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CHILD WELFARE

12 Nov. 1949

Child Welfare, as a term set off by itself, has the general implication, to the majority of people, the world over, as something about or to do with a child who is mentally deficient, delinquent, orphaned or homeless and the extra and special care and treatment of a child who is possessed of one or more of these particular conditions.

Mental deficiency, physical handicap, or social maladjustment are not the only factors in a full and understanding approach to a child and his care under the full meaning of the term, "Child Welfare." The program in its fullest meaning includes the responsibility of planning, cooperation and coordination in the fields of education, recreation, health and labor.

The responsibilities that are ours in a Child Welfare program for Japan can well be divided into two (2) phases, under the presumption, of course, that we are cognizant of all of the intricacies and ramifications in this broad field of Social Science.

The two (2) phases may well be divided into (1) Emergency Phase and (2) Planning and Post Emergency Operational Phases

In the emergency phase, we will have to content ourselves with meeting the specific child care problems in the most expedient methods, with an attempt to apply to whatever Japanese child care technique that may exist, the benefits of our own training, observation and experience. This phase will mean, and has of necessity meant, closing our eyes to many inadequacies and inefficiencies in the public and private Japanese program of Child Welfare. The sustaining of life, on a minimum of subsistence, within a country stripped by a 9 year war, leaves little to find and much to want. Our main job and prime responsibility has been, during the emergency phase, to direct the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the full responsibility for the care and protection of homeless, dependent and neglected children. This was accomplished by the issuance of SCAPIN 775 dated 27 February 1946 subject: "Public Assistance" and later by the Imperial Japanese Government passing the Daily Life Security Law.

This Directive was not drafted specifically for the child who was in need of protection and care, but was drafted to throw upon the Japanese Government its full obligation of caring for all of its people who are in need by making available food, clothing, shelter and medical aid on the basis of that need, without preference or discrimination. This was the entering wedge to bridge the gap that had existed between the Japanese Government and its people. The beginning to end, the practice of the Government exacting responsibility of the classes to Government, without Government accepting any measurable responsibility for the people.

The Directive in all of its barrenness of just words is cold, but it accomplished the purpose for which it was intended - the immediate care of the needy people and this care being a Government responsibility. It was sort of a mechanical process - procurement of those supplies

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needed and effecting their distribution - very little more was expected, The accomplishment was not satisfactory in all quarters, but in the overall program of relief, Japan's people received sufficient sustenance to maintain a social and economic living. By social, is meant that food riots and general disorder were diverted. By economic, is meant that the daily routines of farming and business continued.

The Japanese Government has had, since the initial occupation, many months of experience in the business of providing assistance to those of its people in need. The challenge before us now is to encourage and direct this beginning to the point where the original Directive, which now has become a Japanese law, ("Daily Life Security"), takes on the warmth of an understanding Japanese Government administration and where the desire to improve the social structure in Japan is constant.

This brings us into the second phase of Planning and Post Emergency Operation which has been our concern for several months and is our chief concern from here on out.

This phase brings us today face to face with defining, in our own minds, just what is the Child Welfare Program for Japan to embrace. In a very few words, it should provide for the "protection and care of homeless, dependent and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent and to provide an adequate child welfare service, properly staffed and financed to accomplish the foregoing responsibility of the Japanese people through their Government."

The purpose of Child Welfare Program is to provide specialized services to those children, who, because of some physical, mental or social handicap, require specific plans to meet their particular needs. This program is not limited to children who cannot be cared for in their own homes. A careful study of each situation may mean that the children of a family need not be separated - temporary placements may provide care for children who might otherwise have to be placed in poor-houses or local jails.

Child Welfare embodies the following four classifications of children who are in need of special services:

a. Physically handicapped ✓

b. Mentally handicapped ✓

c. Socially handicapped ✓

d. Orphans ✓

The physically handicapped child, in modern social trends, includes a child suffering from a malady which might lead to crippling. The services offered include hospitalization, transportation, appliances and/or boarding home care.

The mentally handicapped child calls for special plans to meet his

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needs. Frequently mentally defective children need to be placed in a special institution equipped and staffed to deal with this particular child's problem. Careful psychological and social studies should be made of children needing such institutional care.

The socially handicapped child usually requires more skill, patience and time than will be needed by other children falling within a Child Welfare Program and it is a major problem confronting Japan today. This child comes from a home where the parents are not interested in his lot - where only one parent survives and the surviving parent is not capable along with "grubbing a living" to give the proper attention to the child - it involves the child who is turned out of the home without having had sufficient food and on his way to school, etc., falls into a system of his own or with a gang of others to procure a few odds and ends, be they "chocolette", "cigarettes" or other items with which he may barter or trade. A youngster in this group is a fertile field for the Japanese engaged in illicit traffic and often a juvenile is apprehended with U. S. Government Property or his person and as a consequence finds himself a resident of an environment that needs no description here - a Jap jail. On this point, however, it is well to acquaint you with your responsibility when you find conditions that warrant improvement within the local jail. AFPAC Regulations 80-20, dated 3 May 1946, paragraphs 1b and 2c also SCAPIN 93, dated 4 October 1945, sub-paragraph g, paragraph 4, subject: "Removal of Restrictions on Civil Liberties" are applicable to confinement of persons in Japanese prisons and jails. The AFPAC Regulations (80-20) allow persons committing offenses against the Occupation Forces to be confined in Japanese prisons and jails. However, the condition of the prisoners, their treatment and care is the responsibility of the local commanding officer. SCAPIN 93 charges the Imperial Japanese Government to give proper care and sustenance to those persons confined in jails and prisons by the Japanese. Therefore, the responsibility has been definitely placed, regarding the welfare of those persons confined in Japanese jails and prisons.

The streets, parks, railroad stations and areas surrounding Occupation Forces billets and buildings give visual and tangible evidence of the child falling into the socially handicapped group. Some of these children are orphans, but a surprising number are not, some are encouraged by their families to roam the streets in search of handouts for themselves, as well as being under obligation to bring home some of that American candy, etc. It takes little imagination to picture the chain of events that may develop in the life of the child coming from this type of home discipline.

The orphan and homeless child obviously needs first of all, a home. This child may be mentally or physically handicapped and if so, he requires special treatment beyond that extended to what we might call, for the lack of a better term, a normal orphan or homeless child. The home provided for this child in Japan will, under existing conditions, be a public institution or a private institution. Public institutional care of the child in Japan is far from measuring up to reasonable standards, because of many factors. Two major factors at present are the lack of

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adequate supplies and suitable facilities. Private institutions are affording a higher standard of care due to two reasons, namely: (1) Staffed with better qualified personnel (having one or more persons with training and experience in North America and Europe) and (2) Supplemental funds through contributions.

Every effort should be made to first, assist in the improvement of the facilities now available, both public and private. Secondly, encourage and assist in securing qualified personnel. Thirdly, establish a system of child placement through a foster home program. Every child the world over is entitled to a home, if not his own, certainly a good substitute home and this does not preclude that a properly managed children's home cannot measure up to fill this need.

A word of caution on any contemplated foster home program in Japan is wise at this time. Japan is a maze of small family enterprises and every precaution must be taken to insure that a child placed in a foster home is not placed there through purchase, lease or under the guise of adoption and become the victim of involuntary servitude and for labor abuses. The labor laws in Japan do not extend any protection to minors working in enterprises operated by "members" of the same "family". Until such time as the labor laws in Japan give full protection to minors, every precaution must be exercised in the development of a foster home program for exacting safeguards and surveillance against the abuse and subversion of the program, otherwise the program will defeat its own purpose and will be another guise for exploiting the homeless child and the orphan for "family enterprises".

The problem that confronts us in the field of Child Welfare is not an easy one. Years, hundreds of years, of custom and tradition cannot be upset overnight. Two age groups in Japan are given special consideration as far as family social ties are concerned; the very young and the very old. The pressure of poverty has caused thousands of children to be"sold" into labor and/or services every year, either with or without their consent. The sale was usually the contract form where for a certain sum the child was sold into so many years servitude. Poverty in the rural districts of Japan, and it is still existent, was so great that the only apparent way to write off the family indebtedness was to actually sell the services of the child. While this condition was relived by the passing of the law, "Prevention of Cruelty to Children" in 1933, there still remains in Japan very little family feeling, as we know and understand it, for children. Particularly is this true of children outside their immediate family group. Exceptions to the Japanese laws have crept in, particularly during the war years. Today devious methods are being used by families, to pay off debts, and the industrialist, to keep production costs down, to put children in some form of labor bondage.

