(a) When the foster parent died.

(b) When the foster parents removed.

(c) When any other serious problem came up.

(Application for approval of vocational placement)

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

Notice for entry (Form No. 4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Notice for entry (Form No. 4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Form No. V

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

Notice for entry.

1. The parts marked by * must not be entered by the applicant.
2. The work, working place and conditions the child is going to enter shall be stated concretely.

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Name of place to work			
Work the child is employed within the home, away from home	Wage	Labor Hours	Working conditions
* Opinion of the head of Child Welfare Center			
* Opinion of home visitor			
* Child's own opinion			
Date To Governor of _____Prefecture		Name and address of foster parent	

Notice for entry.

1. The parts marked by * must not be entered by the applicant.

2. The work, working place and conditions the child is going to enter shall be stated concretely.

3. With the wage payment either by contract or any other method must be its accounting system must be made clear.

4. Under the column "Labor hours", the labor hours for each day in the week must be stated.

5. The columns of the opinion will be filled by respective person. Any matters in need of special attention in regards to entering the work in relation of the child's physical predisposition will be stated if there are.

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

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

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

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19

Form No. VI

Record of Guidance

Name of home visitor

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

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

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File 8

Juvenile (Court) Law

The Diet on 5 July passed a new Juvenile Law to be effective on 1 January 1949, which replaces the former C ourt Law (Law No. 42 of 1922) .

An importat provision of the new Law is the granting to the Family (Domestic Relations) Court of jurisdiction over juveniles rather than to a separate Jevenile Court. By placing jurisdiction over juveniles in the Family Court, it is hoped that court facilities can be provided for children in all parts of Japan and not merely in those areas where a separate Juvenile Court has been established in the past.

Under the new Law as well as the previous law, jurisdi ction of the court is much more limited than in Juvenile Courts in the United States. It is expected that needed governmental child welfare services in Japan wi ll be provided by the Child Welfare Sections of Prefectural Departments of Welfare and by Child Welfare Centers. Through such a division of function it is hoped th at necessary services can be provided with a minimum of duplication and overlapping of activities of the court and the child welfare program. The court's jurisdiction is limited to delinquent children who are actually charged with the violation of a criminal statute (Item 1 of Article 3) except for certain children who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent (Item 2 of Article 3)

The court is not granted jurisdiction of children under the age of 14, other than those charged with the violation of a criminal law, unless transferred to the court by the governor or head of a Child Welfare Station.

The new Juvenile Law will increase the responsibilities of the Child Welfare Stations authorized by the Child Welfare Law. Articles 3, 18 and 24 are the most important in this regard. Article 3 sets forth the jurisdiction of the court over juveniles; Article 18 authorizes transfer of cases to the child welfare authorities and Article 24 controls the disposition of children. These three articles are quoted below:

"Article 3: The Family Court shall have the jurisdiction over the following Juveniles:

(1) Any juvenile who has committed a crime or any juvenile under 14 years of age whose acts or behavior has violated any criminal law or regulation.

(2) Any juvenile of whom there is apprehension that he may commit a crime, in view of his character or surrounding circumstances, because of the existence of the following reasons:

(a) He habitually refuses to submit himself to the reasonable control of his guardian.

(b) He repeatedly deserts his home without good reason.

(c) He associates with persons of a known criminal or immoral nature, or frequents any place the existence of which is in violation of law.

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(d) He habitually acts so as to injure or endanger his own morals or these of others.

The Family C ourt may put a jevenile under fourteen years of age to trial who comes under Item 2 of the preceding paragraph, only when the prefectural governor or the Head of the Child Welfare Station transrers him to the Court".

"Article 18:

The Family C ourt shall, when it deems it proper, upon investigation, to take measures in accordance with the provisions of the Child Welfare Law (Law No. 164 of 1947), render a ruling to transfer the case to the competent prefectural governor or the head of Child Welfare Station. However, this shall not apply to the case which have been transferred from prefectural governors or heads of Child Welfare Stations."

"Article 24:

The Family Court shall, by means of a reling, effect any of the following protective dispositions for a case in which the Court has conducted a trial, except the cases stated inthe preceding Article:

(1) To be placed under the supervision of the Javenile Protection Committee (Shonen Hogo-iin Kai).

(2) To be committed to a Home for Juvenile Training and Education (Kyogoin) or Protection Institution (Yogo-shisetsu).

(3) To be committed to a reformatory (Shonen-iin).

In the case of the protective dispositions mentioned in Items 1 and 3 of the preceeding paragraph, a Juvenile Protective Committee (Shonen Hogo-iin Kai) may be caused to take steps concerning the adjustment of the family affairs and other environments of the juveniles."

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Welfare Section

Film No. 8

Date 30 August

By Mrs. Jones

Organization contacted Children's Section Contacted Persons Mrs. Nishimura

Location Sendai City Hall

Purpose: Information on Child Welfare Activities.

30 August: Chiefs of Child Welfare Stations were holding conference.

28 August: Child Welfare Exhibit opened at Mitsukoshi Dept. Store. Subject, How to Train a Child.

Pertinent Facts

2 Sept.: Conference on Child Welfare Agencys, at the Central Child Welfare Station. 9 a.m. -3.00 pm.

15 Sept: Child Welfare Board Monthly Meeting. 1 pm at the Central Child Welfare Station.

Comments & Suggestions

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Aug. 29. 1948.

お母さんどうぞ

『子供をよくする展覽会』開く

「子供をよくする展覽会」が宮城縣兒童課、仙台少年審判所、それに縣中央兒童相談所の共催により三越仙台支店四階ホールで二十八日からふたあけに、開場と同時に百名からの人々が押しかけ「子供の正しい育て方」の図に一目に見入る赤ちゃんをおぶつた二十五、六のお母さん、知能檢査の方法や「どんな性質が不良になるか」という絵入りのグラフ説明を真剣に聞きとめている青年など、若い人、年とつた人、子供たち、いずれも眞剣な顔、顔、顔で会場はにぎわつたとの朝、中央兒童相談所一時保護所の十七名の子供たちも学生制服や指導員の先生たちにつれられて一番乗りで展覽会を見にきていたが、うすぎたないこの子供たちのかつこうを見てお母さんに手をひかれたとこのきれいな女の子はそつとお母さんのたもとを引いて

「まアきたない……」

隣りの部屋でこの子供たちを見るでもなく壁のグラフを見るでもなくぼんやり立つていた五十男が、とれはばつきり子供らにきこえる間で

「いたずらばかりして……あんな手合いはどんなにしたつてだめらわサ」

親の手をはなれ縣におち入る一歩手前で兒童相談所に救われた十七名の子供たちの顔は、女の子にはいつしか涙がうかんで、男の子は憎しみのひとみをかがやかせて、いいしれぬ怒りと悲しみとにしずんでいた

会場の片すみには係員が出張して兒童相談や少年保護相談に應じながら來月五日まで展覽会はつづけられるが、かくて第一日早くも世間の不安感はとんなどころにさらけ出された【写眞】

その会場

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Mothers, come and see
Child Welfare Exhibition was opened

Aug. 29. Sendai :- Sponcered by the Child Welfare Bureau of Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai Juvenile Court and the Central Child Welfare Center of Miyagi Prefecture "Child Welfare Exhibition" was opened on Aug. 28 at the Hall in the 4 th floor of Mitsukoshi Department Store Sendai Branch. As soon as the exhibition was opened, more than 100 persons rushed into the hall. A mother of 25-26 age looked closely at the chart indicating "Regular Growth of a Child". A young man was taking notes on the method of intelligent tests and a chart indicating what kind of children fall into delinquency. The hall was crowded with young people, old folks and children were very incere about looking at the exhibition. 17 kids from the temporal institution of protection attached to the Central Child Welfare Center of the prefecture were present at the meeting guided by the students from the Students' League and the employers of the center. At their poor and dirty appearences, a nice looking little girl, well dressed, let by her mother by hand whispered, pulling the long tamoto sleeve of her mother's Kimono, "How dirty!"

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A man around fifty years of age, who was standing in the next room and seemed to be neither paying attention to the kids nor looking minutely at the charts attached on the wall, uttered in quite audible voice to the kids, "May be they play pranks very often. No remedy to these kinds of kids!"

These seventeen kids have been forsaken by their parents and were rescued by the Child Welfare Center just before they fell into delinquency. At the man's ~~o~~ utterence girls shed tears and boys' eyes were filled with abhorence. Children of both sex were quite ~~angry~~ depressed at the man's utterence.

The exhibition will last till Sept. 5. Consultation about children & protection of juvenile delinquency are available during the session. Thus the 1st day of the exhibition revealed the carelessness of the general public.

Kahoku Press Aug. 29. 1948.

[Photo shows the exhibition]

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Welfare Section

File No. 8

Date 23 August

By Mrs. Jones

Organization contacted Child Welfare Worker Official

Contacted Persons Miss Ito, employed by Ch. Welfare Center

Location MG

Purpose: Discussion of Foster Home Program.

