TABLE I

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND CASH AMOUNTS GRANTED IN MARCH 1948

		Kanagawa Prefecture
1.	Number of Families assisted	12,978
2.	Number of Persons represented in line 1	39,447
3.	Number of unattached persons assisted	2,917
4.	Total number of persons assisted (line 2 & 3)	42,364
5.	Cash Grants to Families (Yen)	10,355,582
6.	Cash Grants to unattached persons (Yen)	1,548,473
7.	Total cash Grants in Yen (Line 5 & 6)	11,904,055
8.	Repayments to the Government for assistance Granted (Yen)	30,458
9.	Net amount of cash Grants in Yen. (Difference between 7 & 8)	11,873,597

TABLE II

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE IN MARCH 1948. (BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION)

	Type of Institution	Number of persons
1.	Homes for aged	114
2.	Orphanages	520
3.	Industrial Schools and Reformatories	279
4.	Juvenile Delinquente Home	309
5.	Hospitals	3,072
6.	Blind Institutions	39
7.	Deaf or Dumb-Institutions	---
8.	Crippled Children's Institutions	1
9.	Home for Mothers and Children	326
10.	Others (specify)	---
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	4,656

REMARKS:

Public Cash Grants payed for the protection of the above mentioned people Yen 11,587,908

T A B L E III

NUMBER OF PERSONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN MARCH 1948 (The main causes of their Dependency).

	Chief Cause	Number of persons affected
1.	Damaged property	10,066
2.	Unemployment	1,376
3.	Old age (65 years old and over)	3,835
4.	Children without support (under 16)	19,909
5.	Blindness	165
6.	Sickness, Incapacity, Births or Deaths	5,743
7.	Others (Specify)	1,270
	Miscellaneous	
	Total number of persons	42,364

T A B L E IV

COST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN KIND GRANTED DURING MARCH 1948.

	Commodities	Cost in Yen
1.	Foodstuffs	---
2.	Household Utensils and Furnishings	---
3.	Clothing an Textiles	3,187,500
4.	Medical Supplies	---
5.	Construction Materials and Tools	---
6.	Others (Specify)	---
	Miscellaneous	
	Total Cost (Yen)	3,187,500

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 503

Period 1 March 1948
to 31 March 1948

nex B-2
ly Military Government
vities Report

Public Health and Welfare Activities
(Fred Carr, DAC)

1. Public Assistance

a. Assistance granted during February, 1948

(1) Number of persons not in institutions who received public assistance	42,629
(2) Cash grants for above persons	¥ 11,138,742
(3) Number of persons in institutions	4,637
(4) Cost of assistance in kind	0

The assistance case load dropped 525 cases from the previous month. The total amount of assistance paid dropped more than the amount that would have been paid to 525 average cases. The recertification survey, and the 29 day month, were factors in these reductions.

b. Administrative Review

Two days were spent in Kamakura on a combined administrative review and study of their reappointment of minsei-iin. The second subject is reported in a later section.

Kamakura has a population of 62,000, and a case load of 941 persons in 315 households. Ninety-seven persons receive DLS in institutions, of whom 90 are repatriated children living in one nursery. Kamakura is not an industrial city; those who are in poor economic circumstances were said to find it harder than they might elsewhere because there are fewer sources for small amounts of income. Nevertheless, 265 cases out of the 315 were cases in which income was taken into account in determining their payments.

Two branch offices are used as forwarding and payment centers. Regular staff meetings are held the first Monday of each month. Each of the 5 minsei-iin committees meets monthly; and, in addition, all minsei-iin meet monthly. At least one staff member attends all meetings of minsei-iin. Several visits a month are made by the paid staff, in difficult

family situations.

Written applications are prepared by the minsei-iin and signed by the applicants. A form is filled out only if a person appears eligible, or if eligibility is in doubt. Some written applications are rejected in committee - 5 out of 30 were rejected since the 1st of the year. When written applications are rejected, written notices are issued, a practice not found elsewhere. Cases rejected orally are discussed by the minsei-iin with their committees. The officials explained that the people knew they could appeal, from their general knowledge of the changed situation in Japan.

Income was not explained in the 10 records that were read, nor was the entire amount of the income always used in determining the amount of the payment. Adjustments were made on an individual basis to allow for the expense of earning income and for incentive to earn. In two cases with income, selected at random, no income was recorded on the recertification form. The officials agreed that the records should show all information taken into account in determining the amount of the payment. They had also rounded off the ¥ 15.80 figure per day, which amounted to about ¥ 25 a month to the persons affected. They agreed to discontinue this practice.

Visits are said to be made to recipients by minsei-iin once a month. The experience of the recertification survey had led officials to think of the possibility of instituting a formal semi-annual review of eligibility and amount of payment.

A certification of payment card, which serves as a receipt card, is given to recipients. The minsei-iin do not deliver or receive these cards from the recipients.

In Kamakura the minsei-iin maintain copies of the ledger forms for their cases. The minsei-iin also make out two copies of alteration forms, and retain one. This practice has not been found elsewhere in the prefecture. Kamakura recognized the need for recording changes, and independently revised new ledger forms which inclued "alteration" colums, in which information will be kept current.

Two days were spent on the administrative review in Chigasaki, a city of 45,000, with 287 households, consisting of 937 persons, receiving assistance. There are no branch offices. The chief of the welfare section has been in his position for two years, and worked in the section for ten years before he became chief. There is no routine supervision from the prefecture; a city welfare officer goes to the kencho with specific problems about twice a month.

There are 20 minsei-iin, of whom one is a woman. The officials hope to increase the number to 30. Of the 20, 15 were renominated by the local nomination committee. The minsei-iin hold monthly meetings at which complicated cases are discussed and new policies and procedures explained. The minsei-iin present during the review suggested that more trainidg in the welfare laws be given the minsei-iin. The inadequacy of ¥ 200 a year for expenses also was mentioned. The Welfare Assistance Society in the city adds ¥ 100 a year from voluntary contributions.

Most applications are taken in the homes of minsei-iin, though some are accepted in the city office and referred to the minsei-iin for investigati Many cases are referred by neighbors.

Earned income is verified with the employer, and the "Private Financial Pass Book", which is the Finance ministry form thru which withdrawals from frozen accounts is controlled, is examined. Quite differently from the practice elsewhere, only difficult cases, perhaps 1%, go before the minsei-iin committee.

Eleven cases, selected at random, were reviewed. The assistance paid in each case was in accordance with the amount established in the assistance standard, with the amount of income as recorded taken into account in determining the amount paid.

Two days were devoted to review of administration in Hiratsuka, a city of 46,885 population, with 416 households composed of 1193 persons receiving public assistance. Its somewhat higher assistance ratio is related to the fact that about 70% of the city was destroyed in the war.

The chief has been in his position 6 months, but has been a city official for seven years. The records and instructions were well maintained. There are 38 minsei-iin, divided into four groups, and 5 specialist minsei-iin-a doctor, a priest, a professional public writer, a person employed in the field of child welfare, and a midwife.

An application rejected by the minsei-iin committee is returned to the family and may be presented later if conditions warrant. In January 8 cases were approved, and 7 were rejected. Appeals may be made to the minsei-iin committees, with the decisions made by the city officials. Closed case records are destroyed after six months.

Determination of need includes checking for the possibility of assets at banks and tax offices. Earnings are verified, if possible, and the statement of the applicant is accepted in cases where income is earned thru home work.

Continuing eligibility is determined by welfare officials, thru questioning of each recipient as to income and changes in the family situationeach month, at the time payment certificates are issued.

The assistance standard was applied differently to three groups. A group: Households with a definite income, or no income, in which the standard is used arithmetically. B group: Payment is 70% of the standard, income is considered to be variable, between ¥ 200 and ¥ 400. C group: Payment is 50% of the standard income, income is considered to be variable, but over ¥ 500.

2. Child Welfare

Decision has been reached on six persons, all recruited thru personal contacts, to be appointed as the first of 23 child welfare workers. A suggestion that the vacancies be announced to the public, which was said to be impractical at the time it was made, was later used. As a result, 21 applications had been received and more were expected. An article was submitted for publication April 1 in the prefecture newspaper about the appointment of new minsei-iin and the provisions of the child welfare law. Prefecture officials suggested the desirability of their following-up with additional articles on the child welfare law.

3. Welfare and Penal Institutions

The usual problems were found and recommendations made in connection with a number of inspections and interviews concerning welfare institutions and jails.

4. Homeless persons

Specific arrangements were made by prefecture welfare officials for cooperation of police in preventing begging by and with children; and in preventing vagrants from sleeping in railroad stations. The orders to policemen are to include instructions as to where they are to take or refer persons who need care. The Japanese pointed out that enforcement will be difficult because street activity is profitable, and many who appear to be vagrants have been found to have homes and families.

5. Foreign Nationals

A number of inspections were made in relation to food distribution for foreign nationals. Supplementary rations of the proper quantity and acceptable quality, except for poor shoyu sauce, about which promise of immediate improvement was made, were distributed. Potatoes, onions, one other green vegetable and, in Yokohama, eggs were sold to foreign nationals at controlled prices. An effort will be made during April to provide eggs for foreign nationals in all parts of the prefecture. Fresh meat is to be made available in April.

6. Other important public and private welfare matters

Appointment of new minsei-iin

During the month prefecture and military government officials emphasized the new appointments of minsei-iin. Prefecture officials issued instructions carrying out Ministry recommendations, called conferences, and followed closely the activities and results throughout the prefecture. Three meetings of ward nomination committees in Yokohama were attended by prefecture and MG officers. An interview was held with the Governor to emphasize the importance of the appointments, and his personal role in the nominations. A review of the procedures used in Kamakura in relation to the instructions issued by the Ministry was made. The work of the prefecture selection committee has been followed.

Women were added to the nomination committees - there was one on each nomination committee reviewed. Some nomination committees had to be completely new, in order to avoid embarrassment to those who were to be dropped. The number of women minsei-iin was increased. About half the former minsei-iin were renominated by the committees reviewed. The policy of not increasing the number of minsei-iin was maintained.

Prefecture officials work closely with the prefecture selection committee. One member of this committee was replaced with a person prominent in the field of child welfare, in accordance with the Ministry recommendation. Two meetings of the prefecture selection committee have been held, and, after review by prefecture officials, 1170 nominations submitted by 61 cities, towns, and villages, were acted upon. Of these, 1024 were approved, 111 were returned primarily because the number of nominations submitted by some localities exceeded their approved number of minsei-iin. A few were returned because the persons nominated were considered too old. All were returned, however, in order to leave with the localities the decision as to who would be dropped. Thirty-five nominations were rejected because they were nominations of specialist minsei-iin not considered appropriate. They were to serve, as special groups - Koreans, laborers, repatriates, and war bereaved.

The chairmen of the ward nomination committees were prominent men; for example, one was the chairman of the Yokohama assembly, another was a member of both the city and prefecture assemblies. About twenty persons came to these meetings. The committees were presented with the applications of twice as many minsei-iin as were to be nominated. In one ward, 144 names were selected at 72 meetings of residents of the ward, one meeting for each area. Notices of the meetings were posted in the ward office, a representative from each household was urged to attend, and about 50 persons came to each of the 72 meetings. In addition to the minsei-iin nominee and an alternate, two representatives, who were to meet in groups of 12, were also chosen, to review the nominations made by the meetings and to formally submit the nominations to the ward nomination committee. With almost no exceptions the selections of the neighborhood meetings were carried thru by the group

representatives and the ward nomination committees. This pattern was reported to have been used, with variations, in all of the urban wards. In one rural ward the nomination committee appointed subcommittees, which in turn appointed area committees, who suggested the nominations.

The way in which the Ministry instructions inclosed with Weekly Bulletin No. 58 were reflected in practice was reviewed point by point in Kamakura. A new nomination committee of 20 members was appointed. Six were members of the city council; of the former committee 2 members were in the city council. The chief of a prominent children's institution was appointed to the nomination committee, as a representative of child welfare agencies. Members of the nomination committee were furnished written materials and explanations of the responsibilities of minsei-iin; the mayor and the welfare chief made addresses at their opening meeting. Applications were received from all minsei-iin on a form devised by the prefecture. A woman was appointed to the committee; there had been none previously. Half of the former minsei-iin were renominated. Seven women were appointed as minsei-iin; there had been three before. The districts covered by each minsei-iin were to be reviewed, and the number of cases in each area were to be taken into account in deciding the districts. The case loads had ranged from 1 to 25, with an average of 8. Areas are now to be established that will result in a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 8 cases. There had been reluctance to give up the one "specialist" child welfare minsei-iin, who is a prominent member of his field, the same person appointed to the nomination committee as the member skilled in child welfare. Four other "specialists" were nominated, an educator, a doctor, a lawyer, and a midwife.

Community Chest

The number of agencies and organizations to receive funds was increased from the 120 included in the campaign plans; seventy more asked to be included, and 32 of these were added, making a total of 152. The funds are to be used primarily for operation; if any are left over, it will be allocated for plant repair and expansion. A statement on the policies used in deciding the amount of money to be allocated to each benefitting organization and institution was prepared, and a statement of the standards to be required of each beneficiary was worked out. The list of beneficiaries, and the amount allocated to each was published. The distribution of the total of ¥ 35,000,000 was made at a meeting of several hundred persons, held in the prefecture assembly and addressed by the Governor. The need for community planning for welfare services, and the importance of keeping the people continuously informed of what is being done with their contributions were mentioned by the welfare officer.

Vocational rehabilitation dormitories

Prefecture officials have submitted plans to the Ministry for implementation of the new program affecting certain prefectures for the establishment of dormitories to care for persons enrolled for vocational rehabilitation.

Kyojo Kai

Several reports were received on the actions taken by the prefecture in connection with the dissolution of Kyojo Kai. Dissolution action was also taken in connection with another organization, Yasutomo, on the basis of its similarity with Kyojo Kai. While Kyojo Kai had more liabilities than assets, Yasutomo was reported to have had a building and other assets far in excess of its liabilities. The assets and facilities seen with a prefecture official at the largest of the Kyojo Kai shops in the prefecture, at Sagamihara Hospital looked meager. Five of the old employees of the organizations are remaining, to manage the shops and teach the work. The records of these employees were reported to have been carefully reviewed by the prefecture in relation to Ordnance No. 5, dated 31 Jan. '48. A final report on these dissolutions has now been submitted to the Ministry, accompanied by a request for ¥ 40,000 to cover expenses of continuing operation of the shops.

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APC 503

Annex B-2
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Period 1 February 1
to 29 February 1

Public Health and Welfare Activities QPH-01
(Fred Carr, DAC)

1. Public Assistance

a. Assistance granted during January, 1948

(1) Number of persons not in institutions who received public assistance..... 43,154

(2) Cash grants for above persons..... ¥11,794,648

(3) Number of persons in institutions..... 4,799

(4) Cost of assistance in kind..... 0

b. Administrative Review

(1) A day was spent on the administrative review in Fujisawa, a city of 80,000 people, with a public assistance case load of 1,540 persons in 518 households.

(a) There are several substantial differences between the practices in Fujisawa and those reported in January for Kawasaki.

A simple, clear, assistance standard is not used. This results in considerable differences among payments to persons in similar circumstances. The standard is broken down into four classifications, designated A,B,C, and D. Persons in class A receive 100% of the amount established in the assistance standard, those in class B, 80%, in class C, 60%, and in class D, 40%. These classifications are determined by each minseiin, in accordance with his estimate of the amount of income in the household. His estimate is not explained. It takes into account odd work and black marketing. Only 21 out of 518 households were in class A (4%), meaning that income was attributed to 96% of the cases receiving assistance. It is apparent from this high ratio, and from the sample of five recent applications that were read, that there is a haphazard

relationship between actual and attributed income. A number of cases scanned, all of which showed no income, were nevertheless distributed among all four classes. A case sho... no income was found in class D, while a case showing incor... put in class B. In Kawasaki, by contrast, only 30% of the ... showed income. Specific amounts were recorded and were deduc... from the standard, while all cases showing no income were pai... the standard. The prefecture officials present during the review explained that the new instruction from the Ministry o... the consideration of income would change the Fujisawa practic...

There is no review by paid officials of applications, changes of awards, and closings, as there is in Kawasaki.

Increases of decreases in award are made on oral request by the minsei-iin, after discussion with his committee. Closings only are formally recorded and approved.

No formal reviews of eligibility are made. The minsei-iin maintain monthly contact with recipients through the system of delivering certification cards to them, as in Kawasaki.

Cases rejected by minsei-iin before the preparation of a written application are not presented for action by the committees. The minsei-iin who was present said he had informally rejected about 10 cases, and had filled out applications on two or three in the past year. Four or five written applications had been rejected by his committee in the past year. It is perhaps significant that he pointed out that none of those rejected were submitted by him. No persons appealed to the city office in the past year, either as to their eligibility or the amount of assistance they were receiving.

The statements recorded on reasons for eligibility were less convincing than they were in Kawasaki.

(b) The following information may be grouped as administrative items. The basic instructions were available and had been checked against a recent list issued by the prefecture. Investigations are completed and payments made within a month of the date of application. One person is responsible for maintaining liason with the labor office, primarily for the purpose of serving repatriates as they come to the welfare section for other needs. Appointments to the welfare section staff are made through the personnel section, with salary negotiated at the time of employment; a position does not carry a specific salary. A change of mayor does not affect

the tenure of city employees. The two city branch offices serve as payment centers and as collection points at which minsei-iin may leave applications for delivery to the city office. There are 9 employees, and 58 minsei-iin organized into 5 committees. There are no regular staff meetings. All minsei-iin meet with several of the paid staff in committee once a month, and as a whole once in two months-with about two-thirds attendance at the large meetings. Case loads of minsei-iin vary from 1 to 16, with an average of 8. Territories of minsei-iin are decided of the basis of the number of houses in an area, not on the basis of case load. The minsei-iin stated that his position cost him money; that in the community chest drive, for example, he personally paid expenses of city workers. Administrative expenditures of the welfare section are not identifiable as such, and the costs were not readily available. The only audit is that made about once a year by a member of the city assembly. However, though the welfare section prepares the payroll, it is checked by the finance department (as is true in Kawasaki).

(2) Two days were given to administrative review in Odawara, a city of 70,000, with an assistance case load of 1431 persons in 460 families. Specific income was recordéd and was said to be verified by employers. In one of the six cases read, the payment took into account ¥ 100 less than actual income to allow the son who was receiving it to have ¥ 100 for his own use. In another case, the payment plus income fell short of the standard by ¥ 100, presumably because the assistance requested was even less than the amount paid. In another case the payment plus income exceeded the standard by ¥ 200 because of pregnancy. The standard was used, however, in cases without income. Of the 100 minsei-iin, 15 are specialist and professional, such as doctors and midwives, who handle special problems. City welfare officers had personal knowledge of each of the six cases selected at random for review.

(3) On the basis of the findings of the Kawasaki review, there was discussion and agreement by prefecture officials on the need for more recorded information about income. They pointed out that the reluctance to record blackmarket activities was a factor in the sparse recording about income. There was also discussion about the possible need for more formal periodic redeterminations of eligibility in terms of method, frequency, and recording.

2. Child Welfare

a. Organization of child welfare section.

A chief and five staff members of the new child welfare section have been appointed. Board members have not been appointed, but specific plans for wide representation, to include men and women from the fields of social work, child care, education, business, labor, law, and medicine have been made. Two child welfare centers are planned for Yokosuka and Kawasaki, in addition to the one in Yokohama.

Recruiting, which is conducted through personal contacts, with review qualifications, verification, and processing carried out by the personnel section of the prefecture government, is continuing. The officials considered publicity and advertising of the positions impractical because the number of persons with the necessary qualifications is small, and all are known through personal connections.

b. Survey of homes caring for infants.

A report identifying all homes caring for infants was requested by the prefecture from each locality, and all are to be investigated by prefecture officials after a schedule of the information to be collected is completed.

