(3) When the foster parent with whom the child has [illegible] living in the same Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture or has removed in another prefecture (Metropolis, or Hokkaido) the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture who made the placement shall ask the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture under whose jurisdiction the foster parent lives for the latters guidance and supervision over the said foster parent and notify the foster parent about it.

(4) The foster parent with whom a child was placed by the request of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or a prefecture under whose jurisdiction her residence is not located shall receive the guidance and supervision of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture under whose jurisdiction her residence is located and the reports, notifications or the application for approval shall be made to the latter in the cases of VI - (9), (14), (15) and VII - (6).

The said governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall notify the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture who has requested the child's placement in case any reason which will have effect on the measure of Law, Article 27 of preceding paragraph should be found.

(5) The governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture who made and received the request or the notification concerning the foster parent shall keep a close liaison and work cooperatively each other.

X. Expense

(1) The expense for the measure at the time a child is placed with a foster parent under the provision of Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3, (expense for placement as the same hereinafter) includes the expenses for the care of the child, medical care and transportation.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall pay the foster parent the expense for the care of the child at the beginning and that of medical care at the end of every month.

(2) When the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture made a placement of a child with a foster parent in another prefecture (Metropolis, or Hokkaido, he shall make the payment of the expense for the placement directly to the latter.

(3) The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may not make the payment of the expense of the placement when the foster parent refuse it.

Chapter II. Adoption

I. Utilizing the Child Welfare Center.

The Child Welfare Center shall make the general public understand that any one who wishes to give away his own child for adoption or one who wishes

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

to adopt a child and cannot find a proper person or a child can be helped for adoption at the Child Welfare Center.

II. Investigation and the decision of approval.

(1) When any one applied at the Child Welfare Center to find a child for adoption (applicant for adoption, as the same hereinafter) make the investigation of his family and the decision of approval shall be made by the head of the Child Welfare Center.

(2) When any one came for consulting about his or her own child to be adopted by some one else, the head of the Child Welfare Center shall make the investigation on the child.

Concerning the investigation and decision of approval, the respective provisions for the foster parent shall be applied.

III. Procedures for adoption.

(1) When there are an applicant for adoption approved after investigated under the provisions of II and a child or a child reported by the provision of Law who is suitable to be adopted by his found, one of the following procedure shall be taken.

It is provided that in such cases it would be proper to urge the applicant for adoption to bring up the child as a foster parent at least for over 6 months in so far as there is no special reason against it.

1. When the child's census registration is known:

a. The step for adoption shall be taken if the child over fifteen years of age wants the adoption, or, in the case of a child under fifteen years of age, his legal deputy (including the head of the child welfare agency) wants. But in this case also the permission of the court of Domestic Relations for the adoption is necessary.

b. In case the child is under fifteen years of age, without its legal deputy, the head of the Child Welfare Center shall take up the procedure to appoint its legal deputy at the court of Domestic Relations of the district where the child resides under the provision of Civil Code. Article 841.

If the head of the Child Welfare Center was appointed as the child's guardian by the procedure of preceding paragraph, he shall give his consent and take procedure for the adoption.

2. When the child's census registration is not known:

a. In case of the abandoned child the head of the Child Welfare Center shall report to the mayor of the city, town or the village, have the child's census registration made and take up the procedure for appointment of his guardian

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

provisions for the foster p...

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(1) When there are an applicant for adoption approved after investigated under the provisions of II and a child or a child reported by the provision of Law who is suitable to be adopted by his found, one of the following procedure shall be taken.

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If the head of the Child Welfare Center was appointed as the child's guardian by the procedure of preceding paragraph, he shall give his consent and take procedure for the adoption.

2. When the child's census registration is not known:

a. In case of the abandoned child the head of the Child Welfare Center shall report to the mayor of the city, town or the village, have the child's census registration made and take up the procedure for appointment of his guardian.

b. With the child who does not fall under preceding paragraph and whose census registration is not known, he shall arrange for the procedures of making its census registration under the provision of Census Registration Law, Article 112 and shall take up respective procedure (2) or Paragraph 2 of (b) of (1).

IX. Divorce.

(1) For the child under fifteen years of age whose adoption was found improper and adoptive parent does not consent for divorce with the child, the head of the Child Welfare Center who had the right of the consent for that adoption may appeal for divorce.

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

Form No. 1

Foster Parent Application	Date of application X_____ No. X	Via (Name of Child Welfare Center)

Kind of Child wanted

Age____ Year____ Month_____ Sex _____

other factors requested _____

Reason they apply to become foster parents.

Name of Foster Father

Birthday_____ Age_____

Name of Foster Mother

Birthday_____ Age_____

Vocation History

Foster Father

Foster Mother

Permanent Address

Present Address

How Long to care?

Sign by which to locate the House.

Telephone Number

Health conditions of

Foster Father_____

Foster Mother_____

Breast milk.

Yes_____ No_____

How much_____

Persons who share the Home

Name	Age	Sex	Relation	Health

Home and Environment

Premise

Single house

_____tsubo

Tenement house

Building

Two storied

_____tsubo

One storied

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

Birthday_____ Age_____	Mother
Permanent Address_____ Present Address	How Long to care?
Sign by which to locate the House. Telephone Number	
Health conditions of Foster Father_____ Foster Mother_____	Breast milk. Yes_____ No_____ How much_____

Persons who share the Home

Name	Age	Sex	Relation	Health

Home and Environment
Premise

Single house
_____tsubo
Tenement house

Building

Two storied
_____tsubo
One storied

Owned, rented,
Only room rented
Kind of district

Request on the expense	If you want the child to work Kind of Work_____
Program on Child Care	Place and work conditions_____

Date_____ Name of Foster Parent_____

To the Governor of M.H. or the Prefecture.

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

Notice for Entry (Form No. 1)

1. This card is to be filled by the foster parent applicant.

2. X to be entered by the Child Welfare Center.

3. Under the column "Other Factors Requested" the conditions the Foster Parent wishes must be stated concretely.

4. Under the column "Reason to apply to become foster parent", the fact such as (a) because of sheer sympathy for the unfortunate child, (b) because their own children have grown up and they can care for more, (c) because they have no children, or (d) because mother has plenty of breast milk etc., must be disclosed.

5. The foster parent means one who applies to become a foster parent and the foster mother the woman who takes the main charge of the child's care.

6. Under the column of "Vocation" the name of vocation will be entered.

7. Under the column of "History", the name of last school or college (graduated or not) and the history of work must be entered.

8. Under the column "Sign by which to locate the house", the railroad or electric car station to get off and the distance to the home from the station must be entered.

9. Under the column "Health Conditions" the present health condition as (a) very good, (b) ordinary or (c) fairly good etc., must be entered. Any serious diseases in past must be stated clearly.

10. Under the column "How long to care", about how many years they expect to care must be entered.

11. Under the column "Request on the expense" (a) total payment (b)partial payment or (c) no payment needed must be indicated.

12. Under the column "Program on Child Care", (a) how far school education will be expected to be given (b) intention to adopt the child afterward, (c) if foster parent expect to have the child work with the parent for the family vocation, (d) what does the parent think about the child's vocation (e) and others must be written concretely.

13. The column "If you want the child work, etc." must be filled on by when the child will work under the foster parent and on the kind of work, place and work condition etc. concretely. Any other person must not enter under this column.

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

the foster mother the woman who takes the main charge of the [illegible]

6. Under the column of "Vocation" the name of vocation will be entered.

7. Under the column of "History", the name of last school or college (graduated or not) and the history of work must be entered.

8. Under the column "Sign by which to locate the house", the railroad or electric car station to get off and the distance to the home from the station must be entered.

9. Under the column "Health Conditions" the present health condition as (a) very good, (b) ordinary or (c) fairly good etc., must be entered. Any serious diseases in past must be stated clearly.

10. Under the column "How long to care", about how many years they expect to care must be entered.

11. Under the column "Request on the expense" (a) total payment (b)partial payment or (c) no payment needed must be indicated.

12. Under the column "Program on Child Care", (a) how far school education will be expected to be given (b) intention to adopt the child afterward, (c) if foster parent expect to have the child work with the parent for the family vocation, (d) what does the parent think about the child's vocation (e) and others must be written concretely.

13. The column "If you want the child work, etc." must be filled on by when the child will work under the foster parent and on the kind of work, place and work condition etc. concretely. Any other person must not enter under this column.

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

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

Form No. 2

FOSTER PARENT REGISTER (A)

*Register No.
*Date of Registrati

Home Investigation Card	Interested Child Welfare Center	Date of investigation Name of investigator
Present address locate the house &		Permanent address
Sign by which to locate the house		Telephone No.

	Name	Age	Date of birth	Vocation	History	Health	Character	H
Foster Father								
Foster Mother						Yes No Breast Milk		

Reason to receive the child

Understanding and interest in child care

Program for child c

In case the child is to work:
Work:

Its contents:

Work place:

Work conditio

Persons who share the home with the foster parents

Name	Age	Sex	Relation	Health	Character	Vocation	History	Unders of the

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

FOSTER PARENT REGISTER (A)

*Register No.
*Date of Registration

d	Interested Child Welfare Center	Date of investigation Name of investigator
	Permanent address	
	Telephone No.	

Date of birth	Vocation	History	Health	Character	Religion
			Yes ___ No ___ Breast Milk		

Understanding and interest in child care

Program for child care

Its contents:

Work place:

Work conditions:

the foster parents Relation	Health	Character	Vocation	History	Understanding of the child care

3

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

Form No. 2 (continued)

Home Conditions

House Size of Premise _____ Tsubo
Size of house _____ Tsubo

Single
Tenement - Own, Rent, Room rent
Story 1-2 No. of rooms ___ No of tatami _____

Health Conditions

Air Sight
Water Sewage
Dry Damp

Environmented condition

Social adequacy of the fa

Economic conditions
Income of preceding year
Expenditure
School condition
Distance to school
Opinion of Head of Child Welfare Center
**

Asset inccultivate land Tsubos
" " " forest
" " home land
" " the house
Movable assets
Date _____
Signed

Neighborhood reputa
the family
Type of people go i
the home
Family atmosphere
Expense of care
Term of placement

Date

* Decision by the governor of prefecture

* Decision	Name of child	Date of placement	Expense of care
Age	Sex		Length of placemer

Interested persons
**

*Date	#Development of the case

NOTE: * To be filled by metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.
** To be filled by the head of Child Welfare Center.

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

	Home Conditions	
_Tsubo _Tsubo ami_____	Health Conditions Air Sight Water Sewage Dry Damp	Environmented condition Social adequacy of the family
	Asset inccultivate land Tsubos " " " forest " " home land " " the house Movable assets	Neighborhood reputation of the family Type of people go in and out of the home Family atmosphere
nter	Date Signed	Expense of care Term of placement
cture	Date	
d	Date of placement	Expense of care Length of placement
evelopment of the case		

* To be filled by metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

** To be filled by the head of Child Welfare Center.

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

Notice for entry (Form No. 2) A.

1. The "Home Investigation Card" and the "Investigation Card for Child Placed" bound together will make a foster parent registry which will be kept in the office of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

2. A foster parent makes a foster parent register number and the registry will be kept as they came. In case of vacancy it is left as it is.

3. This card is to be filled by the home visitor who was sent by the Child Welfare Center for the investigation.

Investigation must be made carefully, objectively and accurately for every column.

4. For the Column "Vocation" the difference of own, employed, free or none etc. must be stated.

In case of own industry, any of agriculture, fishery, forestry, technology, mining, trade, architecture, transportation and others, in case of employed the name of the work place, kind and contents of the work and position etc., and in case of free the kind of work will be stated.

5. Under the column "History" the name of last school or college (graduated or not) and the vocational history will be written.

6. Under the column "Health Conditions" present conditions must be written in detail and out of past history of diseases TBC, contagious diseases, venereal diseases, chronic disease and any serious disease of long hospitalization (except surgical case) must be entered with the name of diseases clearly stated.

In case the investigator considered it necessary, a written health diagnosis by a physician shall be attached.

7. Under the column "Religion" what religious faith and, if possible, how deep the faith will be stated.

8. The "Reason to care the child" must be stated as concretely and in detail.

9. Under the column "Understanding and interest in Child Care," state as concretely as possible, making it clear that there is no intention of labor exploitation or fraudulent earning of the expense.

10. Under the column "Program of child care,"

(a) how for the education will be given,

(b) intention to adopt the child afterward,

(c) intention to let the child work for the family vocation in future,

(d) what does the foster parent think about the child's future vocation.

(e) and others, must be stated concretely.

11. The column "In case the child is to work etc." will be filled when the child is to work under the foster parent while carrying the child under his charge only. The kind of work, work place, work condition etc. must be entered by the foster parent and the visitor's opinion about them must be entered by him in red ink.

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

12. For the columns "Social adequacy""Family atmosphere" "Types of people go in and out" and "Neighborhood reputation" and the neighborhood hearsays may be referred.

For the "House," construction and number of rooms, "Local social conditions" the local characteristics such as agricultural, trading, industrial, residential, slum, entertainment, etc., "Hygienic Condition" cleanliness sewage conditions etc. and "About school" the environment and characteristics of the school must be stated.

13. Under the column "Expense of care" amount of money the foster parent applicant requires and that considered proper in red ink must be entered.

14. Under the column "Term of care" the visitor, who was sent to the foster home for the investigation, will fill in the length of time he considers proper taking account of the foster parent's request.

15. Under the column "Opinion of Head of Child Welfare Center" the opinion on the adequacy of the home concretely stating its reason and on the amount of expense.

16. Under the column "Decision of the governor of Prefecture," "approved" or "disapproved" will be entered in red ink with the date of decision made after consulting to the opinion of the local Child Welfare Board. In the case of disapproval, the reason must be given.

17. Under the column "Interested persons," the names and positions of the head of the Child Welfare Center and the home visitor.

18. In case no space is left, the outside space of the lines may be used.

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

Notice for entry: (Form No. 3)

1. This card will be bound with "Home Investigation" Card (Form No. 2) and make a foster parent registry when a child is to be placed with a foster parent (IV - (6)).

2. A card is used for each child. For the second child and on, only this card is added to the original card (A).

3. Necessary items of this card is to be investigated and filled by the Child Welfare Center.

4. (a). Under the column "Physical Development", (1) conditions during the mother's pregnancy and at the time of birth, (2) nutrition during infancy and preschool childhood, weaning, teething, and walking (3) past diseases and their age, duration, intensity, etc., must be stated in detail.

Under the column "Mental Development", (1) talking, its age and clearness, (2) general intelligence, (3) Psychopathic trait and unusual habits.

(b) Under "Heredity" presence of feeblemindedness, low grade personality and psychopathy as well as that of TBC, venereal diseases, alcoholism, suicide, unnatural death, etc., in both parents, maternal and paternal grandparents and relatives is to be checked and entered.

(c) Under the column "Characteristics" of "Physical Conditions", complexion (i. e., vivid and healthy intelligent looking or poor and looking like old person, etc.), appetite, fatigue, sleep, enuresis, abnormality, etc., must be checked and entered.

5. "Social history" must be stated as concretely as possible on how the child has spent its time.

6. Under the column "Family" the family conditions must be stated concretely.

7. Under the column "Neighborhood" the local characteristics such as agricultural, industrial, residential, slum entertainment, etc., and relation of the child's family with neighbors, reputation and intercourse, etc., must be stated.

8. Under the column "Opinion of the head of Child Welfare Center" the foster parent selected by him for the child must be named stating the reason for the choice.

9. The "Masters head of attention and compliance" mainly of the child's labor must be concretely written.

10. The register number will be made as the foster parent register number.

For instance if the foster parent is numbered as 5, the children will be numbered as 5-1, 5-2, 5-3.

11. In case more space is needed, the outside space of the time way be used.

Form No. 3

Foster Parent Register (B)

* Register No.

Investigation Card for the child to be placed	Via_____Child Welfare Center	Date investigated Name of investigator
Address		Permanent Address
Name	Age Date of Birth	Guardian Name Address Relation Superintendent of child welfare agency

Medical examinations Physical development	Mental development	Heredity	Photo (It is not necessary if not available)
Physical condition Weight Height Chest-measure	TBC Test B. C. G. Physical type Characteristics	Disease predisposed Illness or abnormality Date Dr. (position)	

Intelligence CA MA IQ	Character	Vocational aptitude	Psychic trama	Name of examiner His position Date of examination
Social History	Family	Home	Neighborhood	

Expense

Matters need of attention and compliance

Opinion of the head of Child Welfare Center Date (Sign)
* Decision
Name of foster parent
Address
Date of placement
Charge
Expense
Term

* Date Development of the case

* To be filled in by the prefecture.

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

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

(Form No. 4)

Date _____

Name of Governor of Prefecture

TO: Mr. (Name of Foster Parent)

Address

Foster Parent Register No.

