfare staff total 7 persons
Mr. Hakemodone 4 yrs. in Welfare section Supervision and planning
Mr. Kubota Clerical work- supervision of minsei-iin 2 mo.
Mr. Maig seto Assistant.
Mr. Nakashima- sanitation and nursing division
Mr. Nagai Family registration
Mr. Yamagishi- family registration
Mr. Kubo public pawnshop. Estab. 5 Dec. 49 ¥ 400.000

(Kubota duties PA 60%-- Child Welf 30%-- Handicapped 10%)

Training program December 49 town conducted training program for minsei-iin
September- jido iin training program scheduled.
July ken training program.
Minsei-iin meet in 13 districts each month for discussion and training and one general meeting per month.
Mr. Takeuchi of gun office training program attends village meetings monthly gives "spiritual guidance."

School children		Absentees	
Grammar school	2,049	Jr. HS	231
Jr. H.S.	989	Sr. HS	254
Sr. H.S.	518		485
	<u>3,556</u>		
School age children not enrolled		Gr. Sch.	11
		JR.HS	49
			<u>60</u>

Boshi families		PA	83 households
Households	196		2 infants
Persons	573		4 pre-school
Children	377		28 Juveniles
Apparently no knowledge of Maternity and infant care.		Med. Aid	17- duplicated
		Guidance	18 cases
		Group guidance	29 Ref. Police

WAJIMA MACHI ISHIKAWA KEN
11 July 50

Mayor- Mr. Masakawa
 Dep. Mayor- Furutani
 Gen. Affrs. Sec. Uehara
 Gen. Affrs. Sonomata
 Ch. P.W.Sec. Hakamadone
 Minsei-iin-Ichibori
 Jr. H.S.Prin. Higashi
 Bd. of Education- Mr. Hirano
 Jido fukushi shi- Mrs. Horiuchi
 PTA Rep. Muikado
 Daily Living consultant- Mr. Kurakawa
 Trustee Minsei-iin- Mr. Kombo
 Womens Federation. Mrs. Ichimata
 Primary School Rep. Osumu
 Child Welfare Gun Office- Takeuchi
 Womens Fed. Mrs. Yasuda
 After school guidance- Mr. Osaki
 Minsei-iin Mr. Kasahawa
 Jr. H.S.Rep. Aoka
 City Assemblyman Mr. Morishita

A review was made of the child welfare work being accomplished in Wajima town. Interest seems to be concentrated on the truancy problem with jido iin and teachers claiming close "contact". However there were no statistics which show whether or no they are successful in their efforts. Here as in most areas there is no such thing as service cases and only those cases in which public aid is needed are cases really opened.

Officials and townspeople alike are concerned with the Amamachi cho area- that portion of the town where the divers (fishing men and women) live. From April to June of every year the natives are employed in sardine fishing off the coast of the town- from the first of July to October they go to Wakaurajima and island some 30 miles from the mainland. The problem is proper care for the children both on the island and at Wajima. As both mothers and fathers are employed at the fishing and their work day is from day break until dark- there is little or no supervision of the children either those left at home or those who are of school age. There is a high percentage of truancy and non-enrollment of children. Although schools are provided on the island the parents are not concerned with making their children attend. Often times the children go with their parents either to learn the trade or for recreation. Or school age children stay home to care for the younger children. A temporary day nursery had at one time been established but was closed because of financial difficulties.

Statistics on the above problem;
 Families concerned - 320
 Grade school children 259
 Jr. High School children 122

Pre-school children 300
Total population app. 1500

For some reason the citizens attending the meeting made a ado about the seriousness of the dituation- however they admitted the the problem had been going on for 300 years.

A new Child Welfare Council was established on 30 May- it is to study juvenile delinquency and problems of childhood. As usual no definite plans were made as to just how this was to be accomplished or what needed to be accomplished.

The town is divided into 21 blocks or section corresponding to school areas- each has a childrens club operated by and for the children of the neighborhood. School teachers serve as advisors.

Regarding case finding and service cases there was no plan or method or technique. There was a total of 35 cases in the town office. The case record consisted mostly of the child card with a brief progress report on the back of the card. No cases are referred to jido fukushi shi and only cases for placement are referred to the branch child welfare center in Nanao city.

