

775 013

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775 013

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation RG 331 BOX 2872 FOLDER: Fukui
PREFECTURE

Date 12 APRIL 51 + 15 Feb 51

~~FROM~~ Fukui KAN CONFERENCE (11)

~~TO~~ Fukui KEN CHILD WELFARE CTR. (10)

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

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11/26/79
Date

MJS
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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

FUKUI CITY
15 Feb.

At present there are 6 social work secretaries five of which do case work and one supervises. The welfare officials are not yet certain whether or not the paid worker does a better job of welfare than the minsei-in. With only the 5 case workers they are obliged to carry over 120 cases each- obviously they cannot do much real case work with this heavy load. Plans are being made to ask the personnel section for additional case workers and hope to increase it to 10 persons. This has already been referred to personnel section but has not been approved by the mayor. The vice mayor stated that the payroll was much too high for the entire city and was out of proportion to the total city budget. He realizes of course the need for additional workers in view of the present heavy case load but was not too optimistic about the increase in staff.

The city is conducting a training program which was started in August 1950 and is scheduled through March. This is a two hour class held weekly.

Statistics.

Livelihood aid	768
Education aid	324
Housing	500
Medical	20

Regarding medical aid the 20 refers to the number of bills paid during the month and not to the number of cases opened. The bills are now going through the Medical Fee Payment Fund office of the prefecture- this is the first month this has been in effect and there is a back log of 325 cases which are pending payment. The cost of examining these cases is ¥5. This is the same as paid to the city examining board which was used up to this time. The officers do not like this new arrangement as they say it delays payment and the doctors will object when they do not get their pay promptly.

The supervisor explained his method of supervision and apparently it is satisfactory. All cases are discussed with him by the worker prior to being sent to the welfare chief for approval. The supervisor states that eligibility is always fully determined and although it is difficult it is possible to do. All cases where there is a question as to it being public assistance or child welfare is referred to the supervisor for decision. There are only 6 strictly guidance cases although there were 697 cases handled from April 50 to January 51. Most of these were day nursery placement and mother and children housing cases. There are 3 child welfare workers in the city office and two jido fukushi shi working in the city so there should be no need for the SWS to carry a child welfare case unless they so desired.

Regarding the use of minsei-in the welfare chief stated that they played no part in the public assistance program with one exception. If and when the

exception. The case workers deliver the checks to the recipients monthly, if the client is not at home to receive the check it is left with the messenger who delivers it when the client returns and gets a receipt which is turned over to the case worker. The chief does not approve of having the clients come to the office for their money as it takes too much time away from their work if they are employed and since the case worker must call on the client monthly it serves as a check on the case worker as well to deliver the grant in person.

Very little work is being done by the city for the disabled persons. A factory was set up for training and employing the handicapped but they did not seem to accept the offer. The factory was for the manufacture of artificial pearls and is a very precise and exacting job. It is not particularly suited for handicapped persons as it is confining as well as tedious. This is a situation where the city went ahead with a project without investigating the needs or desires of the persons to be aided. Most of the handicapped wish to set up their own businesses but the capital for establishing a business is too great for the city to provide.

All in all the city is well administered and has progressive methods of operation. Although their child welfare program is not too effective they hope to improve upon it and make it a more useful program. Their administration of public assistance is good.

775 013

INVESTIGATION SHEET FOR LIABLE SUPPORTERS

Letter No.
Date
Case No.
Name of district

TO:

FROM: Tazaburo Kumagai, mayor of Fukui City.

Request for investigation concerning liable supporters

We have just received an application for _____ aid from the person stated below. Will you kindly investigate supporting capacity of the belowmentioned liable supporters and give us an answer in order to make us determine the eligibility.

And if you find that the liable supporter has some capacity, kindly give guidance to him to provide contribution according his capacity to the applicant.

Please fill this slip up and send it back to the mayor of Fukui City

Address of the applicant	Name of the applicant
Date of birth	Family composition
Address of liable supporter	Name of liable supporter
Relation between the applicant and the liable supporter	
Living condition of the liable supporter (Family make-up, age, occupation, income, living expenses etc.)	
Financial status	
Amount of contribution capable to provide & method of contribution	
Remarks	

775 013

Fukui city

扶養義務者能力調査表

ケース
番 號

地 區

福祉發第

號

昭和

年

月

日

福井市長 熊谷太三郎
殿

扶養義務者調査依頼について

今般下記の者より生活保護法による 扶助の申請がりましたが保護
の要否決定上必要がありますので扶養能力の有無等の調査回答願ひ度 尙扶養
能力がある場合にはその能力に應じ扶養を実施するよう御指導願ひ度御依頼致
します

記

要保護者 住 所	氏名	年 月 日生	世帯人員	人
扶養義務者 住 所	氏名		要保護者 との 続柄	
生活状況 (家族構成) (年令・職業) (収入・生活費)				
資産の状況				
扶養可能額 及その方法				
その他 参考事項				
上記の通り回答いたします 昭和 年 月 日 福井市長 熊谷太三郎 殿				

印

FUKUI KEN REVIEW
14 Feb. 51

Status of Social Work Secretaries.

Allocation is 30. Present appointees 15. Will appoint the remaining 15 by the end of March. The entire personnel of the ken has been cut 10% hence there cannot be any outside recruiting of personnel. The only persons capable of filling the position of SWS are already in key positions in other departments and obviously they cannot be released to welfare. Name list has been presented to personnel and they make the necessary contacts- they are well acquainted with the requirements of SWS and welfare departments states that personnel is most cooperative. No national subsidy has been obtained for the SWS and the first 15 are being paid by the regular ken payroll. How the next 15 will be financed is not known unless the next meeting of the assembly will increase the welfare budget.

Assignment of the SWS is as follows 10 in gun offices and 5 supervising in the ken office. The next 15 will also be assigned at the gun level. Mr. Ishida, one of the SWS in the ken is in charge of the in-service training program he has one assistant and the other three SWS are supervising. There is a new training course to start on 10 March and will be held in four places Fukui city, Obama, One and Sabae. This is to be given by the ken officials with n outside help from the ministry.

Work of the SWS

Administrative reviews are made by the supervisors- but with no set plan or schedule. Some of the problems encountered by them in the field were reported as follows;

Lack of interest and knowledge of the welfare program on the part of the mayor. This of course retards the program as the cooperation of the mayor is essential if the welfare department is to share equally with the other departments of city town and village government.

Incomplete investigations. This is due to one cause only and that is failure of the ken to properly instruct the case workers in the local areas. There is not sufficient instructions in the law so that the local offices can interpret the law to the workers- instruction must come from the upper levels of government.

Lack of guidance after approval of the case. No attempt is made on the workers part to rehabilitate the client nor to give guidance to the children in the home or any other type of supervision. Lack of social work technique is the cause of this and only in-service training can remedy the situation.

Regarding the possibility of training and development of case work technique there is one stumbling block which will be difficult to overcome- that is the supervisors who are making the reviews and presumeably giving guidance and training have not themselves any experience in case work. Mr. Ishida is a former school principal and has been in the department only since last September. The other workers SWS are mostly persons who have been employed in the welfare department for some years but always in the office as a clerical worker and have no experience in the field.

In making their field inspections the SWS supervisors first contact the mayor, then accounting section, case workers and finally inspect the case files. The informational material sent down by the ministry is also checked. No attempt is made to determine if the workers know the material sent by the ministry and ken but only if the printed material is on file.

The supervisors state that verification of need and determination of eligibility is well done in Fukui. Employment records are on file, relative letters are sent and the response from relatives is good. Medical certificates on unemployable persons are required and PESO registration is also required. It was estimated that complete eligibility had been established on about 80% of all the cases opened. Supervisors stated that there was need for training of the welfare chiefs in the towns and villages however if the work being done is as efficient as the supervisors the chiefs cannot be too bad in training their workers and in administration. It is of course questionable if time should be spent on town and village chiefs if and when they may be relieved of their duties if the redistricting is accomplished. Regarding this possibility the bucho san stated that towns and villages were not in favor of the change but neither were they prepared to assume the full financial responsibility without the aid of national subsidy. The ken welfare chief is in favor of the transfer of administration to the guns as he felt it would simplify supervision of administration. At present the work in the guns is merely paper work and although the supervisors call there for inspections they state that all they can do is check papers and do not even give any instructions.

