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⑥ Good and kind natured ?
⑦ Diligent ?

Girls
① Girls who make good records ?
② " are kind to you ?
③ " are daughters of rich family ?
④ " use polite words ?
⑤ " are attractive and lovely ?
⑥ " are healthy ?

Family folks
① Mother ?
② Father ?
③ Grand mother ?
④ Grand father ?
⑤ Elder brother ?
" sister ?
⑥ Younger brother ?
⑦ " sister ?

Mention why you like them
① Those who are good at base ball
② Hamanaa people
⑨ Mention who do you like ?

(10) School
① Do you like your school ?
⊗
A. Because it is near to your home ?
B. Because school building is new ?
C. Because your school teachers are good and kind to you ?
D. Because you have good friends there ?
E. Because they show movie there ?

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F. Because you can borrow books ?
G. Because you learn new things there ? (something new)
H. Others ?

② Why ~~is~~ don't you like your school ?
A. Because your teachers are bad ?
B. Because your teachers get mad at you ?
C. Because your friends are nasty ?
D. Because ~~you have no~~ there is no tool to play your favorite game ?
E Because you can not make good record there ?

⑪ What do you dislike most ?
Mention three things you hate to do or have.

⑫ Health
① What time do you go to bed at night ?
② Do you catch cold often ?
③ Do you have headache ?
④ " stomachache ?
⑤ Do you consult doctor when you feel bad ?
⑥ Do you consult rarely even when you think you should ?

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行　動　調　査

1	愛　情	1お母さんがちがう　2お父さんがちがう　3おぢいさんおばあさんとゐる　4お父さんお母さんともちがう　5兄弟がちがう　6父がない　7母がない
2	あそびすきなもの三つに○印かく	1めん　2ばい　3たこあげ　4めんこ　5やきう　6カルタ　7くわんけり　8まりあそび　9おにごつこ　10まゝごと　11かくれんぼ　12すもう　13ラムネ　14こま　15ツミ木　16わなげ　その他どんなあそび
3	どんな本をよみたいか	1まんぐわ　2やきゆのほん　3どうわ　4たんてい小説　5ぼうけん小説　6しんぶん　7ざつし
4	どうして本をよみ映畵が好きか　何か映畵は好き	1買つてくれないからよまない　2友達からかりてよむ　3本屋からかりてよむ　4月に　さつ買う 次の映畵が好き　イ ニュース　ロぼうけん　ハ漫畵　ニもうじゆう　ホ子供映畵　ヘ その他
5	家事の手傳と勉強	1お手傳をしない　2時々する　3一日に2時間位　41日に5時間位する　5ひるべんきようする　6よるとひるとする　7夜する　8勉強はみてもらゐる　9勉強はみてもらゐぬ　10勉強しないとしかられる　11しかられない
6	お小遣ひ	1月に　圓位くれる　2少しもくれない　3學用品代だけくれる　4月に　圓位つかう　5お菓子を買う　6本を買う　7おもちやを買う　8何んでも買う　9くれないと泣く　10泣いてもくれない　11泣いたらくれる
7	何が一番好きか	何が一番ほしいか　ほしいものを五ツかく
8	お家のなか	1父母はよくけんかする　2時々する　3少しもない　4おぢいさんおばあさんと父母がする　次のときよくけんかする　5たべものゝこと　6お金のこと　7きものゝこと　8しごとのこと　9母がよくあそぶ　10お父さんがお酒をのむから　11父がよく遊ぶから　12母が酒のみ
9	どんな人が好きか	先　生　1わかい人　2としのゐた人　3女　4男　5おこる人　6よい人　7よく教える人 女　達　1よくできる　2しんせつな子　3お金もちの子　4ことばのよい子　5美しい子　6体のよい子 おうちの中　1お父さん　2お母さん　3おじいさん　4おばあさん　5姉さん兄さん　6弟7妹 その他　なぜすきかを書きなさい　1野球の上手な人　2ダンスのしれた人　3外にだれが好きか　さん
10	學　校	1學校は好き　次のことが好き　イ近いから　ロ家が新しいから　ハ先生がよいから　ニ友達がよい　ホ映畵をみせてくれるから　ヘ本がかれるから　ト新しいことが習へるから 2學校はきらひ　次のことがきらひ　イ先生がわるい　ロ先生がおこる　ハ友達がいぢめる　ニ好きな遊び道具がない　ホよくできんから
11	何が一番きらひか	きらひなことを三ツかく
12	健　康	1夜　時にねる　2よく風邪をひく　3あたまがいたい　4腹がいたい　5少し悪いと醫者にみせる　6仲ゝみてもらわぬ

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母子並要保護世帶調査

1	家族構成	世帶主 男(　才) 女(　才)	家族	名	才 才 才 才	配偶者死亡	年前 原因		
2	職業	種類		働く人の數		前職			
3	子女の教育	通學せるもの	才 才 才 才	常時通學せるもの	名	時々欠席せしめるもの	名	長期に欠席せしめるもの	名
4	欠席の理由	1 留守居をさせるもの　2 病氣のため　3 着せるものがないため 4 働かせるため　5 怠けて行かないため　6 學用品が買えないから							
5	家庭で一番困るもの (一番困るもの三ッ)	1 配給を受ける金がない　2 衣料がない 3 家がない　4 食べものがたりない 5 ふとんがない　6 体がわるい				其の他困るもの			
6	どうして母子世帶や要保護世帶となつたから	1 戰災にあつた　2 妻に死別したから　3 病氣だから　4 戰災にあいその上主人に死なれた　6 夫と別れたから　7 子澤山だから 8 夫に死別した　9 外地から引上げたから　10 年寄りがあるから 11 働く仕事がないから　12 妻が酒のみ　13 夫が酒のみ							
7	これから先子供の養育をどうしますか	1 どうにか小學校は出す　4 子供がどうにかするだろう 2 〃 中學校だけは出す　5 先のことは考へない 3 扶助だけでは學校へやれない　6 子供を何處かにあづけたい							
8	主人はどんな人であつたか (女子世帶にのみ調査)	1 よく酒をのんだ　2 女ぐるいもした　3 バクチを打つた　4 怠けものであつた　5 飲む打つ買うであつた　6 怠けもので酒のみであつた 7 身体が弱かつた　8 ケンカ好きであつた							
9	何に希望を持ちますか (一番希望するもの)	1 子供の成長　2 夫の歸還　3 就職　4 食糧增配　5 再婚 6 病氣の快癒　7 衣料の配給　8 扶助の增額							
10	その他	1何才の時結婚されました　才　2親類は少しもない　3義理の親類だか親切　4義理の親類だから頼めない　5貴方の相談相手は次の中でどの人がよい　男・女　20代　30代　40代　50代以上							

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Investigation Form for widows and the needy peoples home

(1) Set-up of family members

Head of family
Male (age)
Female (age)

Family members
Names and their ages

Death of spouse
Cause of death
How many years ago?

(2) Occupation

What kind of

number of bread earners

Former occupation

(3) Education of children

School attending children and their ages

Do they attend regularly or not?

(4) Reasons of children of school age who are absent from school for a long period.

① Have them stay home?
② Because of their illness?
③ Because they have no clothing (Kimono)?
④ Because they earn bread?
⑤ Because they are lazy?
⑥ Because they can not get stationery goods and books?

(5) What is the most critical problem?

① no money to buy rationed food?
② no clothings?
③ no house (dwelling)?
④ food is not sufficient?
⑤ no quilt, blanket, bedding?
⑥ Physically weak?
⑦ Any other problem?

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16) Why have you become widow or need person ?

① Suffered and affected by air-raids ?
② Because your wife died ?
③ Because of your illness ?
④ Because of death of your husband ?
⑤ Because of divorce ?
⑥ Because of too many raids ?
⑦ Because you have repatriated from oversea areas ?
⑧ Because you have old people (Grand mother or grand father to support) ?
⑨ Because you could not obtain job ?
⑩ Because your wife ~~drinks~~ drinks wine ?
⑪ Because your husband " ?

(7) Bring up children

① Do you send them to primary school ?
② " to middle school ?
③ Can you send them to school only with the public assistance ?
④ Do you think they will find they own way to earn their ~~educ~~ education expenses ?
⑤ Dont you care anything about their future ?
⑥ Do you want to ask somebody to adapt them ?

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(8) What your husband was like ?

① He used to be a heavy drinker ?
② He had many girl friends ?
③ He used to gamble ?
④ He was lazy ?
⑤ He used to drink and gamble ?
⑥ He was lazy and heavy drinker ?
⑦ He had poor physique ?
⑧ He used to quarrel ?

(9) what are you looking for ?

① Growth of your children ?
② Reunion with your husband ?
③ Employment ?
④ Increased ration food ?
⑤ Marriage ?
⑥ Recovery from illness ?
⑦ Distribution of clothing ?
⑧ Increase of public assistance money ?

(10) Other

① When did you get married ?
② Do you have any next to kin ?
③ Are your relatives kind to you ?
④ Who do you want to rely for consultation ?

Man or Woman of 20 years of age
" " 30 "
" " 40 "
" " 50 "
" " more than 50 "

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To the chief of the public Welfare Section

From the chief of Child Welfare Section in the Tokushima Public Welfare division

Date April 30, 1949

Report on child welfare work in April.

I About administrative review of public welfare

The following child welfare institutions were inspected. There are no unreasonable expenses in the account-books.

Name of institution	Date	inspector
Tokushima Gakuin	Feb. 22.	Secretary Fukunaga. Secretary Murata
Awa-kaku Jikei-in	Feb. 26	" Fukunaga " Murata
Woman's Home	Apr. 25	Secretary Fukunaga Clerk Aba

II Activity of Child Welfare Committee.

The eighth local ~~public~~ welfare committee was held at an anteroom for member of prefectural assembly in April 5 on 1 P.M. And 3 day-nursery and 10 foster-parents were recognized after discussion. Also they discussed about programs on child welfare week. The meeting was closed on 4 P.M.

III Activity of mother's club.

During April, mother's clubs were organized in 6 Towns and Villages and the local federations were made in 2 places. (as of Apr. 25)

Total number. (Mother's club — 73 Towns and villages
The local federation — 7 places.

IV Active circumstance of the Child Welfare Section and the Child Welfare Center.

(1) A lecture and explanation on Child Welfare were given to those present at the following meetings. (1)

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Date		the person in charge attended	Remark
Apr. 2	5	The chief of the Child Welfare center	Kokufu Town P.T.A.
Apr. 7	4	The chief of the Child Welfare Center	Assembly of Kokufu Mother's Club.
Apr. 7	1	Secretary Yamashita in the Child Welfare Section	Assembly of public Welfare chief in Katsumyo District.
Apr. 8	2	Secretary Yamashita "	Assembly of standing committee in Katsumyo District.
Apr. 13	3	Mr. Akuo (non-regular member in the Child Welfare Section)	Assembly of Myozai District Mother's Club
Apr. 15	5	The chief of the Child Welfare Center	Kokufu Town Mother's Club.
Apr. 17	2	Mr. Akuo (non-regular member in the Child Welfare Section)	Assembly of Itano District Mother's Club.
Apr. 17	2	The chief of the Child Welfare Center	Sumiyoshi Village P.T.A.
Apr. 18	1	Mr. Akuo	The inaugural ceremony of Takaroda Village Mother's Club
Apr. 20	3	Secretary Yamashita in the Child Welfare Section	The inaugural ceremony of Ano Village Mother's Club.
Apr. 22	1	The chief of the Child Welfare Center	Assembly of Minami-Inoue Village women's dos.
Apr. 23	4	Secretary Yamashita in the Child Welfare Section	The inaugural ceremony of Ishiba Town Mother's Club.
Apr. 24	1	Secretary Yamashita "	The inaugural ceremony of Gosho Village Mother's Club.
Apr. 23	0	Secretary Sumitomo in the Child Welfare Section	Lecture meeting in Horie Village.

(2) Publicity of child protection movement was held.

Date	agency of the publicity	details
Apr. 10	Radio and Information service	Publicity of Child Welfare Week programs and about child protection.
" 15	"	"
" 20	"	"

(3) Transmit ceremony of written instruction of Town and school, designated for child welfare experiments was held at Kitajima Town on April 22.

(4) Conferences about programs on Child Welfare Week were held at the following date.

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Date	Remark
Apr. 4	Explanation meeting about programs on the week.
" 6	Explanation meeting about programs on the week, for father's class and women class.
" 19	Meeting about health baby contest in the National Hospital.
" 21	Consultation of a performance on Child Welfare Week.
" 25	Consultation of programs on the week in local districts.

(5) Assembly of Shikoku public welfare chief (Division) was held in Tokushima Pref. on April 14.

(6) The conference of examination for nurse was held by the examiners on April 26

(7) About (Negotiation) measure at the Children's Home.

(1) Numbers of children who (returned) entered to the Children's Home are 8 persons.

3 children — to the orphanage ✓
1 child — to the reformatory ✓
2 children — escaped from CW Dormitory
✓ 1 child — temporary trust (CW Worker) guardian
1 child — to his parents' home

(2) 3 children taked in the orphanage ✓
(3) 3 children taked in the reformatory ✓
(4) 7 children trusted by foster-parents ✓
(5) 11 children trusted by child welfare workers ✓
(6) 6 children trusted by child welfare officials ✓
(7) 1 child taked in a institution out of the pref.
(8) 3 children (other measures).

(8) About notice for these children.

(1) 16 children found out by child welfare officials.
(2) 7 children noticed by town and village officers.
(3) 2 children found out by officials of the Child Welfare Center
(4) 2 children noticed by police station and the family court.
(5) 6 children (Misc.)

(3) total 33 children

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9 About foster-parent.

Number of registered foster-parents are 30 cases.

10. About measure for juvenile delingnent.

Nakamura Seiichi and Tauchie Shoichi (both male).
They were taked in the Children's Home but Nakamura escaped from the Home on April 8.

11. Misc.

Circulating bulletins about child welfare week were passed on every home through Town and village.

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Child welfare projects for ~~1949~~ child welfare week of 1949
{ from May 5th ~ May 11th }

① May 5th Child day

Prefactural talks mass meeting for child welfare in Tokushima city

Child festival in Naruto city

② May 6th Child's health day

Circulating medical unit visiting communities for medical examination and care.

Babies contest, in which healthy babies are commended is scheduled to be held ~~at~~ in Itano-~~Gun~~ Gun

③ May 7th Childs' culture day

Culture festival

Drama by children ——— in Miyoshi-gun

" by junior Minsaiiin —— in Mimar-gun

④ May 8th Mother's day

Mother of Tokushima and mother of community are commended,

Thanks-giving meetings for mother in Oe-gun, Naka-gun and Kaifu-gun.

⑤ May 9th Day to commemorate child

planting tree to commemorate the day.

planting trees at child welfare institutions

⑥ May 10th Good children day

Children inmates of welfare institutions are invited to an entertainment meeting in Tokushima city.

Foster parents meeting at Tokushima park.

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⑦ May 11 th Discussion meetings in Katsura and Myodo-guns.

⑧ * Dissemination of idea on child welfare

[A] To set up 'child welfare tower' at the plaza of Tokushima station

[B] Newspaper and radio-broadcast

[C] Movie, slide, minature paper show and pamphlet.

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Women Child Welfare Workers' Meeting
at Bando Town

Place: Oasahiko Shrine, Bando Town, Itano Gun
Date: Nov.13,1948
Attendants: 21 women, woman child welfare workers and members of women's association.
8 officials, from Child Welfare Section, Itano D.O. P.W. section, Child Consultation Center and Red Cross Tokushima Chapter.

Program of the meeting is as follows:

1. Opening address by P.W. chief of Itano D.O.
2. Address by M.G. officer
3. Address by chief of Itano D.O.
4. Speech by Mr. Ichimiya, chief of Child Welfare Section
5. Speech by Mr. Ogawa, child welfare official of Child Consultation Center
6. Speech on the Child Welfare Law
7. Speech on organization of the Mother's Club
8. Speech on organization of Japan Red Cross Service Group
9. Discussion exchanging their opinions

What kind of informations are available for all attendants at the meeting?