Referring Care of Child to be Placed	Via Child Welfare Center Date
Name Sex Age Date of birth	Name of the head of the interested Child Welfare Center
Address	Name and address of home visitor
Permanent Address	Physical development
Name of guardian	
Health condition	Mental development
Intelligence	Social history
Character	
Vocational aptitude	Matters to be compiled
Date of placement / Expense	
Matters need of attention	

TO: The Foster Parents

Trusting in your deep understanding and loving care as the child's parents I am sending (Name of the Child to be Placed). It is no easy job to bring up a child. I wish that all your painstaking works for the child will blossom into a real joy when this child will grow into a citizen with healthy body and beautiful mind.

The following are the points I hope your kindly attention will be paid.

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

(Early discovery of diseases)

Will you please pay utmost attention for the child's health. Especially babies are not strong in resistance, easy become ill and hard to recover. With any slightest sign of trouble, please consult with a nearby pediatrician, health center physician or a public health nurse.

(School attendance of the children of the age)

Please let the child of school age attend the nearby school, giving necessary articles for schooling and give the child school guidance.

Please keep in touch with the school teacher for improvement of education and in case of any trouble, such as the child's absence, etc., take a proper action immediately.

(Treatment with discrimination is bad for the child)

Please avoid a discrimination of the child from your own as the child's sensitive mind gets biased easily.

(Assistance at the time of need)

Please ask the assistance of the home visitor who are ready for guidance at the time of your need in child care.

(When you wish the child to work)

When you are going to let the child work at your own place while under your care, please stick strictly to the "matters to be complied with" on the card. The children should not work beyond their physical capacity.

The work should suit the child's age and proper amount of rest be given so that the child should not work to fatigue which will cause a disease.

Children under 12 years of age should never be employed for labor.

Children under 15 years of age should never work out at others.

When children over 15 years of age will work out at others, they are subject to Labor Standards Law.

(When the child is to be replaced temporarily in another home)

You should not replace the child in another home.

In case you will have to travel or for some other special reasons, however, you may do it temporary with the approval of the approval of the home visitor.

In the following cases, please get in touch as soon as possible with the home visitor and report to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture through the Child Welfare Center.

(a) When the child became seriously ill.

(b) When the child ran away from the home or died.

(c) When any other serious problem came up.

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

(a) When the foster parent died.

(b) When the foster parents removed.

(c) When any other serious problem came up.

(Application for approval of vocational placement)

When the child in your charge is going to work under you or out at others, or to change the work, work place and work condition, please take the regular procedure to the governor through the Child Welfare Center.

Notice for entry (Form No. 4)

1. This card is to be given to the foster parent through the child welfare center by the governor of metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

Two copies of this card will be sent to the child welfare center and one of them will be given to the home visitor.

2. The matters regarding the child shall be entered from "Investigation Card for Child Placed".

Social history of more recent past shall be stated in detail.

3. Under the column "matters attention shall be paid" special points for the child to be placed shall be written.

4. Under the column "matters to be complied" points for the individual case regarding the kind of work, work place and working condition, etc., shall be stated when the child is going to work under the foster parent.

Any other matters of need shall be written besides the above.

5. The column "interested person" shall be entered by the child welfare center.

The names of the head of the child welfare center and the home visitor.

6. In case no space is left for each column, space outside the line may be used.

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

Form No. V

			* Date of approval		
Application for certificate of Labor Change			* Via Child Welfare Center		
Child's Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Height	Weight	Name of last school Date of last attendance
Place and conditions of labor			Location of work place		
Name of place to work					
Work the child is employed within the home, away from home			Wage	Labor Hours	Working conditions
* Opinion of the head of Child Welfare Center					
* Opinion of home visitor					
* Child's own opinion					
Date To Governor of _____ Prefecture			Name and address of foster parent		

Notice for entry.

1. The parts marked by * must not be entered by the applicant.
2. The work, working place and conditions the child is going to enter shall be stated concretely.
3. With the wage payment either by contract or any other method must be its accounting system must be made clear.
4. Under the column "Labor hours", the labor hours for each day in the week must be stated.
5. The columns of the opinion will be filled by respective person. Any matters in need of special attention in regards to entering the work in relation of the child's physical predisposition will be stated if there are.

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

6. When the application for the change is to be made, both of past and future works, work places and conditions shall be entered.

7. When the child is used for light domestic helpings such as cleaning around the house or in the kitchen the certificate is not necessary.

8. In case no space is left, the outside space of the lines may be used.

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

Form No. VI

Record of Guidance

Name of home visitor

No. _____(On this sheet, the child's health, behavior, school work, home conditions and the matters of guidance shall be entered in detail and concretely, sickness, change of address, death, etc. shall be entered in red ink.)

Name of child		Previous Address
Date of birth		Name of previous guardian
Name of foster parent		Date of placement
		Present address
Date of investigation	Conditions found at foster home	Guidance given (at the end of the entry, the sign shall be stamped)

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

Ji-Hatsu #2

January 20, 1949

Children's Bureau

This regulation (XI. Foster day care parent) is to be inserted after X. Expenses of chapter 1, the Foster Parent of the Child Welfare Law, Function of Family Care.

XI. Foster day care parent;

(1) Foster day care parent is a foster parent who gives the daily care for the infant or preschool child etc. during the daytime.

(2) Although the provisions of Chapter 1 shall be generally applied with the foster day care parent, they may be fairly simplified to meet the local situations. The following matters, however, shall be complied with.

(A) Conditions of approval for the foster day care parent:

a) The total number of the infant or preschool children a foster day care parent may receive at a time shall not as a rule exceed 2 or 3, provided that it shall never be over two in case of infants only.

(B) Placement:

a) Especially the child welfare worker and the child welfare official shall make the intermediary service in utilizing the foster day care parents keeping liaison with the child Welfare Center.

b) The foster day care parent for the infant or preschool children shall be selected not only a suitable one but also one near enough the child's home.

c) More than two children may be placed with a foster day care parent by a simultaneous measure.

d) The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may preferably delegate all the power of the placement with the head of the Child Welfare Center.

(C) Care:

a) Foster parent must keep always close attention over the health and prevention of diseases and injuries of the infant or preschool child in her charge and in case of any trouble an immediate touch shall be made in order to take up the necessary treatment.

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

b) Foster parent shall try to meet the need of the infant or preschool child in her charge as best as possible regarding the hours of care, giving the lunch or not, contents of the care etc. after discussing with the child's guardian.

(D) Guidance:

a) The home visitor shall not only keep attention over the contents of the care, but also give assistance and advice as an intermediate between the foster parent and the child's guardian so that adequate care may be carried out.

(E) Expenses:

Expense at cost necessary for play materials etc. may be paid for the foster day care parent who takes care of children.

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

Ministerial Ordinance of Minimum Standards for Child Welfare Agencies

Chapter I. General Provisions

(Purport of this Ministerial Ordinance)

Article 1. The minimum standards of the equipment and operation of the child welfare agencies (the minimum standard as thesame hereinafter) under the provision of Article 45 of Child Welfare Law (Law as the same hereinafter) shall be defined by this Ministerial Ordinance.

(Purpose of Minimum Standards)

Article 2. The minimum standards are to insure for inmates in child welfare agencies healthy mental and physical growth in a cheerful and hygienic environment under the guidance of trained and competent workers (inclusive of the superintendents of child welfare agencies, as the same hereinafter) so that children may adjust themselves to the society.

(Improvement of Minimum Standards)

Article 3. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may urge the child welfare agencies under his jurisdiction to improve their equipment and operation beyond the minimum standards after requesting the opinion of the Local Child Welfare Board.

Welfare Minister shall make every effort to improve the minimum standards from time to time after referring to the opinion of the Central Child Welfare Board.

(Minimum Standards and the Child Welfare Agency)

Article 4. The child welfare agencies shall make their effort always to improve their equipment and operation beyond the minimum standards.

Those child welfare agencies with the equipment and operation which are on higher standards than the minimum standards shall not lower them on account of the minimum standard.

(Supervising the enforcement of minimum standards)

Article 5. Welfare Minister shall require the designated child welfare officers to inspect the national child welfare institution every six months to determine that the minimum standards are complied with.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall designate the officers for the guidance and supervision of the child welfare institutions and have them inspect those established by any one other than the nation at least once each six months to determine that the minimum standards are complied with.

Minister of Welfare and the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall issue a certificate as per the attached form to show the approval for the child welfare agency established by the Nation and those by other than the Nation respectively which were considered as in compliance with the minimum standards based on the inspection by preceding two Paragraphs.

The certificate of preceding Paragraph shall be valid until the date of the next inspection.

The child welfare agency shall post the certificate of approval of paragraph 3 where it is visible.

MINIMUM STANDARD FOR C. W. INSTITUTION

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

(General principle of the construction and equipment of the child welfare agency)

Article 6. The construction and equipment of the child welfare agency shall be provided with full considerations so as to safeguard the health of its inmates on light and air etc., and from dangers.

(Child Welfare agency and emergency disaster)

Article 7. The child welfare agency shall be provided for fire protection with the handy fire extinguishers and dire escape and for other safety provisions against accident and preventive measures with practical plan, continuous attention and practice shall be facilitated.

Among the drills of preceding Paragraph, the fire drill shall be practiced at least once in every month.

(General requirement of the workers in child welfare agencies)

Article 8. The personnel responsible for services for the children in the child welfare agencies shall be of wholesome character and health with genuine interest in the child welfare service and trained for the child welfare work both in theory and practice and any workers other than those for whom the requirement is provided by this Ministerial Ordinance or other Law and Ordinance shall be properly qualified.

The superintendent of the child welfare agency established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall be apperson with over two years experience in child welfare services and have adequate ability to conduct the child welfare agency.

Any one with no previous experience with the child welfare service who wishes to enter it by preceding Paragraph shall as a rule be a person not over forty-five years of age.

The workers engaging in the care of the children in the child welfare agency established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or village shall be under 65 years of age.

(Standards of equipment and personnel when different kind of child welfare agency is attached to an existing one)

Article 9. A kind of child welfare agency may have another kind of child welfare agency attached to it when it is a real necessity as there is no adequate one available nearby etc.

In such case the standards may be set with the assumption that a part of the main child welfare institution and its workers may be used for the attached one, provided that with the living rooms for the inmates and the equipments peculiar to each child welfare agency it is not applicable.

(Rule of equality for all inmates)

Article 10. The child welfare agency shall treat all its inmates therein on equal basis regardless of their nationality, creed, social status of whether they have paid the expenses of the institution care or not.

(Cleanliness of equipments and the bathing)

Article 11. The food utensils, beddings, clothings, living rooms and toilets shall be kept in compliance with the following items:

1. Food utensils shall be washed with soap or ash in adequately heated water after each meal and be properly rinsed and dried, preferably air dried without use of cloth.

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

2. The bedding shall be sunned at least once in every week and the pillow case, the cover for the neck part of the bedding and the bed covers shall be washed as is necessary to maintain a good standards of cleanliness.

3. The clothing shall be kept clean and in good repair always.

4. The living room and any other rooms used by the inmates shall be dusted or sprayed with D.D.T. or other insecticide at least once in every in every three months.

5. The toilet shall be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once every fortnight.

The children in the child welfare agency (exclusive of the living-in agency, infant home, day nursery, children's recreational agency and the homes for weak and criplled children) shall have bath at least once every week.

(Diet for the inmates)

Article 12. When the child welfare agency provides food for the inmates therein, the diet shall be with varieties as much as possible and adequate amount of calories and protein for healthy growth of the children.

Water for drinking at child welfare agency shall be pure and sufficient

In the child welfare agency where the water other than water works is used for drinking, the superintendent shall have the testing of the water at least twice every year (or every time when it is necessary due to a flood etc.) and the certificate by the inspector shall be posted where it is visible.

The water testing of preceding Paragraph shall be made by the agency in charge of hygiene examination on the colour, clearness, odor, sediment, reaction, nitrite, anmonia, consumption of potassium permanganate, chlorine, nitrate, hardness, evaporation residue, and number of bacterial colonies.

The child welfare agency (exclusive of the children's recreational agencies)shall be provided with the equipment to store the food materials and manage to keep them clean and free from any danger.

Any person with festering sore, a infectious disease etc., shall not cook the food for the inmates.

In child welfare agencies, those who are to work in kitchen shall be clean in body and their hands shall be disinfected when necessary.

(Health examination of inmates and workers)

Article 13. The superintendent of the child welfare agency (inclusive of the children's recreational agency, as the same hereinafter in Paragraph 2 and 3 of this Article) shall give health examination in compliance with the provision of school health examination to its inmates at the time of admission and at least twice every year.

In addition to preceding Paragraph, test for syphilis, stool test and urinalysis shall be included when necessary.

The physician who has made the health examinations of preceding two Paragraphs shall enter the necessary matters of their findings into the maternal-and child handbook or the medical record for the inmates and made his recommendation to the superintendent of the child welfare agency for the necessary procedures as for the release or suspension of admission etc., to be taken.

The provisions of preceding three Paragraph shall be applied to the workers of the child welfare agency and those supported by them and living in the child welfare agency.

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

Special attention shall be paid to the health examination of the workers who are to handle the food for the inmates.

(attention at the discharge of children)

Article 14. The superintendent of the child welfare agency (exclusive of lying-in agency, day nursery and children's recreational agency) shall take each of the following measures when the children are to be discharged:

1. The children's guardians, when there are, shall be made contact with.

2. For the person who is over eighteen years of age at the time of discharge, Minsei-iin in charge of the area where he will reside shall be made contact with.

3. For the child under eighteen years of age at the time of discharge, the child welfare official, child welfare worker or kyogo case worker in charge of the area where the child will reside after the discharge shall be made contact with, in addition to the taking of the procedure for the charge provided by Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3.

(Regulations in the child welfare agency)

Article 15. The child welfare agency shall make the regulation according to the need on the following items:

1. Matters concerning the intake capacity.

2. Matters concerning the type of persons to be accepted.

3. Matters concerning daily and yearly programs etc.

4. Basis for discharge.

5. Expenses to be borne by the inmate or theperson responsible for him.

The manager of the child welfare agency established under the provision of Law, Article 35, Paragraph 2 shall secure the approval for the rules and regulation of preceding Paragraph, Item 5 on the matters of expense to be paid by the inmate or the person responsible for him from the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

(Records to be provided by the child welfare agency)

Article 16. The child welfare agency shall keep the record book which contains the names, ages and the personal histories of the person who established the agency, the manager and workers of the agency, diary of the agency, record book of its properties and the accounting book in order to make it clear how it is run and about all the matters affecting its preperties.

With the private child welfare agency, the record books of its properties and accounting.

(Application of Medical Service Law to the child welfare agency)

Article 17. The medical facility in the child welfare agency where physician is to practice medicine is subject to the regulation for the hospital or the clinic in Medical Service Law (1948, Law, No. 205).

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

Chapter II Lying-in Agency

Article 18. There shall be No. 1 and No. 2 lying-in agencies.

No. 1 lying-in agency shall be the lying-in agency which is a hospital under Medical Service Law.

No. 2 lying-in agency shall be the lying-in agency which is a midwifery home under Medical Service Law.

(Expectant mothers eligible)

Article 19. The lying-in agency shall admit the expectant mothers under the provision of Law, Article 22 and may take in those other than the above in case there are surplus beds.

(Equipment)

Article 20. The lying-in agency shall be provided with the equipment necessary for the delivery, prentatal, postnatal and nursing services and its office work.

No. 1 lying-in agency shall be provided with the necessary medical equipments for other medical services or complications besides those of preceding Paragraph.

(Standards of equipment for No. 1 lying-in agency)

Article 21. In carrying out the requirement of No. 1 lying-in agency prescribed by preceding Article, the following shall be provided in addition to the standards of equipment which are subject to Medical Service Law.

1. The expectant mother's room and the room for the mother and infant shall be provided with the toilet.

2. Number of the toilet shall be one or more for every 20 pregnant or nursing mothers.

(Personnel of No. 1 lying-in agency)

Article 22. No. 1 lying-in agency shall be staffed by a clerk and a non-regulars staff X-ray technician beside those provided by Medical Service Law.

One of the midwives of No. 1 lying-in agency shall be one with over 3 years practical experience in maternity service.

(Health examination at the lying-in agency)

Article 23. Any lying-in agency shall give the expectant mothers admitted the tests for blood pressure, urine and stool, and test for syphilis for those who have not received it during the pregnancy, besides the physical examination provided under the provision of Article 13, Paragraph 1.

The physician who has made the health examination of preceding Paragraph shall enter the necessary matters of their findings in the maternal and-child handbook.

(Standards of equipment for No. 2 lying-in agency)

Article 24. No. 2 lying-in agency shall be staffed by the maternity consultation room and toilets besides those provided by Medical Service Law as the

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

equipment for Article 20, paragraph 1.