Regarding Hatsu sha 72 it was estimated that 80% of the local offices were following the directions of 72 as far as taking of application and investigation being done by the paid workers but that was all that was being complied with out of the various requirements in 72. The requirement on guidance is completely overlooked.

The welfare department is trying to improve the work in towns and villages by having the welfare chief in the local communities relieved of all responsibilities save welfare. In other words to have him doing welfare exclusively instead of having duties in other fields. An order was sent to the mayors of cities towns and villages in January 1950 by the vice-governor to this effect. It has not been complied with as yet and the buchosan has issued a similar order twice to no avail.

Welfare budgeting.

The budget for the coming fiscal year is being discussed with the governor. However the proposed budget was in such poor form that it was impossible to actually determine just what it is to be. It was requested that a complete copy be sent to this office when it was put in proper order. All that could be determined at this point was that for the 30 SWS salaries and family allowance ¥4,062,268 had been requested. The total budget is ¥120,000.000.

Fukui

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Tsuruga

16 November 1950

1. Present at Conference:

Mayor:.....Mr. Kawahara
 Welfare Chief.....Mr. Motoyama
 Social Welfare Secretary...Mr. Yamauchi
 Child Welfare OfficerMr. Hiyashi
 Fukushi Shi.....Mrs. Akabe.

2. Description:

Population 31,500 (16,000 registered voters)
 about 50% war damaged ~~2/3~~ reconstructed.

This is a port city - formerly a very active harbor transshipping point from Japan to Korea. Port facilities suffered severely from bombing - National government has recently allocated ¥50,000,000 for harbor reconstruction. Since shipping to Korea has been curtailed, the harbor will be developed for fishing industry.

3. Industry:

Rayon manufacturing employs 3,000 in the one big plant, with 500 in several small plants.
 Cement manufacturing employs approximately 500 men.
 The port uses 650 regular employees while 320 laborers are hired by the day.
 The unemployed - registered, number 400 - 50% of this number are assigned every second day to works projects.

4. The city office is divided into sub-section as follows:

General Affairs	12
Census Registration and Education	9
Taxation	15
Commerce - Industry and Port	10
Sanitation	7
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	11
Maintenance	8
Welfare Section	10
Fire Prevention	9
	<hr/> 91

5. The Welfare Section has a director Mr. Motoyama:

DLSL staff	4 (1 S.W.S.)
Child Welfare	2
Housing	2
Institutions	1

The T.O. for Social Work Secretaries for the city is 7. The one already selected is acting as supervisor of case work. He has been in the employ of welfare section for some time and apparently is well indoctrinated in welfare matters. A second person has been selected but is not available at present. He is making a special survey for the national government and will be free in a few months. This man was formerly in private industry. Upon further inquiry it was found he in no way qualified for the job. He has neither the academic background nor experience. He was being hired because he had "great interest in welfare". It was impressed upon the staff - especially the mayor and welfare chief that qualified personnel must be selected if the standard of performance was to be brought up to the level of professional work. The purpose of the change-over from volunteer to paid worker was to establish the case worker and welfare staff on a professional paid status, so that standards could be established and maintained in administration.

The Supervisor divides his time 50% each to field and office work, carrying a case file himself if the load demands. One of the D.L.S.L. staff serves as interviewer and field worker - about 70% of his time is spent in the field. The activities and method of operation were discussed with each worker.

Also on the staff of D.L.S.L. is one general clerical worker and one medical care clerical worker. Some statistics of work accomplished during the past quarter are as follows:

	<u>Initial Interviews</u>	<u>Cases Opened</u>
July	93	81
August	81	72
September	111	98
October	88	74

	<u>Applications Rejected</u>	<u>Consultation Only</u>
July	4	8
August	4	5
September	4	9
October	6	8

6. The processing of an application for public assistance is done in much the same manner as in most offices:
 - a. Initial application is taken in the office and may take from 30 minutes to one hour.

- b. Case is opened and referred to the field worker - who immediately checks the census registry to verify family members - ages - occupations and responsible relatives.
- c. A home call is then made at which time the certificates of employability (or non-employability) ~~are~~ examined. The supervisor stated that it was the responsibility of the case worker to see every member of the family in the home. Health, environment, standard of living etc. are noted at this time.
- d. Other verifications - PESO records are inspected. Employers are contacted and in case of home work neighbors are contacted for verification of employment and estimate of income.
- e. Responsible relatives if living within the city or at a reasonable distance from the city are contacted personally. The worker makes an estimate of the amount he feels the relative should contribute. It is reported by the supervisor that workers are successful at obtaining contributions about 80% of the time.
- f. Minsei-in are contacted at will, the worker being under no obligation of doing so unless he feels a need. This is done about 2% of the time.
- g. Emergency aid - pending approval of the case has never been asked, however funds would be available for that purpose if the need ever arose.
- h. Approximately 10 days to a fortnight is required for completion of the determination for eligibility - then submitted to chief of welfare to be reviewed and handed to mayor for approval.
- i. Payment of clients is made on or about the 16th of each month to cover cost of living for the coming calendar month. Payment this far in advance has never before been encountered in a Japanese welfare office.

The mayor stated that occasionally national and ken funds were slow in coming to the local office, however, adequate funds were kept on hand so that there was no delay in payment of the welfare recipients.

7. Regarding monthly calls on clients and recertification of need - the field workers are able to call on only about 50% of the case load. About 3 out of every 10 cases checked require changing of grant due to variable private income.

Of the total case load for living aid - 375 cases - a total of 254 have some type of income - of this number 121 are listed as day laborers - while the rest are in various industries - agriculture, religion etc.

8. The case load for the past two months is as follows:

September:	Livelihood Aid	375	cases - 1054 persons.
	Medical aid	137	" (35 Dupl. Livelihood)
	Institutional cases	50	- } 50 T.B. cases.
	Outdoor	" 87	- }
	Housing aid	317	- all duplicated
	Education	186	- 183 duplicated
	Maternity	1	
	Funeral	0	

October:	Livelihood	- total cases 375
	Medical	- 157 - 36 Livelihood Dupl.
	Housing	319 - all duplicated.
	Education	189 - 185 duplicated.
	Maternity	0
	Funeral	1

Assignment of cases has never been done - both workers cover all the area of the city (no point of which is over two miles from the city office). A worker will decide he will go into the field and select the cases he is interested in from the files and proceed to make a home call. The chief of the section calls the staff together - 2 or 3 times per week at which time the cases which have been visited are reviewed. Mr. Motoyama considers this a method of in-service training which is beneficial to the entire welfare staff. The clerical workers make up the payroll from the case records using the standard budget with changes of grant as indicated by the reports of the home investigations. The client is paid personally by the clerical worker, at the city office. The only way in which the minsei-in enters into the picture is to deliver the notification of date of payment. Why this responsibility is left to the minsei-in (or why date of pay does not vary - unless it falls on a Sunday) could not be explained by the welfare officers. It is no doubt a gesture which is granted ~~them~~ by the paid officials to satisfy the minsei-ins dignity as a welfare worker.

minsei-in

notification is necessary since

9. Minsei-iin activities:

Cases may be referred by these volunteers but no applications are actually taken by them. They are encouraged to continue their "Case finding" activities.

New cases after approval are presented to them for discussion - but officials insist the minsei-iin have no authority in approval - rejection or determination of grant. The minsei-iin committee meeting is active in promotional work of DLSL and child welfare.

MINSEI-1240 (A)

10. Expenditures for welfare grants for October 1950

Livelihood	¥ 461,762
*Medical	none
Education	43,550
Housing	11,021
Funeral	2,000

* No Medical Fee Committee Referee was set up in October - hence bills could not be paid. The above committee is now established and bills will be paid before the end of November.