Kygoin 6 cases
Derendent and abused children 4

Fugushi Gun

Population 105,506
 Boshi homes 976 (children 2013)
 Protected children 613
 Not in school 516
 Not enrolled 107

Needy children- inadequate guardians 24
 delinquent 10
 idiots 8
 disabled 35
 blind 2
 Deaf and dumb 19

Disabled persons 587
 Households on PA 24
 Persons " " 56
 Borderline cases 55
 Persons in above 115

Boshi ryo cases
 Livelihood assistance 225
 Protected children 15
 Health Med aid cases 15
 Children in above 25
 Guidance cases 296
 Home guidance pre-delinquent cases.

Disabled persons examination 22 persons passed by board
 Four out of the above on PA
 8 Unemployed- aged supported by families
 10 employed
 33 total handicapped

A conference was held with representatives of Fuginkai on the local problems. The federation has a membership of 760 women. The problems which they are studying are ;

- Social Education
- Promotion of welfare activities
- Cooperating with Jido jin and jinsei-jin
- Prevention of juvenile delinquency

Nanba Child Welfare
Ishikawa Ken

Mayor.....Mr. Kanno
Vice Mayor.....Mr. Hashimoto
Chief Public Health and Welfare: Mr. Tanekozi

The city office is divided into 5 Subsection:

1. Economics
2. Public Health and Welfare
3. General Affairs Section
4. Construction section

Mr. Tsuzimoto, Public Welfare Section, is in charge of child welfare, nursing affairs, trade training, social enterprise (institutions) and housing. Mother and infant care is combined with public health guidance under the supervision of Mr. Isegai.

Minsei-in and jido-in:110 - divided into 8 areas with one of the members as a supervisor. Monthly meetings are held and one general meeting of all commissioners. This is supposedly used as a training meeting.

The jido-fukushi-shi, Mr. Takai, assigned to this area has his office in the prefectural building, apparently going to Nanba only at his own convenience.

A crime prevention committee has been appointed but as yet, is not functioning.

The education office reported:

School children	7,426
Pre-school children	4,793
Total.....	12,219

Monthly report on non-attendance shows:

Primary	18 absent - illness
	5 truants
Jr.High School	4 - illness
	14 - poor and truant.

At the time of the general monthly meeting of jido-in - deans of schools have been invited to attend. Truancy cases were discussed in an attempt to determine the cause and obtain public assistance in cases where financial stress was the problem.

Institutions. One boshiryo is operated by the city. It houses 8 families of 33 persons - all are receiving Public Assistance. Two mothers have outside employment. The others are learning sewing in the boshi-ryo. It is possible for them to earn from ¥800 - ¥1000 per month to supplement their Livelihood Aid.

In April the institution is to be taken over by a private agency. The staff of 3 now employed by the city will remain as employees of the agency.

The public day nursery cares for 58 pre-school children. The capacity is 60. It was stated "practically all" were children of mothers employed outside the home. There are 26 children on the waiting list. It is hoped that all can be accommodated in the nursery when some of those already attending will enter school 1 April. Tuition is ¥100 for those able to pay - 21 on Public Assistance are entered free of charge.

✓ Maternity and infant cases ^{ARE OFFERED} offers private examinations at the Public Health Center. A nurse is available for home supervision of mothers and infants. Handbooks are distributed by the city office.

✓ Private Agencies: Womens association only. No active program but association assists occasionally with clothing to needy children.

Plans for the coming year include the formation of a Child Welfare Council, improving recreational facilities and expansion of the day nursery program.

✓ The recreation facilities are very meagre in Nango - only one playground is provided and one childrens library. Each school has a youth group for promotion of childrens activities. A boy scout troupe is in the formative stage.

Several cases were reviewed. They were fairly well handled. Use had been made of health facilities and close contact was made with schools and teachers.

Nanao Child Welfare Center

Supt..... Mr. Yanasaki
Medical Care Dr. Ohara
Clerical work. Mr. Katsumi.

The superintendent carries the case load in close co-operation with the jido-iin. Dr. Ohara gives medical examinations, average 17 per month, as well as mental tests. Ability, character and I.Q. average 25 per month. X-ray and blood tests are done free of charge at the health center.