(Medical supply to be provided for No. 2 lying-in agency)

Article 25. No. 2 lying-in agency shall be provided with instruments, medicine and the cotton materials necessary for delivery.

(Personnel for No. 2 lying-in agency)

Article 26. The physician on non-regular staff of No. 2 lying-in agency shall be an experienced obstetrician.

Number of the licenced midwives of No. 2 lying-in agency shall be two or more, provided one of them shall be with over three years practical experience in maternity service.

With exception of one of preceding Paragraph, other midwives may be substituted by those on non-regular staff.

(Abnormal delivery and No. 2 lying-in agency)

Article 27. In case any danger of abnormal delivery with obstetric operation is suspected in No. 2 lying-in agency, its superintendent shall make an arrangement to transfer the patient immediately to a No. 1 lying-in agency or to any hospital or dispensary, provided it may not be applied with the case of an emergency.

(Record to be provided in lying-in agency)

Article 28. The lying-in agency shall keep a medical chart for each expectant mothers and a daily developmental record for each infant.

Chapter III. Infant Home

(Equipment)

Article 29. The infant home shall be provided with the necessary equipment for the care of infants (inclusive of the preschool child cared under the provision of the Law, Article 37, paragraph 2 as the same hereinafter in this chapter) and office work for the home.

(Nuuji Azukarijo definition)

Article30. The infant home with capacity of less than 10 infants shall be called Nuuji Azukarijo (a place where infant are to be trusted).

(Standards of equipment for the infant home)

Article 31. The standards of the equipments of the infant home (exclusive of Nuuji Azukarijo) shall be as follows:

1. Sleeping room, observation room, clinic, sick room, creeping room, sum room (may be used for creeping also), kitchen, landry, drying room and lavatory.

2. The size of the sleeping room and the observation room shall be 0.5 tsubo or more for every infant respectively.

3. The windowsof the sleeping, observation and creeping rooms, kitchens and lavatory shall be provided to keep off flies and mosquites etc., by screening etc.

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

Article 32. The standards of equipment for Nuuji Azukarijo shall be as follows:

1. Special room for the care of infants shall be provided.

2. The size of a room of preceding Paragraph shall be three tsubos or more and 0.5 for every infants.

(Medical supply for the infant home)

Article 33. The infant home shall be provided with the necessary apparatus for infant care, the medical instruments, the medicines and the cotton materials.

(Personnel of the infant home)

Article 34. The infant home (exclusive of Nuuji Azukarijo) shall be staffed by physician, licensed nurse, nutritionist and a clerk.

The physician of preceding Paragraph shall be an experinced pediatrician who is able to be called for immediate need on a holiday or at nitht.

Number of the licensed nurse of Paragraph 1 shall be as a rule one or more for every 3 infants.

Woman with considerable experience in infant care may take the place of the licensed nurse of preceding Paragraph, provided that one third of the total number shall be as a rule the well experienced licensed nurse.

The infant home with less than 50 infants may substitute the nutrittionist with a licensed nurse trained for nutrition in theory and practice despite the provision of Paragraph 1.

The infant home for over 50 infants shall be staffed by a pharmacist and as a non-regular staff an X-ray technician.

Article 35. Nuuji Azukarijo shall be staffed by a physician on call and a licensed nurse.

Number of the licensed nurse of preceding Paragraph shall be 3. provided that with the exception of one, they may be substituted by woman with considerable experience in the infant care.

(Care at the infant home)

Article 36. The contents of the care in the infant home shall include the health examinations provided by Article 13, paragraph 1, the periodical health examinations required by the above provision and preventive measures against contagious diseases in case of necessity in addition to the observation and guidance of mental development and the feeding, eating, changing diapers, bathing, sunbath and rest at regular hour daily and weighing and measuring at regular weekly period.

The physician who has made the health examination of preceding Paragraph shall enter the necessary matters of their findings in the maternal-and-child handbook.

(Observation of the infant)

Article 37. The infant shall be placed in the quarantine room for observation of his mental and physical conditions for 2 weeks from the date of admission.

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

(Standards of daily diet for the infant)

Article 38. The standards of the daily diet for an infant shall be as follows:

1. The diet for the infant shall contain 120 calories or more for each kilo-gram of weight for those before 6 months of age, 110 or more for those over 6 months and under one year of age and 100 or more for those over one and under two years of age.

2. Milk or milk products shall be main part of the diet for the infants under six months of age.

3. The diet for the infant over six months of age shall contain 4 gms. of protein (two-thirds of which must be of animal for those under one year and one half for those over one year of age) and 3.5 gms. of fat for each kilo-gram of weight.

4. In addition to those of preceding three Items, 30 mgm. of vitamine c and 0.2 - 1.0 gm. of cod liver oil shall be given.

(Record to be provided in the infant-home)

Article 39. The infant home shall keep the record of the family conditions and the progress of care of each infant in the home.

Chapter IV. Mothers' Home

(Equipment)

Article 40. The mothers' home shall be provided with the equipments for daily living guidance for mothers and children and its office work in addition to the necessary equipments for their daily life.

(Standard of equipment)

Article 41. The standards of preceding Article shall be as follows:

1. A room for mother and children, room for meeting and the children's studying etc., kitchen and lavatories.

2. A room or more shall be provided for each family.

3. The size of the room for mother and children shall be 0.75 tsubo or more for each person.

4. In the room for meeting and children's study, tables, chairs and books necessary for children's studying and books for mothers' culture shall be provided.

5. Number of the lavotory shall be one for every twenty mothers and children.

6. In addition to the rooms for the mothers and children, the mothers' home with infants or preschool children shall be provided with the equipments in compliance with the day nursery according to the needs in case no day nursery nor a children's recreational agency is available in its neighborhood.

7. In addition to preceding Items, the bath room shall be provided in case a public bath etc., is not available.

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

8. The mothers' home with 30 infants or preschool children or less shall be provided with rest room and one with over 30 with medical room and rest room.

(Medical supply to be provided)

Article 42. The mothers' home shall be provided with the necessary medical instruments, medicines and cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 43. The mothers' home shall be staffed with a matron (the woman who works for daily living guidance of mothers and children in the mothers' home, the same hereinafter) and a physician on call.

The mothers' home with the nursery and play room provided by Article 41, Item 6, shall be staffed with nursery teacher besides those of preceding Paragraph.

The personnel to lead the children shall be provided besides these of preceding two Paragraphs for the mothers' home with twenty or more school children.

(Requirement for the matron)

Article 44. The matron of the mothers' home shall fall under any one of the following items:

1. One who has graduated from the training school for the child welfare workers or other agency designated by the Minister concerned.

2. One qualified for a nursery teacher.

3. One who has graduated from high school under School Education Law, one who has completed 12 years school education under the ordinary course (inclusive of one who has completed an equivalent school education under the course other than the ordinary course) or one who has been acknowledged by Minister of Education as qualified equivalent or higher, who has over 2 years of experience in child welfare service.

(Daily living guidance)

Article 45. The guidance of daily living for the mothers in the mothers home shall be given so that mothers and children may be made to adjust their social life in group by giving consultation on their vocational choice etc., while individual privacy shall be respected.

(Management of work room)

Article 46. In case the work room is provided for the mothers' home, the principle of labor Standard Law shall be complied with.

(Records to be provided)

Article 47. The mothers' home shall keep the social case record for each family.

(Provision to be applied)

~~Article 47. The mothers' home shall keep the social case record for each family.~~

~~(Provision to be applied.)~~

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

Article 48. The equipments for the day nursery facilitated in a mothers' home under the provision of Article 41, Item 5, shall be in compliance with the regulation of the day nursery.

Chapter V. Day Nursery

(Equipment)

Article 49. The day nursery shall be provided with the equipments necessary for the care of infants and preschool children and office work for the day nursery.

(Standards of equipment)

Article 50. The standards of the equipments for the day nursery for over 30 infants and preschool children inclusive shall be as follows:

1. The day nursery for infants and preschool children under two years of age shall be provided with the infant nursery or creeping room, kitchen and the lavatory.

2. The size of the infant nursery room shall be 0.5 tsubo or more for every infant, or preschool child of preceding Item.

3. The size of the creeping room shall be 1 tsubo or more for every infant, or preschool child of Item 1.

4. In the nursery or creeping room the indoor slide, chair-swing, wheeled walker and push car shall beprovided.

5. The day nursery for the preschool children over two years of age shall be provided with nursery room or play room, outdoor playground (inclusive of the space located nearby the day nursery which may be convertible for the outdoor play-ground, as the same hereinafter), kitchen and the lavatory.

6. The size of the nursery room or play room shall be 0.6 tsubo or more and of the outdoor play-ground 1 tsubo or more for every preschool child of Item 4.

7. In the nursery or play room musical instrument, black board, table, chairs, blocks and picture books shall be provided.

8. The nursery and play room shall be provided on the first floor.

9. The outdoor play-ground shall be equipped by sandbox, slide and swing.

10. Number of the lavatory of Item 5 shall be one or more of each standing and sitting for every twenty boys and one for each twenty girls.

Article 51. The day nursery for over 15 and less than 30 infants and preschool children inclusive may omit a part of equipments provided by preceding Article according to the need.

(Medical supply to be provided)

Article 52. The day nursery shall be provided with necessary medical instruments, medicines and cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 53. The day nursery shall be staffed with the nursery teachers and a physician on call and a clerk.

Number of the nursery teachers of Paragraph 1 shall be as a rule one or more for every 10 infants or preschool children under 2 years of age and 30 preschool children over 2 years of age, provided that there shall never be less than two in any day nursery.

(Nursery hours)

Article 54. The nursery houre in the day nursery shall be as a rule 8 hours daily which shall be regulated with consideration of the working hours of the guardians of the infants and the preschool children in that district and the home conditions by the superintendent of the agency.

(Contents of Nursery care)

Article 55. The contents of nursery care at the day nursery shall include health inspection, personal inspection, free play and nap in addition to the preliminary health examination required by Article 13, Paragraph 1.

The health inspection shall be made to discover if there is any trouble with cleanliness, trauma, clothing etc., or not at the time of discharge each day.

Any finding of the health and personal inspections shall be followed up with an adequate measure.

The free play shall include rhythm, music, drawing and painting, manual art, story telling, nature observation, social observation, group play etc.

(Liaison with parents)

Article 56. The superintendent and the nursery teachers of the day nursery shall always keep in close touch with the guardians of infants and the preschool children therein and try to secure their understanding and cooperation for nursery program and nutrition etc., for the children.

(Record to be provided)

Article 57. The day nursery shall keep social case record for each infant and preschool child therein on the home conditions and the development in day nursery.

Article 58. A day nursery where less than 15 infants or preschool children are cared on a regular vocational basis shall be carried out with due respect for the spirit of this Ministerial Ordinance.

Chapter VI. Children's Recreational Agency

(Equipment)

Article 59. The children's recreational agency shall be provided with

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

The health inspection shall be made to discover if there is any trouble with cleanliness, trauma, clothing etc., or not at the time of discharge each day.

Any finding of the health and personal inspections shall be followed up with an adequate measure.

The free play shall include rhythm, music, drawing and painting, manual art, story telling, nature observation, social observation, group play etc.

(Liaison with parents)

Article 56. The superintendent and the nursery teachers of the day nursery shall always keep in close touch with the guardians of infants and the preschool children therein and try to secure their understanding and cooperation for nursery program and nutrition etc., for the children.

(Record to be provided)

Article 57. The day nursery shall keep social case record for each infant and preschool child therein on the home conditions and the development in day nursery.

Article 58. A day nursery where less than 15 infants or preschool children are cared on a regular vocational basis shall be carried out with due respect for the spirit of this Ministerial Ordinance.

Chapter VI. Children's Recreational Agency

(Equipment)

Article 59. The children's recreational agency shall be provided with necessary equipments for children's play and its office work.

(Standards of equipment)

Article 60. The standards of the equipment of children's recreational agencies shall be as follows:

1. The children's outdoor recreational agencies including the children'splay-ground shall be equipped with the sandbox and slide according to the need besides the play space, swing and lavatory.

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

2. The children's indoor recreational agencies including the children's center shall be equipped with a hall, play room, library, lavatory and, if possible, a film projection room (the play room or other sufficiently large room may be used).

(Personnel)

Article 61. The children's recreational agency shall be staffed by the children recreational leaders (one who lead the children's play in the children's recreational agency, as the same hereinafter).

The qualification of the children's recreational leader of preceding Paragraph shall be any one of the following items:

1. One who is qualified for the matron. (Article 44)

2. One who has special knowledge and experience in children's recreational work and whom the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture deems to be adequate.

(Play guidance)

Article 62. The contents of the play in the children's recreational agency shall be chosen properly out of the play with the play apparatus, group play, music, dance, reading, manual art, story telling, paper theater, puppet theater, drama, motion picture, excusion camping etc.

Guidance of the play of preceding Paragraph shall be given individually and in group and, among the types of group play, special emphasis shall be placed on club work.

(Liaison with guardians)

Article 63. The superintendent or the children's recreational leaders of the children's recreational agency shall report on the child's health and behavior to his guardian when necessary.

(Record to be provided)

Article 64. The children's recreational agency shall keep the social record of the children and their guardian when necessary, attendance record and guidance diary.

Chapter VII. Home for Dependent, Neglected and Abused Children

(Equipment)

Article 65. The home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be provided with equipment necessary for daily living and vocational guidances and its office work in addition to the necessary equipment for the children's daily living.

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

1. One who is qualified for the matron. (Article 44)

2. One who has apecial knowledge and experience in children's recreational work and whom the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture deems to be adequate.

(Play guidance)

Article 62. The contents of the play in the children's recreational agency shall be chosen properly out of the play with the play apparatus, group play, music, dance, reading, manual art, story telling, paper theater, puppet theater, drama, motion picture, excusion camping etc.

Guidance of the play of preceding Paragraph shall be given individually and in group and, among the types of group play, special emphasis shall be placed on club work.

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Article 63. The superintendent or the children's recreational leaders of the children's recreational agency shall report on the child's health and behavior to his guardian when necessary.

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Chapter VII. Home for Dependent, Neglected and Abused Children

(Equipment)

Article 65. The home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be provided with equipment necessary for daily living and vocational guidances and its office work in addition to the necessary equipment for the children's daily living.

(Standards of equipment)

Article 66. The standards of the equipment of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be as follows:

1. The children's living room, kitchen, bath room and lavatory shall be provided.

2. Number of the children in a room shall be limitted within 15 and its size shall be 0.75 tsubo or more for each child.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG ON JUN 77 75013

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

3. The number of the lavatory shall be one or more of each of standing and sitting for each fifteen boys andone or more for each fifteen girls.

4. The home for more than 30 children shall be provided with a medical room and rest room.

5. The necessary equipments for vocational guidance according to the age and aptitude of the children in the agency shall be provided.

6. Boys and girls over 8 years of age shall have separate living quarters.

(Medical supply to be provided)

Article 67. The home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be provided with necessary medical instruments, medicines and cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 68. The home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be staffed by the children's leader (one who gives the guidance of children's daily life in the child welfare agency, as the same hereinafter) physician on call, nursery teacher and a clerk.

Besides the provisions of preceding Paragraphs, necessary vocational leaders shall be provided in case vocational guidance should be given.

Number of the children's leader and the nursery teacher shall be as a rule one or more of either or the other for every 10 children.

(Requirement for the children's leader)

Article 69. The children's leader shall fall under any one of the following items:

1. One who has graduated from the training school for the workers of child welfare agencies and other training agency designated by Welfare Minister.

2. One with the degree of Gakushi who has specialized in psychology pedagogy or sociology in a university.

3. One who has graduated from high school under the provision of School Education Law, one who has completed 12 years school education by the ordinary course (inclusive of one who has completed an equivalent school education by the course other than the ordinary course) or one for whom Minister of Education has acknowledged as higher than its equivalent and has over 2 years experience in child welfare service.

4. One who is qualified to be teacher of primary, middle or high school under the provision of School Education Law and has been acknowledged as adequate by Welfare Minister or the governor of Metropolis, Hokkai-

(Personnel)

Article 68. The home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be staffed by the children's leader (one who gives the guidance of children's daily life in the child welfare agency, as the same hereinafter) physician on call, nursery teacher and a clerk.

Besides the provisions of preceding Paragraphs, necessary vocational leaders shall be provided in case vocational guidance should be given.

Number of the children's leader and the nursery teacher shall be as a rule one or more of either or the other for every 10 children.

(Requirement for the children's leader)

Article 69. The children's leader shall fall under any one of the following items:

1. One who has graduated from the training school for the workers of child welfare agencies and other training agency designated by Welfare Minister.

2. One with the degree of Gakushi who has specialized in psychology pedagogy or sociology in a university.

3. One who has graduated from high school under the provision of School Education Law, one who has completed 12 years school education by the ordinary course (inclusive of one who has completed an equivalent school education by the course other than the ordinary course) or one for whom Minister of Education has acknowledged as higher than its equivalent and has over 2 years experience in child welfare service.