We have a responsibility of vital importance in assisting in the planning and operation of the welfare of the child in Japan. The extent to which we can mold public opinion to the need of an adequate Child Welfare Program and the power we exercise in having the Japanese

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Government accept this full responsibility, from the Ministry down through the local governments, will measure the progress of the Occupation in implanting the full meaning of democracy in the minds and hearts of Japan's young - where it can reflect itself in the years ahead.

MILTON J. EVANS
Chief, Welfare Service Branch
Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGCI 005 21 January 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Plan for Civil Information Activities on Child Welfare

TO: See Distribution

1. Transmitted herewith is the suggested plan for civil information activities on child welfare, designed to promote a feeling of public responsibility for child welfare, to provide a general knowledge of facilities available for child care, and to encourage an understanding of juvenile delinquency.

2. This material is being sent to all echelons. Supplementary material and instructions may be issued by corps and regions as desired. The material is non-directive.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

Monroe N. Hiney

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
Information Plan

DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps
COs All MG Regions
COs All MG Teams

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

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.

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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.

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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:

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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,

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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.

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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."

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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.

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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:

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2.80

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.

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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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Child Welfare

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

Public Welfare Officer

PREFECTURAL ORGANIZATION (PAGE 2)

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.

THE SITUATION

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.

C. W. LAW (PAGE 2)

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.

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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.

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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 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

PUBLIC ATTITUDE

BACKGROUND MATERIAL (PAGE 4)

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:

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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,

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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.

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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."

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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 Pl 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.

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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:

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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.

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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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Extract from Kanto Ed. Bulletin, 30 Jul 48.
For your info. & file. R.F.

#3

KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
Civil Education Section
APO 201

30 July 1948

SUMMER VACATION ACTIVITIES FOR SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS

Concern is widespread in Japan that school boys and girs during the summer vacation period will not have encugh wholesome activities to keep them profitably occupied. Below is given a number of such activities which are usually available in most communites.

Many teachers as well as parents are accepting the thought that the school should assume some responsibility for children during vacation periods. If teachers and principals are to be free to participate in in-service training and to engage in individual study and planning in preparation for the reopening of school in September, it is imperative that they as a group have only incidental school responsibilities during the summer vacation. Some teachers naturally will desire and find time to engage in recreational and other desirable activities with pupils during the period when school is not in session; in fact, there are justifiable circumstances in which teachers may even be paid to do so in an organized program.

It is to be emphasized that parents have the major interest in their children, that when children are not in school the parents are duty bound to know of the activities of their children and to provide for their being wholesomely occupied. In t is, the cooperation of parents, PTA's, local governments, school and community groups is greatly to be desired; in reality, it is essential. A committee which is representative of these groups can very well develop a program to meet the particular community needs. Suggested activities for boys and girls are as follows:

Secondary school age (grades 7-12)

A. Work with or without pay, such as

1) Work in small shops or markets,
2) Selling and delivering newspapers and magazines,
3) Caring for younger children for neighbors or friends of the family,
4) Running errands for neighbors,
5) Serving tea in office buildings,
6) Work in the community library,

B. Work in the family, such as

1) Home gardening,
2) Helping on the farm,
3) Help with the work about the home
4) Taking care of smaller sisters or brothers,
5) Helping with the family business,

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C. Recreation activities, such as

1) School playground activities,
2) Camping trips,
3) Fishing trips,
4) Swimming,
5) Hiking,
6) Picnics,
7) Organized athletics,
8) Scouting,
9) Hobbies: coin collecting, stamp collecying, model building, wood carving, astronomy, painting,
10) Reading,
11) Music,
12) Amateur theatricals,
13) Movies (selected with care as suitable for boys and girls),
14) Dancing (in proper places and under proper supervision),

Primary Schools age (grades 1-6

A. Assistance to the family, in such areas a s

1) The family garden,
2) The farm,
3) The home,
4) The family shop or store,

B. Recreational activities, such as

1) School playground activities,
2) Camping and hiking,
3) Swimming,
4) Picnics,
5) Reading (for older children)
6) Hobbies

Aids available in the summer vacation program for school children:

1. Movies available through the MG Information Section:

    1. Children's Supervised Play, 16 mm, Japanese dialogue, 14 minutes.
    2. Baseball Instruction, (1 copy) 16mm, Japanese dialogue, 11½ minutes.
    3. Let's Play Baseball, 16mm, no dialogue(silent), 17½ minutes.
    4. A Day in School, 16mm, Japanese dialogue, 15 minutes.

2. One set of 19 slides(in color) and 6 film strips(in color) entitled Summer Vacation Activities for School Boys and Girls. The slides and film strips cover indentical material.
3. Any picture or illustrative material to be used with stereopticon projectors.
4. Posters available from MG Information Section.
5. Books for leaders available in CI & E reading room.

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Japan GHQ # 3

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

"What is Child Welfare Law?" 21 July 1948

1. Making Children Happy.

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

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

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

2. Who will protect Children?

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

Citizens - Children belong to all citizens

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

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

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

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

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

Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Workers - Counsultants for Children

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

Child Welfare Center - Scientific Protection with Love for Child

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

Child Welfare Agencies - Happy and Cheerful Agencies for Children

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

Foster Parents - Persons who bring up Children

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

3. How to Safe-Guard Happiness of Children

Maternal and Child Handbood-Mother's Health at first

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

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

Agencies for Maternity Care - Confinement at Hospitals

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

Infant Homes (Nyuji-in)

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

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

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

Day Nurseries - Children at Day Nurseries while Mothers work.

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

Children's Recreational Agencies - Plays for Children.

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

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

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

Homes for Feeble-minded Children - Care of Mind.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consultation, Guidance - Don't put off consultation

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

Do not Abuse Children - Bad Adult will be punished

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

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

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

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

What do they do at Children's Bureau?

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

Planning Section

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

Foster Care Section

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

Child Care Section

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

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

Maternal and Child Health Section.

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

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Title #3

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM
19 July 1948

Maternal and Child Health Section
Ministry of Welfare

Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. To prevent all contagious diseases of childhood.

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

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

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

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Details for Carrying Out

1. Strengthening maternal and child health network.

a. Establishment of Maternal and Child Health Committee.

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

b. Strengthening administrative organization.

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

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

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

(a) Personnel for maternal and child health services.

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

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

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

2. Thoroughgoing health guidance for mothers and children.

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

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

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

(1) Pregnant women

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

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

(2) Nursing mothers

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

(3) Infants and preschool children.

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

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

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

Methods to carry out.

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

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

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

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

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

b. Infant homes - approximately 25,000 beds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Improvement of maternal and child health technique.

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

a. Health administration officials (central and prefectural).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Diffusion of maternal and child health thoughts.

a. Maternal and child health care.

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

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

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Motion pictures and lantern slides.

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

c. Radio and press, etc.

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

d. Printed materials for health guidance.

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

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

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

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#3

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 201

6 July 1948

SUBJECT: Suggested Projects for Women's Groups

TO : CO, Tochigi MG Team, APO 201
Attn: Welfare Officer

Inclosed is a brief description of the child welfare program in Japan, and an outline of suggested projects for Women's Groups. Both should prove useful to the team welfare officer in planning talks to welfare groups and, in cooperation with the Women's Affairs Officer of the Education Section. The projects as outlined can be offered to women's groups as suggestions to be used in planning activity programs.

Robt. A. Merrie, Jr.

ROBERT A. MERRIE JR.
Captain, CMP
Welfare Officer

2 Incl:
Child Welfare Program in Japan
Suggested Welfare Projects for Women's Groups

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HEADQUARTERS
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 201

Child Welfare Program in Japan

In each prefecture there are one or more newly formed child welfare centers which are to "promote the welfare of children through consultation and study, social, mental, psychological, and physical - of their capacities." 1 It is hoped that these centers will eventually be staffed with doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers as needed and that services will be available to the general public, schools, and juvenile courts. The centers should have facilities for temporary sheltering of children when necessary. Those centers now operating are being used for medical and psychological examinations and for holding pickup children for quarantine periods previous to placement. The inauguration of child welfare officials in every prefecture represents the first time in Japanese history that community social workers have been hired by the government. Their duties are:

1. To study and be well acquainted with the conditions of children and expectant mothers in the district.

2. To know the resources of the community and to be able to give consultant services on individual child welfare problems.

3. To discover, through referrals by minsei-iin and through their own initiative, individual children and families in need of consultation services during early stages of problem behavior or delinquency.

4. To maintain effective liaison with other government officials to insure their cooperation, and to work closely with child welfare centers and children's institutions and assist them with advice and consultation.

The Child Welfare Law also provides that the duties of child welfare workers will be assumed by the minsei-iin. There is an increased number of women minsei-iin since the Child Welfare Law was put into effect. It is the responsibility of the Minsei-iin to recognize child welfare problems, give what assistance he ca, and refer the cases to child welfare workers and child welfare centers.