Annual report of child welfare cases:

Total 268

Placements:

9 Kygo-in
5 Protective institution.
2 Feeble minded home.

The other cases remained in their own homes under supervision of jido-iin. The total expenditures of the center average:

¥20,000 for salaries and allowances, and ¥10,000 travel expenses and supplies. The rent including electricity is ¥9,000 per annum.

The clerical worker keeps accounts and makes up reports which average about 30 per month. This appears to be an excessive number of reports for the size of the center and the case load. The jido-fukushi-shi will discuss this matter with the ken.

No temporary shelter is provided but is hardly necessary as Nanao is within a few hours of the center in Kanazawa.

The staff although small was alert and well informed. They were eager to discuss their activities and learn of the operation of other centers.

Futami

A conference was held with welfare officers - child welfare personnel and officials from other agencies interested in the juvenile problem. Those attending the conference were:

Mayor	Mr. Yebuki
Pres. Child Welfare Ass'n.	Mr. Yamamoto
Jido-fukushi-shi.....	Mr. Hashimoto
Public Welfare Officer....	Mr. Nakamura
Chief Municipal Police....	Mr. Matsui
Education Section.....	Mr. Yamamoto
Public Welfare Gun office.	Mr. Moritani
" " " "	Mr. Fukura
Child " " "	Mr. Korizumi
Jido-iin " "	Mr. Seko

On the staff of Futami machi office there is one welfare officer taking care of all welfare activities including child welfare. He is carrying four childrens cases. There are 9 jido-iin handling 12 cases. There are purely consultation and service cases and not primarily DLSL cases. The jido-fukushi-shi covering the town and surrounding guns has a total of 90 cases with 8 cases in Futami. Mr. Nakamura reported on active training program on child case with speakers from this ken giving the courses. The courses concerned prevention of and relief to juvenile delinquents.

A discussion was held on case finding practices case recording, and problems confronting the child welfare workers.

The Chief of Police reported an average of three cases per month of juveniles apprehended - usually on theft charges - About one out of three is sent to a place of correction and two returned home under surveillance of police and jido-iin. Four members of the force attended the school for prevention of juvenile delinquency. They have had posters made and posted about the town and utilized other means of publicity - to call attention to the problem and to educate parents and guardians. The chief expressed a desire to coordinate the police program with that of other agencies in the control of juvenile activities.

Mr. Yamamoto of the education department stated there were 1678 children enrolled in school. No statistics were available on absenteeism in Junior High Schools but 1.7% existed in primary schools. This figure is rather meaningless as far as truancy is concerned - as the truancy which leads to delinquency usually exists in the Junior High School age group.

Maternity and Infant care. Three examinations are given annually at the town hall. Prospective mothers and mothers with infants are entitled to this examination.

The gun Child Welfare officer reported three programs under-way at present:

1. Day nursery conference. Purpose to improve management, and education of staff, with accent on nutrition. A study has been made of so-called "model" nurseries to be used as a pattern to be followed by other institutions. It would appear that too much emphasis is being placed on day nurseries to the neglect of other phases of the childrens program.

2. Mothers and Childrens consultation program is being studied and means being devised for putting it in action in the gun.

3. Foster homes were listed as one project the gun was interested in, however, upon inquiry it was found that one application was pending. That is the extent of the program.

Case work - several cases were reviewed by jido-iin, welfare officers and jido-fukushi-shi. They revealed no particular talent in case handling, but they were thoroughly investigated and treated with despatch.

Recreation facilities - None.
Trade training - None
Institutions - day nurseries only

Private agencies - child welfare association was founded 2½ years ago. The membership is composed of youth groups, jido-iin, religious groups, police, teachers and midwives. There are 250 members 10 of which form the executive council. The association is working on the following projects:

Recreational activity - plans only
Health safety.
Sanitation education.

A day nursery is operated by the association. The nursery cares for 150 children - is filled to capacity. Tuition for those able to pay ¥500. Fifty pay - seventy make partial payment, and thirty are paid for by local welfare office. About 50% the children are from homes of working mothers. The mayor stated that preference is

always given the employed mother. Lunches are served daily - powdered milk, shoyu-miso etc. are all purchased on the open market. The woman in charge of the lunch program has completed the nutrition course given for day nursery teachers.