3. Welfare and Penal Institutions

Inspections were made of 18 welfare institutions and 5 jails. One institution operating a day nursery is starting construction of a training school for nursery and kindergarten teachers. The institution officials were also instrumental in the formation of an association of nursery and kindergarten teachers.

4. Foreign nationals

Seven inspections were made concerning the provision of supplementary rations for foreign nationals.

5. Other important public welfare matters and comments

a. Statistical comparisons are planned that will show by cities, wards, gun, towns, and villages the percentages of the population receiving assistance, the average payment per person, the percentage receiving income, and the average income received. Such statistics should provide valuable indications of the possibility of administrative problems in localities where the figures are unusual.

b. The chief of the department of welfare, who was also chief of the depe.. ment of labor, resigned; two chiefs were appointed instead, and the chief of the welfare section was promoted to head the welfare departme.t.

c. The warehouse of the Tokyo Bay Warehouse Co. was inspected. This is a private firm which stores the clothing of the Repatriation Board of the Welfare Ministry, from which the clothing distribution described in OD 5, 29 January 1948, was made. The clothing was delivered to the warehouse company, then to the trucking company, and in turn to the prefectures, in terms of packages, marked according to contents. All accounting and receipts are in terms of the packages as marked. Company officials reported complaints from some prefectures that some of the packages contained less than the markings indicated.

d. Prefecture officials rewrote the ministry material on new appointments of minsei-iin, believing it required simplification and clarification, and held a meeting with city and gun officials on the subject. The possibility was suggested that some useful persons might seek nominati.. as minsei-iin, if publicity were given to the openings and if they w.. given an opportunity to do so. The prefecture officials believe the suggestion is impracticable-they consider that persons who sought such a position would by that act cast suspicion on their motives. The experience has been that men do not take on such work without pay, unl.. requested and usually strongly pursuaded, in the name of community se.. and public need.

e. Funds and property of Kyoje Kai have been frozen. Further actions a.. being taken by the prefecture. A copy of the Ministry order, and repor.s of actions have been and will continue to be submitted, and will be used as a basis for review.

f. Training courses for minsei-iin are planned for the month of April. A "course" is to consist of one day's meeting. There are to be 9 courses in Yokohama, 7 in the 7 other cities, and 7 in the 7 guns, - a total of 23 meetings. All minsei-iin and local welfare officials are to attend. Officials from the Ministry will take part in some, and three officials from the prefecture, whose fields are child welfare, DIS, and minsei-iin, are to attend each meeting.

Three booklets for minsei-iin that were published in December, 1947, were distributed by the national association of minsei-iin, but copies were insufficient to go around, and copies will not be available for new minsei-iin. Officials stated that about 3000 copies of each would be needed.

The great importance of having written and uniform instructions in th hands of all minsei-iin was agreed upon. Printing the copies now is a budget problem. The possibility of getting the Ministry to provide the copies, on the basis that the Ministry formally appoint the minsei-iin and owe them a copy of instructions, was considered slight, but the welfare chief said he would discuss it.

The welfare department will make every effort to obtain funds for the printing of instructions to be given to each minsei-iin.

g. Prefecture officials have not taken direct part in the recertification survey; they pointed out that though they planned a specific schedule of participation it had to be dropped, because they have been so busy that they have worked nights. Gun, city, and ward officials took part. Some direct participation will now be carried out in places where the survey has not been completed. The summary tables submitted are being reviewed by prefecture officials for completeness and accuracy.

(Pub Welfare -

Fred Carr

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

Annex B-2
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Period 1 January 1948 to
31 January 1948.

Public Health and Welfare Activities QPH-01
Section I, Tokyo-To
(Mrs. Edna K. Callow, DAC)

1. Public Assistance

a. December 1947

(1)	Total number of persons receiving assistance	133,546
(2)	Total amount of Cash Grants	¥ 41,954,468
(3)	Total number of persons in institutions	18,517
(4)	Total cost of assistance in kind	¥ 14,850,635

b. Administrative Review

(1) The review of individual cases is proceeding slowly. There appears to be considerable procrastination on the part of the Ku officials. Since the review is to be completed by 10 February, it is felt that a concentrated effort will be made within the first 10 days of February. Statistics from 1 December 1947 through 20 January 1948 are as follows:

Cases reviewed	25,181
cancelled	2,154
increased assistance	586
decreased assistance	1,194
unchanged	21,247

(2) Meguro Ku Welfare Office (Minsei Ka)

A review of the activities of the Meguro Ku office was made by representatives of the MG office and the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. Meguro Ku has always been considered one of the best residential districts in Tokyo-To. It was about 40% bombed

during the war and the population was decreased from 370,000 to 170,000. There are six welfare offices in Meguro Ku, five of which are subordinate to this one. The employees are 41 clerks, 5 investigators, 11 administraters and 3 janitors. The Welfare Chief has completed 2 years of University and has been employed 19 years in the Sanitation Bureau, Tokyo-To. The base salaries range from ¥ 1400 to ¥ 4000 monthly. There are 97 Minsei-iin, 4 of whom are women. Their average caseload is said to be 20 cases. The Ku Office believes the Minsei-iin visit their cases about 3 times a month, but no records are kept of such visits. Minsei-iin are also responsible for distribution of relief in kind. The caseload as stated by the office is 1920 families, or 5613 persons. This figure is not correct, however, as one person receiving two types of assistance is recorded as 2 cases. Eight Foreign Nationals and 452 families (1333 persons) of repatriates are receiving assistance. For the months of October and November 1947, 745 applications were received, 18 of which were rejected. During the same period there were no appeals. Although appeals may be made to the Ku Chief, this procedure is seldom followed. Actually the work done in the office is a recapitulation of that performed in the subordinate offices, yet the largest number of employees are in this office. The basis for the determination of the amount of assistance is the standard budget, but this matter is left entirely to the Minsei-iin and the Chief of the Minsei Kan. The latest standard budget the office was able to produce was dated July 1947, although there have been two increases since then. Six public institutions in the Ku are visited monthly by the Ku Chief. Applications from institutions in the Ku for refunds are submitted to the Ku office monthly. Refunds have been paid through the month of December. Three of the Ku office employees act as a Red Cross Committee. The only activity of the Red Cross is stated to be "Collect money for needy people through drives". Dobo Engo Kai is represented in the Ku. Their activities are said to be to "sell confiscated materials, give emergency Public Assistance, and issue ration tickets." It was also stated that activities of the Dobo Engo Kai are at present hampered by lack of funds. It should be noted that reference to lack of Dobo Engo Kai funds is being made by Ku officials in practically all Kus.

(3) <u>Koto Ku Welfare Office (Minsei Ka)</u>

Koto Ku is composed of the former Fukugawa and Jotō Kus. It is essentially an industrial community which suffered severe bombings during the war and the population was decreased from 385,222 to 95,046. There are five Welfare Offices in the Ku, all of which are theoretically subordinate to the Chief of Welfare, but all seem to operate independently. There are 38 employees in the five

Offices, 14 of whom are women. There are two sub-sections in each Office, the Welfare sub-section which is in charge of Child Welfare and the Protection sub-section which is responsible for public assistance and the minsei-iin activities. There are 100 Minsei-iin, 5 of whom are women. The average caseload is considered to be 5, but investigation reveals that they vary from 1 to 20. A standing committee of 19 Minsei-iin meet on the 8th of each month and two days later branch meetings are held for all Minsei-iin, at which time members of the Standing Committee pass on information secured at the earlier meeting. Home visits are not made by this office, but are said to be made and recorded by the Minsei-iin and by a paid investigator from the Minsei-iin and by a paid investigatior from the Minsei Jimusho. These home visits are not compulsory. The caseload as submitted is 1024 families (2048 persons), including 51 families (152 persons) of Repatriates. These figures are incorrect due to the duplication in accounting for different types of assistance. During November and December 1947, a total of 238 applications were received, 6 of which were rejected. During the same period, aid to 89 cases was discontinued. No appeals were made. Applications made prior to the 20th of the month will merit payments on the 24th and 25th of the same month. The Review of Individual Cases has not as yet been started in this Ku. It is expected that the entire Review can be made between 1 February and 10 February, the final date. The Dobo Engo Kai and the Japanese Red Cross operate within the Ku. Since it is claimed that neither of these organizations has sufficient funds, the Protection Sub-Section acts as the Red Cross Committee and the Welfare Sub Section as the Dobo Engo Kai Committee. The only activity of the Dobo Engo is said to be the supervision of two public bath houses for public assistance recipients, repatriates and war sufferers. While it is felt by the Welfare Officer who made this review that Koto Ku's program is fairly well conducted, it was also felt that there is much duplication of effort.

(4) <u>Moto-Hachioji Village Office (Minami tama Gu.)</u>

In an effort to encourage the Japanese Public Welfare people to extend greater supervision over the entire Welfare program, a review was made of the Welfare activities of this village by one of the newly designated Tokyo-To field workers, Mr. Kawakami, under the supervision of the MG Welfare Section. This is an agricultural community. It was about 75% bombed during the war, but due to the agricultural aspect the population has increased from 5356 to 7131. This presents quite a housing problem which is being hampered by lack of materials and funds. The Chief of the Welfare Section has a primary school education. There are 2 employees in the Section and 9 Minsei-iin. The

Minsei-iin have regular monthly meetings, which people inactively interested in Social Work also attend. The amount expended for Minsei-iin expenses averages about ¥ 450 per month. Home visits are made by a representative from this office and statements are verified. Records of these visits are recorded at time of application. Minsei-iin visit cases at least once a month. The caseload of the office, as reported, is 69 families (235 persons). This figure is incorrect due to the duplication in accounting for various types of assistance. During October and November 1947, a total of 13 applications were received, all of which were approved. During the same period assistance was discontinued on 20 cases, mostly medical assistance. Three Foreign National families (13 persons) and 2 families (4 persons) of Repatriates are receiving assistance. The actual amount of assistance is determined at the meeting of Minsei-iin. Village Office makes investigation and case is presented for consideration. The total amount of assistance granted for November 1947 was ¥ 36,774.20. The cases reviewed indicated that records are well kept and that the standard grants are being allowed according to the latest regulations. There are three institutions in the Village. One, a Dobo Engo Kai institution, is visited daily by a representative from the Welfare Office. There is a Dobo Engo Kai which seems to be one and the same as the Welfare Office. Dobo Engo Kai duties are said to be to "Give vegetables to needy - manage Kyodo Sagyo Sho - consolation of protected people and give cash aid to protected people." It was felt by the field workers that this village is doing a good job in taking care of its welfare problem.

In considering the three foregoing reviews, it appears quite obvious that the responsibility is delegated by the To Office and the various Ku Offices to the lowest subordinate offices and there is where the most constructive welfare work is being accomplished. It also appears that there is great duplication of effort and there appears to be a vying for position between the Dobo Engo Kai and the government welfare officials. It is practically impossible to find worthwhile Dobo Engo Kai sponsored projects which are actually contributing materially to the Public Assistance program.

2. <u>Child Welfare</u>

a. Various people are being considered for appointments as Child Welfare workers to comply with the new law, but Tokyo-To is still awaiting final instructions from the Ministry.

b. The unfortunate death by starvation of a large number of babies at the Kotobuki Maternity Hospital, a Public Health institution, has given rise to considerable thought and discussion relative to the following with regard to public and private welfare institutions:

(1) Annual renewal of licenses.

(2) Regular inspection at least quarterly.

(3) Approval of Welfare Bureau in all cases of adoption of children. All officials of Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau concur in admitting the need for this consideration and are ready to co-operate in such a program.

c. A survey was made of a group of 4 children who operate a full-time shoe polishing business near one of the Occupation billets. All had homes, none of the families were eligible to receive public assistance and all were beyond the school age. The cases were taken up with the minsei-iin who agreed to work with the families in an effort to find more suitable employment for the members of the families. It is interesting to note that the head of one family is employed by the Tokyo-To Construction Bureau.

3. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. Welfare Institutions

Two welfare institutions were inspected. One was considered exceptionally good. The usual recommendations relative to the disposal of garbage, general cleanliness and DDT dusting were made.

b. Penal Institutions

Eight penal institutions were inspected. Conditions were found to be good. Inmates were properly segregated, as to sex and age. Sanitary conditions were good. Adequate exercise is provided and there was no evidence of malnutrition or mistreatment.

4. Homeless Persons

a. December 1947

Adults placed in institutions	1152
Children placed in institutions	67
Total	1219
Left against advice	307

b. Ueno Station

A pick-up of vagrants at Ueno Station by the Welfare Bureau in conjunction with the police and workers from the various Welfare institutions was made from 2300 hours 29 January to 0200 hours 30 January. The pick-up was observed by the Chief of Welfare Bureau, Chief of Police - Daito Ku, Commanding Officer and Chief of Welfare Division, Military Government. Plans were well formulated and were carried out with the least possible confusion. Segregation according to sex and age was made at the Station and vagrants were sent to 19 institutions. Statistics are as follows:

Children	131
Mothers & Children	65
Adults	467
Total	663

5. Foreign Nationals

Rations of suitable amount and quality were sold as follows during December 1947:

A - 72 persons

B - 2352 persons

C - 210 persons

Total 2634 persons Chinese 7824

There has been a change in management at the Distribution Center and inspection showed a decrease in standards. Store was cluttered with personal effects of the workers, floor was in need of sweeping and a general unkempt appearance prevailed. Recommendations were made and follow-ups will be carried out.

6. Repatriates

The total number of repatriates returned to Tokyo-To through December 1947 is 405,981. The number of repatriates who received public assistance during December is 31,089.

7. Other Matters

a. Relief Supplies distributed by Tokyo-To during December.

(1) For Repatriates

Clothing, blankets, towels 73,154 pcs.

(2) For Flood Victims

(a) Clothing, blankets, towels & cloth	272,155 pcs.
(b) Household Utensils	647,100 pcs.
(c) Medical Goods	820,000 pcs.

b. The Tokyo-To Branch of Kyojo Kai is being dissolved by the Welfare Bureau. All purged Officials are being discharged but subordinate employees are being taken into the Welfare Bureau. Two apprentice training shops, Dai Ichi Jusan Jo (Wrapping & Packaging of Medicine) and Dai Ni Jusan Jo (Spinning & Electrical Work) are being closed. The Branch owns no real property but negotiable papers and cash amounting to ¥ 235,922.23 are in the possession of the Welfare Bureau. No definite plans have been made as to the ultimate use of this fund.

8. Distribution of clothing - OD No. 5, dated 29 January 1948

The allocated clothing had been received only in part. Distribution was expected to take place in February, and details will be included in the next monthly report.

Section II. Kanagawa-Ken
(Mr. Fred Carr, DAC)

1. Public Assistance:

a. Assistance granted during December, 1947

(1)	Number of persons not in institutions who received public assistance	44,235
(2)	Cash grants for above persons.....	¥ 13,149,411
(3)	Number of persons in institutions	4,972
(4)	Cost of assistance in kind	0

b. Administrative Review

Four days were spent on administrative review in Kawasaki, a city of 260,000, with a public assistance case load of 5126. An experimental schedule was compiled for use in the review, under six headings: general, organization, personnel, standards and practices, finance and statistics. Representatives of the prefecture, city officials, and the chief minsei-iin were present during the review.

(1) General:

The general economic situation appears to have little special implication for the size of the public assistance case load. The ratio of cases to population is similar for Kawasaki as for the rest of the prefecture. It is important to note, however, that some households receiving assistance are large families whose normal earnings need to be supplemented. All officials were agreed that there were more jobs than applicants for jobs, and that there were almost no employable persons receiving assistance. They stated that the only kind of positions that were not always available were administrative and white collar, and all persons who were willing to cut their salary demand, or accept lower levels of work outside their own skills, could find work. They pointed out, however, that actual unemployment was very difficult to determine, because so many persons were engaged in the black market. Unemployment was listed as the chief cause of dependency for only 65 out of the 5378 cases reported by Kawasaki for December, 1947. The officials stated that older men, with large families found positions hard to obtain because employers had to pay family allowances.

(2) Organization

(a) Structure

Organisation charts were requested showing the structure of the city department of welfare, the functions of the units, and the titles and numbers of positions allocated to each function. There are two divisions, benefit and protection, and two persons not attached to either division, and not paid by the city, who work with the National Relief Association and the Kawasaki Welfare Association. The benefit division, with 9 employees, concerns itself with social work organisations and institutions, guidance and development of homework, repatriates and persons not yet demobilized, delivery of bodies of persons who died in the war, and information about war dead, ex-officers, purged, and missing persons. The information activities are being carried on because of the shortage of staff personnel in the registration department. The protection division, with 17 employees, administers daily life protection as its primary function. It has two Minsei-iin offices, one located in the general city office, and one branch office. Under the central minsei-iin office, located in the welfare section of the city office, are five minsei-iin committees with a full time minsei-iin clerk assigned to each committee. These clerks are responsible for approving each application, change of award, and closing, recommended by the minsei-iin and the chairman of the minsei-iin committee, after making a visit to the family in each instance. Payments to recipients served by these five committees are made at the central city office, where the records are kept.

Under the branch minsei-iin office, which consists of a chief and an assistant chief, are three minsei-iin committees, one attached to each of three outlying branch offices of the city government. Payments are made at these offices, though the records are kept at the branch minsei-iin office. The general officers of the branches, as part of their general duties, serve the minsei-iin as clerks of these three committees.

(b) Prefecture supervision

The chief insturments of supervision of cities and guns are written instructions and meetings held at the prefecture offices. A Kawasaki official, usually the chief of the

protection section, visits the kencho on his own initiative, on an average of twice a week. Closeness as well as size is a factor in this frequency. For example,. Yokohama officials also visit often, Fujisawa officials perhaps once a week, and representatives from cities and and guns that are not so near, once or twice a month. Analysis of monthly reports, and questions presented by the localities, are used in supervision. Meetings of officials of the 8 cities and 7 guns in Kanagawa Ken are called to discuss all new laws, major policies, or activities. There may be about eight such meetings a year. For example, one such meeting was held 13 and 14 January 1948, to discuss the disaster law and the child welfare law, and one was held in November 1947, to discuss the recertification survey and changes in assistance standards.

(c) Maintenence of instructions

A list identifying the twenty most important instructions by the prefecture was checked against the instructions on file in Kawasaki, and four were found missing. One copy of instructions is issued to Kawasaki.

(3) Personnel

(a) Appointment and discharge

Appointments are made by the chief of the welfare section, with advice and consultation of the minsei-iin for positions serving them. The mayor appoints the chief. The chief has been in his position for eight years - the only chief of a section who has been retained through a number of administrations. There is now a city association of officials, of which the chief is also a member, which must be consulted in connection with discharges, in accordance with a contract between the city and the association. The city is having difficulty keeping its staff because people leave to earn more money elsewhere.

(b) Staff developments

There are regular monthly meetings of all minsei-iin committees, with practically 100% attendance. In addition, the chief of the welfare department and other paid staff are in attendance. Plans concerning cases, for a period in advance, are discussed in detail at the monthly meetings. The constant aim of the minsei-iin was expressed as contructive planning in relation to each case situation,

and development of minsei-iin in what was stated to be the very subtle and difficult art of home visiting, requiring much training. All meetings are considered as training meetings and none are designated as such, since all are "of the same river".

There are no regular meetings of the paid staff. These are called as needed, perhaps about twice a month. However, usually 3 or 4 of the paid staff attend each minsei-iin meeting.

The chief minsei-iin expressed the need for prefecture-wide training in connection with the new child welfare law, and prefecture officials responded that plans are being made for small local meetings.

An illustration of the attitude of the minsei-iin was his statement that the first thing he looks for in his newspaper each morning is news of suicides in his area of responsibility - if there are none he is then ready to proceed with a normal day. He said that in Osaka a minsei-iin in whose area a suicide occurs is expected to resign.