1. "Number of case of juveniles handled and disposed under the Child Welfare Law in this prefecture from May 1,1948 to Oct 31,48" issued by the Tokushima Pref. Child Consultation Center.
2. "Mothers' Club Activities" issued by the Child Welfare Section Kencho.
   "Mothers' club activities".
   A. Principal of the Mothers' club activities.
      1. Women's social status.
      2. Nature of women.
      3. Relative connection between mother and child in society,
      4. Womens' place in social mass-work.
   B. Purpose of the activity
      1. Protection of Mother and Child.
      2. Improvement of Daily Living.
      3. Leading and taking care of children.
3. "Organization and management of the Mothers' Club." issued by the Child Welfare Section, Kencho.
4. "Regulation of the Mothers' Club" issued by the Child Welfare Section, Kencho (attached paper).
5. "As to the organization of the Red Cross Service Group" issued by the Japan Red Cross Tokushima Chapter.

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CONSTITUTION OF MOTHERS' CLUB

Article 1:
The name of this association shall be the so-and-so town and village mothers' club.

Article 2:
The office of this club shall be in _____.

Article 3:
The purpose of this club shall be;
to protect mother and child, to raise the standards of daily life and to lead children for their healthy growth physically and mentally.

Article 4:
This club shall carry on the following activities to achieve its purposes.
a. To spread "Kokoro no izumi" movement
b. To protect expectant and mother and to bring into better understanding for the care of children.
c. To prevent juvenile crime and bad environment for children.
d. To protect business women and children and to give good guidance to the family of just mother and child.
e. To stimulate non-attendance pupils to come to school.
f. To have mother's education and discussion.
g. To establish circulating mother's library and child's library.
h. To have "Big mother movement"
i. To commend a good mother in society.
j. To make social environment good and to raise the standard of home life.

Article 5:
The club shall be organized with mother and woman interested in the purpose of this club living in this town or village.

Article 6:
The club shall have the following officers; a president, 2 vice-presidents, some directors and some committees.

Article 7;
The president and 2 vice-presidents shall be elected at the general meeting.

Article 8:
The directors and the committees shallbe requested by the president from members of this club.

Article 9:
The president shall represent this club.
The vice-president shall assist the president and act for him in case of some inconveniences happen to him.

Article 10:
The directors shall form the Director's Meeting and shall deal with club affairs.

Article 11:
The committees shall promote the objects of this club.

Article 12:
The officer's service term shall be for 2 years.
The service term of the predeccessor elected to fill a vacancy occurred in an office shall be the predeccessor's remained one.

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Article 13:
The general meetings of this club shall be convened as necessary to decide the important matters and at least once a year, club works and financial status shall be reported.

Article 14:
The expenditure of this club shall be managed with contribution and the other incomes. Fiscal year of this club shall be from April 1 to March 31 next year.

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As to forming a new local Red Cross Service Group

American Red Cross Service Group has been doing their services for society for more than lo years. Japan Red Cross Society is going to have a local Red Cross Service Groups in each city, town and village with the guidance of American Red Cross Advisor and American Military Government Team.

1. Object:

To promote the welfare and health of the people and to help the sufferers and to collect the relief goods in the event of a disaster.

2. Works:

a. To assist child welfare institutions by sewing, washing and cooking etc.

b. To secure adequate playgrounds and welfare equipments for the care of children.

c. To help the handicaped people by reading books, sewing and washing and so on.

d. To establish community kitchens and day nurseries in the busy farming season.

e. To teach cooking method of nutritious food in each community.

f. To act as aid to nurses in the hospital.

g. To hold training course of public health.

h. To assist the circulating clinic.

i. others. -

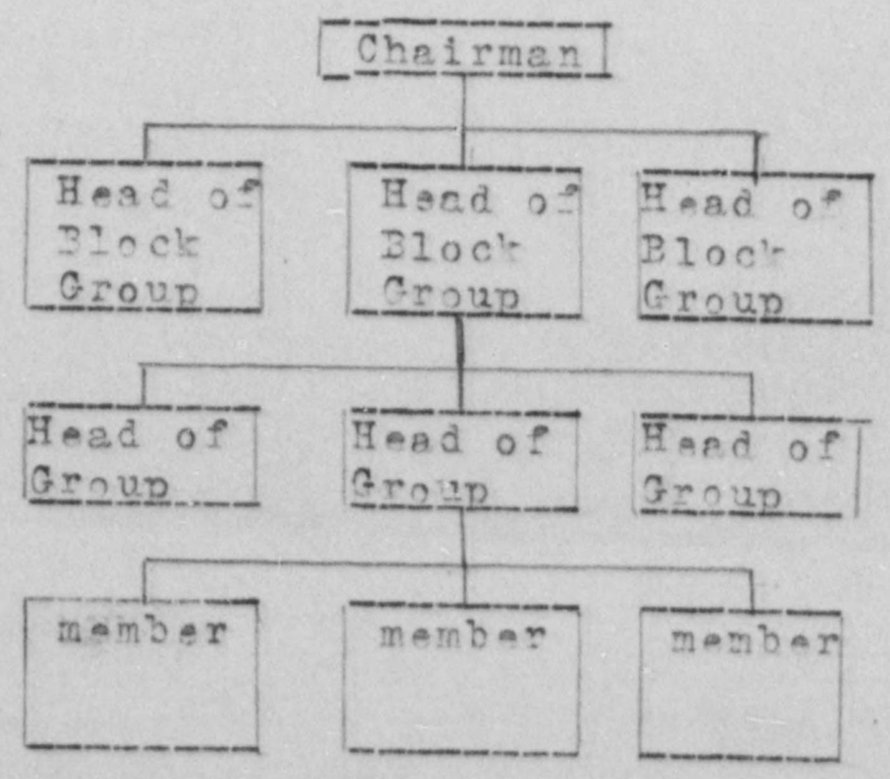
3. Membership:

a. Active center of this group shall be women.

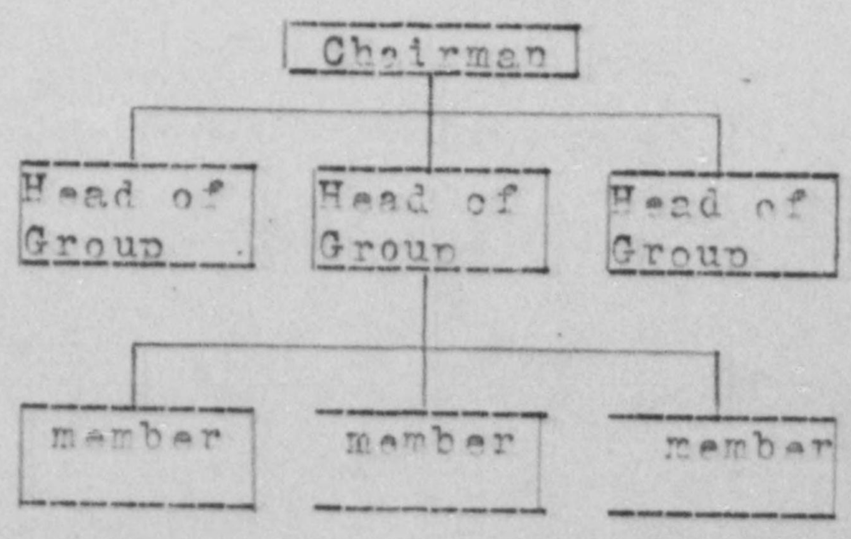
b. Anyone who is interested in the purpose of this group, man or woman, except school boy and girl and student may become an active member of this group. (Because pupil of primary school and middle school and student of high school is a member of Youth and Junior Red Cross in each school.)

4. Organization:

City Service Group



Town & Village Service Group



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5. Operation:

a. Head of group shall acturally do their service in close cooperation with the chairman and head of block group.

b. Chairman and head of block group shall have good connection with welfare institution and organ in need of service of this group to promote activities of this group and shall assist head of group.

6. Reporting:

a. Each member of this group shall have a regular card and shall record service hours in person.

b. Head of group shall make 2 reports , one of which shall be kept and the other shall be given to the chairman at the end of every month.

c. The chairman shall make 2 reports, one of which shall be kept at his office and the other shall be submitted to office of Red Cross Local Chapter.

d. Form of these reports shall be distributed by the local chapter.

7. Commendation and Badge:

The honorable medal shall be given to one recognized as a good worker and commendation ceremony shall be held.

a. Red Cross Service Medal shall be given to one who has served more than 50 hours.

b. Special Service Medal shall be given to one who has served more than 100 hours.

c. Worker of this group shall wear arm-band and badge.

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April 15, 1949

To : Tokushima Military Government Team.

From : Chief of Child Welfare Section,
Tokushima-Ken.

Subject: Re the drive of Child Welfare Week.

I beg to inform you that on the subject matter the notifications were sent to the sides concerned as per attached copies.

Chief of Child Welfare Section,
Tokushima-Ken.

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(J1) No. 262--3

April 8, 1949.

To : Chief of district office, respectively.

From : Chief of Public Welfare Division,
Tokushima-ken.

Subject: Re enforcement of 'Child Welfare Week'
in the 1949--50 fiscal year.

On the subject matter which was requested to you at the meeting of chiefs of district offices held on the other day, the notification to carry out the welfare drive was issued to town or village offices, and Child Welfare institutes respectively on this day as per attached sheet and therefore your possible efforts to encourage them to carry out the drive are being asked.

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(J1) No. 262

April 7, 1949.

To : Mayor, Head of town or village, respectively.

From : Chief of Public Welfare Division,
Tokushima-Ken.

Subject: Re enforcement of 'Child Welfare Week' in the 1949-50 fiscal year.

As May 5th was established as 'Children's Day' in compliance with the law relating to state holidays enforced on and after July 20th, 1948, all the people throughout the country are to develop child welfare drive for a week beginning May 5th with the view of respecting child's personality and trying to make them happy, and at the same time thanking to mothers. So that your best efforts are being asked to carry out this drive as mentioned under.

1. Name: Child Welfare Week in the fiscal year of 1949-50.

2. Object: This is to develop child welfare drive by the nation for a week beginning "Children's Day" (May 5th) which was established as a state holiday. And on "Mothers' Day" (May 8th) the movement of thinking of one's mother and of thanking to her is to be held at the same time.

3. Period: May 5---11.

4. Programs in the Week:

May 5 ------ Child Protection Day

6 ------ Child Health Day

7 ------ Child Cultural Day

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8 ----- Mothers' Day

9 ----- Child Commemorative Day

10 ----- Child intemacy Day

11 ----- Child autonomy Day

5. Program to be performed in town or village

(1) Propaganda and enlightenment by means of putting posters or pictures drawn by school children.

(2) National flag raising at each house --- May 5

(3) Spreading the gist among the public by means of circulating boards.
(The prints used for a circulating board will be distributed separately)

(4) Opening of children welfare rally, lecture meetings, conference for Jido-Iin, school-instructors, mothers' club, and persons concerning children.

(5) Comforting and encouraging families of mother and children, and families of unhappy children.

(6) Holding of a meeting of children, a child festival and an athletic meeting for mothers and children.

(7) Planting a commemorative-tree and spreading foster-parents system.

(8) Consultation for bringing-up of children, health examination of babies (by school physician)

(9) Other various matters touching with real circumstances of a town or a village.

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J1 No. 262--1

April 7, 1949

To : Representative of Child Welfare Agency.

From : Chief of Public Welfare Division,
Tokushima-ken.

Subject: Re enforcement of 'Child Welfare Week'
in the 1949-50 fiscal year.

In this fiscal year the period of a week beginning May 5th (Child Day) was established as 'Child Welfare Week' with the object of respecting child's personality and of making every effort to make children happy, being based on a new sence as a national holiday, and various programs are to be carried out by the prefectural government and the district office, respectively. So that your best consideration is being asked to carry out the programs at your agencies in compliance with the programs under mentioned,

1. Programs in the week:

May 5 -----Child protection Day
6 ---- Child health Day
7 ---- Child cultural Day
8 ---- Mothers' Day
9 ---- Child commemorative Day
10 ---- Child intimacy Day
11 ---- Child autonomy Day

2. Programs to be carried out at an agency.

(1) Excursion or Athletic meeting.
(2) Holding an expression meeting.
(3) Holding child festival.
(4) Health examination.
(5) Planting of a commemorative tree.
(6) Holding a child table-talking meeting.

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(7) Others

And as all child inmates in Tokushima-shi are scheduled to be invited at 1 p.m. on May 10th, you must take it into consideration in case of carrying out programs mentioned above.

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July 27, 1948

To : Public Welfare Chief, Tokushima M.G.T.

From : Chief of Child Sect., Tokushima Ken

Subject: Recent schedule of Child Welfare observance.

Date & time	Place	Subject
29 July, 1948 10:00 a.m.	Matsushima Primary School, Itano-Gun	Child Welfare Training Course: To give a full knowledge of Child Welfare Act to Child Welfare Workers in this district
30 July, 1948 10:00 a.m.	Kitajima-Town Office, Itano-Gun	Child Welfare Training Course meeting: The same reason.
30 July, 1948 10:00 a.m.	Yamase Junior Middle School, Oe-Gun	Child Welfare Training Course: To give a full knowledge of the act to instructors and teachers of junior middle schools and primary schools.
31 July, 1948 13:00 p.m.	Awakoku-jikei-in (Orphanage) Fukushima-Hon-machi, Tokushima City	Child Welfare Worker's meeting.
31 July, 1948 10:00 a.m.	Ichiba junior middle school, Awa-Gun	Child Welfare Training Course: To give a full knowledge of the act to teacher and instructors.

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From 2 Aug., 48 to 7 Aug., 48. From 09:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	Tokushima Normal school, Girls' Department.	Additional training course to 1st term for training nurses of day-nurseries.
From 10 Aug., 48 to 25 Aug., 48.	Unsettled	Training Course to 2nd term for training nurses of day-nurseries

Chief of Child Sect.,
Tokushima Ken

G. Ichimiya

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I7.

In order to make public understand what is the principle of child welfare work, lectures by child welfare committee are expected in the both districts of awa and oe.

On August 5---------at the middle school of Ichiba Town.
On " 6 ----------at Yawata middle school.
On " I0 ----------at Koyadaira Village Office.
On " I2 ----------at Jyokyo Temple in Kamojima Town.
On " I3 ----------at the public hall in Kawata Town.

Mr. ISHIHARA, chief of P.W. section and Mr. NIKI and other staffs of child welfare section will give the lectures.

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July and 60,000 persons were repatriated.
According to the report of the compent, 700
persons were from this prefecture out of
above mentioned repatriates and 600,000
persons are still ~~[illegible]~~ in Russia.
3,600 persons are expected to be from
this prefecture but it is 280 persons
who reported missing of their sons, brothers
and husbands. So, it is not sure that
3,600 persons from this prefecture are
still in Russia. It was estimated ~~[illegible]~~
from the news brought by repatriates and
correspondence from Russia.

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MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM
19 July 1948

Maternal and Child Health Section
Ministry of Welfare

Policy

Future Japan as a civilized peace loving country shall need to have full security of the health of mothers and children.

With the aim of a great reduction of mortality and morbidity of mothers, infants and preschool children of this country and promotion of children's health and development in view, the basic program is to be established and various necessary facilities will be installed within five years.

1. Health measures for pregnant and nursing mothers are to be carried out with special emphasis on the following items:

a. Reduction of maternal and fetal deaths by means of early diagnosis and treatment of toxemias during pregnancy.

b. Reduction of number of miscarriages, premature and stillbirths by means of early diagnosis and treatment of syphilis in pregnant women.

c. To reduce the maternal deaths and stillbirths due to malposition of fetus and hemorrhage of childbirth by improved obstetrical practices.

d. To prevent tuberculosis of mothers and children by diagnosis of pregnant mothers.

2. Measures for the reduction of infant and child deaths shall be carried out with special emphasis on the following points:

a. To reduce the infant deaths due to such outstanding causes as congenital debility, enteritis and diarrhea, pneumonia and congenital syphilis.

b. To prevent all contagious diseases of childhood.

3. For the improvement of constitutional strength of infants and children, emphasis shall be laid on the following points:

a. To provide standards and nutritional guidance for infants so that the supply of cow's milk and milk products to artificially or mixed fed infants will be sufficient and proper.

b. To provide standards for children's food and its distribution to preschool children in order to give them sufficient amount of protein, fat, calcium, iron and vitamins.

Inclosure #3

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Details for Carrying Out

1. Strengthening maternal and child health network.

a. Establishment of Maternal and Child Health Committee.