The staff consists of:
Teachers 4
Doctor - part-time.
Public Health Nurse
Janitor
Cook.

Committee of management composed of a chairman and 7 members.

This institution has been approved under Minimum Standards regulations. This day nursery was inspected and found to be exceptionally good.

There is no particularly serious problem in this town. It is free from war damage - fairly prosperous as a holiday resort. There is no slum area and few relief cases. Here, as in other localities it is impossible to determine how complete the program is because of lack of records. The welfare officials appeared to be cooperative with the other agency workers and well informed. The jido-fukushi-shi could be a more positive factor in the childrens program.

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Owashi-Machi

Vice Mayor Mr. Doi
 Gun Chief Mr. Kodama
 Public Welfare Chief..... Mr. Ueda
 Public Welfare Officer.. Mr. Morishite
 Child Welfare Gun Mr. Negata
 Supt. Hoikuen Mr. Oia
 Chief Minsei-iin-Kai.... Mr. Hashimoto
 Public Welfare Gun..... Mr. Kawakami.

Population - Owashi 22,000 Gun 70,000
 Public Assistance cases - 183 households (553 persons)
 Livelihood aid.
 220 - Miscellaneous Aid

Child Welfare Cases - Gun 35.

Jido-iin 11 - Training meetings - twice in 1949, held at Child Welfare Center Gun office supervising training program on following subjects:

1. Laws governing child welfare.
2. Prevention juvenile delinquency Monthly meetings are held - presumably as training programs however officials acknowledge that no real training is offered at these sessions.

No records are required of child welfare cases unless application is made for public assistance - however 11 cases had been recorded.

The jido-fukushi-shi Mr. Hagiwara covers Owashi machi and four guns the area also includes the city of Matsugaka, which absorbs 60% of his time. Mr. Hagiwara has only one child welfare case in Owashi, but has a total of 82 throughout the area. The child welfare workers have no method of referral between jido-iin and jido-fukushi-shi. The cases are not referred on the basis of their complexity - geographic location or specific problem. Apparently a case is referred to the jido-fukushi-shi - only if he happens to be in the town on the day a case is found.

The Child Welfare Center was used for only four cases in 1949. The officials were informed of the services available at the center and the use which could be made for psychiatric and psychological study in treatment of a case. They admitted the value of the center but seemed hesitant about referring cases there.

In reviewing several of the cases - it was discovered that little or nothing was done to improve the child's situation. For example a girl of 14 years had been living in the home of her aged uncle his unstable wife and family since 1946. Neighbors had reported that the child had been abused, all this time. The case was referred to jido-in in October 1949. Jido-in and jido-fukushi-shi called in the home to investigate - conferences were held with teachers and welfare officers. It was agreed that the child had been abused - was forced to do all the house work beaten and deprived of her normal rations. The uncle was admonished to care for the child. "Now she is very happy". Other cases were similar - investigations made - conditions as reported were verified by the worker - time elapsed - no change was made in the home situation then - it is reported that the child and parents or guardians are happy and satisfied. Another condition prevailed in this town which was unique - when a case was reviewed - all the jido-in present the jido fukushi-shi - welfare officers as well as the vice mayor knew of the case and had had some part in the handling of the case - one was contacting the school - one the police concerned - one interviewed the relatives - but no conference was held to piece together these bits of information - nor had any one seen the child or children concerned. Also no one person would admit responsibility for the case.

Public Welfare Works Association is an organization of 300 persons to promote social work activities outside the field of DLSL. It is supported by dues - contributions and community chest funds. A day nursery managed by Mr. Oia is operated by this association.

Capacity.....60
 Enrollees.....73
 Founded Aug..47
 Tuition-full ¥250 - 20 pupils
 partial¥150 - 220 - 18 pupils
 free 35 "

Monthly expenses average ¥50,000
 Salaries - 5 on staff ¥ 25,000
 Lunch program ¥ 9,000

The nursery has not, as yet, been approved under Minimum Standards Law, as there is a storage of 30 tsubo playground space and 15 tsubo in the building. The association hopes to enlarge the area and building but all surrounding land is in rice paddies or vegetable garden - and there is no money available to purchase it if the land were procureable. Mr. Oia expressed a hope that the town would forward the money to the association.