(4) Standards and Practices

(a) Application

Applications are made in the homes of minsei-iin, who fill out the forms. Occasionally persons prefer to apply at the city office, but they are referred back to the minsei-iin. Application forms are not made out or submitted by the minsei-iin for persons who are not found to be eligible for assistance. The official records show no cases rejected. The same series of actions necessary to approve an application, was not considered necessary to reject an application. The officials believed that the reports of their activities, made by minsei-iin at their monthly committee meetings, protected against improper rejections. It was stated that, in actuality, a large part of the time of the committee meetings was taken up with discussions of rejections. Furthermore, they pointed out, dissatisfied applicants could present their situations to the city office, and since such complaints occurred very rarely, perhaps only once a year, they did not believe that improper rejections were a big problem.

(b) Determination of eligibility and amount of payment.

Investigation in the home by the minsei-iin is followed within a few days by an investigation by the paid minsei-clerk. Investigations are usually completed and acted upon in about a month after the application.

However, assistance is paid from the date of the application. The amount of assistance paid depends entirely on two factors - the number of persons in the family, and the amount of income. A fixed standard of assistance is used in all cases, and the amount paid is merely an arithmetical calculation.

The income figure usually remains constant over a number of months. It is based either on actual earnings or on an average calculated to reflect earnings over a period of time. The officials believed that the minseiiin has sufficient contact with the families to know about any substantial changes in income, and that it was impractical to vary the assistance payments with small monthly variations in income. No statement of explanation about the income was recorded in any of the cases with income that were reviewed; the only information available were the entries invery small spaces on the form.

(c) Certification and payment

Certification is made on the application form, which is approved by the minsei-iin, the minsei-iin clerk, the chairman of the minsei-iin committee, and, after going thru the chief of the minsei-iin office, by the chief of the welfare section. Changes are made on "alteration forms" that go thru a similar channel. Medical tickets are issued by the minsei-iin and approved by the city office, though in an emergency they may be used without prior approval, or issued directly by the city office. Assistance is paid in cash, which is never handled by minsei-iin. The receipt cards, however, are delivered by the minsei-iin to the recipients who turn them back to the minsei-iin after they receive each payment. This method is considered to afford a smooth and easy basis for close contact with recipients. In case of accidental failure to receive his card from the minsei-iin, the recipient may come for his payment without the card.

(d) Redetermination of eligibility

Redeterminations of eligibility were said to be made every three to four months by the minsei-iin, controlled thru the requirement of reports to their committee on the status and plans for each case every three to four months. The annual recertification survey was also mentioned.

(e) Recording

The public assistance records consist of the application forms and the register forms. The large form in the welfare officer's kit, called the "Household requiring assistance form", is not used, except by the minsei-iin in making his investigations. It is kept by him for his own use. The explanation of the families' need is briefly entered on the application form, and even more briefly summarised on the ledger form. No recording of determinations of continuing eligibility is made, other than what a minsei-iin might enter in his own note-book for the purpose of reporting to his committee. Reasons for changes in awards are briefly explained on the "alteration" form. The amount of assistance is shown on the calculation card, which includes the number of persons, the income of the family, and the rate of payment calculated for 30 and 31 day months, minus the income. From groups of these cards, tied together, the payroll is prepared and statistics obtained.

The paid minsei-iin clerks do no recording other than a statement of concurrence with the recommendation of the minsei-iin. Any comments they might have as a result of their investigations they discuss orally with the chiefs of the minsei-iin offices, who would resolve with the minsei-iin any questions about his recommendation.

(f) Services

Only highly selective use is made of the employment service; all persons are not referred. One record of a referral of a man who had been a clerical worker for many years on the Manchuria railway was reviewed, and the response of the employment office was routine and general. It was felt that practically all of the case load was obviously unemployable, mostly women with children or disabled persons, and there was little point in following the instructions to refer all persons to the employment office. The officials said they would reconsider their practice in relation to the instruction.

They consider some kind of employment necessary therapeutically and encourage home work among the case load. They do not deduct income so earned for example, and operate a city factory for training purposes, making the arrangements for obtaining the work very simple.

Some minsei-iin are doctors, and help to work out problems

of medical care by discussing the issues at the association of physicians. For example, doctors were complaining that they were unable to pay the black-market cost of medicines out of the fees, and that there was too much delay in payment. Fees were increased and payments are now made within a month as a result of a conference and agreement with the medical association. There are now few complaints from the clients or from the physicians, about the service received. A recipient may choose any doctor; the law requires the doctor to accept him.

Minsei-iin consider constructive service their function, and believe the variety of their trades and professions contributes richly to the way they work. They must know every family within their area, and claim they visit every one of the 300 odd families at least once or twice a year. An example was cited of a man with a very big house who was found to be in need of assistance during a call, and who also, through the recommendation of the minsei-iin, obtained a very good position. The role of local advisory boards was explained in response to the question as to whether there were any positions comparable to those of the minsei-iin in the United States.

Examples of recording in the minsei-iin's note book concerned clothing need of repatriates; a request from a mother for help in obtaining a lawyer to help a son who had been arrested; a request from a worker for help in negotiating a higher wage with an employer. A lawyer was obtained and the boy was visited by the minsei-iin; his "volunteer character", it was explained, enabled the minsei-iin to be effective with the employer in obtaining a wage increase.

Recognition is given to the need for discontinuing assistance gradually in some cases, and the amount is either decreased gradually, or continued for several payments.

Payments are sometimes made in advance in cases where extraordinary obligations fall in one month.

Emergency payments before investigation and routine approval are practically never made.

(5) Copies of annual and semi-annual fiscal reports and estimates of protection expenses, and copies of the monthly reports that include tables corresponding to those in the monthly report submitted by the prefecture, were obtained.

In all, copies of 13 different reports and statements, inclusive of all reports submitted to the prefecture, were obtained. Among these is a quarterly report of persons and expenditures for each institution.

(6) Case Review Check List

The total case load is 5136 persons in 1592 households. There are 196 minsei-iin. The number of applications received, and cases closed, by type of assistance, was not known, but a count was readily made. There were no records of rejections or appeals. Twenty cases were reviewed. As indicated above in the paragraph on recording, no visits were recorded. All payments were properly calculated according to the schedule; for the number of persons, the number of days in the month, and the income.

(7) Japanese Administrative Review

Kanagawa prefecture officials had devised a schedule and conducted an administrative review during the past year in a number of cities. Their plan to cover all cities was not completed, and no over-all report of the findings has been made. The reviews were used administratively, however, at the time they were conducted. Two days were spent in each city - one in the office on the schedule, and the second day visiting and discussing these cases as illustrations of policies and practices. A copy of the schedule was submitted and translated, for its value in the development of the administrative review process. The schedule is comprehensive, though made up of questions that seem to be too general and inclusive.

2. Child Welfare:

A new child welfare section will be established in the prefecture welfare department with a staff of about 25 persons. There will also be 25 child welfare workers in the field. A childrens' consultation center, with three branches, is planned. A child welfare committee of 15 persons is to be appointed. All minsei-iin are to be reappointed as of 31 March. They are to take on child welfare responsibilities, and not all present minsei-iin are considered adequate to work with children. The officials hope that many new and better qualified persons will be appointed. Appointees will work in cooperation with the child welfare workers. Movement on appointment of child welfare workers is deliberately slow because they are being very careful about the appointments.

3. Welfare and penal institutions

Twelve welfare institutions and two prisons were inspected.

The implications of the Tokyo Kotobuki Nursing Home incident were discussed at length with prefecture officials. Current practices on licensing and inspecting were reviewed. The officials took the initiative in presenting the point that their system was indequate, and reported that they had already been making plans involving the utilisation of more of their staff to make inspections of institutions. They had, however, been managing to inspect each institution, at least once a year, and were receiving annual reports from each, as well as monthly reports from those caring for recipients of assistance.

The officials stated that there is now no government responsibility for supervision of the care given children placed under private arrangements, but they expected that there will be under regulations implementing the new child welfare law.

A meeting with prefecture officials reviewed the disposition of profits made from the sale of mess remnants and waste materials. Special assessments on garbage and waste collectors, established by the prefecture, amounting to ¥ 600,000, had been turned over to the prefecture social work association, for distribution to welfare institutions, for the two quarters ending 30 September 1947. For the rest of the fiscal year, ¥ 1,440,000 is expected to be available through these assessments. The Local Autonomy Law, effective 1 October 1947, elaborates the constitutional prohibition against gifts to private organizations by government, and the SCAPIN on collection of garbage and trash declares the Japanese government responsible for the collection. The government is thus considered to be the owner of the materials collected. However, by oral agreement, the association of garbage and trash collectors turned over the ¥ 600,000 in special assessments, which really represented part of their profits, directly to the social work association, and the money never became government funds. The plan to turn the money over to the prefecture treasury, instead, for the period beginning 1 October 1947, will probably mean the loss to the welfare institutions of the ¥ 1,400,000 assessed and to be collected for the remainder of the fiscal year, because the prefecture assembly is likely to appropriate the money for purposes other thean institutions.

4. Social Insurance

About 75,000 persons are covered under the health and insurance law in Kanagawa prefecture. October benefit payments were reported as ¥ 2,264,048.1[illegible] while for the 6 months prior to October the total payments were ¥ 6,595,338.7[illegible] About half these amounts were payments directly to doctors, and most of the other half were benefit payments to employees and their families.

5. Foreign nationals:

All established items of the supplementary ration, of usable quality, were distributed, though there were complaints that the cans of stew had insufficient meat, and that the dried fruit was of poor quality. Distribution was delayed to the end of the month in one city. A small amount of unfit food continues to be discovered at the time of distribution. Spoiled food continues to be replaced by the retailers, and, in turn, by the distributor.

A coal ration of one-half ton a month for three months, and certification by the I.R.C. as the basis for distributing the rations, was agreed upon by Japanese officials.

Prefecture officials report that a special foreign national ration of charcoal is being instituted.

6. Distribution of clothing - OD No. 5 dated 29 January 1948

Clothing was received by Kanagawa prefecture according to the amounts listed in inclosure to OD 5. Blankets, 13,500, were also received, but no other items listed in paragraph 1b of Incl 2 to OD 5 were reported. Retail merchants are accepting applications for the sale of the blankets at official prices (which will range between ¥ 1300 and ¥ 1500 each). The allocations by city and locality have been reported, and the clothing distributions were made on 19,20, and 23 January 1948. Kanagawa prefecture is holding about 10% of the coats, trousers, shirts, underpants, and socks for use in case of disaster and for distribution to patients of national hospitals in accordance with written instructions from the ministry. Prefecture officials explained that the plan mentioned in paragraph 3 of Incl 2 to OD 5, to use the clothing held for distribution to children apprehended by authorities, had been discussed, but was not reflected in the written instructions.

7. Other important public welfare matters and comments.

(a) Disaster plan

The prefecture disaster plan has been presented which includes the new law, the welfare ministry regulations, and the prefecture regulations, and it is being reviewed. Copies were sent to 8 cities, the 7 gun offices, and the 105 towns and villages. The disaster division consists of a chief and an assistant, and three staff members. Relief supplies have been moved from a warehouse outside the metropolitan area into a central warehouse, and are under police supervision.

The chief of the social section raised a question whether an identification system for disaster workers, recognized by occupation

personnel, might be useful, since in two experiences he was unable to move freely, and finally was able to do his job in one case only after he flanked himself with two policemen. It was suggested that the plan be amended to include a method of identification. The experience reported may imply a need worth consideration on a national basis by Japanese and occupation officials.

(b) Collection among the public

Prefecture officials, after looking into the questions, reported that there is no law controlling public collections other than a general fraud provision, which they admitted was a weak recourse. They believed a law governing collections among the public would be a complex problem because it would involve the issue of collections for strike funds. In their opinion the problem was too small, and their experience inadequate, to warrant their suggesting the need for legislation to the Welfare Ministry.

(c) Recertification survey

Prefecture officials have not yet taken part in the recertification survey. They explained it was because of lack of time, that they were concerned about it, and would initiate the program in the very near future.

(d) Establishment of a workshop for blind persons

Major Cooney, GHQ, was accompanied on a visit to the Christian Blind School to discuss with the management a plan for establishing a workshop for blind persons. It is to be set up under the same "Lighthouse" organization that is operating in Osaka. The plan calls for the use of scrap tin from occupation mess halls to make small usable articles for resale. The plan was also discussed with the chief of the material transfer section of the prefecture. Major Cooney explained the need and purpose of the workshop and requested that 1500 kan of tin be turned over to the Lighthouse Institute per month. It is to be contributed by all of the contractors, and assembled in one selected spot, from which it will be collected by the Christian Blind School. Although the prefecture official offered several objections to the plan, he finally agreed to cooperate with the proposal.

Prefectural Report

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND CASH AMOUNTS GRANTED IN DECEMBER 1947.

Kanagawa Prefecture

1.	Number of Families assisted	12,571
2.	Number of Persons represented in line 1.	41,300
3.	Number of unattached persons assisted.	2,938
4.	Total number of persons assisted (line 2 & 3)	44,238
5.	Cash Grants to Families (Yen)	11,598,109
6.	Cash Grants to unattached persons (Yen)	1,590,182
7.	Total cash Grants in Yen (Line 5 & 6)	13,188,291
8.	Repayment to the Government for assistance Granted (Yen)	38,880
9.	Net amount of cash Grants in Yen. (Difference between 7 & 8)	13,149,411

TABLE II

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE IN DECEMBER 1947. (BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION)

Kanagawa Prefecture

	Type of Institution	Number of persons
1.	Homes for aged	285
2.	Orphanages	455
3.	Industrial Schools and Reformatories	415
4.	Juvenile Delinquents Home	384
5.	Hospitals	3,085
6.	Blind Institutions	34
7.	Deaf or Dumb-Institutions	
8.	Crippled Children's Institutions	316
9.	Home for Mothers and Children	
10.	Others (specify)	4,972
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS		

REMARKS:

Public Cash Grants payed for the protection of the above mentioned people Yen

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PERSONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN DECEMBER 1947 (The main cause of their Dependency).

Kanagawa Prefecture

Chief Causes	Number of Persons Affected
1. Damaged property	10,458
2. Unemployment	1,643
3. Old Age (65 years old and over)	3,847
4. Children without support (under 16)	21,[illegible]47
5. Blindness	[illegible]69
6. Sickness, Incapacity, Births or Deaths	5,[illegible]07
7. Others (Specify)	[illegible]67
Miscellaneous	
Total number of persons	44,238

TABLE IV

COST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN KIND GRANTED DURING DECEMBER 1947.

Kanagawa Prefecture

Commodities	Cost in Yen
1. Foodstuffs	-
2. Household Utensils and Furnishings	-
3. Clothing and Textile	-
4. Medical Supplies	-
5. Construction Materials and Tools	-
6. Others (Specify)	-
Miscellaneous	-
Total Cost (Yen)	-

Prefectural Report

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND CASH AMOUNTS GRANTED IN DECEMBER 1947.

Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Number of Families assisted	12,571
2. Number of Persons represented in line 1.	41,300
3. Number of unattached persons assisted.	2,938
4. Total number of persons assisted (line 2 & 3)	44,238
5. Cash Grants to Families (Yen)	11,598,109
6. Cash Grants to unattached persons (Yen)	1,590,182
7. Total cash Grants in Yen (Line 5 & 6)	13,188,291
8. Repayment to the Government for assistance Granted (Yen)	38,880
9. Net amount of cash Grants in Yen. (Difference between 7 & 8)	13,149,411

TABLE II

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE IN DECEMBER 1947. (BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION)

Kanagawa Prefecture

Type of Institution	Number of persons
1. Homes for aged	285
2. Orphanages	455
3. Industrial Schools and Reformatories	415
4. Juvenile Delinquents Home	384
5. Hospitals	3,085
6. Blind Institutions	34
7. Deaf or Dumb-Institutions	
8. Crippled Children's Institutions	
9. Home for Mothers and Children	316
10. Others (specify)	
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	4,972

REMARKS:

Public Cash Grants payed for the protection of the above mentioned people Yen

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PERSONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN DECEMBER 1947 (The main cause of their Dependency).

Kanagawa Prefecture

Chief Causes	Number of Persons Affected
1. Damaged property	10,458
2. Unemployment	1,643
3 Old Age (65 years old and over)	2,847
Children without support (under 16)	21,547
5. Blindness	369
6. Sickness, Incapacity, Births or Deaths	5,107
7. Others (Specify)	967
Miscellaneous	
Total number of persons	44,238

TABLE IV

COST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN KIND GRANTED DURING DECEMBER 1947.

Kanagawa Prefecture

Commodities	Cost in Yen
1. Foodstuffs	-
2 Household Utensils and Furnishings	-
Clothing and Textile	-
4 Medical Supplies	-
5 Construction Materials and Tools	-
6. Others (Specify)	-
Miscellaneous	-
Total Cost (Yen)	-

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE REPORT FOR TOKYO-TO.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND CASH AMOUNT GRANTED.

1.	Number of families assisted	36,800
2.	Number of persons represented in line 1.	124,325
3.	Number of unattached persons assisted	9,238
4.	Total number of persons assisted (line 2 & 3)	133,564
5.	Cash grants to families (yen)	36,564,725
6.	Cash grants to unattached persons (yen)	5,407,743
7.	Total cash grants in yen (line 5 & 6)	41,954,468
8.	Repayment to the government for assistance granted in cash (yen)	75,588
9.	Net amount of cash grants in yen (line 7 & 8)	41,878,880

TABLE II

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION.

Type of Institutions	No. of persons	Cost in Yen	
		Assist.	Admin.
1. Home for aged	2,751	2,165,643	274,280
2. Orphanages	2,470	1,282,981	366,229
3. Industrial school and reformatoria	,672	161,768	7,220
	672	286,147	42,348
4. Juvenile delinquent homes	5,589	7,747,936	--------
5. Hospitals	7	3,873	868
6. Blind institutions	43	19,765	5,764
7. Deaf or Dumb institutions	-----	----------	-------
8. Crippled children's institutions	995	275,350	54,454
9. Home for mobhers and children	797	372,937	-------
10. Repatriates & war-sufferers	4,247	917,347	19,322
11. Vagrant institutions	274	39,457	8,275
Temporary lodging	18,517	13,273,204	778,860
Total			

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PERSONS, NOT IN INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY CHIEF CAUSE OF DEPENDENCY.

Chief Causes	Number of Persons
1. Damaged property	26,690
2. Unemployment	20,514
3. Old age (65 years and over)	9,884
4. Children without support (under 16)	33,609
5. Blindness	737
6. Sickness, Incapacity, Births, or Deaths	27,286
7. Number of families with insufficient indome	14,844
Total number of persons	133,564

TABLE IV.

COST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN KIND DISTRIBUTED.

Commodities	Cost in Yen
1. Food	5,822,574
2. Clothing & textiles	3,933,022
3. Household Utensils and Furnishings	1,269,143
4. Medical Supplies	
5. Construction Materials & Tools	3,553.546
6. Geta (Japanese shoes)	102,950
7. Candles	169,400
8. Matches	14,850,635
Total	

TABLE VI.

INTAKE AND CLOSINGS

Type of Assistance	Applic. Receiv.	Appli . reject . by Minsei-iin	Ward	Tot.	Appli. Approv.	Assist. Discon.
Living Expense	1,948	212	185	387	1,551	3,258
Medical Aid	4,787	83	131	214	4,573	2,720
Maternity Aid	62	0	1	1	61	38
Funeral Aid	475	17	13	30	445	133
Occupation Aid	318	37	67	104	214	109
Totals	7,590	349	397	746	6,844	6,258

TABLE VII.

REPATRIATES

1.	Total number of repatriates returned to Tokyo-To up to the last day of month December 1947.	405,981
2.	Total number of repatriates receiving public assistance in month December 1947.	31,089

TABLE VIII.

UNDUPLICATED COUNT OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, ALL FORMS OF ASSISTANCE.