Maternal and Child Health Committee will be established as a sub-committee of Central Child Welfare Board for the study of permanent plans for decreasing death rates and improving health conditions of pregnant and nursing mothers, infants, and preschool children, and promoting maternal and child health services.

b. Strengthening administrative organization.

Maternal and Child Health Section will be established in every Prefectural Health Bureau, where officials in charge of health for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and preschool children and a physician for crippled children shall be staffed.

c. Expansion and adjustment of the network for maternal and child health guidance (to be accomplished in three years).

(1) Expansion of maternal and child health services in each public health center.

(a) Personnel for maternal and child health services.

Following members are to be staffed in each public health center: two second-class technical officials - obstetrician and pediatrician (now being one in number), two third-class clerical officials (now being zero in number, so far as maternal and child health services are concerned), and two midwives in charge of child health guidance (now being two) and two midwives in charge of health guidance for pregnant women and nursing mothers (now being one).

(b) Adjustment of equipment and personnel necessary for visiting services in health centers.

Equipment and personnel readjustments for workable plan shall be made for health centers to carry out visiting services of health examinations and health guidance for pregnant women, infants and preschool children in the given areas.

2. Thoroughgoing health guidance for mothers and children.

a. Thoroughgoing health guidance for pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and preschool children by means of the Maternal and Child Handbooks. For this purpose Maternal and Child Handbooks will be distributed for all infants and preschool children up to six years of age during 1948 and 1949.

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b. Compilation of a manual for health guidance of pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and preschool children.

Manual for health guidance of pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and preschool children will be made and health guidance will be carried out as follows:

(1) Pregnant women

Complete medical examinations shall be given twice for a pregnancy - at an early and a late stage. Any finding at the first examination shall be followed up by monthly or more often examinations by physicians.

In addition to the above, health guidance by midwives once a month during pregnancy shall be encouraged.

(2) Nursing mothers

Besides health guidance by a midwife in the post-partum period, an examination and guidance by physicians shall be given for each nursing mother within two months after delivery.

(3) Infants and preschool children.

(a) Health guidance by visiting nurses shall be given for each infant of less than one month of age.

(b) General Examinations shall be given to all the infants and preschool children twice a year, and any finding shall be followed up by monthly or oftener examinations done by a physician.

(c) For the prevention of special diseases, preventive injections and other necessary measures shall be taken for infants and preschool children.

Methods to carry out.

(1) The health guidances as mentioned above are to be carried out chiefly by public health centers; but, in order to fill in the gaps visiting services as mentioned in paragraph 1, Item c, (b) will take an active part.

(2) Cooperation of private physicians and midwives will be secured in each local community through Medical Association and Midwife Division of the National Association for Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Clinical Nurses, etc.

3. Agencies for Maternal and Child Health (five year program)

a. Lying-in Agencies - approximately 22,000 beds.

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Lying-in agencies with 23,500 beds (out of which total number of existing beds is deducted) in the whole country are planned to be established at the rate of 30 beds for each 100,000 population, so as to meet the need of pregnant women with abnormal delivery (20 percent) and those who are in need of public aid (11 percent), (total estimated number of these pregnant women are 730,000).

b. Infant homes - approximately 25,000 beds.

Infant homes with 26,500 beds (out of which total number of existing beds is deducted) in the whole country are planned to be established, at the rate of 35 beds for each 100,000 population, so as to meet the need of the infants in need of special care with medical, social or economical reason.

c. Homes for weak children- approximately 18,600 beds.

Homes for weak children with 22,000 beds (out of which total number of existing beds is deducted) in the whole country. A home with 100 beds at least shall be established in each prefecture.

d. Homes for crippled children - approximately 11,000 beds.

Homes for crippled children with 11,700 beds (out of which total number of existing beds is deducted) in the whole country are planned to be established, at the rate of 15 beds for each 100,000 population, so as to meet the need of crippled children in need of special care.

4. Measures for the improved nutrition of pregnant and nursing mothers and infants and children.

These measures aim at the promotion of secretion of breast milk, the reduction of infant and child death caused by gastric disturbances and the promotion of development by better nutrition.

a. Establishment of the committee for the nutrition of mothers and children.

Adequate supply of protein, fat and calcium for pregnant and nursing mothers shall be planned and carried out and discussions on the plan for the problems of the production, quality and distribution of food for infants and children shall be made.

b. Perfect rationing of cow's milk products for artificially and mixed fed infants.

c. To bring up the rationing of food for the infants at weaning period (6 - 12 months after birth) adequate in kind and quantity.

d. To provide a complete supply of protein, fat, calcium and vitamins for preschool children.

5. Improvement of maternal and child health technique.

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For the purpose of improving the maternal and child health technique, the following training courses will be given for the workers concerned;

a. Health administration officials (central and prefectural).

(1) Central - (a) Training courses for prefectural officials in charge of maternal and child health. One week course in Tokyo (in the fiscal year of 1948).

Central - (b) Training course for health center officials in charge of maternal and child health. In each block, one week course (in the fiscal year of 1948).

(2) Prefectural- (a) Training courses for the workers concerned with maternal and child health, such as private physicians and midwives. In each prefecture (these courses are to be consigned with the National Association of Midwives, P.H.N. and Clinical Nurses) (In the fiscal year of 1949).

(a) Training courses for child welfare workers and others concerned in each prefecture. (The course will be consigned with Minsei-iin Association) (In the fiscal year of 1949).

b. Technical officials concerning maternal and child health service in health centers.

(1) Training courses for the physicians in charge of maternal and child health service in health centers.

Training courses of special technique are to be given. Three-month course for maternal health and three-month for child health.

(2) Training courses for the public health nurses and midwives in charge of maternal and child health services. Three-month course for each.

The training courses mentioned in 5b are to be consigned with the Aiiku-Kai, and are to be completed in three years after 1949.

6. Diffusion of maternal and child health thoughts.

a. Maternal and child health care.

A car loaded with educational materials for maternal and child health is planned to go around in each village or town.

The whole country is to be divided into eight blocks; one car is allotted for each block.

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Motion pictures and lantern slides.

b. Production of motion pictures and lantern slides for maternal and child health.

c. Radio and press, etc.

Maternal and child health education through radio and papers in central and local districts.

d. Printed materials for health guidance.

Printed materials for the education of maternal and child health such as advice cards for babies in weaning period, and other leaflets, pamphlets and posters are to be distributed through health centers, schools and women's organizations.

8. Public Health measures for the special problems of mothers and children to be considered.

In order to take necessary steps for the prefectures with high mortality like Aomori and ten other prefectures, investigations on the actual conditions will be made and measures necessary will be acted upon.

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CHILD WELFARE FUNCTION
KAMOJIMA TOWN

Inspected by Miss Keiko
16 July 1948

ADMINISTRATION

1. Organizational chart of the Public Welfare Section, Kamojima Town(Child Welfare is handled by the Pub. Wel. Section) is as follows;

Mr. Ikuo Yagita, Chief
General and housing

Mr. Yoshiichi Ishihara, Clerk
Child Welfare, Public Assistance, Social Education and so on.

Mr. Hitoomi Shizuka, Clerk
Assistant to Chief and to Mr. Ishihara

2. Responsibility of each person is not clearly defined in the office and when they have an object they work together.

3. Background of the welfare staff is as follows:

Yagita, age 43, has a middle school education, has bben in public welfare 3 years.

Ishihara, age 41, has a middle school education, has been in public welfare just several days.

Shizuka, age 20, has a middle school education, has been in public welfare 1 years and 10 months.

4. There is no woman employed by the section.

5. Public welfare man make reports to the chief in writing or verbally but not regularly. Chief usually check the reports prepared by his staff and he submits them to the mayor.

6. Records in the office are filed according to the subjects and numbered and indexed.

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7. Mr. Yagita, chief , is responsible for keepking the records current.

8. Except Minsei-iin Meeting that is held once a month regularly, there is no regular meeting of the public welfare section.

9. Pamphlets regarding the Child Welfare Law has been distributed to all Minsei-iin some time ago. Therfore, the chief believes that Minsei-iin and his staff are familiar with the provisions of the Child WelfareLaw; but not the general public in the community. There is no steps to publish the Child Welfare Law to town people at thie time.

FINANCIAL

1. Mr. Yagita, chief of the P.W. Section and an accountant of this town office audit the expenditures monthly.

INSTITUTIONS

1. There are two welfare institutions in Kamojima town; Kamojima Fujin Home(lying-in agency) & Kamojima Kani Jyutaku(Poor House).
P.W.official visit these institutions some time a month.

2. He believes thete is no serious peoblems regarding children in the community.
No cases concerned with vagrant has been handled by his section during the past month.

MIS.

1. There is no special paln regarding child welfare underway.
P.W. chief clams that he thinks the C.W.L. is not so worth for such small town in the rural area.

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TRANSLATION OF A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU TITLED

"What is Child Welfare Law?"

1. Making Children Happy.

All Japanese children should grow up to become good citizens with love and protection of their parents. But there are some children who have no parents or whose parents are unable to bring up their children because of various reasons.

It is stated in the law that all Japanese children will be brought up happily. The state will assume the parental responsibility in care of those unfortunate children.

Child Welfare Law was promulgated on 12 December 1947, and a part was enacted from 1 January 1948 and the all law was enacted on 1 April 1948.

2. Who will protect Children?

It's parents' responsibility to take care of children but who will protect orphans? What will you do if there are undesirable persons in the environment exerting bad influence on children although their parents are trying to give them proper care. The fact that social influence on children is as strong as parental influence can be proved by the cases of parents who are ignorant of their children's delinquent behaviours.

Citizens - Children belong to all citizens

All citizens of the nation must protect children, it is stated in the beginning of Child Welfare Law, "It is the duty of all citizens of the Nation to have children born and grown up with healthy mind and body." If the neighbor's children become bad, yours will become bad, too, because of their influence. In order to make your children good, you must make the neighbor's good. It is the responsibility of all citizens of the nation to make children happy.

Nation, Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages - public servant for children

The Law states "the Nation and the local public bodies are responsible as well as guardians of children for their healthy growth." The first responsibility in care of child rests upon parents or legal guardians. But in case of inadequate guardianship or of lack of it, it is the responsibility of nation and prefectures to provide care they need. The business affairs of Child Welfare Law are caaried on chiefly by Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Children's Section of prefecture and Children's section of City, Town and Village (Sometimes by Social Affairs Section, Welfare Section). They will make plans to solve children's problems.

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Child Welfare Board (Jido Fukushi Iinkai) - public opinion for children

Child Welfare Board acts as a consultant for the Government taking the public opinion into consideration in order to make children happy. They will make study of the problems of children, expectant mothers and women in confinement and also promote children's happiness. There are the Central Child Welfare Board in Ministry of Welfare and the Local Child Welfare Board in Prefectures. The members of committee consist of the officials in the related fields and others who are interested in welfare of children.

Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Workers - Counsultants for Children

They are concerned with any problems related to children, expectant mothers or women in confinement and will give them care and guidance. Child Welfare officials are the Payed Government Officials who specialize in children's problem working outside of the Government Office. Child Welfare Workers are Minsei-iin who have good understanding of the problems of children. Both of them are stationed in all the parts of Japan. Child Welfare Workers are in every village and town.

Child Welfare Center - Scientific Protection with Love for Child

All the problems of children are dealt here. After thorough studies of children from various angles - physical, mental, environmental, and educational, the best plans are made for them. According to the plans, they will receive care and guidance. Child Welfare Officials or Child Welfare Workers may make referral to Child Welfare Centers. Or Child Welfare Centers may be contacted directly.

Child Welfare Agencies - Happy and Cheerful Agencies for Children

Child Welfare Agencies include those for protection of Orphans, and mentally or physically handicapped children, and for providing recreations. These agencies must conform to the minimum standard given in the law and ordinance in order to have them provide children with loving care and education which are given in normal family life. Agencies which are found not functioning properly will have to be discontinued and the work of good agencies will be encouraged.

Foster Parents - Persons who bring up Children

Orphans or children with inadequate guardians may be brought up by the persons who are willing to take care of them. This expenses will be paid by the prefecture These who wish to become foster parents send the applications to the governors and their names will be registered.

3. How to Safe-Guard Happiness of Children

Maternal and Child Handbood-Mother's Health at first

Maternal and Child Handbook will be given to expectant mothers as soon as they report their pregnancy to the city, town or village office. This handbook

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is used to protect health of mother and child - protection of mother during the pregnancy and confinement and of child from birth until he reaches the school age. The health instructions they receive from doctors, midwives, and public health nurses are recorded in the Handbook. The health guidance is given free of charge to those who cannot afford to pay for. This Handbook is needed in order to receive specially rationed articles.

Agencies for Maternity Care - Confinement at Hospitals

It is desirable to have confinement at hospitals. There are maternity hospitals for these who cannot afford private hospitals.

Infant Homes (Nyuji-in)

Infant Homes take care of the babies whose parents cannot bring them up from some reasons and orphan babies.

Homes for Mothers and Children (Boshi-Ryo) - For Mothers and Children with no Fathers.

Widows with children can bring up their children living in Homes for mothers and children receiving the aid for livelihood.

Day Nurseries - Children at Day Nurseries while Mothers work.

Day nursaries take care of their children while their mothers are working or who cannot receive adequate care during the day time.

Children's Recreational Agencies - Plays for Children.

These agencies provide wholesome supervised plays which promote mental and physical growth of children. After children come home from kindergartens, day nurseries, or schools, they can spend happy hours there. Play is the mental nourishment for children. Inadequate plays are often responsible for children's delinquency.

Homes for Dependent Children (Yogo Shisetsu), Foster Parents - Taking the place of Parent.

Orphans, children without proper guardians, maltreated, forced into anti-social behaviours, or who will be happier when they are separated from their parents are brought up by foster parents or in Homes for Dependent Children.

Homes for Feeble-minded Children - Care of Mind.

Children of sub-normal mentality may be trained to be independent or made to minimize their dependency in the future by proper education developing their good points at specializing agencies.

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Homes for Physically Handicapped Children (Ryoiku Shisetsu) - Care of Body

Homes for physically handicapped children include agencies for delicate children, agencies for crippled children which give them the treatment to minimize their handicaps and provide them with vocational training in order to make them independent in the future, and for the blind and the deaf and dumb which give them vocational training.

Home for Juvenile Training and Education - Society is Responsible for Bad Children

Delinquent children or those who have tendencies for becoming delinquent must be removed from their bad environment and treated at the early stage. Otherwise they will exert bad influence on the society. Homes for Juvenile Training and Education give these children tender care and education which will make them good children.

Do not have the Children Without Guardians on Street - Early Discovery

It is asked to report to a Child Welfare Center when children without guardians being abused by the guardians, or forced into anti-social behaviours are found. It may be reported to policemen, child welfare workers, or child welfare officials. These children must have propoer care before they accuire deep rooted bad habits or develop unfortunate personality traits.

Consultation, Guidance - Don't put off consultation

When consultations are made concerning children, expectant mothers and women in confinement, Child Welfare Officials or Child Welfare Workers may give them guidance or refer them to child welfare centers, child welfare agencies or other proper agencies. Or the persons with the problems may go directly to Child Welfare Centers or Child Welfare Agencies. Child Welfare Workers will arrange free care for the poor who are unable to pay for hospital care or baby's care at Infant Home.

Do not Abuse Children - Bad Adult will be punished

Those who violate the law which forbid maltreatment of children are punished.

4. Let's bring up the future citizens healthy.

Japan has started reconstruction of the nation as a cultural nation. It is important to bring up the children of today healthy because they are responsible for the future development of Japan. It seems difficult to understand the meaning of the cultured nation, but it may be easily understood in terms of a happy nation for children. To make children happy is a means to establish a cultured nation and at the same time the fact that children are happy proves that the country is already cultured. Let's think about a happy peaceful home built around children. A

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cultured nation must be like this. When children are neglected, even rich homes become dreary places. A nation with many delinquent children can not be called cultured nation. Since the old time there was a tendency to think children as the center of family life in Japan. The culture of a nation is determined by the fact whether or not children receive proper care. Children are the treasure of the nation. Let's bring up children happily, for establishment of cultured Japan!

What do they do at Children's Bureau?