A work shop is also operated by this organization. Equipment - sewing machines etc are available but women contract privately with garment factories for material - bringing it to the work shop. There are no restrictions or who may use the facilities some are DSL cases and some are those from low income families. No money is paid by the association to the workers as the sewing is on a private basis.

A municipal housing project for public assistance cases is also managed by the association but with a contribution of ¥ 170,000 annually from public funds.

Maternity and infant care:

One public health nurse is on the staff of the public welfare section. She with the three nurses from the Public Health Clinic give maternity and infant care in the home. Handbooks are given out by the Health Department - on an average of 60 per month. Blood tests are taken and treatment given free on all maternity cases. No facilities are available for maternity or infant care - only home care is given. No statistics were available on infant mortality.

Regarding recreational activities the vice mayor reported four childrens clubs - and 22 youth groups. There are also four libraries with childrens sections. The clubs and groups have athletic events and some cultural entertainment. They have also been active in exerting discipline over "gangs" of street ruffians - thus assisting the police in suppressing violence.

The NRP representative was unable to give a very accurate account of the police activities as he was recently appointed and was unable to find any records of interest. During 1949 - fifty children were picked-up. Ten were referred to court while the rest were returned to their homes with severe admonition from the chief of N.R.P. These cases are reported to the child welfare officer and jido-in for continued supervision.

The welfare officer stated they had no widows and childrens problems, no vagrants and no orphans. In other words they have no problem with dependent juveniles - or fail to recognize a problem - when it presents itself. It is possible that the juvenile problem is at a minimum - as Gwashi is off the beaten path for vagrants, there was little war damage to homes and they have no industries to suffer from inflation and no unemployment problem. It is to be expected that there are many disciplinary cases which should be more carefully supervised by child welfare commissioners.

Owashi-Machi

Vice Mayor Mr. Doi
 Gun Chief Mr. Kodama
 Public Welfare Chief.... Mr. Ueda
 Public Welfare Officer.. Mr. Morishita
 Child Welfare Gun Mr. Nagata
 Supt. Hoikuen Mr. Oia
 Chief Minsei-iin-Kai.... Mr. Hashimoto
 Public Welfare Gun..... Mr. Kawakami.

Population - Owashi 22,000 Gun 70,000
 Public Assistance cases - 183 households (553 persons)
 Livelihood aid.

220 - Miscellaneous Aid

Child Welfare Cases - Gun 35.

Jido-iin 11 - Training meetings - twice in 1949, held at Child Welfare Center Gun office supervising training program on following subjects:

1. Laws governing child welfare.
2. Prevention juvenile delinquency monthly meetings are held - presumably as training programs however officials acknowledge that no real training is offered at these sessions.

No records are required of child welfare cases unless application is made for public assistance - however 11 cases had been recorded.

The jido-fukushi-shi Mr. Hagihara covers Owashi machi and four guns the area also includes the city of matsugaka, which absorbs 60% of his time. Mr. Hagihara has only one child welfare case in Owashi, but has a total of 82 throughout the area. The child welfare workers have no method of referral between jido-iin and jido-fukushi-shi. The cases are not referred on the basis of their complexity - geographic location or specific problem. Apparently a case is referred to the jido-fukushi-shi - only if he happens to be in the town on the day a case is found.

The Child Welfare Center was used for only four cases in 1949. The officials were informed of the services available at the center and the use which could be made for psychiatric and psychological study in treatment of a case. They admitted the value of the center but seemed hesitant about referring cases there.