Under the Child Welfare Law the Maternal and Child Health Program is primarily a health and education program. In the prefectures the personnel will be in the department of Health and will operate through that department and through health centers and private physicians, midwives, nurses, etc. The law provides a wide, general framework for maternal and child health programs, and the following items will probably be included:

1. Child Welfare Law (Articles 15, 16, 17, 18)

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a. A Modified maternal and Child Health Handbook for medical record.

b. A plan for location of and treatment of physically handicapped and weak children.

c. Free pre-natal, delivery, and post-partum care in hospitals - under certain conditions.

d. Free or partially free venereal disease treatment under certain conditions.

e. Physical examinations of children of pre-school age with particular emphasis on those under one year of age.

f. Training courses, lectures, and written material for doctors, midwives, nurses and other interested technicians as well as for the general public.

g. Education regarding infant and maternal mortality and a drive to increase pre-natal examination as well as to teach better delivery and post-partum methods.

h. Prevention of childhood diseases through education and preventative medicine.

In addition, the Child Welfare Act has a number of specific provisions regarding the protection of children and child labor. The law provides that court action shall be used to remove children from abusive or neglectful parents or guardians when such parents object to release of the children.

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SUGGESTED WELFARE PROJECTS FOR WOMEN'S GROUPS

Child Welfare Centers

1. Information projects:

a. Inform the members of their own groups.

(1) Obtain as speakers staff members from Child Welfare Centers, Child Welfare officials, or officials of Child Welfare Section of the prefecture.

(2) Visit Child Welfare Centers.

b. Disseminate information.

(1) Encourage groups such as the P.T.A. to invite qualified speakers.

(2) Cooperate with Child Welfare Center and prefecture Child Welfare Section in their program of publicity.

2. Activity projects

a. Encourage the use of the Child Welfare Centers by parents, schools, juvenile courts, and police.

b. Encourage consultation with Child Welfare Workers and Officials.

c. Discuss physical needs of the Center and Temporary Shelter with the Director of the Child Welfare Center. Collection can be made of such articles as children's books, toys, pictures, and furniture. A complete playroom could be furnished by a women's group.

Maternal and Child Health Progress

1. Information projects

a. Encourage groups to invite qualified speakers, especially personnel from the health center, to discuss available material and child health services.

b. Visit health centers.

2. Activity Projects

a. Physically handicapped children

(1) Assist in survey of location of handicapped children.

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(2) Put pressure on schools and local public agencies to develop needed services.

(a) Special classes for handicapped children with especial emphasis on vocational training.

(b) Prefecture institution for severely handicapped children who are unable to be cared for at home and must have custodial care.

b. Classes for women of the community using qualified speakers to give training in:

(1) Pre-natal care

(2) Care of infants and children

(3) Home nursing (especially with cooperation of Red Cross home nursing group)

(4) Prevention and treatment of disease.

Protection of Children

1. Information projects

a. Inform the members of their own group of the provisions of the Child Welfare Law regarding the protection of children and child labor. This should be planned with the help of Child Welfare officials and personnel from the Women's and Minors' Bureau.

b. Disseminate information to the community, especially in regard to the individual citizen's responsibility to report cases of neglected and abused children to child welfare officials.

Children's Institutions

1. Information projects

a. Obtain knowledge of all institutional resources in the community and prefecture, for example, day nurseries, orphanages, juvenile training homes.

b. Select committees to visit institutions to observe actual conditions and report back to the group. This should be done with the approval of welfare officials.

c. Inform their own groups and disseminate information to the general public regarding new minimum standards for institutions.

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See that pressure is exerted so that institutions not conforming are improved or closed.

2. Activity Projects

a. Determine whether there are adequate facilities for the care of feeble-minded and mentally ill in the prefecture. If not, form a pressure group to obtain action from the prefectural government.

b. After a study of day nursery conditions, help to raise general standards.

(1) Assist in the establishment of private or public day nurseries where needed. Thishshould be done with the assistance of child welfare officials.

(2) Make a collection of needed equipment such as play equipment, children's books, furniture, etc. Volunteers might help to decorate portions of the nursery.

(3) Work out program of supplementation of cold lunches where needed.

(4) Supply volunteer recreation workers to help set up organized program of activity.

c. After a study of orphanage conditions help to raise general standards.

(1) Donate play equipment, furniture, or clothing where needed.

(2) Supply volunteer recreation workers to help set up organized program of activity.

(3) With approval of Director of institution, take groups of children out for recreation. For children without parents, visits to individual homes might be made.

d. Study conditions in Mother's and Children's Homes and dormitories and exert pressure upon them to meet standards.

Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency

1. Information Projects

a. Appoint committee to study the trend of juvenile delinquency in the prefecture.

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b. Obtain speakers from the schools, courts, policewomen and Child Welfare Section to discuss the roots of delinquency, and methods of prevention and treatment.

c. Become informed and disseminate information to general public on function of the new family court.

d. Put pressure on juvenile training institutions to set up adequate programs of vocational training, and to observe compulsory education laws.

e. Make sure that juveniles are not being confined with adult offenders at any place in the prefecture. If there is no institution for delinquent girls, exert pressure to have one established.

2. Activity Projects

a. Recreational Projects

(1) Sponsor development of community playgrounds for children. Help to obtain equipment, and provide volunteer recreational workers. Cooperate with P.T.A. groups in improving school playgrounds.

(2) Sponsor boys and girls clubs.

(3) Organize Big Sister groups to give guidance and show an interest in girls, especially pre-delinquent girls.

(4) Organize settlement houses for indoor recreation.

b. Develop forum groups of parents to have discussions on children's problems. Promote parents' interest in recreation for their children and better understanding of children.

c. After studying conditions in juvenile training homes, help to raise general standards.

(1) Donate play equipment, furniture or clothing, where needed. Supply volunteer workers to help with interior decoration.

(2) Furnish volunteer recreation workers to assist in planned recreation programs.

<u>Cooperation with Other Agencies</u>

1. Public Assistance Program

a. Information project

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(1) Acquaint their own groups and community as a whole regarding services available under the Daily Life Security Law: Livelihood assistance, occupation aid, medical aid, maternity aid, and funeral aid.

2. a. Information Project

(1) Be informed of local Red Cross organization and services.

b. Activity projects for the individual women.

(1) Assist in Junior Red Cross organization.

(2) Assist in volunteer service group and home nursing group.

3. Disaster Relief

a. Information Project

(1) Obtain speakers from the prefecture welfare department to inform the groups on disaster plans and disaster relief.

b. Activity Projects

(1) Discuss with local Red Cross and prefecture welfare section ways in which women's groups can assist in disaster plans.

4. Community Chest

a. Information Project

(1) Be informed and help disseminate information to general public on need for community chest drive.

b. Activity Projects

(1) Cooperate with private agencies in the Community Chest drive.

(2) Work toward coordination of all community private agencies into a community council of social agencies.

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220/23D

SCHOOL EDUCATION LAW

Law No. 26
Mar 31, 47

Chapter Vll. Kindergartens

ARTICLE LXXVll

The kindergarten shall aim at bringing up young children and developing their minds and bodies, providing suitable environment for them.

ARTICLE LXXVlll.

In order to realize the aim in the foregoing article the kindergarten shall endeavour to attain the objective in each of the following items:

1. To cultivate everyday habits necessary for a sound, safe, and happy life and to effect a harmonious development of bodily functions.
2. To make children experience in the kindergarten a group life and cultivate willingness to take part in it as well as the germs of the spirit of cooperation and independence.
3. To cultivate the germs of the right understanding of and the right attitude towards surrounding social life and happenings.
4. To guide the right usage of the language and foster an interest in fairy tales and picture books.
5. To cultivate an interest in expression of their own through music, dances, pictures, and other means.

ARTICLE LXXlX.

Matters concerning the content of education in the kindergarten shall be decided by the competent authorities according to the provisions of the foregoing two articles.

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ARTICLE LXXX

Those who can enter the kindergarten shall be children from the age of full three years up to the age at which they are sent to the primary school.