Children are the national treasures. The future development of Japan rest on their shoulders. However, after the war due to the poverty of peoples' livelihood children became mentally and physically unhealthy. Especially there was a sudden increase in the number of war, and repatriated orphans, delinquent and vagrant children. Therefore, Children's Bureau was established on March 1947, in Ministry of Welfare in order to promote welfare of children. At present there are four sections in the Bureau - Planning Section, Foster Care Section, Child Care Section, and Maternal and Child Health Section.

Planning Section

Since the fundamental purpose of child welfare law is to make all homes happy places built around children with parental love and all child welfare agencies to be made cheerful agencies with the supports of citizens, this section is carrying on various kinds of work for promotion of children's welfare and dissemination of the idea of child welfare in order to give a better understanding of children to the citizens and to have them built their daily life around children. The business affairs of Child Welfare Board, child welfare officials, child welfare workers and child welfare centers are administered in this Section. Research and statistics concerning children, coordination and adjustment necessary for promotion of welfare of children are also carried on by this Section.

Foster Care Section

This section administers the business affairs of all Japan relating to protection of children including care and protection of orphans, vagrant and feeble-minded children, prevention of juvenile delinquency, education and protection of juvenile delinquents, prevention of cruelty to children and foster parents. It coordinates and gives guidance to the agencies for protection of children, for feeble-minded children, foster parents and homes for juvenile education and protection. Also it handles the business affairs relating the material necessary for protection of children, including the building material for establishing child welfare agency, and all the material to be used for children or for agencies.

Child Care Section

It coordinates and gives guidance to the work of day nurseries, homes for mothers and children, agencies for children's recreation, protection of foundlings

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The training program of nursery teachers and establishment of the standard for nursery teachers are handled here. It is working toward higher standard for child welfare.

Maternal and Child Health Section.

This section deals with all the affairs concerning protection of health of expectant mothers and women in confinement and babies including maternal and child handbook, health instructions, special nutrients, prevention of diseases, etc., and also health problems of children in general. It coordinates and supervises infant homes, maternity agencies, and agencies for handicapped children. The work concerning prevention of still birth, premature birth and miscarriage, their statistics, and guidance and supervision of midwives belongs to this section.

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GRANT-IN-AID FOR SCHOOL LUNCH

"46,579 school children in this prefecture have school rations, and they have four times rations in city and 3 times in village with the charge of 2 yen a time. Those who fall under Daily life Security Law need not pay the charge. But many parents of children who are not fall under the law can never afford to pay the charge. So a half charge subsidy of 390,000 yen is expected to reckon up for them by prefecture.

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(1)

Round Table meeting of the persons concerned to child welfare.

Date; on 8 July, 1948.

Place; at Tokushima Pref. Child Guide Office.

1. Speech;

Public announcement of study on reports of observation results, by NIKI Observer.

Public announcement of study by way of Mr. Clepeirn's method, by MATSUURA Instructor.

2. Consulting articles;

(1) About continual holding of study meeting of the persons concerned.

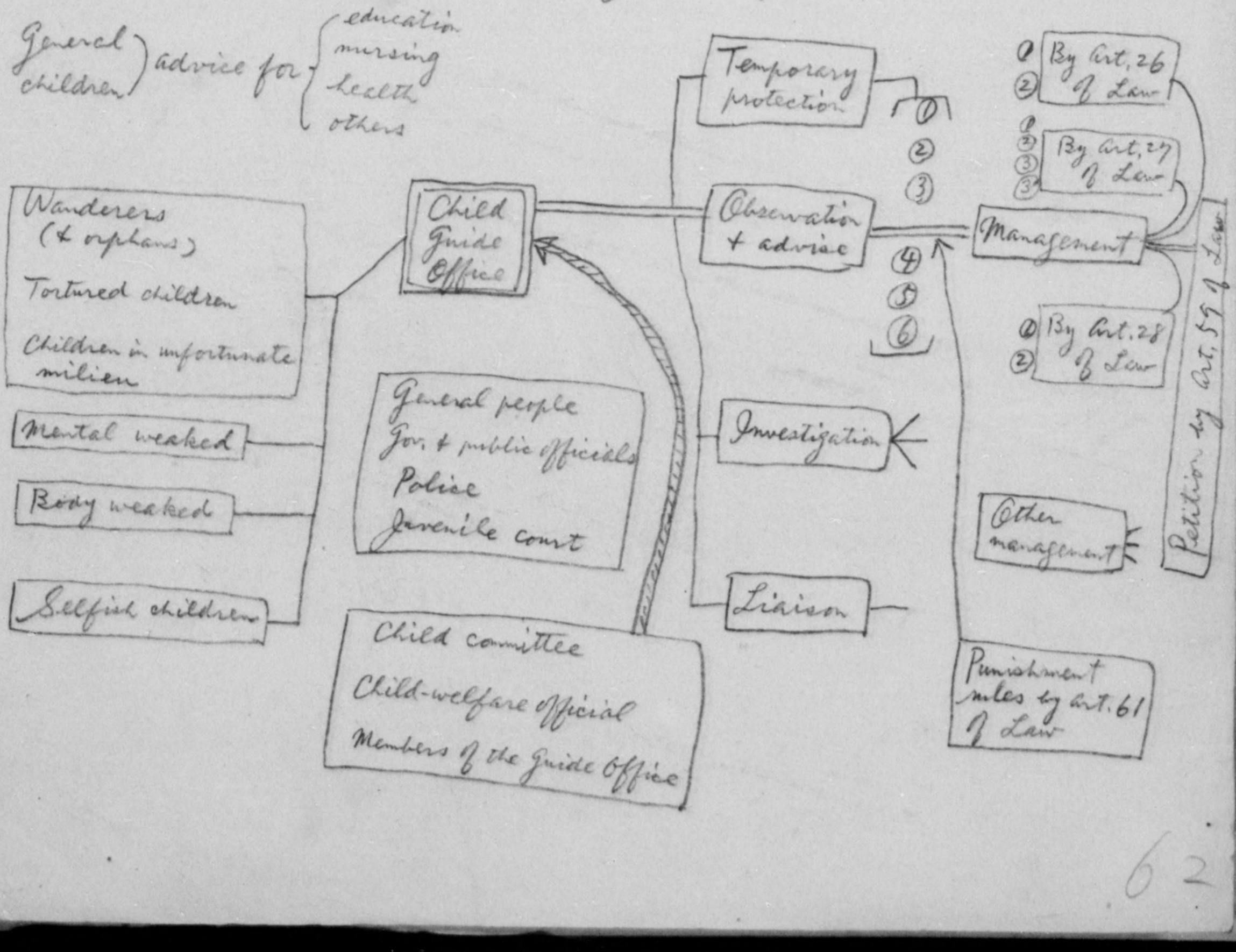
(2) Public announcement of opinions on management of each installations.

(3) Conference for exchange of children in each installation.

(4) Mutual exchange of opinions on strengthening of each phases, culture, emotional education and re-eduction etc in each installation.

(5) About establishment plan of mental science study office.

Function of Child Guide Office.



Consulting on children

1. Advice
2. Observation
3. Temporary protection

1. General Affairs Div.

(1) Misc. Sec.
(2) Secretary Sec.
(3) Accounts Sec.

(Application of removal; reports; informations; introduction etc)

2. Consulting Div.

(1) Advice on health (baby & children)
(2) " on culture (Children taken on and observation)
(3) Liaison ~~between~~ among welfare installations (Trusting & sending; investigation of relatives; change of management)
(4) Conference for management (Chief, observers, nurses, officials)
(5) Finding of trusting places (Investigation of foster parents; Previous engagement of hospital; boy-workers' houses etc)
(6) after-protection (Documents + calling)

1. Trusting to foster-parents
2. Nursing house
3. Protection installation
4. Inst. for mental weaked
5. Teaching & protecting house
6. Installations for blind, deaf & dumb
7. Juvenile court
8. Hospital
9. Hospital for mental disease
10. Life protection installation
11. Houses for mother & children etc.

3. Culture Div.

(1) Life direction (Hygiene, recreation, resting)
(2) Direction by lessons (Story-telling etc)

4. Study Div.

(1) Conference of persons concerned to children. (School + police; communal; child welfare installations)
(2) Diffusion of cultural thought (Individuals; homes; parties; PTA etc)

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Theory

§1. Two objects of study: pure theoritical study and practical one for human welfare,

§2. Aim of observation and direction: it is in making a social (complete) man keeping social peace and order, having ~~professional~~ professional experiment as a public people,

§3. Observing points: 1. Study of cause
2. Fore-seeing
3. Present direction (to strengthen and correct),

§4. Complete personal observation;
1. Personality (Mental + physical individual character; milieu)
2. Generative observation; Inheritance; and historical and social dynamical investigation,
3. Phenomenal observation; Pathologic and processional investigation,

§5. On testing method of individual character;
In order to understand individual character, its milieu, growing, inteligence, learning, character etc must be studied from point of ~~physiology~~ and its body from point of medical theory;

§6. Inteligent test; ① Tanaka·Binet's test and Tanaka·B's test,

§7. Investigation of growth and milieu; Circumstancial conditions; Growth; Life-condition.

§8. Examination of ~~emotion~~ (or feeling and will) and character;
Externality & internality ---- Dr. Yung.
Isolating & sublimating temper, & irritating temper ---- Dr. Kretschmer.
(A) ~~Examination~~ Test of inclination
(B) " of emotion
(C) " of will and temper
(D) Cleperin·Uchida's test
(E) Projective test (For instance; Rol. Schack Method),
(F) Miyake's character indication test method,

On cause of generation of wrong children.

1. Congenital cause
   (A) Inheritance
   (B) Physical lack
2. Posterior cause
   (A) Home and milieu,
   (B) School life,
   (C) Social circumstances,

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Observation on social unfit children.

(1) Difference with special children.

(1) Characteric of special children.

(A) Generating condition of action.

(B) Action itself.

Special children { blind children, mental worked.

(2) Characteric of social unfit children.

(A) It is accompanied with appreciation for action.

First type → Children act anti-socially → wanderer, selfish children etc.

Action of selfish children

(A) Criminal deeds ---- Stealing, gambling abusing, smoking etc.

(B) Selfish deeds ---- Idleness, resistance, sexual ill manners, falsehood etc.

Second type → non-social children.

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児童福祉関係者打合せ座談会

徳島県児童相談所に於て（昭和二十三年七月八日）

一、御話

鑑別結果報告研究発表……仁木鑑別員

クレペリンに対する研究発表……松浦教官

二、協議事項

1、関係者研究打合せ会の経緯的開催について

2、各施設経営上の努力点。苦心点。希望要望点の発表と意見交換

3、各施設収容児童変更交換に対する打合

4、各施設の文化部面情操教育部面更生部面等の増強に対する意見交換

5、同志による精神科学研究所設立案について

77 5013

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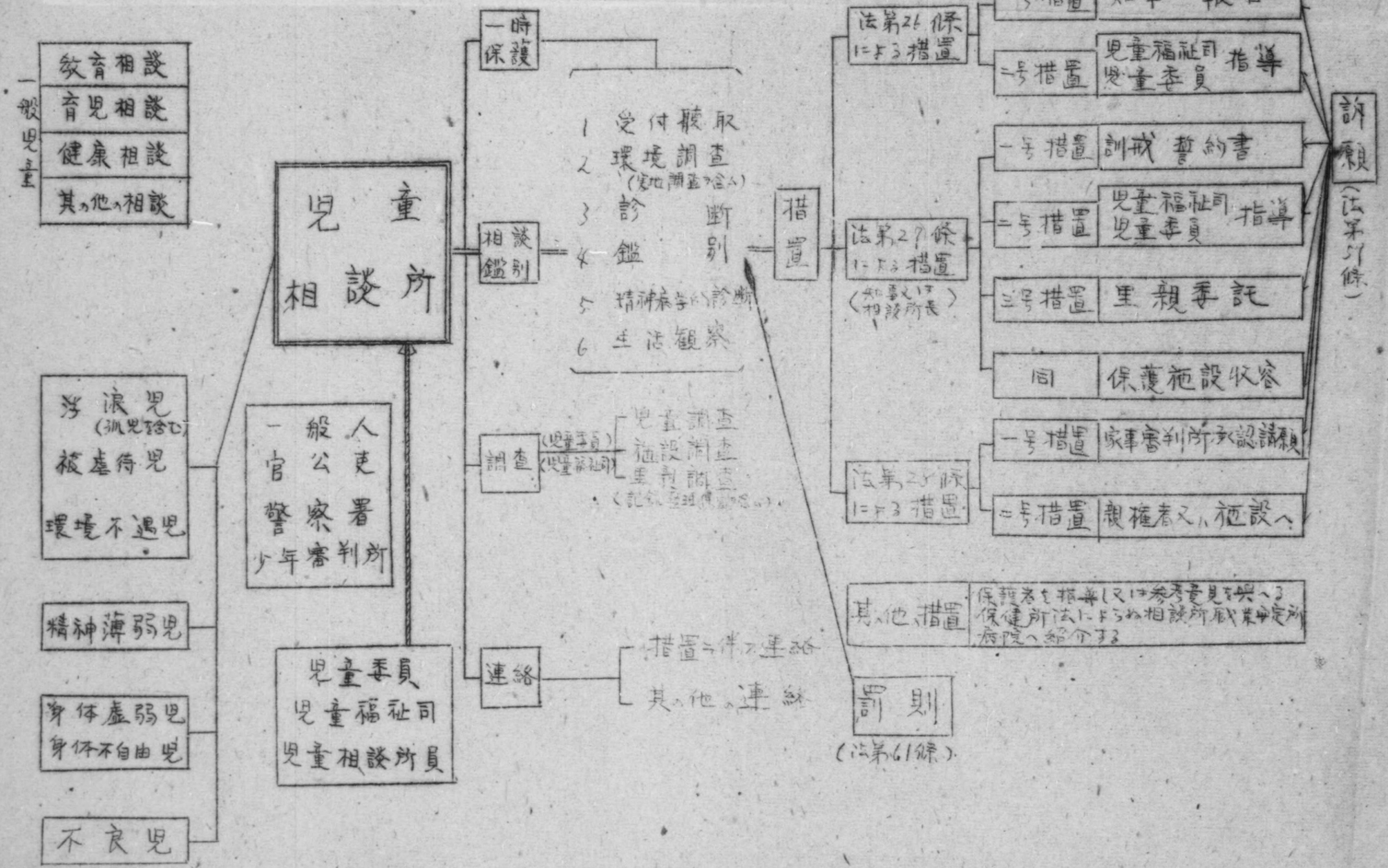
『児童相談所の機能』



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児童相談

- 1 相談
- 2 鑑別
- 3 時保護

(1) 庶務部

- (1) 庶務
- (2) 文書
  - (1) 送致書 移轉申告
  - (2) 報告書 通知書
  - (3) 紹介 其ノ他
- (3) 会計

(2) 相談部

- (1) 健康相談
  - (1) 一般乳児相談
  - (2) 所内児童相談
- (2) 教養相談
  - (1) 問題の児童相談
  - (2) 鑑別
- (3) 福祉施設聯絡
  - (1) 児童委託及送致
  - (2) 措置の近親の調査
  - (3) 措置の変更調査
- (4) 措置協議会
  - (1) 所長
  - (2) 鑑別員及事務係員
  - (3) 母母（経過観察者）
  - (4) 施設の長
  - (5) 児童課員
- (5) 委託先開拓
  - (1) 里親受付調査
  - (2) 病院等の予約
  - (3) 勤労少年宿舎等
- (6) 爾後保護
  - (1) 文書
  - (2) 訪問

(3) 教養部

- (1) 生活指導（衛生娯楽休養）
- (2) 学修指導（お話 其ノ他）

(4) 研究部

- (1) 児童関係者協議会
  - (1) 学校警察
  - (2) 区市町村
  - (3) 児童福祉施設
- (2) 児童関係資料蒐集（年報及月報を含む）
- (3) 教養思想普及
  - 個人家庭
  - 團体（PTA等）

- (1) 里親委託
- (2) 乳児院
- (3) 養護施設
- (4) 精神薄弱児施設
- (5) 療育施設（肢体不自由児 盲聾唖児）
- (6) 教護院（男女）
- (7) 少年審判所
- (8) 普通病院
- (9) 精神病院
- (10) 生活保護施設
- (11) 母子寮 その他

§ 鑑別点.
1. 原因の究明
2. 將来の予測
3. 現在の指導（伸バス点、矯メル点）

§ 全人的考察.
1. 人となり（身心の個性、環境）
2. 発生的考察 ―――― 縦断的診断
(イ) 遺伝、吟味
(ロ) 歴史的・経過的な而も社会力学的関係の吟味
3. 現象的考察 ―――― 横断的診断
(イ) 臨床的吟味（意識的表現）
(ロ) 経過的吟味（無意識界をも含む）

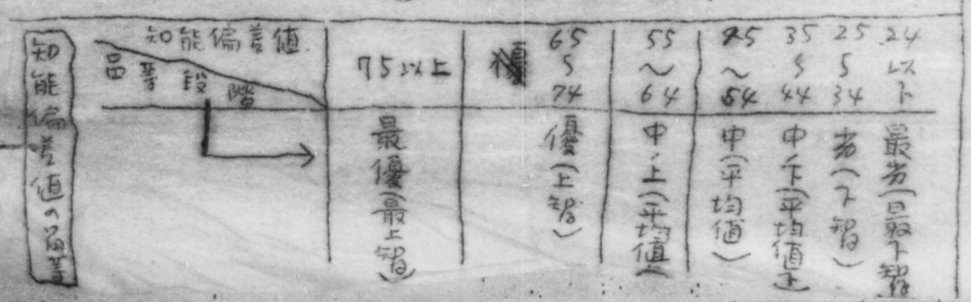
性格とは比較的恒常性のある精神的態度であつて人がその社会的環境の場に於て現実的に又過去に於て稍固有な姿勢態を示すものであり更に將来への行動傾向を予示するものである。

§ 個性検査法に就て。

個性教育の基礎として先ず個性調査を行うことが必要である。個性調査とは個性を正しく理解するために行ふ綜合的調査である。

個性を理解するためにどうしても缺くことのできない項目としては、環境生育・身体・知能・学習・性格（情意性・社会性）etc の項目が擧げられる。この中身体の方面は身体検査の問題として医学の方から専門的に研究されて居りそれ以外が理学的対象となり得る。

§ Inteligent test （① Tanaka・Binet's test
② Tanaka・B's test.