11. Child Welfare Activities:

Report from the jido-fukushi-shi shows 106 children in need of correction and/or protection. Those in their own homes - are classified as follows:

28 correction
24 Protection
10 Feeble-minded
15 Consultation re/education.

Institutional cases or referrals:

8 home for abused and neglected children
2 feeble minded home.
13 in foster home.
3 Vagrants - referred to C.W.C. in Fukui.

Day nurseries: 2 city operated.

1 Juridical persons
1 privately owned.

City budget for city owned hoikuen:

¥424,082 - and ¥334,073.

Those parents unable to pay or only partially pay - are screened by the welfare office. Those parents who have sufficient income to be independent - may apply directly to the institution. Priority is given the former group.

The population and capacity are as follows:

City	111	80
"	86	70
Juridical	69	
Private	88	
	<u>354</u>	

The child welfare officer insisted that even though the enrollment was over capacity, the average number of daily absentees kept the attendance at the capacity level. This is the usual excuse for over population of day nurseries but something that cannot be refuted without a daily head count which is of course not available.

Cases concerning children problems recorded by the Child Welfare officer and carried by jido-in are 35 cases for protection and - 12 maternity health and 8 pregnancy protections (lying in care) and child health 21. During October, 4 cases were referred to the Child Welfare Center. One officer from the center makes a monthly visit to Tsuruga city for screening the referrals. Although the Jido-in express interest in child activities the actual guidance is carried out by the jido fukushi-shi. This official and the child welfare officer in the city both attend the monthly meeting of minsei-in kyo-kai to discuss the current work and future plans for child welfare projects.

12. Other Institutions:

A home for repatriates and war sufferers is operated by the city. The resident manager is on the city welfare staff. 195 families are housed in this institution, of which 64 are receiving D.L.S.L., some cases are medical aid - but the majority on livelihood aid.

One minsei-in lives in the home. He and the manager give advice and counsel to the needy persons. A day nursery is provided for children of mothers who go to work men who do not have a trade or job are given work at charcoal making as a city project. When a family has obtained employment and achieved independence and is able to move from the institution the city presents them with ¥1,000 to assist in establishing their home.

The family is given a farewell party to celebrate their independence.

Some 44 persons still have not returned from overseas. Their families receive un-demobilization allowance.

13. Juvenile Delinquency:

This problem appears to be at a minimum - only two cases reported per month. Police are cooperative with welfare officials in referring cases and asking assistance of the jido-fukushi-shi in guidance. Children's clubs - numbering 63 have been established for the purpose of promoting culture and healthful activities. A small membership fee of ¥5 per month is required from the members. Kamishibai - athletic events and expeditions to parks are some of the activities. Welfare authorities believe that participation in these events reduces the tendency toward juvenile delinquency. Eleven playgrounds are in operation. There is also a bathing beach open in the summer.

14. The Child Welfare Deliberation Council was established in May. Members are drawn from various field - court - school, child welfare officials, C.P.H. committeemen P.E. S.O. and numerous other groups. At present there is little actual program in operation as the council is still studying the problems and needs of children of the community. The goal set by the council is to raise the standard of living for all children.

15. In-Service Training:

The program consists of supervision of the staff on a weekly basis - three meetings per week as previously mentioned - to discuss case activities. A regular meeting is held monthly to discuss new laws and ordinances and for the orientation of new employees. A long range program was started in August to continue through March. Explanation of Daily Life Security Law in its different phases appears on each month's meeting. Also on the schedule are subjects dealing with:

- a. Duty of paid officials
- b. Research on Social Welfare Program.
- c. Office Routine
- d. Institution inspection.
- e. Physically Handicapped LAW.

Welfare chief of city office - supervisor and guest speakers from the ken ~~will~~ conduct the seminars.

16. Physically Handicapped:

According to the census report there are 100 disabled persons in the city - however only 39 have applied for handbooks. The reason given for this is that there are no benefits (cash) from the program so the disabled are not interested. The officials have overlooked the principle of rehabilitation in the program as a whole. It was suggested that the census records be examined to ascertain how many of the disabled are self-supporting and the number who might benefit by vocational rehabilitation.

17. City operated workshops:

Only one shop is in operation - with a capacity of 20. Only 17 are now employed - all indoor. Crayon packing and colored paper manufacturing for school and day nursery use is being done. Case records are kept by welfare officers in the same manner as public assistance cases. No medical certificates are required as there are no health problems. One manager is employed and three Kobo for the nursery attached for care of the children.

18. Summary:

This welfare office is considered to be operating satisfactorily. Although the staff is small it is well organized and adequately informed as to their responsibilities. The most serious criticism is that of cases not assigned to specific workers. However with the present arrangement for frequent coordinating meetings the coverage is complete. The mayor was formerly a teacher in the middle school in Tsuruga and later in the Mombu-sho. He was then invited to return to the city and run for mayor. Several of the staff in the city office were former students of the mayor - hence the relationship is particularly good the mayor maintaining active interest in the operation of all phases of the city administration and particularly in welfare.

15 November

REVIEW - TAKEFU CITY

Social Work Secretaries

- 1 Appointed
- 5 To be assigned
- 1 Appointed within the week
- 4 will be appointed upon completion of training.

Mr. Ahashi, S.W.S., has had two years' experience in welfare section. He is now acting as interviewer. 70% of his time is devoted to interviews and 30% to general welfare activities. Mr. Ahashi sees on an average of 13 cases per day. As intake interviewer, he takes approximately 40 cases per month. (124 cases have been taken in past three months). Statistics on discontinued cases show 72 closed in past quarter. 25 cases were rejected after investigation in past three months. In past 30 day period, 56 consultations were held, usually inquiries on employment. These are usually sent to PESO.

Mr. Yanamoto, who is to be appointed as S.W.S., almost at once will serve as supervisor. He is experienced in welfare work and a capable man.

Mr. Kato is one of the field workers. He outlined the following procedure for investigation of cases:

1. The application is taken in the office.
2. Verification of income (if employed out of the home) is made.
3. Responsible relatives are contacted personally or by letter.
4. Minsei-iin are contacted for any pertinent information on the family.
5. Home call is made.

(At this point a discussion was held on the importance of the home call, and the advantages of keeping it as objective as possible. This cannot be done if the worker is previously prejudiced by the minsei-iins' or relatives' attitude toward the indigent family.)

6. After completion of investigation sheet the case is reviewed by interviewer.
7. Case is discussed among chief supervisor - worker, etc.
8. Case then sent to vice-mayor, then mayor, for final decision.
9. Case is then referred to minsei-kyo kai. Usually minsei-iin concur with the decision made by the welfare chief, but may question the case and ask for further investigation. Chief stated that about one out of twenty cases were questioned by minsei-iin.

The case load as carried by the three field workers is as follows:

Mr. Kato	Continued cases	93	New cases	3
Mr. Hashimoto	Continued cases	90	New cases	6
Mr. Masuda	Continued cases	82	New cases	3
Mr. Takashima	Continued cases	80	New cases	2

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-7-

Workers and welfare chief stated emphatically that no cases were taken by minsei-iin and none referred by them.

Jido-iin refer child welfare cases on an average of 10 per month. The field worker makes the home call. He may give guidance or refer the case to the jido fukushi-shi.

- 1. Case is given referred to minsei-iin.
- 2. Case given sent to jido fukushi-shi.
- 3. Case is discussed with jido fukushi-shi - worker's case.
- 4. After consultation of minsei-iin, case is referred to jido fukushi-shi.

Company the incident (1944) - The worker is responsible for the incident, of course, but the responsibility of the company is also to be considered. The company is to be held responsible for the incident if the worker is not held responsible.

- 1. Home call is made.
- 2. Minsei-iin is consulted for the incident.
- 3. Responsibility referred to minsei-iin.
- 4. Referral to jido fukushi-shi (if necessary) is made.
- 5. The incident is referred to the office.