1.	Number of families	36,800
2.	Number of persons in families	124,325
3.	Number of unattached persons	9,239
4.	Number of persons receiving relief in kind	430,569
5.	Number of persons in institutions	18,517
	Total persons receiving assistance	582,650

M. Carr

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

Annex B-2
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Period 1 Dec to 31 Dec 1947.

Public Health and Welfare Activities QPH-01

Section I. Tokyo-To
(Mrs. Edna Callow, DAC)

(Sect II - Kanagawa)

1. Public Assistance

a. November 1947

(1)	Total number of persons receiving public assistance	147,249
(2)	Net Amount of Cash Grants	¥36,747,394
(3)	Total number of persons in institutions	16,287
(4)	Total cost of assistance in kind	¥523,586

b. Administrative Review

(1) It is claimed by the Public Welfare Bureau that the review of individual cases is proceeding satisfactorily but they have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining statistics relative to the progress. This is due to poor telephone service and lack of transportation. For the period 1 December to 22 December the following figures were submitted:

Cases reviewed	618
Amount of aid increased	2
Amount of aid decreased	12
Cases cancelled	69

(2) Tokyo-To Regional Office, Minamitami Gun.

A review of the activities of Welfare Section was made in

conjunction with representatives from the Tokyo-To Public Welfare Bureau. This Office is directly operated by Tokyo-To and the employees are all second-class civil service appointments. The Gun consist of 14 villages, 3 towns and 1 city. It is essentially an agricultural district. Prior to the war the population was 159,000 and at present is 140,000. The entire Gun suffered about 10% war damage. However, the section of Hachioji City was approximately 80% damaged. The activities of the Branch Office are said to consist of the relaying of instructions and guidance from Tokyo-To to the various town and village Offices and to supervise local institutions. The Chief of the Regional Office is KOIKE, Washichi. He has a middle school education. He has held this position since April 1947.

The Chief of the Welfare Section is YAMASHITA, Toyo. He was graduated from Chuo University where he majored in law. He has held his present position for one and one half years.

Employees: Eighteen people are actually employed in Welfare Work but nine others are included in the Section who work on public health matters. 13 of the employees are considered to be experienced welfare workers. Base salary range is from ¥1,118.20 to ¥3500 monthly.

Minsei-iin: Total 275; Men 240, Women 35. It is claimed that the average Minsei-iin caseload is 15, but review of separate towns seem to indicate that the average is less. Many Minsei-iin have caseloads of only two or three. Amount expended for Minsei-iin expenses during past two months was ¥2,321.80, most of which was for transportation. Meetings are sponsored by the Gun every two months and in the towns and villages twice a month. Other duties of Minsei-iin were given as, "Hindering of Black Market activities, promotion of Community Chest drives, promotion of Child Welfare and reformation of the livelihood of people."

Records: No individual case records, nor records of individual payments are kept in this office. No investigations are made by this office.

Caseload: The caseload for this Gun is 1672 families or 4532 persons. In the past two months 80 applications for assistance were received. 68 were approved, 12 were rejected and aid was discontinued in 75 cases. During the same period 6 cases were re-opened as a result of appeals. This office has no authority to approve or reject applications for assistance. The Chiefs of the individual towns and villages are responsible

for approval or rejection of application for assistance.

Amount of Assistance: The total amount granted for assistance in this Gun during the month of November 1947 was ¥671,248.82. Payments are made in the following manner: (1) Recipient calls at Town or Village Office. (2) Minsei-iin delivers payment to home of recipient. (3) Recipient calls at home of Minsei-iin.

Institutions: There are seven institutions in this Gun, two of which submit applications for refunds between the 10th and 15th of each month through this office. Refunds have been paid through the month of November 1947. Although it is claimed that this office exercises some supervision over the institutions, it is felt that only a small amount of supervision is extended.

Repatriates: 1038 families consisting of 2999 persons have been repatriated to the Gun. 396 families, a total of 1010 persons, are receiving public assistance.

This office appears to be operating in accordance with existing regulations. Closer supervision of the town and village offices was recommended and this is being encouraged by utilizing the services of the Regional Office personnel in the review of local offices.

2. Child Welfare

a. In an effort to remove the Alms House stigma from Children's institutions, the following are severing connections with Tokyo-To Yoikuin as of 1 January 1948:

Shakuji Gakuen	Yachimata Gakuen
Awa Rinkai Gakuen	Nasu Nojo

Hereafter, these four institutions will be operated directly by Tokyo-To Public Welfare Bureau as individual institutions.

b. On 4 December a conference was held with representatives of the Public Welfare Bureau, Juvenile Section, Metropolitan Police and Juvenile Court. It was agreed that the police and workers would put forth increased efforts to assist in the picking up and disposition of children found on the streets or in other public places. It is expected that the re-organization of the police system which will place the Tokyo-To Police under the control of the Governor will aid considerably in coping with the problems of the juvenile deliquents.

nnex B-2 to Monthly Mil Govt Activities Report for period 1 Dec to 31 Dec 47.

. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

a. Private Institutions

(1) Dai Ichi Adachi Ryo

(2) Dai Ni Adachi Ryo

(3) Dai San Adachi Ryo

(4) Dai Shi Adachi Ryo

The above listed are War Suffers and Repatriates' Lodging Houses operated by Dobo Engo Kai. Of the 810 persons living in these institutions, only 42 are receiving assistances. The usual conditions were found to exist and the institutions were rated as fair by the Inspector.

(5) Tachikawa Shinsei Ryo - Home for Wayward Girls

(6) Hatagaya Joshi Gakuen - Home for Prostitutes

(7) Setagaya Fujin Ryo - Home for Vagrant Girls

(8) Seiyu Home - Home for Wayward Girls

The above institutions were inspected in connection with the accelerated program of V.D. Control. These are the four institutions that were designated to participate in the special program for the rehabilitation of women. Although the combined capacity is 330, from 1 January through September 1947, only 330 girls have been referred to these institutions. Of the 330 referrals, 186 have left against advice, 65 have been repatriated and only 79 are presently accommodated in the institutions. A total of ¥2,300,000 was expended by Tokyo-To Welfare Ministry for repairs and expansion of buildings. Tokyo-To expended ¥193,872.00 from January through September for daily living expenses. While the program has been well planned and the institutions may be considered adequate, it has been rather ineffective due to the lack of referrals plus the attractiveness of the financial gain which may be derived from prostitution.

b. Public Institutions

(1) Hisakata Hoikuen - Day Nursery

This institution is directly operated by Bunkyo-Ku.

121 children are cared for daily from 0830 to 1600. Tokyo-To subsidizes to the extent of approximately ¥10,000 per year for food for lunches. The maximum fee charged is ¥15 per month. Institution was considered good by the Inspector.

4. Homeless Persons

a. During the month of November 1947 homeless persons were cared for as follows:

Adults placed in institutions	349
Children placed in institutions	269
Total	618
Left against advice.....	216

b. Ueno Station

During the period 1 January through November 1947 a total of 45 planned pick-ups of homeless people were made at Ueno Station by the Public Welfare Bureau. As a result of these pick-ups, 1628 adult males, 775 adult females, 862 male children and 178 female children, a total of 3443, were given shelter. During the same period there were 85 deaths among the homeless persons in the Station. The largest number, 30, occurred during January. The causes are listed as follows:

Malnutrition and exposure	43
Illness	27
Suicide	11
Accidents	4
Total	85

The subway leading to the Station is closed each night at 2400 after the last subway train and it is not reopened until 0530, just before the first subway train. In addition to the homeless people who congegrate at the Station there is always a group of travellers who are unable to get on the trains. Prior to the War there were 300 temporary lodging houses in the vicinity of Asakusa, but now there are only 100 and many of the 2500 people

residing there at present are permanent residents. There is a consulting officer for vagrants in front of the Station and one for Repatriates on the second floor of the Station building. In addition to the pick-ups made by Tokyo-To Public Welfare Bureau, many private institutions have schedules for picking up homeless persons at Ueno Station and other public places.

5. Social Insurance

A review of the Tokyo-To Social Insurance statistics revealed the following information:

a. Health Insurance - Compulsory

(1) Government Managed Insurance

(a) 9614 plants with 252,179 persons participating

(b) Contributions, 36 sen per ¥10 of salary

(c) Benefits

1 Illness - 60% of monthly salary for 6 months. In case of tuberculosis, maximum time is extended to 1½ years.

2 Maternity - participant - ½ of 1 months salary plus 60% of monthly salary - maximum 6 months. Maternity - wife of participant - Flat sum ¥180.

3 Funeral - Maximum ¥600

(2) Industrial Associations

(a) 1,095 plants with 287,082 participants.

(b) Average contribution - 39.4 sen per ¥10 of salary (Minimum 22 sen, Maximum 90 sen)

b. Welfare Pension Insurance - Compulsory

(1) 539,221 participants

(2) Contributions - 94 sen per ¥ 10 per man
68 sen per ¥ 10 per woman

(3) Benefits

(a) Retirement

1 Death - maximum 330 days salary if participated for 10 years.

2 Voluntary - maximum of 225 days salary if participated for 10 years

(both of the above figures are based on average daily salary for 10 years)

3 If injured and plans to return to employment - flat sum - maximum of 10 months salary. This is in addition to Health Insurance. If the injury is serious, there is also an Injury Pension, the maximum of which is 5 months salary.

(4) Old Age Pension not effective until 1962.

c. National Health Insurance - Voluntary

Each local government has its own association. The officers are the local government officials. Amount of contribution is determined by each association according to its expenditures. The minimum is ¥60 per year per family and the maximum is ¥200. Tokyo-To subsidized to the extent of ¥630,000 through September 1947. Benefits are 50% of actual expenditures. Twenty Associations now have their own clinics. Tokyo-To subsidizes 1/3 of the payroll for doctors. Balance is paid from contributions. The 76 associations in Tokyo-To have a total membership of 400,000.

d. Seamans Insurance - Compulsory

In Tokyo-To there are 154 ship owners, and 21,445 participants. Contributions are made by payroll deductions and amount to ¥10.20 per ¥100 of monthly standard salary contributed by each seaman.

Yamanote Hospital, Shinjuku Ku, was opened about one month ago for the accommodation of Health Insurance participants. The building was erected at a cost of ¥10,000,000 to the Welfare Ministry, has a capacity of 200 beds and is to be operated by Tokyo-To Health Insurance Corporation.

A hospital for the exclusive use of National Health Insurance participants is expected to open in the near future in Fussa,

Nishitama Gun. ¥920,000 has been appropriated by the Welfare Ministry and ¥920,000 by Tokyo-To Public Welfare Bureau. The capacity will be 48 beds and it will be operated by the Tokyo-To Federation of National Health Insurance.

Four thousand four hundred doctors and 55 hospitals in Tokyo-To have been approved by the Welfare Ministry to handle insurance cases.

. Foreign Nationals

Rations were sold to Foreign Nationals during the month of November as follows:

A	74 persons		
B	2174 persons		
C	209 persons	Chinese	7756

No fresh beef was available at the controlled price but 790 pounds of canned food were substituted.

7. Repatriation

The total number of repatriates returned to Tokyo-To through November 1947 is 402,706. The number of repatriates who received assistance during November 1947 is 34,435.

. Other important public welfare matters and comments.

a. The Community Chest program for Tokyo-To was felt by the Public Welfare Officials to be progressing toward a satisfactory conclusion. As of 18 December it was felt that ¥35,000,000 had either been collected or pledged. Prince Takamatsu and 30 other prominent people met at the home of the Governor on 21 December, at which time plans were made for raising the remaining ¥15,000,000 in order to arrive at the goal. Final statistics have not as yet been prepared.

Section II. Kanagawa-Ken
(Fred Carr, DAC)

1. Public Assistance

a. Assistance granted during November, 1947.

(1)	Number of persons not in institutions who received public assistance	44,249
(2)	Cash grants for above persons.....	¥10,349,790
(3)	Number of persons in institutions.....	4,957
(4)	Cost of assistance in kind.....	¥112,000

The availability of funds for the rest of the fiscal year is sufficient to cover requirements even if the current rate of expenditure will need to be increased. Only ¥ 8,053 of a total of ¥ 775,535 made available for disaster relief has been spent.

b. Administrative review.

Regular weekly meetings with prefecture officials have been established to discuss administrative review and other subjects. Appointments have been made for the review of the three cities ranking in size below Yokohama. The review methods suggested during the meeting of regional welfare officers held 2-4 December will be carried out. Detailed plans were described in the informal report on plans for administrative review that was submitted earlier this month.

2. Child Welfare.

The school lunch program was expanded. Some schools that had been serving fewer than four lunches per week increased the number so that none now serve less than four. A few serve five.

3. Welfare and Penal Institutions

Thirty institutions were inspected. The condition of welfare institutions inspected was generally satisfactory. There were the usual and persistent problems concerning mess remnants, sanitation, and supply of such items as glass and other building materials, and power. Recommendations were made during visits, and where necessary the problems were discussed with prefecture officials.

During the inspections of Kagacho jail a number of juveniles were found who had been picked up in a special raid on vagrants. Those who were homeless were taken to the 1st Protective Station; those with homes were taken to jail, with the idea that only homeless children were to be taken to the Protective Station. Action will continue to be taken to see that the principle - that children are not to be kept in jails for adults - is carried out. Records in the jail showing the reasons for imprisonment were inadequate.

4. Foreign Nationals.

Inspections revealed that the established supplemental food rations of acceptable quality were distributed.

The IRC continued its distribution, served 825 persons, and registered 34 additional applicants. A volume of relief supplies have been turned over to the Chinese Association for sorting and grouping for the different relief centers. When the packing is complete, the IRC will arrange for the distribution of the parcels.

5. Repatriation.

No special problems affecting repatriates or their need for public assistance came to the attention of this headquarters, except for a report by an official of an association of Koreans that Koreans were smuggling themselves into Japan after they had been repatriated.

The prefecture reported that 710 persons were repatriated during November 1947, of whom 20 were indigent. Of the total of 141,362 repatriates reported to be in Kanagawa-Ken, 19,596 are reported to be indigent.

6. Other Matters

a. Community Chest.

Welfare officers were called upon on several occasions for advice and discussion of community chest activities by chest officials. A newspaper reporter called for general backgrownd discussion about the community chest idea. A brief statement for publication in the press was requested and furnished. A meeting of the prefecture community chest committee was attended for the purpose of discussing and answering questions on chest problems. Though apparently unanticipated by the Japanese, they found themselves thinking about community organization problems, as an outgrowth of their chest drive. There were several evidences of pressure

solicitations, explained on the basis of insufficient understanding, and newness of the chest movement. An investigation was made in Odawara, and a report submitted that no evidence of compulsion was found. However, additional information needs to be requested. The Kanagawa Press carried large stories, practically daily, about the chest campaign. It appears that the Japanese made more than was intended or expected out of very cautious actions of advice and encouragement, after more active participation had repeatedly been requested and refused by Military Government officers. The amount collected was not yet known, it was explained, for the reason that collections were still being made, though the drive had officially closed. The chest movement seems to be looked upon as a successful and permanent institution. Chest officials expressed the idea that leadership by public officials needed to be discontinued. The importance of getting the people to understand the basic role of the public programs, as well as the place of the community chest, was called to their attention.

b. Fires

There were two fires at which prefecture welfare officials took prompt relief measures. Reports of their activities were immediately submitted to welfare officers.

M. Carr

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

Annex B-2
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Report Control Symbol QPH-01
Period 1 Nov to 30 Nov 1947.

Public and Private Welfare Activities

I. Tokyo-To.

1. Public Assistance

a. ~~September~~ October 1947

(1)	Total number of persons receiving public assistance	147,289
(2)	Net amount of cash grants	¥35,279,412
(3)	Total number of persons in institutions	19,382
(4)	Total cost of assistance in kind	¥2,560,845

b. Inspections made and action taken concerning the Japanese public assistance program.

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. Public Institutions

(1) Meguro Kosei Ryo is a lodging house for vagrants, war suffers and repatriates. At the time of inspection there were 922 inmates, 486 of whom were receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. The group of buildings was formerly used as an Army Camp. Most of the inmates live in dormitories and have no privacy. A rental fee of ¥5 to ¥ 20 is charged according to the inmates' ability to pay. Recommendations were made for a general clean-up of the institution, general repairs and the construction of new toilet facilities. The institution was considered poor by the inspector.

(2) Komazawa Boshi Ryo is a Widows' and Children's Home operated by Tokyo-To. There are 50 families in the institution at present. All are receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. The children attend the public school. The women are taught brush-making and some are able to realize some income from this source. Recommendations were made for a general clean-up of the institution. The inspector considered the institution only fair.

(3) Dai Ichi Josen Kyodo Sagyosho is a vocational school under the supervision of Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. The funds for operation

are advanced by the Ministry of Labor. At present there are 25 day students receiving instructions in sewing and tailoring. The students are women and range in age from 14 to 33 years. Students are paid according to a Tokyo-To standard piece work wage plan. Each student averages approximately ¥1000 per month. Work is done for various concerns and private individuals who provide materials.

(b) **Private Institutions**

(1) Tokyo Rowa Gigei Gakuen is an orphanage for deaf and dumb children. At present there are 29 inmates ranging in age from 6 to 17 years. Thirteen children attend classes inside the institution and sixteen attend the public schools. The present quarters are small, over-crowded and considered by the inspector to be poor. Plans have been completed for the construction of a new building adjacent to the present one. The Welfare Ministry has appropriated ¥300,000 and Tokyo-To has added ¥150,000. Construction was to have started on 10 November 1947.

(2) Aoyagi Hoikuen is a day nursery operated by Dobo Engo Kai. There are at present 120 children enrolled. A fee of ¥15 per child per month is charged. The nursery is operated in two rooms of a public primary school building. The services of the public school doctor and dispensary are available to the children if needed. There are 4 employees. Children appeared to be happy and well cared for. Inspector considered this nursery fair.

(3) Keiko Roy is an orphanage operated by the Salvation Army. At present there are 53 inmates ranging in age from 4 to 18 years. The superintendent, Mr. Tamuro Kato, has had 20 years experience in various fields of social work. The children are referred by Ward Offices and police stations and are picked up from the streets by the superintendent. Sanitary conditions were considered good. Children attend public schools. Institution was considered good by the inspector.

(4) Aiii-No-Ie is an orphanage operated by a Mrs. Ishiwata Sadayo, in her own home. This orphanage is a post war venture and Mrs. Ishiwata has plans for enlargement to accommodate more than the 73 present inmates. She has no hesitancy about making appeals for donations and has pamphlets published in English describing her work and asking for assistance from interested Americans. Thirty-seven of the children attend public school and 22 are employed by the Civil Censorship Detachment. Sanitary conditions considered good. Children appeared to be in good health and well-cared for. Institution was classed as good by the inspector.

(5) TokyoBoshi Aiiku Kai is a combination Widows' and Children's Home and a Day Nursery. At present 8 women and 16 children live in the

institution and there are 110 children enrolled in the Day Nursery. The fee charged by the Day Nursery is ¥ 50 per month. The maximum rent charged the mothers who can afford to pay is ¥ 50. The institution was considered good by the inspector.

(6) Otsuka Ryo is a war sufferers and repatriates lodging house operated by Dobo Engo Kai. At present there are 405 inmates, 30 of whom are receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. Sanitary conditions were considered good. Families live in small rooms. Institution was considered good by the inspector.

(7) Tokiwa Ryo is a temporary lodging home for repatriates, operated by Dobo Engo Kai. Repatriates are assigned on arrival in Tokyo and the average length of stay is two months. The building is modern and substantial. It contains 17 rooms. No fees are charged the inmates and they are given meal tickets for designated restaurants. Institution was considered good by the inspector.

(8) Toyama Ryo is a war sufferers and repatriates lodging house operated by Dobo Engo Kai. At present there are 260 inmates, 27 of whom are receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. Sanitary conditions were considered to be good and the institution was classed as good by the inspector.