知能偏差値の角等	知能偏差値 / 品等段階	75以上	65〜74	55〜64	45〜54	35〜44	25〜34	24以下
		最優（最上智）	優（上智）	中上（平均値）	中（平均値）	中下（平均値下）	劣（下智）	最劣（最下智）

品等段階	I.Q
天才又ハ準天才	140以上
最優秀智	130—139
優秀智	120—129
平均智上	110—119
平均智	90—109
平均智下	80—89
劣等又ハ境界児	70—79
魯鈍 痴愚、白痴（精神薄弱児）	60—0

ターマンの智能指数分布

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理論

§二つの研究目的.（学術研究の目的には二つある。眞理追求のための純粋学術的研究と人間生活の福祉に役立たせるための実際的研究とである。

§鑑別・指導の目標

一体人が生活するには自分の周圍の人とか物とか色々な環境・境界をよく知り領会して［知覚.注意・領会力］自分が前に経験した過去の記憶等と関聯して［記憶・聯想］そこに色々と考へを巡らして判断して推理し［思考力・関係概念分析綜合］そうして自分のこれからの生活行動を考へ出し組立て拓いて行く様な［学習・想像・洞察力）能力が必要であり（知能.体験）更に心の中には確かりした自分と云ふものを有つて居つてむやみに動ぜず（自我体験）而も社会的に他と協調し他を尊重し己れの義務と責任とを重んじて社会の安寧秩序を保つて行く様な文化人（情意体験.性格）であることが肝要である。而も又自分及社会のために生産活動を営み得る様な公民（職業的体験）である必要がある。従つて児童を指導すると云ふことは斯様な人物へとその持てる個性を覚醒せしめ陶冶することであらねばならぬ。

§鑑別点。
1. 原因の究明
2. 將来の予測
3. 現在の指導（伸バス点.矯メル点）

§ 全人的考察.
1. 人となり（身心の個性。環境）
2. 発生的考察 ―――― 縦断的診断
   (イ) 遺伝.吟味
   (ロ) 歴史的・経過的な而も社会力学的関係の吟味
3. 現象的考察 ―――― 横断的診断

を外观へ投射して他人、又は他の存在のうちにその動因をみとめることである。此の方法は一定の場面を構成し種々なる材料を準備して身振りや口頭でそれに反応せしめて自然に内的な思考や感情を表現せしめ様とするものである。かゝる方法は臨床心理学者に依つて診断及び治療のためにも用ひられて居る。

3.B. 人形とか、各種の家具、両親や子供の写真などを配置した場面を作り（種々なる遊戯場面が好んで用ひられる。）その中で児童が如何に行動するかを观察する。

その他、
- 自由畫
- 各種の写真
- 未完成の物語
- 指絵具（finger paint）
- 粘土細工

児童の遊び、想像的行動及び作品は偶然生れるものでなく、児童の知的、情的生活の中にひそんでゐる確たる源泉から生れ出るものである。

（註へ）　性格の科学的指導法。（主として三宅鉱一博士のを基礎として）

性格徴標の中個有徴標といふのは心情医学の观点に立てば、心情に弱い個所のあることを物語つてゐるのである。
而して「心情の弱さ」と云ふものは価値判断の观点に立てば、実際生活に於ては短所として現はれるけれども長所としても現はれうるものである。
　従来の常識的指導法では、或る子供の性格に何等かの短所を発見すること、この短所を直接に矯正し様とするのが通例であるが、そうした仕方は心情の自然法則を無視した非科学的方法であつて子供の心情を徒らに刺戟して心情的健康の低下を来して不幸な結果を招くことさへ稀でない。　そこで子供の性格の科学的指導法とは次の様な順序で運ぶのである。

1. 教育的見地から実際生活に於ける長所と短所とを区別して見定める。
2. 性格徴標予診用紙によつて固有徴標を明かにし、
3. 実際生活に於ける短所が如何なる種類の固有徴標から来て居るかを探り
4. 別表固有徴表現様式によつて當該固有徴標が長所としては如何に現われうるかを知り
5. 長所として自然に現はれ得る様な場を与へる。

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§ 環境・生育の調査　　環境條件.　　生育・生活條件.
§ 情意性格の検査　　(乖離性気質・躁鬱性気質 (クレッチメル)
　　内向性・外向性 (ユング)

(イ) 向性検査.
(ロ) 情緒性検査.
(ハ) 意志気質検査.
(ニ) クレペリン・内田検査.
(ホ) Projective Test.　　例, ロールシャハ法.
(ヘ) 三宅式性格徴標予診法.

註(ホ)　精神分析学方面から見て幼児期に於ける親子の愛情関係がみたされると子供は色々の異常行動を示す様になる。その異常行動の動因に就て子供は勿論理解をもつてゐない。それは下意識にいそんで居りそれが外部に異常行動となつて表はれる。
例。異常な食欲昂進は多くの場合親の愛情のかけている時に愛情の代償として食物をとり入れる様になることがたしかめられた。この様な下意識の動因を発見することは成人の場合にくらべて甚だ困難なことになる。これには通常の精神分析的方法即ち夢判断、自由聯想法etcが用いられない。
それにかわつて、児童の異常行動を理解するのに最もひろく用いられるのは Projective test である。Projection (投射) とは、下意識にある色々の動因例。反感・敵意・愛情etc.を外境へ投射して他人又は他の存在のうちにその動因をみとめることである。此の方法は一定の場面を構成し種々なる材料を準備して身振りや口頭でそれに反応せしめて自然に内的な思考や感情を表現せしめる様とするものである。かゝる方法は臨床心理学者に依つて診断及び治療のためにも用いられて居る。
例。人形とか、各種の家具、両親や子供の写真などを配置した場面を作り (種々なる遊戯場面が好んで用いられる。) その中で児童が如何に行動するかを観察する。
その他.
　自由画.
　各種の写真
　未完成の物語
　指絵具 (finger paint)
　粘土細工

児童の遊び、想像的行動及び作品は偶然生れるものでなく、児童の知的、情的生活の中にいそんでゐる確たる源泉から生れ出るものである。

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14. 即行性. | 意志活動の凝集が乏しい。 | 経はずみ. | 気軽く不言実行.

阿波国慈恵院. 婦人ホーム. 学院児鑑別結果報告

◎実施方法. test paper.

◎実施テスト種類.

㋑ Inteligence test < 個別 田中・ビネー / 集団 田中・B式.

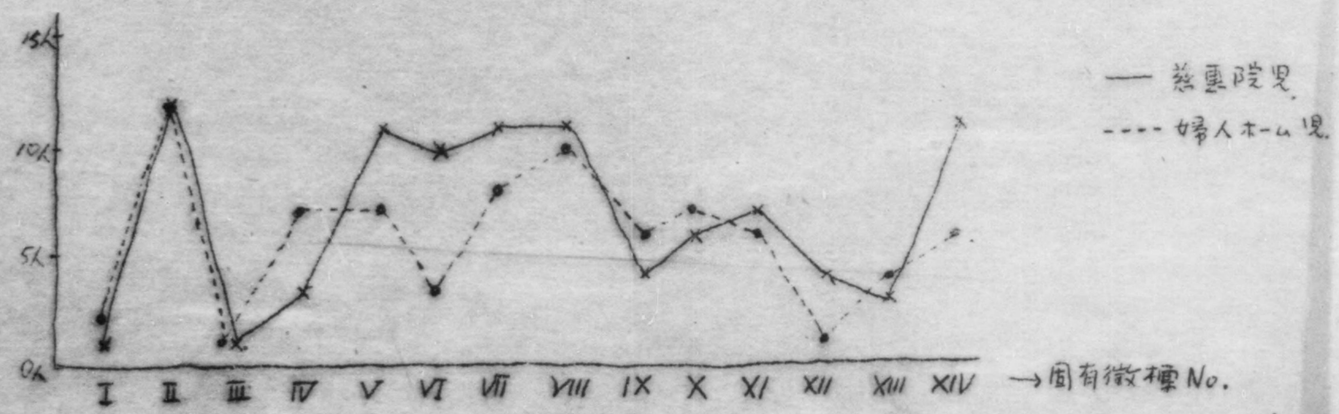
(参考的ニ実施) 臨研式. 故ニ畧式 test

㋺ 性格・気質 test < 向性 test (Sako・Tanaka.) / クレペリン内田作業素質 test / 三宅式性格微標 test.

◎ 結果.

	慈恵院.	婦人ホーム.	学院.
㋑ I.Q. 又ハ 知能偏差値.(平均)	(30点(劣))	(I.Q=98 (平均智) 知能偏=46(中) 畧式段階=B)	(33劣)
㋺ クレペリン内田. 作業素質 test	異常型 7人. 劣等異常型 4人.	異常 6人 劣等異常 4人.	/
㋩ 向性検査結果.	/	佐香式=108.9 田中式=108.2	/

㋥ 三宅式 性格微標予診検査結果.



	普通児群	精神薄弱児	教護児.	身体的欠陥(療育児)	計
慈恵院児	26人	13人	4人	3人	46人
婦人ホーム児.	32人	2人	0人	0人	34人

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固有徴表現様式

徴標名.	性格固有徴標の心理学的意義.	短所として現はれるとき.	長所として現はれるとき.
1. 爽快性.	浮いた感情の経過が長い。	上つ調子	常に明朗で居れる.
2. 不安定性.	意志活動の制止力が弱い。	落着きがない。	小まめに動ける
3. 抑鬱性.	沈んだ感情の経過が長い。	退嬰的.	調子に乗らずやれる.
4. 無力性.	精神的打撃に対する抵抗力が弱い。	取越苦労	事に処して慎重.
5. 過感性.	周囲に対する抵抗力が弱い。	ひがみつぽい。	(他人の気持を直観的に読み取れる.
6. 強迫性.	表象の発散性が乏しい。	自縄自縛に陥る。	努力なしに自律的.
7. 自己不確実性	自信が固まりにくい。	躊躇逡巡	努力なしに念入りにやれる
8. 意志鈍如	意志活動の自発性が弱い。	附和雷同.	境遇に順応出来る.
9. 爆発性.	念努感情の制止力が弱い。	暴力的.	公憤を感じ得る.
10. 気分易変性.	気分の安定性が乏しい。	気分屋	気分に乗じて一気可成にやれる.
11. 自己顕示.	自己内省力が乏しい。	独りよがり.	失敗しても自信が挫けない。
12. 内閉性.	社交意欲が乏しい。	非協調的.	冷静にして批判的たりうる。
13. 粘着性.	意志の拡動性が乏しい。	融通がきかない。	物事を綿密にやれる.
14. 即行性.	意志活動の凝集が乏しい。	軽はずみ.	気軽く不言実行.

阿波国慈恵院. 婦人ホーム. 学院児鑑別結果報告

- 実施方法. test paper.
- 実施テスト種類.
  - ㋑ Inteligence test
    - 個別 田中・ビネー
    - 集団 田中・B式.
  - ㋺ 性格・気質 test
    - 向性 test (Sako・Tanaka.)
    - クレペリン内田作業素質 test
    - 三宅式性格徴標 test.

(参考的ニ実施)
脳研式. 故ニ畧式 test

- 結果.

	慈恵院.	婦人ホーム.	学院.
㋑ I.Q.又ハ知能偏差値(平均)	(30点(米))	(I.Q=98 (平均))	

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り継父母が多いこと。
又社会から軽蔑されるので反社会的となると。

2. 学校生活。

3. 社会環境。

社会的不適応児ノ考察

§ 特殊児童との相違

I. 特殊児童ノ特徴

(イ) 行動ノ発生條件　　特殊児童……　3.B. 盲児童（視覚器官の缺陥に依る。）行動補
精神薄弱児
（大脳の発達の障碍に依り特殊化されたる児童）

(ロ) 行動自体

II. 社会的不適応児の特徴

(イ) 行動に対する評価を伴ってゐる。……　児童の行動が社会生活を営んで行く規準に適応してゐるか否かゞ問題となる。
此の規準から多かれ少かれ逸脱した行動をなす児童を称する。

cf. 吾々は環境に適応するといふことゝ社会生活に適応するといふことを区別して考へる必要がある。
"環境に適応することが出来ないといふことは同時に社会生活に適応出来ないのであるけれども環境に適応出来ることは直ちに社会生活に適応出来ることとはならない。"
環境に適応することは云はゞ生物学的適応であって社会的適応ではない。
社会的適応とは……社会生活を営んで行く規準に適応した行動をすること。

第I類型 → 反社会的行動をなす児童 ⟶ 浮浪児・不良児 etc.

不良児の行動　(イ) 犯罪行為　せつ盗、しのび込み、あきす、かつぱらひ、万引、すり、強盗、横領・さぎ・きようかつ、傷害・暴行、殺人、放火、とばくわいせつ、強姦、etc その他喫烟、飲酒、浮浪。

(ロ) 不良行為　嘘言、けんか、云抗、学校の無断缺席、怠惰、金銭の浪費、性的悪癖

第II類型 → 非社会的児童

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不良児発生の原因に就て。

I. 先天的原因.

(イ) 遺伝 (大酒家の親をもつもの。 肺結核の親をもつもの。 精神病者の親をもつもの。
変質の親をもつもの。 狂死せる親をもつもの。

(ロ) 身体的欠陥.

1. 身体虚弱・栄養不良. 2. 視覚の障害 3. 聴覚の障害.
4. 鼻・咽喉の障害. 5. 言語の障害. 6. 遺尿 ク 其の他.

II. 後天的なもの.

1. 家庭環境

イ. 貧困のため夫婦共稼ぎの必要があり、従って子女を放任しておくこと。
ロ. 子供の必然的に要求するもの(生理的)すらもへられなかつた。
ハ. 交友の多くが不良性のものであること。
ニ. 環境が既に不良であること。(料理屋)
ホ. 両親が無教育である故に子供を溺愛すること。
ヘ. 両親が無教育のため節操なしく不倫行為を常に目撃せしめること。
ト. 賭け事等不良行為を目撃してゐること。
チ 親が子供を邪見に取り扱ふことの多いこと。
リ 継父母が多いこと。
ヌ 社会から軽蔑されるので反社会的となること。

2. 学校生活。

3. 社会環境。

社会的不適応児ノ考察

§ 特殊児童との相違

I. 特殊児童ノ特徴.

(イ) 行動ノ発生條件 特殊児童

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(6) The Tokyoshima Shimpo 29 Jun 48

COMPULSORY ENCLOSEMENT INTO NATIONAL HEALTH INSURRANCE

"Mr. KAWANOBE, a chief of the Prefectural Public Welfare Division who has been in Tokyo in order to be presence in the conference of national public welfare Division's chief came back on June 28. He stated that the national health insurrance law of today will be revised in the near future and according to the revision plan all people will be forced to be insured compulsory.