4. One who is qualified to be teacher of primary, middle or high school under the provision of School Education Law and has been acknowledged as adequate by Welfare Minister or the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

5. One who has engaged in a child welfare service over 3 years whom Welfare Minister or the Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture has approved.

(Matters to be complied with for daily living guidance)

Article 70. Daily living guidance in the home shall be given in group as well as individually through their daily life with respect for the children's self government so that the children may learn to be healthy individuals in the community.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND No. 775013

Daily living guidance shall be given according to the daily and yearly programs selecting out of the group play, story telling, rhythm, music, drawing and painting, manual art, exercises, nature and social studies etc., at their leisure hours.

(Matters to be complied with for vocational guidance)

Article 71. Vocational guidance in theory and practice in order to learn to be self supporting in future shall be given to the children who have completed the compulsory education under the provision of School Education Law with due consideration for the children's self government and in group as well as individually according to their individual aptitude and capacity.

In giving vocational guidance of preceding Paragraph, it shall never be done with the purpose of profit on the part of the agency.

The vocational guidance of preceding Paragraph in the home shall be given in compliance with each of the following items:

1. It shall never exceed seven hours a day and forty two a week.

2. It shall never exceed two hours continuously.

3. Practicing occupation for children between 6:00 p.m. and 6 a.m., a dangerious and harmful occupation or the occupation in which a heavy material is to be handled shall never be given to the children.

4. Besides these of preceding Items, any practicing occupation which will give the children mental or physical pain shall never be given. The superintendent of the home for dependent, abused and neglected children shall secure the approval of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture for the disposition of the income derived in the course of the vocational guidance in the home. The superintendent of the home may give the children vocational guidance in the work shop etc., out of the agency to meet the needs, provided that the guidance shall be given for the adequate disposition and saving of the money received from such work.

(Workers and their own children who live with the children admitted and whom the wokers support).

Article 72. The superintendent of the home shall have at least either one of the children's leaders or the nursery teachers or the other live with the children.

The superintendent of the home for dependent, abused and neglected children may have those whom the children's leaders or the nursery teachers support live with the children when deemed it with no harm. Provided that in the home for dependent, abused and neglected children established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, city, town or village it shall be limited to the following persons only:

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

1. It shall never exceed seven hours a day and forty two a week.

2. It shall never exceed two hours continuously.

3. Practicing occupation for children between 6:00 p.m. and 6 a.m., a dangerious and harmful occupation or the occupation in which a heavy material is to be handled shall never be given to the children.

4. Besides these of preceding Items, any practicing occupation which will give the children mental or physical pain shall never be given. The superintendent of the home for dependent, abused and neglected children shall secure the approval of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture for the disposition of the income derived in the course of the vocational guidance in the home. The superintendent of the home may give the children vocational guidance in the work shop etc., out of the agency to meet the needs, provided that the guidance shall be given for the adequate disposition and saving of the money received from such work.

(Workers and their own children who live with the children admitted and whom the wokers support).

Article 72. The superintendent of the home shall have at least either one of the children's leaders or the nursery teachers or the other live with the children.

The superintendent of the home for dependent, abused and neglected children may have those whom the children's leaders or the nursery teachers support live with the children when deemed it with no harm. Provided that in the home for dependent, abused and neglected children established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, city, town or village it shall be limitted to the following persons only:

1. Wife.

2. Children under twenty years of age.

3. Parents.

In the case of the provision of the proviso of preceding Paragraph 1 to be applied and the children over twenty years of age whom the children's leader or the nursery teacher supports have to live with the children's leader or the nursery teacher necessarily,the superintendent of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children may allow them to live with the children admitted with the permission of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

The relatives enumerated in preceding 2 Paragraphs shall cooperate with the workers of the home for the care of the children.

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

Article 73. Revised as follows.

In case the children should engage in an occupation with the purpose of their daily living guidance, the work shall never be heavier than that of those provided by preceding Article, Paragraph 2, Item 2.

(Liaison with guardians etc.)

Article 74. In order to insure the adequate care for the children in charge the superintendent of the home shall always keep in close touch with the school the children attend, children's own guardians, and the child welfare officials or child welfare workers who have had the previous contact with the children when necessary and shall secure their cooperations for Daily living and vocational guidances of the children.

(Record to be provided)

Article 75. The home shall keep the social record for each child containing name, age, social history etc., and the care given in the institution.

Chapter VIII. Home for Feeblemined Children

(Equipment)

Article 76. The home for feeblemined children shall be provided with the rest room in addition to the provisions (Article 65 and 66) of the equipment and the standards of equipment for the home for dependent, abused and neglected children.

(Medical supply etc. to be provided)

Article 77. The home for feebleminded children shall be provided with the apparatus necessary for psychological and psychiatric tests for the children and other necessary medical instruments, the medical supplies including sedative etc., and the cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 78. The provision (Article 68) of personnel for the home for dependent, abused and neglected children shall be applied to the home for feebleminded children, provided that the number of children's leadrrs and nursery teachers shall be one or more of either one or the other for every seven children.

In addition to the provision of preceding Paragraph, the home for feebleminded children shall be staffed by experienced psychiatrist on call.

(Purpose of daily living guidance)

Article 79. Daily living guidance in the home for feebleminded children shall be given through their daily life so that the children may be able to

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND NO. 775015

containing name, age, social history etc., and the care given in the institution.

Chapter VIII. Home for Feeblemined Children

(Equipment)

Article 76. The home for feeblemined children shall be provided with the rest room in addition to the provisions (Article 65 and 66) of the equipment and the standards of equipment for the home for dependent, abused and neglected children.

(Medical supply etc. to be provided)

Article 77. The home for feebleminded children shall be provided with the apparatus necessary for psychological and psychiatric tests for the children and other necessary medical instruments, the medical supplies including sedative etc., and the cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 78. The provision (Article 68) of personnel for the home for dependent, abused and neglected children shall be applied to the home for feebleminded children, provided that the number of children's leaders and nursery teachers shall be one or more of either one or the other for every seven children.

In addition to the provision of preceding Paragraph, the home for feebleminded children shall be staffed by experienced psychiatrist on call.

(Purpose of daily living guidance)

Article 79. Daily living guidance in the home for feebleminded children shall be given through their daily life so that the children may be able to adjust themselves in society as best as possible after discharged from the home.

(Matters to be complied with for vocational guidance)

Article 80. Vocational guidance shall be given to the children according to the individual apptitude and capacity of the children so that they may be able to lead as healthy social life as they may be possible able to and the provision (Article 71, Paragraph 2, 3 & 4) of matters to be complied with for vocational guidance in the home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be applied.

(Workers and their own children who live with the children admitted and whom the workers support)

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NN ON GUNN NO. 775013

Article 81. The provisions (Article 72 and 73) in regard to the workers and those who live with the children admitted to the home for dependent, neglected and abused children whom the workers support shall be applied to the home for feebleminded children.

(Liaison with guardians)

Article 82. The superintendent of the home for feebleminded children shall not only keep close in touch with the school the children attend, when necessary, with the child welfare official or the child welfare worker interested in the child prior to the admission but also explain the child's capacity for the child's guardian and secure his cooperation for daily living and vocational guidances of children.

(Psychological and Psychiatric examinations)

Article 83. In the home for feebleminded children psyshological and psychiatric examinations shall be given periodically in order to insure adequate care for each child, provided any test which is harmful for the welfare of child shall be prohibited.

(Record to be provided)

Article 84. The home for feebleminded children shall keep the social record for each child containing name, age, social history and care which is given in the home etc.

Chapter IX. Home for Physically Handicapped Children

(Kind)

Article 85. The home for physically handicapped children includes the homes for weak, orippled, blind, deaf and dumb children.

The home for weak children is an agency to admit the physically weak children.

The home for crippled children is a hospital which is to admit the crippled children.

The home for blind children is an agency to admit the blind children.

The home for deaf and dumb children is an agency to admit the deaf and dumb children.

(Equipment)

Article 86. The home for weak children shall be provided with the necessary equipment for medical treatments and vocational guidance for the weak children and the office work of the home beside that for their daily living.

The home for crippled children shall be provided with necessary

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

Article 83. In the home for feebleminded children psyshological and psychiatric examinations shall be given periodically in order to insure adequate care for each child, provided any test which is harmful for the welfare of child shall be prohibited.

(Record to be provided)

Article 84. The home for feebleminded children shall keep the social record for each child containing name, age, social history and care which is given in the home etc.

Chapter IX. Home for Physically Handicapped Children

(Kind)

Article 85. The home for physically handicapped children includes the homes for weak, orippled, blind, deaf and dumb children.

The home for weak children is an agency to admit the physically weak children.

The home for crippled children is a hospital which is to admit the crippled children.

The home for blind children is an agency to admit the blind children.

The home for deaf and dumb children is an agency to admit the deaf and dumb children.

(Equipment)

Article 86. The home for weak children shall be provided with the necessary equipment for medical treatments and vocational guidance for the weak children and the office work of the home beside that for their daily living.

The home for crippled children shall be provided with necessary equipment for treatment, vocational guidance of the crippled children, the education of the children to whom the school attendance is allowed to be positioned or remitted by the School Education Law, Article 23 and the office work for the home beside that for their daily living.

The home for the blind children shall be provided with the necessary equipment for vocational guidance of the blind children and the office work for the home beside that for their daily living.

The home for the deaf and dumb children shall be provided with the necessary equipment for and vocational guidance for the deaf and dumb children and the office work for the home beside that for their daily living.

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

(Standards of equipment)

Article 87. The standards of the equipment of the home for physically handicapped children shall be as follows:

1. The home for weak children shall be equipped with children's rooms, the clinic, quarantine room, ward, auditorium and library, equipment for vocational guidance, kitchen, bath room and lavatory.

2. The home for crippled children shall be equipped, besides those provided by Medical Service Law, with physio-theraph room (clinic room may be used), orthopedic appliance room (operating room may be used), auditorium, library, facilities for vocational guidance in manual art, facility for manufacturing, artificial limbs, bath room and lavatory, provided that the facility for manufacturing artificial limbs needs not be provided in case adequate facility is available elsewhere.

3. The home for blind children shall be equipped with children's rooms, an auditorium, play room, facilities for vocational guidance and music, kitchen, bath room and lavatory.

4. The home for deaf and dumb children shall be equipped with children's rooms, an auditorium, play room, facilities for vocational guidance and film projection, kitchen, bath room and lavatory.

5. Number of the children in one room shall not exceed fifteen and the size of the living room shall be 0.75 tsubos or more for every child.

6. In the home for crippled and blind children the provisions to help their physical handicaps such as the slow stairs and rallings for bath room and toilets, and in the home for blind children a special indicator etc., shall be intalled.

7. Number of lavatory shall be one or more of each standing and sitting lavatory for every fifteen boys and one or more of sitting for every fifteen girls.

8. The home for over thirty blind or deaf and dumb children shall have a medical and rest rooms.

9. In the home for physically handicapped children over eight years of age, boys and girls shall have separate quarters.

(Medical supply to be provided)

Article 88. The home for physically handicapped children shall be provided with necessary medical instruments, medical supply and cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 89. The home for weak children shall be staffed by physician, children's leader, nursery teacher, licensed nurse, nutritionist and clerk.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND No. 775013

3. The home for blind children shall be equipped with children's rooms, an auditorium, play room, facilities for vocational guidance and music, kitchen, bath room and lavatory.

4. The home for deaf and dumb children shall be equipped with children's rooms, an auditorium, play room, facilities for vocational guidance and film projection, kitchen, bath room and lavatory.

5. Number of the children in one room shall not exceed fifteen and the size of the living room shall be 0.75 tsubos or more for every child.

6. In the home for crippled and blind children the provisions to help their physical handicaps such as the slow stairs and rallings for bath room and toilets, and in the home for blind children a special indicator etc., shall be intalled.

7. Number of lavatory shall be one or more of each standing and sitting lavatory for every fifteen boys and one or more of sitting for every fifteen girls.

8. The home for over thirty blind or deaf and dumb children shall have a medical and rest rooms.

9. In the home for physically handicapped children over eight years of age, boys and girls shall have separate quarters.

(Medical supply to be provided)

Article 88. The home for physically handicapped children shall be provided with necessary medical instruments, medical supply and cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 89. The home for weak children shall be staffed by physician, children's leader, nursery teacher, licensed nurse, nutritionist and clerk.

The home for over 100 physically weak children shall be staffed with non-regular pharmacist and X-ray technician.

In the home for less than 50 physically weak children a trained nursery teacher or a nurse for nutrition in theory and practice may be substituted for the nutritionist despite the provision of Paragraph 1.

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

The home for crippled children shall be staffed by the children' leader, nursery teacher, physiotherapist, a clerk and non-regular staff X-ray technician besides those provided by Medical Service Law.

The superintendent and the physician of the home for crippled children shall be experienced orthopedic surgeons.

The home for blind, deaf and dumb children shall be staffed by a physician be call, children's leaders, nursery teachers, licensed nurse and a clerk.

The children's leaders of the home for blind children shall be able to read the braille.

Total number of the children's leader, nursery teacher and the licenced nurse inclusive in the home for physically handicapped children shall be staffed more of any one of them for every 7 children and in the homes for weak and deaf-and-dumb children for every 10 children, provided that of the licenced nurse is subject to Medical Service Law.

The home for physically handicapped children shall be staffed by vocational leader in case vocational guidance should be given in the home.

(Health examination for the children admitted)

Article 90. The children admitted to the home for weak children shall be placed in the quarantine room for two weeks after their admission to the home during which time a thorough examination on especially TBC, parasite, malnutrition and any other cause for their physical weakness as well as the test for syphilis shall be given in addition to the health examination under the provision of Article 13, paragraph.

In the home for crippled children the orthopedic examination and thorough examinations for the crippled cause and conditions, in addition to the health examinations under the provision of Article 13, paragraph 1, shall be given immediately after the children are admitted to the home.

In the home for blind and deaf-and-dumb children the health examination under the provision of Article 13, paragraph 1 shall be given immediately after the children were admitted to the home and especially thorough examinations of the causes of blindness, deafness and dumbness and the conditions of functional disorder and possible treatment shall be given.

The physician who has made the examinations of preceding 3 paragraphs shall enter the necessary findings into the maternal-and-child handbook.

(Daily living and vocational guidances)

Article 91. The provisions (Article 79 & 80) concerning the matters of vocational and daily living guidance for the home for feebleminded children shall be applied to those in the home for physically handicapped children.

(Liaison with guardian etc.)

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

The home for physically handicapped children shall be staffed by vocational leader in case vocational guidance should be given in the home.

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Article 90. The children admitted to the home for weak children shall be placed in the quarantine room for two weeks after their admission to the home during which time a thorough examination on especially TB0, parasite, malnutrition and any other cause for their physical weakness as well as the test for syphilis shall be given in addition to the health examination under the provision of Article 13, paragraph.

In the home for crippled children the orthopedic examination and thorough examinations for the crippled cause and conditions, in addition to the health examinations under the provision of Article 13, paragraph 1, shall be given immediately after the children are admitted to the home.

In the home for blind and deaf-and-dumb children the health examination under the provision of Article 13, paragraph 1 shall be given immediately after the children were admitted to the home and especially thorough examinations of the causes of blindness, deafness and dumbness and the conditions of functional disorder and possible treatment shall be given.

The physician who has made the examinations of preceding 3 paragraphs shall enter the necessary findings into the maternal-and-child handbook.

(Daily living and vocational guidances)

Article 91. The provisions (Article 79 & 80) concerning the matters of vocational and daily living guidance for the home for feebleminded children shall be applied to those in the home for physically handicapped children.

(Liaison with guardian etc.)

Article 92. The superintendent of the home for physically handicapped children shall keep close in touch with the school the children attend and, when necessary, the child welfare official or child welfare worker interested in the child prior to the admission in order to insure adequate care for the child and, by explaining the child's capacity for the child's guardian, his cooperation for daily living and vocational guidances of the child shall be secured.

(Record to beprovided)

Article 93. The home for physically handicapped children shall keep the social record for each child containing child's name, age, social history and the care given in the home.

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

(Equipment)

Article 94. Kyogo-in shall be provided with the necessary equipment for daily living guidance, school education and vocational guidance for the children and the office work for Kyogo-in in addition to the necessary equipment for their daily living.

(Standards of equipment)

Artocle 95. As for the standards of the equipment of Kyogo-in, the provision of School Education Law for the standards of the equipment of the primary, middle and special care schools and the standards of the equipment of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children (Article 66) are to be applied to the equipment necessary for school education and all other equipments respectively, provided that the boys and girls shall have separate living quarters.