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LIST OF KINDERGARTENS IN SAITAMA PREFECTURE As of Apl 1, 49

Type of establishment	Name kindergarten	Location	Name representative	Capacity
Gov't	Saitama Prefecture Normal School Attached Kindergarten	# 1,160 Bessho, Urawa	Denji Hayashi	90
Public	Fukaya Kindergarten	Fukaya-machi, Osato-gun	Yoshitoki Yanagi	280
"	Kasu Kindergarten	Kasu-machi, Kitasaitama-gun	Shichibei Kuboi	230
Private	Urawa Kindergarten	# 2-141 Nakacho, Urawa	Izan Nakayama	140
"	Futaba Kindergarten	# 3-102 Kishimachi, Urawa	Hide Hatori	135
"	Reiwa Kindergarten	# 2-88 Nakacho, Urawa	Osamu Nakajima	130
"	Midori Kindergarten	# 6-106 Tokiwacho, Urawa	Shireru Makishimo	120
"	Reimei Kindergarten	# 2,315 Motobuto, Urawa	Motonaga Shimizu	130
"	Saitama Prefecture Urawa 1st Girl's High School Attached Kindergarten	# 3-10 Kishimachi, Urawa	Minoru Arai	80
"	Sokei Kidergarten	# 1-164 Harigaya, Urawa	Takeshi Matauo	120
"	Omiya Lst Ainin Kindergarten	# 1-3,722 Takahana, Omiya	Kimi Murata	100
"	Seiai Kindergarten	# 2-5,182 Asaokacho, Omiya	Shizui Izumi	110
"	Seiai Kindergarten	# 6-908 Sakuragicho, Omiya	Shigeki Saito	100
"	Sumire Kindergarten	# 42 Kushibikicho, Omiya	Tokimi Noguchi	60
"	Omiya Kindergarten	# 3-3,608 Nakacho, Omiya	Shinkai Tanikawa	100

Private	Kawaguchi Kindergarten	# 3-71 Honcho, Kawaguchi	Kinsaku Hatori	110
"	Kawaguchi Minami Kindergarten	# 3,596 Haramachi, Kawaguchi	Hisako Arai	60
"	Shirayuri Kindergarten	# 2-5 Aokicho, Kawaguchi	Suwako Wakiya	85
"	Yono Aijin Kindergarten	# 1,050 Shimoochiai, Yono	Hideko Koyama	120
"	Hatsukari Kindergarten 1st Branch	# 1,170 Kamimatsuicho, Kawagoi	Yasuaki Matsumura	50
"	Hatsukari Kindergarten	# 329 Kawagoi	"	110
"	Fujimi Kindergarten	# 865 Tokorozawa, Iruma-gun	Fujihei Yoshioka	80
"	Matsuyama St. Luke's Kindergarteh	# 4,107 Matsuyama, Hiki-gun	Yasuaki Matsumura	110
"	Heiwa Kindergarten	Okegawa-machi, Kitaadachi-gun	Shin Kuribara	60
"	Kumagaya Kindergarten	# 3,965 Sakaicho, Kumagaya	Chiyo Ito	80
"	Iwata Kindergarten	# 1,695 Honjo-machi, Kodama-gun	Chujiro Iwata	100
"	Yayoi Kindergarten	# 55 Yayoicho, Kumagaya	Kiyoshi Matsumoto	70
"	Showa Kindergarten	Hozenji, Oshi-machi, Kita-saitama-gun	Hoichi Matsumoto	closed
"	Koshigaya Kindergarten	# 4,432-1 Koshigaya-machi, Minamisaitama-gun	Misao Nagao	120
"	Satte Kindergarten	# 4,385 Satte-machi, Kitaka-tsushika-gun	Tomi Nakamura	150

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Private	Iwatsuki Kindergarten	# 215 Ota, Iwatsuki-machi, Minamisaitama-gun	Takashi Kawamura	65
"	Chichibu Kindergarten	# 223 Omuro, Chichibu-machi	Hiromichi Shibahara	160
"	Kasukabe Kindergarten	Kasukabe-machi, Minamisaitama	Takashi Iwazaki	80
"	Yuai Kindergarten	Izumicho, Honjo-machi, Kodama	Yoshihide Higo	70
"	Niikura Kindergarten	Yamato-machi, Kitaadachi-gun	Banri Shiramizu	55
"	Fumonin Kindergarten	Onaricho, Omiya	Tadaichi Abe	20
"	Hasuda Kindergarten	Hasuda-machi, Minamisaitama	Jozen Yoshida	100
Public	Irumagawa Kindergarten	Irumagawa-machi, Iruma-gun		
Private	Onari Kindergarten	Onaricho, Omiya	Mitsu Yahagi	60
"	Urawa Women's Association Kindergarten	# 527 Motobuto, Urawa	Chiiko Fukai	60

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File in Japanese Laws
Welfare Ministry
~~6 March 1884~~
14 Nov - 1946
Tsuneji Hogo Taisaku

Gist of Women Protection

No. 1. Aims

Owing to the recent decline of the national morals and both material and spiritual poverty such as the bereavement and break-up of the members of families, and the shortage in the necessities of life, the degenerated women have sprung up like mushrooms; against this reality, it is specially urgent to take measures for prevention of degeneration and, also, for their regeneration and protection, from the standpoint of the maternity protection and the public order: so, with the emphasis laid on the main cities, the protective counter-measures are going to be taken.

No. 2. Points of execution.

1. Protective guidance for the prevention against degeneration

With the activities of the members of the welfare committee, that are the actual organization of the protection for livelihood, for the widows' homes and the women living by themselves, the organic social environment of warm-hearted neighbourhood shall be made, every cases of their circumstances shall be given counsels and guidances, and, at the same time, measures shall be taken for the thoroughness of the protection of life and the mute prevention against degeneration.

2. Women's welfare facilities.

In view of the medical facilities for the degenerated women (national hospitals, the former prostitutes' hospitals, etc.) and the circumstances of the objects of protection and others, in the main cities and other suitable places, as the regenerating

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and protective facilities for these women, there shall be set up the women's homes, on the basis of which the measures for the prevention of the degeneration of women and the regenerating protection thereof shall be carried and in the synthetic and organic manner.

I. Consultation and guidance.

(1) To the national hospitals taking in and treating the degenerated women and the former prostitutes' hospitals (the degenerated women are sent to the hospitals through the arrest by the police officers or through the disposition of those concerned, and, after the medical examination, those without disease are released and those infected with the disease are taken into the hospital), the guiding officials shall constantly be sent, who shall inquire into the process and the reasons that they have come to the present circumstances in minute details, and give the protection and guidance suitable for the peculiarity of each of them.

(a) Of those released as non-infected, those with the supervisors such as parents or elder brothers shall be taken in by them and given the guidance through connection, and those without home shall be taken into Women's Home.

(b) To the women hospitalized and treated medically, the sex instruction shall be given during the period, and, also, the training of character and emotion through by giving the introspective environment; besides, the normal course of life shall be realized by them through the vocational training and that of the made of life by providing simple and easy works, and, if necessary, the advices on and introduction of the employment shall be given, with the nearest labor office, etc.

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Those, who are dismissed from the hospital according to their cases of diseases, shall be handled according to (a).

(c) As to those, who do not show any repentance even after the measures under the above (a) or (b) have been taken, their lists shall be sent to the police.

(2) By sending the guiding officials to parks, places of amusement, stations and others to make the round thereof, efforts shall be paid to find the women who are on the verge of degeneration, such as girls and women who have just absconded from their homes, to whom suitable advices and guidances shall be given, and who, if necessary, shall be taken to the women's homes and dealt with according to the above (1).

II. Women's home.

(1) Those arrested as "women of the street", those dismissed from hospitals, women hanging about the street and liable to be degenerated, if they **cannot** obtain any basis of livelihood and are left as they are, are liable to go back again to the former route as "women of the street, or newly to fall into the same state; so, to these women, the places of residence shall be given for a given period and the warm protection furnished both mentally and materially; thus the footings for their future regeneration shall be furnished to them.

(2) For a given period after being picked up, the training of the mode of life and the vocational training of simple and easy works, both corresponding to the peculiarities of each of them, as well as the training of the normal life, shall be given, and, thus,

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the independent spirit of self-help through the healthy vocations shall be fostered.

(3) According to the conditions of each of those picked up, under the close connections among the nearest labor offices, vocational training facilities and others, advices and helps to their marriages, as well as positive and powerful vocational trainings and helps to find employments, shall be given, and, thus, they shall recommence their life as the truly regenerated members of the society.

- end -

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TRANSLATION OF MOTHER& CHILD HANDBOOK

(Front cover)

Saitama Pref. No.

Mother & Child Handbook
Issued on
Deliveredx xnx baby on

Name of Mother:

Name of Child :

Name of guardian :

(Page I) Cetificate of submission of Report of Birth

Name of Child: (sex)

Place of birth:

Date of birth :

I hereby certify that hx the report of birth with regard the said child has been submitted.

Name and Seal of mayor or chief of ward

Remarks: When chils has been born you have to submit the teport of birth provided by the Cencus Registration Law to the xx city, town, or village office at the baby's place of birth and get the certificate at the above column.