(9) Oiwake Ryo is a war sufferers and repatriates lodging house operated by Dobo Engo Kai. There are 140 inmates at present, 14 of whom are receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. Sanitary conditions were found to be good. Institution was classed as good by the inspector.

(10) Yokufu-En is an institution for the care of the aged and operated by the Yokufu Kai. It was established in 1925 by the Home Ministry and prior to the war there were other institutions in Tokyo and Yokohama operated by the Yokufu Kai. At present the one in Tokyo is the only one in operation. There are 374 inmates, all of whom are receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. There are 65 employees, including doctors, nurses and welfare workers. Some of the inmates are employed making toys and sewing for which they receive ¥1.0 per day. The grounds and buildings are adequate and spacious. This institution was considered to be excellent by the inspector.

(11) Matsuba Hoiku En is an orphanage operated by Mrs. Wakui Matsu. At present there are 28 children in the orphanage ranging in age from 1 to 18 years. The children attend the public schools. There are 10 employees. Institution was considered fair by the inspector. Recommendations were made for improvements in the sanitary conditions.

3. Unregistered Children

In the surveillance of the general public welfare program it was

discovered that children who were unregistered for one reason or another were being discriminated against. They were not being included in the relief budget nor were they being considered in the distribution of food rations. The matter was discussed with the Welfare Officials, and the Director issued Min Po Hatsu No. 1444, dated 10 October 1947, which was distributed to the Chiefs of Ward Offices, Branch Offices, Local Offices and Islands. The significant statement in the Min Po Hatsu is "Persons who are affirmed to be in actual need, whether entered in the census register or not, are eligible to be protected by the Daily Life Security Law (Non-registered persons are not non-eligible to the Daily Life Security Law)." Follow-ups will be made to insure the carrying out of these instructions.

4. Homeless Persons

a. Vagrants were picked up at the usual congregating places. Special efforts were made to pick up children from the vicinity of occupation billets. A special patrol of Child Welfare Workers has been covering these areas as follows: 0730 to 0900, 1130 to 1400 and 1630 to 1830.

Adults picked up during October	725
Minors picked up during October	501
Total	1,226
Run-aways	689

b. Dobo Engo Kai has taken photographs of 3,248 homeless children in institution throughout Japan. These photographs are being displayed in prominent places for 3 or 4 days in every city and town from 15 November to 31 January 1948 in an effort to locate relatives or others who might be willing to take children into their homes. Photographs were displayed in Tokyo as follows:

Shimbashi Station	15 - 17 November
Tokyo Central Station	18 - 19 November
Ueno Park	20 - 22 November

In connection with the photograph display, radio announcements and newspaper write-ups are being used to call attention to the project. Reports relative to the success of the project will follow at later dates.

5. Housing Construction

The housing situation as of 31 October 1947 was as follows:

Number of persons in need of housing	1,893,528
Number of families in need of housing	473,382
Number of additional houses needed	400,000
Number of houses under construction	17,893
Number of houses completed since September 1946.	116,548
Number of houses completed during October 1947.	1,428
Number of houses to be completed in the next six months.	25,000

Lack of materials and difficulty of procurement still continue to be the chief retarding factors in the housing program.

6. Distribution of Relief Supplies

a. LARA ---

Clothing	31,899 pcs.
Food	150,198 lbs.
Medical Goods	21 types

b. Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau -

4,000,000 pieces of tobacco to flood sufferers

Free distribution of shoes at 13 department stores

c. American Junior Red Cross -

2,100 school boxes from American children were distributed to Japanese children.

6. Foreign Nationals -

Rations were sold to Foreign Nationals during the month of October as follows:

A -- 75 persons

B - 2102 persons

C -- 208 persons Chinese 7750 persons

The delayed September ration of canned goods was distributed along with the October ration. There was no delay in distribution during October.

7. Repatriation

The total number of persons repatriated to Tokyo-To as of 31 October was 406,595. The number of repatriates receiving assistance during October was 34,417.

8. Japanese Red Cross Fund Drive

Tokyo-To's quota was ¥25,000,000. The Drive was conducted from 15 October to 15 November. The final figures are not available at present but the Tokyo-To Red Cross office feels that the total amount collected will not exceed ¥10,000,000.

9. Public Dining Halls

There are in Tokyo 529 public dining halls operated by the Association of Tokyo-To Dining Halls (Tokyo-To Shokudo Kyokai). The Public Welfare Bureau is responsible for the inspection of the quality, quantity and price of food served and for making sure that food is being served to those who are obliged to eat away from home. The Public Health Bureau is responsible for the inspection of sanitary conditions. The list of directors and employees is as follows:

Chief Director - Tokyo-To Governor - Siichiro Yasui

Vice Chief Director - Director of Public Welfare - Mr. Uehira

Vice Chief Director - Director of Economics Bureau - Mr. Tanaka

Standing Director - Chief Daily Life Sect - Public Welfare Bureau - Mr. Nakano

Standing Director - Chief, Food Sect-Economics Bureau - Mr. Yasui

Standing Director - Head of Peace Maint. Dept. - Tokyo Metropolitan Police - Mr. Shioya

The above are honorary directors and receive no renumeration.

Director - General Affairs - Mr. Morimoto - Operator of a Dining Hall - ¥ 3000 mo.

Director - Personnel - Mr. Izuka - Operator of a Dining Hall - less than ¥3000 mo.

Director - Procurement - Mr. Yamamoto - Operator of a Dining Hall - less than ¥ 3000 mo.

4 paid section heads - General Affairs, Materials, Accounts and Superintendent of cooking.

74 paid heads of Branch offices

529 paid heads of Dining Halls plus other employeees

Total number of paid employees - 3,300.

Funds - These Dining Halls are entirely self-supporting. All money is turned into the Branch Offices. Each Branch Office contributes 3% of monthly intake to the Association. Buildings are all owned by the Association. Each Branch Office has a surplus of funds. The Association's surplus at the end of the last fiscal year was ¥220,000. No money is appropriated from public funds.

Purpose: To feed people who have been evacuated from their homes, and travelers. Meal tickets are issued instead of ration coupons.

Prices: All food is purchased at the official price through the Economic Bureau. There is a rule that the cost of material should be more that 50% of the price charged. The prices are established by the Association and approved by the Governor. At present there are two types of meals as follows:

A - ¥ 4.50

B.- ¥ 8.50.

The staple food is the same in both instances. The difference is in the quality and quantity of side dishes. A La Carte dishes are served at ¥9 each. Needy persons who have been certified by the Welfare Officer may obtain the ¥4.50 meal for ¥3.00.

Persons Fed Daily: The Tokyo Association serves 140,000 meals daily to 80,000 persons 80% of whom are registered in Tokyo. The other 20% are transients.

II. Kanagawa-Ken.

Public Assistance:

a. Aid granted during October 1947

(1).	Number of persons (not in institutions) who received public assistance	44,625
(2)	Cash grants for above persons	¥ 10,583,871
(3)	Number of persons in institutions	4,870
(4)	Cost of assistance in kind	¥ 99,808

b. Inspections made and action taken concerning Japanese public assistance program.

(1) The welfare officer accompanied a welfare office of 8th Army Headquarters on visits to a Yokohama ward welfare office and to the city welfare office for the purpose of learning something about their operation. The ward office working forms and record books, their purposes, and the way they are used, were discussed. Copies of the forms, a book of instructions issued by the city welfare office governing the work of the minsei-iin, and a copy of the statement of his responsibilities, issued to each misei-iin by the Ministry, were obtained. These are to be translated and reviewed, and are to serve as a background for additional information about public assistance operations, and as a basis for review of the extent to which operations carry out the instructions.

(2) An inspection was made of the Ano-machi (Naka-ku) welfare office. There is one officer. He supervises the 26 minsei-iin in the area. There are 260 persons (86 families) receiving public assistance. The minsei-iin make monthly calls on the recipients and make their reports to the welfare officer on the 28th of each month. These reports are filed with the gun office on the first of the following month. The money is then paid by the gun office. All case records are raviewed monthly by the officer.

(3) An inspection was made at Kanda-mura, which is a village of 3,800, There are 66 families (185 persons) receiving public assistance. There is one welfare officer. The minsei-iin report montly on the investigation of eligibility of the relief recipients. These reports are filed by the 25th of each month. The welfare officer pays the public assistance on the 30th and reports the expenditures to the gun office on the 3rd of the following month.

(4) An inspection was made at Hodogaya-ku office. The minsei-ka is composed of a Protection Section handling public assistance, with the welfare section handling employment and repatriation problems. There are 14 on the staff. The chief has been on this type of work for 21 years. The reports of the minsei-iin are up to date. Investigation of responsible relatives and verification of outside employment is made at the time of application for aid. Income from employment is verified monthly. The minsei-iin meet regularly and discuss cases.

(5) An inspection was made of Sagamihara town office. There are 13,400 families in this area, 573 of whom receive P.A. The staff of this office consists of ten persons, all of whom are at least middle school graduates. This office supervises the work of seven branch offices in nearby villages. At the present time there are 85 minsei-iin, but it is hoped that soon they will have 100. Due to transportation difficulties, no central meetings are held of the minsei-iin, but monthly branch meetings are held. A large number

of the recipients are widows. Assistance is granted within ten days after an application is received by the minsei-iin.

(6) An inspection was made of the Shibuya town office. This is a town of 9,000 of whom 150 are receiving P.A. There are only two on the staff of the welfare section and 17 minsei-iin. There are no branch offices. Monthly minsei-iin meetings are held. Emergency assistance is granted the same day the application is made to the minsei-iin. Twenty-eight applications have been rejected this year on the basis of excessive income. The chief is a University graduate and has been in his present position for six years.

(7) An inspection was made of Ayase town office. This is a community of 9,000 with 201 receiving P.A. The office staff consist of two people and there are 16 minsei-iin. The minsei-iin meet at least once a month but usually oftener. Information was readily available from the record on all questions asked. The majority of the recipients are war widows. There is no housing problem in this community. The chief of the section graduated from high elementary school and has held his present job for two years. The minsei-iin report to the welfare chief twice a month. Emergency relief is granted only if the minsei-iin committee decides an emergency exists - otherwise the applicant must wait for the regular monthly meeting of the minsei-iin.

(8) An inspection was made of Goshimi town office. It serves a community of 5,463 with 133 receiving P.A. There are two on the staff in the office, one of whom is a woman. Also, one of the 8 minsei-iin is a woman, Monthly meetings are held by the minsei-iin at which time all new applications are reviewed as well as all active cases. Twenty cases have been rejected this year because of excessive income or because the applicants moved to another community before their applications were approved. The majority of the recipients are war widows. The chief of the section is a high school graduate and the woman assistant lacked a year of finishing girl's high school.

(9) An inspection was made at Kanagawa-ku. Up until September, there were 96 minsei-iin. This number has now been increased to 110. There are 536 families (1600 persons) receiving public assistance. Approximately 20% have some employment. The minsei-iin make regular monthly investigations in the home and report any changes to the minsei-ka. The chief of that section feels that if he had a larger staff he could maintain closer supervision of the minsei-iin The P.A. recipients are divided into two groups - those residing in Yokohama over 1 year and those under 1 year. The report on the first group goes to the city office for payment and the second to the Kencho. Payment is made to the relief recipients on the 15th and 16th of each month by the minsei-ka and the Finance office.

(10) An inspection was made of Chigasaki City office. Chigasaki has a

population of 45,117, and of this number, 905 are receiving P.A. There are 20 minsei-iin, one of whom is a woman. Monthly misei-iin meetings are held but these are always call meetings rather than a fixed for a certain day each month. The minsei-iin makes monthly visits to all recipients and report monthly to the mayor. There are 9000 houses in Chigasaki and each minsei-iin is responsible for 300 houses. They are responsible for knowing about the families in these houses and seeing to it the applications for assistance are made by any families who need it. The grants are paid on the 28th of each month - the recipients go to the city office to receive them. The grants have been increased this month because of increased food prices. The office staff consists of five - a chief, two relief clerks, and two sanitation clerks. The chief has held the same job for 12 years. The minsei-iin keeps records in a small notebooks as well as card files. These records are never destroyed.

(11) An inspection was made of Samukawa town office. This office has a staff of 2 - the chief is a man and his assistant is a woman. Both are high school graduates. The chief has held his job for the past 27 years. The 17 minsei-iin meet on the 16th of each month. Of the 104 families receiving P.A., six are receiving a medical allowance. The minsei-iin visit each recipient at least once a month but usually average three visits a month. The minsei-iin make weekly visits if there is illness in a family. Payments are made from the 4th to the 10th each month, depending on when the money is received from the ken. The chief does his own investigation if he questions the eligibility of a case. Emergency payments are made only after two minsei-iin have investigated and determined whether or not an emergency really exists.

(12) An inspection was made of Kaide Village office. This community has a population of 5,099 of whom 78 are receiving P.A. The office staff consist of the chief only. He has held this job for the past two years. There are eight minsei-iin. The minsei-iin make monthly visits and a montly meeting is held by them at the end of each month. Distribution of relief in kind is made at the office after tickets have been given the clients by the minsei-iin. Payment of grants is made on the 4th or 5th of the month. If the money is delayed from the ken, village money is used so that the recipients will not have to wait. The chief investigates cases if there is disagreement at the minsei-iin meeting. Individual records are kept by the minsei-iin and this information is transferred to the Livelihood Protection Register in the office. The majority of the recipients are widows or wives awaiting the return of their husbands from other countries.

(13) Six more inspections of welfare offices were made that are not reported in detail, in the interest of economy of space. They also showed variation in the items of information covered, and in the practices found.

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. Welfare institutions:

(1) Thirty institutions were visisted and a considerable number of institution officials were interviewed in the office. A great number of problems were discussed and recommendations made. Whenever indicated, officials of the prefecture government responsible for institutions were interviewed about problems discovered during institutional visits. The range of problems and activities was indicated in the monthly report for October 1947. Additional problems also developed, such as inadequate power for lighting, heating and shopwork.

(2) An official of the 2nd Protective Station discussed the possibilitty of Kanagawa Prefecture obtaining the right to establish an institution on Miyake Island for vagrant children. At the present time Kanagawa has the privilege of placing 10 children on Hiachijo Island. This is an institution for 30 children and it is under the control of Tokyo Metropolitan area. So far only 2 children from Kanagawa are on Hachijo Island, but it is anticipated that 8 more will be sent there soon. Children are selected for this type of institutional care on the basis of how many times they have run away from other institutions - any child who has run away four or more times is sent to Hachijo Island. The practice of crossing prefecture lines in locating institutions and placing people raises problems of adequate supervision of the distant institutions that probably require national consideration and policy

(3) Miharuen orphanage plans to employ a foster home supervisor to visit homes in which children under the institutions charge will be placed. The chief difficulty facing the plan is transportation Because of it, the plan is to use minsei-iin in the capacity of home visitors. A student in the school of social work in Tokyo has been employed to work evenings. The manager hopes to employ more students, with the long-range hope they will eventually make up a trained staff for the institution.

b. Penal institutions

(1) A report of jail inspections made by the Legal Section showed that Prisoners in Tsurmi jail were being used by M.P.'s to perform personal services for them: washing jeeps and polishing shoes. This was reported to the Provost Marshal's office. Later the Provost Marshal reported that M.P.'s had been notified to discontinue this practice at once.

(2) An inspection was made at the Odawara Branch of Yokohama Prison. The capacity is 37 but there were 47 prisoners confined at this

time. However, the cells are large, with big windows in each, and there is sufficient tatami to accomodate the 47 prisoners. There was no impression of crowding. The cells, corridors, and offices were clean, and DDT is used once weekly. The bath was adequate, and prisoners are permitted two hot baths per week. Daily outside exercise is required. Medical examinations are given the prisoners twice each week. The dispensary was very clean and well stocked with supplies. Three meals are served each day. Only ¥3.90 is paid for food per person per day, but much of the food used is grown within the prison grounds, and some is brought to Odawara from the Yokohama Prison. Prisoners are seldom kept longer than 10 days. There were no juveniles confined in this jail. All prisoners were arrested by the Japanesepolice.

(3) An inspection was made of the Odawara Police Station. There are five cells with a capacity of 60 persons. Only 20 persons were confined at the time of the inspection. The two women prisoners were in a cell apart from the men. Only one juvenile, 17 years of age, was confined. He had been in the jail for 10 days. Most of the prisoners are tried within 10 days and sent to other prisons if long term sentences are given. All are Japanese police arrests. The jail was fairly clean. DDT is used weekly, Bedding is adequate. There is no bath. It was recommended that the latrine be cleaned and a disinfectant used. No exercise is given, but an outside area is being prepared as an exercise field. Meals are prepared in a nearby restaurant and are served three times per day. Ten yen per person per day is allowed for food.

(4) An inspection was made of the Fujisawa City jail. The capacity is 18 persons. At the time of the call there were no prisoners. When arrests are made the prisoners are sentenced and sent to prison usually within 48 hours. Occasionally prisoners arrested by M.P.'s are held for a longer period. Meals are prepared at a local restaurant. The cost is ¥4 per meal. The jail is sprayed with DDT 3 times per month. There is sufficient bedding. An outdoor exercise area is provided.

(5) Kagacho jail was inspected. There are 148 prisoners. The women are segregated from the male prisoners. The two women's cells are over-crowded. Several male prisoners have been confined over 30 days, and a few over 60 days. This will be reported to the proper authorities by the legal section. The juveniles were confined in seperate cells with the exception of one cell where there are two boys confined with adults. Four minors are in jail awaiting transportation back to Saseho. This will be reported to the juvenile protection official in the Kancho. The sanitary conditions were satisfactory. The jail had been sprayed on 11 and 18 of November. Three meals are served daily. Dr. Saito, a private physician, is supposed to check the prisoners and give medical carewhere indicated. The prisoners stated they did not receive any medical care unless they had money to pay for it. The jailer stated that if they had money they paid and if not the jail paid

for their care. The jailer was told to inform every prisoner that medical care was available. This situation of charging for care will be reported to the Kencho. No outside exercise is allowed due to shortage of guards. It was recommended that a few prisoners be taken out at a time under guard for a 10 or 15 minute exercise period, and that the children especially should be given outdoor exercise daily.

(6) Isezaki jail was inspected. Conditions were satisfactory. There were 15 prisoners - none had been held over 30 days. Sanitation was satisfactory.

(7) In Kotobuki jail there are but 3 prisoners - none have been confined over one week. Segregation is maintained and sanitary conditions are satisfactory. DDT was used 13 November. It was suggested that the screens and walls be cleaned. Bathing facilities are available for the prisoners.

(8) Tobe jail was inspected. There were no women, no juveniles, and no one had been confined over 30 days. Sanitation was satisfactory. Medical care, free of charge, is given.

3. Homeless Persons

a. The child Protection Section of the Kencho sent to this office a plan for surveying the city for child vagrants. A form had been mineographed and will be completed for each child interviewed. The figures will then be complied and a report sent to this office. This will show the actual number of children who are vagrants, and those who have homes but look like vagrants. It will also show whether or not the children are enrolled in school. The survey team will be composed of five persons from the prefecture welfare section, five from the city, and four police women. The team will concentrate on Nakaku, Nishi-ku and Kanagawa-ku but cover the entire metropolitan area. Five teams, composed of five people each, made the survey on 1 November. They found 61 vagrant children, the majority of them on "Black Market" street. Half of the children were orphans and the remaining 50% were those who had runaway from their homes. All those who were orphans had been institutionalized at one time or another and had run away. The teams found that all of these children belong to one gang or another, and that each gang has a leader. Each child in the gang pays the leader ¥100 per day out of his earnings. The survey team located the leaders of these gangs and talked with them. They took no action with any of the children, the survey was informational only. They have as yet drawn no conclusions and taken no action. There will be further discussion to see if the experience can be utilized.

b. A discussion was held with a member of the Social Section of the Kencho concerning vagrants. It was requested that the Japanese police patrol the Yokohama main PX area more frequently and pick up the vagrants who are all ways in evidence in that area.

c. The manager of the 1st Protective Station stated that repeated efforts at picking up children near the PX have been made, but that GI's and MP's interfere unless a Japanese policeman takes the child. They also find that the children are not vatrants, they are members of families who earn their living selling cigaretts. He will continue to work on the problem of keeping these children off the streets. The Police Protective Section of the Kencho will be asked about the possibility of assigning a policeman to assist him.

d. The report on housing submitted by the prefecture includes the following statistics:

Population	2,214,885
Families who moved	30,441
Houses damaged during the war	141,469
Repatriates up to September	139,182
Shortage of homes	306,978
Homes construced between August 1945 and September 1947.	93,324
Homes completed during October	577
Homes under construction during October	270

Shortages of building materials continue to be the chief retarding factor in the construction of homes.