For investigation of cases:

Mr. Kato is one of the field workers. He reported the following incident:

Mr. Yamamoto is a worker in the same office. He reported the following incident:

These are the main points of the incident. In the case of the worker, the company is responsible for the incident. The worker is also responsible for the incident. The company is to be held responsible for the incident if the worker is not held responsible. The worker is to be held responsible for the incident if the company is not held responsible.

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- 4. Referral to jido fukushi-shi (if necessary) is made.
- 5. The incident is referred to the office.

MINSEI-IIN - JIDO FUKUSHI-SHI

1. In-Service Training - City Level.

Every second day, chief of welfare calls a meeting at which time he reviews individual cases, previously selecting these cases as the ones presenting particular problems. The entire staff attends these demonstrations. Field workers will give an account of their activities at these meetings and illustrate methods of handling cases. The regulation governing the treatment of cases is cited in order to tie up in program field work with the corresponding laws or ordinances.

Once a week a special class is held after working hours for further training in theory and case treatment. No outside talent has been called in to assist in this training program. It was suggested that prefectural officials might be willing to give their services for this purpose.

Another method of in-service training which is used in this office is to assign subject for the succeeding meeting. All workers gather material on this subject and later present it, thus giving them experience in research as well as practical application.

Mr. Kato is interested in obtaining information on the technique of interviewing. He feels definitely that his work could be improved if he had some technical advice. It was recommended that he contact SCAP library in Ishikawa as a possible source of information.

A discussion followed in which all the field workers contributed. They are interested in establishing a schedule for field work. This was discussed along with area coverage or routing. They are also concerned with the proper methods of verification of assets and disposition to be made prior to granting of aid.

Field workers are also encountering difficulty in contacting responsible relatives. They say that they have fairly good returns when they do obtain a contribution from a relative, but they are not certain how far they should go when a relative is resistant to the idea of contributing.

2. Public Work Shop.

There is only one public work shop operating under the new law. 31 workers are employed in the shop and 3 at home. Panama hats, embroidery, sewing etc. are the merchandise produced. From ¥50 to ¥70 is paid per day, averaging ¥500 per month, depending upon amount of time spent in the shop. 3 teachers are employed, one full time official, and one half time official for clerical work, one servant is employed. Annual budget ¥1,594,000.

One work shop is operating under the Social Works Law. This is a private enterprise. Christmas toys, colored papers, crayons etc. are made here. Case records are kept in duplicate in the welfare office and at the work shop. All persons are registered PESO. 5 or 6 persons were rejected at the work shop, but employment was found by them at the PESO office. Materials for the above projects are furnished by:

- (a) 70% open market.
- (b) 25% Fukui Work Shop Association.
- (c) 5% in prefecture.

It is hoped that in the near future this work shop will be given contracts for JNR and NPR uniform manufacturing.

Welfare staff for the city consists of:

- (a) Social section 9 persons
- (b) Social welfare 5 "
- (c) Work shop staff 6 "
- (d) Yogo 4 "
- (e) Boshi-ryo 1 "
- (f) Playground superintendent 1 person

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation RG 331 Box 2872 Folder: Fukui
PREFECTURE - ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Date BEGIN 18 APR 1950 (4); (3);
 From (2); + (1).
 To _____

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
- Otherwise Restricted Information

5 doc. 57 pp.

FOIA (6)
Authority

11/26/79
Date

MJS
NNGR

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

Translated by
Fred Wakayama

Kd, No. 212

Date; 7th Feb., 1950

FROM: Mr. Harukezu Obata, Governor of Fukui Prefecture.
TO : Tokai Hokuriku Civil Affair Region, Public Welfare Sec.

SUBJECT: Enforce condition of management concerning to the activity outline of Minsei-Iin on Public Assistance.

We here with to inform you the problem concern as heading that were inquired from the Chief of Social Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, which have circular to the Local Offices as attached copies.

- NOTE -

1. Execution Aress; 3 Cities, 16 Towns and 144 Villages
(Carried into effect date, 1st Jan. 1950)
2. Present number of Paid Staff on Execution Aress; As attached.
(Provided that , this is not the specialized persons for the New Welfare Administrative, but the number of Staff on Welfare Duties in general.)
3. Number of recipient family and persons for a worker;
(See attached sheet.)
4. Have purports of improvement system been thoroughness to the Minsei-Iin;

a. The principle decision is given to execute entirety by 1st Jan, 1950, to all Cities, Towns and Villages under the Prefecture, in accordance with this new revision of HATSUSHA No. 72 of instruction. Instructions are sent to the Mayor of the Cities, Towns and Villages with effecting date, 10th December 1949. And inclusive to this date; Welfare director of the Cities and Gun Offices were called to the prefecture for explanation particulars of the purports and progress. After returned, Welfare Director of the Towns and Villages were called out for explain the purports and substance of office management. (some of the Jyomu-Iin had atted at the same time) For the Minsei-Iin, instruction were prepared satisfactorily by all Local Offices, Welfare Section Directors. Besides, explanation were given as to above on the meeting of Local office Welfare Directors from the Prefecture in presence of endeavours.

At all Local Office, clear understanding of this Purports were reported to all Minsei-Iin by Jomu-Iin and/or by opening of Minsei-Iin Council.

b. At Minsei-Iin Federation, on date 26th January, the Representative of Minsei-Iin were called out from the Cities and Guns Official, under established unit of branch for hearing thoroughness condition of purports by this result, which most of them were widely-known.

Besides, same date afternoon, Mr. T. Koyama, who had attend to the Kinki Region Welfare Department Chief Meeting asked the Director and heard the detail explanations from representative Minsei-Iin of presence, Represent of Fukui City Minsei-Iin, Staff of Social Section in City and all Gun Official of Welfare by calling out.

Also continually, brought up questions and answers and refreshed in general of purports again.

5. The influence which gave to Minsei-Iin on enforcement of this systems.

Concerning to management of Public Assistance duties, Minsei-Iin were subsidized of organ to the Local Offices, and duties are quite difficult to execute on principle matter of Public Assistances. They had earnestly efforted in pursuit of skillful and basic knowledge. Specially the Jyomu-Iin had thoughts of heavy responsibility that they studied for the operating method of Council and Case Handling. They were about to get on the track with earnest of duties to carry into execution. But the revision placed at this term just then, which became regrettable and for feeling are lonely regret hereafter of activities.

It brought a kind of misapprehension and prejudice at the time the purports were not thoroughness, and active of protection became negative. And it seems few were shown as attitude in uncooperative to Cities, Towns and Villages. But later, this revision of purports were in thoroughness that previously mentioned tendency became dissolved in spontaneously.

Specially by prefectural anxiety, the system of the Volunteer Worker are to put in practice by capable of appropriation in accordance with originally positions. Therefore, instruction were prepared to the Local Offices for increasingly display of this faculty. Present to this result, the Minsei-Iin had faithfully understood and for here-after it is to understand and recognized the right activity method of Minsei-Iin. This is to inconsiderate that the right position will be carry out smoothly into active part.

6. What kind of disposal have been placed and trying to operate such a fullness of paid workers (Official).

For the fullness of paid workers in the Cities, Town and Villages, on effecting date 10th December 1949, the instruction were given to the Mayor of the Cities and Towns and Villages to fill up to needed number of Staff by possibility with method of increase of the Staff or

to arrange and transpose; to inclusive all Gun Office Chief to let manage tactfully; also particular information were given to the Director of Towns and Villages Mayors Meeting to execute the purpose, but our prefecture situation are defending on small and weak towns and villages in the large numbers, therefore it is quite difficult problem to execute with the quick covering. At the near future, this will be presume to reach the purpose by unifying annexation, and confirm the financial of the Towns and Villages. Besides, result of reviewing to the Towns and Villages at present which strong instruct were made; two or three of matter were asked for increase of staff and change into full-time which were additional post before.