Pertinent Facts

1. Miss Ito, Mr. Suzuki, and Mrs. Hiyasaka (child welfare Center) visited and selected the 13 foster homes which have been approved to date.

2. Only two children have been placed to date, 1 child at Enoshima and the other at Mrs. Hiyasaka's. One foster home returned the child because it was not suitable (Hebita village).

3. Several families are under consideration. Miss Ito discussed some of the families that have been rejected & the reason.

4. Her forms are used to record facts about foster families (copy being sent) upon which (1) a doctor or public health nurse's stamp is placed along with their ~~recom~~ diagnosis (2) Minseiin & Child Welfare Official also place their stamp and recommendations. The Minseiin vouches for character and economic ability to support. Child Welfare Official approves or disapproves.

Comments & Suggestions

5. Different types of foster homes were discussed — child study, temporary shelter, detention awaiting action in court, auxillary to orphanages, etc — and the advantages of foster home care to babies and in keeping brothers & sisters together. (At present, most of these families wish to bring these children up as their own child — which sounds ~~more~~ like adoptions).

6. Miss Ito realized that the above named types of homes would need skilled as well qualified persons — so it was impressed (a) upon her that adequate ~~rate~~ subsidy thru Child Welfare Law (24 yen a day) would help secure persons perhaps (b) and careful supervision & advice by Child Welfare Officials would ensure the success of the program.

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Welfare Section

File No. #8

Date 28 July

By Mrs. Jones

Organization contacted Children's Section Contacted Persons Mrs. Nishimura

Location Prefecture

Purpose: Determine progress of Child Welfare Programs in Miyagi.

Partinent Facts

1. Nurseries: a. Training Course begins 2-23 August (Will be held at Christian Orphanage.) Copy attached of program. Sponsored by Prefecture. 60 persons will attend. Program promises to be very good. b. Nursery Board of Examination of Nursery Teachers (Art 45, 46 CWL) have not been selected.

2. Child Welfare Centers: Shiogama and Ishinomaki have selected their staff and space has been provided in city office building. They will have opening ceremonies around the 15th of August.

Comments & Suggestions

Assistant professors in psychology at Tohoku may be assigned to staffs, similar to Dr. Ojawa.

3. Home for Feebleminded Children:

Welfare Ministry is ready to provide 1 million yen & Prefecture 1 million (maybe) but that is not sufficient for cost. Possibilities of reducing cost were discussed.

4. Inspections of Bosheryo's and other Children's Institutions were discussed, Arrangements made to go to Odawara Bosheryo Tuesday.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE
APO 343

Branch Number _____
Organization _____
APO _____

Cost Mdse. _____
Retail Mdse. _____
KDM Mdse. _____ Dept. _____
(Check one, if KDM Mdse., show dept. No.)
Page No. _____ of _____ Pages
Date Ending _____ 19 _____

25 NOV. 1947

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

CZC Page 1 of 1 Page

1 NO.	2 CLASS OR LINE NUMBER	3 ITEM	4 UNIT	5 UNIT SELL	6 QUANTITY	7 TOTAL SELL	8 UNIT COST	9 TOTAL COST
		SHAVER						
	CZC 1.00	Automatic, Vestpok	ea	2.20				
	CZC 1.02	Remington Threesome	ea	12.85				
	CZC 1.03	Remington, Streamlined, Dual	ea	11.20				
	CZC 1.04	Shavemaster, Sunbeam	ea	13.45				
	CZC 1.06	Schick, Colonel	ea	9.10				
	CZC 1.07	Schick, Super	ea	10.90				
		* * * * * * *						

The "Total Sell" of this page is ---->

Inventory Listed by _____ Counted by _____ Rechecked by _____ Extended by _____ Recomputed by _____

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Welfare Section

File No. 8

Date 19 July

By Mrs. Jones

Organization contacted Child Welfare

Contacted Persons Mrs. Nishimura
Mr. Abe
Mr. Suzuki

Situation MG

Purpose: Conference on ~~Nursery~~ Program at Miyagi Ken Nursery League's Monthly Meeting -

Pertinent Facts

1. Mr. Abe - Collected C I + E charts on English Nursery
2. Mr Suzuki - Borrowed Social Work Year Book for reference on Community Chest and other subjects for the "Social Work Times" which the SWA is going to print.

Comments & Suggestions

3. Mrs. Nishimura - Expected discussion on following:
   a. Required space for nurseries under new minimum standards for nurseries. Most nurseries too small for number of children & Welfare ministry is taking a very strict attitude, saying to decrease number of children if space is not adequate.
   b. Training course in August, consisting of 180 hours, at 6 hours a day would take 30 days. Students will be those in charge of children at any child care institution. 36 persons have signed up so far. Expect 60.
   Training course is not compulsory. Exam is all that is required for license.

4. Program for nursery meeting: See attached.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE
APO 343

Branch Number _____
Organization _____
APO _____

Cost Mdse. _____
Retail Mdse. _____
KDM Mdse. _____ Dept. _____
(Check one, if KDM Mdse., show dept. No.)
Page No. _____ of _____ Pages

25 NOV. 1947

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

Date Ending _____ 19 _____

HJC Page 16 of 28 Pages

1 NO.	2 CLASS OR LINE NUMBER	3 ITEM	4 UNIT	5 UNIT SELL	6 QUANTITY	7 TOTAL SELL	8 UNIT COST	9 TOTAL COST
		PAPER, VELOX						
	HJC 26.28	2-1/2x3-1/2, Glossy, #3	pkg	.60				
	HJC 26.30	2-1/2x3-1/2, Glossy, #4	pkg	.60				
	HJC 26.33	3-1/2x4-1/2	pkg	.95				
	HJC 26.34	3-1/2x4-3/4, Glossy, #2	pkg					
	HJC 26.36	3-1/2x4-3/4, Glossy, #3	pkg					
	HJC 26.39	Glossy, 5 x 7	pkg	2.00				
		* * * * * * *						
		PAPER, KODA BROMIDE						
	HJC 28.08	11x14, Glossy, #2	pkg	12.85				
		* * * * * * *						
		PROJECTOR, 8 MM						
	HJC 32.00	Filmo Master, "8", #400	ea	103.00				
	HJC 32.01	De Jur, f 1.6-750 W	ea					
	HJC 32.02	Movie, Keystone, R-8 w/lamp & case	ea					
	HJC 32.03	Cinemaster	ea	49.00				
	HJC 32.04	Kodascope, Model 33, w/lamp & case	ea	44.85				
	HJC 32.05	Revere "X" 8mm f1.6-500 W	ea					
		The "Total Sell" of this page is --->						

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File 8

~~Draft of~~ Minimum Standard For Child Welfare Institution

~~Chapter 1.~~ General rules

Article 1. The people, who establish the child welfere institution and manage it and engage in protecting children, should endeaver to raise standard of this institution.

Article 2. The mechanism and equipment of this institution, should be built from the view of lighting, ventilation of rooms and heal th, hygiene, prevention of harm of those who are entering this institution.

Article 3. Fire-extingusher and other fire-prevention tols should be ready always in this institution and should make a concrete plan on fire and endeavor to take attention and training about preve ntion of fire.

Article 4. The staff of this institution should be appointed of men of character, healthy and being enthusiastic in work of child welfare.
The head of this institution should be, appointed a man of ability on management of this institution.
The staff of this institution shall be appointe d people less than 65 years old.

Article 5. People who are entering in this institution sh all not be treated differently by their nationality, confidence, status and bearing of expense which needed when they entered in this institution.

Article 6. Children should be brought up brightly by good environment.
The rooms of table ware, sleeping, dress and toilet of children should be paid hygienic consideration.

Article 7. The food for children should be in variety and containe calory and albumen which necessary in bringing up healthing children.

Article 8. The head of this institution should take a health examination for children when they entered this institution and at least twice each year. And he should write the result of examination in the Boshi note and other books, and take adequate measures. The preceding two clauses shall be applied to staff of institution.

Article 9. The head of institution (except the Maternity Facility, Day Nursery and child walfare facility) should direct adequately about circumstances of those who left from facility.

Article 10. The head of institutionshould connect with heads of other facilities about necessary matter.

Article 11. Each facilities should draft the reles about entering and leaving and management of facilty and expense which is born by entering children. This rules should be approved by governor.

Article 12.

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Article 12. The books, which make clear name, age and personal history of founder, manager and staff of facility, and property , and situation between income and outlay, should be prepared with diary of facility. Private founder,who established shild facility, should distinguish property between himself and facility.

Chapter II Maternity Facility

Article 13. Maternity facility shall be involved the first kind and second kind.

The first is hospital which had facility Bor picking up pregnant woman.

The second is facility which picks up pregnant woman and is managed by midwife.

Article 14. This facility should be entered children more than or half of Article 22 of law in number.

Article 15. Maternity facility should be prepared necessary equipment for assistance of delivery and disposal of ante-dilivery and post-delivery and nurse.