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(Page 2)

Account on Pregnant woman

Name of pregnant woman :

Report of change received

Seal of responsible person

Date of birth :

Date

Place of residence :

Name of householder

Expected date of birth

Experience of delivery (No. of childern now existing)
Yes or No
Experience of miscarriage, delivery earlier than due or still-birth Yes or No If yes times thereof

Miscarriage:(up to 3 months)
Delivery earlier than due:(except still-birth)
Still-birth(later than 4 months)

(Page 3)

Date of beginning of last menstruation

Date of examination and guidance	Month conceived	Account(Observation of examination, point of guidance)

Name & address of Doctor / Maternity nurse / Clinic "

Telephone No.

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(Page4)

Report of birth

Date

To mayor, head of town or village

Name of baby: (sex)(Single, twins)

Permanent address:

New born child

Date of birth:

Period of being foetus:

Live or death right after delivery:

Natural delivery, artificial suspension:

Abnormality during conception and delivery:

Weight at the time of birth:

Place of delivery: (My home,hospital or clinical hospital)

Guardian of New born child: Name:
Relation with bably:
Vocation:
Address:

Delivery helper: (Doctor or nurse ~~Sek~~ seal

Remark:

I hereby submit the report.

Name and address of reporter (seal)

(Page 5) Notice on report of bi rth

I. ~~W~~ In case of delivery whether alive or earlier than due or dead, you have to ~~repenr~~ submit the report of birth cutting this off to the ward office of city, town or village office within I4 days after delivery.

2. Coliumns having the mark (X) are to be filled by doctors or maternity nurse who has helped delivery . In case no ~~xxxixxx~~ help is given, the reporter herself is has to fill

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in as far as she can know.

3. Column of new born child must be entered fully in case of alive delivery. In case of abottion or still birth just entŏr the column of name as " ~~xxxxx~~ dead foetus" and in case the baby ~~has~~ has died by the time of report, enter as "dead" and the colŭmn of permanent address needs not be filled. Other column are to be entered.

4. Column of guardian is tobe filled only in case of birth. A guardian signifies ~~xxx~~ holder of parential ~~xxx~~rights (in case there is no holder of parential rights, guardian provided by the Civil Code or person enforcing the competencies of guardian)

5. In case of twins or more report is to be submitted by separate sheet on each baby.

6. ~~In xxxxxxxxf birthx, xxxxxxxxrtxxf birth xxxxxxxx

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(Page 6) Account on delivery

Time of delivery:

Period of being foetus: ____ months/ Natural birth / Artificial suspension

Sex: male. female . unidentified.

Alive or dead right after delivery:

Weight:

Abnormality of delivery: Kind and reason

Bleeding : little· medium · much (____ ml)

Materanl operation: Kind

Observation of special baby or other matters referable

Name of delivery helper: Doctor or nurse (seal)

(Page 7) Health condition of mother after delivery

Date examined and guided:	Period after delivery	Observation of examination and points of guidances gicen
Date_____	_____ —	_____

Name and address of Doctor / Maternity nurse / Public Health nurse (Telephone No.)

(Page 8) Account on baby

	Name:	Date of change of repott recieved	Seal of responsible person
BABY:			

Permanet address:-

Present address:

GUARDIAN: Name: Relation with baby: Vocation:

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(Page 9) & (Page IO)

Health condition of baby up to the first birthday

(Vaccination in accordance with " Law---with red ink)

Age.	Date.	Weight.	Height.	Nutrition. (A,B,C)	Method of nutrition	Tuberculin hypodermic reaction	Account	Seal

(Page II & I2)

Health condition of child before entering school

Age.	Date.	Weight.	Height.	Nutrition.	Method of nutrition	Tuberculin hypodermic reaction	Teeth (No. of decayed teeth)	Account.	Seal

Remark : Vaccination in accordance with Vaccination Law must be enterdd with red ink/)

In case the child received various examinations (tuberculin hypodermic reaction, X-ray test, blood test, mental test,etc.), in case the child has been stricken with infectious diseases(dysentry,typhus, paratyphoid, diphtheria, miesles, whooning cough, influenza, pneumonia, tuberclosis & trachoma, etc.) in case the child received vaccination(small-pox,diphteria, whooning cough, typhus, paratyphoid, tuberclosis, eruptivetyphus,etc.) and in case the child received health guidance, doctor, maternity or public helath nurse are to enter the summary of it here and seal.

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(Page I5-20)

Account on ration

(In case special ration was done to expectant and nursing mother,or baby, person responsible for ration should without fail enter date and item etc. and seal)

Date	Account	Person responsible for ration	Seal

(Back cover)

I. ~~Everyhing~~ Whenever mother and child of preschool age have received vaccination,examination,guidance ,etc from doctor,maternity or public health nurse, let them fill in this book.

2. This handbook is necessary for receiving special ration for expectant & nursing mother.

3. This will help you as a reference for future pregnancy, delivery and nursing, and you are to keep it to show doctor or public health nurse.

4. In case of twins or more , you have to report it to ~~the~~ city, town or village office and receive another handbooks.

5. In case you have revealed that you are not pregnant, this handbook has to be turned in.

5. In case this ~~h~~handbook is torn,lost ~~xrxfxiixxx~~ due to an unavoidable circumstances or the columns fulled up, you have to mention it to these offices.

6. ~~H~~This handbook should not be lent or given to any other person.

7. Other matters concerning this handbook can be asked to offices if necessary. the end.

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埼玉縣 NO.

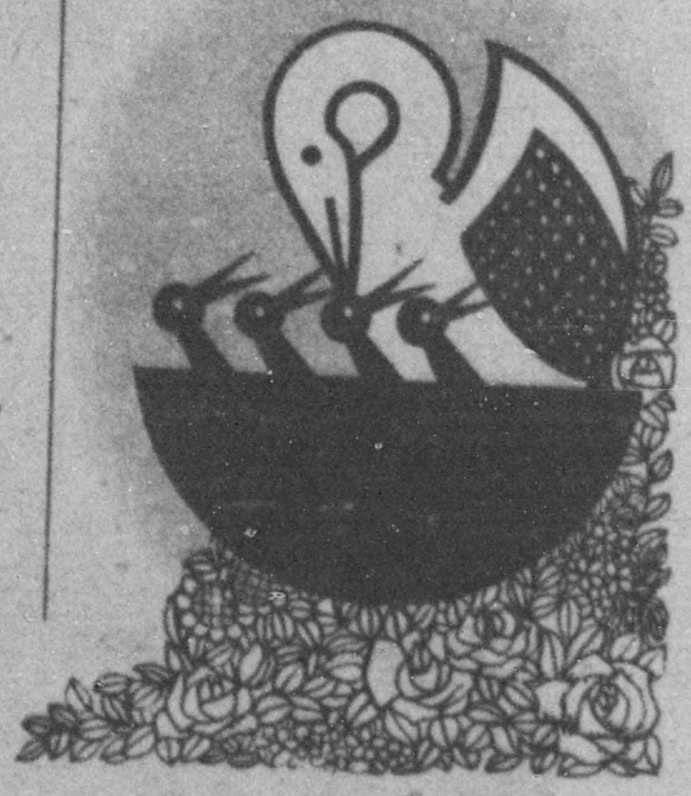
母子手帳

昭和　年　月　日交付
昭和　年　月　日出産

母の氏名

子の氏名

保護者氏名



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出生届出済証明

子の氏名	男・女
出生の場所	番地
出生の年月日	年　月　日
上記の者については　年　月　日 出生の届出があつたことを証明する 年　月　日 市区町村長　印	

赤ちやんが生れたときは、戸籍法による出生届を、出生地の市区役所、町村役場に届け出て上欄に出生届出済証明の記載をうけて下さい。

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妊婦の記事

妊婦の氏名 ふりがな	年 月 日生	変更届出受理 年 月 日	責任者印
居住地			
		年 月 日	
		年 月 日	
		年 月 日	
世帯主の氏名		年 月 日	
出産予定日	年 月 日	年 月 日	
いままでの出生の有無	有 回(現在生存している子供の数 名)・無		
いままでの流早死産の有無	有 流産(3箇月まで) 回 早産(死産を除く) 回 死産(4箇月から) 回		・無

(2)

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最終月経初日　　年　月　日			
診察検査指導年月日	妊娠月数	記事　診察検査の所見 保健指導の要領等を記入する	印
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
医師 助産婦 保健婦	住所 氏名 電話番号		印
医師 助産婦 保健婦	住所 氏名 電話番号		印

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出産申告書

市区町村長　　殿

新生児	子の氏名				(男・女) (単・双胎)
	本籍				
	出生年月日	年　月　日午前後　時　分			
	在胎月数	×	分べん直後の児の生死	×	生・死
	× 自然分べん開始・人工中絶		妊娠分べん中の異常	×	
	出生時の体重	×	出産の場所	×	自宅・病・医院 助産所・その他
新生児の保護者	氏名		新生児との続柄		職業
	居住地				
分べん介助者住所氏名	医師 助産婦	×			㊞
備考					
出産申告いたします　住所 年　月　日　氏名					㊞