(Medical supply to be provided)

Article 96. Kyogo-in shall be provided with necessary medical supply and cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 97. Kyogo-in shall be staffed by Kyogo (one who engages in training and education of the children in Kyogo-in, as the same hereinafter), Kyobo (woman who takes care of the children as the house mother is Kyogo-in, as the same hereinafter, physician on call, an experienced psychistrist on full staff or on call and a clerk.

Besides the provisions of preceding Paragraph, necessary vocational leader shall be staffed in case vocational guidance should be given.

Number of Kyogo and Kyobo shall be one or more of either one or the other for every eight children.

(Requirement of the superintendent of Kyogo-in)

Article 98. The superintendent of Kyogo-in shall be a person with over 5 years training and educational service including the position of Kyogo.

(Requirement of Kyogo)

Article 99. Kyogo shall be one qualified for any one of the following item:

1. One graduated from a training school for Kyogo workers or other training agency designated by Welfare Minister.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG NO. 77501S

(Medical supply to be provided)

Article 96. Kyogo-in shall be provided with necessary medical supply and cotton materials.

(Personnel)

Article 97. Kyogo-in shall be staffed by Kyogo (one who engages in training and education of the children in Kyogo-in, as the same hereinafter), Kyobo (woman who takes care of the children as the house mother is Kyogo-in, as the same hereinafter, physician on call, an experienced psychistrist on full staff or on call and a clerk.

Besides the provisions of preceding Paragraph, necessary vocational leader shall be staffed in case vocational guidance should be given.

Number of Kyogo and Kyobo shall be one or more of either one or the other for every eight children.

(Requirement of the superintendent of Kyogo-in)

Article 98. The superintendent of Kyogo-in shall be a person with over 5 years training and educational service including the position of Kyogo.

(Requirement of Kyogo)

Article 99. Kyogo shall be one qualified for any one of the following item:

1. One graduated from a training school for Kyogo workers or other training agency designated by Welfare Minister.

2. One who has specialized on Psychology, Pedagogy or Sociology in the department of the university, acquired the degree of Gakushi and has over one year's experience in Kyogo service.

3. One who has graduated from a high school under the provision of School Education Law or completed 12 years school education under the ordinary course (inclusive of one completed an equivalent school education other than the ordinary course) or one whom the Minister of Education has acknowledged as qualified higher who has had over 3 years experience in juvenile education and training.

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

4. One who is qualified to become a teacher for the primary, middle or high school under the provision of School Education Law and with over a year's experience in juvenile training and education.

5. One who has special knowledge and experience in juvenile training and education and whom Minister of Welfare deems as adequate.

(Requirement of Kyobo)

Article 100. Kyobo (house mother) shall be one qualified for any one of the following items:

1. One qualified for a nursery teacher.

2. One with over three years experience in training and education whom Welfare Minister or the governor of Metrpoolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture has approved.

(Daily living guidance, school education and vocational guidance)

Article 101. Daily living guidance, school education and vocational guidance in Kyogo-in shall be so given as the children may be helped to become normal.

School education shall be given in compliance with the provisions of School Education Law.

As for daily living and vocational guidances, the provisions (Articles 70 & 71) concerning the matters for them shall be applied.

(Workers and their own children who live with the children admitted and whom the workers support.)

Article 102. At least one out of the superintendent of Kyogo-in, Kyogo and Kyobo shall live with the children.

The superintendent of Kyogo-in may allow those whom Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding Paragraph supnort to live with the children admitted when it is deemed with no harm for children's training and education. Provided that in Kyogo-in established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or village it shall be limited to the following persons only:

1. Wife.

2. Children under nineteen years of age.

3. Parents.

These people of preceding 2 Paragraphs shall cooperat for children's training and education.

In the case of the provision of the proviso of preceding Paragraph to

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

(Daily living guidance, school education and vocational guidance)

Article 101. Daily living guidance, school education and vocational guidance in Kyogo-in shall be so given as the children may be helped to become normal.

School education shall be given in compliance with the provisions of School Education Law.

As for daily living and vocational guidances, the provisions (Articles 70 & 71) concerning the matters for them shall be applied.

(Workers and their own children who live with the children admitted and whom the workers support.)

Article 102. At least one out of the superintendent of Kyogo-in, Kyogo and Kyobo shall live with the children.

The superintendent of Kyogo-in may allow those whom Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding Paragraph support to live with the children admitted when it is deemed with no harm for children's training and education. Provided that in Kyogo-in established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or village it shall be limited to the following persons only:

1. Wife.

2. Children under nineteen years of age.

3. Parents.

These people of preceding 2 Paragraphs shall cooperat for children's training and education.

In the case of the provision of the proviso of preceding Paragraph to be applied and the children over twnety years of age whom Kyogo or Kyobo supports have to live with the Kyogo or the Kyobo necessarily, the superintendent of the Kyogo-in may allow them to live with the childre admitted with the permission of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

Article 103. When children are made to engage in an occupation with the purpose of daily living guidance, the work shall never be heavior than that to be done by those provided by preceding Article, Paragraph 2, Item 2.

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

(Limiting the space children live)

Article 104. The superintendent of Kyogo-in may limit the space for the children to live at the time of admission or for a certain period in case of real necessity to insure the adequate training and education provided that it shall never be any kind of cruelty as to give physical pain etc.

(Liaison with children's guardians etc.)

Article 105. The superintendent of Kyogo-in shall keep close in touch with children's guardians and, when necessary, interested child welfare officials, child welfare workers or Kyogo case worker in order to insure adequate training and education and secure his cooperation for daily living and vocational guidances of children.

(Psychological and psychiatric examinations)

Article 106. In order to insure the adequate training and education for each child in Kyogo-in psychological and psychiatric examinations and educational review shall be made periodically.

(Record to be provided)

Article 107. Kyogo-in shall be provided with social record for each child containing the child's name, age, social history and training and education given in Kyogo-in .

Supplementary Provisions

(Date of enforcement)

Article 108. This Ministerial Ordinance shall go into effect from the date of promulgation.

(Meaning of high school and university)

Article 109. The high school under the provision of School Education Law in Article 44, Item 3, Article 69, Item 3 and Article 99, Item 3 includes the middle school under the provision of Middle School Ordinance.

University in Article 69, Item 2 and Article 99, Item 2 includes the university under the provision of University Ordinance.

(Transitory provisions)

Article 110. The superintendents of the child welfare agencies, the matrons, the children's recreational leaders, the children's leaders Kyogo or Kyobo who are engaged in the service at the time this Ministerial Ordinance will go into effect may continue their service until Dec. 31st, 1952 despite the provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance.

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

Article 106. In order to insure the adequate training and education for each child in Kyogo-in psychological and psychiatric examinations and educational review shall be made periodically.

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(Transitory provisions)

Article 110. The superintendents of the child welfare agencies, the matrons, the children's recreational leaders, the children's leaders Kyogo or Kyobo who are engaged in the service at the time this Ministerial Ordinance will go into effect may continue their service until Dec. 31st, 1952 despite the provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance.

In case the existing child welfare agency cannot meet the standards of equipment and number of the workers provided by this Ministerial Ordinance at the time this Ordinance will go into effect due to a specific local situation or others, the manager of such child welfare agency shall be allowed to keep on their service until Dec. 31st 1949, provided that the child welfare agency established under the provision of Law, Article 35, Paragraph 2 shall secure the permission from the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

At the time this Ministerial Ordinance will go into effect, the existing child welfare agencies established under the provision of Law, Article 35,

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDS No. 775013

Paragraph2, shall pass as approved for the proviso of preceding paragraph regarding the equipment and number of personnel for six months after the date of promulgation of this Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 111. An existing day nursery which for certain reasons is not able to meet the standards set by Article 50, Items 2, 3 and 6 at the time this Ministerial Ordinance goes into effect, shall submit a paper toexplain the situation to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture within 6 months after the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the Prefecture who has received the paper stated in the preceding paragraph shall consult the opinion of the Local Child Welfare Board and, when he finds there is a proper reason, shall forward the case to the Welfare Minister stating his opinion.

When the Minister of Welfare has received the paper stated in the preceding paragraph, he shall refer to the opinion of Central Child Welfare Board and, if he finds there is a proper reason, he may acknowledge nonapplication of the standards provided in Article 50, Items 1, 3 and 6 for a certain length of time.

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

Attached sheet (15 cm x 15 cm)

Certificate

Agency's

Name
Address
Classification

Name of person who established the agency.

Name of person who conduct the agency.

This is the certify that the above agency is approved as _____* which is in compliance with the minimum Standards Ordinance of the child welfare agency in its equipment and operation.

Date of the approval

Welfare Minister or
Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido
or the prefecture

(Signed)

Name and position of the child
welfare officer or examining
officer

(Signed)

* Classification of the child welfare agency is entered.

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

Name of person who conduct the agency.

This is the certify that the above agency is approved as _____* which is in compliance with the minimum Standards Ordinance of the child welfare agency in its equipment and operation.

Date of the approval

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Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido
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DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG NO. 775013

Hatsu-Ji, No. 67.

Dec. 29th 1948

To : Each of Governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures.

From : Vice-Minister of Welfare.

Re : The Enforcement of Minimum Standards of Child Welfare Agencies.

In accordance with the provision of Article 45 of Child Welfare Law (Law as the same hereinafter) the Minimum Standards for Child Welfare Agencies (the Ministerial Ordinance as the same hereinafter) is being promulgated today in order to establish the standards of the equipment and operation of all the child welfare agencies established by the Nations, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefectures, cities, towns, villages, and individual person so that the child welfare institutions in this country which were apt to fall behind in its operation may be brought up on more scientific and logical basis. So the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance has a great deal of consequence on the child welfare institutions both existing and to be established in future and by it better child welfare service is expected to be actually propelled. For these reasons its purport must be made understood by all concerned and as the same time your guidance and supervision pertaining to the operation of this Ministerial Ordinance are requested in order to fulfill the purpose of this Ordinance with attention on the following points as well as with the full consideration on the local situations.

Notes

I. Fundamental matters.

1. The Ministerial Ordinance did not set the standards too high for child welfare agencies to be able to meet at present time and in addition to it the transitory provisions as will be explined later in this instructive notice are provided during which period they are to be straightened up. While there must be some institutions which may not reach the standards set by this ordinance and will not be able to reach within the set period, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefectures, cities, towns and villages are requested to take active step to bring up the standards of the child welfare agencies established by them with their best effort and to give helpful advice and assistance for those who conduct the private child welfare institutions. It should be certainly avoided to take such a negative measure as to discharge inmates from the institutions who need to stay there without due effort as stated above just because to meet the Ministerial Ordinance.

2. In past child welfare agencies lacked social and scientific considerations pertaining to those to be admitted. Taking the mothers' home for instance, while there are great many persons who wish to be admitted to it, not all of those who are already in the home should have no prionty of

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

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2. In past child welfare agencies lacked social and scientific considerations pertaining to those to be admitted. Taking the mothers' home for instance, while there are great many persons who wish to be admitted to it, not all of those who are already in the home should have no prionty of admission necessarily. There are also instances that children are admitted because, their families want or of the application by certain party without utilizing the child welfare station (center) and consequently for the children who were diagnosed scientifically for the admission after careful case work and classification there are no room to admit. Although private contract may be allowed, the social significance and scientific character of the child welfare agency must be respected by more adequate functioning, avoiding unreasonable treatments as benefiting a certain party only and ignoring more really needy cases.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNG NO. 745013

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

3. As for the compensation of the workers of child welfare institutions, while this Ministry will try its best, your guidance for the child welfare agencies under your jurisdiction to make their effort to promote it at all time is highly valued.

4. During the period of the transitory provisions, the time should not be wasted with no effort but should be utilized for the concrete reformation of the qualification and the number of the workers, equipment and general management, your guidance for the cooperation of those who have established the child welfare agencies to fulfill the reformation through mutual liaison and careful consideration on the specific local situations and characteristics of the individual child welfare agencies is requested.

II. Supervision.

1. General matters.

(1) In case the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture should give advice according to the provision of Article 3 of the Ministerial Ordinance, it may be given to all, a kind or all of the several kinds of child welfare agencies or individual agency under his jurisdiction. But unlike the violation of these standards its validity remains only to give each child welfare agency the goal to which it should make its effort to reach and, if the child welfare agency does not take the advice, the governor can not order reformate on or suspension of its service as long as it is in compliance with the Ministerial Ordinance nor the acceptance of the advice has no legal effect as the condition of approval for the establishment of a child welfare institution. The contents of the advice given generally, not to a particular individual case shall be reported to this Ministry.

(2) According to Article 5 of the Ministerial Ordinance the public officials designated by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture are to supervise the child welfare institution established by any one other than the National on compliance with the Minimum Standards with clear responsibility for the kind of institutions or the area assigned for each. The superintendent of the child welfare institution must post the certificate of approval where it is visible, for instance at the entrance or any other proper place. In case of only minor defects, a time limit should be set for reformation and a separate paper from the certificate of approval stating about them should be given with the certificate.

(3) What is provided in Article 9 of the Ministerial Ordinance, "attaching another kind of the child welfare agency to a child welfare agency," means for instance attaching an infant home to a lying-in agency or a day nursery to a mothers' home which is allowed only when it is necessary because thereis none of such agency available in neighborhood and for other such reasons.

It is also allowed to establish various kinds of child welfare agencies synthetically if the land environment and construction of the building etc.

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It is also allowed to establish various kinds of child welfare agencies synthetically if the land environment and construction of the building etc. are adequate.

For such cases all the child welfare institutions established by any ones other than the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture need the separate approval from the administrative office for each of both, the main as well as the attached agencies.

The equipment and the personnel which are not allowed to be used for both interchangeably under the provision of the proviso of Article 9 of the Ministerial Ordinance are as follows:

(A) Equipment:

a. Lying-in agency; delivery room, operating room, room for pregnant and nursing mothers, room for mother and infant, clinic room forthe

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

pregnant and nursing mothers.

b. Infant home; sleeping room, observation room and sick room.

c. Mothers' home; rooms for mothers and children.

d. Day nursery; infant room.

e. Home for dependent, neglected and abused children; living room.

f. Home for feebleminded children; rest room andliving room

g. Home for weak children; living room, observation room and sick room.

Home for crippled children; clinic room, living room, operating room, sick room and physiotherapy room.

Home for blind and deaf-and-dumb children; living room.

h. Kyogo-in; living room.

(B)Personnel

The full time physician, midwife, nurse, women with the experience in fant care, matron, nursery teacher, children's leader, physio-therapist, Kyogo and Kyobo.

(4) It is desirable that the water testing (Article 12 of the Ministerial Ordinance" will be done by most feasible method according to the local situation after consulting with the agency for the hygiene inspection conducted by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or village.

(5) For the regulation of the charge for the expense to be levied on the inmate or the person responsible for the inmate by one who conducts the municipal or the private child welfare agency, the approval must be secured from the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture as provided by Article 15, Paragraph 2 of the Ministerial Ordinance. The regulation provided here for the expense to be borne includes both of the amount to be charged under the provision of Article 56 of Law for the expense needed for the procedure provided by Law, Articles 22 to 24 inclusive and 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3, and the amount to be charged under the private contract. And the following points must be observed for working out the regulation:

(A) The amount to be charged under the provision of Law, Article 56 for the expense of the procedures provided by Law, Articles 22 to 24 inclusive and 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 means the limit of the amount by the "following 5" out of the Vice-Minister's instructive notice, 29th December 1948. Welfare Ministry, Hatsuji No. 64 "Re: The Limit of Expense Incurred by the Enforcement of the Minimum Standards of the Child Welfare Agencies".

(B) It is alright to set the lower amount than this and the approval should be [illegible] the full prospect of logical means to supplement the

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

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(B) It is alright to set the lower amount than this and the approval should be given only when there is the full prospect of logical means to supplement the dificit which is not to be supplemented by the National treasury and of no infringement on the treatment of children.

(C) The amount of charge under the private contract should be set by preceding two paragraphs as its basic rule.

(6) The Ministerial Ordinance provides the detailed regulation pertaining to the book-keeping for each of child welfare agencies to provide, which has the aim to reform the operation higherto so illlgical and inefficient besides to improve the financial supervision which was done very poorly in past and poor booking on the part of the agency itself and straightening up of the mixing the manager's own personal property and accounting with those of the child welfare agency. So your guidance is requested with the above points in your mind.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND 963013

The forms of "the book-keeping to show the properties" and "the book-keeping to show the conditions of income and expenditures" will be sent to you separately.

2. Matters pertaining to each of the child welfare agencies.

(1) The Ministerial Ordinance provides the three stages of conception of the day nursery as "the day nursery with capacity for over 30 infants and preschool children inclusive" (Article 50), "the day nursery with capacity for 15 to 29 infants and preschool children inclusive"(Article 51), and "the day nursery with capacity for less than 15 infants and preschool children inclusive" (Article 58). The second one "with capacity for 15 to 29" may omit a part of the equipment of the standards provided by Article 50 with exception of the number of the personnel.