Article 16. The standard of the first kind facility shall be as follows except provisions of the National Medical Law.

1. The room of delivery, operation, diagnosis for pregnant women, cooking and Boshi room should be provided.
2. The area of delivery room should be more than 3 tsubo.
3. The room of delivery, operation, cooking and toilet should prevent fly and mosquito.

Article 17. The first kind facility should employ doctor, who gained experience long time on obstetrics and gynecology, phamacist, midwife, nurse and clerk.

Article 18. When pregnant women enters inthe facility they should be accepted the examinationof their blood-pressure and night -soil, and syphilis besides health examination of Article 8.

Article 19. The standarf of the second kind facility shall be as follows:

1. Delivery room, diagnosis room for pergnant wom en, and Boshishitsu should be prepared.
2. Area of the delivery room should be more than 1.5 tsubo.
3. Delivery room and toilet room should be enclos ed by wire-metting.

Article 20. The second kind facility should be provided the necessary tools for delivery, medicine and temporizing naterials.

Article 21. The second kind facility should employed part-time doctor and midwife who have wide experience ondiagnosis of obstetrics and gynecology.

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Article 22. When pregnant women, who entered into the second kind facility, are in danger of abnomal delivery which needs operationof obstetrics. the head of the second kind facility should take measure to get them entered into the first kind facility.

Article.23. Maternity facility should be prepared the history of process and growing diary of mursling every person.

C hapter III Nyujiin - Baby's Hospital

Article 24. In the Nuijiin, facility, which picks up infants less than 10 in number, shall be called as "Nyuji Azukari-sho" Infant Temporary Home

Article 25. Nyujiin should be prepared necessary equipment for enforcement of the work and bringing up of infants.

Article 26. The standard of Nyujiin's equipment (except Nyuji Azukarisho) shall be as follows:

1. Bed room, observation room, diagnosis room, sick room, crep room, sun-bath room, cooking room,wash room and dry room should be prepared.
2. The area of bed room, observation room and sick room should be more than 0.5 tsubo every one infant.
3. These rooms should be enclosed by wire-metting in order to prevent fly and mosquito.

Article.27. The Nyujiin should be provided the nurse tols, tools of medical treatment, medicine and meternals of bandage for bringing up infant.

Article 28. The nyujiin should employ doctor who has wide experience on pediatrice, healthwife person for nutrition and clerk.
The number of healthwife shall be more chan 1 every 2.5 infants.

Article 29. The contents of bringing up at Nyujiin should involve health examination and prevention measure of infants disease taking at any time, besides nurse, diet, exchange of swaddling clothes, bathing, sun-bath, rest and physical examinationwhich are preformed regularly.

Article 30. The infants should the observed at observation room about circumstances of body and spirit for two weeks at least f rom entering into Nyujiin.

Article 31. T he food standard of infant ina day shall be as follows:

1. The weaning time -- more than 120 calorie every 1 kilogramme of the weight.
   After weaning time -- more than 110 calorie every 1 kilogramme of the weight.
2. Diet of infant less than full one year shall be taken main the milk and dairy products.
3. This diet shall be contained albumen of four grammes and fat of 35 grammes.
4. Beside previous) item infants shall be given the oil-liver

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4. Beside previous 3 items infants shall be giventhe cod-liver oil of 1.2 - 1 gramme and vitamine C of 30 milligramme.

Article 32. The nyujiin should be provided the books which write the circumstances of family and process of bringing up of every infant.

Article 33. The standard of equipment of the Nyujiin shall be as follows:

1. The room, which was exclusive for briniging up, shall be provided.
2. The area of this room shall be more than 3 tsubo and more than 0.5 tsubo every one infant.

Article 34. The Nyuji Azukarisho should employ the part-time doctor and healthwife.

The number of this healthwife shall be more than 3 as under 5 infants and more than one every 2.5 infants as over 6 infants.

Article 35. The Nyuji Azukarisho shall be applied to Article 27, 29, 31 and 32.

~~Chapter IV~~ B oshi Ryo.

Article 36. The Boshi Ryo shall be prepared the necessary equipment in order to do the B oshi R yo's work and life direction for mother and child.

Article 37. The standare of the equipment shall be as follows:

1. Boshishitsu shall be prepared more than ~~one~~ one room per family every one family.
2. The area of this facility shall be more than 2.5 tsubo every one person.
3. Boshi Ryo, which is entering infants and nursling, should be prepared the room for bringing up, play room and o utdoor exercise room besides Boshi-shitsu.
4. The rule of previous item shall not be applied in case of having the Day Nursery in the neibourhood.
5. Boshi Ryo, which children more than 30 are ente ring, should be provided the meeting place.
6. The meeting place shall be prepared the chairs, desks, reference books and books for mothers's culture.
7. Boshi Ryo, which is entering infants less than 30 in number, shall be prepared the rest room and ocassion having infants more than 30 shall be prepared the medical treatment room and the rest room.

Article 38. The B oshi Ryo shall be prepared the tools for medical treatment and medicine and materials of bandage.

Article 39. The Boshi Ryo should employed person, who come under one of following items, as Ryobo:

1. The person who graduated school and other facility which was appointed to train the staff of the child welfare institution by the competent minister.
2. Person who is eligible to become Hobo. (nurse) → Nursery teachers
3. Person who graduated the high school according to the School Education Law, or finished the 12 years school education by ordinary

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3. Person who graduated the high school according th the School Education Law, or fanished the 12 years school education by ordinary course, or engaged inthe child welfare work more than two years besides she was approved to having qualificatio n of prededing course by a minister of edcation.

Article 41. The life direction at Boshi Ryo should respect the private life of individual and make effort to get mother and child accommodated to social cooperative life, for instance, action in re sponse to consult the choice of vocationof mother and child etc,.

Article 42. The Boshi Ryo should be prepared books which write the circumstances of each family and process of direction for there people.

Chapter V Day Nursery

Article 43. Day Nursery should be prepared necessary equipment to do nurse nursling and Day Nursery's work.

Article 44. The standard of the equipment shall be as follows:

1. Day Nursery, which is entering infants less than full two years old, shall be prepared the nurse rom and cooking room.
2. The area of nurse room shall be more than 2.5 t subo every one nursling.
3. Day Nursery, which is entering infants more than full two years old , shall be prepared the nurse room, play room and outdoor play place.
4. The area of nurse room and play room shall be m ore than 8 tsubo every 10 infants, and oudtoor play place shall be more than 15 tsubo every 10 infants.
5. Nurseling room shall be prepared a chute, chair, swing, walking instrument and baby-carriage.
6. Nurse room and play room shall be providedthe musical instrument, blackboard, desk, chair, brick and picture book.
7. Outdoor play room chall be provided the sand pl ace, chute and swing.
8. Nurse room and play room shall be the first floor.
9. Nurse room, which is entering infants more than 30 in number, shall be prepared the medical room.

Article 45. Nurse room should employ Hobo (~~nurse~~ Nursery teacher), part-time doctor, health nurse and nurse.

The number of Hobo chall be more than one every 10 infants as the nursery is picking up infants less than full 2 years old, and more than one every 30 infants as more than 2 years old.

Article 46. The time for nurse at Day Nurse shall be 8 hour s principaly in a day. And the head of Day Nurse shall decide time considering the circumstance of home and labor time of protector.

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Article 47. C ontents of Day Nursery consist of inspectionof health, individual examinstion, free play and nap.

The proceding inspection of health shall be acted investigation of face, temperature and the skin when children attend here. The proceding individual examinstion shall be acted ins pection of cleanness, an external injury and attire when children go back home.

In proceding clauses, a proper step shall be t aken. The prodeding free play means rhythum, music, picture, tale, natre inspection, society inspection and mass game.

Article 48. The head of Day Nursery and nurses shall always connect with the parents of suckling and baby, and they shall do their best to get understanding and cooperation of the parents.

Article 49. Family conditions of the children and the process of nurse shall be entered in a book about each child.

Article 50. Besides the proceding seven articles, in Day Nu rsery, Article 38th shall be applied.

Chapter VI Child Social Welfare Equipment

Article 51. In child Social Welfare Equipment, proper equipment for children play and the business shall be established.

Article 52. The proceding proper equipment's standard shall show as following:

1. As the outdoor play equipment, there shall be ground, sand-place, chute and swing.
2. As indoor equipment, there shall be a nursery, reading room, operating rom, and meeting room.
3. In the nursery there shall be musical instrument.

Article 53. In this facility there shall be child welfare leaders.

Article 40 shall be applied concerning with the child welfare leader.

Article 54. The "play" shall mean a play with toy, a group play, music dance, tale, drama, sports, movie, reading, hiking, camping and handwork etc.

The group play shall be led by club system.

Article 55. In case of need, the Head or child welfare leader shall be connected with children's protector (or protectresses) about their health and acts.

Article 56. If they shall be necessary, report, attendance-book and diary about children and their protectors shall be in this facility.