7. Arrangement of qualified persons on paid official by the Hatsu-sha No. 72.

Also on this problem with effecting date 10th December, instruction were sent to the Mayor of the Cities, Towns and Villages, even to encourage is given with orally at the earliest opportunity.

But at your instruction as listed above as come under 1,2 and 3, our prefecture have very difficult for the quick arrangement for the well-informed persons who graduated the special courses.

For the time being, place the persons to this who have had respectable gain experience by degrees on the Social Works and Administration of Social Works, and also give the in-service training. This is the only thoughts to cultivate the abilities.

8. Other items;

All the Cities, Towns and Villages are wishing to have arrangement of paid Staff (Official) by the National Subsidies, there-fore concretely managements are to be need for negotiate the problems in proper.

Attachment: List of Paid Official and other surveyed numbers in all Cities, Towns and Villages in Fukui Pref.

LIST OF PAID OFFICIALS
AND DUTIES IN NUMBERS FOR
CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

NAME OF THE CITY, TOWN VILLAGES	CLASSIFY IN FULL-TIME AND ADDITIONAL POST				QUANTITY OF OFF. IN ADDITIONAL POST	Number of Case Handle ^{by Staff} by Staff	
	Full-Time	2 kind Ad. Pt. <i>Additional Post</i>	3 kind Ad. Pt.	Total		Persons	House-Holds
Fukui City	(10) 22			(10) 22	All Social Sec.	(196) 89	(70) 32
Tsuruga City	(3) 13			(3) 13	Welfare Section	(290) 67	(108) 25
Takefu City	(1) 5	1		(2) 6	Social Section w/ration 30%	(366) 122	(138) 46
Total	(14) 40	1		(15)? 41		(243) 89	(90) 33

Note: the mark of () is for the number of Full-time workers in the Public Assistance.

Morita Cho	1	1		2	Pub.Hea. 30%	134	51
Matsuda Cho	2	1		3	Register 40%	60	23
Mikuni Cho	2			2		68	38
Abara Cho	2		1	3	Education 40% Taxation 20%	62	21
Kanezu Cho		1		1	Housing 20%	89	36
Meruoka Cho	1			1		107	51
Harue Cho			3	3	Pub.Hea. 30% Employment 10% Women Pro. 10%	170	58
Ono Cho	3			3		93	27
Katsuyama Cho	3		1	4	Education 20% Pub.Hea. 20%	98	39
Sabae Cho	1			1		160	67
Shinmei Cho		1	1	2	Pub.Hea. 20% Register 20%	122	47
Kuritabe Cho	1		1	2	Register 20% Education 10%	41	20
Asahi Cho		1		1	Employment 20%	140	50
Yotsugaura Cho	1			1		140	48
Kohama Cho	3			3		109	45
Takahama Cho	1			1		95	36

Total	21	5	7	33		97	38
VILLAGE							
Sakae Mura			1	1	Pub.Hea. 20% Statistic 20%	27	9
Shimo-uzaka "	1			1		53	25
Kami-Uzaka "			1	1	Pub.Hea. 20% Education 20%	22	8
Ichijotani "			1	1	Employment 20% N.H.Ins. 20%	67	23
Togo Mura			1	1	P.H. 10% Agr.10% Pub.Works 10%	61	25
Kami-Monjyu"			1	1	Gen.Aff. 30% Education 10%	39	18
Shimo-Monjyu			1	1	N.H.Ins. 20% Taxation 20%	25	14
Rokujiyo "			1	1	Pub.Hea. 20% Gen.Aff. 20%	44	20
Yashiro "			1	1	Fire Pr. 10% Statistic 20%	80	44
Aozu "			1	1	Ration 20% Pub.Hea. 20%	58	27
Nishi-Fujishima			1	1	Gen.Aff. 30% Employment 10%	65	23
Kawai Mura	1	2		3	Ration 30% Gen.Aff. 30%	45	18
Naka-Fujishima		1		1	Pub.Hea. 20%	31	11
Okayasu Mura			1	1	Education 20% Saving 15%	52	24
Higashi-Fujishima			1	1	Emplyment 10% Education 20%	41	21
Yoshino Mura			1	1	Fire Pr.10%,Emp. 10%,Statis.10%	42	15
Goryoga-Shima "	1			1		30	10
Shibiya "		1		1	Pub.Hea. 20%	10	5
Shimo-Shibiya			1	1	Pub.Hea. 15% Education 20%	88	21
Jyohoji Mura	1			1		73	29
Kami-Shibi		1		1	Water Sup 10%	68	28
Shinpo Mura	1			1		65	19
Oshima "	1	1		2	Employment 20%	58	27
Katou "			1	1	Pub.Hea. 20% Fire Pr. 10%	107	33
Yoshizaki "		1		1	Ration 30%	23	8

Kitakata Mura		1		1	Employment 20%	93	30
Hosorogi "		1		1	Pub.Work 25%	97	34
Tsuboe "	1			1		88	29
Tsurugigata "	1			1		35	10
Iii Mura	1			1		88	32
Higashi-Jyugo		1	1	2	Account 30% Gen Aff. 20% Tax 40%	46	24
Nagaune Mura			1	1	Housing 20% Building 10%	88	32
Takeda "			1	1	Education 20% Statistic 10%	39	8
Takamuku "	1			1		31	13
Najika "			1	1	Fin 30% Stock-Breed 15%	71	21
Isobe "	1			1		38	12
Oishi "			1	1	PH. 20% Emp 10% Education 10%	89	20
Hyogo "			1	1	Taxation 30% Pub.Work 20%	59	14
Ozeki "			1	1	Taxation 20% Accountic 20%	24	12
Honsou "			2	2	Fin 20% Election 5%	50	30
Mokube "	1			1		36	21
Hamashigo "			1	1	Account 20% Gen.Aff. 10%	85	27
Uzura "			1	1	Employment 15% Stock-Breed 20%	78	25
Taianji "		1		1	Pub.Hea. 20%	99	35
Hongo "	1			1		31	8
Natsume "			1	1	Ration 40% Elec.Clean 10%	59	27
Takasu "	1			1		123	42
Koyama "	1			1		75	20
Inuigawa "		1		1	Account 40%	90	31
Shimosho "		2	1	3	Account 30% Council 10% GA 10%	97	32
Hafu "	1			1		72	27
Ashimi "		1		1	Conference 10%	41	13
Kami-Ajimi "	1			1		35	11

Shimo-Ajimi			1	1	Tax 30%, Soci. 5% Fire Pre. 10%	23	11
Kami-Sho Mura		1	1	2	PH. 20% Ed. 10% Emp. 10%	120	34
Bishitani "	1			1		107	34
Shimo-Anama	1			1		83	22
Kami-Anama		1		1	Statistic 20%	80	27
Ishiteppaku "		1		1	Ration 40% Pub Hea 20%	88	24
Goko Mura			1	1	Fire Pre. 10% Election 20%	139	33
Sakatani "		1	1	2	Employment 10% Education 10%	60	29
Tomida Mura	1			1		162	37
Heisenji "		1	1	2	GenAff. 10% PW 20% Educ. 20%	128	42
Muraoka "			1	1	Ration 30% Account 20%	108	32
Kitatani #			1	1	Fire Pre. 10% Gen. Aff. 20%	60	18
Nomuki #	1			1		83	21
Kitazato "			2	2	Reg. 20%, Sta 10% Agr 10%, Pub. W. 20%	45	25
Arado "		1		1	Pub. Hea. 20%	87	22
Shikatani "		1		1	Ration 30%	112	47
Osoba Mura		1		1	Account 20%	17	6
Kitahino "		1	2	3	PW. 20%, Ed. 20% GenAff 20%, FP. 20%	39	13
Ajimano "		1		1	N.H. Ins. 30% Pub. Hea. 20%	51	18
Kita-shinjyo	1		1	1	Employment 10%	27	14
Kunitaka "	1			1		68	29
Nakagewa "		1		1	Education 20% Fire Pre. 10%	87	38
Katakami "			1	1	Statistic 20%	29	12
Kita-Nekeyama			1	1	Employment 20% Education 15%	66	21
Minami- " "	1	1		2	Pub. Work 10%	31	8
Okamoto Mura			1	1	Pub Hea. 20% Fire Pre. 10%	48	15
Kami-Ikeda "	1			1		129	40
Shimo-Ikeda "		1		1	N.H. Ins. 20%	30	10