切取線

(4)

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出産申告書について

1. 出産したときは出生の場合でも、流産又は死産の場合でもこの裏面の申告書を切り取つて所定の事項をかいて出産後十四日以内に居住地の市区役所、町村役場に届けて下さい。
2. ×印の箇所は出産を介助した医師又は助産婦が必要事項を書き、不要の文字を消してもらつて下さい。医師又は助産婦が介助しなかつたときは、申告者においてわかるだけ書きこんで下さい。
3. 新生児欄には出生の場合は全部書いて下さい。流産又は死産の場合は氏名欄に「死胎」出生後届け出までに死亡したときは「死亡」と書き本籍欄は書く必要はありません。その他は出生の場合と同様全部書いて下さい。
4. 新生児の保護者欄には出生の場合のみ書いて下さい。保護者とは親権を行う者（親権を行う者がないときは後見人又は後見人の職務を行う者）の事です。
5. 双生児（ふたご）以上の場合は各児ごとに一枚づつ申告書を出して下さい。
6. 出産後出産申告までの間に母親が死亡したときはその旨及び死亡原因を申告書の備考欄に書いて家族の方からお届け下さい。
7. 出生の場合はこの出産申告のほかに戸籍法に依り出生届を出して下さい。なお妊娠四箇月以後の死産の場合には出産申告のほかに死産証書に医師又は助産婦の記入を受けた死産届を出して下さい。

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お産の記事

分べん日時	年. 月 日午前後 時 分		
在胎月数	箇月. 自然分べん開始. 人工中絶		
男女別	男. 女. 不明	分べん直後の兒の生死	生 . 死
体重	瓦(實 匁)		
分べん異常	種類 有 ・無 原因		
出血	小量. 中等量. 多量.(糎)		
産科手術	種類 有 ・無		
特別なる兒の所見その他参考となる事項			
分べん介助者氏名	医師 助産婦 印		

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産後の母の健康状態

診察検査指導年月日	分べん後月日数	記事　診察検査の所見 保健指導の要領等を記入する	EID
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
年 月 日			
医師 助産婦 保健婦	住所 氏名 電話番号		EID
医師 助産婦 保健婦	住所 氏名 電話番号		EID

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こどもの記事

出生兒	氏名ふりがな			変更届出受理	責任者印
				年 月 日	
	本籍			年 月 日	
	現住所				
				年 月 日	
				年 月 日	
				年 月 日	
				年 月 日	
				年 月 日	
保護者	氏名ふりがな			年 月 日	
	出生兒との続柄		職業	年 月 日	

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学校へゆくまでに諸検査(ツベルクリン皮内反應、レントゲン検査、血液検査、知能検査等)をしたとき、傳染病(赤痢、腸チフス、パラチフス、ジフテリア、麻疹、百日咳、流行性感冒、肺炎、結核、トラホーム等)その他の病氣にかゝつたとき、予防接種

お誕生までの乳兒の健康狀態

月令	年月日	体重	身長	栄養(甲乙丙)	栄養方法	ツベルクリン皮内反應
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			
	年 月 日	瓩	糎			

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(痘そう,ジフテリア,百日咳,腸チフス,パラチフス,結核,発しんチフス等)を受けたとき,保健指導を受けたとき医師,助産婦又は保健婦はその概要をこゝに書いて下さい。(押印の欄に医師,助産婦,又は保健婦の別を書き押印して下さい。)

記　　事 (予防接種法による予防接種は赤字にて記載のこと)	印

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学校へ行くまでの幼児の健康状態

年月令	年月日	体重	身長	胸囲	歯 もし歯の数	栄養 (甲乙丙)	ツベルクリン皮内反応
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						
年 月	年 月 日						

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

記　　事 (予防接種法による予防接種は赤字にて記載のこと)	印

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

年月令	年月日	体重 粍	身長 糎	胸囲 糎	歯 むし歯の数	栄養 (甲乙丙)	ツベルクリン 皮内反應
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			
年 月	年 月 日	.	.	.			

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

記　　事（予防接種法による予防接種は赤字にて記載のこと）	ED

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配給の記事

妊産婦、乳幼児に対して特別の配給をしたときは、配給責任者は必ず月、日、品目等を記入して押印して下さい。

年月日	記事	責任者氏名	印

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年月日	記事	責任者氏名	印

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

年月日	記　　事	責任者氏名	印

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年月日	記事	責任者氏名	印

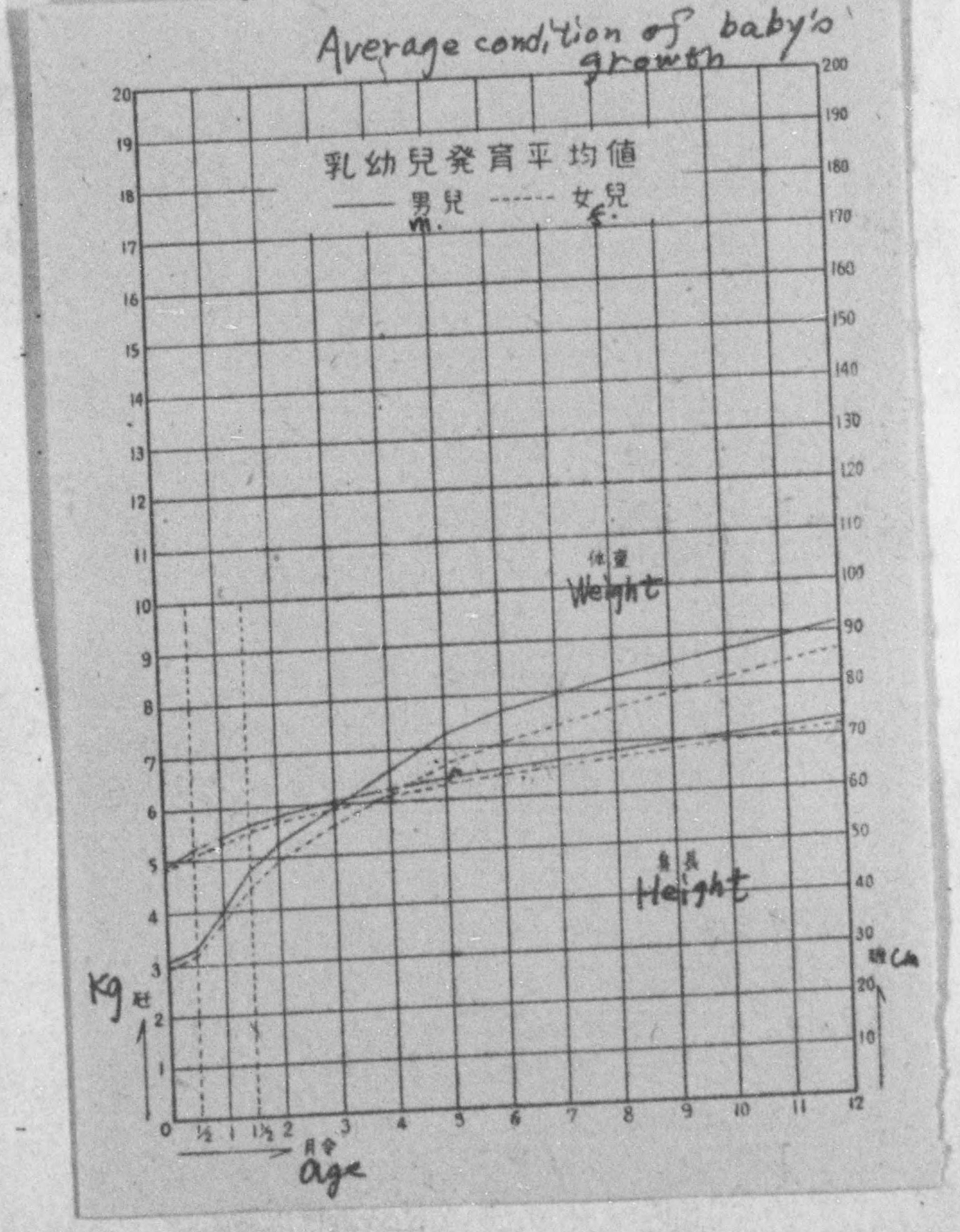
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