Chapter VII Asylum

Article 57. In asylum, proper equipment for vocational guidance and the business besides child's life shall be established.

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Article 58. The standardof equipment of preceding article shall be as follows:

1. The full number of a room shall be less than 15 , and area more than 5 tsubo.
2. Asylum, which is entering children more than 30 in number, shall be prepared the medical room and rest room.
3. The necessary equipment for director of vocation shall be provided in proportion to child's character who are entering in the Asylum.
4. Asylum, which is entering older children than fu ll 12 years old, and entering together male and female, shall be aparted between rooms of both sexes.

Article 59. Asylum shall employ child leader (this name shall point prople who engage in life lead for children at Child Welfare Institution), doctor, nurse and clerk.

The number of child leader and nurse shall be more then 1 every 10 children.

Article 60. The child leaders should come under one of following items.

1. Person who graduated school and other instituti on which are appointed to train the staff of Child Welfare Institution by the competent minister.
2. Person who learned course of psychology or pedagogy or sociology at college and is entitled to be called as bach lor.
3. Pwson who is entitled to apply for state exami nations of doctor.
4. Person who graduated the high school according to the School Education Law, or finished the 12 years school education by ordinary course, or engaged in the child welfare work longer time than thsee years besides she was approved to having qualification more than preceding course by the mimister of educati on.
5. Person who has qualification for thacher of pri me school or middle school or high school and is approved by the minister of social welfare of pref. governor.

Article 61. Vocation leader and his sup porter should be employed in the case of performing vocation lead besides the provisions of article 59.

Article 62. V ocation lead and life lead for children shall be performed on group and individually esteeming self-government of children.

The head of asylum should make schedule for direction.

Article 63. Children, who graduated the compulsory education according to provisions of the School Education law, shall be lead so that they may carry their independent living in future. But porpose making pro-profit should not be set omit.

In asylum following items should be observed in the case of performing vocation lead.

1. Actual training more than 7 hours in a day and 42 hours in a week should not be made.

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2. Continual actual training more than 2 hours should not be made.
3. Midnight work or dangerous work or actual work treating heavy things on children should not be made.
4. Beside preceding three items, practise suffering great mental and physical pain should not be made.

Article 64. T he life lead at asylum shall be performed during living of children so that they may become a sound member of society.
The direction of preceding item shall be performed through especially group play, tale, rhythm, music, picture, production, exercise, natural study and social study.

Article 65. One or more of children leaders or kindergartner's family may live with children, when the Head recognizes no trouble with children.
The family must operate in childwelfare.

Article 66. The children's task, if it is given, must not more heavy than comparative one with the familie's task.

Article 67. The Head must keep to be closely connected with children's school and their protectors (or protectresses).

Article 68. A list described about each child's name, age, life and the education that each child received, must be possessed in this facility.

Article 69. Article 38, shall be applied besides that provided by article 11.

Chapter VIII Mental Weak Child Facility.

Article 70. A rest room must be posessed in this facility.

Article 71. Necessary tools for the researches for mental disease, and other necessary medical instruments and medicine must be prepared.

Article 72. An authority on mental medicine besides that showed Article 59, part 1 & 2, must be in this facility. One or more child-leaders to every five children must be in this facility.

Article 73. The vocational education depending upon each child's capacity. must be applied.

Article 74. A child's life shall be led to comform to society.

Article 75. A mental and psychologic investigation must be often enforced in order to add the proper protection to the children.

Article 76. Article 57, 60 - 62, 65 - 68 shall be applied.

Chapter IX Medical Treatment Facility.

Article 77. The equipments, which make adynamic or deformed children live, receive necessary medical examination and receive vocational guidance, must be provided.

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Article 78. The standard of the equipments shall be as following:

1. A facility for adynamy child shall have a consultation room, living-room, hall and library.
2. A facility for deformed child shall have a consultation room, operating room, post operative room, gypsum room, living room, hall, library, vocational guidance facility and gypsum manufacturing room.
3. A facility of blind, and, deaf and dumb children shall have a living room, hall and nursary.
4. The area of living room shall be 0.5 tsubo or more per 1 child.
5. The facility of blind children shall have equipments concerning with vocational guiderance and music.
   The facility of dumb and deaf child shall have equipments concerning with vocational guiderance and movie.
6. The facility of deformed child or blind child shall have gently-sloping stairs, water-closet and bath-room with hand rail. The facility of blind shall have especial marks.

Article 79. The facility of deformed child shall have doctor, child-leader, nurse, kindergartener, clark, massagist, and dietist.
The facility of blind and deaf and dumb child shall have doctor, child-leader, sanitarian, kindergartener and clerk.

Article 80. A newcomer of the facility of medical treatment shall be staied in an observation room, and be investigated with necessary manner.

Article 81. Article 38, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 68, 73, shall be applied.

Chapter X Reformatory

Article 82. The equipments of leadership about child's life, science and vocation shall be necessary.

Article 83. The standard of the equipments shall be as following:

1. The necessary eqipments of enforced hadership about science shall be depend upon the school education law.
2. Boys and girls shall have each living- room.
3. Article 58 part 1, and part 3, shall be aplied.

Article 84. This facility shall have certain number of instructor, hinkergartener, doctor and clerk. Article 59, part 2 and 3 shall be applied concerning the number of officers.

Article 85. The Head must be an authority who has experience for more than three years.

Article 86. The qualification of instructor shall be showe d in followings:

1. One who graduated the school appointed by minister of state.
2. One who graduated a higher school and has experience for more than three years.

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3. One who has a qualification of teacher for primary, middle school or higher school, and has experience for more t han a year.
4. One who has the especial experience of reforming and is recognized proper by minister of Welfare.

Article 87. The qualification of kindergartener in this facility.

1. One who has the qualification of kindergartener.
2. One who has experience for more than three years and recognized proper by minister of Welfare or Prefecture governor.

Article 88. All educations shall be done aiming the reforming.

Article 89. Any confinment and reduction of food and clothes for the purpose of punishment must not be allowed.

Article 90. Article 38, 61 - 68, 75 shall be applied.

Supplement

Article 91. These rules shall come into effect on and after proclamation day.

Article 92. The higher school at Article 40 part 3, Article 60, part 4, and Article 68 part 2 shall include the upper secondary schol depending upon the secondary school ordinance.

The university at article 60 part 2, shall include the university depending upon the university ordinance.

Article 93. Some special facilities recognized by minister of Welfare (or Prefecture Governor) may be free from these rhes for certain period.

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

"What is Child Welfare Law?"

1. Making Children Happy.

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

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

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

CENTRAL FILE
DETACH FILE
SECTION FILE

2. Who will protect Children?

CENTRAL FILE
DETACH FILE
SECTION FILE

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

Citizens - Children belong to all citizens

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

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

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

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

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

Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Workers - Counsultants for Children

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

Child Welfare Center - Scientific Protection with Love for Child

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

Child Welfare Agencies - Happy and Cheerful Agencies for Children

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

Foster Parents - Persons who bring up Children

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

3. How to Safe-Guard Happiness of Children

Maternal and Child Handbood-Mother's Health at first

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

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

Agencies for Maternity Care - Confinement at Hospitals

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

Infant Homes (Nyuji-in)

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

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

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

Day Nurseries - Children at Day Nurseries while Mothers work.

Day 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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Child Welfare

ARTICLE IV OF JUVENILE LAW

The following punishment shall be applied for the boys (or girls) who commit sothing against the Penalty Law or have enough danger to commit t he same kin d of thing.

1) Give exhortation.

2) Exhortation will be given by the principal of school.

3) Let an offender make an oat h of reforming on a paper.

4) Get him b ack to the parent wit h a certain condit ion.

5) Put him under the tratment of church, temple, protection organization, or adequate persons..

7) Take him to Reformatory School. (Under 14 age)

8) Take him to Reforming Institution. (Over 14 age)

6) Put him under the watch of probation officer.

9) Send or trust him t o hospit al.