The day nursery with capacity for less than 15 should be equipped and operated with due respect for the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance. There are so called "good neighbor", "the seasonal nursery facility" and "the neighborhood nursery facility" which should be differentiated from such small scaled day nursery as mentioned just above. So called "good neighbor" is such a benevolent person who without any specific equipment takes care of a very small number of certain infants or preschool children not on regular term of period nor with compensation by non-vocational nature such person is differentiated from the day nursery provided by the Law. The "seasonal nursery facility" is the day nursery which is opened only at the busiest seasons in the agricultural or fishing community. By its non-permanent nature it is also differentiated from the day nursery provided by the Law. The "neighborhood nursery facility" is a simple nursery facility opened at any convenient and proper place by volunteers in certain areas in order to give assistance and to help for more logical and cooperative way of living for the families whose mothers have to work out or who have expectant or nursing-mothers or the invalid. As it is an enlarged "good neighbor" type by which it should be differentiated from the day nursery provided by the Law. While it is necessary to diffuse the idea and practice of the "good neighborer", "seasonal nursery facility" and "neighborhood nursery facility", they are not the day nursery under the provision of the Law and the Ministerial Ordinance is not applicable to them.

(2) The children's recreational agency must have the equipment of Article 60 and personnel provided by Article 61 of the Ministerial Ordinance. Such facilities for instances as a play ground provided by a rail road company and a playroom in a department store may be considered as those provided by the Law if they are run on independent accounting from the main industry, by responsible person and with genuine purpose child welfare which deserves the exemption of tax and duties.

At present time when the children's recreational facilities are so behind, the existing ones should not be terminated or new ones suspended because they are short of the minimum standards. It should be kept in your mind that simpler ones in larger numbers should be facilitated and improvement will be made gradually toreach the standards.

III. Equipment.

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

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III. Equipment.

1. The places in the child welfare agency where a physician is to practice medicine, i.e. clinic room, operating room, medical room and sick room etc., are subject to the provisions of Medical Service Law. Municipal and private child welfare agencies which contain such rooms must secure for these rooms the approval of Articles 7 of Medical Service Law besides that of Child Welfare Law. The part of Medical Service Law which are applicable for such cases are mainly Article 23 of Medical Service Law and Articles 17 and 18 of the Enforcement Regulation of Medical Service Law.

It is without saying that No. 1 lying-in agency and the home for crippled children fall as the whole under the hospital and No. 2 lying-in agency under the midwifery home.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NN[illegible] NO. 775013

2. The observation room in the infant home or the home for weak children is the room to be used in order to enforce the provision of Article 37 or Article 91, Paragraph 1, of the Ministerial Ordinance. The physio-therapy room in the home for cripoled children is the room where massage or other physio-therapies after the operation are to be given.

3. The room for the mother and child is the living room for them and there must be one or more for each family. Although the space of the room must be as a rule 0.75 tsubos or more for each person, it may be less than 0.75 tsubos in case there is a specific reason as no right sized room for the number of a family should be found etc.

4. The facility for nursery care provided in mothers' home needs no separate approval as the day nursery, and its standards may be tolerated within the limit that the essentials of the day nursery are not lost.

IV. Personnel

1. The Ministerial Ordinance does not touch on the superintendents of child welfare agencies except in the case specifically designated. It is to say that any proper person out of the personnel provided by the Ministerial Ordinance or other proper person may be appointed. In case a proper person out of the personnel provided by the Ordinance should be appointed as the superintendent of a child welfare agency, the number of the personnel needs not be added.

In door not also touch on employees such as the junior etc. But the minimum number of employees necessary for the functioning of the child welfare agency is perfectly alright.

2. Article 20 of the Enforcement Regulation of Medical Service Law indicates the standard numbers of the physician, pharmacist, registered nurse and midwife. It should be noted, however, that they are not minimum standards below which it should not go down.

3. The Ministerial Ordinance provides the qualification of the personnel, for instance "person who has engaged in a child welfare service for 2 years or more" (Article 44) and "person who has engaged in Kyogo (the juvenile training and education) service for 5 years or more" (Article 98). In judging a person for the above qualification a person who has the experience of such services greately related with child care or Kyogo as the head or the worker of the child welfare center or the concerned prefectural official in the children's section or the maternal and child health section may pass for a candidate if he is considered as appropriate in his personality and past services etc., Such person may be selected for a worker in the child welfare institution besides those who had the experience in child care or Kyogo in the child welfare institution or Kyogo-in. It should be remembered that the experience as a school master or a teacher does not mean as the experience in Kyogo service.

4. The form of the appointment paper for the worker of the child welfare agencies established by Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or the village shall be as

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

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4. The form of the appointment paper for the worker of the child welfare agencies established by Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or the village shall be as

"So and so, _____ prefectural Shuji (clerical official)

Appointed as a matron of _____ mothers' home".

As the titles of the workers in child welfare agencies (i.e. the matron, nursery teacher, children's leader, children's recreational leader etc.), however, are, entirely different from those provided by Article 18, Paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Regulation of Local Self Government Act, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or the village must make an increase of the fixed number of the personnel by "jorei" (ordinance) when a superintendent or a worker of a child welfare agency is to be appointed as a clerical official (shuji) or a technichnical official (gishi or gishiho) and there is no vacancy in the fixed number of the personnel. It is not necessary to appoint all the workers of child welfare agencies as clerical or technical official but may be left as a non-regulat worker or an employee.

It should be remembered that any person who is not a public official cannot become an official in charge of revenue of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

5. Number of the nursery teacher for a day nursery shall never be less than two (the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 53) and in case its superintendent is happened to be a nursery teacher she may be counted as one of them.

6. The children's recreational leader provided by Article 61 of the Ministerial Ordinance may serve for more than two children's recreational agencies as an itinerant one in case that is the only solution.

7. The worker who is to lead the school children in the mothers home where twenty or more children are admitted does not need specific qualification if she or he is capable, and may serve for more than one home.

8. The proviso of Paragraph 2, Article 72 of the Ministerial Ordinance permits for the children's leader or the nursery teacher of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children established by the Nation, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or the village to have those enumerated by items live with the children admitted to the house. And any workers other than the children's leader and the nursery teacher are not allowed to live or to have their wives etc. live with the children. It applies to the superintendent of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children who has no qualification of the children's leader or the nursery teacher. For the case of item 4 to be allowed the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture must give very careful investigation and be sure the situation indicates inevitable. It should be avoided that by looseness in giving the permission the home may be-come more like the private here of the children's leader or the nursery teacher.

"Inevitable situation" means for instance having a daughter over twenty years of age who has to be with her parents.

It is the same when the superintendent of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children is to live with the children.

The foregoing principle should be observed in care of Articles 81 and 102, Paragraph 3 of the Ministerial Ordinance.

V. Operations other than stated above.

1. General matters.

(1) The reason why the infant home is omitted from Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Ministerial Ordinance is that it is provided in Article 38, the omission of the day nursery and the children's recreational agency is due to technical difficulties and the omission of the lying-in agency and the homes for weak and crippled children is due to the need of specific medical considerations on giving the bath for children in each of these child welfare agencies. It is without saying that the new born babies in the lying-in agency must have daily bath.

(2) Although the necessary medical findings must be entered into the maternal-and-child hand book or other medical record book by the physician who

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

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(2) Although the necessary medical findings must be entered into the maternal-and-child hand book or other medical record book by the physician who made the physical examination (The Ministerial Ordinance, Article 13, 23 and 36) matters which impair personal prestige (for instance syphilis) should preferably not be entered in the maternal-and-child handbook.

(3) All the child welfare agencies need not provide regulations in regards to all of the items of the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 15, but only the necessary items, for instance the lying-in agency needs not regulation on annual program of Item 3.

"Matters concerning the type of children to be admitted" of Item 2 means the provision for the classified admission according to the sex, age etc.

2. Matters pertaining the each of the child welfare agencies.

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

(1) Daily living guidance in the mothers' home (the Ministerial Ordinance Art. 45) is the important function by which the mothers' home should be differentisted from mere apartment and the like.

Daily living guidance in the homes for dependent, neglected and abused children, feebleminded, physically handicapped children and Kyogo-in (the Ministerial Ordinance, Articles 70, 78,91 and 101) is the principal part of nurture and Kyogo-in these child welfare agencies which is as extensive in its scope as all the matters which happen in the lives of children will be utilized for the guidance and through their daily living they are guided to become in future healthy social members physically and mentally.

(2) When the vocational guidance should be given in a child welfare institution, as the general fule it is preferable to give it within the very institution. For such occasion although it is not subject to Labor Standard Law, it must be in compliance with the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 71 (inclusive of the cases to which Article 71 is applicable according to the Article 80, 91 and 100).

The vocational guidance for the childr en in a workshop out of the child welfare institution should be limitted only when it is inevitable or when it is more appropriate for the vocational guidance of the children. In such case it is subject to Labor Standard Law and the compliance with the standards provided by the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 71, Paragraph 3 should be preferably advised to the workshop.

(3) In case a workroom should be provided in the mothers' home (the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 46) the kind of work must be selected with full consideration of the local industrial situation of particular district so that these mothers and children may be able to live on self-support in future.

Whether Labor Standard Law is applicable or not with the workrooms of the mothers' homes it must be decided upon the investigation of the actual conditions of each work room. Nevertheless even if there is no clearcut employer-and employee relationship existing, Labor Standard Law is to be applied when there is in fact a party to conduct the work and the mother-and-children who are the workers which makes the relationship of employer-and-employee. Even with the cases to which Labor Standard Law is not applicable the spirit of the Law, specially exclusion of intermediate exploitation and abolition of enforced labor, must be strictly observed in order to protect the workers' physical as well as mental welfare and promotion of their economic status. For all kinds of the wok-room of the mothers' home above mentioned it must be operated without suppressing individual's voluntariness but utilizing it cooperatively and the personnel in charge must give them genial guidance. When Labor Standard Law is to be applied, the equipment of the existing work-room must comply with the general standards if necessary and a close contact with the local Labor Standards Bureau shall be made in order to make it understood about those out of the safety and health regulations which may be tolerated and about their adequate functioning.

(4) Nursery hours of the day nursery is provided as eight ours per day as the general rule (the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 54) and the working hours of each nursery teacher will be properly arranged on the basis of somewhat eight

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

The vocational guidance for the children in a workshop out of the child welfare institution should be limitted only when it is inevitable or when it is more appropriate for the vocational guidance of the children. In such case it is subject to Labor Standard Law and the compliance with the standards provided by the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 71, Paragraph 3 should be preferably advised to the workshop.

(3) In case a workroom should be provided in the mothers' home (the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 46) the kind of work must be selected with full consideration of the local industrial situation of particular district so that these mothers and children may be able to live on self-support in future.

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(4) Nursery hours of the day nursery is provided as eight ours per day as the general rule (the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 54) and the working hours of each nursery teacher will be properly arranged on the basis of somewhat eight hours a day.

(5) "Limitting the space for the child to live" in Article 104 of the Ministerial Ordinance does not mean to imprison the child but to keep him from going out of a certain boundary as a means to wok out the purpose of Kyogo and it shall never be done in any way with cruelty whatsoever which may give the child physical pain or the like.

VI. Transitory Provisions.

1. The existing superintendents of Child Welfare Agencies, matrons, children's recreational leaders, children's leaders, Kyogo or Kyobo at the time this Ministerial Ordinance goes into effect may keep on their services until December 31st, 1952. It makes no difference whether the child welfare agency is national,

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

Metropolitan, Hokkaido, prefectural, municipal or private and no approval of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture is necessary.

2. The child welfare agencies established by those other than the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may pass for as approved for the proviso of Article 110 of the Ministerial Ordinance for six months after the date when this Ministernal Ordinance goes into effect which means they must secure the approval on this from the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture within the six months.

3. When the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido, or the prefecture passes paper to Welfare Ministery by the provision of Article 111, Paragraph 2 of the Ministerial Ordinance certain length of time" as provided by Paragraph 3 of the same Article must be stated as has own opinion giving considerations on the local condition and specific situation etc. of the district where the day nursery locates. The decision of the length of time, however, will be made by the Minister of Welfare after referring it to the opinion of the Central Child Welfare Board.

4. When the procedure of a transitory provision is taken, a contact with the Military Government Must be made.

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

Article 13. Paragraph 4.

Provisions of preceding three paragraphs shall be applied to the worker of the child welfare agency those who are living in the child welfare agency under the provisions of Articles 72, Paragraph 2, 81 and 102, Paragraph 2.

Article 22.

No. 1 Lying-in agency shall be staffed by those provided by Medical Service Law.

Article 72. Paragraph 2.

Those who have to live necessarily with the superintendent of the home for dependent, neglected or abused children, the children's leader and the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph may be allowed to live with the children admitted when deemed it no harm for the care of the children in the home, provided that in the home for dependent, neglected or abused children established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, city, town or village it shall be limitted to the following persons only:

1. Wife of the children's leader of preceding paragraph.

2. Children under 20 years of age of the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph.

3. Parents of the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph.

4. Those who have to live with the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph necessarily and for whom the permission of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido for the prefecture was secured.

Article 73.

In case the children should engage in an occupation with the purpose of their daily living guidance, the work shall never be heavior than that done by those of the same sex and age who live with them.

Article 89, Paragraph 2, 3 and 4.

The home for over 100 physically weak children shall be staffed by non-regular pharmacist and Rentogen technician besides the workers provided by preceding paragraph.

In the home for less than 50 physically weak children a nursery teacher or a nurse trained for nutrition in theory and practice may be

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

with the children admitted when deemed [illegible]
children in the home, provided that in the home for dependent, neglected or abused children established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, city, town or village it shall be limitted to the following persons only:

1. Wife of the children's leader of preceding paragraph.

2. Children under 20 years of age of the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph.

3. Parents of the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph.

4. Those who have to live with the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph necessarily and for whom the permission of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido for the prefecture was secured.

Article 73.

In case the children should engage in an occupation with the purpose of their daily living guidance, the work shall never be heavior than that done by those of the same sex and age who live with them.

Article 89, Paragraph 2, 3 and 4.

The home for over 100 physically weak children shall be staffed by non-regular pharmacist and Rentogen technician besides the workers provided by preceding paragraph.

In the home for less than 50 physically weak children a nursery teacher or a nurse trained for nutrition in theory and practice may be substituted for the nutritionist despite the provision of Paragraph 1.

The home for crippled children shall be staffed by the children's leader, the nursery teacher and the physio-therapist specialized for the orthopedic cases besides those provided by Medical Service Law.

Article 90, Paragraph 4.

The physician who has made the examinations of preceding three paragraphs shall enter the necessary findings into the maternal-and-child handbook or the health record sheet for the inmate.

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

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

Article 102, Paragraph 2 and 3.

Those who have to live necessarily with the superintendent of Kyogo-in, Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph may be allowed to live with the children admitted when deemed it no harm for the training and education of the children in Kyogo-in, provided that in Kyogo-in established by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, the city, town or the village it shall be limitted to the foblowing persons only:

1. Wife of Kyogo of preceding paragraph.

2. Children under 20 years of age of Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph.

3. Parents of Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph.

4. Those who have to live with the Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph necessarily and for whom the permission of the governor of Mefropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture was secured.

Those people of preceding paragraph shall cooperate for the training and education of children.

Article 103.

In case the children should engage in an occupation with the purpose of their daily living guidance, the work should never be heavier than that done by those of the same sex and age who live with them.

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

21 Oct. '48

Copy

FOR THE WOMEN'S AFFAIRS OFFICER:

Title of Material Disseminated: PROTECTION OF WORKING CHILDREN

Prepared by: Women's and Minors' Bureau

Distribution data: 2,000 copies were distributed during the 1 Sep labor exhibit week and,
3,000 copies will be distributed to local officials for use in the November campaign for minor workers.

Reference material: "Official Gazette" No. 303 - 7 April 1947 - Chapter IV - page 6.

Contents of Pamphlet:

1. What is the certificate system?

(1) Protection age and minimum age.

a. Protection age -- From above full 15 years of age to full 18 years of age.

Age certificate

b. Minimum age ..... From above full 12 years of age to full 15 years of age.

Employment permission certificate.

For those above full 14 years of age and who have completed their compulsory education, a graduation certificate or copy thereof is sufficient.

(2) Its formalities.

A. You may obtain the "age certificate" from the municipal office or the ward office where you domicile is.

B. Concerning the "employment certificate":

1. First obtain the age certificate from the municipal office or the ward office where your domicile is

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

2. Secondly obtain employment permission application from the Labor Standards Inspection Office in your residence area

3. Fill in your name, date of birth and address

4. Get the type of work, wage and working hours filled in by the employer

5. Get the opinion of the principal of the school which you attend filled in

6. Get your parent or guardian to fill in their permission for you to work

7. You may report to the Labor Standards Inspection Office with your parent or guardian.

2. What is the employment limit of hazardous occupation?

Working children are at a stage where they grow physically and mentally so they cannot be treated in the same way as adult laborer

They are prohibited, or limited in hazardous occupation from the point of health, sanitation, education and welfare.