In reviewing several of the cases - it was discovered that little or nothing was done to improve the child's situation. For example a girl of 14 years had been during in the home of her aged uncle his unstable wife and family since 1946. Neighbors had reported that the child had been abused, all this time. The case was referred to jido-ii in October 1949. Jido-ii and jido-fukushi-shi called in the home to investigate - conferences were held with teachers and welfare officers. It was agreed that the child had been abused - was forced to do all the house work beaten and deprived of her normal rations. The uncle was admonished to care for the child. "Now she is very happy". Other cases were similar - investigations made - conditions as reported were verified by the worker - time elapsed - no change was made in the home situation then - it is reported that the child and parents or guardians are happy and satisfied. Another condition prevailed in this town which was unique - when a case was reviewed - all the jido-ii present the jido-fukushi-shi - welfare officers as well as the vice mayor knew of the case and had had some part in the handling of the case - one was contacting the school - one the police concerned - one interviewed the relatives - but no conference was held to piece together these bits of information - nor had any one seen the child or children concerned. ALSO no one person would admit responsibility for the case.

Public Welfare Works Association is an organization of 300 persons to promote social work activities outside the field of DLSL. It is supported by dues - contributions and community chest funds. A day nursery managed by Mr. Oia is operated by this association.

Capacity.....	60
Enrollees....	73
Founded Any..	47
Tuition-full	¥250 - 20 pupets
partial	¥150 - 220 - 18 pupets
free	35 "
Monthly expenses average	¥50,000
Salaries - 5 on staff	¥ 25,000
Lunch program	¥ 9,000

The nursery has not, as yet, been approved under Minimum Standards Law, as there is a shortage of 30 tsubo playground space and 15 tsubo in the building. The association hopes to enlarge the area and building but all surrounding land is in rice paddies or vegetable garden - and there is no money available to purchase it if the land were procurable. Mr. Oia expressed a hope that the town would forward the money to the association.

A works shop is also operated by this organization. Equipment - sewing machines etc are available but women contract privately with garment factories for material - bringing it to the work shop. There are no restrictions or who may use the facilities some are DSL cases and some are those from low income families. No money is paid by the association to the workers as the sewing is on a private basis.

A municipal housing project for public assistance cases is also managed by the association but with a contribution of ¥ 170,000 annually from public funds.

Maternity and infant care:

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BRANCH OF AICHI CHILD WELFARE CENTER

The branches are located in:

Ichinomiya

Okazaki

Toyohashi

Services offered by these branches are similar to those offered by the Central Center, protection, discrimination and temporary shelter. The Central Center in Nagoya with the well known Dr. Mori, psychiatrist, is in a position to do more intensive mental examination and study of the children. However the branches are permitted to bring in any of their clients for observation and examination. The question arises does the worker recognize the need for psychiatric care?

The selection and training of the staff leaves much to be desired. Staff as a general thing is recruited from other welfare offices - gun or prefecture, from the teaching profession and from any other government agency - associated with welfare or not. On the staff at Okazaki one man had recently been transferred from the Ken Welfare Office to the branch - he had been assigned as a clerical worker - even though there was one on the staff. He wanted to do case work, but had absolutely no experience in the field. Moreover the superintendent did not ^{have} sufficient training or knowledge to train the new worker. Contrasted with this situation we find at another branch as superintendent with excellent background. He was a co-worker with Professor Kuba who compiled the army classification test and also Dr. Tanaka who was the author of Tanaka B test used throughout Japan.

It is difficult to ^{im}press on the staff - and the ken officials the need for training. This is understandable of course as they do not recognize the need for background, training or suitability before selection for the job, they naturally would see no need for training later, no regular staff meetings are scheduled, no conference time is set and little or no study material is available. A monthly meeting of chiefs of branches is held at the Nagoya Center, but it is questionable if any real training is accomplished and too the lower grade workers receive no benefit from these meetings.

The greatest number of referrals come from ^{police} public and consist mainly of children under 14 years who have committed some offense. A large percentage also are referred from the Family Court. Referral by parent or guardian is in fifth place in number of referrals. This proves that little preventative work is being done by the center.

The position of the Jido Fukushishi in relation to the center is most uncertain. He may have his office in the Center and work out from there. He may work out of a gun office and go to the center only as he wishes. In Ichinomiya the Jido Fukushishi is superintendent of the center. It is impossible, obviously, to make a general statement as to their duties or responsibilities as their relative positions vary to such an extent. Referral of cases between

Jido Fukushishi shu a center

Jido-in also is a maze. There is no set pattern for referral of cases between workers. It does not depend upon complications in the case, geographic location or specific problems.