年月日	記事	責任者氏名	印

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

年月日	記事	責任者氏名	印

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013



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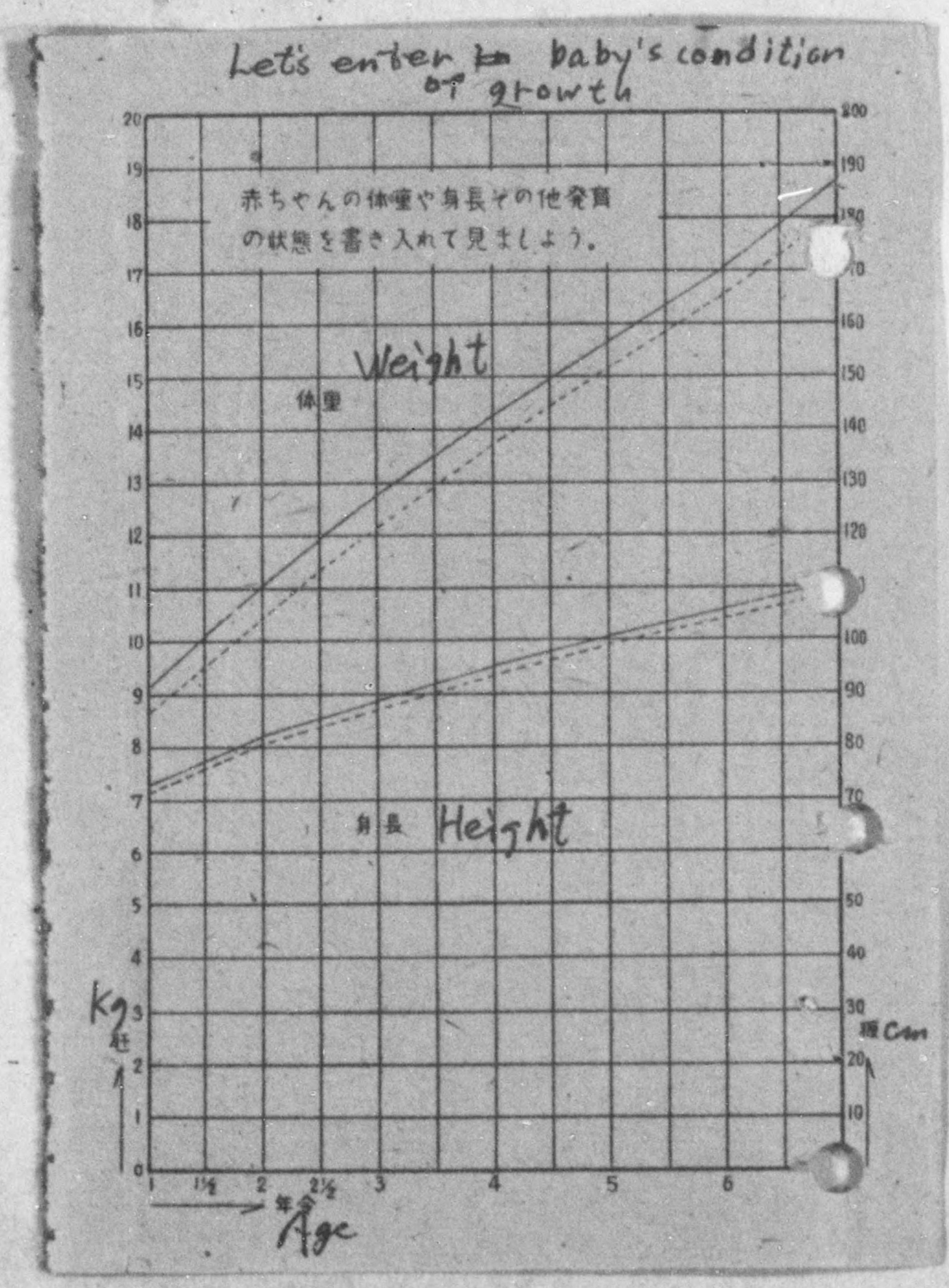

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母子手帳について

1. お母さんと、赤ちやんが大きくなつて学校へ行くまでの間に、医師、助産婦又は保健婦について診察、検査、予防接種、保健指導等を受けたときは、その都度この手帳に書き入れてもらつて下さい。
2. 妊産婦、乳幼児に対する特別の配給を受けるときは、この手帳が必要です。
3. この手帳は今後の妊娠、出産、育児等の参考になりますから流死産の場合でも大切に保存しておいて医師、助産婦に見せるようにして下さい。
4. 双生児（ふたご）以上の場合は、市区役所、町村役場に申し出て別に母子手帳を交付してもらつて下さい。
5. 妊娠でないことがわかつたときは、この手帳はお返しください。
6. 万一やむを得ない事情で破れたり、失つたり、余白がなくなつたときは、市区役所、町村役場に申し出てください。
7. この手帳は他人に貸したり、ゆすつたりしてはいけません。
8. その他母子手帳についてわからないことは市区役所、町村役場にてお聞き下さい。

錦光堂製

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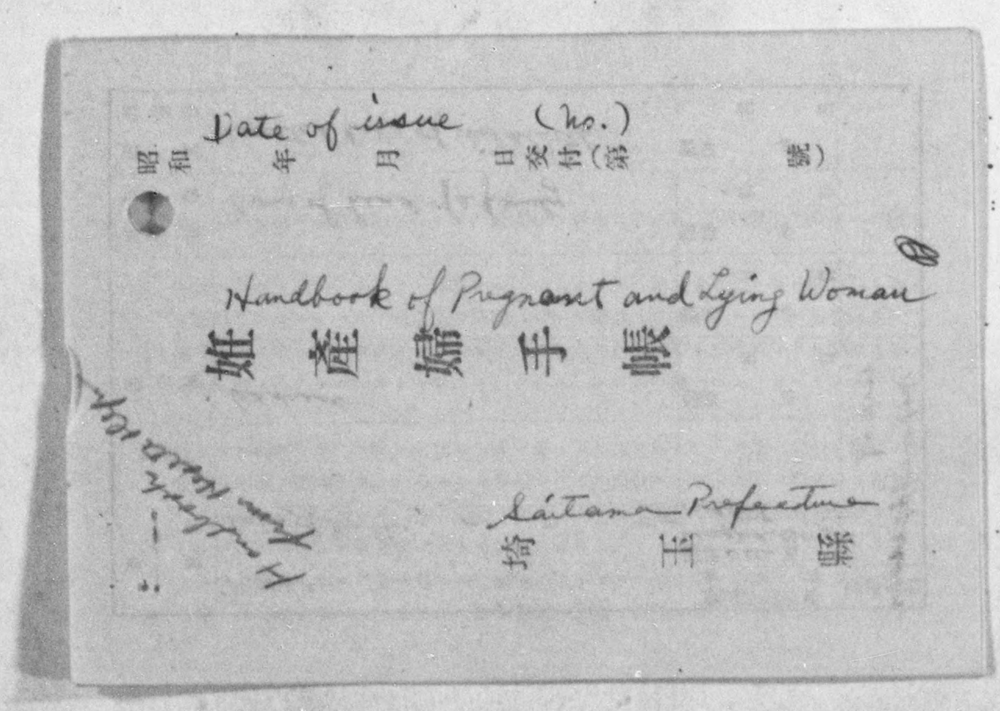

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氏名	Name Date of Birth 年 月 日生	昭和 年 月 日 Date accepted 届出受理 Date reported changed 日
居住地	Address	昭和 年 月 日
		昭和 年 月 日
世帯主名	Name of head of a family	昭和 年 月 日
出産予定日	Expected date of childbirth	昭和 年 月 日

妊産婦ノ心得

一、丈夫ナ子ハ丈夫ナ母カラ生レマス。妊娠中ノ養生ニ心ガケ、立派ナ子ヲ生ミマス國ニシマショウ。

二、日光ヨク入リ、ヨド良イ運動ヲシ、ヨルヨク眠リ、精モ心モ清ラカニ保チ、ノンビリト仕事ヲシテ下サイ。大掃除ヤ引越シナドノ場合ニモ無理ヲシナイコトガ必要デス。

三、新鮮ナ魚肉ナドヲ、ヨク取合セテ食ベルコトガ大切デス。成ルベク適量ノ多イモノヲ食ベ、コナレノヨクナイモノヤ、カラシ、コショウノ様ナ刺戟ノ強イモノハ、ナルベク少ク致シテ下サイ。

四、丈夫ガ起ラナイ前ニ、サキノ子ノ起ラヌ様ニスルコトガ大切デス。妊娠カ、ワカリマシタラ、毎月一回位ハ醫師カ助産婦ノ診察ヲ受ケマショウ。少シデモ異常ノ起ラナイ前ニ、五ヶ月カ六ヶ月頃ト、八ヶ月カ九ヶ月頃トノ二回ハ、診察ヲ受ケテ下サイ。小便ヤ血壓、血液ノ檢査モ受ケテ下サイ。