It can be permissive to make the some conbination of the above punishment on him.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE
APO 343

Branch Number _____
Organization _____
APO _____

Cost Mdse. _____
Retail Mdse. _____
KDM Mdse. _____ Dept. _____
(Check one, if KDM Mdse., show dept. No.)
Page No. _____ of _____ Pages
Date Ending _____ 19 _____

25 NOV. 1947

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

HDM Page 36 of 40 Pages

1 NO.	2 CLASS OR LINE NUMBER	3 ITEM	4 UNIT	5 UNIT SELL	6 QUANTITY	7 TOTAL SELL	8 UNIT COST	9 TOTAL COST
		TOYS - GALE (Cont'd)						
	HDM 92.30	Log Set, American, #80	ea					
	HDM 92.40	Lucky Town	ea	1.65				
	HDM 92.55	Magic Chip	ea	.75				
	HDM 92.60	Mail Bank	ea	.85				
	HDM 92.70	Marble Set	ea	.45				
	HDM 92.80	Milk Farm, Buddy L, #372	ea					
	HDM 92.90	Musical Holy Poly	ea	1.30				
	HDM 93.05	National Saving Bank	ea	.85				
	HDM 93.15	Pastel Set, #5350/2	ea	1.55				
	HDM 93.17	Pastel Set, #5350/3	ea	2.90				
	HDM 93.19	Pastel Set, #7343/2	ea					
	HDM 93.20	Pastel Set, #7343/3	ea					
	HDM 93.25	Pecking Bird, #201	ea					
	HDM 93.30	Piano, #240	ea	3.65				
	HDM 93.33	Piano, #417	ea	1.85				
	HDM 93.36	Piano, #518	ea	2.70				
	HDM 93.45	Picture Decorating, Set	ea	.85				
		The "Total Sell" of this page is ---->						

Inventory Listed by _____ Counted by _____ Rechecked by _____ Extended by _____ Recomputed by _____

(Signature of Inventory Officer)

8TH AES FORM No. 33
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File 8

5A

CHILD WELFARE

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 "chocolotto", "cigarettos" 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 NorthAmerica 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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15-21 Dec

File 8

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, MINISTRY OF WELFARE. (PHWB #51)

A plan for the reorganization of the Children's Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has been developed and will be placed in effect during the current month. This bureau which was established within the Ministry of Welfare in March, previously carried on its work through three sections. (reference: PHW Weekly Bulletin #46, for period 9 -15 November). The reorganization plan calls for the expansion of the Bureau to include four sections. It is expected that the reorganized Bureau will be able to more effectively carry out the provisions of the new Child Welfare Law which becomes effective 1 January 1948. The four sections of the Bureau are: Planning, Child Protection, Child Care and Maternal and Child Health.

The responsibilities of the Bureau are assigned to the four sections as follows:

1. Planning
   a. Dissemination of child welfare information and other matters for the promotion of child welfare.
   b. General supervision of the administration of the Child Welfare Law.
   c. Child Welfare Boards.
   d. Child Welfare officials and Child Welfare workers.
   e. Child Welfare Stations.
   f. Surveys and statistics concerning children.
   g. Other matters not belonging to other sections.

2. Child Protection
   a. Orphans and orphanages.
   b. Protection of homeless, mentally handicapped and vagrant children.
   c. Prevention of delinquency; juvenile training and education institutions (Kyogo-in)
   d. Foster home program.
   e. Prevention of cruelty to children.
   f. Supplies necessary for child protection.

3. Child Care
   a. Day nurseries and nursery teachers
   b. Foundlings
   c. Mothers homes (Boshi-ryo) and protection of mothers with dependent children.
   d. Children's recreational agencies.
   e. Cultural development of children.

4. Maternal and Child Health
   a. Health of Infants and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers.
   b. Special nutrition for infants and pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.
   c. Prevention of special diseases of the infants and pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.
   d. Guidance of work of midwives and maternity agencies.
   e. Health of children not included above.
   f. Health of delicate and crippled children.
   g. Miscarriage and still-birth.

In the preceding, the responsibilities of the planning, child care and

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In the prefectures, the responsibilities of the planning, child care and child protection sections are assigned to the children's section of the prefecture Welfare Department. (Minsei-iin) while responsibility for the maternal and child health program is assigned to the prefecture Health Department (Eisei-bu).

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File 8.

Child Welfare Problems 15-21 Dec (PHWB # 53)

Nonthly Activities Reports, submitted by Military Government Teams, indicate an increasing awareness of child welfare problems inmost prefectures. The following statements are quoted from November reports:

MIE: "As yet no "Children's Bureau" had been established within this prefectural government. It is hoped that the proposed Child Welfare Law will be enacted at an early date so that a start in this very important f ield of endeavor can be effected. *** A committee for the prevention of Juvenile delinquency consisting of prefectural officials, with also a few private child welfare leaders was organized this month".

KAGAWA: "The prefectural JuvenileWelfare Section pickes up one or two vagebond children almost every day who are traveling south for the winter. They come across the Inland sea on the ferry and then are lost as to where to go. Most of them congregate at the ferry pier and form gangs. ***most of the children are war orphans and badly in need of medical treatment. When they are picked up they are taken to the reformatory, fed, shaved and bathed and put to bed. About 10% of them leave the reformatory within a week. Therest of them will stay until spring then run away and return north where they can engage in blackmarketing."

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

It is expected that the new Child Welfare Law, which became effective on 1 January, will provide a more adequate legal basis for establishing child welfare programs to meet existing needs. More adequate appropriations have ben made available to prefectures for the carrying out of this work. Attention is called to the fact that the creation of a Children's Section (Jido-ka) within each a
prefecture Department of Welfare is authorized and recommended. In addition, the Child Welfare Law calls for the establishment of prefectural Child Welfare b
Boards, consisting of not more than 20 persons appointed by the prefectural governor. Japanese welfare officials regard these prefectural boards as an intergral and important part of the Child Welfare program. An effective board will serve to develop Child Welfare programs and public interest in all phases of the development. The Child Welfare Law also authorizes the establishment of a Child Welfare "Station" in each prefecture which will serve as a central c
agency to provide services to children.

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File 8

Publication Concerning Child Welfare

A book "Child Welfare" (Jido Fukushi) edited by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has been just published by TOYO SHOKAN, a publishing company located in Tokyo. This publication is available either at book stores or the publishing house (¥ 400 per copy). The publication may also be secured by Japanese officials at some price reduction through the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. This book is available only in the Japanese language. It has not been translated into English. The book should be useful in carrying out in-service training programs, particularly intended for child welfare personnel. The following is the table of contents:

Guide for Children's Policy (By Y. Matsuzaki)
Maternal and Child Health (M. Seki)
Day Nurseries (S. Yoshimi)
Homes for Mothers and Children (Boshi-Ryo) (S. Yamataka)
War Orphans and Vagrant Children (Y. Tsujimura)
Education and Protection of Delinquent Children (M. Shimada)
Children's Institutions (M. Kono)
Child Welfare Center (Jido Sodan Sho) (M. Mihake)
Case Work (F. Asaka)
Child Welfare and Education (Y. Miki)
Protection of Juvenile Laborers (Y. Kirihara)
Criminal Policy and Child Welfare (S. Danto)

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3 9 may 48 file 8

Children's Bureau Survey of Orphans (PHWB # 71)

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following figures on the census of orphans recently completed throughout Japan:

Total	Male	Female	Age (Japanese count) 1-2	3	4-7	8-14	15-20
123,511	68,478	55,024	554	719	13,213	57,731	51,294

Total number in institutions	12,202
Total with guardians	107,108
Those making own way	4,201

The investigation revealed the following facts in connec tion with cause of condition and present method of living.

1. War orphans - those orphaned as a direct result of the war: 28,248, of which 4,055 are in institutions.
2. Repatriated orphans: 11,351, of which 1,140 are in institutions.
3. Orphans in general (all other causes): 81,265, of which 5,506 are in institutions.
4. Abandoned or lost children: 2,647, of which 1,501 are in institutions.

Of these totals, the Ministry learned that 7,127, of which 5,534 are in institutions, have spent varying times traveling about the country.

Child Welfare Officials

Budgetary difficulties on the national level, make appointment of the 248 additional Child Welfare Officials mentioned in Weekly Bulletin #63, dated 8 - 14 March, questionable at present.

While final action has not been taken, there is considerable doubt that the addition will be approved. Public Health and Welfare Section will inform prefectures, through the Weekly Bulletin, as soon as a decision has been reached.

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file 8

Tokyo Conference of Prefecture Chiefs of Children's Sections (PHWB #68)

Chief ofChildren's Sections of Prefectural Departments of Welfare met in Tokyo, 18 and 19 March for indoctrination in the Child Welfare Program, by Ministry of Welfare officials. The principle subjects discussed at the conference were:

1. Duties of child welfare officials and heads of stat ions.
2. Discussion of duties and aims of child welfare boar ds.
3. Relationship of child welfare officials and child w elfare wo rkers. (Minsei-iin)
4. Discussion of importance of child welfare stations.
5. Definition of nursing teachers and the proposed pro gram for training.

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file 8

National Child Welfare Board (PHWB # 68)

The initial organizational meeting of the National Child Welfare Board was held on 22 April at the Tokyo Industrial Club. The Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, addressed themembers of the Board and emphasized their responsibility in protecting Japanese children from exploitation by untrained, unqualified or unscrupulous persons and the challenbe that is their's in safeguarding Japan's children.

The National Child Welfare Board, which is directly responsible to the Ministry of Welfare, was established by the Child Welfare law passed by the Diet on 21 N vember 1947. Membership on this Board includes publishers, representatives of both labor and industry, radio and newspaper officials, educational leaders, law enforcement officials and other men and women possessing long exprience in social work.

Film for Child Welfare Week

Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, had been informed by Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, that the following films, which may be used in connection with the Child Welfare Week, will be in the Regional Military Government offices (Information Section) by 1 May.