Fukuma Mura			3	3	Reg.20%,Emp.10% F.P.20%,Ed. 5% P.W.10%,PH. 20%	65	21
Kawada "		1		1	Labour 10%	126	40
Tachimatsu "		1		1	Statistic 20%	105	33
Yoshikawa "		1		1	Education 20%	35	15
Yutaka Mura			1	1	Fertilizer 20% Ration 30%	67	28
Omushi "			1	1	Education 10% Employment 10%	50	20
Miyszaki "			1	1	" " 20% " " 10%	124	28
Shiroyama "			1	1	Taxation 30% Account 20%	126	34
Shirozaki "			1	1	Taxation 25% Employment 10%	122	55
Koshisu & one Village	1			1		186	54
Kunimi Mura	1			1		134	53
Tonoshimo "		1		1	Education 20%	77	18
Oda Mura & 2 Villages	1			1		186	49
Itofu Mura		1		1	25 % Stock Breeding	64	23
Shizu Mura		1		1	Employment 10%	134	44
Nishi Yasui		1		1	Register 20 % Education 20%	76	27
Mikata Mura			1	1	Statistic 10%	58	25
Amazu "		1		1	Statistic 20%	51	20
Oshiho "		1		1	Education 20%	55	23
Minami-hino "			1	1	N.H.Ins. 15% Register 15 %	46	15
Kita-somayama	1			1		38	17
Minami "		1		1	N.H.Ins. 20%	17	10
Yuo Mura		1	1	2	N.H.Ins.15% Rat. 30%,Ed. 10%	16	5
Takuyoshi "		1		1	Taxation 30%	18	5
Imajyo "			1	1	N.H.Ins. 10% Education 15%	19	8
Shikaniku "			1	1	" " 15% Statistic 20%	13	3
Sakai "			1	1	" " 20% Social 15%	64	21

Kawano Mura			1	1	N.H.Ins. 10% Education 20%	91	34
Sakaguchi "			1	1	Employment 20% Ration 30%	67	25
Togou Mura		1		1	Education 10%	58	27
Higashiura "		1		1	Register 20%	92	29
Chygou Mura			2	2	Reg.20%, PH.10% Ed.20%, Reg.5%	40%	13
Aihatsu "			1	1	Gen.Aff. 20% Account 10%	50	18
Kurino "	1			1		147	43
Tou "			1	1	Education 20% Pub. Hea. 20%	39	20
Yatsu "	1	1		2	Education 10%	275	98
Nishida "		1	1	2	Rat.30% PW.20% Forestry 10%	80	32
Nanseizato "		1		1	Ration 20%	92	37
Hokuseizato "	1		1	2	Fire Pr. 20% Red Cross 10%	80	33
Mimi "	1	1		2	Education 10%	186	63
Yamahigashi "		1		1	Gene.Aff. 20%	101	34
Uchi-sotomi "		1		1	N.H.Ins. 15%	59	17
Toba Mura		1	1	2	H.H. 20% N.H.I.10%, Imp.10%	82	24
Urifu "	1			1		85	24
Kumagawa "			1	1	Education 20% Statistic 15%	33	14
Miyake "	1	1		2	Fire Previ. 10%	26	16
Matsunaga "	1			1		35	12
Nogi Mura			1	1	Tax 30% N.H.Ins. 10%	38	14
Miyagawa "			1	1	Education 20% Fire Pre. 10%	26	6
Kunitomi "	2			2		24	9
Toushiki "	1	1		2	Education 30%	27	17
Imatomi "		1		1	Employment 20%	47	16
Kuchinada "	2			2		46	18
Nakanada "			1	1	N.H.Ins. 10% Fire Pre. 20%	43	16
Tomomi "			2	2	Ed.Assist 20% Acc.20%, Tax 15%	32	15

Okunada Mura	1		1	2	Education 20% P.H. 20%	61	17
Uchiura "			1	1	Education 10% Election 20%	34	10
Aozato "		1		1	Pub. Work 10%	68	20
Wada "		1		1	Pub. Hea. 15%	22	9
SABURI "	1		1	2	Education 20% Pub Work 10%	73	25
Hongo "		1		1	Social 15%	139	35
Katou "			1	1	Ration 30% Pub Hea 10%	40	13
Oshimamura	1			1		28	10
Total	43	56	76	175		67	23
Grand Total	104	62	83	249		80	27

- REMARKS: 1/ Above mentioned Full-Time Worker is not the Full-Time Staff of Public Assistance, but number of staff who manage all welfare office work. (as Paid Staff)
- 2/ 3 Cities, 16 Towns , 144 Village (some Village is been combined.of Office)

26 October 1950

FUKUI KEN

25-26 OCT 1950

The entire staff of Welfare Department attended the conferences held on the above dates.

The Subjects covered were:

- a. Recertification Plan.
- b. Social Work Secretaries.
- c. In-Service Training.

A. Recertification:

The ken officials have actually gone beyond the planning stage for the recertification survey. Since a particularly severe winter has been predicted for this area it was decided to start the survey early enough to avoid the heavy snows in the mountain areas.

Three teams have been organized comprised of two ken and one gun official each. Sixty towns and villages are to be surveyed by the close of 1950 and 30 will be completed by 28 February. This is 75% of all towns and villages in the prefecture. In addition to examining the administration at the town and village offices spot checks of thirty cases each will be made.

Since some town surveys had been completed the inspecting officers were asked to report on their findings.

- a. Income and expenditures were not accurately recorded in the case folders not only were they inaccurate but in many cases altogether lacking. In some instances there was no verification of income or at least no record of it. Since most of the recipients are on part time employment or piece work basis the income is bound to be variable. The officers stated that for the above reason they were always suspicious of any case where no budgetary change had been made for 6 months.
- b. Relative contacts were not always made or recorded.
- c. The problem of medical care and National Health Insurance payments are found to be present in many medical cases. If a person covered by National Health Insurance becomes unemployed and is in need of medical care, he must apply for medical aid under DSL and National Health Insurance refuses to bear the 50% payment normally paid by the insurance organization. This problem was referred to the

prefecture insurance officer but no satisfactory solution has been met as yet. This will also be referred to the CA welfare officer handling insurance problems. This situation apparently is causing the welfare officers some concern. However only 8% of the total population is covered by National Health Insurance so the actual number of cases cannot be too great.

B. Social Work Secretaries:

The T.O. for Fukui prefecture is 30 for the current year. They anticipate an increase for next year but have not been notified of the actual number. This is strange because the other prefectures have been notified and are working out plans for their placement. To date four secretaries have been appointed - two assigned to the kencho, and two to gun offices. The bucho hopes to have ten more assigned by the end of the calendar year. Four persons have been selected and told to report to personnel section for assignment. When the ten are all employed, two will be added to the supervisory staff at the kencho and the remainder to gun offices.

In the ken, Mr. Ishida S.W.S. is chief of in-service training and Mr. Watanabe in charge of guidance and administration. The secretaries in the guns are Mr. Shimizu and Mr. Asahi. They devote about 15% of their time to field work and 85% to office. Conferences are held in the gun offices for all officials administering public assistance locally. They are given guidance and instructions in new laws and procedures.

In truth the social work secretaries in the guns are at the same desk-doing the same jobs as they were before being created S.W.S.

To date the secretaries have not been appointed in the cities but have been given quotas to fill. The cities - case loads and secretaries are as follows:

Takefu	3 S.W.S.	325 Cases.
Tsuruga	2 S.W.S.	460 Cases.
Fukui	6 S.W.S.	780 Cases.