Thus add three - Jido-in, Jido-Fukushishi and worker from the Center might be carrying the same case with neither knowing what the another is doing nor toward what goal they are working. By the same token - a case might be dropped completely by all three workers just where supervision is most urgently needed.

The worker in the Central center, branches and prefectural officials feel definitely that there should be in the child welfare law or in the enforcement regulation, a statement as to the zone of responsibility of the various workers and types of cases to be handled by each. Coordination of effort and cooperation is essential but definite placing of responsibility on one certain worker would assure more efficient case work. It is unreasonable to believe that a Jido-in (whose primary duty is public assistance) ^(untrained) untrained volunteer workers would have the knowledge and the time to thoroughly investigate a child welfare case - visiting schools, consulting teachers, playmates, taking the child for examination and consulting parents. Such cases should be the responsibility of the full time paid worker. But since there is no line of demarkation made by law - the workers continue to carry cases if they so desire or refer them to some one else or agency if they see fit.

Regarding the utilization of staff in the center, it would appear that much time is spent on accounting, statistics and reports. In all the branches and in other prefecture centers, the office work is should by two, sometimes more, workers. Yet workers share cases responsibilities as well. Actually this is no reason why one accountant in the central child welfare center could not take care of all accounts and all purchases of office materials and equipment for the branches. A petty cash fund set up for food for temporary shelter is needed. This central purchasing system should prove more economical than the present system as well as relieving the branch staff of their accounting duties.

All branches ^{MENTIONED} national sizeable accounts spent for printing and other forms for publicity. Material for bulletin boards, leaflets for propaganda etc are produced by the individual branch. There too as in accounting centralization of this activity would be more economical. Also the material would be uniform and accurate coming from the central office where it can be supervised by the prefectural child welfare officers.

It is lamentable that parents do not utilize the child welfare centers to the fullest extent. The numbers of parents calling voluntarily for advice and guidance is very low. If this service could be publicized so that parents were aware of the help they could get at the center, it would be a step toward preventative work in the field of child welfare. For example out of 304 cases opened in one branch, only 24 cases were referred by parents, but 68 reported by police. This is a matter of parent education which should be carried out at the prefecture level.

REVEALING

Many cases were reviewed during this survey, revealing various problems, but of more importance revealing the weakness of the worker. The first thought coming to the minds of the worker is placement of the child, with little regard for feeling of family or child. It is of course the easiest solution, much simpler than working with the child and improving the family condition and environment. Very little thought is given to the future when the child will have to be returned to his home and the added adjustment which will have to be made at that time. Another oversight which is made all too often is to concentrate on the child originally referred and ignore the rest of the family. For example a child is removed from his natural home because parents have neglected him, or because of poor social environment or financial difficulty. And yet there ~~are~~ ^{is} fear ~~(?)~~ ^{for} ~~49181165~~ ⁴⁹¹⁸¹¹⁶⁵ ~~are~~ allowed to remain at home, all under the same parental supervision and living conditions. Workers do not appreciate the fact that they are responsible for all children they find living in adverse conditions whether formally referred to them or not. This demonstrates the need of training in case finding technique.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the branches and the central center as well are struggling along more or less blindly without adequate written directives or supervision by higher authorities. The workers are sincere and conscientious but ~~are~~ without directions, hence the problem child becomes a delinquent, parent are relieved of their responsibility of disciplining their children, and the child becomes a public charge going from ~~by gain~~ ^{by gain} to reformatory and perhaps eventually to a prison.

KVE:IV

24 February, 1950.

Translated by Kaname Tanaka

THE REGULATION OF KANAZAWA CITY WOMEN'S CONSULTATION OFFICE *1.10*CHAPTER I. GENERAL RULES

Article 1. This office shall be called the Kanazawa City Women's Consultation office.

Article 2. The Kanazawa City Women's Consultation Office (abbreviated as KWCO hereafter) shall be located in the Kanazawa City Office.

Article 3. KWCO shall give a proper guidance in livelihood of women and endeavour itself in promotion of women's welfare.

CHAPTER II. WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL

Article 4. KWCO shall have the Women's Advisory Council (Abbreviated as Council hereafter) by which problems concerning women's welfare are investigated and discussed. The council shall give an answer to director of KWCO when an inquiry is submitted. The council can express its opinion to director of KWCO concerning ~~concerning~~ problems of women's welfare.