五、タンセキガ強カッタリ、動ガデタリ、血ヲハイタリ、腰ヤ腹ガ痛ンダリ、ムクンダリ、其ノ他ヤヤモスルト、早ク醫師ノ診察ヲ受ケルコトガ必要デス。

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六、腎臓、肺臓、心臓、結核、肋膜、脚気、腫瘍ナドアブナイ人ハ特ニ産ヲスルコトヲ医師ノ診察ヲ受ケテ下サイ。前各ノ方デモ産婦ノ初メノ頃カラ充分治療スレバ健児ヲ生ムコトガ出来マス。

七、ムクミガアルトキ、小便ニ蛋白ノ出ルトキハ特ニ注意シテ、早イサニ治療スルコトガ必要デス。又胎児ノ位置、骨盤ナドニ異常アラバ、其ノ他種々ノ病気アルトキハ医師ノ指図ニ従ツテ下サイ。

八、臨月ニ近クナツタラ特ニ腹ヲ冷ヤシ、ムリナ仕事ヲサケ、健康ガ起ツタラ入院ノ手続ヲ為シテ下サイ。

九、ナル産後ハ腹ヲ静カニシテ、ナルベク面会ヲ謝絶シ、通信ヲ慎ンデ、滋養ガ多クヨク消化スルモノヲ充分食ベルコトガ必要デス。

十、ナル産後ハ血ガデヤスリ、ナリモノガ多クカヽリ、尿ガ頻ンニデヤスルヤウニナルカラ医師ノ手当ヲ受ケテ下サイ。又産褥中ニ容態ノ変ワリヤスイ人ハ、産後ニモ医師ノ手当ヲ受ケテ下サイ。別ニ異常ノナイ場合ハ五、六日位デ床ニ就キ、十日位デ室内ヲ静カニ歩キ、二十日位デ床上ガシ、カリモノガナクナレバ入浴シテモヨロシイ。普通ノ生活ニ戻ルノハ十日位デス。

出産後二ケ月位ハ脱ケ毛ガアルノガ普通デス。

妊産婦、新産児健康状態欄

産婦氏名	昭和 年 月 日	有出生 無ノ往	有 回（ルニ生内児存ス在 名）無	有死産往 無ノ産	有 回 無	妊産婦既往症

神経痛、月経異常日等	月生妊娠日数及第数	記事（診断ノ際、要スル他検査ノ為所見入ルモノヲ記ス）	保健婦師、助産印婦

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四

分娩記事欄

分娩日時	昭和　年　月　日午前後　時　分
胎月数	ケ月（自然産（自然分娩開始）・人工中絶）
男女別	男・女・不明
體重	瓦（　匁）
分娩直後ノ兒ノ生死	生・死
分娩異常ノ有無	有（種類　）
流、早、死産原因	
出血	小量・中等量・多量（　　）
産科手術	無・有（種類　）
特別ナル兒所見其ノ他參考トナルベキ事項	
分娩介助者氏名	醫師 助産婦　　㊞

五

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必要記事

年月日		責任者
月 年 日		
月 年 日		
月 年 日		
月 年 日		
月 年 日		
月 年 日		
月 年 月		
月 年 日		
月 年 日		
月 年 日		

切 取 線

出産申告書ニツイテ

出産シタトキハ出生ノ場合デモ、流産又ハ死産ノ場合デモ此ノ裏面ノ申告書ヲ切取ツテ、所定ノ事項ヲ書イテ出産後十四日以内ニ届ケテ下サイ。出生ノ場合ニハ體力手帳ガ渡サレマス。

二、×印ノ箇所ハ出産ヲ介助シタ醫師又ハ助産婦ニ必要事項ヲ書キ、不用ノ文字ヲ消シテモラツテ下サイ。醫師又ハ助産婦ガ介助シナカツタトキハ申告者ニ於テワカルダケ書キコンデ下サイ。

三、新生兒欄ニハ出生ノ場合ハ全部書イテ下サイ。流産又ハ死産ノ場合ハ氏名欄ニ「死胎」出生後届出マデニ死亡シタトキハ「死亡」ト書キ、本籍欄ハ書ク必要ハアリマセン。其ノ他ハ出生ノ場合ト同樣全部書イテ下サイ。

四、新生兒ノ保護者欄ニハ出生ノ場合ノミ書イテ下サイ。保護者トハ親權ヲ行フ者（親權ヲ行フ者ガナイトキハ後見人又ハ後見人ノ職務ヲ行フ者）ノコトデス。

五、双胎兒（フタゴ）以上ノ場合ハ各兒毎ニ一枚ヅツ申告書ヲ出シテ下サイ。申告書不足ノ分ハ此ノ申告書ニナラツテ別ニ作ツテ下サイ。

六、出産後出産申告マデノ間ニ母親ガ死亡シタトキハ、其ノ旨及死亡原因ヲ申告書ニ書イテ家族ノ方カラオ届ケ下サイ。

七、出生ノ場合ハ此ノ出産申告書ノホカニ、戸籍法ニ依リ出産届ヲ出シテ下サイ。尙姙娠四ケ月以後ノ死産ノ場合ニハ醫師又ハ助産婦ノ死産證書ガイリマス。

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出産申告書

（男・女）（單・双胎）

新産兒	氏名		
	本籍		
	出産年月日	昭和　年　月　日　午前　午後　時　分	
	×自然産	（自然分娩開始・人工中絶	
	×出産時體重		
		×在胎月數	×分娩直後ニ於ケル兒ノ生死	生・死
		×流早死産原因	
		×出産ノ場所	自宅・病産院・其ノ他（　）
新産兒ノ保護者	氏名		新産兒トノ續柄	職業
	居住地		
×分娩介助者住所・氏名	醫師助産婦		

右出産申告致シマス

昭和　年　月　日　居住地　氏名

埼玉縣知事　殿

年月日		責任者
月　年		
月　年		
月　年		
月　年		
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年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日

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| 月 日 | 月 日 | 月 日 |

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Handbook of Pregnant and Lying-in Woman

This is revised Issued Prior to

Notion to Pregnants & Lying-in Women

1. A strong baby will be born from a healthy woman. Take good care of yourself while you are with child, and bring about a benefit to the country by delivering a strong baby.
2. You shall get a sufficient sunshine, have a moderate exercise, sleep a sound sleep, keep your body and mind clean ~~ok~~ without stain, and keep yourself away from hard work. And also it is necessary to take care of yourself when you engage in general cleaning of your house or in house-moving.
3. It is very important to eat together such dishes as vegitables, fish, and meat. You shall eat nutritous food as much as you can, instead of eating heavy or such sharp food as mustard and horse-radish.
4. You had better have a physical examination by physician or midwife about once a month lest you may get some trouble in your body, though you feel quite all right. You shall be examined by a doctor or midwife twice at least when you become 5 or 6 months gone with a child and 8 or 9 months gone, besides the first exam. when you made a report of it to the Prefecture.

It is very important to undergo medical treatment as soon as possible if the result of blood, urine and blood pressure tests are also found no good.

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5. You shall be required to see a doctor as soon asposible when you get such troubles as severe morning sickness, fever, bleeding, bellyache or hipache, droopy or numbness.

6. Specially, those who once suffered from such diseases as beriberi, nephritis, T.B, pleurisy, peritonitis or syphilis, or who had such experience as miscarige, premature birth or still birth, shall consult a doctor. Even those who are suffering from syphilis are able to deliver a healthy baby, if they undergo complete medical treatment at the earliest time when they become pregnants and continue the treatment since then.

7. It is necessary to undergo medical treatment in slight condition when you became bloated or noticed albumuria. And you shall follow a doctor's advice in case you have got some disease with you or have noticed something unusual in the place of a embryo or in the peinis.

8. When you come to near confinement, keep your body clean keep yourself away from hard work, and go and see a doctor or midwife in case you have got throes.

9. After the delivery of a baby, it is necessary to take yourself easy being not wedded to any superstition, and eat soft, and nutritous food as muchas you need.

10. You shall see a doctor as soon as possible when you become feverish, or feel pain in your belly or have too much after birth.

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those who got a trouble with their kidney in the pregnant days shall undergo the medical treatment after the delivery.

If you could deliver a baby normally without any trouble, you may sit up on the lying-in bed 5 or 6 days after the birth and walk about inside the room 10 days after the birth, so you will be ~~able~~ able to back to ordinary condition 10 days after confinement.

And also if you have no afterbirth, you may take bath. You had better keep belly-band with you 2 months after the birth.

Physical Condition of the Pregnant, Lying-in woman or her baby.

Experience of birth: (If any, how many times and no. of present children)

Experience of miscarriage or still birth: (If any, how many?)

Occupation of a pregnant or lying-in woman:

Date of consultation	How many months being gone with child, or no. of days after birth.	Note (Dr.'s comment, consultation point of physical guidance)	Seal of Dr. or midwife or public health nurse.