(20) MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS ON SET UP OF FOSTER PARENT REGISTRATION SOCIETY AND OTHERS

"The Children Welfare Committee held a conference at the Tokyoshima Gakuin on June 18 and they discussed about set up of foster society and Children consultation office, and etc.

File.

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Tokushima Minpo 29/June/44

Compulsory enrollment into National Health Insurance.

With the national health insurance scheduled to be revised in near future, all

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(10) To Stamp out t.b. Disease from Teachers

Out of 6,500 teachers in the Pref. 354 were found ineligible as the result of the 1st medical examination. They were examined for the 2nd time by x-rays and 45 found necessitating hospitalization and 117 special care. Taking the influence towards children, the former were decided to be admitted into the Banzai Sanatorium

In addition to 3.50 Yen-per-day special ration, all of their hospital expenses and wages are to be paid by the national treasury and the Pref. Edu. Sec. is intent on exterminating t.b. disease from the school teachers.

(11) Education Advisory Office to Be created in Hok. Col.

With a view to preventing many children from plunging into delinquency reflecting ~~ing~~ stimulating social situation, the Education Research Institute of the Hok. Col has decided to set up the Edu. Advisory ~~Institute~~ Dept. It will be open once a week and advices and guidance re education of infants, children and youths will be given by the competent Prof. and many visitors are welcome.

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(157)

Communists aim at Repatriates.

According to the announcement made by a Scap investigator on 27, the Japanese Communists are displaying special concern in the repatriates from the Soviet occupied zone and are positively working upon them. Among these repatriates, there are many who are homeless and have no relatives. The representatives of the Communist party welcome them arriving in cities of rizable population and make a merit of the repatriation. In the bills scattered by Communists at the railway stations, they blame Govt. for unpreparedness for receiving repatriates. In a bill entitled "Welcome to Repatriates!" with a signature of Kyuichi Tokuda, chief secretary of the Communists, there is put down, "We heartily welcome you. We are very sorry you have been detained abroad so long but our Govt.'s plan for receiving you is nothing but a counterfeit. No efforts are displayed to make plan for solving your unemployment and housing issues." Asking for the Communists' support, it added "Comrades, the Communists are a people's party. We are giving a lead to the people's strife for livelihood. We are fighting every obstacle to establish

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CW P.1

(13) UNESCO movement in Youths' Nor. Col. (May 26)

In Tokushima Youths' Nor. Col. located in Naruto City, they recently began to hold the UNESCO Research Meeting promoted by some leading students aiming at realization of the peaceful Japan. As the first step they thought it necessary to launch a pref-wide movement to diffuse UNESCO concept into the masses, and they are now calling to every school in Pref to establish all-Pref. UNESCO Research Assn.

(14) Circulating Health Advisory Office by Naruto Post Office. (May 26)

Naruto P.O. Insurance Sec. is going to set up a circulating health advisory office under the support of Naruto City and Otsu-mura. It will be open from 9. a.m to 3 p.m. every day and any applicants will be examined, dosed, injected, treated, diagnosed and prescribed all free of charge at the following dates. People are advised to visit the adjacent office.

May 27	Satoura Prim. Sch.
" 28	Otsu-Kiriki " "
" 29–30	Naruto Public Hall.

ld

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(12)

Peace Tower to Be Built before Former Sensuikaku Hall.

(May 27)

The stones for Hodomo Peace Tower are being collected from every part of the world, and the preparation for construction is well under way. Looking for experts' guidance on the phases of engineering and culture the Pref. Federation of Wel. Com. entrusted Prof. Araki and Kamachi of the Tech. Col. with steering of the construction. The site was decided on the plot before the former Sensuikaku Hall. (Currently C.I.C. building)

(22)

Commendation of Superior Sucklings and Infants in Naruto City.

(May 27)

The Health Soc. of Naruto City is going to give preliminary medical examination for 2,400 sucklings and infants from 3 mo's to 2 yr's of age for the purpose of improving their health and spreading the purport of the Child Wel. Law. The elimination examination will be given later to select superior infants and the winners will be commended. The purport of the project this time is not restricted to commendation only but is a new trial to improve their health by giving additional milk, sugar and nutritious food. The schedule of the 1st examination follow:

May 26	at 1 p.m.	Myojin Zenrin-kan	Naruto W. Sch.
" 27	"	Seto Prim. Sch.	Naruto E. Sch
" 28	"	Shimada "	Naruto "
" 29–30	"	Naruto City Hall.	

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(7) C.W.

The Tokushima Shimbun 26 Jun

The prefectural Children Welfare Committee sent a message of condolence of Father Flanagan but this time a reply from the Boys town in America was sent to them through Mr. Mueller a officer of T.M.G.T. that they agreed with their plan to build a Children Peace Monument and it was a spirit of Father Flanagan. They wanted the men concerned to build a fine monument.

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(8) CHICDREN PRESS MEN VISITED AT ANA COMMERCIAL BANK

12 children press men from junior high school visited at Awa Commercial Bank in order to study sociology on June 25. They had a instructions time to hear the importance of saving and the kinds, history of money.

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The Tokushima Shimbun 26 June 50

(7)

FINE MONUMENT WANTED

"A letter from the Boys Town in America was sent to the Prefectural Children Welfare Committee through Mr. Mueller a officer of T.M.G.T. that they agreed with the plan to build a children Peace Monument which was planned by the Tokushima Children Welfare Committee. And they wanted the men concerned to build fine monument.

民生部長 川野邊薫
山田又イ 宮崎君子

住友 どうだい春夫君 もう學校に馴れたかい。
大関 春夫ちやん あの小父さまが 東京の都廳からわざ〳〵 葉
たを迎へに來て下すつたのよ。嬉しいでせう、お母さまに逢へるの
春夫 うん だ市ど お母さんて 僕が稼がないでも 十二富にごはんを食
べさせてくれるのか。
大関 むろんぢやないの。あなたまだ十二でせう。そんな小さな子が あん
な人ごみで、あんなひどいて食のやうな眞以をして。お金を
もうけなければ、ごはんを食べさせないな人て、そんな法がどこにあつて。
住友 春夫君には解らないだらうけれど、さうした可哀想な目に合つ
てゐる、子供達を しあはせにする法律が出來てその仕事をす
るのが ここの児童課の役目なんだよ。
春夫 「児童福祉法」ってんだらう。僕知ってら。
住友 ふうん、えらいな。おぢさんが負けるかな。
春夫 大関のおばちやんが敵へてくれたんだい。
住友 ぢや、児童福祉司や児童委員って何をするのか知ってるかい。
春夫 おや、おぢちやん 知らないの。僕たち子供の世話をしてくれる
人ぢやないか。

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09

或る日の児童課

五月五日放送原稿

人物（発聲順）

解説　大関花子

児童課主任　住友義春

大関春子

山田春夫（十二才）大関照郎

東京都立事　村田正次

児童福祉委員　柏原大五郎

民生部長　川野邊薫

山田又イ　宮崎君子

住友　どうだい春夫君　もう學校に副りたかい。

大関　春夫ちやん　あの小父さまが　東京の都廳からわざ〳〵

07

春夫 お母さんて、金持ちかい。
東京都章 お母さんは、保育所って云ふ所で、子供の世話をしていられるんだよ。そこへ行わば君のやうな、子供が大勢居るし、學校へもやってくれますよ。

大関 學校好きでせう。お友達も出來るし、字も覺えられるから、手紙も書けるやうになるわよ。そしたら私に手紙を頂戴ね。

春夫 僕でも書けるんかい。本當に。

大関 誰だって書けるのよ。學校へ行って字のお稽古さへすれば。あなたもう アイウエオ覺えちやったぢないの。春夫ちゃんもう十二だもの。書けない筈無いぢやありませんか。あなたを今まで、學校へ行かせなかったいで、教育をほうりつ放しにしてをいた人たちが悪いのよ。

春夫 あれエ、おばちやん泣いてるの。

大関 うゝん 嬉しいからよ。春夫ちゃんが學校へ行って、いゝ子になるのがとてもうれしいの。休まないやうにしてゆくのよ。ねえ昨日住友のおぢ様に買って頂いたあのランドセルかけて。

春夫 うん僕、住友のをぢさん大好きさ。

福祉委員 (は入ってくる) やあ みなさん 今日は。川野邊部長さんの御案内で一同で保護施設を見せて貰ってきました。

住友 御苦労さまでした。どうぞおかゞや下さい。

柏原 婦人ホーム、慈恵院、德島學院、母子寮と廻ってみて

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大関　まあ春ちやんはすっかり覚えちやったのね。仲良しになってから、まだ十日とたこないかにね。

東京都章　お母さんは、春夫君の行方が解らなくなってから、君のことが心配で、長いこと病気だったのです。こんど君のことを新聞で知って、どんなに喜ばれたからしません。もうぢきここへ来ますよ。

春夫　お母さんて、だけど、僕知らないんだもの。初めてだろう、逢ふのしゝ恥しいなあ。

住友　お母さんのことちっとも覚えてゐないのか。

春夫　うん、初めてだよ。可愛がってくれるかな。

大関　初めてだって、赤ちやんの時から、あなたの世話をして下さった、お母さんでせう。この五年間病気になるまで心配して祈りつゞけて待っていて下すった、お母さまぢやないの、一と目見ただけでもう可愛くってゝ、たまらないわよ。春ちやんが、こんなにいゝ子に育てゐるんだもの。

春夫　お母さんて、金持ちかい。

東京都章　お母さんは、保育所って云ふ所で、子供の世話をしていられるんだよ。そこへ行ゞば君のやうな、子供が大勢居るし、學校へもやってくれますよ。

大関　學校好きでせう。お友達も出来るし、字も覚えられるから、手紙も書けるやうになるわよ。そしたら私に手紙を頂戴ね。

春夫　僕でも書けるんかい。本當に。

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Child Welfare Festival 5/9/48

Program

No.	種目	曲名
1	合唱	緑の丘へ
2	独唱	蛙の笛
3	合唱	春
4	独唱	小船が行くよ
5	合唱	五月の歌
6	独唱	おぼろお月さん
7	斉唱	僕等の一日
8	〃	青い風
9	独唱	真珠
10	斉唱	若葉
11	斉唱	花屋
12	独唱	お月さん今晩は
13	合唱	カッコウワルツ
14	舞踊	お母さんとおいれ
15	〃	浜のうた
16	〃	ばあや探ねて
17	〃	なないな菜の花
18	〃	おぼろお月さん
19	〃	萩つ行進曲
20	〃	蝶々の花さん
21	〃	子供行進曲
22	〃	荒城の月
23	〃	ねんねのお里
24	〃	舞子さん
25	〃	おもちゃの兎
26	〃	貝イご子
27	〃	浜千鳥
28	〃	コロラドの月
29	〃	椰子の実
30	〃	杵直
31	〃	龍田流し
32	長歌	越後獅子
	閉會の辞	

Performers (right to left): 内町小学校 五年生 / 〃 / 福島小学校 五年生 / 富田小学校 二年生 / 〃 / 加茂名小学校 六年生 / 阿波國慈恵院 六年生 / 徳島学院 一年同 / 男附中学校 一年同 / 助 学校 一年生 / 〃 / 男附小学校 三年生 / 男子附中学校 / 八子小学校 六年生 / 千松小学校 六年生 / 福島小学校 / 〃 / 助任小学校 五年生 / 〃 / 加茂名小学校 二年生 四年生 / 〃 / 富田小学校 五年生 / 〃 / 昭和小学校 五年生 / 新町小学校 一年生 / 〃 / 〃 / 花文舞踊生 五六年生 五年生 / 〃 / 相原舞踊研究所 / 〃 / 〃

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Issued 5/9/48

子供まつりプログラム

日時 昭和二十三年五月九日 午前一時

場所 德島市富田小学校講堂

主催 德島市婦人會
德島市母の會
あけぼの會
德島縣
德島市

開會の辞
德島の母表彰式
愛の法律児童福祉法に就て
重政部特別出演
〃 民生部長特別出演
児童課長 〃 〃 「あゝ玉杯に」 「詩」 吟し

歌と踊りと劇

1. 合唱 独唱 合唱 独唱 合唱 独唱 有唱 〃 独唱 有唱 軟唱 独唱 合唱 舞踊 〃

緑の丘へ
蛙の笛
春
小船が行くよ
五月の歌
おぼろ月さん
僕等の一日
青い風
真珠
若葉
花屋
お月さん今晩は
カツコウワルツ
お母さんと叫んだ
浜辺のうた

内町小学校 五年生
〃 福島小学校 五年生
富田小学校 二年生
〃 加茂名小学校 六年生
阿波國慈恵院 一同
德島学院 一同
男附中学校 一年生
助 〃 〃 〃 男附小学校 三年生
男附中学校 六年生
八万小学校 六年生
千松小学校 六年生
福島小学校

大関花子
ミュラー氏
グリフイン氏

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いました。柏原大五郎 心からお礼を云ひます。

部長 柏原さん 有難うございます。さういふ方が一人づゝ殖えることにまして、縣下の福祉事業が進んでゆくのであって、じひたぶられ、踏みにじられた者への幸福が、もたらされることになります。

東京都主事 結構なことです。徳島縣の官民の協力した御活躍ぶりを拝見して、さこさら羨ましく思ってゐたところです。いえ、これは、お世辞ではなく

部長 ここでぼうでせう、一つ御相談ですが 東京へかへる 春夫君の為めに餞別として 心ばかり 送らうぢやありませんか。

一同 さんせいです。

住友 ではこれを

大関 どうぞ

福祉委員 私も些少ですが 加へて貰ひます。

住友 全部で三百五十円になりました。

部長 どうも有難うございます。では村田さん 僅かですが途中のお菓子代にでも……

東京都主事 何から何までの御心盡し 御礼の言葉もありません。東京へかへりまして 上司に復命の上 皆様方の御厚意を全うするために 春夫君母子の生活を充分保護することをお約束いたします。どうぞ御安心下さい。あつ、母親が

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今日新しく感じたことは、なぜ我々縣民が今まで、かうした施設に、もう少し力を入れなかったかと云ふことです。

大関生活の柱を失ひながらも、雄々しく立ち上らうとする、お母さんたちそれからあの無心な子供たちの姿を見てゐますと、自分にもっと〳〵力が欲いと思はれてなりません。

相原　さうです、私も今日ほど心の底から感じたことはなかつです。正直のところこれまでいろ〳〵な誰もさこ本も讀みましたしが、全くのところ今日まで馬の耳に念佛しかし、今日と云ふ今日は心の底から感じ入りました。もう今日限り全ての名譽職を返上してでも全力を以て社会事業に盡し、この仕事に徹することをみなさんにお約束します。社会事業ほど今日のこの徳島縣の現状では尊い仕事はありません。私をようこそ福祉委員に任命して下さいました。柏原大五郎　心からお礼を云ひます。

部長　柏原さん、有難うございます。さういふ方が一人づゝ殖えることになって、縣下の福祉事業が進んでゆくのであって、じひたぶられ、踏みにじられた者への幸福が、もたらされることになりますす。

東京都主事　結構なことです。徳島縣の官民の協力した御活躍ぶを拝見して、さこさら羨ましく思ってゐたところです。いゝえ、これは、

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さました。ノ山田ぬいさんです。

大関　春夫ちゃん　お母さんよ　ほら　あなたの　お母さんですよ

春夫ちゃん。

春夫　お母さん

母親　春夫　春夫　こんなに大きくなって　お前はまあ

（泣く）皆さま有難うございます。　みなさまのおかげで　七年ぶりの思ひがかなひました

御上　「見童福祉法の」最初の適用がこんな目出度い結果を生んで児童課の仕事に限るいい前途が望まれます。

柏原　お目出度う

春夫　お母さん　様歌を唄って上げやうか。

「鐘の鳴る丘を唄ひ出す。一同和す」

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Attention: Welfare Officer

Kosei Shorei No. 11

APPROVED TRANSLATION OF ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION OF CHILD WELFARE LAW

31 March 1948

Chapter I.