A. DIVISION

	INTERMITTENT OPERATIONS	CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS
Below full 16 yrs of age (girls)	12 kg.	8 kg.
" " 16 " " " (boys)	15 kg.	10 kg.
Above " 16 " " " (girls)	25 kg.	15 kg.
Up to " 18 " " " (boys)	30 kg.	20 kg.

B. From the point of safety

1. 41 items like eruption of boilers, operation of cranes, big buses, and driving of trucks are prohibited.

2. Prohibition of mine operation for those below full 18 years of age

C. From the point of sanitation

Prohibition of all boys and girls under full 18 years of age working with, or around items that are explosive and inflammable (gunpowder, manufactured explosives, celluloid, carbide, yellow phosphorus and amorphus phosphorus) and poisonous chemicals (mercury, arsenic, nitric acid and hydrochloric acid)

D. From the point of welfare

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

Prohibition of all boys and girls under full 18 years of age of work such as distilling sake, attendants at a revel, attendants at a circus, acrobatic feats, singing in the streets, entertaining, work in inns and resturants and operating elevators.

3. Labor conditions

A. Labor contract

Various agreements concerning working for the employer (wage, type of work, etc.) should be decided by oneself. Up to now the parents or the guardians decided things as they liked instead of the person concerned, but now it is forbidden. Wages earned for working should be received by oneself and the parents or guardians should not receive it as they like.

B. Labor hours

1. Over full 15 years of age to full 18 years of age: 8 hours per day. If the working hours of a week do not exceed 48 hours - when the working hours of a day are shortened to 4 hours - the working hours of another day may be lengthened to 10 hours. Themaximum of working hours must be kept within 48 hours a week.

2. Over full 12 years of age to full 15 years of age: 7 hours per day. The hours at school are included in this 42-hour-week period. The maximum of working, and school hours must be kept within 42 hours a week.

C. Holiday ..... Once a week (minimum)

D. Recess ..... 45 minutes when the working hours exceed 6 hours
1 hour when the working hours exceed 8 hours

E. Midnight labor

Minors shall not be employed for work during the following hours:

1. Over full 15 to full 18 years of age: Between the hours 10 PM - 5 AM
Over full 12 to full 15 years of age: Between the hours 8 PM - 5 AM

2. Minors will, however, be permitted to work between the hours 10:30 PM - 5 AM if permission to do so is granted by the Chief of the Labor Standards Inspection Office.

3. Boys over full 16 years of age who are employed by the rotating shift system will be permitted to work between the hours 10:30 PM - 5 AM

F. Travel expenses for returning home

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

If a woman or minor is forced to resign at the convenience of the employer, and they wish to return to their homes within 14 days after dismissal - The employer will bear all the necessary travel expenses. This ruling, however, will not apply if the woman or minor were dismissed for personal reasons.

The foregoing is a general explanation of the laws which have been promulgated for the protection of the working children, but in order to thoroughly protect these children, vocational and apitude suitability should be fully considered.

For further information ask the Labor Standards Inspection Office, Labor Standards Bureau, Local Staff Room of the Women's and Minor's Bureau, or the Labor Section of the Women's and Minors' Bureau, Ministry of Education.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

Public Welfare Officer's
Sect. 7 & 8

RECEIVED
26 JAN 1949

PLAN FOR
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
ON
CHILD WELFARE

References:

OD 9, this headquarters, 14 Jan 47, subject: Public Welfare.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 11, Feb 1948, subject: The Child Welfare Law.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 11 (Supp), Aug 1948, subject: Child Welfare.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 12, June 1948, subject: School Lunch Program.

Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 16, Sept 1948, subject: Juvenile Delinquents and Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Law No. 164 effective 1 Jan 1948 and 1 April 1948.

Welfare Commissioner Law No. 198 effective 29 July 1948.

Leaflet, "Protection of Working Children," sent to military government women's affairs officers on 21 October 1948.

SECTION I
THE SITUATION

The traditional Japanese concept placed the whole problem of welfare as one for family concern. Financial assistance for the needy, if available, came almost exclusively from relatives. Since the responsibility assumed by the government was limited, public assistance was inadequate and acceptance of it was considered a disgrace.

Customarily all resources of the family were exhausted before resorting to outside help. This meant that young children were kept out of school to work at hard labor, stunting their physical and mental growth. Abnormality in a child was a cause for parental shame, so minor maladjustments were hidden in the home, and major problems were handled by committal to institutions, for the most part inadequate.

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

The legal concept embodied in old criminal laws was that a child under 14 could not commit, and therefore, could not be punished for a crime. However, treatment of children in conflict with society was generally a crisis procedure -- after the child had been brought before juvenile court. The treatment of such delinquent cases was almost entirely delegated to institutions, whereas sound practice usually dictates supervision within their own homes or substitute homes.

Child Welfare Law

Post-war disorganization, as exemplified by an increase in juvenile delinquency, has given impetus to the acceptance of public responsibility for all children. Growing concern in government circles over problems of children's and youth's well-being resulted in the passage in November 1947 of the Child Welfare Law. Essentially, the law:

1. Points out that the national and local public bodies as well as parents and guardians are responsible for the healthy growth of children.

2. Establishes national and prefectural child welfare boards to study the needs of children and advise welfare officials of these needs.

3. Provides for the employment of child welfare workers for the promotion of the welfare of children and the welfare of expectant and nursing mothers.

4. Provides for the establishing of prefectural child welfare centers for the purpose of child study for proper placement, consultative service, health examinations and guidance, and for other problems.

5. Provides for a maternal and child health program with free service for those unable to pay; urges expectant and nursing mothers to take advantage of such service; provides additional food and other necessary supplies for expectant and nursing mothers; provides obstetrical service in "lying-in" agencies.

6. Provides care and protection for neglected or abused children.

7. Provides for a foster home program.

8. Protects children from exploitation and prohibits them from engaging in certain harmful occupations.

Prefectural Organization

Under this and other laws the organization for child welfare in a typical prefecture consists of the following organs (See PH&W Technical Bulletin No. 11, February 1948):

Child welfare board (jido fukushi iin-kai), 20 members chosen from public officials and those persons who have experience in work with children. This board makes recommendations to the governor and juvenile section officials based upon their studies of the prefectural child welfare situation.

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

Welfare department (minsei-bu), subdivided into four sections, one of which is the juvenile section (jido-ka), responsible for child welfare in the prefecture.

Child welfare officials (jido fukushi-shi). These are distinct from the juvenile section officials; they are appointed from among qualified persons to act as consultants to the general public on children's problems. Their number varies from 3 to 50 depending on the population of the prefecture.

Child welfare workers (jido-iin), volunteer consultants on child problems. They work out of city, town, and village offices, providing the field contact for the above organs. Duties of jido-iin are performed concurrently by minsei-iin, volunteer public welfare workers, with whom the general public is already familiar.

Other Laws

Other legislation related to juvenile welfare is embodied in:

The Juvenile Law which establishes the family court as a substitute for the juvenile court, so that facilities of special courts can be provided to children in all parts of Japan and not merely in those areas where separate juvenile courts had been established in the past.

The School Education Law, which makes attendance at elementary and secondary school compulsory.

The Labor Standards Law, which establishes maximum hours and minimum working standards for adults as well as children.

Thus, child welfare, administratively, is a joint responsibility of the welfare, education, and labor standards offices — and one other, the health bureaus, since their various services, including health centers, are vitally concerned with care for children and expectant mothers. In the enactment of these laws the Diet and various government bureaus have officially accepted public responsibility for the welfare of all children and established machinery which if utilized adequately will fulfill this responsibility better than in many other modern civilized countries.

Public Attitude

The passage of laws, however, is one thing and arousing a general public sentiment for their support is another. A lag in public sentiment exists, as shown by the widespread violation of the Labor Standards Law, the lack of sympathy in many rural areas with compulsory school attendance, and the incomplete use of facilities and consultation services for child care which have been made available by the Child Welfare Law.

SECTION II
OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the information program are to:

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

1. Encourage a feeling of public responsibility for the welfare of all children.

2. Let the public know where to obtain information and consultation concerning children's problems.

3. Acquaint the public with child welfare facilities available, and develop an attitude of responsibility for their operation and improvement.

4. Encourage support of laws concerned with child welfare.

5. Promote an understanding of the causes, prevention, and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

SECTION III
BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Juvenile Delinquency

A child is not delinquent because of inherited "bad blood." He is generally a normal child reacting normally to an unwholesome social situation. Many studies have definitely established a direct correlation between delinquency and social disorganization. It has been shown that delinquency is a product of harmful neighborhood conditions, inadequacy of community institutions, destructive use of leisure time and the unguided selection of associates and amusements.

These causes cannot be treated by individuals alone, least of all by the victims. It takes community cooperation to find solutions. In times of general poverty it is difficult to remove many of the causes; however, use of leisure time can be improved without great expense. It requires organization and planning. Youth groups using citizens' public halls, might plan nightly activities of singing, games, study, discussion, lectures, concert, or other types of recreation. Liaison between parents, teachers, and minsei-iin will help provide needed activity.

Even though delinquent children are fundamentally in need of the same type of treatment as other children with behavior problems, special agencies have been established to care for them in order to protect the community. Instead of a periodic rounding up of vagrants, constant referral to the child welfare centers should be encouraged. This is the responsibility of all persons, under the Child Welfare Law. At the center they are treated not as criminals, but as persons in need of special help. It is best to treat potentially delinquent cases before they have committed a crime, in order that cure be more possible and society be spared the inconvenience of criminal acts -- thus, the need to stress the reporting of pre-delinquents.

Information About Children's Problems

Child welfare centers are being established in each prefecture; at least 35 are now in operation. These centers are staffed with physicians,

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

consultants, and where available psychiatrists and psychologists, who are prepared to examine children, recommend treatment, and for additional care refer them to doctors, foster homes, or institutions. Parents can visit the center for advice on health and behavior problems or bring their children in for examination. It should be emphasized that this is not a delinquent home, but a consultative bureau; through it parents can raise better children, who will be a pride to their family and a contribution to the progress of the nation.

Parents who do not live in reach of a child welfare center should contact the town minsei-iin, or inquire at the town office, requesting a visit by center officials. Minsei-iin can ask for advice from child welfare officials, and if necessary refer the problem to the child welfare center.

"Children's problems" may not be understood by parents. Specific examples are: truancy, retardation in school, thievery, bedwetting, temper tantrums, and nightmares.

Child Welfare Services

In addition to those mentioned above, some or all of the following services exist in most prefectures.

For all children:

Children's recreation centers — stations for reading and recreation located in various parts of cities, under supervision of the welfare department. They feature movies, marionette shows, plays, group games.

Health centers -- under supervision of prefectural health department.

Playgrounds and parks.

Day nurseries — for children of working mothers to receive daytime care.

School lunch program — meat, skim milk, and canned goods are supplied, partly from the United States, as supplementary diet approximately three times per week to all city school children. The program is under the supervision of prefectural education departments.

For children requiring special attention:

Deaf and blind schools — old buildings, poor facilities, and a poorly-rounded education program characterize these institutions. They usually receive limited financial support since parents are scattered throughout the prefecture and are generally poor.

Homes for juvenile training and education -- not reformatories, but rather special schools for pre-delinquents whose parents are unable to provide adequate care.

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

Family courts -- for domestic cases and juveniles of 14-18 years who have committed or may commit crimes. Children under 14 years are under the jurisdiction of child welfare centers unless they have violated a criminal statute. Children under juvenile court jurisdiction may be referred to the child welfare center. (See PH&W Technical Bulletin No. 16, Sept 1948).

Laws

The Child Welfare Law requires, in addition to the general provisions listed in Section I, that:

Art. 20. Women report pregnancy to the town office.

Art. 21. Expectant and nursing mothers keep records in the "Maternal and Child Handbook" issued by the town office.

Art. 25. Persons discovering a child without adequate guardian report the case to the child welfare center.

Art. 34. The following acts be prohibited:

To make a show of deformed or crippled children.

To allow children under fifteen years to perform from house to house, or on the street, etc. for public show.

To allow children under fifteen years to engage in occupations where liquors are served.

To allow children to practice an obscene act.

The Labor Standards Law, Arts. 56 through 64 and Art. 69. Important features for the public to be aware of are included in a leaflet, "Protection of Working Children," which was sent to women's affairs officers, together with translation, on 21 October 1948.

The School Education Law requires in Articles 22 and 39 that parents or guardians send their children to elementary and secondary school until they become full 15 years of age. It requires (Art. 25) that when necessary the city, town or village give financial aid to send children to school. Chapter VI contains provisions for the education of handicapped children.

Themes Emphasizing Public Responsibility For All Children:

"Children, grown into adults, reflect the type of community from which they come."

"Not just the child, but the whole community benefits when he's well cared for."

"Care for children who associate with yours -- one delinquent can make ten more."

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

Themes Encouraging the Support of Laws:

"The oyabun gains now by exploitation of your children; society loses tomorrow."

"Give children enough education to play a part in Japan's reconstruction."

"Are your children getting a fair chance at life?"

"Your children -- someday they'll blame you."

SECTION IV
METHODS

The following methods of implementation, for use by Japanese agencies or media, are suggested:

To Create an Understanding of Juvenile Delinquency

Direct attention to the radio serial, "Bell Hill", Monday through Friday 1815-1830, which deals with problems of juvenile delinquency and child welfare.

Encourage the showing of the 35-mm commercial film, "Bell Hill", which is based upon the radio serial and was produced by the Ofuna Shochiku Motion Picture Corporation. Made in two parts, part one is in circulation at present and the conclusion was scheduled for release in January. The pictures will create concern for the problem and sentiment in favor of public action.

Use the CIE films, "Seeds of Destiny", and "Children's Supervised Play", for presentation together - the first one to create a concern for children's behavior and the second to point a way toward preventing future misguidance of youth. Encourage post-showing discussion pointing out community measures for preventing juvenile delinquency.

Encourage youth organizations to study their local problems and plan community activity to meet them. Arrange for newspapers to report outstanding examples of planned leisure-time activity in various towns.

Suggest to the public the importance of recreation for youth by showing the CIE films, "Junior Red Cross", "Youth for Tomorrow", and "Leaders of Tomorrow".

To Spread Knowledge of Consultation Services Available

Distribute posters on a prefecture-wide basis which advertize the existence of the center, and the consultation services provided.

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

Produce streetcar cards, in cities in which child welfare centers are located, that list the problems and invite parents to visit for consultation.

Prepare a pamphlet, with the assistance of team and regional welfare officers, that explains how the center assists parents in solving problems of juveniles.

Broadcast a program portraying a home problem and its referral to the center.

Feature services of the center in newspaper articles and describe how a typical problem child is processed through the center. Arrange a tour of the center by the military government welfare officer with a photographer and writer from a local paper.

Inform PTA's through the prefectural social education magazine or a letter to school principals of consultation services available through the minsei-iin.

To Promote an Awareness of Child Welfare Facilities

Produce a series of newspaper features on the status of various facilities. There will undoubtedly be a number of points to criticize. Follow with the prefecture's plan for improvement and development of facilities published in the same paper. Produce additional features praising any improvements accomplished as a result of the plan.

Show CIE films, "Children's Supervised Play", and "Story of Local Government". Accompany them by posters or stereopticon slides showing local facilities available. Center discussion following the showing around using and improving facilities. As an interesting supplement to the film, "Story of Local Government", provide a stereopticon slide series on local expenditures for child welfare services.

Produce streetcar cards with pictures of dilapidated playgrounds or busy streets captioned, "Where Are Your Children Playing?"

Enlist public support for handicapped children's schools by displaying pictures and posters on such themes as "This school is part of your community", or "This could have been your child - it might be yours next".

Print leaflets that outline those parts of each law which the public should know, that explain the reasons for the statutes, and make an appeal for support in abiding by the law and reporting violators. Include suggestions for use in group discussions,and distribute leaflets to unions, women's organizations and PTA's.

APPENDIX

Numerous pamphlets have been written by Japanese authorities on children. Those specifically recommended by the Ministry of Welfare are:

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

1. "What is the Child Welfare Law?" (Jido Fukushi-Ho To Wa). A simply written 8-page digest which also explains use of various facilities. Distribution was made in April 1948 - 2,000 to each prefecture. No charge. Intended for reproduction and further distribution to welfare officials, Minsei-iin, town office, women's organizations, schools.

2. "The Child Welfare Law." Thorough explanation by one of the drafters of the law, Matsuzaki, of Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry. For child welfare officials. Distributed to all prefectures in April 1948.