Article 5. The council shall consist of some numbers of persons of committees. The council can have temporary committees in case they are in need of investigation and discussion about special problems. Mayor of Kanazawa City shall appoint or assign committees and temporary committees of the council selecting from relative officials and from persons highly educated and experienced in women's welfare. Term of office of committees shall be 2 years. Term of committee who filled up the depleted complement shall be the remainder of term of the predecessor.

Article 6. The council shall have a chairman elected mutually by committees. The chairman shall direct the council performance. The position of the chairman shall be represented by a committee designated by the chairman from circumstances.

Article 7. The council can have some numbers of standing consultation committees.

Article 8. A session of the council shall be convened when the chairman recognizes its necessity or demanded by a quarter or more of the total number of committees.

Article 9. The council shall have some numbers of secretaries besides the committees. The secretaries shall be commanded by the chairman to manage general affairs.

Article 10. Duties of the council shall be as follows besides those mentioned in Art. 4.

1. Decision of area and subjects of responsibilities.
2. Collection of necessary materials and information, and exchange of opinions.
3. Suggestion about operation of KWCO.
4. Discussion about problems necessary for promotion of women's welfare.

Article 11. The committees and temporary committees shall have a spirit of volunteer service to give a proper guidance to those who come down and consult, and shall report cases handled to the council.

Article 12. The committees shall neither leak a secret of the council nor personal secret of cases handled.

CHAPTER III. KWCO

Article 13. KWCO shall engage in the undermentioned business to carry out those stated in Art. 3.

1. Matters decided by the council.
2. Guidance and consultation for protection of women.
3. Guidance and consultation for employment of women.
4. Guidance, consultation and enterprises necessary for promotion of women's welfare.

Article 14. KWCO shall consist of a director and a staff who are appointed or assigned by Mayor of Kanazawa City. The director shall manage general affairs under supervision of the mayor. The staff shall be commanded by the director to engage in the business stated in Art.13.

Article 15. The director shall submit monthly report of business situation to the mayor and to the council by the 10th of every month.

Article 16. The director shall furnish the office with files and books as follows.

1. Historical record of the office.
2. Record of disposal of cases.
3. File of regulations, instructions and notification.
4. File of correspondence.
5. Office diary.
6. Correspondence receipt and dispatch record, and address book.
7. Account book.
8. Office record, and other books deemed necessary.

Article 17. Not only regulated herewith but duties and responsibilities of KWCO and staffs shall be applied for that of regulated for Kanazawa City Office.

SUPPLEMENT REGULATION

This regulation shall be put into effect on the date of promulgation.

OUTLINE OF KANAZAWA CITY WOMEN'S CONSULTATION OFFICE

1. PURPOSE

Under the cooperation of not only women's association and Minsei-Iin but participators of employment, public health, law, educations and others, the office shall provide guidance and consultation to women to promote their welfare, especially for widows who suffer from difficult financial and social situation.

2. ACTIVITIES.

A. Job procurement.

Procurement of job, home work and trade training by keeping a close contact with Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PESO and business firms.

B. Protection.

Refer the needy to Minsei-Iin for public assistance.

C. Consultation about marriage.

Mediation of marriage by keeping a close contact with Minsei-Iin and agencies.

D. Consultation about housing problems.

Negotiation with house owners about moves or rooms to let.

E. Consultation about health.

Home visits by public health nurses or giving a guidance by referring doctors and public health centers.

G. Consultation about law.

Guidance to settle home troubles and others by keeping a close contact with lawyers.

H. Consultation about education.

Guidance to children and parents by keeping a close contact with Child Welfare Center and educationists.

3. METHOD.

A. Home visit by 5 visitors.

Each visitor goes around problemed families in her area of responsibility every day to secure information or to settle simple problems on the spot by giving guidance to them. Complicated problems are referred to KWCO or persons concerned.

B. Group guidance and consultation.

Hold a meeting at each school district to give guidance, encouragement and cultivation to women.

C. Consultation at KWCO.

Standing consultation committees are always at the office to interview with visitors to give a proper guidance.