Child Welfare Station

Article 1. When the Child Welfare Center is planned to be established, the paper filled as the following items shall be submitted in order to secure the approval of Welfare Minister. The same applies when a change in any one of the Items a to d is to be made.

a. Name and address;

b. Area to be covered and its population;

c. Scope and structure of the buildings and equipments with its map;

d. Fixed number of its personnel;

e. Budget of incomes and expenditures;

f. Expected date to commence its service.

Article 2. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the Prefecture shall designate one of the Child Welfare Center as the Central Child Welfare Center.

The Central Child Welfare Center shall give assistance to and help coordination of the Child Welfare Centers within Metropolis, Hokkaido or the given prefecture.

Article 3. The head of the Central Child Welfare Center may order the heads of other Child Welfare Centers in Metropolis, Hokkaido or the Prefecture to submit the necessary report.

Article 4. In case the area to be covered by a Child Welfare Center is to be determined, attention shall be paid to the number of children and the social circumstances in the given area.

Article 5. The head of the Child Welfare Center may ask the child welfare officials and child welfare workers of his area to make the necessary investigations.

Article 6. The child welfare officials and child welfare workers shall give the reports of the conditions and make their recommendations regarding the necessary matters for the children and expectant and nursing mothers in their areas to the mayor of the city, town, or village (inclusive of the special ward mayor as will be the same hereinafter) and the head of the Child Welfare Center of his area.

Chapter II.

Welfare Program and Security

Article 7. When one wishes to receive health guidance who is not able to meet her expense under the provision of Child Welfare Law (Law as will be called hereinafter), Article 19, Paragraph 4, she shall show the health guidance paper issued by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the Prefecture to the physician or the midwife designated by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

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Article 8. The health guidance is to be issued by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town, or village at the application by expectant or nursing mother, or the guardian of infant or preschool children.

The application of the preceding Paragraph shall be presented to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town, or village of her residence or the place she is (it is applied only when one has no establishment of residence or when it is not clear, as will be the same hereinafter), on the paper of the following form accompanied with the certificate by a child welfare official or child welfare worker certifying that the bearer falls under Law, Articl 19, Paragraph 4.

a. Name, date of birth, vocation, residence of the person who wishes to have health guidance or the place she is;

b. Name and vocation of the guardian of the person of the preceding Item in the case he is an infant or preschool child.

Article 9. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may order the physician, midwife or the public health nurse who gave the health guidance under Law to submit necessary reports.

Article 10. Necessary matters concerning the form of the health guidance paper and the procedures of Law, Article 19, Paragraph 4, besides those in the preceding three Articles, shall be regulated by each governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

Article 11. Issuance of Maternal-and-Child Handbook under the provision of Law, Article 21, Paragraph 1, shall be made through the mayor of the city, town, or village of residence of the pregnant woman or the place she is.

Article 12. Woman who has born two infants or more at a delivery shall have as many Maternal-and-Child Handbooks as the number of the infants.

Article 13. In case the woman who has received Maternal-and-Child Handbook should find that she is not pregnant she shall report it immediately to the mayor of the city, town or village and take the measure for returning the Maternal-and-Child Handbook to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

Article 14. In case the expectant or nursing mother should die, the householder or any relative of her family shall immediately report to the mayor of the city, town or village and take the measure for returning the Maternal-and-Child Handbook to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture. Provided that it does not apply in the case her infant is living.

Anyone who has not received the Maternal-and-Child Handbook should become a new guardian of an infant or preschool child shall receive the Maternal-and-Child Handbook. Provided that she shall not receive it in the case she has receive the Maternal-and-Child Handbook for that infant or preschool child.

Article 15. The Maternal-and-Child Handbook may be used, according to the regulation by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture, for the special rations necessary for pregnancy, delivery or child care and for the necessary purposes for the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers, infants or preschool children.

Article 16. In the case the Maternal-and-Child Handbook was damaged, lost or its space was finished, reissuance may be applied.

Article 17. The form of the Maternal-and-Child Handbook shall be determined by Minister of Welfare separately.

Article 18. Besides the regulations of the preceding seven Articles, issuance and other necessary matters concerning the Maternal-and-Child Handbook shall be regulated by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture, or the mayor of the city, town or village.

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Article 19. Anyone who wishes to enter a lying-in agency or a mothers' homes, or a guardian who wishes to have her infant or preschool children admitted to a day nursery under the provisions of Law, Articles 22 to 24 inclusive, shall apply in her person or by her guardian or a related person to the mayor of the city, town or village of her residence or the place she is with the following form.

a. Name, date of birth and vocation of the person to be admitted and the person who applies for admission;

b. Address of residence and the length of the residence, or the place she is;

c. Reason for application.

The mayor of the city, town or village shall take up any of the measure of Law, Articles 22 to 24 inclusive when he deems it necessary if no application under the preceding Paragraph has been made.

Article 20. The head of Child Welfare Center shall give all the data necessary for guiding the child or his guardian to the child welfare official or child welfare worker in case the former is referred to the latter for the guidance provided by Law, Article 26, Paragraph 1, Item b.

Article 21. In the case of the preceding Article, the head of Child Welfare Center shall tell the name and address of the assigned child welfare official or child welfare worker and the assignment to the child or his guardian.

At the time the procedure of the preceding Paragraph is to be made for the child, the head of the Child Welfare Center shall ask the presence of the child's guardian. Provided that it does not apply in the case there is no guardian or it is against the child's welfare.

Article 22. The child welfare official or child welfare worker shall give his opinion to the head of the Child Welfare Center in the case he considers the procedure for the child or his guardian under his guidance by Law, Article 26, Paragraph 1, Item b, should be terminated, suspended or changed.

Article 23. The head of the Child Welfare Center may terminate or suspend the procedure of Law, Article 26, Paragraph 1, Item b and take the procedure of Item a of the same Paragraph for the child at any time.

Article 24. At the time the child or his guardian is placed under the guidance of the child welfare official or child welfare worker by the provision of Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item b, the provisions of Article 20 to 23 inclusive shall be applied.

Article 25. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall tell the child or his guardian about the child welfare agency to which the child is to be admitted and the matter of the expense for the care of the child in the agency at the time he would take the measure to admit the child to a child welfare agency under the provision of Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item c.

The provision of Article 21, Paragraph 2 shall be applied with the case of the preceding Paragraph.

Article 26. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall send the record containing the items prescribed in Law, Article 26, Paragraph 2, of the child to be admitted to the superintendent of the child welfare agency. Provided that, in the case the child is to be admitted to Kyogo-in established by the Nation (National Kyogo-in as will be called hereinafter), the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall secure the approval of superintendent of National Kyogo-in with the reason for admission.

Article 27. The superintendent of the child welfare agency shall notify the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture through the Child Welfare Center who had made the diagnosis of the child the following immediately:

a. When an inmate died;

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b. When the release, termination, suspension or a change of the measure is being considered.

Article 28. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may at any time take steps to, terminate, suspend, or change the procedure of Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item c, according to the opinion of the head of Child Welfare Center and the superintendent of the child welfare agency.

Article 29. The superintendent of the child welfare agency shall notify the head of the Child Welfare Center who had made the diagnosis of the child and the mayors of the city, town or village of the child's permanent and established residences, when the child is admitted or discharged under the provision of Law, Artiele 27, Paragraph 1, Item c.

Article 30. Anyone who wishes to bring up the child without a guardian or with inadequate guardian under the provision of Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item c shall apply to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture the Child Welfare Center under whose jurisdiction the area of his residence belongs.

Article 31. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall enter the name, address, age, history, economic status and any other necessary items for caring the child of the person who has made the application of the preceding Article and with whom he considers as adequate person with the reference to the opinion of the Child Welfare Board, into the foster parent register.

Article 32. The provisions of Articles 25 to 29 (exclusiv of the provision of proviso of Article 26) shall be applied with the case of the foster home care under the provision of Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item c.

Article 33. Besides the provisions of the preceding three Articles, the form of the foster parent register and other necessary matter concerning the foster parent shall be determined by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture with the reference to the Local Child Welfare Board.

Article 34. The form of the certificate provided under the provision of Law, Article 29 shall be per the attached table No. 2.

Article 35. In the case the head of the Child Welfare Center has given or ordered to give the temporary shelter under the provision of Law, Article 33, Paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, he shall notify the date the shelter was begun and the place immediately to the child's guardian.

Article 36. At the temporary sheltering home for children, the necessary attentions in regard to the child's age, sex, etc., shall be padi.

The minimum standards provided, under Law, Article 45, for the home for dependent, neglected and abused children, shall be applied with the equipments and operations of facilities for temporary sheltering of the children under Law, Article 17.

Chapter III.

Child Welfare Agencies

Article 37. Anyone who wishes to obtain the approval of Law, Article 35, Paragraph 2, shall apply to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture with the following form:

a. Name, kind of agency, and location;

b. Scope and structure of the buildings and equipments with its map;

c. Method of operation;

d. Budget of income and expenditure;

e. Expected date to commence the service.

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In case those other than city, town or village (inclusive of the special ward as will be the same hereinafter) wish to obtain the approval of Law, Article 35, Paragraph 2, they shall apply to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture with the following items in addition to the application paper of the preceding Paragraph:

a. History and the economic status of those who wish to establish;

b. Articles of the in corporation, the rules for the foundational juridical person and other regulations of an association or a legal body.

Paragraph 1 or 2 is applied in the case a change in any of Paragraph 1, Items a to c inclusive and the preceding Paragraph, Item b is made.

Article 38. In case the person who has established the Child Welfare Agency under the provision of Article 35, Paragraph 2, wishes to terminate the agency, he shall apply to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture with the following form:

a. The reason to terminate the work;

b. Dispositions of the inmates;

c. Disposition of the properties.

Article 39. Anyone who wishes to establish facilities for the training of personnel of the child welfare agencies shall secure the approval of Minister of Welfare. It applies when he wishes to terminate the work.

With the approval of the preceding Paragraph, the provisions of Article 37 and 38 shall be applied.

Chapter IV.

The Examination of the Nursery Teacher

Article 40. Anyone who wishes for the examination of the nursery teacher shall fall under any one of the following qualifications:

a. One who has graduated from a high school under School Education Law, one who has finished the 12 years ordinary course of the school Education (inclusive of one who has finished the equivalent course other than ordinary course) or one who has approved by Minister of Education to be equal to or higher than this.

b. One who has the experience of the child care in the child welfare agency for over three years;

c. And others whom Minister of Welfare deems to be an adequate person.

Article 41. The examination of the nursery teacher shall be made on the following subjects:

a. General social work;

b. Child psychology;

c. Principles of health and hygiene, and physiology;

d. Theory and practice of nursing;

e. Theory and practice of nutrition;

f. Theory of child care;

g. Practice of nursery.

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Article 42. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall give at least one examination of the nursery teachers a year.

Article 43. Anyone who wish for the examination of the nursery teachers shall apply to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture with the following application paper with her name, present and permanent addresses:

a. Personal history;

b. A copy of her census register;

c. Written certificate to show that she falls under any one of the Items of Article 40;

d. Photo.

Article 44. Anyone who has illegally applied for the examination of the nursery or violated the provisions concerning the examination shall be barred or cancelled if passed. Such persons may be barred for examination for period within three years.

Article 45. A chairman shall be elected by the Board of Examination of Nursery Teachers. The chairman of the Board shall manage over all the business of the Board of examination of nursery teachers.

Article 46. There will be clerks not exceeding 5 persons for the business of the Board of Examination of Nursery Teachers.

The clerks take charge of the general affairs of the Board under the direction of their superior officers.

Article 47. Besides the provisions of this Chapter, necessary matters concerning the examination of nursery teachers shall be regulated by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

Chapter V.

Expenses

Article 48. In case Minister of Welfare, the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture, or the mayor of the city, town or village should collect the expense under the provision of Law, Article 56, Paragraph 1, he shall designate the amount and date of payment with the full statement of account.

Article 49. In case the child welfare official should give his opinion or certifying to the mayor of city, town or village under the provision of Law, Article 56, the proviso of Paragraph 1 or of Article 8, Paragraph 2, he shall refer to the opinion of the child welfare worker who is in charge of the area of the beneficiary's residence or the place where the latter is.

Article 50. The provision of Law, Article 56, the proviso of Paragraph 2 shall be for the following cases:

a. When the beneficiary and the spouse, the descendant or ascendant of the same address has not resided at the place for over one year consecutively;

b. When the child was admitted to the National Child Welfare Agency; and

c. Besides the above Items, when the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture consider the case should be remitted.

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Supplementary Provisions

Article 51. This regulation shall go into effect from January 1, 1948, except as provided for in the provisions Article 63 of the Law which shall go into effect from April 1, 1948, after which date it shall cover the total provision of the Law.

Article 52. The Enforcement Regulation for Juveniel Training and Education, the Regulation for the Expectant and Nursing Mothers' Handbook and 1933 the Ordinance of Home Ministry, No. 21 (Designation of the kinds of occupations and actions under Article 7 of Law for Prevention of Cruelty to Children) shall be repealed.

Article 53. The Expectant and Nursing Mother's Handbook issued under the provision of Regulation for Expectant and Nursing Mother's Handbook shall be considered same as the Maternal-and-Child Handbook under the provision of Law.

Article 54. The examination of the Nursery Teachers shall be held from 1948.

Article 55. The high school under School Education Law in Article 40, Item a includes the middle school under repealed Middle School Ordinance.

Article 56. The child welfare agencies under the provision of Law, Article 70 shall apply for the approval of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture by the provision of Law, Article 35, Paragraph 2, before June 30, 1948.

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Attention:
Welfare Officer

APPROVED TRANSLATION OF CABINET ORDER FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD WELFARE LAW

Seirei No. 74

31 March 1948

Chapter I. Child Welfare Board

Article I. The number of Child Welfare Board members shall be as authorized in Article 10 of the Child Welfare Law (hereinafter referred to as the Law) of which public officials shall not exceed one fourth of the total numbers appointed.

Article 2. The tenure of office of the said members, excepting the public officials shall be two years.

In the event of vacancy the tenure of office shall be the time left by his predecessor.

Article 3. The chairman of the Child Welfare Board shall preside over the board and in the case of his absence the board shall appoint an acting chairman.

Article 4. The chairman shall call the Board into session whenever he deems it necessary or at the request of one fourth or more of the Board members.

Article 5. A quorum for a meeting shall be one half of the members of the Board.

A decision shall be made by a majority of those who are present. In case of tie the chairman of the Board shall cast the deciding vote.

Article 6. The Child Welfare Board shall have secretaries not exceeding 8 persons in case of Central and 6 in case of Local who are not the members of the Board, and who shall be appointed by Minister of Welfare or the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido of the prefecture respectively.

The secretaries will manage the affairs of the Board under the direction of the chairman.

Article 7. Child Welfare Board shall have clerks not exceeding 6 persons in case of Central and 4 in case of Local who are not the members of the Board and who shall be appointed by Minister of Welfare or the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido, or the prefecture respectively. The clerks works under the direction of his superior officials.

Chapter II. Child Welfare Official and Child Welfare Worker

Article 8. The Child Welfare official shall be the second class clerical or technical official and shall be required to have any one of the following qualifications:

a. One who has been engaged in the care of children and expectant or nursing mothers and service on health or welfare not less than two years.

b. One who has a degree of "Gakuchi" from a department of a university specializing in either psychology, pedagogy or sociology.

c. Physician

d. One who graduated from a training school or a training facility for the Child Welfare Official or Workers for the Child Welfare Agencies designated by the Minister concerned, and

e. Other persons having equal and similar qualification for the Child Welfare Officials.

Article 9. The head of Child Welfare Station will be second class

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clerical or technical official and the workers therein will be second or third clerical or technical officials and they shall be the persons with knowledge and experiences in the child care, health and welfare services.

Chapter III. Child Welfare Agencies

Article 10. Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefecture shall establish a Kyogo-in (Home for juvenile training and education) as prescribed in Article 35, Paragraph 1, of the Law in Metropolis, Hokkaido and each prefecture.

National Kyogo-in shall be established and so designated and shall admit only those who were diagnosed at Child Welfare Station as psychopathic personality or specially delinquent character.

Article 11. Where public welfare institutions or agencies as prescribed in Article 7 of the Law are not adequate or available, mothers and children receiving or requiring public assistance who are in need of institutional care may be placed in private institutions.