3. "Nutrition for Infants." (Nyuji No Eiyo). Suggested diet for children from birth to one year of age (for use of all women). Will be sent on request from the Maternity and Infant Health Section, Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

4. "Prevention of TB in Children." (Kekkaku Yobo Wa Kodoma Kara). For specialists and leaders in women's groups. Will be sent on request from Anti-TB Association (Kekkaku Yobo Kai) No. 4, Block 1, Misaki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

5. "Children's Good Fortune." (Kodomo No Shiawase). Child welfare and home care. For general public. Price ¥60. From Shimizu Shobo, No. 7, Block 1, Ogawa machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

6. "Thoughts About Children." (Kodomo No Koto Ni Tsuite Kangaeru Sho) by Takeshima. Based upon experience in caring for children in institutions, suggests methods for handling children in the home. For parents. ¥150 from Hinata Shobo, No. 1447, Block 2, Nogata machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

7. "Series on Child Care." (Hoiku Sosho). 20 volumes, concerning all topics of psychology, recreation, education, etc. For nursery attendants and parents. ¥120 per volume from Banshodo, No. 1, Block 2, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

8. "Records of Abnormal Children." (Ijoji No Kiroku) by Goto Iwao. Case histories for specialists; understandable to parents. ¥70 from Dai Nippon Yuben-kai Kodan-sha, No. 19, Block 3, Otowa cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

9. "The Child's Viewpoint." (Kodomo No Mikata) by Takashi Inui. Children's psychology, understanding of character. For mothers. ¥20 from Shakai Kyoiku Rengokai, Hitosubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

10. "Red Cross New Welfare Series." (Sekijuji Hoken Shinsho) includes:

"Precious Babies." (Taisetsu No Akachan) by Saito.

"From Pregnancy to Birth." (Ninshin Kara Shussan Made) by Seigi.

¥60 per copy from Japan Red Cross, No. 5 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

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

11. The monthly magazine "Aiiku" containing articles on health, child psychology, birth control, guidance, education, etc. For nurses and doctors. Sent to all prefectures. ¥7 50 per month from Boshi Aiiku Kai No. 5, Block 1, Morioka cho, Azabu, Minato-ku. Tokyo. A branch of this association is located in each kencho.

12. "Fujin No Tomo." A monthly women's magazine.

13. "Shufu To Seikatsu." Contains many articles on these topics for women of good educational background.

The team civil education officer has the following books with reference material on the subject.

Pryor: "As the Child Grows."
Landis: "Adolescence and Youth."
Groves, Skinner and Swenson: "The Family and Its Relationships."
Rand, Sweeney, Vincent: "Growth and Development of the Young Child."
Gesell and Ilg: "The Child from Five to Ten."
Crow and Crow: "Our Teen-Age Boys and Girls."
Goodenough: "Developmental Psychology."

A display of these and other appropriate materials may be arranged at SCAP-CIE Information Centers.

Japanese educational films related to child welfare:

Title: "Nobiyuke Yoiko" (Grow Up Healthy Youngster) on diphtheria immunization.
Source: Nippon Manga, c/o Yamaguchi Bldg.
No. 30, 2-chome, Shinbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Price: 35-mm ¥30,000 -- 16-mm ¥18,000

Title: "Junketsu" (Purity of Blood) on venereal disease.
Source: Miyako Eiga Sha, Chuo-ku, Shintomi-cho, Tokyo.
Price: Rental of 35-mm print. Price tentative ¥5,000 to ¥8,000. No 16-mm prints available.

Title: "This Town, That Town" (Ano Machi Kono Machi) on city clean-up campaign.
Source: Dentsu Motion Picture Co., No. 1, 7-chome West Ginza, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo
Price: Not established.

Title: "Diary of a Health Nurse" (Hokenfu Nikki)
Source: Nishi Nippon Eiga Sha, No. 13 Oiichi, Yamaguchi City
Price: Estimated price for 16-mm ¥20,000 to ¥25,000

Title: "Boshi Techo" (Mother and Child Handbook)
Source: Hanabusa Yoko Educational Motion Picture Co.
No. 5, 1 chome, Maki machi, Chuo Ku, Tokyo
Price: Not established.

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

WELFARE COMMISSIONER (MINSEI - IIN) LAW

(MINSEI-IIN HO)

(Law No. 198, Effective 29 July 1948)

Art. 1. Minsei-iin shall be engaged in the work of protection and guidance with the spirit of serving the community, and shall endeavour to promote social welfare.

Art. 2. Minsei-iin shall endeavour at all times to cultivate their personality and outlook, and to acquire knowledge and technique necessary for the execution of their duties.

Art. 3. Minsei-iin shall be established in the area of the city (including the special ward; and the same shall apply hereinafter), town or village.

Art. 4. The quota of Minsei-iin shall be determined by the prefectural governor for each area as provided in the preceding article, using the standards fixed by the Minister of Welfare, and after securing the opinion of the headman of the city, town or village, (including the headman of the special ward; and the same shall apply hereinafter) who has jurisdiction over the area.

Art. 5. Minsei-iin shall be commissioned by the Minister of Welfare, upon recommendation of the prefectural governor.

2. As provided in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall recommend those persons whose names were submitted by the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee (Minsei-iin Suisen Kai) established in each city, town and village, after the opinion of the Minsei-iin Screening Committee (Minsei-iin Shinsa Kai) established in each prefecture has been secured.

Art. 6. In nominating candidates for Minsei-iin, the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee shall nominate persons who have the right of vote for the members of the assembly of the city, town or village (including the assembly of the special ward; and the same shall apply hereinafter), who have a good personality and outlook, who have wide knowledge of the circumstances of the community, who are earnestly interested in the promotion of social welfare, and who are also suitable to be the child welfare workers (Jido-iin) under the Child Welfare Law.

Art. 7. The prefectual governor, when he recognizes that a candidate nominated by the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee is not suitable to be a Minsei-iin may order the Committee to submit a new nomination, after he has secured the opinion of the Minsei-iin Screening Committee.

2. In the cases of the preceding paragraph, if the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee does not submit a new

WELFARE COMMISSIONER LAW

fixed by the Minister of Welfare, and after securing the opinion of the headman of the city, town or village, (including the headman of the special ward; and the same shall apply hereinafter) who has jurisdiction over the area.

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Art. 6. In nominating candidates for Minsei-iin, the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee shall nominate persons who have the right of vote for the members of the assembly of the city, town or village (including the assembly of the special ward; and the same shall apply hereinafter), who have a good personality and outlook, who have wide knowledge of the circumstances of the community, who are earnestly interested in the promotion of social welfare, and who are also suitable to be the child welfare workers (Jido-iin) under the Child Welfare Law.

Art. 7. The prefectual governor, when he recognizes that a candidate nominated by the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee is not suitable to be a Minsei-iin may order the Committee to submit a new nomination, after he has secured the opinion of the Minsei-iin Screening Committee.

2. In the cases of the preceding paragraph, if the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee does not submit a new nomination within twenty days of the order, the prefectural governor may, after securing the opinion of the headman of the city, town or village concerned and the opinion of the Minsei-iin screening Committee, choose a person whom he recognizes as suitable to be a Minsei-iin, and recommend him to the Minister of Welfare.

Art. 8. The Minsei-iin Nomination Committee shall be composed of a chairman and several members.

2. The members of the Committee shall be commissioned by the headman of the city, town or village, from among any of those who are members of the assembly of the city, town or village, or those who are concerned in the operation of social work, or those who are men of learning and experience, after the headman has secured the opinion of the assembly of the city, town or village. Provided, however, the number of the assemblymen shall be limited to one fourth of the total number of the member of the Committee.

3. The members of the Committee shall be those who have the right of vote for the members of the assembly of the city, town or village.

4. The chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the Committee.

WELFARE COMMISSIONER LAW 9/30/48 LAW NO 178

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

5. Necessary matters concerning the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee, such as the term of office of the chairman and the members, the duties of the chairman, other than those provided in the four preceding paragraphs, shall be prescribed by cabinet order.

Art. 9. The Minsei-iin Screening Committee shall be composed of a chairman and members of nine or less in number.

2. The prefectural governor shall commission the members from among any of those who are members of the prefectural assembly, or those who are concerned in the operation of social work or in child labour, or those who are men of learning and experience. Provided, however, the number of the assembly-men shall be limited to three persons.

3. The members of the Committee shall be those who have the right of vote for the members of the prefectural assembly.

4. The chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the Committee.

5. Necessary matters concerning the Minsei-iin Screening Committee, such as the term of office of the chairman and the members, the duties of the chairman, other than those provided in the four preceding paragraphs, shall be prescribed by cabinet order.

Art. 10. Minsei-iin shall be honorary appoitments. Their tenure of office shall be for three years.

Art. 11. In case Minsei-iin falls under any one of the items listed below, the Minister of Welfare, on advice from the prefectural governor, may dismiss him, in spite of the provisions in the preceding article.

(1) When there is hindrance for the execution of his duties, or when he is unable to execute duties.

(2) When he neglects his duties, or when he violates his obligation to his post.

(3) When he commits bad conduct not befitting a Minsei-iin.

2. The prefectural governor shall obtain concurrence of the Minsei-iin Screening Committee in submitting the advice as provided in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 12. In the case as provided in para 2 of the preceding article, the Minsei-iin Screening Committee shall give notice to the individual beforehand that a further screening will be conducted.

2. The Minsei-iin who receives such a notice may state his opinion to the Minsei-iin Screening Committee within two weeks after the date on which the notice is received.

3. When the opinion is stated as [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND No. 775013

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2. The Minsei-iin who receives such a notice may state his opinion to the Minsei-iin Screening Committee within two weeks after the date on which the notice is received.

3. When the opinion is stated as under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minsei-iin Screening Committee shall listen to the opinion stated prior to screening.

Art. 13. The Minsei-iin shall execute their duties by areas or by specific matters fixed within the areas of the city, town or village.

Art. 14. Duties of Minsei-iin shall be as follows:

(1) To conduct investigations at all times and to be fully familiar with the condition of living.

(2) To give proper protection and guidance to those who need protection.

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

(3) To keep close contact with social institutions and to aid the functions thereof.

2. Minsei-iin shall, in addition to the duties provided in the preceding paragraph, give guidance for living in accordance with necessary.

Art. 15. Minsei-iin, in executing their duties, shall respect the personality of the individuals, keep their private matters secret, deal out no discriminatory or preferential treatment to persons of different race, creed, sex, social status or family history, and shall be rational in handling cases with due consideration of actual circumstances.

Art. 16. Minsei-iin shall not take advantage of their offical position for political parties or for political purposes.

2. Minsei-iin who violate the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be dismissed under the provisions of Article 11 and 12.

Art. 17. Minsei-iin shall be under the command and supervision of th. prefectural governor concering their duties.

2. The headman of the city, town or village may order Minsei-iin to prepare data on persons requiring protection, and in addition he may give necessary directions to Minsei-iin concerning their duties.

Art. 18. The prefectual governor shall in accordance with the stipulations of the Minister of Welfare, set up plans for leadership and training of Minsei-iin and put such plans into operation,

Art. 19. The prefecture shall establish officials who will engage in the leadership and training of Minsei-iin.

2. The officials provided in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed from among those who have learning or experience in social work.

3. Necessary matters concerning the officials provided in the first paragraph shall be fixed by cabinet order.

Art. 20. The Minsei-iin shall organize a Minsei-iin Council (Minsei-iin Kyogi Kai) in each area which the prefectural governor shall decide after securing the opinion of the headman of the city, town or village.

2. In deciding areas in which the Minsei-iin Councils will be organized, as provided in the preceding paragraph, the city area shall be divided into several areas, while the entire town or village shall be an area, except where any special circumstances exist.

Art. 21. In each Minsei-iin Council, one standing commissioner (Jomu-iin) shall be established.

2. The standing commissioner shall be elected by and from among the Minsei-iin who compose the Minsei-iin Council.

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

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Art. 21. In each Minsei-iin Council, one standing commissioner (Jomu-iin) shall be established.

2. The standing commissioner shall be elected by and from among the Minsei-iin who compose the Minsei-iin Council.

3. The tenure of office of the standing commissioner shall be for one year, provided, however, he may be elected again.

4. The standing commissioner shall manage the standing business of the Minsei-iin Council, represent it, and shall act as the chairman of the Council.

5. Necessary matters concerning the standing commissioner other than those provided in the four preceding paragraphs shall be prescribed by cabinet order.

6. The standing commissioners shall organize a standing commissioner council (Jomu-iin Kyogi Kai), in accordance with the stipulations fixed by cabinet order.

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

Art. 22. The prefectural governor may, if he thinks it necessary, cause the headman of the city, town or village concerned (the headman of the ward in the cities of Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya; and the same shall apply hereinafter) or other suitable persons to join in the organization of the Minsei iin Council.

2. The headman of the city, town or village concerned or a person so authorized by the said headman shall attend the Minsei-iin Council and state his opinion.

Art. 23. The Minsei-iin Council shall meet more than once each month.

Art. 24. The duties of the Minsei-iin Council shall be as follows:

(1) To fix the areas or the specific matters to be assigned to Minsei-iin.

(2) To coordinate and control the duties of Minsei-iin.

(3) To collect necessary data or information.

(4) To cause Minsei-iin to mutually encourage one another and to make studies and cultivate themselves concerning their duties.

(5) To deal with any other matters necessary for the execution of duties by Minsei-iin.

2. The Minsei-iin Council may submit to the various governmental authorities concerned such opinions as considered necessary concerning the execution of duties of Minsei-iin.

Art. 25. The city designated by the Minister of Welfare shall establish a Minsei-iin office, under provisions fixed by cabinet order, in each area of the Minsei-iin Council, in order to provide facilities for the disposition of business of the Minsei-iin Council and for those who need protection.

2. Full-time, specialized officials shall be placed in the Minsei-iin office, provided in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of para 2 and para 3 of Article 19 shall be applied to the officials provided in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 26. The expenses for the Minsei-iin, the Minsei-iin nomination committee, the Minsei-iin screening committee, the Minsei-iin council and the standing commissioner council, and for leadership and training of the Minsei-iin shall be borne by the prefecture.

Art. 27. The expenses for the Minsei-iin office, as provided in Article 25, shall be borne by the city.

Art. 28. The national treasury shall, under qualifications and standards fixed by the Minister of Welfare, grant one half of the expenses for the following items:

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND No. 775013

(2) To coordinate and control the duties of Minsei-iin.

(3) To collect necessary data or information.

(4) To cause Minsei-iin to mutually encourage one another and to make studies and cultivate themselves concerning their duties.

(5) To deal with any other matters necessary for the execution of duties by Minsei-iin.

2. The Minsei-iin Council may submit to the various governmental authorities concerned such opinions as considered necessary concerning the execution of duties of Minsei-iin.

Art. 25. The city designated by the Minister of Welfare shall establish a Minsei-iin office, under provisions fixed by cabinet order, in each area of the Minsei-iin Council, in order to provide facilities for the disposition of business of the Minsei-iin Council and for those who need protection.

2. Full-time, specialized officials shall be placed in the Minsei-iin office, provided in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of para 2 and para 3 of Article 19 shall be applied to the officials provided in the preceding paragraph.

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Art. 27. The expenses for the Minsei-iin office, as provided in Article 25, shall be borne by the city.

Art. 28. The national treasury shall, under qualifications and standards fixed by the Minister of Welfare, grant one half of the expenses for the following items:

(1) The expenses borne by the prefecture under the provisions of Article 26.

(2) The expenses borne by the city under the provisions of Article 27

Art. 29. The prefecture shall, under qualifications and standards fixed by the Minister of Welfare, grant one fourth of the expenses borne by the city under the provisions of Article 27.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Art. 30. The present Law shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG. 775013

Art. 31. The Welfare Commissioner Ordinance (Minsei-iin Rei) (Imperial Ordinance No. 426 of 1946) shall be repealed.

Art. 32. The persons who hold the post of Minsei-iin at the time of the enforcement of the present Law shall be deemed to have been commissioned to be Minsei-iin under the present Law. Provided, however, the term of office of these Minsei-iin shall be for three years since the date of the enforcement of the present Law.

Art. 33. The persons who hold the post of members of the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee or the Minsei-iin Screening Committee under the Minsei-iin Ordinance at the time of the enforcement of the present Law shall be deemed to have been commissioned to be members of the Minsei-iin Nomination Committee or the Minsei-iin Screening Committee under the present law. Provided, however, their tenure of office shall be fixed by cabinet order.

Art. 34. A part of the Daily Life Security Law shall be amended as follows

The reference to "the Minsei-iin Ordinance" appearing in Article 5 of the Daily Life Security Law shall be amended to read "the Minsei-iin Law".

Art. 35. A part of the Child Welfare Law shall be amended as follows:

The reference to "the Minsei-iin Ordinance" appearing in para. 3 of Article 12 of the Child Welfare Law shall be amended to read "the Minsei-iin Law

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND No. 775013

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DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NND 975013