The number of secretaries for Tsuruga seems very low in proportion to the case load. It would be almost impossible to maintain adequate supervision with the ratio of one secretary to 230 cases.

In connection with the secretaries their assignments and responsibilities the new plan for operation of welfare

from the gun office rather than local town and village was discussed. The officials had definite feelings on this subject both pro and con. The area and case loads are too great to cover adequately from the gun offices, with the present staff, is one of the objections. They state that the average case load per village is 30 and per town 80 and they have 120 communities in the category towns and villages.

In favor of the change the officials feel that having paid workers of an official status will insure more thorough investigation and impartial treatment of cases and applications. This plan will also eliminate the ~~both~~ HAZARD ~~and~~ of inadequate staffs in villages where untrained and disinterested personnel are assigned to the welfare job. It is still being debated among welfare officers of all levels whether or not the personal touch and knowledge of the minsei-iin is preferable to the objective approach of the paid official. It is doubtful if the officials can ever be convinced of the advantage of the latter until it has been proven by an actual saving in yen by accurate budgeting.

According to the present operation. All work is done by paid worker with the exception of 10% of cases where minsei-iin participate. This exists only in regions where cases are located in remote or inaccessible places, and officials cannot spare the time required to make the trip. Applications and initial certification is always made by the paid official.

C. In-Service Training:

Mr. Ishida is Supervisor of the training program and has seven part time assistants upon whom he can call when actually presenting a training course to the local levels.

The prefecture is divided into three districts with 40 towns and villages in each district. Officials may be called into the gun offices or the training staff may go to the local office for personal consultation and training. The present plan is to give a course five times a year from three to five days for each course. The total time devoted to training will be 110 hours per year. Three professors from the ken university have been invited to participate in the program giving lectures on technical subjects outside the realm of the welfare officers knowledge.

A very comprehensive program has been planned the subjects to be discussed are:

1. Fundamentals of Social Work Program.
2. Theory of Administration.
3. Theory of Public Assistance.
4. Principles of Child Welfare.
5. Theory of Aid to Handicapped Persons.
6. Methods of Social Welfare Works.
7. Social Statistics and Survey.
8. Management of Institutions.
9. Social Security.
10. Social Policies.
11. Psychology.
12. Social Medical Works. (Med.Aid. DLSL)
13. Public Health.
14. Social Education.
15. Vocational Guidance.
16. Research and Discussion.

Other Welfare Subjects

Coordination of Social Work Secretaries - Fuku-shi-shi and jido-fukushi-shi. The plan is to continue to use the ^{jido} fuku-shi-shi as in the past until such time as there are sufficient trained secretaries to take over the work. When the full allotment of secretaries ^{are} appointed and actually ~~are~~ working the jido-fukushi-shi will be placed in the gun officers as specialists. As to the fuku-shi-shi none have been appointed and bucho has no intention of making any such assignment. He feels that there are not enough persons requiring the attention of the fuku-shi-shi to justify the appointment, hence the secretaries can cope with the job of fukushi-shi as well as the public assistance work. No objections can be made to this decision as the buchos ^{analyses} of the situation is correct and the cost of employing unnecessary officials is out of reason to the task to be accomplished.

Private Agencies.

Criticism had been made through the local press of the excessive number of private agencies whose activities had been curtailed due to limited funds. The welfare officials were not concerned with the report as they stated plans were being made to consolidate all private agencies in the near future. In fact the three largest private agencies of national scope, Dobo-Enko-Kai, Minsei-in-Renmei and Social Works Enterprise are to be combined into one federation with in the current year.

Public Work Shops

Of the 24 Workshops originally operating in Fukui ken only 9 are now approved under the new regulation, Ministry representatives recently inspected and approved the nine.

Working in the shops are 135 persons - and those doing home work supplied by the shops number 120. All of them are public assistance cases. The average daily earnings are ¥ 75-80 per day. All workers report daily but may not put in a full day of work depending upon their ability and home obligations. The average day worked at the shops is 6 hours.

The case records and recentification papers are kept on file in both the shops and the local welfare office.

Materials for the work are from three sources:

Ministry	30%
Consignment	40%
Open market	30%

The work shops estimate that they can sell at 35% under normal market price because of reduced overhead. The new regulations recommend that work shops give preference to articles to be used in welfare field in order to avoid this competition with private industry. However in practically every work shop the finished products turned out by work shops are duplicated in private industries.

Boshi-Ryo

There has been renewed interest in the construction of boshi-ryo. There are now ten in the prefecture and 20 more to be constructed during the remainder of 1950 and 1951. Funds in the amount of ¥1,125,000 have been allocated for the project. Welfare officials state that there is much interest being shown at the ministry level in boshi-ryos and ~~they have~~ ^{HAS} allocated 70% of the total child welfare budget for the project throughout the country. However in Fukui prefecture - no accurate statistics are available on the actual needs of the boshi-families. It appears that the funds set aside for construction are extremely generous in view of the fact ~~there~~ is no definite statement as to number of families ~~in need of~~ these facilities. Here again as in institutional placement of children the setting aside of a particular group of persons - as mothers and children in this case - from the rest of society only makes adjustment more difficult when the time comes for them to leave the protective institution.

REQUIRING

Fukui Prefecture
 Survey on Children in Child Welfare Institution
 (As of 6 October 1950)

Name of Institution		Classification
Kanahashi School.	55 persons	Male
	14	Female
	69	Total
	32	Vagrant
	22	Thieving habit
	10	Delinquent
	1	Maltreated
	1	Feebleminded
	3	Orphan
	7	More than 3 Yr.
23	" " 2 "	Term of staying
22	" " 1 "	
17	Less " 1 "	

Classification	Name of institution										
	Jiko Ryo	Takefu	Koseien	Jiko	Yoshie	Chapter	Hinode	Jenrinkan	Total	Foster Home (53 registered)	CWC
Inmate by sex	Male	25	16	19	13	73	30	7			
	Female	18	15	11	17	61	20	4			
	Total	43	31	30	30	134	50	11			
Reason for placement	Indigent	8	13	13	29	63	25	0			
	Orphan	20	10	12	1	43	16	0			
	War-suffered	2	2	0	0	4	8	0			
	Vagrant	1	0	1	0	2	0	6			
	Unfavorable environment	9	6	4	0	19	0	5			
Term of staying	Maltreated	3	0	0	0	3	1	0			
	More than 3 years	12	0	0	6	18	0				
	More than 2 years	2	5	13	6	26	0				
	More than 1 years	13	10	12	8	43	26				
	Less than 1 years	16	16	5	10	47	24				

INMATES OF CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTION
BY AGE AND SEX
(As of t October 1950)

		Age & sex (Yrs old)																
Name of institutions		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total	
Kanahashi School	M				1	4	2	2	7	6	9	11	4	6	3		55	
	F							1	2	3	3	1		1	2	1	14	
Homes for dependent, neglected and abused children	Jiko Ryo		1		1	1	6	1	3	1	2	2	6	1			25	
		F	1		1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	1		1	18	
	Takefu Koseien	M		1	3	2	3	1		1			4		1		16	
		F	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2		1			1	15	
	Jiloen Yoshie Chapter			1	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	1		2			1	19
		F			1	1		1	2	1	1	1	3					11
	Hinode Jenrinkan				1		1	4	2	1		1	3					13
		F				1		1	5	3	3		3			1		17
		M	1	2	6	4	13	8	7	7	3	4	13	3	1		1	73
		F	3	1	4	4	3	4	11	7	7	2	10	1		3	1	61
Foster homes				2	3	2		1	5	1	9	4	1	1			29	
	F	2	3		2	2	3	1	3	1	3		1				21	
CWC Temporary shelter							2	1		3	1						5	
	F									1	2	1					4	
Total		M	1	2	8	8	19	12	11	19	13	23	28	8	8	3	1	164
	F	5	4	4	6	5	7	13	12	12	10	12	2	1	5	2	100	
Grand Total		M																
	F	6	6	12	14	24	19	24	31	25	33	40	10	9	8	3	264	