Article 12. Child Welfare Agencies and the training facilities for the workers of Child Welfare Agencies established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, prefectures, cities, towns or villages (inclusive of special wards as will be the same hereinafter) are placed under the administration of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures or the mayor of the cities, towns and villages (inclusive of the special ward mayor) respectively as prescribed in Article 49 of the Law.

Article 13. The women designated to take care of the children in child welfare agencies will be called nursery teachers and shall have one of the following qualifications:

a. One who graduated from the training school or a training facility for the nursery teachers designated by the Minister concerned, and

b. One who passed the examination for the nursery teachers.

In each of Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures, a board of examination for the nursery teachers shall be established by each governor under his control for the determination of passage of and the management of all matters pertaining to the examination.

Number of the board members shall be limited within ten persons, The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture will appoint the board members out of public officials not to exceed 4 in number and others with knowledge of and experience in the service of child care, health or welfare.

Subject matters of procedure of and any other necessary matters about the examination shall be prescribed by Minister of Welfare.

Chapter IV. Expenses

Article 14. National or prefectural subsidies for the expenses to be borne by the Metropolis, Hokkaido, prefectures, cities, towns or villages are as outlined in Article 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of the Law. Those not mentioned in said Articles are as designated in this Chapter.

Article 15. Subsidies of the preceding Article shall be made for the balance which is settled by subtracting the amount collected under the provision of Article 56, paragraph 1 of the Law and the amount of contribution and other incomes from the total amount of expenditure paid out by Metropolis, Hokkaido, prefectures, cities, towns or villages for the fiscal year.

In case the equipment for which subsidy has been made should be used for other additional purposes, the basis of subsidy for the said equipment shall be settled balance of the expenses for what has actually

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been utilized for child welfare.

In case the amount to be subtracted under the provision of the preceding two paragraphs should be over the total amount which the Metropolis, Hokkaido, prefectures, cities, towns or villages have borne for the fiscal year, the balance shall be subtracted from the amount of expenditure of coming fiscal year or years.

Article 16. National subsidies prescribed in Article 52 of the Law, shall be one half of the settled balance for the Child Welfare Agencies of the following Item a, one third for those of Item b and prefectural subsidies prescribed in Article 54 of the Law, shall be one fourth of the settled balance for those of Item a, one third for those of Item b.

a. The mothers' home, the day nursery and the home for physically weak children for indigent mothers and children who have no one to pay for their care, as defined in the proviso of Article 56, paragraph 1 of the Law and the home for physically handicapped children, where crippled children are cared.

b. The mothers' home, the day nursery and the homes for physically handicapped children which do not fall under the preceding Item.

Article 17. In such cases prescribed by Article 11 of this Order government funds may be used to reimburse the private institution up to an amount not to exceed those rates established by the government for per capita cost of care.

Article 18. The subsidized money by Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures under the provisions of the preceding three Articles may be ordered to be returned wholly or in part:

a. In case a Child Welfare Agency should be ordered to terminate its work by the provision of Article 46, paragraph 2 of the Law.

b. In case the certificate of approval for a Child Welfare Agency should be cancelled by the provision of Article 58, paragraph 1 of the Law.

c. In case Child Welfare Station, Child Welfare Agencies or the facilities for the training of personnel of Child Welfare Agencies should violate the Law, Order or the disposition derived from the Law and Order.

d. In case Child Welfare Station, Child Welfare Agency or the facilities for training of personnel of Child Welfare Agencies should terminate the whole or a part of its work or should be utilized for the purpose other than expected at first.

e. In case the condition for subsidy is violated, and

f. In case subsidy was secured by means of fraud.

Supplementary Rule

Article 19. This Cabinet Order shall go into effect from January 1st, 1948 except as provided for in the provision of Article 63 of the Law which shall go into effect from April 1st, 1948, after which date it shall cover the total provisions of the Law.

Article 20. Enforcement Ordinance of Juvenile Training and Education Law and 1933, Imperial Ordinance No. 218 (Matters concerning the expense to be borne under the Law for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and National subsidy), shall be repealed.

Article 21. The department of university in Article 8, Item b of the cabinet order includes the department of university under University Ordinance.

Article 22. At the time this Cabinet Order goes into effect, the women who are taking care of the children in the Child Welfare Agencies may engage in the their work up to December 31st, 1950, despite the provision of Article 13, paragraph 1 of this Cabinet Order, after which date they must comply with the said Article.

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Number of National total dead by age. 1947.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	oct.	Nov.	Dec.
under one year of age		24.135	24.140	19.67	18.293	13.987	16.551	15.493	11.122	11.434	14.734	20.410
One year		4.558	5.196	4.556	4.472	4.862	7.784	8.990	4.606	2810	2.458	2.865
two years		2.641	2.936	2.582	2.734	2.622	4.281	4.024	2.428	1.614	1.182	1.208
three years		1.715	1.996	1.842	1.943	2.128	3.347	3.218	2.019	1.322	.980	.904
four years		1.104	1.241	1.188	1.251	1.255	1.954	1.880	1.330	850	.651	.693
from five to fourteen		3.706	4.541	4.231	4304	3.869	5.577	6.813	3.961	3.064	2.716	2.785
from 15 to 29		11.089	12.250	12.226	12.401	11.140	12.197	11.976	10.900	12545	9.741	12.187
from 30 to 59		23.520	25.260	23.218	22.675	20.250	20.508	19.964	19.618	20.272	1.929	20.760
beyond 60		42.361	39.648	32.250	290.91	25.704	25.326	24.775	23.915	26.377	27.256	32.905
Total.		146.932	117.363	100.308	94.332	85.920	92.663	96.238	80.036	78.389	79.143	73.053

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Number of dead in this Ken . 1947.

age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
under one year		342	337	211	197	176		224.	161	144	188	253
1 year		50	37	36	43	58	97	117	48	22	21	35
2 years		32	25	23	25	25	37	59	48	22	21	10
3 years		10	15	22	15	29	33	49	17	13	14	13
4 years		12	13	14	9	15	23	23	19	13	14	9
from 5 to 14		41	51	46	54	56	60	82	56	35	29	38
from 15 to 29		146	145	158	162	130	166	170	118	117	113	103
from 30 to 59		261	303	245	269	218	238	239	243	213	230	233
beyond 60		727	602	455	426	372	358	370	309	366	367	460
Total		1,622	1.536	1.234	1.208	1.080	1.244	1.303	992	933	992	1.157

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Number of dead (list No. 2)

Age	Number of dead	percentage	order (by age)
under 1 year	2.464	18.5	3
1 year	564	4.3	5
2 years	288	2.2	7
3 years	232	1.7	8
4 years	152	1.1	9
from 5 to 14	548	4.1	6
from 15 to 29	1.504	11.3	4
from 30 to 59	2.692	20.2	2
beyond 60	4.855	36.4	1
age unknown	22	0.2	10
Total	13.321	100	

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Major causes of dead infant (under one year)

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec
epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.	3	9	13	16	5	12	15	16	10	5	10
bronchus	1.317	2011	1402	975	0	574	0	359	574	883	1.406
hooping-cough	1.273	1018	861	897	947	826	662	393	205	193	350
diphtheria	67	69	42	44	30	22	18	20	29	45	86
pulmonary consumption	57	90	96	0	113	118	116	93	72	65	77
dysentery	4	6	3	3	1	50	70	26	10	5	2
influenza	144	75	31	18	6	9	3	4	6	12	14
measles	463	737	922	1.149	1100	802	306	97	76	85	129
meningitis	277	360	355	333	362	287	227	209	273	259	287
Total	24.135	24140	180.67	15293	13.987	16551	15.413	11.122	11.434	14.937	20.410

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	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec.
Pneumonic	6.508	5.516	3.656	2.592	1.999	1.428	909	892	1.233	1.958	3.603
Loose bowels enterites, the ulcer of the bowels	1.898	2.267	2.190	2.148	2.619	5.351	6.035	3.031	2.194	2.437	2.835
congenital deformity	314	341	299	283	255	306	337	272	338	394	390
congenital physical weakness	5.303	4.897	3.280	2.496	2.207	2.646	2320	2.162	2.665	3.620	5.099
miscarriage	1.617	1.358	1.069	986	945	1.061	1.028	901	1.020	1.324	1.580
derangement by accident in child birth	51	45	66	54	48	86	80	87	86	65	71
other baby's illness	1.383	1.220	765	563	507	617	602	543	603	710	1.130
unknown or indistinct cause	316	384	276	253	215	187	172	161	203	292	409
other cause	2.998	3.530	2.080	1.707	1.357	1.493	1.567	1.286	1266	1.646	2.079
accident	162	194	142	111	121	217	185	140	94	168	209

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	Scarlet fever	Tetanus	Typhus	para + Typhoid	Anthrax	Malaria	beriberi	Japanese meningitis	V. D.	
Feb.										
Mar.	3									
Apr.	1	58								
May	5	49	1			2	405	1	90	
June		70	1				308	1	66	
July		119				2	275	1	62	
Aug.	2	122	1	1			244	3	53	1
Sep.		137	2			1	217	2	69	
Oct		86	1				310	1	80	
Nov.		75					377		85	
Dec.		62							104	

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7.

Major couces of dead 1947 (under one year)

	month Feb. ~~1 month~~	Apr. ~~2 month~~	March ~~3 month~~	May ~~nth~~	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct.	Nov	Dec	grand total
hooping-cough	11	16	19	15	18	15	15	7	13	0	3	122
diphtheria	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
pulmonary T. B.	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	12
dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	10
influenza	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
measles	1	4	1	9	7	10	6	1	0	2	4	45
meningitis	0	2	3	4	2	4	4	5	7	5	3	37
bronchus	19	23	16	9	12	7	6	6	7	10	17	132
pneumonia	103	114	56	33	32	24	16	16	20	29	37	480
total	342	337	211	197	176	230	224	161	144	188	253	2.463

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Loose bowels,

	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	dec.	Total
Loose bowels, enteritis, the ulcer of the bowels	11	21	30	26	23	75	81	31	25	19	28	370
Malformation	17	7	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	4	3	38
miscarriage	27	17	11	13	10	14	15	20	12	15	18	172
dearrangement by accident in child-birth	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
other babies illness	14	17	12	10	8	8	7	2	6	10	21	115
by accident	1	3	2	6	2	0	4	0	0	5	4	27
unknown or indistinct cause.	8	5	2	4	3	1	1	1	5	4	2	36
other causes	28	103	21	19	14	19	22	34	17	22	30	329
Tetanus	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	8
Beriberi	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	9

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	V.D.	Malaria	congenital physical weakness.
Feb.	0	0	102
Mar.	0	0	3
Apr.	0	0	30
May.	0	0	37
June	0	0	35
July	0	0	43
Aug.	1	0	36
Sep.	0	1	31
Oct.	0	1	36
Nov.	0	0	59
Dec.	2	0	75
Total	3	1	487

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	34.16	24.20	171.56	67.34	9.95
	34.46	20.67	148.12	55.52	13.79
	32.84	18.88	130.47	52.89	13.96
	30.72	19.41	114.87	50.46	13.31
	28.60	16.50	95.21	45.53	12.11
	34.66	15.43	92.09	43.99	19.23

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	birth			dead			miscariage			
	Men	Women	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	sex unknown	Total
1930	14180	13444	27624	8199	7965	15964	807	656	6	1469
1931	14187	13559	27746	9381	8848	18229	784	742	2	1528
1932	15064	14206	29270	8508	8095	16603	864	707	10.	1581
1933	14529	14667	28596	8598	7950	16548	762	696	9	1467
1934	14129	13269	27398	8744	8301	17045	808	694	13	1495
1935	14453	13777	28230	8446	7950	16421	812	668	30	1510
1936	14054	13300	27354	8665	8173	16838	768	592	20	1360
1937	14782	14159	28941	10004	8170	18174	753	559	30	1342
1938	12219	11477	23696	9048	8079	17127	611	510	20	1141
1939	13042	12372	25414	9601	8640	18241	591	487	16	1094

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	birth	dead	dead (under one year of age)	Natural increase rate of population
Jan.	273.527	117.321	23.370	156.206
Feb.	223.449	119.690	20.808	103.759
Mar.	239.150	122.363	23.197	116.787
Apr.	205.432	102.922	17.116	102.510
May	214.064	102.182	15.343	111.882
June	191.071	91.231	13.636	99.840
July	229.169	102.991	15.853	126.178
Aug.	234.420	100.107	14.747	134.313
Sep.	240.036	86.159	11.152	153.877
Oct.	233.831	82.651	11.972	151.180
Nov.	203.894	80.278	13.775	123.596
Dec.	218.793	97.426	14.734	121.367
Total	2706.816	1205.321	195.124	1501.496

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To: Chief of P.W.Section, Tokushima A.M.G.
From: Mr. Kondo, Mayor Of Naruto City
Subject: Babies Contest

In order to publish the C.W.L. and to make babies's physical condition much better, The babies contest will take place in Naruto City. Please give your kind assistance to us.

1. Limit of age — physical examination for babies under 2 years, who were born during the period 1 June 1946, 29 Feb. 1948, 2,400 babies

2. Date and Place of the first examination

5/26/48	1p.m.	Akinokamizenrin-kan, Naruto Nishi Primary School
5/27/48	1p.m.	Seto Primary School, Naruto Higashi P.S.
5/28/48	1p.m.	Shimada Primary School
5/29/48	1p.m.	Naruto City Office
5/30/48	1p.m.	Naruto City Office

3. Date of the 2nd examination and decision of good babies has not been decided yet.

4. Date of commendation ceremony for winner has not been decided yet and will be reported later.

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Results of Babies contest conducted at Naruto City in May 1948.

C.W.

Snow group = Babies of healthy conditions
Moon group = Babies whose weight is less by 10% to standard weight
Flower group = — ditto ——— by 20% to standard weight.

District	Muya & Satoura	Seto	Naruto	Total
The number of baby who had to take the examination	1537	422	360	2319
Snow group	113	59	67	239
Those babies who could be put in Snow group unless they had not been found with disease	259	35	23	317
Moon group	487	172	90	749
Flower group	309	62	55	426
Those babies who should be placed under continuous observation & care	91	14	13	118
Total	1259	342	248	1,849
Percentage of attendance	82	81	68	Average 77
Percentage of Snow group to those who took the examination	9	~~29~~ 14	27	Average 17 56

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(131)	124.	Okasa Flour-Milling Factory	Ushinoshima-son, Oe-gun	Wheat Flour	2,398	Awa	472.5
(132)	125.	Kamojima Wheat-Cleaning Factory	Kamojima-cho, Oe-gun	Rice	111,180	Rice	222,480 kg.
(133)	126.	Oe-gun Textile Production Cooperative Asso.	Kamojima-cho, Oe-gun				
(134)	127.	Kamojima-cho Agric. Asso. Warehouse	Kamojima-cho, Oe-gun	Rice Rye Cereal	9,120 2,305.125 51,500	Awa U.h.g. Rice Kibi Beans	315 kg. 7,260 157.5 3,111.375
(135)	128.	Gakujima-son Agric. Asso. Warehouse	Gakujima-son, Oe-gun	Rice Rye	19,800 300	Rice cereal Kaoliang Awa cow-peas Kibi Beans	3,000 kg. 1,080 285 753.75 60 146.25 780
(136)	129.	Tokusen Zappin KK (Special Fibre Misc. Goods Co,Ltd Warehouse	Yamase-cho, Oe-gun	Misc			
(137)	130.	Yamase-cho Agric. Asso. Warehouse	Yamase-cho, Oe-gun	Rice Rye	21,180 232.500	Awa cow-peas Beans Rice Cereal	631.99875 kg. 30 1,607.25 50,997 2,932.6095
(138)	131.	Kawata-cho Agric. Asso. Warehouse	Kawata-cho, Oe-gun	Rice Rye Cereal	2,760 1,620 120	Rice Cereal Awa U.h.g. Rice Beans	54,000 774 18.375 6,000 146.5
(139)	132.	Koetsu Wheat Cleaning Industry	Kawata-cho, Oe-gun	Rice(Cleaned)	19,860	imported cleaned wheat hulled non-glutinous rice hulled glutinous rice cleaned wheat wheat flour	11,600 kg 3,401.8 103.2 25,050 1,276
(140)	8	Kamata Flour-milling Factory	Hayashi-cho Awa-gun.				