The films are:

Lets Play Baseball
Children's Supervised Play
Everyone's School

The films are Japanese adaptations of American releases. Japanese interested in securing these films and projectors should be referred to the Team Information Officer who will have the films or will be able to secure them from his Regional Information Officer.

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File 8

(PHWB # 76)

Child Welfare

"Child Welfare" page 12, public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 75 is amended to include the following:

Allowable Remuneration to Children's Agencies for Care of Children including Administrative Costs:

The Ministry of Welfare, Children's Bureau, issued Ji-Hatsu #257, dated 29 May, concerning the above subject.

The maximum limits per child, per day, for Kyogo-in are as follows:

Administrative expense	-	¥ 34
Care of children	-	24
Total		¥ 58

Maximum limits for Homes for Dependent, neglected, abused or feeble-minded children per child, per day, are:

Administrative expense	-	¥ 28
Care of children	-	24
Total		¥ 52

Administrative costs for these institutions have been based on the minimum standards of personnel, etc., which will be required of them.

Lying-in Agency

Payment is limited to cost of care, delivery costs, physicians' costs, etc.

Foster home care - amount for one person per day under present Daily Life Security Law allowances.

Mother's and Children's Home - up to ¥ 1,35 per day per person for all persons in the institution.

Day Nursery (year round only) - up to ¥ 1,35 per day per child for all children. There is no provision for temporary or seasonal day nurseries. Homes for Phusically Handicapped and Weak Children (permanent homes only) up to ¥ 8 per day per child for all children.

Temporary Shelter Care (Article 33 of the Daily Life Security Law)

Administrative cost	-	¥ 10 per day per child
Care of children	-	¥ 27 per day per child

Consigned Temporary Care where no temporary shelter is operated.

No administrative cost. Care of children - ¥ 24 per day per child. Administrative costs for the above agencies may be adjusted upon completion of the proposed minimum standards for children's institutions.

A [illegible] standard bookkeeping procedure for all insti-

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A [illegible] standard [illegible] procedure for all insti-

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(PHWB # 76)

A committee is now working on a standard bookkeeping procedure for all institutions which will be provided for their use as soon as is possible.

Welfare Officers are encouraged to give surveillance to the uses to which administrative allowances are put in individual institutions and to report interesting observations through channels.

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Child welfare Institutions

Name of Institution	Location	Custodian	Remark
1 Josan Shisetsu			None
2 Nyuji in			None
3 Boshiryo Home for Mother, Children			
Sendai Boshiryo	49, Kita Shichiban cho, Sendai	Okazaki, Eimatsu	Private ✓ Inc
Odawara Boshiryo	Odawara, Haranomachi, Sendai	Ichiriki, Jiro	do ✓ Silhouette
Miyazaki Boshiryo	Miyazaki-Mura, Kami-Gun	Ichiriki, Jiro	do
4 Hoikusho Nursery			
Oimawashi Hoikusho	Oimawashi Sendai	Kimura, Taro	Public ✓ Big discussion
Nagamachi Hoikusho	Nishiura Nagamachi, Sendai	Ogasawara Masashigi	Private
Gojo Kokumin Hoikusho	98, Nijunin machi, Sendai	Takibayashi Seiichiro	do
Nojin Hoikusho	231, Renbokoji, Sendai	Kadowaki Shinryo	do
Kirisutokyo Haranomachi Hoikusho	Odawara, Haranomachi, Sendai	Nishiyama Tei	do
Sendai Bukkyo Takujisho	13, Kitahachiban cho, Sendai	Minami, Kanju	do ✓ POOR
Kokucho Hoikusho	13, Kokucho, Sendai	Morita Shigeru	do
Minamikaji machi Hoikusho	100, Minamikajimachi, Sendai	Sendai Social Association	Semi public
Kitahama Hoikusho	67, Aza dai, Shiogama	Shiogama Social Association	do

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Oimawashi Hoikusho	Oimawashi Sendai	Kimura Taro	Public ✓ Big discussion
Nagamachi Hoikusho	Nishiura Nagamachi, Sendai	Ogasawara Masashigi	Private
Gojo Kokumin Hoikusho	98, Nijunin machi, Sendai	Tanibayashi Seiichiro	do
Nojin Hoikusho	231, Renbokoji, Sendai	Kadowaki Shinryo	do
			国 鉄 職
Kirisutokyo Haranomachi Hoikusho	Odawara, Haranomachi, Sendai	Nishiyama Tei	do
Sendai Bukkyo Takujisho	13, Kitahachiban cho, Sendai	Minami, Kanju	do ✓ POOR
Kokucho Hoikusho	13, Kokucho, Sendai	Morita Shigeru	do
Minamikagimachi Hoikusho	100, Minamikajimachi, Sendai	Sendai Social Association	Semi public
Kitahama Hoikusho	67. Aza-dai, Shiogama	Shiogama Social Association	do
Akasaka Hoikusho	Ichinosawa, Shiogama	do	do
Mikuni Hoikusho	Nakashinden, Shiogama	Chiba, tajiro	private
Shiogama Hoikusho	Niimachi, Shiogama	Saito. Hisakichi	do
Marumori Hoikusho	Marumorimachi Igugun	Marumori Social Association	Semi public
Neisei Hoikusho	Matsushima-machi	Miura. Shoten	private
Rifu Seino Hoikusho	Rifumura Miyagi-Gun	Saito. Hisakichi	do
Nakaniida Hoikusho	Nakaniida Kami-Gun	Nakaniida Social Association	Semi public
Iwadeyama Meisho Hoikusho	Iwadeyama-machi Tamazukuri-Gun	Iwadeyama Social Association	do

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Naruko Hoikuen	Naruko-Machi, Tamazukuri-Gun	Takibayashi Seichiro	private
Miyazaki Rinpokan Takujisho	Miyazaki-Mura, Kami-Gun	Miyazaki Social Association	Semi public
Wakuya Hoikusho	Wakuya-Machi, Toda-Gun	Kimura, Kinnosuke	private
Wakayanagi josetsu Hoikusho	Kawakita Wakayanagi-machi	Wakayanagi Social Association	Semi public
Wakayanagi Hoikusho	do	Yoshino, Miyoshi	private
Ichihazama Rinpokan Hoikusho	Ichihazama-Machi Kuribara-Gun	Ichihazama Social Association	Semi public
Uchiwaki Takujisho	Machiura Kesennuma-machi	Kesennuma Social Association	do
Kisen numa Rinpokan Takujisho	163, Honmachi Kesennuma-Machi	Ayukai Shinkan	private
Kisennuma Takujisho	37. Mikkamachi Kesennuma-Machi	Kikuchi. Ryusan	do
Kisennuma Daini Takujisho	50. Kamamae Kesennuma-Machi	do	do
Hebita josetsu Hoikusho	Hebita-Mura Ojika-Gun	Hebita Social Association	Semi public
Hirobuchi josetsu Hoikusho	Hirobuchi-Mura Monoo-Gun	Hirobuchi Social Association	do
Katta Bukyo Takujisho	Shiroishi-Machi Katta-Gun	Hagimoto Bunkai	~~do~~ private

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宮 城 県

Tome Hoikuen	Tome-Machi, Tome-Gun	Muroi Choji	private
Toyoji Takujisho	Maeya-Machi Tome-Gun	Kobun shu	do
Okawara Hoikusho	Ogawara-Machi, Shibata Gun	Chiba Taiji	do
Shinsei Hoikusho	Nitta-Mura Tome-Gun	Tohoku Shinseien	Public
Tido Kosei 5 Shisetsu			None
Kisennuma Daini	50. Kamamae Kesennuma-Machi	do	do

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5 Shisetsu			None
Kisennuma Daini Takuji sho	50. Kamamae Kesennuma-Machi	do	do
Hebita josetsu Hoikusho	Hebita-Mura Ojika-Gun	Hebita Social Association	Semi public
Hirobuchi josetsu Hoikusho	Hirobuchi-Mura Monoo-Gun	Hirobuchi Social Association	do
Katta Bukyo Takuji sho	Shiroishi-Machi Katta-Gun	Hagimoto Bunkai	do private
			岡 崎 巍
Tome Hoikuen	Tome-Machi, Tome-Gun	Muroi Choji	private
Toyoji Takuji sho	Maeya-Machi Tome-Gun	Kobun Shu	do
Okawara Hoikusho	Ogawara-Machi, Shibata Gun	Chiba Taiji	do
Shinsei Hoikusho	Nitta-Mura Tome-Gun	Tohoku Shinseien	Public
Jido Kosei 5 Shisetsu			None
Yogo Shisetsu 6			
Sendai Kirisutokyo Ikujien	Odawara Harano machi, Sendai	Osaka Takashi	private
Sendai Shion Gakuen	do	do	do
Sendai Tenshien	Kitagojuninmachi Sendai	Suru mari Furansowazu Dominiku	do
Seishin Hakujakuji 7 Shisetsu			None
Ryoiku Shisetsu 8			None
Kyogo in 9			
Miyagiken Shuyogakuen	Nagamachi, Koeji, Sendai	Chida Taiji	Public

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宮城縣民生委員候補者推薦書

（何市町村）

職業		氏名	年月日生
本籍			
現住所			
該當市町村在住年月日			
履歴の大要	學歴	年月日	
	職業	年月日	
	公職	年月日	
	賞罰	年月日	
資産状況	種類	年月日	
	不動産	年月日	
	其の他	年月日	
家庭の状況	配偶者の有無		
	扶養家族の数		
家庭使用人数			
宗教	宗教		
性格	信仰の程度		

文部省用紙

評定	數量
價額	

宮城縣

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大要		資産状況	家庭の	状況	宗教	性格	政治的関係	趣味	近隣の同評信望の程度	其の他参考事項
賞罰	年月日	種別	配偶者の有無	家庭使用人数	宗教	信仰の程度	健康の状況	従来公共事業又は社会事業に対し尽力したることの概略		
		不動産その他	扶養家族の数							
		量								
		評価額								

宮城縣

右の者民生委員推薦委員会の議をへて民生委員候補者として適任と認めたるにつき推薦いたします

知事殿

市町村長 委員長 代名印

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縣初の婦人課長

兒童課に西村千代女史

May 10.