ACTIVITIES OF CHILD WELFARE OFFICIALS

FUKUI PREFECTURE
During September, 1950

Classification		Orphans	Indigent	Non-schoolable Maltreated	Traded Children	Vagrants	Requiring correction	Physically handicapped	Physically weak	Infants	To be referred to day nursery	Mother and Child family	Women prefnant or in labor	Total
Number handled	Male	1	5	14	1	3	26	22	2	1	2	1	3	61
	Female	1	10	21	3	1	11	1	5	4	2	7	5	69
	Total	2	15	35	4	1	37	3	7	5	2	8	8	130
Disposed of by CWO only	Consultation and advice			16			2		7	2	2	4		33
	Continued	1	9	4	1		15	1		2		3	2	38
	Others		3	13	2		12	1						31
Referred to CWC		1	3	2	1	3	5	1					2	18
Disposition of children referred to CWC	Taken in institution						2					1		3
	" in foster homes	1				1								2
	Guided by CWC													
	Guided by Jido-Iin													
	Others			2	2		1	1	1				1	6
Pending		3		1		1	2					1	8	
Referred to CWO by CWC for guidance					1	3								4
Referred to mayor in regard to disposition prescribed in CWL Art.22, 23 and 24														
From among the above, number of persons placed	Maternity institution													
	M & C institution													
	Day nursery													
Referred to other agencies than CWC and mayors	1	1	2		1	5	2		1				13	
Good offices concerning H. Insurance									7					7
Cases from among the above, continued from last year	1	9	7				10			1	2	4	1	35
Cases carried over to next month	1	12	14	1		2	19	1		4	1	2	3	60
Group guidance (Activities taken for children and women as pre- scribed in CWL Art.11)														
Other activities	Guidance for foster parents 8. Guidance for families requiring protection 3. Survey 1. Inspection of institutions 9. Guidance for families under protection 3. Liaison and coordination 6.													
Meeting attended as monitors	Institutes for guidance of Jido Iin 18. P.T.A. meeting 1. Institutes for nurses 4. Children meetings 10. Round table conference 2.													
Meeting attended	Jido Kyogikai 14. Meeting of key welfare officials 1. Inauguration of Widows' Association 1. Minisei-Iin meeting 4. Juvenile problems debate meeting 2. Other meetings. 5													

CASES HANDLED BY FUKUI CENTRAL CWC
During September 1950

Description	Male	Female	Total
Referred by CWO		2	2
Referred by guardians	7	4	11
Referred by police	27	5	32
Referred by public safety officials at station	8		8
Referred by Family Court	1		1
Others	4	1	5
Carried over from the previous month	7	3	10
Total	54	15	69

Disposition of the above children

Description	Sex	Reported to the governor according to Art. 26	Referred to CWO and Jido Iin	Not applicable for CWL Art 26 & 28	Pending	Total
Admonition	M	7				7
	F	5				5
Taken in Foster homes	M	3				3
	F					
Placed to home for dependent, neglected and abused children	M	2				2
Placed to home for correction and education	M	2				2
	F	1				1
Referred to CWO or Jido-Iin	M		12			12
	F		1			1
Not applicable for CWL Art. 26 and 28	M			18		18
	F			3		3
Pending	M				10	10
	F				5	5
Total	MandF	20	13	21	15	69

ACTIVITIES OF JIDO-IIN

(Covering the period from 1 August to 30 September 1950)

	Children				Women pregnant or in labor			
	Protec- tion	Health measures	Others	Total	Protec- tion	Health measures	others	Total
5666 Fukui City	111	42	21	174	13	18	24	55
Tsuruga	23	14	28	65	12	9	17	38
"	17	13	22	52	7	10	20	37
Takefu "	10	16	38	64	12	7	25	44
Takashi Gun office	42	29	54	125	14	13	16	43
Sakai Gun office	26	17	43	86	6	11	7	24
Ohno Gun office	18	16	19	53	7	8	15	30
Niu Gun office	5	13	15	33	2	5	3	10
Nanjo Gun office	36	24	35	95	10	14	10	34
Imadate Gun office	6	5	11	22	3	4	6	13
Futasu Gun office	30	25	19	74	9	3	11	23
Wekasa Gun office								
Total	324	214	305	843	95	102	154	351

~~12~~
13 Welfare

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FUKUI PREFECTURE

TO : Chief of Legal and Government Section,
Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region,
Nagoya-City, Japan.

The Report of the Repatriation for the
month of April is hereby submitted at your
request.

May 1, 1951

For Zenshyu Kasahara,
Chief of Demobilization
Section, Public Welfare Dep't.

Signed

S. Yasugi
Susumu Yasugi

Chief of Liaison Section
Fukui Prefectural Gov't.

SITUATION OF REPATRIATEES FROM OVERSEAS

As of end of April

	Classification	Number	Remark
	Total number of those who were gone to the foreign war front	42,957	
Those connected with the former Japanese Army	April	The repatriated	0
		The dead	0
		The repatriated	24,542
	As of end of April	The dead	17,899
		The non-repatriated	516
	Percentage of the repatriated	98.9%	
	Missing	391	The same with the previous month
	Total number of those who were gone to the foreign war front	16,438	
Those connected with the former Japanese Navy	April	The repatriated	0
		The dead	0
		The repatriated	12,025
	As of end of April	The dead	4,405
		The non-repatriated	8
	Percentage of the repatriated	99.8%	
	Missing	7	The same with the previous month

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12
4 April, 1951

Fukui Prefecture Welfare Dept.

Subject: Difficulties in Public Welfare Activities resulting from Equalization Grant.

To: Mr. W. H. James,
Welfare Section Chief of Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region.

In response to your inquiry we hereby beg to submit our report on the above subject as follows:

(1) Re. Establishment of SWS.

Only 16 SWS have actually been placed so far, while the allocated number is 30 according to Shoetsu hatsu No. 119 dated July 28, 1950 owing to difficulties in budgetary negotiation with Finance Section and Personnel Section, because the personnel expense is put in the figure of the equalization grant.

(B) Re. establishment of physically handicapped. Welfare Official.

Only 1 part-time physically handicapped welfare official has been placed so far, though we were instructed on April 14, 1950 by the director of Social Welfare Bureau, Welfare Ministry to establish 3 full-time physically handicapped welfare officials. It also comes from difficulties in budgetary measures about the personnel expense which is put in the figure of the equalization grant.

(C) Re. administrative expense in towns and villages.

Cities, towns and villages which are now actually performing public assistance business cannot be active enough and moreover are unable to procure sufficient staff, because the administrative expense and personnel expense are both put in the figure of the equalization grant.

Even after enforcement of the Social Work Welfare Law their full activities as auxiliary organs cannot be hoped for without due amount of national subsidy, because considerable amount of public assistance business will be left for them.

Any how we consider that personnel expense and administrative expense which are necessary for their full activities should be granted as national subsidy.

(D) Re. Day nurseries.

There are much difficulties in deriving the operative expense for day nurseries (allowance to be paid by mayor for child welfare service rendered by day nurseries) affected by the following factors.

1. It is not clear how much amount is earmarked for the operative expense in the figure of equalization grant.

2. Local financial straits caused by unfavorable result of tax collection.

3. Trend of appropriation of greater amount of local budget for visible works such as civil engineering, reconstruction of school buildings and so on.

4. Some local Communities must manage to pay back some amount after settlement for equalization grant given in advance in roughly estimated figure. The above di

The above difficulties are showing themselves in the following facts.

1. 4 day nurseries out of 32 have received allowance for service rendered for up to June, 1950 only. And other 4 day nurseries have not received at all in 1950 fiscal year.

2. For 20 day nurseries out of 32, mayors are liable to reject new placement of protection needy children to save the allowance.

3. 7 day nurseries out of 32 are liable to be reluctant for placement of children of needy families and willing to take in children of rich families.

4. All 32 day nurseries can hardly receive the allowance as much as the minimum standard amount.