4. Reserve relief supplies

a. There have been no army and navy relief supplies in this prefecture since June 1947.

b. Distribution to date:

Hard tack	631,409 Kgs.
Tinned foods	2,015,646 Kgs.
Blankets	74,878 pieces
Clothing	577,609 pieces

5. Foreign Nationals

a. International Relief Committee:

(1) Inquiry was made by a foreign national as to whether ex-axis

nationals can recive I.R.C. assistance. The welfare officer checked with I.R.C. and found that Italians had recently been taken off the axis list, and that other nationalities would be removed soon. At present the only enemy nationals were Hungarians, Roumanians, Japanese, Germans, and Bulgarians.

(2) An inspection was made of the stock in the I.R.C. office warehouse. Many cases of tinned goods were damaged to such an extent that they were not usable. After an inventory is made of this stock of goods, it will be destroyed. The distribution of tinned goods is practically completed.

(3) During the month the IRC subcommittee continued its distribution of clothing, food, medicines, etc. Their report indicates that 281 persons received assistance. Sixty-six new applicants were registered and 6 were placed on the restricted list. Contributions to the IRC have increased, and the total on 30 November 1947 stood at ¥118,125.

b. Rations

Visits were made to review the status of ration distribution. It is being carried on satisfactorily, though there were a few problems, such as delay in distribution of some items.

c. Miscellaneous:

A number of foreign national residents came to the office, and a number were visited in their homes. There were a variety of problems. They asked help in obtaining assistance, advice about employment and starting of businesses, returning to some other country, obtaining special rations because of illness, etc.

An official of the Korean league called to discuss problems of his countrymen. The league is trying to provide employment for their men, school for the children, clothing and food for destitute persons. The official feels he is getting little cooperation from the Koreans in Yokohama and was discouraged about the rehabilitation of K reans. He was encouraged to continue his work, and assist his people wherever possible.

6. Repatriation

The following information was received in the reoprt for October:

a. Total number who have returned to the prefecture.

Civilians	51,217
Military	89,358
Total	140,576

b. Total number of repatriates requiring public aid.

Civilians	14,663
Military	4,928
Total	19,591

c. Number arrived during the month.

Civilians	151
Military	546
Total	697

7. Other public welfare matters and comments

a. Community Chest

Written materials describing the plans and methods of chest operations in Kanagawa were submitted and translated. Participation of the welfare officer was requested at meetings of the ward drive committee. A brief speech was made at the one meeting attended, that was reported in the press after clearance. The meeting was ably handled. At a small meeting that followed, it was suggested to officials of the drive that there was great importance in continuous explanation of the purposes for which the money is collected, and in continuous reporting to the people on the way it was being spent. Their attention was called to the importance of assurances of proper accounting, and the usual practice of emphasizing CPA certifications of accounts in US chest drives.

b. Yokohama City Work-shops

City welfare officials asked help in obtaining used materials that could be reworked to make bedding, clothing and shoes in 5 city owned or supervised workshops. The products are sold, mainly thru ration channels, but some are made by contract, for export. The five shops were visited. Some of the work of one shop is taught and assigned, and the work performed at home. The details of the City's relationship to the shops, the place of private enterprise, and of profits, remained obscure even though many questions were asked in this area. There seemed to be nothing sufficiently distinctive about these shops, which appear to be mainly straight production factories, to justify the request for the special privilege of importing used clothing from the U.S. However, LARA as a possible source of materials that need to be reworked was looked into. The result was the possibility that LARA will decide to turn over some high-heeled shoes, and some large men's shoes, for reworking. They will need to be sold for approximately ¥300, the cost of reworking, and LARA needs to consider this qualification as a policy question. Some shirting material is also involved in a similar issue.

c. Welfare Activities in Connection with Ikego Ammunition Dump Explosion

Representatives of TKMGD welfare, Legal and Government Sections, were at Ikego on 17th and 18th November. The preparations made by Japanese officials for the care and evacuation of persons affected and who might become affected were reviewed in detail. Prefectural and local action, and the coordination among the departments, seemed to be effective and adequate. Telephone reports were made by the Prefecture and a well prepared final written report of all activities in connection with the explosion, complete and apparently accurate, was submitted. The welfare officer telphoned periodic reports to the welfare officer assigned to the 8th Army Command Post, and provided an informal statement on the details of the findings and activities.

Int aff

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

Annex B-2
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Report Control Symbol QPH-01
Period 1 Oct to 31 Oct 1947

Public and Private Welfare Activities

I. Tokyo-To

1. Public Assistance

a. September 1947

(1) Total number of persons receiving public assistance: 145,053

(2) Net amount of cash grants ¥34,776,232

(3) Total number of persons in institutions 24,125

(4) Total cost of assistance in kind ¥23,681,048

b. Inspections made and action taken concerning the Japanese public assistance program.

(1) Local agencies inspected:

Ward	Population	Receiving Assistance Families	Persons	Amount
Itabashi	171,762	1895	5373	¥573,205.75
Toshima	144,037	1343	3062	915,005.00

Itabashi Welfare office appeared to be operating in accordance with existing directive. Statistics were readily available. Mr. Masajo, Keitoku, the Ward Welfare Officer, has been actively engaged as a welfare official in Itabashi and Asakusa Wards for the past twenty years. Nineteen full-time clerks are employed in the Welfare Office. One hundred forty seven Minsei-iin, 8 of whom are women, work throughout the Ward. There is one Minsei-Kan (main office) in the Ward which employs 9 full-time clerks and 1 Chief. Two [illegible] Jimusho (branch office), employing a total of 6 full-time clerks and three chiefs, are also operated in this Ward.

Toshima Ward Office appeared to be operating in accordance with existing directives. Mr. Suekichi, Uchida has been a Ward Official for 20 years. Forty-three clerks and eleven "specially trained" relief investigators are full-time paid employees. Seventy three Minsei-iin, 2 of whom are women, work in the Ward.

There is one Minsei Kan and 3 Minsei Jimusho, employing a total of seven persons. Statistics were available as requested.

Home visits were made on six cases. Results of these visits seem to indicate that grants are being considered on the basis of the standard budget. Collateral visits had been made by the Ward Welfare Office and the amounts of income had been verified.

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. Public Institutions

(1) Tokyo-To Hakone Jido Gakuen was inspected. This is a home for border-line feeble-minded vagrant boys from Tokyo-To, ranging in age from 9-19 years. The building is large, and ideally situated on the side of a mountain over-looking a lake. Sanitary conditions were considered good. The capacity is 150, but the home has only been operating as a vagrants home for the past three months and the present population is only 62. Boys are referred from Chuo Jido Sodanjo in Tokyo. During the three months of operation, 40 boys have run away. It is claimed that efforts have been made through the Police to return these boys, but none have been returned. Boys are taught farming and some are sent to Fukushima Prefecture Colony. There are eleven employees, including the Superintendent. Monthly operation costs amount to approximately ¥45,000. A planned program was recommended. It was suggested that more consideration be given to individual case work and that some effort be made to attempt to locate the families of the boys who are sent to the institution.

b. Private Institutions

(1) Wakei Kai Boshi Ryo is a combination Widow's and Children's Home and a Day Nursery. It is operated by the Kosei Jigyo Kai. Seventy families are housed in the institution. Twenty-four of these families are receiving Daily Life Security Grants. One hundred and four children are enrolled in the Day nursery. A monthly fee of ¥30 per child is charged by the Day Nursery. Administration Grants are made by Tokyo-To on the basis of number of families receiving assistance. Sanitary conditions are reasonably good. Recommendations were made to improve sanitary conditions and for building repairs.

(2) Aikuto En in Sumida Ku is a private Juvenile Reformatory for boys to 18 years of age. Jigyo Kyokai is the managing agency. Boys are referred through the Juvenile Courts. Although the capacity is 50, there are only 36 in the institution at present. Lack of bedding and other facility shortages are reasons given for the small number of boys at present. A metal factory is operated by the institution and all of the boys are taught to be metalsmiths. Sanitary conditions were considered fair. General physical condition of the boys appeared to be fairly good.

(3) Riku-to En - (Kitatama Gun) is a private orphanage operated by the same man that operates Riku-to En in Sumida Ku. Josei Jigyo Kyo kai is the managing agency. The estimated capacity is 50, but t present population is only 23. Children are referred from Chuo Jido Sodanjo. Eight school grades are taught at the institution All of the children are receiving assistance under the Daily Lif Security Law and Administrative Expenses are granted by Tokyo-T Sanitary conditions are good. Institution was classified as "Fair" by the inspector.

(4) Kosada Boshi Kai is a private combination mother and children's home, and a vocational training school for repatriates. Kosei Jigyo Kai is the managing agency. Estimated capacity is 50 persons but only 26 are housed at present. The institution is operated on the cottage plan. Nine ordinary type Japanese houses are being used and more repatriates are expected at anytime. These families, a total of six persons, are receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. The other families are self-supporting. The owner of the institution also operates a cosmetic business. Some of the inmates of the institution are employed in this business venture. The vocational school consists of sewing classes. Income is derived from School fees and private donations. Tokyo-To contributes Administrative Grants on the basis of the number of families receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. Sanitary conditions are good. Institution was classified as "good" by the inspector.

3. Homeless Persons

a. Vagrants were picked up at railroad stations and occupation centers as follows:

Adults	769
Minors	603
Total	1372

The total number of run-aways in September was 386. Conferences have been held for the purpose of discussing the problems of run-aways and the Welfare Bureau has issued a special admonition to the various institutions concerned.

b. Housing Construction

The housing situation as of 30 September 1947 was as follows:

Number of persons in need of housing	1,873,148
Number of families in need of housing	467,787
Number of additional houses needed	400,000
Number of houses under construction	13,008
Number of houses completed since Sept 1946	115,120
Number of houses completed during Sept 1947	835
Number of houses to be completed in the next six months	25,000

Lack of materials and difficulty of procurement still continue to be the chief retarding factors in the housing program.

4. Reserve Relief Supplies; L.A.R.A.

	On Hand 1 Sept '47	Medical Supplies Received during Sept.	Medical Supplies Distributed during month	On Hand At End of Month
Needles (Sutures)	208	48	48	208
Adhesive	1	7	7	1
Thermometers	21	33	33	21
Insulin	14	4	4	14
Gauze	2	14	14	2
Vitamins	1557 (bots)			1557 (bots)
Cotton	7			7
Sulfa Thiazole		26,250 (tab)	26,250 (tab)	
Sulfa Diazine		14,500 "	14,500 "	
Sodium Pentobarbital		22,000 "	22,000 "	
Sodium Chloride		15,000 "	15,000 "	
Ephedrine Sulfate		8,000 "	8,000 "	
Tannic Acid		85 lbs.	85 lbs.	
Calomel & Soda		54,000 (tab)	54,000 (tab)	
Boric Acid Ointment		5,500 lbs	5,500 lbs	
Zinc Oxide		115 "	115 "	
Yellow Oxide		40 "	40 "	
Cod Liver Oil		500 (bot)	500 (bot)	
Ammoniated Mercury		90 lbs	90 lbs	
Ammonia Chloride		24,000 (tab)	24,000 (tab)	
Aminedhylline		12,000 "	12,000 "	
Santonin		1,000 "	1,000 "	
Aloin		1,000 "	1,000 "	
Penicillin		30 (bot)	30 (bot)	
Food	4355 lbs	334,854 lbs	267,758 lbs	71,451 lbs
Clothing	35979 pcs	150 bales	150 bales	35,979 pcs.

5. Foreign Nationals

Rations were sold to Foreign Nationals as follows:

Chinese 7750

A - 73 persons
B - 2033 "
C - 206 "

The August butter ration was distributed during September due to delay in delivery to [illegible]. Canned food delivery was delayed. Therefore, September's ration will be distributed during October. Distribution of September and October potato rations was completed.

6. Repatriation

The total number of repatriates returned to Tokyo-To as of 30 September is 406,219. The total number of repatriates receiving assistance during the month of September was 36,877.

7. Disaster

The Welfare activities in connection with the typhoon "Kathleen" were briefly as follows:

a. Welfare Sections of the Emergency Disaster Office was in charge of the Chief, Child Welfare Section. Ten assistants from Tokyo-To Welfare Office provided 24 hour service. One Welfare representative remained on duty in each of the seven branch offices in Tokyo-To and in the two branch offices in Chiba Ken.

b. Ward Welfare Officers were ordered by the Bureau to prepare all schoo buildings as evacuee shelters. Some 155 shelters were operated which cared for approximately 350,000 persons.

c. Food was supplied free of charge to the sufferers from 20 September thru 6 October.

d. Clothing, bedding, fuel and kitchen utensils were distributed.

e. One hundred barbers rendered free service to refugees.

f. Public baths reduced prices for refugees.

g. Ten interest-free pawn shops were opened for assistance to refugees.

h. Ten clothing repair units, consisting of 3 sewing machines and 5 workers each, travelled from shelter to shelter.

i. Ten Kami Shihai (Paper plays) visited the various shelters to entertain the children.

j. Information bureaus were set up in each Ward Welfare Office for the location of friends and relatives.

k. The Daily Life Section sponsored movies and concerts by the Tokyo-To Band to raise money for refugees.

l. Refugees are returning to their homes as rapidly as possible. A rehabilitation program is planned to include the distribution of household equipment and clothing without cost to the relief repatriat The same household equipment and clothing will be available to other disaster sufferers at official prices.

m. As of 18 October 1947 the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau reported that:

(1) No homes remained under water or isolated, but there were still 1052 refugees in 23 shelters;

(2) A total of 86,491 dwellings had been affected but only 50 were demolished.

II. Kanagawa Ken

1. Public Assistance

a. Aid granted during September, 1947

(1)	Number of persons (not in institutions) who received public assistance	45,207
(2)	Cash grants for above persons	¥10, 429,816
(3)	Number of persons in institutions	5,036
(4)	Cost of assistance in kind	¥157,929

b. Inspections made and action taken concerning Japanese public assistance program.

(1) Six families receiving public assistance in different sections of Yokohama were visited to determine whether their needs were being met. Their homes, and the neighborhoods were in bad condition. Military clothing and canned salmon that had been given them were frequently sold. Five of the families earned income. All were receiving more than the minimum grant. None asked for increases. All said that most of their food had to be bought at black-market prices, that it cost about 1000 yen for one person per month, and that they had to sell personal belongings to get enough food.

(2) According to prefecture records, there are 2498 minsei-iin in Kanagawa. They receive 200 yen per year to cover travel expenses to monthly meetings, and to the annual meeting. 50% is paid by the central government, 25% by the prefecture and 25% by the city or village. There is a training program in each town and city office, and a special training course is given new minsei-iin.

(3) The figure of 1,600,000 yen for relief for Sept., reported by Kawasaki (for 4800 persons), includes the cost of medical care given to 220 persons. Tickets are given the recipients at the welfare office, who take them to private physicians. There are 22 men - the staff of the welfare section, of whom 3 work in a branch office.

(4) A call was made at the Yokuba in the Hakone area. They have 56 Japanese on public assistance. There are 5 minsei-iin in the area. They are under the supervision of the Odawara Branch Prefecture Office. The officer in charge stated that the last change in policy on budgeting was in August, and the information came to

them a week later. The changes in amounts of assistance, based on the new budget, were made by the accounting section in the Odawara Office, and they saw no particular reason for giving this information to the minsei-iin until the regular monthly meeting.

(5) The Yamato-machi welfare office, serving a population of 13,400, and 78 families receiving assistance, is served by one paid official and 11 minsei-iin.

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. Forty-six visits were made to institutions. Ten office interviews were held with institution officials. Seven interviews about institutions were held with Japanese officials having supervisory authority over institutions. The institutions covered included: children's institutions, institutions for the care of adults, boarding schools for needy children, nurseries, institutions providing care for families, prisons and institutions caring for delinquent children.

b. The following subjects were given attention:

(1) Better coordination and functioning of the Yokohama first and second children's protective stations.

(2) Detention of children in jail - for more than 30 days in some instances with inadequate food.

(3) Technical separation of children from adults in penal institutions

(4) Inadequate separation of women, children, and men in institutions.

(5) The need for medical examination upon entrance to prison.

(6) Separation of children in poor health.

(7) Adequacy of medical care and other health problems.

(8) Adequacy of exercise and occupation.

(9) Adequacy of dietary planning.

(10) The need for fuel for bathing.

(11) The need for clothing, play equipment, an incubator, and increase in milk allocations.

(12) Population in relation to institution's capacity.

(13) Quality, adequacy, and availability of personnel.

(14) Attendance at school in compliance with compulsory school attendance law.

(15) The usability, quantity and regularity of delivery of mess remnants.

(16) Obtaining materials in short supply and funds for building additions and repairs.

(17) Improvements that have been put into effect, following recommendations.

(18) The condition of an institution's harvest.

(19) Problems concerning the occupation of part of a children's institution by a manufacturer, and his eviction.

(20) Runaway boys who left an institution because they were given potatoes instead of rice.

(21) Prolonged holding of prisoners before trial.

(22) The sending of Japanese sanitation inspectors to institutions which the welfare officers had been unable to make progress.

(23) Acquisition by the prefecture of property for institutions.

(24) The changing of a children's institution from private to public status.

(25) The changing of the function of an orphanage to that of a day nursery.

(26) Amounts of money received per person under care.

(27) Problems concerning financing and deficits.

(28) Fuller use of facilities already available, in connection with the desire for expansion.

(29) Unnecessary retention in jail of Yokohama children who should have been brought to a protective station.

(30) The employment and self-support status of persons in institution

(31) The organization and use of boards of directors.

(32) The use of a recreation room of a children's institution for the teaching of night adult classes in English.

(33) The finding that one institution manager also serves as minsei iin for the families in the institution who receive assistance

(34) Inadequate rate of daily payment per child by the prefecture, in relation to the cost of maintenance.

(35) Agreement on the part of prefecture officials to submit figures on the amount of money paid each institution for administration and boarding care.

c. A foster home that had been caring for children under the supervision of an orphanage for many years was found to have little contact with institution. The problems in the home and the general need for supervision was discussed with the manager of the institution. He stated that he had no time to visit foster homes, and that he would like to discontinue the foster-care program by expanding the institution. After discussion of the advantages of foster care, and the possibility of strengthening the program, the manager stated that he intended to learn more about the program, and to discuss it with his board.