宮城縣廳に初の婦人課長がお目見得する、縣ではさきに兒童福祉法施行にともない兒童課を設置し縣

まれぬ子供たちに援護の手をさしのべてきたが初代の兒童課長として縣内に適任者が見つからぬため大幸縣社會課長を一應兼務とし、教育界の婦人を対象に人選を進めたところ縣立第一女子高校教官西村千代女史(三五)が八日決定したので兒童福祉週間を機に両三日中に発令をみることとなつた、西村教官は大阪府出身、大正六年東京女高師理科卒業、宮城女師教諭を経て女子学習院に奉職、一たん家庭に入つたが昭和七年夫君に死別したため再び教壇に立ち宮城第一高女で教鞭担任今日に至つたもの、弓道は錬士号という女丈夫で長唄生花もよくする多趣味の人、家族は二男二女がある、同教官を第一女高校に訪えばはにかみながら抱負をつぎのごとく語つた

これまで比較的恵まれた子供を扱つてきましたが終戦後の世相が生み出した不幸な子供たちのお世話をするのも有意義なことだと思います、婦人課のご指導によりましてこれが私のご奉公の途だとお引受けしたわけです、具体的な問題についてはその都度考えてゆきたいと思います

【寫眞】西村千代女史

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The First Woman's Chief: file 8
Mrs. Nishimura To Child Welfare Section.

The woman's chief of section is to be come out in Miyagi Pref. Gov'nt Building for the first time.

Responding to the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law, child welfare section has been set up, ~~spreading~~ giving the relief hands upon the less-blessed children.

The proper woman has not been found in this prefecture, therefore while Mr. Dazai has kept the position of it concurrently for the mean time, they has been looking for the adequate person among the education circles.

As the result of their effort Mrs. Chiyo Nishimura, (53) a teacher of Prefectural first girl's higher school, was finally appointed in that position on May 8.

So getting the oportunity of child Welfare Week, she will formally appointed within two or three days. She came from Osaka, finished the course of science of Tokyo Girls higher Normal School in the year of 19117. After that she had served in Peeres' Department of the Peers' School, after he quilled her job of teacher in Miyagi girls' Normal School. And she one retired from her service, and became a ~~to~~ house wife. Her husband, however, died in 1937, which made her get back to school again, and has been teaching mathematics so far in Miyagi First Girls higher school.

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Visiting her at her school, she was bashful enough to reveal her future desire as follows:

I have been taken care of comparatively blessed children in my life, but it is, I think, very significant for me to take care of less-blessed children who has been brought in community as the result of the post war's black social shadow.

I have gladly took this job, because I thought it is my way of social service by the recomendation of people.

I would like to make my plan about that more concreatly in everytime necessary.

(Kahoku Shinpo, issue of 9 May)

File 8

Referring the organization and operation etc. of the Local Child Welfare Board.

1. Appointment of the members of the Board.

(1) Considering that the Local Child Welfare Board is the agency which represents the public opinion and is to become the driving force for child welfare, the selection of the Board members must be made out of all sorts of powerful persons of the men of learning, business men, literary men, the persons engaged in publicity works such as journalists and radio people etc. and the public officials concerned etc. besides those engaged in Child Welfare Services.

(2) The prefectures(Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Fukuoka) which have the committees for the protection of vagrant and similar children according to the Notification No. 387 from Social Welfare Bureau, April 15, 1946, and the Notification No. 115 from Welfare Ministry, Sept. 19, 1946, (exclusive of the committees for protection of vagrant and similar children in Tokyo-Yokohama district and in Kyoto-Osaka-Hyogo district.) shall make effort to appoint some of the members of the committees as the new Local Child Welfare Board members and others may be appointed as temporary members or child welfare workers etc. or by any other proper way in order to keep their zest

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The same shall be applied with other prefectures beside those above said where there are the child protection committees.

(3) The members and the temporary members of the Local Child Welfare Board shall be honorary.

(4) The number of Local Child Welfare Board members who are the public officials concerned shall not exceed one fourth of the total number of the Board members.

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(5) The tenure of Local Child Welfare Board membership, excepting those who are the public officials concerned is two years, provided that it may be dissolved before the tenure is expired for the special reasons.

The tenure of the supplementary member is the time left by his predecessor.

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2. Operation of the Board.

(1) The Chairman of the Local Child Welfare Board presides over the Board and is to call the Board meeting.

Although the chairman is selected through votes by the members, you shall make effort so that the first class civilian who is most interested in the child welfare work may be selected.

(2) The chairman of the Local Child Welfare Board shall call the Local Child Welfare Board meeting at the request of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture, or the request of one fourth or more of the Board members.

(3) All matters of the Local Child Welfare Board shall be decided by a majority of those present.

In the case of the same number for the both the chairman of Board shall decided the issue.

(4) In the case you have the committees for protection of vagrant and other children etc., in the cities, towns, villages etc., in your prefecture, you shall utilize them as the sub-committees of the Local Child Welfare Board encouraging thier activities and their growth by keeping with close liaison.

(5) The Local Child Welfare Board which have common problems with the already established committees for Protection of vagrant and other children in Tokyo-Yokohama district and in Kyoto-Osake-Hyogo district, shall cooperate them in close liaison and promote the child welfare work.

3. Function and competence of the Board.

(1) Investigating and discussing the problem of Welfare of children

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3. Function and competence of the Board.

(1) Investigating and discussing the problem of Welfare of children and expectant and nursing monthers.

(2) The Local Child Welfare Board may answer the inquiry of the governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture or make recommendations to the administrative offices concerned.

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(3) The Local Child Welfare Board may ask the administrative office concerned for the presence and explanation by the competent officials and presentation of the documents when there is special need.

(4) When Child Welfare Agencies do not reach the minimum standards in their equipment and operation, and the administrative office will order the agencies to correct it or terminate their services according to the provision of Article 46 of the law the opinion of the Child Welfare Board must be referred to.

(5) When Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefecture will establish Kyogo-in, according to the provision of Article 13 of the draft of Cabinet Order for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law, the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall decide the number and the capacity of Kyogo-in after referring to the opinion of the Local Child Welfare Board.

(6) When the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture will register one who wishes to be a foster parent according to the provision of Article 32 of the draft of Enforcement Regulation of Child Welfare Law, the opinion of the Local Child Welfare Board shall be referred to.

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Referring appointment, supervision and guidance etc. of the child welfare officials.

1. Appointment

(1) According to the Article 9 of the draft of Cabinet Order, the child welfare officials should be persons of practical ability and skill as case workers and of mature character.

(2) According to the Item 4 of the Article 9, concerning persons whose qualification is to be certified, governor should present records of their history with governor's opinion to the Welfare Ministry, and get approval of the Welfare Ministry.

(3) About the Number and distribution of the child welfare officials, you have been notified already by No. 26 issued by Welfare Ministry on Dec. 23rd 1947.

Concerning the distribution in your prefecture according to the Article 11, Paragraph 3 of the law you shall locate them with priority in the cities with more children's problem.

(4) As the duty of child welfare officials is right in the field as the case-workers, you should be careful not to use them as ordinary office clerks. There should be a strict division.

(5) The workcenters of the child welfare officials are child welfare stations and in the district where there are no child welfare station, the centers may be put at the district offices, city, town or village offices or other proper child welfare agencies.

2. Duties

(1) Child welfare officials should study and always be well-

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2. Duties

(1) Child welfare officials should study and always be well acquainted with the conditions of children and the expectant and nursing mothers of his district.

(2) Child welfare officials should receive consultation of any child welfare problems and give necessary advices.

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(3) Child welfare officials should try to discover any problem at an early stage and give proper treatment according to the scientific diagnosis.

(4) Child welfare officials should maintain close liaison with the offices such as local government, district, city, town and village offices, in his asigned district and work in close touch with them.

(5) Child welfare officials should maintain close liaison with child welfare station, child welfare agencies or other agencies of the similar interests and help them for promoting their purposes.

(6) Child welfare officials should work with sure and prompt activities in carrying out his duties and keep his records in good conditions so that they can be available at any convenience.

(7) Child welfare officials can be a group work leader if necessary.

(8) The task above mentioned in Item 1 to 7 inclusive should be carried out with the cooperation of the district child welfare workers.

(9) For the children placed under the guidance of the child welfare official under the provision of Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item c of the Law he should always keep in close touch with the children and their guardians so that the purpose of the protection and the guidance are well met.

3. Guidance and Supervision for Child Welfare Officials

(1) Considering the importance of Child Welfare Officials Work, the director of Welfare Bureau, the chief of Child Welfare Section and other officials concerned in your local

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(1) Considering the importance of Child Welfare Officials Work, the director of Welfare Bureau, the chief of Child Welfare Section and other officials concerned in your local government should be careful in supervising the child welfare officials and especialy make full effort to give them guidance and training.

(2) You should require the child welfare officials in your Prefecture to have meeting periodically and have chances of your guiding and improving themselves concerning their work mutualy.

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(3) You should require the child welfare officials to keep the diaries of child welfare works and utilize them as materials for supervision.

(4) Although Welfare Ministry is planning the short training schedule for the child Welfare officials, you should also plan the training course for them in order to improve their work.

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(7) Child welfare officials can be a group work leader if necessary.

(8) The task above mentioned in Item 1 to 7 inclusive should be carried out with the cooperation of the district child welfare workers.

(9) For the children placed under the guidance of the child welfare official under the provision of Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item c of the Law he should always keep in close touch with the children and their guardians so that the purpose of the protection and the guidance are well met.

3. Guidance and Supervision for Child Welfare Officials

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File 8

RATIO OF EXPENSES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHILD WELFARE LAW

Bodies which Establish or Maintain	Item of Expense and Remarks	Ordinary Expenditure: Nation	Ordinary Expenditure: Pref	Ordinary Expenditure: City, Town, Village	Extra-ordinary Expenditure: Nation	Extra-ordinary Expenditure: Pref.	Extra-ordinary Expenditure: City, Towns, Vil
Prefecture	1. Local Child Welfare Board	1/2	1/2				
Prefecture	2. Child Welfare Officials & Child Welfare Workers	1/2	1/2				
Prefecture	3. Child Welfare Center (Stations)	8/10	2/10			1/2	1/2
Prefecture	4. Expenses required for Health Guidance for Expectant and nursing mother & the Guardians of infants and pre-school children for those unable to pay for such services.	8/10	2/10				
Prefecture	5. Maternal and Child Handbook	1/2	1/2				
Prefecture	6. For the Care of those in lying-in agencies, mothers homes and Day Nurseries, established by Metropolis & Pref.	8/10	1/10	1/10			
Prefecture	7. Institutional Care or Foster Home Care	8/10	1/10	1/10			
Prefecture	8. Temporary Care of Children	8/10	1/10	1/10			
Prefecutres	9. For those in Mother's Homes, Day Nurseries and Home for Physically Handicapped (delicate children) who are mainly not in need of public aid.					1/3	1/3
Prefecture	10. For other agencies (exclusive of Infant Home and Children's Recreational Agencies for those not in need of Public Aid)	8/10	1/10	1/10		1/2	1/2
Prefecture	11. For Training Agencies for Personnel	1/2	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2
Prefecture	12. For costs of Care of Mother's Homes and Day Nurseries for those unable to pay	8/10	1/10	1/10			
Cities, Towns, Villages	13. For those in Mother's Homes, Day Nurseries and Home for Physically Handicapped Children who are mainly not in need of Public Aid				1/3	1/3	1/3
Cities, Towns, Villages	14. For other Agencies lying-in, Mother's Homes, Day Nurseries or others.	8/10	1/10	1/10	1/2	1/4	
Cities, Towns, Villages	15. For Training Agnecies for Personnel	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/2	1/4	
Established for bodies other than above.	16. For care in lying-in Agencies, Mother's Homes, and Day Nurseries	8/10	1/10	1/10			
Established by bodies other than the above	17. For care in other Agencies (exclusive of Infants's Homes, and Children's Recreational Agencies for those mainly not in need of Public Aid	8/10	1/10	1/10			

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File 8

Child Welfare Workers Visited " Kane no naru Oka ", which means hill on which a bell ring.

A party of 16 child welfare workers visited Miyagi Prefectural Shuyogakuen at 3:00 P.M. on 14 April, encouraging the children there. With the sudden visitation of these workers, 21 kids seemed a little excited and happy. With the guidance of Mr. Chida, superintendent, the party who had made a round inspection in the premises of the institution, saw the kids acting the children's meeting or Saturday meeting which used to be held every Saturday night.

" What is the most interesting thing here? " asked Mr. Dasai, chief of social section.

They ansered without exception, "It's Saturday meeting", which should be the one reflecting upon the week past.

Then he asked them again, "Why?" They said " Becausewe can get some refreshments after the meeting without fail",showing apparently the innocent child mind which just made child welfare workers nod.

(Kahoku shimpo,
the issue of 15 April 1948)

福祉委員ら『鐘の鳴る丘』訪る

緑一色にぬりつぶされた「鐘の鳴る丘」仙台版――仙台市向山の宮城縣立修養学園に十四日午後三時十六名の縣児童福祉委員の一行が訪れ、丘の子供たちに激励の言葉をおくったが二十一名の子供たちの顔は時ならぬとの訪問をうけてみな喜びにかがやいていた、千田園長の案内で園内を一巡した福祉委員の一行は最後に講堂で毎週土曜の夜の園児等の集い、土曜会の実演を見たが「ここで一番楽しいとは？」という大斎宮城縣社会課長の問いに、週末の反省の会であるはずのこの「土曜会」と答え「何故か」と問いただされて「後でおやつがもらえるから」と曇りのない子供心の顔を見せ福祉委員たちの首をうなずかせていた【写真】桜花の下に遊ぶ園児等と福祉委員たち

Picture shows the Kids playing under the cherry-blossom and child welfare workers

Attention: Welfare Officer

Kosei Shorei No. 11

APPROVED TRANSLATION OF ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION OF CHILD WELFARE LAW

31 March 1948

Chapter I.

Child Welfare Station

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

a. Name and address;

b. Area to be covered and its population;

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

d. Fixed number of its personnel;

e. Budget of incomes and expenditures;

f. Expected date to commence its service.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 6. The child welfare officials and child welfare workers shall give the reports of the conditions and make their recommendations regarding the necessary matters for the children and

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

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

Chapter II.

Welfare Program and Security

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 15. The Maternal-and-Child Handbook may be used, according to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Reason for application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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for guarding the child of the guardian to the child welfare official or child welfare worker in case the former is referred to the latter for the guidance provided by Law, Article 26, Paragraph 1, Item b.

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

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

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

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

a. When an inmate died;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Chapter III.

Child Welfare Agencies

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

a. Name, kind of agency, and location;

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

c. Method of operation;

d. Budget of income and expenditure;

e. Expected date to commence the service.

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

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

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

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

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

a. The reason to terminate the work;

b. Dispositions of the inmates;

c. Disposition of the properties.

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

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

Chapter IV.

[The Examination of the Nursery Teacher]

New for Japanese

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. General social work;

b. Child psychology;

c. Principles of health and hygiene, and physiology;

d. Theory and practice of nursing;

e. Theory and practice of nutrition;

f. Theory of child care;

g. Practice of nursery.

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

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

a. Personal history;

b. A copy of her census register;

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

d. Photo.

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

Who has been selected?

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

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

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

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

Chapter V.

Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Supplementary Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Attention: Welfare Officer

Kosei Shorei No. 11

APPROVED TRANSLATION OF ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION OF CHILD WELFARE LAW

31 March 1948

Chapter I.

Child Welfare Station

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

Central Child Welfare Center has been established in Sendai for Miyagi Pref. April 1, 1948

a. Name and address;

b. Area to be covered and its population;

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

d. Fixed number of its personnel;

e. Budget of incomes and expenditures;

f. Expected date to commence its service.

Le.O. B
Ex.O.
Adj.
Det.CO.
Econ.
Ed.
Info.
Lab.
Leg.
Welf. CO
Hlth.
CENTRAL FILE
DETACH FILE
SECTION FILE

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

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

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

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

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

Article 6. The child welfare officials and child welfare workers shall give the reports of the conditions and make their recommendations regarding the neces-

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Items a to d is to be made.

Central Child Welfare Center has been established in Sendai for Miyagi Pref. April 1, 1948

a. Name and address;

b. Area to be covered and its population;

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

d. Fixed number of its personnel;

e. Budget of incomes and expenditures;

f. Expected date to commence its service.

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SECTION FILE

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

Chapter II.

Welfare Program and Security

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

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