3. Homeless persons.

a. Vagrant children in Yokohama were found to be taken to jails rather than to the first protective station. Officials of the Kencho explained the action by stating that the jail separated children; that the Police Administration Law of 2 June 1899 states that children may be detained in jail for 20 hours while an investigation is conducted to determine whether a crime was committed; that it is also customary, though not specifically provided in this law, for a child to remain in jail three or four days; and that it took too much gasoline to transport children from place to place. These officials were reminded that under the emergency measures for the protection of children of 15 April 1946, protective stations, and not jails, were to be used for detention of children, and that there were two protective stations in Yokohama that were hardly being used.

b. A report that vagrants were sleeping at Yokohama Central Station was discussed with a Kencho official. He later reported that several midnight inspections were made, that persons found sleeping there were sent to dormitories, that records were made, that persons found in stations would continue to be sent to dormitories, and that a report on the problem would be submitted to the welfare officer.

c. A survey of vagrant children and children who appear to be vagrant in Yokohama was to start 1 November to determine their number and their needs, and the action to be taken to meet those needs. Special attention is to be given to the areas where they seem to concentrate, but the entire metropolitan area is to be covered. Their school enrollment is to be determined. A form is to be filled out for each child. A report of the survey is to be submitted to the welfare officer. Five persons each from the prefecture and city welfare offices, plus four police-women, are to make up the survey team.

d. The report on housing submitted by the prefecture includes the following statistics:

Population	2,062,848
Families who moved	30,441
Houses damaged during war	141,469
Repatriates up to September	138,490
Shortage of homes	307,099
Homes constructed between August 1945 and Sept 1947	93,206
Homes completed during Sept.	191
Homes under construction during September	542

(* A preliminary report on the population of Kanagawa, based on the national census of 1947, for October 1, 1947, gave the figure as 2,214,865).

Shortages of building materials continues to be the chief retarding factor in the construction of homes.

4. Reserve relief supplies

a. There have been no army and navy relief supplies in this prefecture since June 1947.

b. Distribution to date:

Hard tack	631,409 Kgs.
Tinned foods	2,015,646 Kgs.
Blankets	74,878 pieces
Clothing	577,609 pieces

5. Foreign Nationals

a. International Relief Committee

Repairs on the IRC plant have been almost completed, and increased distributions are expected as a result.

A general distribution of the remaining supply of foodstuffs was begun in accordance with the suggestion of 8th Army Welfare Section. Detailed plans for the distribution had to be scrapped and revised, as cases of goods were found to be unfit for use when unpacked. The office has been crowded with people coming for supplies since 20 October. The record shows that 1221 persons were served. Home remedies were given to 46 persons; 53 new applicants were reviewed for registration. Food distribution will continue during November.

Contributions to the Voluntary Relief Fund have been coming in steadily, and at the end of October the total stood at 115,625 yen.

b. Rations

There were complaints about food distribution from residents of Hakone machi. Specific corrective actions were recommended and taken by

Japanese local and prefectural officials. It was also recommended that immediate plans be made for the rationing of fuel. The storekeepers in the area were interviewed. They reported that foreign nationals were notified by telephone of the arrival of the rations, and that there was no delay in distribution after the food was received. Recommendations were made as to sanitary conditions in one of the four stores. August September and October butter was distributed between 4 September and 9 October.

c. Miscellaneous

There were a number of interviews with foreign nationals. Some came to the office on their own initiative, others were seen in their homes. There were problems of relief, employment, rationing and movement.

The IRC reported that foreign nationals who had chosen to eat at the foreign national mess in lieu of keeping their ration cards had not had them collected. The appropriate Japanese officials were informed of the problem.

6. Repatriation

The following information was received in the report for September:

a. Total number who have returned to the prefecture.

Civilians	49,807
Military	88,683
Total	138,490

b. Total number of repatriates requiring public aid.

Civilians	14,658
Military	4,924
Total	19,582

c. Number arrived during the month

Civilians	179
Military	585
Total	764

7. Other public welfare matters and comments

a. Private welfare agencies and organizations

Okinawa ration

Representatives of this organization were interviewed. They were interested in salvage as a source of funds for welfare purposes. An inquiry was made at the source they had in mind, Atsugi Airport. Two organizations were already established as disposers of the material.

A committee also came to ask help in obtaining a vacant building they knew about in Yokosuka for the purpose of housing three institutions. Their best reason for wanting to open these institutions was the belief that the Okinawans would receive more attention and personal care if they were together in an Okinawan institution. The persons they hoped to serve were now being cared for in various places in Japan. The committee said emphatically that these people were being cared for without discrimination. The policy on the opening of new institutions was explained, and the committee agreed that the institutions they proposed were not seriously enough needed to justify their establishment. Their own discussions led into a suggestion that they consider a program for providing small emenities needed by Okinawans in hospitals. They also mentioned problems that revealed the need for a program that would provide the help required by persons discharged from hospitals after long illness, during the period between their discharge and the time they are able to return to work.

b. Disaster Maneuvers

These were staged by BCOF on 9 and 10 Oct. The need to notify the local Officials and population was discussed with the Yokohama Liaison Office. Newspapers, radio, and public officials were notified.

c. Kawasaki Flood

This city had only one home lost, but 3400 homes were flooded in the September flood. Some 3000 families are homeless or poorly housed. Two thousand (2000) persons are still living in dormitories.

d. Mr. Kawasaki, Yokohama Liaison Office, presented a letter and an accompanying statement regarding the reestablishment of the Do-Ai Hospital as a private organization. He explained that the Welfare Ministry wanted to defer a decision on the proposal until they knew the position of Military Government officials, because the hospital had American origin. The material was discussed with the Health Officer, who explained that Yokohama city and Education Ministry officials were hoping to acquire the hospital as an addition to a medical teaching center, and that it would thus be put to better use. It was clear, however, that the decision belonged with Japanese officials, and the material was returned to the liaison office with a statement to that effect.

e. Welfare Foundation of Japan

This organization reports 41,235 members. They operate a store where household and personal goods are sold at low prices. They operate two dormitories with 200 and 500 families, and an employment service. Residents receiving public assistance pay no rent.

f. Nutrition Education

Miss Amori, nutritionist from the Mombusho, called at the office again

in regards to mess remnants. She plans to conduct a school in Kamakura to teach the use of imported foods and the utilization of native foods in a well balanced diet. She will hold the school once or twice a week and request a small amount of mess remnants. She has talked with Mr. Kona and Mr. Dozelie of the Kencho. They are not able to direct a contractor to deliver a small amount only twice a week. However, they gave her permission to go to the near-by army units and arrange for her own transportation if the units were willing to give her the remnants. She asked assistance from this office in locating the units. The Kencho Officials approved of her work as it is of educational value to the Japanese housewives.

g. Community Chest

Mr. Sasaki of the Social Section called to discuss the plans for the Community Chest program. They have set a figure of 5,500,000 yen for their goal. They will start the general collection on 25 November. Prior to that time they will start a lump-sum collection from industries and gumis, this sum being set at 15,000,000 yen. A special community fund of 5,500,000 yen is to be raised from bazaar sales an benefit shows. The general collection will be 34,500,000 yen. This an average of 50 yen per person throughout the prefecture. Committee and sub-committees, with welfare officers and mayors of cities and towns participating, have been appointed. Mr. Sasaki hopes for cooperation of Military Government in carrying out his program. The funds raised will be used to establish private welfare institutions, for improvement of their buildings and equipment, food, clothing, and for salaries of staff members. This is a well planned campaign in every detail.

h. A survey was made of the Welfare Department of Bonjudo Printing Works. It was of interest to see an industrial welfare program that has developed since the surrender. This printing company was established in 1800. The welfare department was started in 1945 to care for the 1112 employees. The functions of this department are as follows:

(1) Provide housing in or near the area of the plant at low rental.

(2) Collect, transport and distribute rations to laborers in the plant.

(3) Supply additional food to heavy laborers when it is available.

(4) Maintain a store within the plant area to provide daily necessit at a controlled reasonable price.

Other benefits provided by this department include medical care for employees and their families. A small clinic and treatment room has been set up with a doctor from the Japanese Red Cross hospital (under contract) in attendance. Complete medical examinations are given the employees before they are accepted for work, and annually after that time. This examination includes a chest X-ray. A barber shop and a

public bath have been set up in the area for the use of employees and families. Both charge very low fees. The welfare department has been instrumental in getting sickness and accident allowances for employees Full salary is paid to an employee for the first 3 months he is unable to work and ½ salary for the next 3 months. Benefits during long term illnesses are provided through the Health Insurance carried by each employee. There also is a special loan fund from which employees may draw up to ¥ 2,000 for birth and funeral expenses.

i. Juvenile courts in Japan.

Juvenile courts are under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice. The civil courts have no jurisdiction over juvenile courts, hence, th are more in the nature of criminal than civil courts. There are but four courts in Japan. Any child under 18 years of age who is arrest as a delinquent falls under the jurisdiction of this court. No chil under 16 years can be given life imprisonment or the death penalty, neither can any child under 18 years be confined in a jail. When a delinquent child is picked up by the police he may be held by them released to his parents if they are available. A round-table discussion is held with child, court members and relatives. The follo action is open to the judge: (1) a reprimand, (2) probation to schoo or parents under supervision of a probation officer, (3) the requirement of a signed oath by the child to forgo any delinquent act, and (4) institutionalization of the child. There are several types of reformatories in Japan for housing delinquent children, some under church and temple supervision, and others under Prefectural control. The term reformatory applies to institutions for children under 14 years, while institutions for Juvenile Protection care for those from 14 to 18 years of age. Unmanageable children may be placed in a House of Correction by the court. The House of Correction is the only type of institution in which the delinquent child may be forcibly detained or punished. It seems advisable that some adjustment should be made i this juvenile court proceedure, which was set up in 1922.

(1) Juvenile courts should be civil courts rather than criminal courts.

(2) There should be tighter segregation of sex and age groups in institutions for juveniles.

(3) More emphasis should be placed on trade training in these institutions.

(4) Authority to forcibly detain children in juvenile protection ho should be established in order to reduce the number of runaways and repeated placements.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

Kanagawa Ken
Annex B-2
Monthly Mil Govt
Activities Report

Report Control Symbol QPE-01
Period 1 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance

a. Prefecture program August 1947

(1) Persons not in institutions receiving public assistance 45,361
(2) Cash grants for above persons ¥ 8,781,541
(3) Total number of persons in institutions 4,815
(4) Total cost of assistance in kind ¥ 164,381
(Note: Total cost of persons in institutions ¥ 4,246,942)

b. Inspections made and action taken concerning Japanese public assistant program.

(1) A re-check was made at the Fujisawa City Welfare Offices. A new chief has been appointed. He appears to have a good knowledge of the work of the section. The number of persons receiving public assistance is on the increase. The chief believes this can be attributed to the number of repatriates coming to Fujisawa. There are now 1840 persons on the relief rolls. This shows an increase of approximately 400 persons in the last six months.

Although rations are distributed on a two day basis, they are up to date. Wheat flour and corn meal is being substituted for rice. Fish is rationed twice weekly. Soya sauce (synthetic) is rationed 2.7 go per month.

The chief was questioned about complaints or appeals filed by relief clients. A special investigation is made by the Minsei-iin, then reviewed by the chief. He has the privilege of adjusting the budget if it is so indicated by the investigation. In-service training is conducted by the chief through monthly meetings of the Minsei-iin. Individual family cases are discussed. The Chief of Welfare works closely with local health officers.

(2) A conference was held with the Welfare Officer of Tsurumi-ku. The population of this district has increased 10,000 since the first of the year. The number of persons receiving public assistance has increased 1137. In the breakdown of causes of dependency the largest group are children under 16 years of age; the second are those receiving illness, birth and death aid. The housing situation has not improved. Most homeless persons are housed in dormitories. There is little construction being done on single family dwellings. Rationing of staple foods lags only from 2 to 4 days. Fish is distributed twice weekly. This amounts to 40 momme per week. The officials stated that the usual consumption of fish before the war was 140 momme per week. Fruit and vegetables must still be purchased at black market prices. There are two groups of non Japanese in the area - the Okinawans and the Koreans. They are treated insofar as public assistance and rationing are concerned on the same basis as the Japanese. This is a well organized office. Records are complete and readily available for review.

(3) A conference was held with officers of the Provision Section of the Kencho. A review of fresh milk allocated to tuberculosis hospitals shows less than 1 go per person, per day. In proportion to the amount of milk produced in the prefecture the hospitals were not getting their share. Mr. Nouye, Chief of the Section, made a study of the conditions and later presented a new table of distribution. The amounts going to the T.B. sanitoria were doubled in almost every case.

(4) A Community Chest program is being initiated in Kanagawa Ken. The welfare officer was asked to attend the first Community Chest meeting, with the welfare officials of Kencho, Governor of the Prefecture, and other citizens who are interested in social welfare problems. Prior to and during the war many of welfare institutions were assisted by Imperial grants. These grants were discontinued at the time of surrender, leaving a deficit in the budgets of these institutions. The officials feel that a community project patterned after the chest program in the states would aid these needy institutions. They have set 25 Nov. to 25 Dec. for the Community Chest drive, with the publicity program to start 1 October.

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. An inspection was made of Hinomiya Reformatory. This is a prefectural institution. The capacity is 100; at present there are 70 inmates. There is a staff of 25, six of whom are teachers. The new school building is still in need of window glass. The buildings and grounds were in fair condition. The kitchen was littered with garbage and trash and other refuse was stacked outside the kitchen. The manager was instructed to have this building cleaned and the immediate area policed.

b. An inspection was made at the White Cross Forest School in Chigasaki. This is a boarding and day school. There are 40 boarding students. They pay 400 yen for room and board, 70 yen for tuition for elementary school and 100 yen per month for middle school. There are 237 day students. The institution receives no assistance from the prefecture or city. This institution cares for children in very poor health. One cup of milk is given each child daily. It was suggested that regular rest periods be scheduled each day and the amount of milk be increased. The grounds and buildings, with the exception of one unused building, were in excellent condition.

c. The Nakozato Gakuen was inspected. The kitchen needs a cement floor. The tatami in the sleeping quarters is badly worn and should be replaced. The grounds are in an unsanitary condition. A ditch at the foot of the hill behind the buildings and one in front of the grounds were filled with stagnant water. The terrain is sloping so that the ditches and the pond could be drained with very little work. The manager was instructed to do this at once. There is a cow on the premises which is kept in a shed about twenty feet from the kitchen and grazes in the area which drains toward the well. This situation is to be corrected at once.

d. An inspection was made of Shefuryo, a dormitory for women who have been discharged from V.D. hospitals. This institution is doing very good rehabilitation work with the inmates. They have several projects on which the girls are working. They are making match boxes, paper sacks for fruit trees and sewing on garments for the Totsuka National Hospital. These women and girls are able to make a fair living on these projects. They assist the paid staff with gardening and housekeeping.

The buildings and grounds are well kept. There are vacancies for fifteen women. Plans are being made with the health officer of this district to place fifteen more girls here. The home is close enough to the Totsuka Hospital so the girls could go there for treatment while they are participating in the rehabilitation program.

e. The repatriation settlement operated by Dobo-Engokai in Kanazawa was inspected. The buildings and grounds were in good condition. There is a new building just completed which will be set up as a vocational training school. They already have a watch repair class and a furniture making project. The new bath house is completed but the wiring for the water heater has not been installed. At present there are 1,592 persons living in this center. All but 46 families (260 persons) are self supporting. The 46 families are receiving public assistance. This installation is not receiving administrative allowances from the prefective government.

f. An inspection was made of Tobe police station, Nishi-ku. This station has a capacity of 70 persons. at the time of inspection there were only 57 prisoners. Segregation of females and juveniles is being practiced, with separate cells being provided for each group. The caloric intake of each prisoner varied between 1400 and 1700 daily. Some corrective measures were suggested as to the preparation and distribution of food. Sanitary facilities were in good condition, benjos were being cleaned and disinfected at least once a week. The entire station was being sprayed with DDT once a week. Bathing facilities are available and each person is required to bathe weekly. Medical attention is available when needed, one doctor making a weekly examination of each prisoner. No work is done by the prisoners. There was no evidence of maltreatment and no instances of prolonged confinement pending trial.

g. An inspection was made at Kanagawa Police Station, Yokohama. This jail is over crowded, having about ten more prisoners than its actual capacity. This condition will be corrected by the chief of the station by transfering some of the prisoners to another station. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory and disinfectant and DDT are being used weekly. Bathing facilities have been completed since the last inspection and are now in operation. Questioning of some of the prisoners revealed that there is no complaint concerning the food. Medical care is

available and adequate. There was no evidence of maltreatment or prolonged confinement without trial. Over crowding and lack of exercise for the prisoners were the outstanding deficiencies of this jail. Corrective action will be taken immediately by the chief of the station.

3. Homeless persons.

a. During the month of September the following were picked up as vagrants and placed in institutions suitable for their needs.

Adults.....51
Minors.....14

b. Housing facilities for homeless persons.

Both First and Second Childrens Protection stations were inspected during September. The former station is satisfactory. Most of the children found homeless and wandering in and about Yokohama Central Station are placed there temporarily. Sleeping quarters and kitchen are in good condition. Adequate supervision is given by the staff. The second station also under perfecture supervision, is still not up to standard. However, some improvement is noted. There is sufficient room to house the vagrant children in these institutions until permanent placement is made in orphanages.

Adult vagrants are cared for in dormitories supervised by prefecture and some private organizations. The Salvation Army Minshukan housing 94 men was inspected and found to be satisfactory. The mess remnants which they are receiving are not adequate nor are they entirely edible. This was brought to the attention of the kencho welfare section for correction. The two dormitories in Naka-ku operated by the Japanese Liberal Womens Federation were inspected. They are satisfactory.

c. The report from the Prefecture Construction Department covering the month of August gives the following information:

Number of houses required.....307,290
Number of houses constructed Aug. '45 through Aug. '47 .. 93,015

d. Action taken to provide additional housing.

Houses constructed during August

Single family dwellings.....192
Combination shop and home..... 59

Houses under construction in August

Single family dwellings.....369
Combination shop and homes..... 82

e, Factors retarding construction.

Limited quantities of cement and glass are the chief items retarding housing. Glass substitutes are being used in some buildings but these also are critical. Transportation of all materials, due to shortage of petrol, also hinders completion of construction.

4. Reserve relief supplies

a. There have been no army and navy supplies in this prefecture since June 1947.

b. Quantity of each item.

(1) Beginning of month.....none
(2) Added during month.....none
(3) Distributed during month.....none
(4) Total distributed to date

Hard tack..... 631,409 kgs.
Tinned foods.....2,015,646 kgs.
Blankets..... 74,878 pieces.
Clothing..... 577,609 pieces.

c. No problems

5. Foreign Nationals

a. International Relief

During the month under review this sub-committee continued giving out relief measures consisting of clothing, food, medicines, etc. The office being under repairs, relief measures had to be limited. However, the work is near completion, and distribution of canned goods which will be the next large item will begin next week.

Some 14 persons were served.
Home remedies were given out to 21 persons.
Thirty-three new applicants have been registered, thirty-one being accepted on the regular list with two placed on the restricted list.

b. Compliance of Japanese government in providing supplementary food rations to foreign nationals. Supplementary food distribution was satisfactory in most of the area. Inspections were made at the time of rationing at Meiji-ya and the Chinese Association. Inspection was also made at the Yokohama Fruit and Vegetable Association which distributes potatoes to foreign nationals in metropolitan Yokohama. Improvements have been made in storage of produce and in general sanitary conditions here. Produce was of good quality.

Some complaints were made in Hakone-machi about the delay in rations. These complaints were made by other than German Nationals. Mr. K. Kawashima from the welfare ministry has been assigned to this area. He was present at the time the complaints were made. He will work with Mr. Oki of Kencho in an attempt to rectify these conditions.

6. Repatriation - Report received 12 Sept. covering August 1947.

a. Total number who have returned to the prefecture.

Civilians	49,628
Military	88,096
Total	137,724

b. Total number of repatriates requiring public aid.

Civilians	14,609
Military	4,919
Total	19,528

During the month of August the repatriates arriving in this prefecture:

Civilians	412
Military	570
Total	982

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

Tokyo-To
Annex B-2
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Report Control Symbol QPH-01
Period 1 Sept to 30 Sept 47

Public and Private Welfare Activities

1. Public Assistance

a. August 1947

(1) Total number of persons receiving public assistance 141,071

(2) Net amount of cash grants 32,547,023

(3) Total number of persons in institutions 30,125

The Welfare Section of the Detachment Headquarters has been making a concentrated effort to interpret the value of need determination to the Tokyo-To Public Welfare Bureau. It is quite obvious that many families and individuals have been carried unnecessarily on the relief roles. Applications have been accepted and assistance granted without verification of facts. The Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau began a survey of need in August which is expected to continue until about 1 October 1947. The decrease of 6,413 in the total number of persons receiving assistance in August as comapred with the July figure is said by the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau to be the result of the survey to date. The increase in amount of cash grants is attributed to the increase in the General Standard Amount from ¥10.80 to ¥15.80 per person per day in Tokyo-To as of 1 August. The accuracy of the monthly statistics is debatable due to the lax manner in which reports and statistics are submitted from the various Ward Offices and institutions to Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. The inability of the Welfare Bureau to obtain other data requested by the 15th of each month leads to the belief that the monthly public assistance statistics are arrived at in a haphazard fashion. However, these are the same figures which are submitted to the Ministry each month.

b. Inspections made and action taken concerning the Japanese Assistance program.

(1) Local Agencies inspected:

Ward	Population	Receiving Assistance: Families	Persons	Amount
Nakano	165,762	1,887	6,535	¥1,325,587
Bunkyo	140,442	554	1,661	561,422
Edogawa	186,498	1,643	4,822	896,673

All three of the above Ward Welfare Offices appeared to be operating in accordance with existing directives. Statistics were available as requested. Mr. Udagawa, Shohei, Welfare Chief of Nakano Ward has held his present position for fifteen years. Mr. Hayakawa, Teiichi, Bunkyo Welfare Chief, was previously a Tokyo-To official for eighteen years. Mr. Kenmochi, Hiroshi, Edogawa Welfare Chief, was a Tokyo-To Welfare official for twenty-four years. The three wards employ a total of 124 paid welfare workers. Those, plus 280 volunteer workers, make a ratio of one welfare worker to each ten families receiving relief. In view of the large number of employees, it would be expected that the welfare offices should be able to keep current information on their cases. However, such is not the case, as is shown in the following paragraph.

(2) Visits to recipients' homes

Visits were made to four recipient families. Collateral visits were made to determine actual income. An investigation in Nakano-ku of a family of three, on which the Ku records showed an unverified income of ¥700 per month salary earned by the wife of the family-head, disclosed actual monthly earnings as follows: May, ¥1,874.80; June, ¥1,224.00; July, ¥4,291.90; August, ¥3,667.90; September, ¥5,500.00

The monthly Public Assistance Grant to this family has averaged ¥700. This particular case, discussed at a regular weekly conference with the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau officials, was cited as an example of neglect in determination of need. Tokyo-To officials agreed to make a survey of all wards in an effort to eliminate such cases from their assistance roles.

(3) Survey of families

On 1 September, a survey of family living expenses was inaugurated by the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau, and is expected to continue for three months. Statistics on 500 assistance recipient families should be available about 1 December. The purpose of the survey is to establish a standard budget to be used in connection with the Daily Life Security Law. Two-hundred and fifty of the "most efficient" Minsei-iin have been selected to contact two recipient families each and prepare reports. A training course of three half-days' duration was conducted in August. The cases are supposed to be selected at random from the list of recipients according to the size of the family, i.e. fifty families to two, fifty families of three. The project has been approved

by the Welfare Ministry. Similar surveys are being conducted in various other prefectures by the Seikatsu Mondai Ken Kyusho (Living Problem Research Assn.).

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. Public institutions

Asakusa Ichiji Hogo Jyo - Temporary Vagrant Children's Protection Station
Kyobashi Ichiji Hogo Jyo - Temporary Vagrant Children's Protection Station
Kojimachi Ichiji Hogo Jyo - Temporary Vagrant Children's Protection Station
Ueno Ichiji Hogo Jyo - Temporary Vagrant Children's Protection Station

The above listed institutions are operated directly by Tokyo-To. Vagrant children are picked up and placed there temporarily until they can be removed to Chuo Jido Sodanjo (Child Testing Center), from which they are referred to various other institutions for special care. These institutions are allotted ¥17 per estimated capacity each month. At the time inspections were made, two were filled to capacity, one was 50% filled, and the other 40% filled. The children are picked up by representatives of the institutions or sent through the Ward offices. The institutions were considered "fair" by the inspector.

b. Private institutions

(1) Takinogawa Gakuen - School for Retarded Children. This is a private institution operating under the supervision of Tokyo-To. It was established by Mr. Ishii, Ryoichi, a "famous educator," in August, 1926. There are at present 55 inmates, thirteen of whom are receiving Daily Life Assistance. Parents or relatives of the remainder are paying ¥500 per month for their care. Tokyo-To is granting administrative fees on the basis of ¥1.33 per day per person receiving Daily Life Assistance only and not on the total number of inmates. To date, this is the only instance discovered where the administrative grant has been limited to persons receiving public assistance. Sanitary conditions appeared to be good. The children seemed to be in good health. The institution was classified as "Good" by the Inspector.

(2) Katsushika Gakuen - Settlement House

The Katsushika Gakuen consists of an orphanage with four inmates; 130 children attending kindergarten and a health clinic. It is operated by the Katsushika Gakuen Association, a private organization. Two of the children in the orphanage are receiving Daily Life Assistance. The Institution charges a fee of ¥30 per month per child for kindergarten attendance. The Institution is situated in the country and was classified as "Good" by the Inspector.

(3) Takahama Ryo - Lodging Home

This is a Lodging Home operated by Kosei Jigyo Kyokai. Although the capacity is said to be 200, there are only 145 persons living there at present. Of these, eleven persons are receiving Daily Life Assistance. The others are employed outside of the Institution. The rent charged by the Institution previous to 1 September 1947 was ¥1 per person per day, but subsequent to that date it has been increased to ¥3 per person per day. The reason given by the Superintendent for the increase is the fact that the ¥1.33 Administrative Grant from Tokyo-To is expected to be discontinued. The reason for the discontinuance was claimed to be unknown by the Superintendent. This institution was classified as "fair" by the Inspector.

(4) Katase Rinkai Ryo - Orphanage

This Institution was organized by Dobo Engo Kai in 1946 primarily to care for orphans of former military personnel. However, it now accepts all types of normal children. The estimated capacity is fifty. There are at present 39 children being cared for. Of the children attending public schools, 27% are in Grade A, 35% Grade B, and 38% Grade C. All of the children are in good health except a 9-year-old boy who has pulmonary tuberculosis. He is in isolation while arrangements are being made to transfer him to a Catholic Hospital nearby. The institution is ideally located in a pine grove near the seashore in Kanagawa-Ken. The children are all from Tokyo-To. This institution presents the first instance where Dobo Engo Kai actually contributes money for costs of operation. The statistics for the month of August are as follows:

Income		Expenditures		
Tokyo-To D.L.S.L.	¥17,109.35	Salaries		¥12,000
Tokyo-To Adm. Expense	1,608.97	Operational Expenses		
Dobo Engo Kai - Tokyo Br.	18,731.68	Food	¥20,226	
	¥37,450.00	Clothing	247	
		Fuel	431	
		Sanitation	1,419	
		Education	1,279	
		Miscellaneous	1,800	25,402
				¥37,402

This institution, classified as "Good" by the inspector, is considered to be one of the best Dobo Engo Kai projects under Tokyo-To jurisdiction.

(5) Dobo Engo Kai

On 7 September 1947, officials of the Welfare Ministry, Tokyo-To Public Welfare Bureau and the Tokyo-To Branch Dobo Engo Kai agreed to discontinue the practice of allowing administrative grants in the amount of ¥1.33 per total capita per day to Dobo Engo Kai on inmates of housing projects. Since the July 1947 Administrative Grants have not been paid by Tokyo-To Public Welfare Bureau, the change in procedure was made retroactive to 1 July. From that date, and in the future, administrative grants will be allowed on the basis of ¥1.33 per day only for persons receiving Daily Life Assistance. Dobo Engo Kai expects to increase the amount of rental fees and to contribute any necessary balance for operating costs from voluntarily-contributed funds. This will result in a substantial saving to the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau. The total amount of the Administrative Grant as originally requested by Dobo Engo Kai for July was ¥759,246.46, but this amount was reduced to ¥145,129.60 under the new procedure. The change in procedure is exceedingly gratifying in view of the persistent efforts made by the Public Welfare Section, Detachment Headquarters, toward this end in the past several months, as indicated in previous reports.

3. Homeless Persons

a. Vagrants were picked up at the various congregating places from time to time during the month and placed in institutions. It appears that there continues to be a great deal of duplication in this process as the percentage of escapees is very high. Individual case histories have indicated that the same persons are picked up many times.

b. Two boys found in front of the Detachment Headquarters were turned over to the Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau by the Welfare Section of the Detachment Headquarters after short case histories had been taken. The Welfare Bureau placed the boys in Chuo Jido Sodanjo for testing and further disposition. One of the boys stated he had no home, but the other admitted he had a mother and willingly gave her name and address. One of the boys had been picked up six times which he could remember distinctly, and "several other" times. The second boy had been picked up on two occasions. Both had previously escaped from reformatories. A Welfare Officer of the Detachment Headquarters visited the home and found conditions deplorable. The Minsei-iin was interviewed. He claimed to have only been the Minsei-iin since last December and consequently, "knew very little about the family." The D.L.S. Assistance was granted for three people only, whereas there were actually four in the family. However, the fourth member is an unregistered child and the Minsei-iin did not feel it was his responsibility to know about the child or aid him. It was disclosed that the father of the child is a laborer, does not earn very much, but if he has anything left after taking care of his wife and legitimate family, gives to his concubine for the support of the unregistered child. The Minsei-iin did not know that the vagrant

boy had been in a reformatory. He did not know he was missing from his home. The Minsei-iin feels his most important duty is the distribution of supplementary rations. Two possibilities were suggested to the Minsei-iin: (1) the placing of the family in a Boshi Ryo where living conditions would be considerably better; (2) sending the boy to an institution. The Minsei-iin talked with the mother who chose the first plan. In the meantime, Chuo Jido Sodanjo had the boy admitted to a reformatory, apparently without consulting his mother. It was, therefore, decided by Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau to wait until a few months have passed before considering moving the family at that time. The case was presented to the Tokyo-To Welfare Officials in an effort to stir up thinking on a case work basis. As a result of this, Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau agreed to issue instructions to all Minsei-iin to survey their districts for details regarding missing children. In this way it may be possible to remove some of the vagrant children from institutions, and return them to their homes.

c. Housing Construction

As of 31 August 1947 the housing situation in Tokyo-To was estimated to be as follows:

Number of persons in need of housing	1,796,444
Number of families in need of housing	449,111
Number of additional houses needed	359,000
Number of houses completed since September 1945	114,285
Number of houses under construction	19,918
Number of houses expected to be completed in next six months	18,640
Number of houses completed during August 1947	788

The lack of building materials, and the difficulty in procuring those that are available, still continue to be the chief factors retarding the housing program.

4. Reserve Relief Supplies

a. LARA

Clothing - 65,119 pieces distributed to all Welfare Institutions
Foodstuff- about 12,247 pounds distributed to all Welfare Institutions

b. Goods released by SCAP

Clothing - about 60,000 pieces
Saccharin- about 100,000 tablets

c. Clothing obtained from Economic Section

91,000 pieces issued to needy people.

d. Soap and tooth powder issued:

6,019 kg soap to 329 Welfare Institutions
60,000 sets of soap and tooth powder to all Welfare Institutions

e. 200 pieces of clothing issued to needy repatriates

5. Foreign Nationals

The rations for Foreign Nationals were sold without any unusual complaints or deviations. There is still a delay of approximately two or three weeks in the butter and canned goods ration, but this is expected to be made up in the near future. Foreign Nationals are advised about food distribution affairs through notices posted in the Distribution Center. A suggestion box is placed in the Center. All suggestions are given careful consideration and changes are made whenever plausible. The number of persons who received rations during August was as follows:

A Ration - 73 persons, 29 families
B Ration - 2,005 persons, 990 families
C Ration - 216 persons, 109 families
Chinese - 7,500 persons

An investigation of Chinese registrations is in progress. The figure of 7,500 persons shown above is 754 less than shown last month. The police, while conducting investigations, have found many forged certificates. One Japanese and one Chinese are being held for trial in Nakano-ku. There are other known cases in various kus. Further details will be furnished at a later date.

6. Repatriation

The total number of persons repatriated to Tokyo-To as of 31 August 1947 is 401,891. During the month of August, 26,817 repatriates received public assistance.

7. Social Work Training

The second meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Fujin Minseiin was held at the Detachment Headquarters on 3 September 1947. The Chief of Social Work Training Branch, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP conducted a round-table discussion on social work training in which all members participated.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO-KANAGAWA
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISTRICT
APO 503

Kanagawa Ken
Annex B-2
Monthly Mil Govt
Activities Report

Report Control Symbol QPE-01
Period 1 August to 31 August 1947

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance

a. Prefecture program July 1947

(1)	Number of persons, not in institutions, receiving public assistance	45,154
(2)	Net amount cash grants for the above mentioned persons	¥ 6,655,709
(3)	Total number of persons in institutions	4,938
(4)	Total cost of assistance in kind	¥ 131,000
(5)	Total cost of aid for this group	¥ 4,246,942

(Note: The above figures do not include cash grants to those in institutions)

b. Inspections made and action taken concerning Japanese Public assistance program.

(1) An interview was held with the welfare officers in the Kanagawa Prefecture Branch office of the Ashigara-Kami District. This office is located in Hatsuda. The population of the district is 68,433, scattered through three towns and fifteen villages. The area is 145,189 sq kil. This is one of the larger districts in the Ken. The majority of the persons in this district are employed in agricultural pursuits. Some silk and mulberry trees are grown in the area, as well as grains and fruits. The number of persons receiving public assistance is 1,500 or 732 families. The cost of this program for July was 18,000 yen. There are 181 councilmen in the district. They meet every two months for instructions and discussion of relief problems. Free medical care for indigents is arranged by the Welfare Section. Tickets are obtained from the branch office by the person needing care. The patient then presents this ticket to the private doctor who gives medical aid as indicated. The number of doctors and hospitals in this district appears to be adequate. However, the officials admitted that more beds for charity patients were needed. Housing is not a problem as it is mostly a rural area.

(2) A conference was held with officers of the Welfare and Social Sections of the Kencho. A general discussion of Welfare activities, institutions and policies was conducted. Special attention was given the foreign national problem. The Okinawans and Koreans are attempting to rehabilitate themselves but feel

they need help from the prefectural government. The Japanese officials consider both these oriental groups as being very low-class and given to sub-standard living. Although no special plea was made on behalf of the Koreans and Okinawans, it was recommended that just consideration be given their requests for material aid. It was also urged from a health viewpoint that sanitary inspections and supervision be given the Okinawan dormitories. The cost of materials and tools was mentioned by personnel of the Social Section. It was explained that this was a minor point as proper utilization of manpower in these institutions would enable them to complete the job with minimum expense.

(3) A conference was held with officers of the Provision Section. They were successful in getting almost complete distribution of food to German Nationals before their repatriation. Butter was the only item not supplied. This omission was due to the price dispute, which is still under consideration by the Ministry.

(4) Inspections were made at Meiji-ya and Hatakiyama market. Both are distribution points for food rations. The former store is in good condition. Suggestions for improved sanitary conditions were made at the produce store. The actual produce itself was of good quality, but storage space and disposal of unused produce was not up to standard.

2. Welfare and Penal Institutions

a. An inspection was made of Odawara Shonenin. This institution now has 25 children between the ages of 15 and 19. It could accommodate twice this number. Children are placed here by juvenile courts in this and adjoining prefectures, and are usually retained for a four-month period. The following recommendations were made:

(1) Rubbish and straw should be cleaned up, as it was unsanitary and a fire hazard.

(2) Proper drainage of the Kitchen floor should be maintained.

(3) Repair to damaged tatami should be made.

b. An inspection was made of Zama Farm. This institution is in good condition. The children are doing most of the farming under the supervision of Mr. Yabe, Superintendent of the farm. The crops are developing well. They have sufficient fresh fruits and vegetables for their own use. Mr. Yabe has planned for some time to improve the kitchen. He now has sufficient cement for the floor. He was urged to start the work at once as the kitchen is in very bad condition. The children are well, very active, and interested in their work.

c. Kuraikegakuen at Fujisawa, a boys reformatory, was inspected. The situation here is not satisfactory. The workshop was untidy and a fire hazard. The main building was clean but the grounds were littered with rubbish, and an open cesspool near the buildings was swarming with flies. No DDT spraying has been done this summer. The manager was instructed to clean up the yard at once and remove all insect-breeding places.

d. Two dormitories managed by the Japan Liberal Women's Federation were inspected. They were in good condition. The people occupying these dormitories are all employed single men with the exception of one family in the Sagiyama Dormitory. There is a workshop connected with the building where tin cans and cartons are cleaned and sorted for disposal to reconditioning plants. Both dormitories use city water supply. Latrines had been recently DDT dusted.

e. An inspection was made of the summer camp of Boys Home in Zushi. A small group of boys are taken to the beach where they carry on a well planned recreation program. The boys live in the dormitory built by Miss Amano for her orphanage. At present she has but six orphans, so she has room for the boys. The children looked exceptionally well, they were strong, had good posture, were alert and in good spirits. The camp is of great benefit to these Yokohama boys.

3. Homeless persons

a. Vagrants and vagabonds

A report submitted on 14 August by Social Affairs Section showed that twelve incorrigible minors were picked up by the Kaga Police. They would not adjust themselves to living in regular boarding homes so were turned over to Tokyo Juvenile Court. These boys ranged from 13 to 18 years of age. A check-up of the adult vagrant dormitories revealed that there is sufficient room in the city to house the vagrants. Report of 31 August shows 200 adults in need of protection. Actual number of adults in institutions is 1626. Total number of vagrant children in institutions is 838. About 65 are still homeless.

b. There is still a shortage of single family dwellings. Community dwellings, repatriates dormitories, and mothers' and childrens' homes are adequate. However, improvement is necessary to bring these up to standard. Improvements are planned and are being carried out by the city office on two mothers' and children's homes. There are three dormitories for homeless girls with many vacancies in each. Inspections of dormitories for alien orientals showed them to be unsatisfactory. The managers of these institutions were notified to rectify the unsatisfactory conditions.

c. The estimated number of houses needed as of 31 July was 92,750. This would be approximately 371,000 persons still in need of adequate housing in this prefecture.

d. During the month of July, 151 homes were constructed. Combined shops and homes are being built; 41 were completed this month. There were 157 homes still under construction at the end of the month. There appears to be no decrease in the number of tin shacks being occupied.

e. The very limited supply of cement and glass is retarding the completion of homes, dormitories and boarding schools. Roofing materials are still critical. Several community buildings will be unuseable during the fall and winter if glass is not made available. The critical shortage of electric wiring has been somewhat alleviated.

4. Reserve Army and Navy relief supplies

a. There has been no food from this source for several months. All clothing was given out during June. No new supplies have been received.

Total Distribution to Date:

Hard Tack	631,409 kgs.
Tinned Foods	2,015,646 kgs.
Blankets	74,878 pieces
Clothing	577,609 pieces

5. Foreign Nationals

a. International Relief Committee
During the month of August, clothing and food was given to 16 persons. Medical supplies were issued to 25 foreign nationals. Distribution from the Central Committee office was limited this month due to repairs being made in the office. Nine (9) new applicants were registered; five (5) were accepted for relief and four were placed on the restri..ed list. The voluntary subscription fund is now ¥ 108,625.

b. Compliance on the part of the Japanese government in supplying supplementary food was satisfactory, with the exception of the butter supply which has been previously reported.

6. Repatriation - Rep rt covers July 1947.

a. Total number of repatriates who have returned to the prefecture:

(1) Civilians	49,216
(2) Military personnel	87,528
(3) Total	136,744

b. Number of persons requiring public assistance:

(1) Civilians	14,552
(2) Military personnel	4,906
(3) Total	19,458